called "assistant teacher," ranges from nineteen hundred to thirty-seven hundred dollars. Credit is given in the initial salary for recognized outside teaching experience and graduate work. By a further examination for the license of "first assistant," a progression to forty-two hundred dollars is possible, with administrative duties as chairman of department. Such departments range in size from two or three to forty teachers. High schools range from one to eight thousand pupils. At the last count there were thirty-five secondary schools ranked as high schools, with more new ones in prospect.

(4) Opportunities for continued graduate work and research are probably not equalled or even approached elsewhere in the country. The educational problems constitute an intensely interesting and important field of work in themselves, and New York is headquarters for more kinds of pure and applied scientific research than anywhere else. The universities, professional schools, libraries, science foundations, botanic gardens, museums, industrial establishments, et al., all offer problems by the score, with facilities for the qualified investigator. For those who have not finished graduate study toward a degree, the universities offer important graduate courses on Saturdays.

(5) Full details regarding the stated examinations, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Board of Examiners, 500 Park Ave., New York City. Following are paragraphs taken from their circular of information, and giving some of the facts a prospective candidate for the examination would be interested to know.

(a) Teaching positions in New York City are secured by competitive examination, a part of which is written. These examinations usually held twice a year, in November or December, and in March or April, usually at a time when the New York City public schools are not in session.

College graduation and one year's teaching experience, or, in lieu of teaching experience, one year of post-graduate work which must include 60 hours in the methods of teaching the subject.

(b) It takes nearly a year for examiners to make proper evaluation of the candidates' references, scholarship and records of service so that persons applying for New York City positions who take the examination should not look for appointment any earlier than one year from the date of the written examination.

Copies of the last written examination question paper may be obtained, while they last, from the Board of Examiners, 500 Park Avenue, New York, upon request, enclosing a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

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SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS OF THE CELLOIDIN METHOD

UNDER the caption "A shorter celloidin method" there recently appeared in SCIENCE (No. 1542, July 18, 1924, p. 67) a description, signed by J. E. Lodewick, of a tank made of an iron pipe, for use in imbedding tissues with celloidin under pressure. The present writer wishes to suggest some modifications which have been found advantageous.

Instead of using a piece of iron pipe for the tank a heavy glass jar can be used, provided the pressure is not run too high. In an apparatus of this kind, described in detail by the writer in the April, 1914, issue of the Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters, a pressure of 30 pounds per square inch can safely be used.

The great advantage of the glass jar is, of course, that the material can be observed without opening the chamber. Hence, certain obvious precautions can be taken against too rapid release of pressure and attendant bubbling over of the celloidin or the celloidin becoming too low on account of an insufficient original supply.

The writer has also found that woody material can be satisfactorily imbedded by the pressure method by using only a 10 per cent. solution of celloidin, provided a liberal supply is used to begin with. Thus, one avoids the necessity of any transfer of material to a higher concentration. Another way of hastening the process with tissues that can endure higher temperatures is to heat and cool the chamber alternately at intervals of several hours. The increased pressure should be applied particularly while the celloidin is cooling, so as to secure penetration into the cell cavities while the gases are contracting and condensing within.

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A CURIOUS SURGICAL CASE

I HAVE received from Mr. Nisuke Takahasi, a teacher in a high school in Kumamoto, Japan, a specimen of a fish somewhat noted in Japanese surgery.

It is a fish two and four fifth inches (7.0 cm) long taken from a man's throat, in which it had become lodged. The specimen concerned is a common fresh water fish of the clear streams of Southern Japan, locally known as Oyarami or Kawamebaru, very closely related in fact as well as in appearance to some of our American freshwater sun-fishes (*Centrarchidae*). Its scientific name is *Bryttosus kawamebari* (Schlegel).