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A Rapid Celloidin Method for the Rotary Microtome

G. L. Walls

State University of Iowa

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tion, not morphological appearance, in the embryogeny was wings, ocelli and wing muscles. This means that in the development of this animal the several organs considered are determined physiologically in linear order, the wings being first, ocelli second and wing muscles last. This is interpreted to mean in general that the organs are determined in a definite order in the embryogeny, but this is not the set thing which some have considered it to be as the general order is frequently disturbed by irregularities.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
COE COLLEGE,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

A RAPID CELLOIDIN METHOD FOR THE ROTARY MICROTOME

G. L. WALLS

A method is described which combines the author's hot celloidin technique (see STAIN TECHNOL., VII, pp. 135-145) with a form of the clearing-before-cutting procedure. The method requires only 16-17 days and yields a block which may be cut in any microtome, the sections being as thin as those afforded by paraffin with comparable material. The advantages of celloidin over paraffin, listed in the author's earlier paper (*v. s.*), are retained in the present method which, though consuming more time than the hot process, requires less skill and gives superior results.

Demonstration:

STEPS IN A RAPID CELLOIDIN METHOD, WITH SOME RESULTS

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

INHERITANCE OF RESISTANCE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SALMONELLA AERTRYCKE IN MICE

H. O. HETZER

In previous reports by the writer and others it has been shown that the resistance of a strain of mice to controlled infections of *Salmonella aertrycke* could be greatly increased by selective breeding. After fourteen generations of selection for resistance to a standard dose of 2×10^5 organisms the mortality in the selected