and tables. The author has found that when this is redissolved in the usual ether-alcohol solvent and allowed to stand for a week or so, almost all of the refuse will sink to the bottom of the jar. The nitrocellulose may then be poured into petri dishes to a depth of a quarter of an inch. A little chloroform poured on top will aid in the solidification which should proceed until the celloidin is dry enough to cut with the shears or a razor. Cut into squares of approximately an inch, gather these on a No. 1 or longer pin, and allow to dry completely. These may then be used in place of the troughs in the position as shown in Fig. 1. The use of a pin diminishes the chance of producing a leaky cork after several changes and with the increase of absorbing surface the time required to concentrate the 10 per cent. celloidin is shortened by several days. This is also dependent upon the number of times the pins are changed each day; usually twice being sufficient. If mounted material is placed in the bottles with the cardboard side up and if the oven shelf is raised a bit in front, the hazard of finding some of the material sticking out of the celloidin is much reduced. For most cytological material the nitrocellulose series may also be cut down to changes of 2, 6 and 10 per cent. without any apparent damage to the material. The above recommendations reduce the time factor which some investigators find objectionable in a method of imbedding which is otherwise quite superior to paraffin.

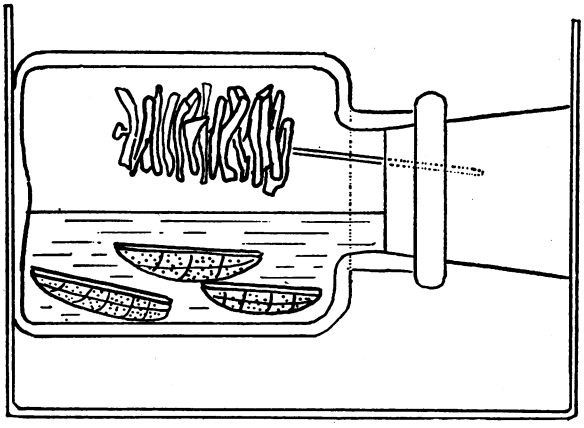

FIG. 1.

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AN INEXPENSIVE MICROPHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA

A "UNIVEX" Camera, Model A F, which costs but $1.00, can be adapted for the filming of microscopic objects with little trouble and less mechanical skill. This camera is provided with instantaneous and time settings on its shutter. In order to use it in conjunction with a microscope, one has merely to remove the lens of the camera. This is done by setting the shutter for "time" and opening it. A nail is held against the lens and is then struck a smart blow with a small hammer. The lens is easily shattered, and the pieces can be shaken out.

The wire frame that is normally used as a finder is drawn out and the middle (horizontal) section is removed by bending the angles a few times. The two side pieces are then bent down along the front of the lens board and then curved slightly to receive the eye-piece of the microscope. The two wires are held together by means of a loop of wire passed around them just above the eye-piece.

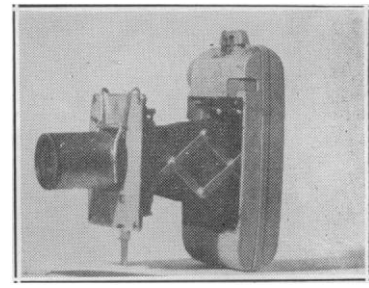

FIG. 1

An eye-piece is clipped to the camera and then placed in the microscope. In order to focus the camera, a piece of ground glass or tracing paper 33 × 45 mm is placed over the opening of the camera, with the back removed. The roll of film, which costs but 10 cents, is placed in the camera and six exposures are made with varying times. At least one of the exposures will give a sharp negative which can be printed directly or enlarged many times since the grain is very fine.

No rules for exposure can be given since that depends so much on the illumination.

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