



## A Micro Projector for High Schools

**A** NEW micro-projector has recently been devised by Bausch & Lomb especially for use in high schools. As an aid to the student's individual work with the microscope, or used alone for group instruction where other microscopes are not available, the new instrument is of great value. The use of this micro-projector simplifies notebook drawing immeasurably. It is low in price and in operating cost, as well as being simple and compact.

The projector serves three definite purposes:

1—it projects permanently mounted specimens;

2—it projects specimens mounted in liquids;

3—it supplies a ready means for accurate drawings of microscopic fields.

Projection can be accomplished under practically daylight conditions.

The instrument is sturdy and easily portable. It is furnished with both coarse and fine focusing adjustments, and its optical equipment gives it a sufficiently wide range of magnifications for high school work.

Write for complete descriptive literature. BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO., 643 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.



# BAUSCH & LOMB

### ORNITHOLOGY

## Geese Are Photographed Flying at High Altitude

**A** FLOCK of geese accidentally included in a photograph of the sun at Dehra Dun, India, were estimated to be flying at an altitude of 29,000 feet, says Prof. T. H. Harrison of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who has gathered bird flight records.

Among other high fliers are lammergeiers, godwits, curlews and choughs, observed above 20,000 feet on Mt. Everest, and a number of birds thought to be cranes at 15,000 feet. Migratory birds are recorded as flying between 5,000 and 10,000 feet, and one observer has recorded 262 birds crossing the face of the moon from 1,500 to 15,000 feet.

Egrets were observed by night through a telescope 5,000 feet up. The main bulk of bird migration is believed to fly at less than 3,000 feet, however.

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### Egyptian Schoolboy's Arithmetic

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which gives some idea of the elaborate statistical procedures sometimes followed.

The painting shows two men surveying one of the Pharaoh's grain fields, ready for harvest. Surveyors were known as "rope stretchers" in popular parlance in Egypt. These two surveyors are shown with their reels of rope, and while they measure, two scribes with tablets stand ready to write down the figures, and three boys carry the scribes' equipment.

In the scene below, the grain bin is being measured, with three scribes standing in a row, busily writing, and another scribe sitting atop of the bin, and four more of the fraternity to the right of the bin. And the chief scribe himself, owner of the tomb, is shown standing in dignity within a shelter and bossing the job.

On the whole, it appears that Egyptian mathematics was quite adequate to the needs of Egyptian business, even if it did take a corporal's squad of scribes to equal one modern adding machine. The achievements, rather than the limitations, of the Egyptian mathematicians are the impressive angle of the case.

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