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**FEDERAL CHEMISTS PRODUCE
 NONCRYSTALLIZING ROSIN**

Production of a new noncrystallizing gum rosin has been announced by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new product, a natural rosin obtained from pine gum, does not crystallize in ordinary usage.

Crystallization of rosin is a serious problem as it makes the use of rosin objectionable in some industries, particularly those making adhesives, core oil, soap, and paper size. Crystallized rosin reacts slowly with alkali and other materials and forms a granulated product instead of the smooth soapy emulsion desired. Even rosin that has a latent tendency to crystallize may be undesirable.

The new rosin is made only from the liquid part of the gum. Its preparation is based on a recent finding by Bureau chemists that the semi-solid mass which forms when the gum is allowed to stand contains most of the crystallizable material. This mass is removed from the liquid part by straining or filtering through a light-weight muslin cloth. The straining takes from 24 to 48 hours as it must be done entirely by gravity. Pressure filters cannot be used as the high pressure would cause the semisolid crystalline mass to liquefy and mix again with the noncrystalline liquid. The straining removes the crystalline part of the rosin, and also cleans the rosin by removing chips, bark, and fine suspended particles.

Semiplant scale tests have shown that production of the new rosin is commercially feasible. A public-service patent covering the new product has been applied for.

"Filtrol Products and Their Commercial Uses" is the title of a valuable, 32-page, illustrated, spiral-bound Bulletin just published by the Filtrol Corporation. Engineers and chemists engaged in the refining of petroleum oils or the processing of animal and vegetable oils, and certain pharmaceutical products will find this Bulletin of great value as an authoritative text. A comprehensive, technical discussion of Filtrol activated clays and their uses in these industrial fields is contained in the Bulletin. Copies may be obtained without charge by writing Filtrol Corporation, 315 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California.

**TRAINING IN EFFECTIVE WRITING FOR
 PUBLICATION OFFERED BY UNIVERSITY**

Needs of the worker in special fields for proper organization of his material and for an approved writing style to meet the requirements of technical and trade publications are answered in a home-study course, Composition of Technical Papers, offered by the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The course is given as a helpful means

of acquiring excellence in writing under guidance, without interruption to the daily occupation, and is available to individuals anywhere.

In making the course known to such workers, the Extension Division points to the need felt by many active technicians for greater proficiency in writing articles for publication, as well as business letters and reports. In the assignments the student is introduced to an effective professional style, the planning and arrangement of technical papers, the important points in paragraphing, punctuation, capitalization, abbreviation, proof-reading, and other phases of efficient writing in a specialized field.

The assignments provide practice in writing expositions on topics arising in the student's own line of work, so that the training he receives can be adapted at once to his professional needs.

**NEW FOLDER DESCRIBES MORPHOLINE
 POLISHES**

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation announces publication of a useful folder entitled, "Comments on Morpholine in Wax Polishes." This folder, a reprint from the August, 1938, issue of SOAP AND SANITARY CHEMICALS, gives practical information on the use of morpholine in the manufacture of water-resistant polishes. It tells how to prepare resin solutions to assure polishes yielding a smooth, even finish and discusses improved formulas for the production of any of a variety of desired results. Because morpholine is being widely used by polish manufacturers, the improved methods described in this folder should be of considerable interest. Copies of this folder can be obtained from Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Just issued by the Glyco Products Co., Inc., 148 Lafayette St., New York, the latest edition of "Chemicals by Glyco," which contains a number of additional features.

A complete index of products, formulae, and uses makes it very easy for chemists and technical workers to find any particular piece of information they are looking for. A number of new products are also described in the catalogue in addition to the complete line of esters, emulsifying agents, synthetic waxes, resins, etc., manufactured by the company.

We advise all chemists to write for a free copy of this interesting and useful catalogue.

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