Industry Items . . .

The tall oil division of the PULP CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION again offers awards of $500, $250, and $100 for the three best papers on tall oil written by research workers or college chemistry students. Entry blanks may be obtained from the Awards Committee, Tall Oil Division of the Pulp Chemicals Association, 122 E. 42nd street, New York 17, N. Y.

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Construction is well under way on a $250,000 manufacturing plant at Glenrothes, Scotland, which will house Beckman Instruments Ltd., a newly formed subsidiary of BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC., Fullerton, Calif.

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The New York offices of FOSTER WHEELER CORPORATION were moved in December to the new Tishman building, 666 Fifth avenue.

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A new method of chemical transportation is being used by Solvay process division, ALLIED CHEMICAL AND DYE CORPORATION, to ship anhydrous aluminum chloride from the plant at Ransomville, N. Y. Dump-tank semi-trailers, which replace hermetically sealed steel drums, make possible bulk shipments of 18 tons.

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A plan for saving 20 billion gallons of water daily by coating reservoirs with fatty alcohol compounds was outlined by Russell G. Dressler, consultant, San Antonio, Tex., and Arnold G. Johnson, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, in a paper presented at a recent meeting of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS.

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Fluor-Hartmann, a new division of FLUOR PRODUCTS COMPANY, Whittier, Calif., will design, manufacture, and sell a complete line of conveying systems, dust removal and classifying systems for Maschinenfabrik Hartmann A. G., Offenbach, Germany.

Problem Corner

October 12, 1957

Question

We should like to know the accepted methods of analysis for N solubility in NaOH of cottonseed meal (protein solubility) and for determining lysine in cottonseed meal.

FROM MEXICO

Answer

A nitrogen solubility test which has gained fairly wide acceptance was published by Lyman, Chang, and Couch in the Journal of Nutrition, *49,* 679–690 (1953). It has no official status however because it has not been adopted by any professional society or trade association.

A microbiological method for the assay of lysine in meals was published by Lyman, Kuiken, and Hale in Agriculture and Food Chemistry, *4,* 1008–1013 (Dec., 1956). The authors are connected with the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex., and their paper was called "College Station Technical Article No. 2382."

Methods for the determination of lysine in meals, using ion exchange resins, have been published by Moore and Stein, in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, *192,* 663 (1951) and *211,* 893 (1954). Though recognized, there are differences of opinion concerning methods for lysine.

A reference work which you may find very useful is "Amino Acid Handbook," by R. J. Block and K. W. Weiss, published in 1956 by the Charles C. Thomas Company, Springfield, Ill.

Most, if not all of these references can be found in the Mexico City Public Library or at the Nacional University.

The recognized authority on lysine is H. H. Williams, head, department of biochemistry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

J. T. R. ANDREWS, chairman
Uniform Methods Committee