wonderful that we want one just the same, it couldn't be better."

Both the law and the church have mixed feelings about donor babies. The matter has not been taken to the law courts very often. No sensational cases have yet arisen, and the physicians in this medical practice might be a bit hesitant to take as patients parties to a marriage that involved large fortunes.

Among the couples aided by Dr. Klee- man there has been a divorce, but the donor child had nothing to do with it. The donor loved the child "more than anything else in the world," and is still devoted and attentive to the child.

Legally it might be charged that a donor baby is illegitimate and the wife has engaged in adultery. The court decisions are largely in the future, although in a case that got to a New York court a donor baby was declared legitimate.

In an English case involving artificial insemination, the child was ruled illegitimate, although in this case the semen of the husband was used and the child was not a donor baby.

In Canada, a judge, although he did not rule on the status of the child, declared that if he had it would be declared illegitimate.

No one is likely to know in the case that might cause international complications. The donor was in New York and his semen was flown within hours to Canada and produced a new young Canadian citizen. Or is the baby legally an American by paternity?

Religious opinions are not too heated, although the Catholic Church in America and the Lutheran Church in Sweden are in opposition. So is the Church of England, but not the Episcopal Church in the United States.

The first case of human artificial insemination goes back to 1890 and the late Dr. Robert L. Dickinson was a pioneer in developing this new branch of gynecology and obstetrics. At a time when there was even greater taboo and opposition he developed the methods used, and those who are practicing therapeutic insemination in this country at the present time were taught by Dr. Dickinson.

Artificial insemination in animal and stock breeding began many years ago and is now such a vital part of the industry that stock breeders would be appalled if anyone suggested they go back to the old methods that nature uses. A prize bull can father literally thousands of progeny all over the world.

In the practice of human medicine the scientific research and experience involved in the field of animal husbandry has not been applied. Banks of the male hereditary material have not been established as yet.

Can man use for the enrichment of the human population the same methods that he uses in his breeding of animals? Will there be established banks of human semen with vital supplies of the hereditary material that might be used even years after the death of the great or unusual men who have made such contributions to posterity? This is for the future.

Science News Letter, September 26, 1953

Practical Taxidermy
JOHN W. MOYER, Chicago Natural History Museum

LATEST METHODS for mounting fish, birds, mammals, and reptiles. Step-by-step instructions, complete with photographs and detailed drawings, demonstrate the preparation of lifelike specimens, game heads, and fur rugs, with modest equipment. Explains modern museum techniques and includes a history of taxidermy. "Most complete work on the subject."—JAMES L. CLARK, American Museum of Natural History. $3

Ways of Mammals
- In Fact and Fancy
CLIFFORD S. MOORE, Forest Park Museum (Mass.)

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PERCY A. MORRIS, Peabody Museum of Natural History

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ARTHUR S. DESGREY, College of the City of New York

FROM SELECTING a campsite to safeguarding the food supply, this book will help the camper get the most out of outdoor living. Suggestions—from experience—on fuel and water, fire-making, cooking, sanitation, first-aid, camp handicraft, recreational activities, etc. "Practical, handy guide."—Nature Magazine. 53 ills. $3

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