

FIG. 3. Examples of finished preparations, stained with 0.5% azocarmine.

## SUMMARY

A micro agar-gel precipitation technique is described in which the reagents are applied to the agar by means of a block of perspex through which holes have been drilled. The method allows a high degree of precision in placing the reagents on the agar with consequent good repeatability of results.

## CORRECTIONS

We very much regret that Figs. 2, 4, and 7 of the paper 'Sarcoma of breast, with particular reference to its origin from fibroadenoma' by R. C. Curran and O. G. Dodge (J. clin. Path., 15, 1-16) have been printed upside down. In the legends accordingly please read 'right' for 'left' and vice versa. Also Figs. 12 and 13 refer to Case 37, not to Case 36 as printed.

Professor N. H. Martin asks that the last phrase of the last sentence of the first paragraph of the Discussion in his paper 'Serum sialic acid levels in health and disease' (J. clin. Path., 15, 71) 'whereas an increase in the  $\alpha$  fraction would have little effect on this ratio', be deleted.

## A method for obtaining concentrates of eosinophils from blood R. F. ALEXANDER AND A. I. SPRIGGS From the Churchill Hospital, Oxford

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In a previous publication (Spriggs and Alexander, 1960) we described an albumin gradient method for separating the different white cells of blood. This was applied to the isolation of tumour cells but it was also noted that very pure suspensions of neutrophil polymorphonuclears could be obtained by the same method. It has now been found that the eosinophil leucocytes can be collected by the albumin method in a separate layer, and if the blood sample comes from a patient with eosinophilia it is some times possible to pipette these cells off in a high degree of purity.

The albumin gradient method need not be described. again, but it should be noted that all equipment must be siliconed. The cells form a series of layers according to their specific gravity, as shown in Fig. 1. The platelet

