

and the narrower end was sealed in a micro-bunsen burner. The tube was then cut at the level of the sample, wrapped in cotton-wool placed in a 15 ml centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 3,500 r.p.m. for 15 min.

This separates the clot at the bottom of the capillary tube, from which it can be easily removed by cutting the tube at the level of the clot. The serum so obtained can be easily transferred to a capillary pipette for measurement by touching the freshly cut end of the tube with the tip of the capillary pipette.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS

*V. Congresso Nucleare*, published in two volumes by the Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica Nucleare e Teleradiocinematografica, Via della Scrofa 14, Roma, 914 pages.

The two volumes containing the various symposia of the Fifth Nuclear Congress (June, 1960) have just appeared. The symposium on the preparation of radioisotopes for medical and industrial use (246 pages of Vol. 2), with contributions from Saclay, Oak Ridge, and other institutes throughout the world including Russia, contains much of interest to workers in the field of chromatography, such as descriptions of an  $^{132}\text{I}$  generator and a  $^{90}\text{Y}$  generator.

This is followed by a special session containing also those papers that were not grouped into special symposia. It includes a paper by SAUVAGNAC AND ROSA on the separation of K-Rb-Cs from fission products, one by BERTOLACCINI AND BERTOLACCINI on the use of organic substances as moderators and refrigerants in nuclear reactors, one by LO MORO, PUCINI AND RIGALI on the coprecipitation of radioelements with organic reagents and one by BECKMANN AND LEDERER on the adsorption chromatography of polonium on cellulose.

The volumes are attractively prepared and all papers are in English, French or Italian.

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