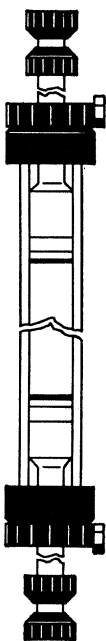


NEW from PHARMACIA

SEPHADEX® LH-20 extends gel filtration to organic solvents



Pharmacia Fine Chemicals now introduces the first lipophilic derivative—Sephadex LH-20—to extend the use of Sephadex to organic solvents. Since it swells in water, polar organic solvents and in mixtures of these solvents, Sephadex LH-20 makes it possible to apply the conventional Sephadex gel filtration technique in fields such as lipid chemistry, polymer chemistry and other areas of organic chemistry and biochemistry where organic solvents must be used.

Sephadex Solvent-Resistant Columns

The only laboratory columns especially designed for use in chromatographic separations with organic solvent systems. The columns are equipped with two specially designed adjustable flow adaptors for use with various bed heights and for ease of sample application. The columns have the advantage of allowing either descending, upward flow or recycling chromatography as one of their many features.

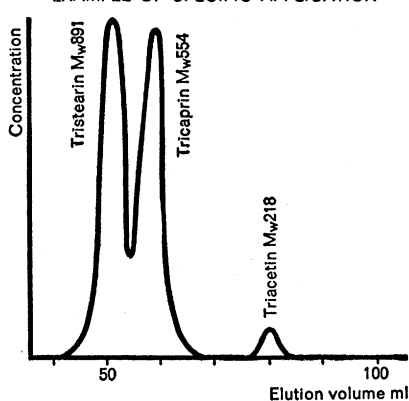
RANGE OF APPLICATION

Solvent	Approx. solvent regain ml solvent/g dry gel	Approx. bed volume ml/g dry gel
Dimethylformamide	2.2	4
Water	2.1	4
Methanol	1.9	3.5-4.0
Ethanol	1.8	3.0-3.5
Chloroform*	1.8	3.0-3.5
n-butanol	1.6	3
Dioxane	1.4	2.5-3.0
Tetrahydrofuran	1.4	2.5-3.0
Acetone	0.8	1.5

*Containing 1% ethanol.

Particle size: 25-100 μ

EXAMPLE OF SPECIFIC APPLICATION



Separation of glycerol esters in chloroform. Bed dimensions: 2.5x32 cm. Sample: 2 ml containing 4 mg of each substance. Flow rate: 0.6 ml/min.

For additional technical information, including the booklets *Sephadex LH-20* and *The Sephadex Solvent-Resistant Columns*, write to:



PHARMACIA FINE CHEMICALS INC.
800 Centennial Avenue
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854
Pharmacia (Canada) Ltd., 110 Place Cr  mazie,
Suite 412, Montreal 11, P. Q.

(Inquiries outside U.S.A. and Canada should be directed to PHARMACIA FINE CHEMICALS, Uppsala, Sweden.)

16 FEBRUARY 1968

tell that the *à frigore* variety of Bell's palsy results from cold wind blowing on the cheek, sitting at an open window, and the like. Perhaps the Eskimologists will, with further study, be able to tell us if the subject for this mask lived in a drafty igloo.

W. KING ENGEL

4702 Broad Brook Drive,
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

The Naivet   of Science

In "Environmental pollution: Scientists go to court" (22 Dec., p. 1552), Carter cites the enthusiasm of Yannacone for the testimony given by scientists: "Those guys are virgin witnesses" he says." Carter then summarizes testimony given by Wurster, including the statement: "In New Hanover [presumably he means Hanover] 70 percent or more of the robins died, whereas in Norwich the population of robins actually increased, Wurster said."

The detailed report by Wurster *et al.* [*Ecology* 46, 488 (1965)] states:

Since the study areas represent 2¼% of the sprayed part of town, and the May 1 resident population on these areas averaged 12 Robins, the total Hanover Robin population was approximately 500 to 550. Based on a 70% decline in the study areas by June 1, total Robin mortality in Hanover was about 350 to 400 birds.

The virginity extolled by Yannacone as an attribute of scientists would be helpful to those who wish to accept the extrapolation, made by Wurster, based on a sample of 12 robins. Worldly readers, however, might wonder if some of the Hanover robins had flown across the Connecticut River to Norwich, 2 miles away.

Robins fortunately are well equipped to fight off the extinction that has been meted out to them by the pens of conservationists. Roger Tory Peterson [*The Birds* (Time Inc., New York, 1963), p. 85] states:

What is North America's number one bird? Is it the house sparrow, introduced from England? Almost certainly not; the starling, less restricted to cities and farms, now outnumbers it. The American robin, however, is a more likely candidate than either. Found from coast to coast, it inhabits cities and forests alike and is one of the most abundant birds in the vast, 3,000-mile belt of conifers stretching across Canada to Alaska.

THOMAS H. JUKES

Space Sciences Laboratory,
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