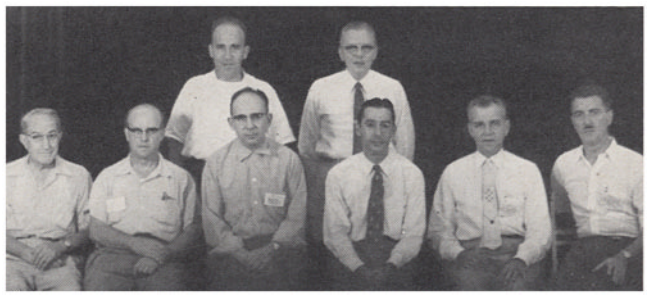
SHORT COURSE COMMITTEE — J. T. Scanlan *(beginning from left)*, W. C. Ault, Daniel Swern, chairman, A. C. Zettlemoyer, and N. A. Ruston are shown above.



SHORT COURSE SPEAKERS — *(seated, from left to right)* H. R. Kraybill, A. J. Stirton, H. J. Harwood, R. G. Kadesch, M. W. Formo, and E. Scott Pattison are lined up for the photographer, with Daniel Swern *(left)* and K. A. Earhart in back.

MORE SPEAKERS—In this group are more lecturers for the 1954 short course at Lehigh University in August: *(seated, in the usual order)* W. C. Ault, W. O. Lundberg, J. D. Hetchler, Richard Herrlinger, A. A. Kreig, and J. D. Cowan; *(standing)* Glenn L. Wilson, D. H. Wheeler, R. W. Riemenschneider, and Clark D. Rose.

Sixth Short Course Huge Success

THE Sixth A.O.C.S. Short Course on Inedible Fats and Fatty Acids held at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pa., August 15–20, 1954 was a grand success. Attendance throughout most of the week was about 160, consisting of 123 full-time registrants and 24 speakers, and committee members and part-time registrants. The talks were of high quality and were packed with information. The speakers are to be complimented on well-organized and well-presented talks (and some very funny stories).

The Lehigh campus is located on the side of South Mountain. It was apparently designed for yaks and mountain goats, but the registrants managed to overcome the difficulties. The weather cooperated well; it did not rain during the day and temperatures were normal or below normal all week.

The trip to the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory on August 18 was taken by 71 registrants. The bus trip through the Pennsylvania countryside and the opportunity to see the facilities at ERRL were two of the high points of the week. An informal trip to Bethlehem Steel on August 17 was extremely informa-

tive. The banquet and clambake on Thursday night introduced many of our midwestern friends to steamed clams. Reactions were mixed but usually favorable; only one diner had to be restrained from trying to eat a clam shell.

All of the lectures will be published in the November issue of the *Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society*.

DANIEL SWERN

Meetings

Sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry Inc., the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and the Building Research Advisory Board, a conference on Plastics in Building is scheduled for October 27-28, 1954, at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D. C. The first meeting of its kind, it will feature a comprehensive examination of plastic products, their structural, utility, and decorative uses.

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The first annual Joint Lubrication Conference will be held at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., October 18-19, 1954, under the sponsorship of the Lubrication Activity Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Lubrication Engineers.

The 10th annual meeting and lubrication exhibit of the American Society of Lubrication Engineers is scheduled for April 13-15, 1955, at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, Ill. A tentative program shows that five of the 16 sessions will be devoted to a special short course in lubrication engineering.

The 22nd annual meeting of the National Lubricating Grease Institute will be held October 25-27, 1954, at the Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, Calif. The program will be evenly balanced between marketing, manufacturing, and research.

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Chemical sessions of the annual convention of the National Safety Council will be held at the La Salle hotel, Chicago, Ill., October 18-22, 1954. In addition to general sessions, there will be round-table discussions on special problems in various chemical fields, including paint, plastics, soap, and glycerine.

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The third convention of FATIPEC, Federation of Technical Associations of the Paint and Printing Ink Industries in Continental Europe, is scheduled for May 22-27, 1955, in Spa, Belgium. Color and Color Matching, Theoretical and Practical Aspects will be the general topic.

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The Achema XI Chemical Engineering Exhibition and Congress, sponsored by the European Federation of Chemical Engineering, will be held May 14-22, 1955, at Frankfurt, Germany. Invitations have been issued by the Deutsche Geselschaft Fur Chemisches Apparatewesen, Frankfurt am-Main, Box W.13.

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The fourth annual Western Regional Conference of the National Association of Corrosion Engineers will be held November 18-19, 1954, at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, following a three-day short course on protective coatings at the University of California, Los Angeles. The university and the Niagara Frontier Section of the National Association of Corrosion Engineers are cooperating on a two-day symposium on corrosion of underground structures to be presented October 27-28 at the Medical-Dental building, University of Buffalo campus, Buffalo, N. Y.

The South Central Region of the National Association of Corrosion Engineers will meet at the Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, October 12-15, 1954. Organization meetings of three technical committees have been scheduled: T-3H on tanker corrosion, W. S. Quimby, The Texas Company, New York City, chairman; T-5D on plastic materials of construction, R. B. Seymour, Atlas Mineral Products Company, chairman, and T-2J on pipe wrapping materials, C. A. Bailey, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York City, chairman.

Construction of new laboratories to house its biochemical research department was begun recently at Midland, Mich., by THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY. Dow was one of the first chemical manufacturers to establish a toxicological laboratory and to recognize the necessity for adequate toxicological studies in connection with the manufacture, handling, and use of chemical products.

New Books

1953 SUPPLEMENT TO BOOK OF A.S.T.M. STANDARDS INCLUDING TENTATIVES. Part 4, Paint, Naval Stores, Wood, Fire Tests, Sandwich Constructions, Building Constructions, Wax Polishes (American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., 161 pp., paper-covered, same format as regularly employed). A total of 98 pages are devoted to paint, varnish, and related products. This is the section of most interest to readers of the J.A.O.C.S. Of particular interest are the 22 pages devoted to the Standard Methods of Testing Drying Oils, A.S.T.M. Designation: D555-53. These methods were "tentative" from 1951-53. They have now been made "Standard" not only by the A.S.T.M., but also by the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs (Standard No. Bt-1-51) and the American Association State Highway Officials (Std. A.A.S.H.O. No. T-151-53).

Other standards of interest are D961-53T, a tentative for dehydrated castor oil, High Gravity Glycerine D1257-53T and D1258-53T. Test D1259-53T, Non-Volatile content of Resin Solutions, may be the answer to one of the control problems.

There are also numerous other standard and tentative methods of interest to Oil and Paint specialists. The section on Wood Preservatives covers Creosote, Pentachlorophenol, and Copperized Chromated Zinc Chloride.

C. G. MOORE
Glidden Company

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CHAMBERS' SHORTER SIX-FIGURE MATHEMATICAL TABLES, by L. J. Comrie (Chemical Publishing Company Inc., New York, N. Y., 378 pp., 1954, $6.50). The unique feature of this book of tables is its physical format. Its light blue, cloth-bound cover, the rather large page size, and especially the use of "old style" figures with adequate figure spacing have all contributed toward making this a very unusual book in its class. The author's care in omitting separating lines to achieve a proper balance of black and white, his use of bold-faced type in his column headings, and his inclusion of more figures than are usual in a single tabular item will be found to ease considerably the burden of accurate computation from tabular values.

The material is well arranged, with an excellent explanation of the design and use of the various tables preceding the presentation of the tables proper. The range and intervals for each table are given in the table of contents but require some study for American users to be able to interpret the notation used. The major tables included are the logarithms of numbers; logarithms of trigonometric functions, natural trigonometric functions in radians and degrees, exponential and hyperbolic functions, natural logarithms, powers, roots, reciprocals, factors, and factorials. Other useful tables and sections on mathematical formulae and constants are included.

The tables are much more complete as to the intervals tabulated and the range over which values are given than those given in many of the popular works. Of course, this feature has been included at some sacrifice in the compactness that is the advantage of briefer tables, especially for those who do not require an exceptional degree of precision in their calculations. Also, some tables found in other works are omitted, but the omissions are more those of convenience than of kind since most of the omissions can be computed by combining two or more tables.

This book should be of greatest value to those who must perform precise calculations and do not have the benefit of the use of a calculating machine, and who have need of precise information on the values of trigonometric and exponential functions. There should be interest in this book among astronomers, navigators, and the like rather than among the working chemists and engineers of American industry.

This book is an outstanding one in its field, deserving of a designation as a true work of art, the product of much thoughtful planning and enterprise. That it is not compatible with the atmosphere of industrial technology in America should certainly be no source of derogatory criticism of its author.

EARL B. LANCASTER
Northern Utilization Research Branch
Peoria, Ill.

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DICTIONARY OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, 2nd ed., 4 vol., editors-in-chief—Sir Ian Heilbron and H. M. Bunbury (Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth avenue, New York 11, N. Y., 3,031 total pages, 8 x 10½ in., 1953, $78 per set). This concise but comprehensive work, more commonly known as Heilbron's Dictionary of Organic Compounds, appears in four attractive, well-bound volumes. It was originally published in three volumes in 1934-7, partially revised and reprinted in 1943-4, reprinted in 1947, and revised completely in the present edition. The revision is claimed to be complete through the 1950 literature, and some data published up to the first part of 1953 are included. More than 2,500 completely new entries and thousands of revisions and additions to the old entries have been made. The number of new compounds resulting from biochemical and polymer investigations has been especially prodigious. For example, more than 150 compounds related to penicillin alone are included.

The principal compounds and their derivatives are listed alphabetically so that no index is necessary. In cases where compounds are commonly identified by more than one name, cross-references are given to the more popular names. Constitutional formulas and molecular formulas are given for all compounds whose structures have been identified. Physical and chemical properties and relevant literature references are supplied for each compound. At the front of each volume there is a description of the nomenclature used and lists of abbreviations employed.

It is impossible in a compilation of this magnitude not to have some errors and omissions. However this reviewer has not found enough of either to consider them significant. A more uniform system of nomenclature would be desirable, and undoubtedly some people would prefer that Chemical Abstracts terminology be used throughout.

The Dictionary does not replace the much more expensive Beilstein, Kirk and Othmer's An Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, or Elsevier's Encyclopedia of Organic Chemistry but supplements them with easily available information presented in a concise manner for the busy chemist. Use of this "handbook" does not obviate the need for good literature searches by the research man.

A language dictionary is a valuable and almost indispensable tool for all who read and write. A dictionary of organic compounds is likewise an important reference book for the chemist.

A. R. BALDWIN
Corn Products Refining Company
Argo, Ill.

Babe, the Blue Ox, grew to be seven axe-handles high and a-plug-of-tobacco-wide between the eyes. For a between-meal snack she ate 3 bales of hay, wire and all. Your appetite should be nearly that good with the excellent cuisine planned for you at the October Meeting of your A.O.C.S. in Minneapolis.