

in crystalline form at the supply houses and at some drug stores). After only a few minutes in the chloretone the fish slows down and begins to turn on its side.

2. Before its activity ceases remove the fish from the solution and place it on a clean glass plate wet with water. A lantern slide cover or piece of window glass about the size of the microscope stage will do. Lay over the fish a layer of absorbent cotton dripping from clear water. Place the cotton so that it covers the fish except for the posterior half of the tail fin. The fin spreads out easily and tends to stay spread. The weight of the wet cotton tends to prevent the fish from flipping the fin up against the objective if it begins to revive.

3. Under the low power (100 x) arteries, veins, and connecting capillaries can be identified readily by the students. This identification is much easier than in the frog's foot since the larger vessels run parallel to the fin rays. Closer inspection usually reveals the lymph vessels, containing white corpuscles and a few red ones. The rate of movement of the corpuscles in the lymph vessels is noticeably slower than in the blood vessels. The fin should be kept wet at all times in order to obtain the best results.

4. Add a cover glass and turn on the high power (430 x). The outlines of the lymph vessels and capillaries become very clear. Striking differences in the red and white corpuscles are now apparent. Nuclei of the ordinary tissue cells also are easily seen, as are of course pigment cells.

5. Upon its return to the aquarium after one hour or even two hours under the microscope the fish ordinarily swims off at once. If it should show no signs of life a brief period of artificial respiration administered by holding it in the fingers and rapidly pushing it through the water with its head first and mouth

open usually revives it. Scarcely ever does a fish fail to revive.

This demonstration is so easy to do, requires so little time in preparation, and is so interesting and instructive to students of all ages that it deserves to be more widely known and used than it appears to be.

E. C. C.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE SCIENCE TEACHERS

The Southern California Association of Life Science Teachers held its December meeting at Porter Hall, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, on December 7th.

Election of officers took place. The following officers were elected:

President: Mr. Charles C. Herbst,  
Beverly Hills High School.

Vice President: Miss Archie MacLean,  
Huntington Park High School.

Recording Secretary: Miss Louise  
Mohn, Fremont High School.

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Pool,  
North Hollywood High School.

Treasurer: Mr. Robert Armacost,  
Santa Monica Junior College.

Following the business meeting, Dr. H. Boorsook, Professor of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, gave a most interesting and educational lecture on vitamins. Dr. Boorsook has done much experimental work with Pasadena children and adults which has resulted in new knowledge concerning Vitamin B.

DOROTHY A. POOL

### BIOLOGY TEACHER'S AS- SOCIATION FORMED IN SOUTH DAKOTA

We have formed what we believe will