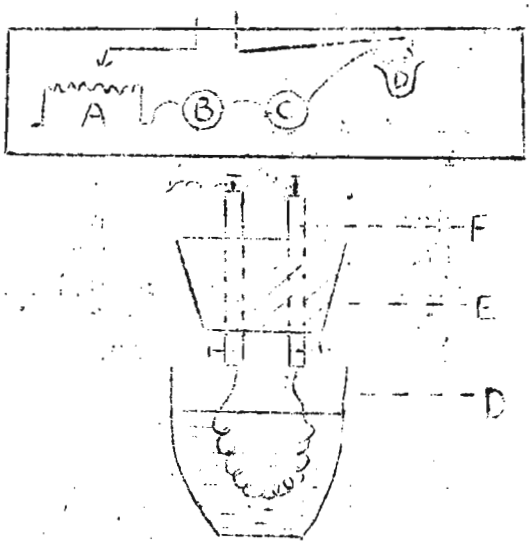
Kaufmann, B. P. Technique for spreading salivary chromosomes. (1) In making aceto-carmine smears of ganglia and salivary glands we have secured more uniform distribution of cells and less breakage by flattening with a weighted roller rather than with a needle or similar instrument, where the results depend on the pressure exerted by the technician. For this purpose we use pieces of glass tubing, filled with about 150-200 grams of mercury, and securely corked. A horseshoe-shaped wire with the ends inserted in the corks may be used as a handle in drawing the roller across the cover.

Griffen, A. B. Sealing slides with paraffin. In the preparation of salivary chromosome slides for rapid checking of breaks and translocations, it is seldom desirable to spend long hours in making permanent mounts of all the preparations; it is far more practicable to make well-sealed temporary slides which may be made into permanent records as the worker sees fit. Paraffin, applied at smoking heat with a small brush, forms a neat, rigid and easily removable seal for such slides; after the initial use of the material the longitudinal paraffin strips may be flicked away easily from the cover-slip and the slide treated for permanency by Bridges' technique. For providing paraffin the apparatus described below is very handy.

A small 15 cc crucible is used as the melting pot; into this vessel, filled with paraffin, is suspended a crescent spiral of Chromel-A-22 resistance wire with a 22.5 ohm rheostat, a safety fuse, and a toggle switch in the circuit. After the initial adjustment of the rheostat a flip of the switch instantly produces smoking paraffin.



A - rheostat
B - fuse
C - switch
D - crucible
E - two-hole rubber stopper
F - attachment post

Bridges, Calvin B. The Examination of salivary chromosomes. The detail present in salivary chromosomes extends in fineness beyond the resolving power and definition of the best microscopes. Aside from the use of very expensive and cumbersome ultra-