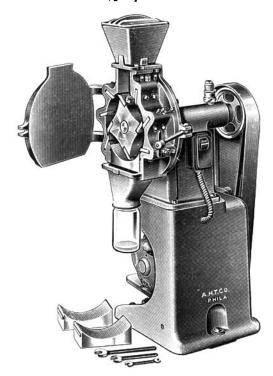
WILEY LABORATORY MILL

Mounted on pedestal type base complete with ½ h.p. motor



4275-H.

WILEY LABORATORY MILL, Standard Model. Originally designed for the milling of fertilizer materials such as tankage, animal hair, hoofs, etc., but since used with great satisfaction for the preparation, with minimal loss of moisture, of an increasing variety of materials for laboratory analysis.

Four hardened steel knives on a revolving shaft work with a shearing action against six knives bolted into the frame. This shearing action tends to avoid changes in sample such as temperature rise, loss of moisture, lique-faction, contamination, etc., making the Mill satisfactory for many materials which cannot be reduced by other mechanical means. A sieve is dovetailed into the frame so that none of the material comes from the grinding chamber until it can pass through the mesh. Feeding hopper is approx. 38 inches above the floor.

4275-H. Wiley Laboratory Mill, Standard Model, as above described, with chute for collecting the sample directly into a screw cap glass jar, on pedestal base, with three sieves of 0.5, 1 and 2 mm mesh, respectively, and ½ h.p. motor with starting box and thermal overload cutout, V-belt and set of wrenches. For 115 volts, 50 or 60 cycles, single phase a.c. 711.50

Copy of Supplement 110, giving more detailed description of above and other models of the Wiley Mill, sent upon request.

ARTHUR H. THOMAS CO.

LABORATORY APPARATUS AND REAGENTS
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changes in and additions to the Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis. The reports of the Uniform Methods Committee give details of the actions taken on methods.

T. H. HOPPER.

Treasurer's Report Statement of Equity

BALANCE, December 31, 1951.....

\$45,887.46

At the end of the year cash on hand and in banks amounted to \$26,275; accounts receivable \$3,052; inventories of supplies and methods \$4,968; and investments \$30,150. The investments consist almost entirely of United States Government securities, having a total market value at December 31, 1951 of \$23,844. Approximately 80% of the Society's assets are represented by cash and government securities, and it is apparent therefore that we are in an extremely strong financial position.

Operations for the year ended December 31, 1951 were decidedly better from a financial point of view than in the previous year. You may recall that in the 1950 year the Society was on a break-even basis. In 1951 income exceeded expenses by \$5,415. For the most part, this is a reflection of the moderate increase in dues and subscription revenues from non-members which went into effect about a year ago. Results of the operations of the publication of the Journal were substantially the same as in the prior year, with some increase in both revenue and expenses.

Looking ahead into 1952, we know of some factors of cost which will be increased but believe that on the whole the financial results of the Society during the present fiscal year should be reasonably satisfactory.

J. J. VOLLERTSEN.

Society Pays Tribute to First President

In THE past 12 months the American Oil Chemists' Society has lost six members through death. These, in the order of years of membership, are Felix Paquin, Galveston, Texas; Alan Porter Lee, Morristown, New Jersey; Carl Victor Serbell, Hardyville, Virginia; Frank C. Vibrans, Chicago, Illinois; Michael C. Folzenlogen, Dallas, Texas, and Ernest H. Chapin,

Summit, New Jersey. Memorial resolutions of sorrow and sympathy have been prepared by your Committee and with your approval will be filed among the records of the Societv. Because one of these men held a unique place in the history of this Society, I ask the personal privilege of referring to him especially at this time. Felix Paquin was one of the founders of our Society and seems to have been the originator of the idea of organizing the small group that has grown through the years to be a scientific society with more than 2,000 members. He is the only president who has served two

He was born of French Canadian parentage in Quebec Province, Canada, and came to this country as a young man. He attended the University of Missouri for three years and later



Felix Paquin

the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, where he received the Ph.B. degree. He went to Memphis, Tennessee, as city chemist and bacteriologist, and it was there that he first became interested in the cottonseed industry, founding one of the earliest commercial laboratories for referee and control analyses for the cotton oil mills and refineries. This was prior to 1900. In 1909

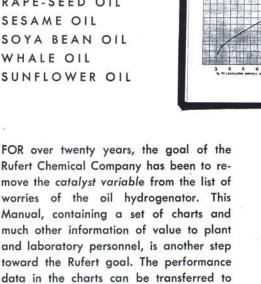
HELPING TO REMOVE THE VARIABLES

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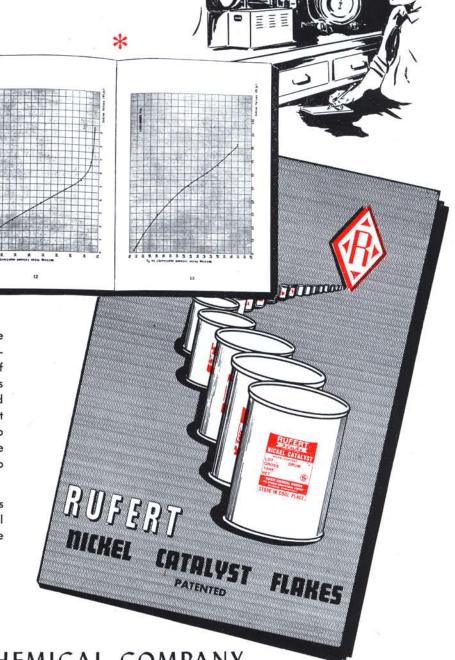
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WHALE OIL
SUNFLOWER OIL



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DIV. OF THE SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT

RUFERT NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES

Felix went to Galveston, Texas, having purchased a previously established commercial laboratory, which he operated the remaining years of his life. He passed away there September 21, 1951, as the result of severe burns suffered in his laboratory about two weeks earlier.

Felix never lost his interest in the American Oil Chemists' Society, for which he was so largely responsible as a founder. He attended whenever possible the annual spring meetings and was a familiar figure not only to the older members, but to the younger ones as well. When Felix learned of a suggestion that had been made that gold keys, symbolic of the office they had held, be presented to all living past presidents of the Society, he insisted that he be permitted to purchase these at his own expense, and at the Atlanta, Georgia, meeting in May, 1950, he personally made the presentation. A year later he created a trust fund, with the approval of the Governing Board, by which a similar key will be presented to each retiring president of the Society in the years to come.

Felix Paquin had a keen sense of the dignity of the profession of chemistry and of his responsibility to it. To him it was not merely a means of gaining a livelihood but an opportunity to serve. His integrity was such that nothing could have swerved him from a course he knew to be right. His character and his living example as a man were an inspiration to those who knew him well. Of him it can truly be said in the words of the greatest of English poets:

His life was gentle, and the elements So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

Because the chairman of this committee was intimately associated with Felix Paquin for six years and owes more than words can say to his precept and example and because he has maintained through all the years since a deep affection for him, he has claimed the privilege of paying this personal tribute to him.

G. WORTHEN AGEE.



People and Products

A major expansion and modernization program has been announced by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Work has already begun on a refinery and bodying plant at Los Angeles and on a solvent extraction plant at Buffalo, N. Y. The Los Angeles plant, scheduled for completion by September, 1952, will produce bodied oils, chemically modified oils, and products now being manufactured by the Progressive Varnish Division of Archer-Daniels.

The entrance of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company into the chlorophyll and xanthophyll industry is also announced. The Minneapolis firm made public its purchase of the Keystone Chemurgie Corporation and arrangements to buy Chlorophyll

C. LAURENCE WARWICK, executive secretary, American Society for Testing Materials, Philadelphia, and its administrative head since 1919, died suddenly on April 23, 1952, shortly after presiding at a dinner honoring the retiring treasurer of the Society. Mr. Warwick had been active in the Society since 1909 when he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in civil engineering. In 1919 he was appointed secretary-treasurer and in 1946 became executive secretary. Mr. Warwick had made notable contributions to the field of standardization and research in materials and was recognized as an outstanding authority on materials.

ASTM announces the appointment of Robert J. Painter as new treasurer of the society. He succeeds John K. Rittenhouse, who has retired after 43 years of service.

The first plant in Canada for the production of hydrogenated fatty acids and glycerides in the inedible field has just been completed at New Toronto, Ont., by the W. C. HARDESTY COMPANY. It is designed to be operated completely by one man.

Hewitt M. McIntosh has been made Midwest district manager of the Votator Division of the GIRDLER CORPORATION, Louisville, Ky. He will make his headquarters in Chicago.

A new type of spigot for dispensing oils, solvents, glycerine (or any other non-corrosive fluids) from five-gallon cans has been announced by the Scientific Glass Apparatus Company Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.

BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC., Pasadena, Calif., has recently established a new special products division which will be devoted primarily to the study and development of special instruments brought to it by industrial organizations.

Almost 67% more power is now available from the Fisher Powerhouse, a portable self-contained unit, developed by FISHER SCIENTIFIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., which is used in the laboratory for conveniently supplying variable, controlled power for a variety of jobs. These include electroplating, electropolishing and electroanalysis, energizing electro-magnets, and substituting for as well as charging storage batteries.

ARTHUR S. LAPINE AND COMPANY has announced the opening of its new plant at 6001 South Knox avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The March 1952 issue of the National Grange Monthly contains an article entitled "From Farm To Pharmaceuticals," the story of how American Cyanamid Company, LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, Pearl River, N. Y., produces many drugs for human and animal use.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY will build a plant near New Orleans, La., for the production of chemicals from natural gas, it has been announced. This will place Cyanamid in the field of basic production from hydrocarbons, a development which is expected to add a substantial number of new items to the list of more than 5,000 products already manufactured by the company.

FOSTER PUMP WORKS INC., Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed a slide rule by which the friction of varying capacities in different sizes of pipe may be ascertained if the viscosity of the liquid is known.