Ehrlich benzaldehyde reagent followed by a nitrite spray. Our procedure is as follows:

1. The chromatogram is first sprayed with a 2 % solution (w/v) of *p*-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde dissolved in conc. hydrochloric acid (12.1 *N*).

2. After an interval of 2–3 min, the chromatogram is sprayed with a 1 % solution (w/v) of $NaNO_2$ in distilled H_2O.

Immediately, after the nitrite spray, indole compounds generally appear as deep blue spots with the exception of indican which appears as an orange brown spot. Urea appears as a large deep yellow spot. Colors developed with this reagent often persist for a month or more with little fading.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Protides of the Biological Fluids, Proceedings of the Fifth Colloquium, Bruges, 1957. Edited by Dr. H. PEETERS, published by Elsevier Publ. Co., Amsterdam, 1958, 260 pages, price 45 s.

The importance of electrophoretical techniques in the analysis of fluids containing proteins, *e.g.*, in the analytical study of biological fluids, both normal and pathological, can be well estimated from this book, edited by Dr. H. PEETERS, which contains all the papers presented at the Fifth Colloquium on Biological Fluids held in Bruges in 1957.

Some of these communications have already been published in *Clinica Chimica Acta*, but in this book all the communications to the colloquium have been collected in one volume. The volume will therefore be extremely useful for all those who in their daily work are confronted with the task of making a diagnosis with the help of chemical analysis.

The book contains 40 papers, some of which deal with general topics, while others are concerned with new methods and techniques of analysis. Of the contributors Prof. A. TISELIUS, Dr. K. HANNIG and Dr. C. WUNDERLY may be mentioned,

who are well known for the part they have played in the development of these techniques.

The Round Table Conference, held at the colloquium, on the standardization of electrophoretical methods in view of their clinical applications, is also included. The average standard of the communications is very high and we are indebted to the Editor, Dr. H. PEETERS, for the organization of the colloquium and for this excellent book.

G. B. MARINI-BETTÒLO (Rome)

Fortschritte der Verfahrenstechnik 1956/57, Vol. 3, edited by H. MIESSNER AND U. GRIGULL (Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, Leverkusen), published by Verlag Chemie GMBH, Weinheim/Bergstr., 1958, 977 pages, price DM 66.—.

Like its predecessors (Vol. 1: 1952/53 and Vol. 2: 1954/55), Volume 3 of this series has attempted to review chemical industrial processes for industrial as well as academic chemists. The chromatographer will find numerous chapters of interest; however, one chapter on adsorption and ion exchange (Chapter 17 by K. BRATZLER) will be found particularly useful. In its 34 pages industrial adsorption and ion exchange processes are reviewed very concisely. The industrial manufacture of adsorbents is reviewed in three pages and like the rest deals with many processes which formerly could only be found in the patent literature. The various attempts at continuous adsorption, ion exchange and methods resembling chromatography are well discussed.

The whole chapter contains much stimulating material for the laboratory chemist. Amongst the 283 references one notes many patents and much German literature. The English literature is used often only as illustrative examples and is by no means complete.

As each chapter has its own bibliography the extensive subject and author indexes are very welcome. The book is well printed and no serious errors were noted.

M. LEDERER (Arcueil)

Progress in Nuclear Energy, Analytical Chemistry, Vol. I (edited Proceedings of the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 1958). Edited by M. T. KELLEY, published by Pergamon Press, London, 1959, 372 pages, published price £ 5.5.0 net.

The papers are arranged in chapters as follows: 1. Reactor applications; 2. Activation analysis; 3. Spectrographic techniques; 4. Industrial applications; 5. Health physics. Chromatographic methods are mentioned in several of the review papers: on page 13 the separation of U and Th from large amounts of Bi by ion exchange, on pages 36–38