Robert Gair Co., New York, has established a fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, for research on moistureproofing and greaseproofing paperboards used in cartons.

■

Ross Heater & Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, has issued a booklet showing Ross equipment which includes boilers, condensers, expansion joints, exchangers, bleeder heaters, pipe line coolers and vacuum steam jets.

■

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have recently issued their new Bulletin No. 69, descriptive of their complete line of dryers of all types. Among the various styles of equipment illustrated in this bulletin are to be found direct heat dryers, indirect, and indirect-direct dryers. Each type may be adapted to batch or continuous operation. Particular attention is directed to the Bartlett and Snow Style A steam heat dryer, which is used for drying tankage and similar residual products. This type of equipment is also suitable for drying chemicals and earthy materials of various kinds.

■

Offices of Irving R. Boody & Co., vegetable oil dealers, have been moved from 132 Front Street, New York to 99 Wall Street. The new telephone number is DIgby 4-2051.

■

Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., Long Island City, has announced the removal of its foreign department to 82 Corona Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., on September 1st. The new phone number is POmeroy 6-4900. William B. Foster is manager of the foreign department.

■

Harry G. Cowan, district salesmanager for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Minneapolis, recently completed twenty-five years of service with the company. His associates honored him with the presentation of a suitably engraved watch.

■

Diamond Alkali Co., Pittsburgh, recently began the manufacture of a very pure grade of salt which will run over 99.9 per cent pure sodium chloride and be entirely free of calcium and magnesium compounds.

■

Position Wanted: *Manager*—Sales Manager or General Manager, margarine, compound, salad oils, coconut butters, any edible fats. Address Box M52, *Oil & Fat Industries*, 136 Liberty St., New York.

New Books

BUTTER-FAT (GHEE), *Its Nutritive Value, Adulteration, Detection and Estimation*: By Prof. Dr. N. N. Godbole, and Sadgopal, B.Sc. Privately published at Benares Hindu University. 48 pp.:

The authors have undertaken a discussion of clarified butter-fat (ghee), from the standpoint of protection of the purity of this product which is so popular with the native Indian population. Their monograph is separated into three parts: 1. on the composition, nutritive value and digestibility of the product, 2. a study of previously employed methods of analysis and detection of adulteration, 3. new methods suggested.

The new methods suggested comprise chiefly observation of color fringes which are said to appear in the Wollny refractometer during the examination of the clarified butter-fat. The authors assert these color fringes to be characteristic of the adulterating fats, and aver that the amount and kind of adulteration can be determined by the determination of the refractive index, the Reichert-Meissl and Polenske values and the examination of the color fringe in the refractometer. The booklet contains a number of interesting tables of values determined by the authors.—A. P. L.

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Sesame Seed

(*From page* 390)

The explanation of the decline is exports of sesame seed is to be found in the fact that while production has not increased, consumption in India has been steadily expanding. The oil is used as an illuminant and for anointing the body, but the large use is for cooking purposes. This home demand has placed prices at such a level that it is not advisable to market the seeds abroad in competition with other producing countries.

The final forecast of the 1930-31 crop, which has just been issued by the Government of India, places the total reported area under sesamum at 5,294,000 acres, as against 5,011,000 acres last year. These figures do not cover the entire area planted but it is officially estimated that they include 89 per cent. of the total area under sesamum in India. The total yield of the 1930-31 crop (excluding Hyderabad for which no quantitative estimate of outturn is made at this stage) is estimated at 466,000 tons, as against the corresponding estimate of 390,000 tons for the 1939-30 crop.