

FRENCH FORM SCIENCE SERVICE

An institution similar to Science Service of Washington for the purpose of supplying to the press readable and reliable knowledge of scientific progress, has been formed in Paris under the title of "Office d'Information Scientifique at Technique", at the instigation of M. le duc de Gramont.

The board of control consists of J. L. Breton, director of the National Office of Scientific and Industrial Research and Inventions; Charles Fabry, professor at the Sorbonne and Polytechnic School, Armand de Gramont, president of the council of the Institute of Optics; Paul Janet, director of the Superior School of Electricity; Louis Lumiere of the Academy of Sciences; Louis Mangin, director of the Museum; Emile Picard, permanent secretary of the Academy of Sciences; Georges Roger, dean of the faculty of the Academy of Medicine; Emile Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute.

The Director of the Office is Lt-Colonel J. Raibaud.

The new institution will cooperate with Science Service of Washington in the exchange of news of scientific and industrial progress in France and the United States.

GERMS IGNORE DIPLOMATIC ALLIANCES

Germs and disease carrying parasites ignore national boundary lines and migrate from country to country regardless of political and diplomatic situations. As a result of the uncertain wanderings of these invisible trouble makers, the need for international health propaganda is becoming recognized all over the world, according to Dr. Rene Sand, secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies at Paris, who attended the Pan-American Red Cross Conference in Washington.

One progressive nation cannot hope to enjoy health if its neighbors continue to cling to medieval ideas of sanitation and disease control, said Dr. Sand. If one is to advance they must advance together.

In Geneva, Paris, and Washington there are inter-governmental agencies and associations of international experts that are engaged in health diplomacy between the different countries. The League of Red Cross Societies includes 54 nations, Russia and Turkey being the only important countries not represented.

Health advertising is one of the problems which the nations are tackling together.

"The League of Red Cross Societies has in Paris the most complete collection of health posters and leaflets in existence," said Dr. Sand. "Almost every language that can be printed is represented. When health agencies of a country want to advertise health, we send them a specially selected assortment of this material, and they adapt it to get the message across in a way that their own people will understand.

Health progress in some countries is slow because of old traditions, he finds. Old conventions about women which still obtain in many South American countries make it difficult to introduce the idea of women as public health nurses or trained nurses for the home. Servants do most of the nursing there, just as they did in this country fifty years ago, said Dr. Sand.

MILK STANDARD FOR NATION ENDORSED

Uniform milk ordinances for the whole country is the aim of the United States Public Health Service. At a meeting of state and territorial health officers in conference with that body in Washington recently a resolution was adopted which will probably eventually insure uniform milk requirements in every state.

That such a measure is vitally necessary to increase the general level of milk quality and safety is the contention of the Public Health Service committee which has made a thorough survey of the milk situation during the past year.

It is believed by health officials that unification of milk control will not only increase the respect of the dairy industry for milk sanitation with consequent willingness to comply with ordinances to secure this end, but will build up the confidence of the consumer in the quality of milk and increase its consumption.

Study of conditions in the eight states that have adopted uniform regulations shows great improvement in milk sanitation following the enforcement of the ordinance, an increase of as much as eighty per cent being noted in eight cities of Alabama, according to the committee's report.

The figures compiled show that production sanitation has been brought to a high level in a very short time in these states. In general the dairy industries have given the ordinance good support and in some cities have urged its adoption. Though it is not possible to say that the new regulation is the real cause, there is indication, the committee said, that the actual consumption of milk had increased since it has gone into effect.

GELATIN AIDS DIGESTION OF MILK AND ICE CREAM

Gelatin is a protein, but it never would be a very successful meat substitute. Its best use is as an aid to the digestion of milk when other foods are excluded from the diet, Dr. Thomas B. Downey of the Mellon Research Institute has found. Barley water, which is a member of the same class of protective colloids, has long been a common and useful component of the contents of many a baby's bottle.

"Gelatin", says Dr. Downey, "was introduced as an economy food during the period of the French Revolution. In view of the status of the knowledge of nutrition of that day, it is not surprising that there arose exaggerated opinions, both pro and con, regarding the actual food value of the product. It is only in quite recent