

may expect an even number, that is, either 46 or 48.

My material to date includes the testes of one white man and of two negroes. All individuals were castrated because of self abuse, at one of the Texas state institutions. The testes were removed with the use of local anæsthetics and immediately preserved in Bouin's fluid, to which chromic acid and urea had been added. In less than a minute after removal from the body the germ-cells were being bathed in the fixing fluid. The preservation thus obtained is very satisfactory.

In view of the uncertainty which has existed regarding the chromosome number in man, the author will gladly send samples of this human material to any experienced cytologist in order that the latter may verify for himself the correctness of the chromosome counts given. The complete spermatogenesis of man is being reworked by the writer at the present time and his results will be published in the near future.

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THE ROCHESTER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE sixty-first general meeting of the American Chemical Society was held at Rochester, N. Y., from April 25 to April 29, inclusive. The council meeting was held on April 25, the general meeting on the morning and afternoon of the twenty-sixth, divisional meetings all day Wednesday and Thursday, and excursions on Friday. Full details of the meeting and program will be found in the May issue of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. The registration was 1,139, and 1,270 sat down to dinner at the good fellowship meeting.

General public addresses were given by Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., on "Some Problems of National Defense," and by Congressman Nicholas Longworth, on "The American Chemical Industry and its Need for Encouragement and Protection." At the gen-

eral business meeting held Tuesday morning, April 26, Charles F. Chandler and William H. Nichols were unanimously elected honorary members of the society. The chief public address was given at Convention Hall on Wednesday evening, April 27, by Charles F. Chandler, on "Chemistry in the United States." At the general meeting on Tuesday afternoon, the following general papers were presented:

"Ammono carbonic acids," by E. C. Franklin.

"The measurement of color," by C. E. K. Mees.

"Blue eyes and blue feathers," by W. D. Bancroft.

"Surface Films as Plastic Solids," by R. E. Wilson.

"The relation between the stability and the structure of molecules," by Irving Langmuir.

"Ionization of electrolytes," by G. N. Lewis.

The following divisions and sections met: Divisions of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Biological Chemistry, Chemistry of Medicinal Products, Dye Chemistry, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, Rubber Chemistry, and Water, Sewage and Sanitation; Sections of Cellulose Chemistry, Petroleum Chemistry and Sugar Chemistry and Technology. Further details of their meetings will be found in the May issue of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

Tuesday evening was given up to dinners and gatherings of various colleges and fraternities. On Thursday evening the good fellowship meeting, complimentary to the members of the Rochester Section, consisted of a dinner in the Bausch and Lomb dining hall, followed by a varied and interesting program consisting of music, vaudeville entertainment, motion pictures of the convention itself and prominent members thereof, and a film shown for the first time, picturing the operations of the Eastman Kodak Company. The scientific program was the most extensive ever presented before a meeting of the American Chemical Society and consisted of 280 papers.

CHARLES L. PARSONS,
Secretary