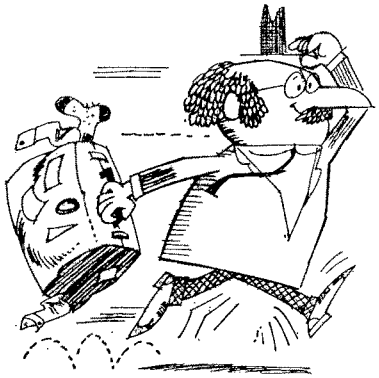

# Meetings

## AOCS National Meetings

1969—San Francisco, San Francisco Hilton, April 20–24.
Minneapolis, Leamington Hotel, Oct. 5–8.
April 26–30, 1970—New Orleans, Jung Hotel.
Sept. 27–Oct. 1, 1970—Chicago, Conrad Hilton Hotel.

## AOCS Section Meetings

* North Central Section—May 21, 1969, Ladies' Night, Old Spinning Wheel, Hinsdale, Ill.

Northeast Section—April 15, 1969, Military Park Hotel, Newark, N. J.; June 3, 1969, Whyte's Restaurant, New York City.

## Other Organizations

* April 21–24, 1969—Institut des Corps Gras, Margarine Symposium, 5, boulevard de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7eme, France.
May 5–6, 1969—International Symposium on the Chemistry and Metabolism of Sphingolipids, Kellogg Center of Michigan University, Michigan.
May 8, 1969—Society of Cosmetic Chemists Semi-Annual Scientific Meeting, Americana Hotel, New York, N.Y.
May 12–15, 1969—Twentieth Annual Mid-America Symposium on Spectroscopy, Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
May 18–23, 1969—Mass Spectrometry Symposia, Sheraton–Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas.
May 21–23, 1969—IMPI's Fourth Annual Microwave Power Symposium, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
May 25–28—52nd Canadian Chemical Conference and Exhibition, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
June 4–6, 1969—First Technicon International Congress on Automated Analysis, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
June 22–26, 1969—23rd Congress International d'Esthetique et de Cosmetologie (Vienna Congress), Wiener Hofburg, Vienna.
Aug. 17–24, 1969—3rd NMR Symposium, Physical Chemistry Division and University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
* Aug. 24–26, 1969—National Soybean Processors Association Annual Meeting, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.
* Aug. 20–27, 1969—12th International Conference on Coordination Chemistry, University of Sydney, Australia.
* Aug. 27–29, 1969—Symposium on Multiple Bonding in Inorganic Chemistry, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
* Sept. 3–5, 1969—15th Canadian High Polymer Forum, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
Sept. 7–11, 1969—XIIIth International Conference on the Biochemistry of Lipids, Athens, Greece.
Sept. 8–9, 1969—Society of Cosmetic Chemists National Seminar, Riverfront Inn, St. Louis, Mo.

* Additions to previous calendar

# • *New Products*

Pharmacia Fine Chemicals announces the availability of QAE Sephadex Ion Exchangers, the first fully quarternized strongly basic anion exchangers for chromatography of proteins and other labile biological substances. The QAE Sephadex ion exchangers are obtained by the introduction of diethyl-2-hydroxypropyl amino ethyl groups into dextran gels. QAE anion exchangers offer the following advantages: high capacity 3.0 ± 0.4 meq/g dry gel, has total capacity over a wide pH range entirely independent eluant pH, since the ion exchange groups are not involved in any protonisation equilibria, beaded particles offer excellent hydrodynamic properties; low non-specific adsorption; no bed shrinkage with pH gradient elution at constant ionic strength. It is available in two grades: QAE Sephadex A-25 and QAE Sephadex A-50. Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Inc., 800 Centennial Avenue, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854.

Man-O-Lok, a new method of joining sections of glass tubing has been developed by the Manostat Corporation, 20 North Moore Street, New York, N.Y. 10013. With this glass-to-glass connecting system, elaborate glass systems may be built or repaired in minutes. To join two pieces of tubing or a component and a piece of tubing with Man-O-Lok: place 2 plastic O-rings over the glass tubing, one at either end; slip a clear Teflon sheath over the two pieces to be joined; apply heat with electric applicator. Due to heat, the O-rings shrink and melt, while the Teflon sleeve shrinks over them, creating a vacuum tight seal. This seal functions under high vacuum or pressure up to 25 psi. Temperature range is −275°F to +400°F. Man-O-Lok offers all the contamination-free benefits associated with Teflon and glass.

A new continuous type high vacuum distillation system for separation and purification of heat sensitive substances is now available in the USA. It was developed and patented in the USA by Jenaer Glaswerk Schott of West Germany. By different component combinations the chemist can use the apparatus in all vacuum ranges for a wide variety of applications as a molecular, short-path, or thin layer distillation system. This all-glass system consists of a heated cylindrical evaporator with outside ground surface over which a glass coil rotates. The inside surface of the coil is also ground. A very thin liquid film is distributed and conveyed by glass components for the first time. Distillate and residue are taken off continuously into glass receivers. All controls are included for vacuum and temperature settings. The apparatus is available in two sizes, 2 liter and 400 ml/hr capacities up to 350C and $10^{-5}$ Torr. It has been used successfully on organic chemicals, petrochemicals, polymers, essential oils and pharmaceutical products with molecular weights up to 2500.

Glidden Organic Chemicals of Jacksonville, Florida, has announced the availability of a new tall oil fatty acid, Sylfat—95. The new fatty acid, now in full production at the company's plant in Port St. Joe, Florida, offers 2% rosin acid quality at the price of the other 4% grade products. Lighter color, Gardner 2+, and 1.7% unsaponifiables add to its desirability in the economical manufacture of quality products. Sylfat—95 is the first of several new tall oil products for the company. Sylfat—496, an outstanding, medium grade fatty acid, is also an immediate part of what the company calls its new "tall oil building program."

Applied Science Laboratories, Inc. have recently introduced $^{14}C$ labeled amino acids and lipids. Arachidonic acid 1-$^{14}C$ and methyl arachidonate 1-$^{14}C$ are particular examples of Applied Science's new lipid radiochemicals. A new precoated TLC plate coated with fluorescent adsorbent has also been introduced; these plates are ideally suited for quantitative procedures involving densitometry.