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Milner Is Appointed Director of Northern Regional Laboratory

REID THOMPSON MILNER, one of the country's leading soybean oil chemists, has been appointed director of the Northern Regional Research Lab-

oratory at Peoria, Ill., effective October 1, 1948, it was announced today by P. V. Cardon, head of the De-

partment of Agriculture's research administration. A native of Illinois, Dr. Milner has been engaged in physical chemical research for the department during the past 18 years. From 1939 to 1941 he directed the U. S. Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory at Urbana, Ill., and since 1941 he has been in charge of the Analytical and Physical Chemical Division of the Northern Regional Laboratory.

As head of the Peoria research center, Milner succeeds G. E. Hilbert, who will move to Washington as chief of the Depart-



R. T. MILNER

ment's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, the agency which administers the Peoria Laboratory and three other Regional Research Laboratories working on the utilization of farm commodities. The present Bureau chief, Louis B. Howard, was recently chosen to head the department of food technology at the University of Illinois.

Dr. Milner becomes director of the Northern Regional Laboratory with an outstanding record as scientific investigator and research administrator. He is well known for his work in microanalysis and in the development of new methods for studying the chemical composition of corn, wheat, oilseeds, agricultural residues, and other farm products to determine their possibilities for wider use by industry. His wide acquaintance among industrial processors of agricultural materials particularly qualifies him for his new position, in which he will direct cooperative research by the Laboratory with manufacturers as well as with various governmental research agencies.

During the war Dr. Milner was in charge of research at the Northern Regional Laboratory which resulted in the saving of millions of dollars to the government in connection with the soybean emergency marketing program. Improved standards for determining the oil content of soybeans established by Dr. Milner and his associates made possible guarantees to farmers and processors of equitable prices for this commodity and eliminated overpayments for government purchases.

Dr. Milner also served on the Northern Regional Laboratory's Penicillin Team, which has received an award by the Lasker Foundation of the American Public Health Association and a Distinguished Service Award from the Secretary of Agriculture for greatly increasing the production of penicillin. For the past 10 years he has been active on various technical committees of the American Oil Chemists' Society, and he recently completed a one-year term (1947-48) as the Society's president.

Dr. Milner was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1924, with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering, and received his master's degree in physical chemistry from that institution in 1925. He took his Ph.D. degree at the University of California in 1928. His research career began in the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1928, and in 1930 he was appointed to the Fertilizer Research Division of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in Washington. Dr. Milner joined the staff of the Soybean Laboratory at Urbana, Ill., in 1936 and became its director in 1939. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and of Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and Alpha Chi Sigma fraternities.

MEETINGS

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will hold its 16th annual meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on October 12-13, 1948.

The Cleveland Symposium on Surface Chemistry, sponsored jointly by the Cleveland sections of the American Chemical Society, the Electrochemical Society, and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, is planned for September 25.

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The American Soybean Association met in Memphis on September 13-15, 1948, for addresses by soybean experts. Members of the American Oil Chemists' Society who were speakers included Foster D. Snell, J. C. Konen, R. T. Milner, and George L. Prichard.

Special studies of five farm crops which are becoming increasingly used for industrial raw materials have been authorized by the National Farm Chemurgic Council for presentation at its 1949 national conference to be held March 30 through April 1 in Memphis, Tenn. These crops are cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and trees. Possibilities for new crop uses, such as okra seed and castor beans for oils, tung oil production, and other agro-industrial topics will also be discussed.

Latest developments, discoveries, and applications in industrial chemistry will be disclosed October 12 to 16, 1948 when the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society holds its fifth National Chemical Exposition and National Industrial Chemical Conference at the Coliseum in Chicago. Among the topics on the program are chemical market development, chemistry in general industry, hazards from chemicals, pilot plant use, research management.

Johan Bjorksten, president of Bjorksten Research Laboratories, announces that this firm has signed a long term lease for an entire floor at the building, 323 West Gorham Street, Madison, Wis., for use as an additional research laboratory. The main office of the firm remains in Chicago, III., and the firm continues to operate its laboratory on 137th Street, Chicago.



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- James Alan Brown, chief chemist, Washington Laboratories inc., Seattle, Wash.
- Bernard J. Cagan, director of research, California Flaxseed Products Company, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Deh-Chen Chang, manager of Shanghai factory, China Vegeta-
- ble Oil Corporation, Shanghai, China Ferdinand A. Collatz, chemist-in-charge, package foods control, General Mills inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Hoyt O. Coverstone, analytical chemist, chemical engineering department, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur. Ill.
- Armando C. Fusaro, assistant chief chemist, Emery Industries inc., Cincinnati, O.
- P. Henry, director and partner, Iowa Testing Laboratories, Waterloo, Ia.
- Stuart Gordon Johnson, plant supervisor, The Best Foods inc., Dallas, Tex. George William Koch, chemist and chemical engineer, Mount
- Hood Soap Company, Portland, Ore.
- Frank J. Kovarik, chemical engineer, Distillation Products inc., Rochester, N. Y.
- Kenneth R. Molt, research chemist, Emery Industries inc., St.
- Bernard, O. Vincent A. Murray, chemist, Lever Brothers Company, Cam-bridge, Mass.
- Donald C. Ogg, sales manager and chemical engineer, Iowa Soya Company, Redfield, Ia.
- Alfred Thomas Perkins, professor of chemistry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

Cyril A. Sallis, chemist, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Blytheville, Ark.

- Ranveer Singh, chemical engineer, T. V. A. Fertilizer Plant, Wilson Dam, Ala.
- Arnold B. Steiner, technical director, Kelco Company, San Diego, Calif.
- John Jacob Thoede, chemist, South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Houston, Tex.
- John F. Thompson, chemist-in-charge, Swift and Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Wenzel S. Thompson, chemist-in-charge laboratories, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, O.

Lo Kwang Ts'en, chemical engineer, China Vegetable Oil Corporation, Shanghai, China

Charles N. Zestermann, Jr., chemist, Emery Industries inc., Cincinnati, O.

WEDDING

NNOUNCEMENT is made of the marriage of ${
m A}$ Harry E. Wilson, president of the Peoples Cotton Oil Company and editor of the Oil Mill Gazetteer, and Mrs. Lenella Wallace Harris, sister of C. W. Wallace of Monroe, La., past president of the National Cottonseed Products Association and president of the Union Oil Company, West Monroe, La. The wedding took place at Macon, Miss., on August 1, 1948.

FATS AND OILS STOCKS CONTINUE DECLINE

Commenting on the near record low position of domestic stocks of fats and oils revealed in the latest issue of the U.S. Department of Commerce's official publication, Industry Report, the American Fat Salvage Committee reports that despite favorable production of fats and oils in the U.S. in the 1947-48 season "stocks of fats and oils in the U.S. have continued to decline and at the end of May 1948 totaled 1,416 million pounds." This figure is 139 million pounds less than May 1946 and only 246 million pounds more than the record low of recent years reached in October 1946, the Fat Salvage Committee points out.



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A-D-M Issues Annual Report

IN ITS building and improvement program during the past year Archer-Daniels-Midland Company completed a new oil processing plant and a solvent extraction plant for flax and soybeans in Minneapolis, together with a fatty acid distillation plant. At Edgewater, N. J., the company built a new oil processing plant and modernized its existing processing facilities. A new flaxseed processing factory has begun operation at Kenedy, Tex., and a solvent extraction plant and refinery are under construction at Decatur, Ill.

The linseed division processed 15 per cent more flaxseed in 1947-48 than in the previous year. The soybean division processed a smaller quantity of beans than in 1946-47 but anticipates ample supplies from this year's good soybean crop. Commander-Larabee Milling Co., a subsidiary of Archer-Daniels-Midland, produced a smaller volume of flour than in the year before, because of limitations on exports, but reported an increase in dollar value of sales.

The Werner G. Smith Company, a division of Archer-Daniels-Midland and the nation's largest producer of core oils, reported increased sales of those oils and larger importations of tung oil from China. Fish oil production declined in 1947-48, but sperm oil business increased.

In the grain department the big domestic crops of 1948 promise a large volume of storage business for Archer-Daniels-Midland terminal elevators. In Superior, Wis., the Great Northern railway has completed a new 1,250,000 bushel elevator to replace the warehouse burned in 1942, and this, with other Great Northern elevators at the Head of the Lakes, is operated by the company under a new lease. A new elevator has been built at Stronghold, Calif., for barley storage.

The feed department, a comparatively new division of Archer-Daniels-Midland, reported production 10% above the average for the United States feed industry in the 1947-48 fiscal year. It now operates feed mills at Minneapolis and Mankato, Minn., and, through Commander-Larabee Milling Co., at Marysville, Wellington, and Kiowa, Kans.

GENERAL MILLS, INC., has begun operations at its new Chemoil Plant in Kankakee, Ill. This plant will not produce any edible products, but will manufacture organic chemical products for the industrial and technical trades. These products will include fatty acids and their derivatives for use by manufacturers of protective coatings such as paint and varnish and of soap, rubber, leather, lubricating oils, cosmetics, resins, and many others. The first raw material to be used will be tall oil, a by-product of paper mills. Later the plant will use vegetable oils of all kinds, marine oils, animal fats, and various oil stocks from the refineries of edible and technical oils.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY has received a contract from the Ralston Purina Company for the construction of a new 200-tons-per-day soybean solvent extraction plant at Bloomington, Ill. Awarded on a "turnkey" basis, the project is an exact duplicate of the Ralston Purina plant soon to be erected by Blaw-Knox at Iowa Falls, Iowa. Both plants are scheduled to be in operation in time to process the 1949 crop.



** PRECISION'' Gunit Vari-Heat Rack. Furnished with 2 nickel plated brass VARI-HEAT VARI-HEAT Control of the system of the sy

Suitable for extractions with either low or high boiling solvents, this rack also can be used for many laboratory applications requiring clean, controllable heat.

Featuring individual hot plates, with built-in rheostat control and separate "on-off" switches. Rack is interchangeable with Crude Fibre Digestion rack. Vari-Heat as shown can also be used for distillation set-ups. "Precision" Vari-Heat Extraction Racks offer unusual operating range up to 640° F. Write for literature 6-34-35-I.



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- FLEXIBILITY. Hot plates can be operated singly or in multiples as desired. Cuts current consumption, provides low operating and maintenance costs.
- FAST TEMPERATURE RISE. Rheostat can be set to bring temperature up quickly, then adjusted to maintain the desired temperature. Eliminates "waiting time".
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New Books

THE CHEMICAL FORMULARY, Volume VIII, H. Bennett, editor-in-chief (Chemical Publishing Company, Brooklyn, New York, 1948, 448 pp. + xxvi; price, \$7). Like its predecessors this volume presents a variety of commercial formulas and recipes for making products typical of many fields of industry. The formulas presented in this volume are different from those contained in the previous seven volumes and serve to broaden and bring up-to-date the contents of the earlier volumes. German formulas, released by Allied Intelligence Groups, are said to be included.

Allied Intelligence Groups, are said to be included. The "Chemical Formulary" is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the contents in detail. The indices to chemicals and sellers are extensive, the latter listing over 1,200 firms. H. M. TEETER.

THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF NATURAL FATS, by T. P. Hilditch. (John Wiley and Sons inc., New York, 1947, second edition, 553 pp., 15 x 25 cm., price \$9). This second edition retains the research approach of the original first edition. The clear-cut presentation of data and how these data may serve as a stepping stone to the solution of basic problems is stimulating.

The second edition of THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF 'NATURAL FATS contains 110 more pages than the first edition. The length of the page has also been increased by two cm. The original chapter headings in the first edition are retained; the bulk of the new material consists of various paragraphs enlarging points previously brought up in the first edition. Two chapters, however, have been enlarged substantially. These are Chapter VIII, "Some Aspects of the Biochemistry of Fats," and Chapter XI, "Notes on Experimental Technique Employed in the Quantitative Investigation of Fats."

As the first edition has been out of print, this second edition is very timely. A copy of THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF NATURAL FATS is a valuable tool to the fat and oil chemist. F. A. KUMMEROW.

INDUSTRIAL WEIGHING, by Douglas M. Considine. (Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 West 42nd street, New York, 1948, 523 pp., price \$10). This book fills a large gap in the recent technical literature on this important daily operation. The book is intended for persons interested in scales—students, engineers. designers — and is intended especially for users of scales.

It is divided into two parts: Part I—"Scale Design, Construction, and Operation," and Part II (312 pp.)—"Scales in Industries." The first part is gradually developed from simple basic principles to the most modern engineering concepts. The three chapters on specialized weighing of major interest to this group of readers are: chemical industries (44 pp.). public works, service, transportation (28 pp.) and food industries (50 pp.).

A 52-page glossary of terms as compiled by the National Scale Men's Association is included. The book is clearly written with many well selected diagrams and photographs by one well versed in the subject. The book would be a valuable addition to any industrial laboratory. It will appeal to persons of diverse interests such as quality control, accounting, production, and supervision. H. T. SPANNUTH.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MODERN COSMET-ICS, Vol. 2: Cosmetic Materials, by Ralph G. Harry.



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(Published by Leonard Hill Limited, 17 Stratford Place, W. 1, London, 1948, 479 pp.). This authority has attempted to compile for the first time the dermatological aspects of the substances employed in pharmaceutical and toilet preparations. Volume 2 supplements Volume 1 which was entitled "Modern Cosmeticology" 3rd edition, 1947. Where personal experience or published evidence of the effect of substances upon skin are not available, the author has endeavored to present a reasonable forecast of the dermatological action to be expected. The author hopes, through future issues of the book, to serve as a clearing house for the correlation of knowledge regarding dermatological action of substances in general on the skin.

Each substance is listed alphabetically as described according to the following scheme: Substance, Synonyms, Formula, Molecular Weight, Occurrence or Manufacture, Chemical and Physical Properties, Use in Toilet Preparations (Dermatological uses are not excluded) and Dermatological Action. On the average one page is devoted for each substance. Some substances are dealt with as a group. Certain well defined proprietary preparations are included. The appendices include methods of U. S. Toilet Goods Association and a section (90 pp.) on U. S. Certified Coal Tar Colors. Some references are given; however, the reader, no doubt, will frequently wish more were available. The book would be of interest to the industrial and the research cosmetic chemist.

II. T. SPANNUTH.

FATTY ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, by A. W. Ralston (John Wiley and Sons, New York, and Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London, 1948. 985 pp. 15x22 cm. Price \$10). This is essentially a review of the literature from the standpoint of the research chemist by one of the leading authorities in the field. In the first 410 pages Dr. Ralston describes the fatty acids, their preparation from naturally occurring fats, and their structure and physical properties. The second half deals with the derivatives under the following chapter titles: Reactions of Fatty Acids Not Involving the Carbonyl Group; The Fatty Acid Esters; The Nitrogen-containing Derivatives of the Fatty Acids; The Alcohols and Their Esters, The Ethers, Mercaptanes, Sulfides, Sulfonates, and Related Compounds; The Fatty Acid Anhydrides, Acid Chlorides, Aldehydes, Ketones, and Related Compounds; The Aliphatic Hydrocarbons and Metallic Soaps. There are over 5,000 references cited. Although there is a good subject index, there is no author index. The box will be found particularly useful to all research chemists in this and related fields. Dr. Ralston, no doubt, has accomplished his object to help present and future scientists "to write that which is yet unwritten concerning this interesting group of organie compounds." H. T. SPANNUTH.

Col. Charles S. Lawrence, commanding officer of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute, Chicago, has been assigned to Camp Lee, Va., where he will serve as president of the Quartermaster Board. He is succeeded at the Food and Container Institute by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kujawski.

Morton M. Rayman has been appointed chief of the Microbiological branch of the Food Research division of the Institute.





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