

ucts Co. of Kansas City, Mo., manufacturer of a polyoxyethylene monostearate emulsifier similar to MYRJ 45, also has taken legal action regarding the bread order. The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit also has granted a stay on polyoxyethylene monostearate, pending its decision. Today's ruling by the Supreme Court does not affect that stay, which continues in operation.

"A grossly unfair competitive situation, of course, would arise if another manufacturer of a polyoxyethylene monostearate emulsifier were permitted to continue serving the baking industry, while Atlas is prevented from doing so.

"A statement of the Food and Drug Administration with respect to enforcement of the Bread Order was made recently by Associate FDA Commissioner M. R. Stephens. Speaking to the Society of Bakery Engineers on March 4, 1953, in Chicago, Mr. Stephens stated: 'Pending a final adjudication of the petitions for review filed in the appellate courts, legal action against breads containing polyoxyethylene monostearate is not possible.'

"Meanwhile, the National Research Council, a foremost scientific organization, is now actively considering all available studies and evaluations on the safety of MYRJ 45, including important new evidence completed since the bread hearings closed in 1949. NRC has announced it expects to issue reports concerning the safety of all emulsifiers used in foods.

"Under all of these circumstances, Atlas will continue, until further notice, to sell MYRJ 45 to bakers who desire to use it. We are following this course in the hope that, with the additional time available, a definitive scientific solution to the problem can be reached in the fairest manner to all concerned."

New Norman V. Hayes memorial research and development building of Minute Maid Corp., Plymouth, Fla.



Constructions to Increase IM&C Fertilizer Supply in Tenn. and Ky.

Current high demand for plant foods in Kentucky and Tennessee and anticipated increases are leading International Minerals & Chemical Corp. to expand its Somerset, Ky., plant and to build a new plant at Clarksville, Tenn.

The Clarksville plant will produce complete plant food mixtures on a 32-acre tract north of Clarksville, facing U. S. Highway 41 and extending east to the Tennessee Central Railroad. According to Maurice H. Lockwood, the new plant will place IM&C in a better position for supplying present customers and for serving a more extensive part of western Tennessee and western Kentucky. IM&C plants at Somerset, Ky.; Greenville, Tenn.; Florence, Ala.; and Tupelo, Miss., have been serving this area.

The Somerset factory will be more than doubled, marking a second expansion of this plant since it was built in 1948.

Minute Maid Dedicates Research Lab to Norman V. Hayes

Minute Maid Corp. dedicated its new research and development laboratory building recently and named it for one of the pioneers in the field of concentrates and frozen foods, the late Norman V. Hayes.

The fireproof, air conditioned, concrete block building is located in Plymouth, Fla. Among those present for the dedication in Plymouth were Mrs. Vincent J. Hayes of San Francisco, mother of Dr. Hayes. She and the Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, Nathan Mayo, participated in the formal opening.

Dr. Hayes, as a member of the staff of National Research Corp., went to



Norman V. Hayes

Florida in 1944 to set up a pilot plant and later full-scale operations for producing orange powder. In 1946, just as Minute Maid was beginning to open its first production season, Dr. Hayes was electrocuted at the age

of 28 when he accidentally touched a high tension wire with a steel rod.

Each of the main laboratories in the building contains 700 square feet of floor space. The laboratories are equipped with a Beckman and a Coleman spectrophotometer, a semimicro analytical balance, and Orsat gas analysis apparatus. A small bacteriology laboratory, a chemistry laboratory, a food technology laboratory, and a soil and plant section are all included in the building. Facilities for special projects are also provided on the building's roof.

Foreign

British Evaluating Gas Works' Waste As Source of Fertilizer

The British Ministry of Agriculture is conducting a series of experiments this year to evaluate the use of crude gas works waste as a source of nitrogenous fertilizer. There are about 800 small gasworks in southern England and Wales which do not have sulfate installations. Many of these plants have had difficulty in disposing of crude ammonia liquor which contains from 1 to 2 % of ammonia. For many years continental farmers have used the gas liquor as a direct fertilizer and recently the idea has been extensively tried in England.

The Southern Gas Board disposed of 984 thousand gallons of the material for farm purposes last year. To obtain more direct, exact knowledge, the gas liquor is being tried this year in direct comparison with ammonium sulfate in each of the 12 provinces of the National Agricultural Advisory Service. If the studies prove favorable to the gas works waste the British believe that 15,000 tons or more of nitrogen could be made available for land improvement.

French Potash Imported Duty-Free by Chile

Chile and France have completed negotiations to continue for another year the exemptions from basic import duties granted to potash fertilizers of French origin. Duty-free treatment for French