



L. B. Parsons, director of research and development, Lever Brothers Company, Edgewater, N. J., has been elected a vice president of the company. He went to Lever Brothers in 1939 after having been research director for the Cudahy Packing Company for many years. Dr. Parsons was fourth vice president of the American Oil Chemists' Society in 1946 and 1947.

New Books

MANUAL FOR PLASTIC WELDING. VOL. II. POLYETHYLENE, by G. Haim and J. A. Neumann (The Industrial Book Company, 1240 Ontario street, Cleveland 13, Ohio, 128 pp., 1954, \$6). In this manual information is presented which the practical man will find useful in becoming an efficient welder of polyethylene. The subject is covered quite thoroughly from a practical viewpoint in 14 chapters, the last of which describes a series of 10 lessons to instruct trainees in practical welding. The text is profusely illustrated with 29 figures and 36 plates. A valuable appendix includes a list of do's and don'ts, a glossary of terms used in the plastics industry, and data regarding the resistance of polyethylene to a considerable list of chemicals and solvents.

Information presented in this manual is confined solely to hot gas welding of plastics which finds application in the fabrication of equipment for a host of industries. No discussion of high-frequency welding, which is used chiefly for making up household goods, toys, and other small articles, is presented. Some discussion of other methods of fabrication used with plastics such as machining, planing, milling, threading, and drilling is also included.

The book therefore is of value not only to plastic welders but also to those concerned with the construction and use of plastic equipment having special resistance characteristics.

WALDO C. AULT, Head
Animal Fats Section
Eastern Utilization Research Branch
Philadelphia, Pa.

LEHRBUCH DER ORGANISCHEN CHEMIE, by Paul Karrer (12th ed., 1954). Ever since 1927, when the first edition of Paul Karrer's "Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie" appeared, chemists all over the world have acclaimed this exhaustive and authoritative treatise as a classic in the literature of organic chemistry. Although the rigid and somewhat unwieldy organization of material and the inadequate treatment given to theoretical organic chemistry and modern industrial developments, characteristic of previous editions, have been often criticized, the book has remained throughout the years as an unsurpassed single-volume reference text covering much of the entire field of organic chemistry.

With the greatly improved and modernized 12th German edition, this tradition has been continued. Much of the book has been rewritten and brought up to date, and many earlier omissions and deficiencies have been amended. In particular, more attention has been given to a consideration of theoretical organic chemistry although the emphasis on synthesis and natural products, which has been a classic feature of the text, remains dominant. The reviewer carefully compared about one-third of the book in detail with the 11th edition and found additions or improvements on almost every page. Thus the discussions on Reppe chemistry, inclusion compounds, phosphoric acid esters, the "oxo" process, tropolone chemistry, short-lived free radicals and free radical-induced polymerizations, synthetic detergents, transamination, sugar fermentation, conformational analysis of cyclohexane derivatives, and paper chromatography, to mention only a few, are completely new. Innumerable modernizations, based on a review of the litera-

ture up to the spring of 1953, have been made in almost all sections of the book.

The printing, paper, and general format have all been considerably improved over the 11th German edition, and the thickness of the book has been reduced by almost one-half (although the weight has not) by the use of thinner, better quality paper. A well-compiled and accurate index containing more than 9,000 entries, most of them to individual compounds, testifies to the amazing scope of this book and to its value as a reference text.

As in previous editions, the sections dealing with natural products and heterocyclic compounds are unusually complete for a general text, and most of the important advances in these fields up to 1953 have been included.

Chemists again have cause to be grateful to Professor Karrer for this new edition of a treatise which continues to be one of the truly great works in organic chemistry.

E. C. TAYLOR JR.
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

LIVING CRAFTS, by G. Bernard Hughes (Philosophical Library Inc., 15 E. 40th street, New York 16, N. Y., 192 pp., 5 x 8 in., 1954, \$4.75). In the present age of mass production and vast assembly lines we seldom think of the earlier artisans and master craftsmen. A brief visit to a museum jolts us back to that day and reminds us that we owe a great debt to those who preceded mechanization. At the same time it must be realized that the fine craftsmen could do some things better than can machines. As a result some of the old crafts have continued to play a part in modern-day production.

"Living Crafts" presents an interesting historical description of a score of crafts which are still practiced in Britain about as they have been for centuries because "for achieving certain results, no better methods have been found." Mechanical industry undoubtedly can produce cheaper and faster many of the articles made by the craftsmen, but they are not the same as "hand-made." Fine clay pipes, gold leaf, silver and pewter ware, printed textiles, woven carpets, wooden barrels, charcoal, fireworks, wire, rope, turned wood products, baskets, parchment and papers, horn products, glass, and soaps represent the products of some of the craftsmen whose materials, tools, and techniques have proved their worth through centuries of use.

The historical description of soap-boiling is especially interesting. One recipe in about 1700 for sweet soap required 14 lbs. of shaved hard soap, 8 oz. of lazuli blue, 8 oz. of white lead, 8 oz. of umber, and a small quantity of lemon or lavender essence. After thorough mixing, this was pressed into tablets with a name or trade-mark on them. Little wonder that soap was sometimes responsible for disfiguring skin diseases. Another interesting craft is parchment-making. Those who have "sheepskins" would enjoy the historical story behind their production.

A. R. BALDWIN
Cargill Inc.
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE ART OF FULL LIVING, by Ted Lair (Vantage Press Inc., 120 W. 31st street, New York, 1954, 83 pp., \$2.50). In the foreword Ted Lair states that the book is intended to provide useful information but not to tell people how to run their lives. The first chapter entitled "Mental Maturity" describes the method of tackling problems. The following nine chapters contain discussions of various problems encountered by everyone in his daily life. Their scope is indicated in their titles, which are: Expressing Ideas Effectively; Thinking and Living; Adaptability; Problem-Solving; Techniques for Mental Alertness; Advertising for the Consumer; Social Contacts; Fundamentals of Sex; Fundamentals of Religion.

In general, the author discusses the effect of the mental and emotional attitude of a person when in contact with an individual or with a group where many different ideas may prevail. He warns against stubbornness of opinion and advocates an open mind, and tolerance of the opinions of others in the group. He cites examples of situations which may arise and indicates how they may be met. In no case does he attempt to dictate the course to be followed but indicates one or more ways of meeting the situation.

This book should be of general interest, and particularly to young people just starting their careers, as it is important to know what conditions they may encounter among their associates and friends, and how they may be met.

J. J. VOLLERTSEN
1414 Norwood Street
Chicago, Ill.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN CHEMISTRY AND THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, by Carl A. Bennett and Norman A. Franklin (John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York; Chapman and Hall Ltd., London, \$8, 724 pp.). This text was sponsored by the Committee on Applied Mathematical Statistics of the National Research Council.

The first five chapters develop the basic principles for using mathematical methods within the understanding of graduates in engineering or chemistry. The last six chapters are devoted to presenting the more specialized methods that have been of greatest importance in industrial application. The authors apologize for leaving out some applications of statistics, but this reviewer feels that this book has practically everything of value well covered.

A listing of the chapters will show the scope of the work: Introduction, The Place and Nature of Statistical Methods, Descriptive Statistics, Probability and Samples, Mathematical Machinery, Statistical Inference, Relationship Between Variables, Analysis of Variance, The Design of Experiments, Analysis of Counted Data, Control Charts, and Some Tests for Randomness.

Anyone who designs, experiments, or analyzes his results or who is responsible for the control of quality should have a knowledge of the methods presented in this text.

PROCTER THOMSON
Procter and Gamble Company
Cincinnati, O.

PROGRESS IN THE CHEMISTRY OF FATS AND OTHER LIPIDS, vol. 2, edited by R. T. Holman, W. O. Lundberg, and T. Malkin (Academic Press Inc., New York, iv plus 347 pp., \$9.80, 1954). The appearance of the second volume of this series will be welcomed especially by investigators and students concerned with the particular aspects of fats and related compounds of which an up-to-date account is included in the book. These include the polymorphism of glycerides (T. Malkin), autoxidation of fats and related substances (R. T. Holman), the nutritional significance of fats (H. J. Deuel Jr.), surface properties of fatty acids and allied substances (D. G. Dervichian), and

three monographs on topics related to the isolation or analysis of lipids, namely, urea inclusion compounds (H. Schlenk), countercurrent fractionation (H. J. Dutton), and infrared absorption spectrophotometry (D. H. Wheeler).

All seven monographs attain the editors' objective of producing comprehensive, well written, and well documented accounts covering the most recent developments in the selected fields. There are naturally variations of detail in the treatment adopted by the different authors, but as a whole they have produced accurate and fully informed discussions of their respective topics. A seeming disadvantage of the procedure to be followed in this series is the sporadic and disjointed nature of the subjects included in any single volume. Further, closely related topics are bound to be separated in different volumes. Thus while polymorphism of fatty acids was fully discussed in volume 1, polymorphism of glycerides is dealt with in the present book. Similarly, chromatographic separation and analysis of lipids (a chapter in volume 1) might more usefully have appeared alongside the three monographs on preparative and analytical methods which together make up about a quarter of the present volume.

Deuel's contribution on the nutritional significance of fats is one of the most succinct and complete statements on the diverse aspects of this important subject which has been published. It should be of especial value to nutritionists and biochemists, in spite of a few minor points which the author may wish to reconsider. Thus it is by no means settled that (p. 101) "unsaturated acids such as oleic acid may normally be derived from the saturated acids." In Table 2 (p. 108) the statements that the linoleic acid content of cocoa butter, linseed oil, and perilla oil are, respectively, 21.1%, 46.7%, and 33.6% are incorrect (cocoa butter contains not more than 2%) while the corresponding values for safflower and sunflower seed oils (and probably poppy seed and tobacco seed oils) may lie over a range of 30-40 units percentage between the maximum and minimum observed contents of linoleic acid.

The monograph by Dervichian on surface properties is largely physical and mathematical in scope and is an excellent treatment of this difficult field. Autoxidation is similarly well

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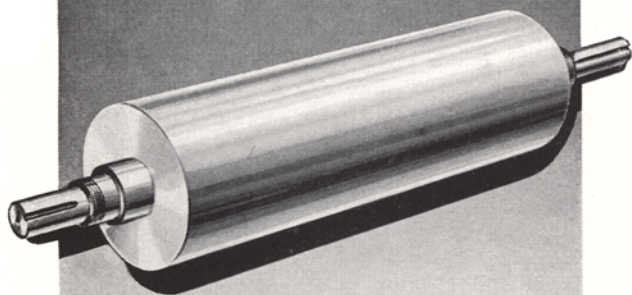
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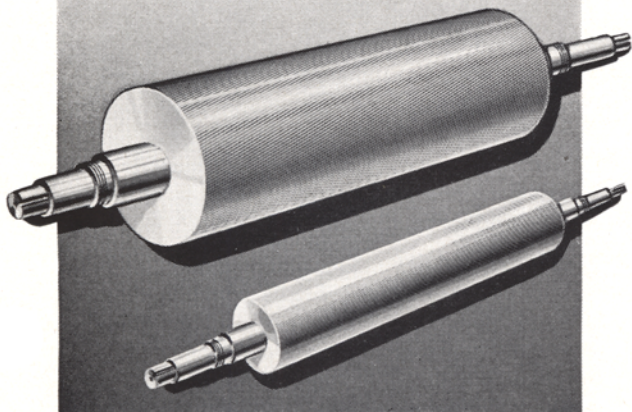
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discussed by Holman, but where different workers have put forward apparently conflicting data, these are sometimes duly recorded with perhaps insufficient critical discussion of the results. On the other hand, Malkin's very clear exposition of the polymorphism of glycerides certainly does not lack a critical approach, indeed some American readers may feel that, here and there, his considered opinions are expressed with unusual directness.

The ever-increasing number of investigators who find themselves involved in detailed analysis of lipids and the precedent separations of natural lipids into simpler mixtures prior to examination of the latter will find much helpful material in the three monographs which conclude this volume. The use of urea to form "inclusion compounds" with fatty acids or their esters is described by Schlenck, who has reviewed the origin and development of this procedure and illustrated fully its scope and its limitations, when applied to the isolation of individual fatty acids, by appropriate citations from recently published work. Countercurrent distribution of fats or other lipids between two immiscible liquid solvents is rapidly developing in importance and usefulness as a method for resolving, or partly resolving, these complex mixtures; H. J. Dutton contributes a very useful survey of the present position and includes in it detailed descriptions of several types of apparatus recently devised for this technique. The other topic of important analytical interest, the use of infrared absorption spectra in the examination of lipids, is well considered in Wheeler's monograph. Most of the recent applications of this technique to structural problems in cases of specific natural fatty acids and of autoxidized or thermally altered unsaturated ("drying") oils are cited although a few very recent communications on this subject in English journals apparently did not reach the author in time for mention in his article.

The volume, like its predecessor, is very clearly printed and seems to contain few typographical errors or factual mistakes. It is on the whole well documented and has good indexes. It can be recommended to the notice of students, research workers, and others who are interested in the more recent developments of any or all of the seven aspects of lipid chemistry included in this second volume of the series.

T. P. HILDITCH
Birkenhead, England

THE TECHNOLOGY OF SOLVENTS AND PLASTICIZERS, by Arthur K. Doolittle (John Wiley and Sons Inc., New York, 1056 pp., 1954, \$18.50). The encyclopedic nature of this book precludes a review in the conventional sense. A listing of the main headings indicates the scope of the book: General Survey of Solvent and Plasticizer Utilization; Introduction to the Technology of Solvents for Resinous Substances; Nitrocellulose Lacquers; Vinyl Resin Coatings; Convertible and Miscellaneous Finishes; Technology of Application; Solvents for Textile Fibers; Solvents for Adhesives; Solvent Recovery; Handling and Shipping of Solvents; Properties of Groups of Solvents; Properties of Individual Solvents; The Viscosity of Liquids; Theory of Solvent Action; Plasticizers and Plasticization; Properties of Individual Plasticizers; Trade-Marks or Trade Designations; and Index.

"The Technology of Solvents and Plasticizers" should be of value to those concerned with the various aspects of the utilization of solvent and plasticizer, including the production of plastics, coatings, fibers, and adhesives; their formulation and application; and the handling, storage, and shipping of the raw and finished products. The engineer should find the chapter on solvent recovery helpful, and the physical chemist should profit from the chapters on the theories of viscosity and of solvent action. The chapters on technology are written primarily for those who create, produce, and apply resinous compositions involving solvents and plasticizers.

The author has successfully related general technology to scientific principles. The book differs from previous works on solvents because it not only includes both the practical and theoretical aspects of the subject but also approaches the technology from the point of view of the principal fields in which solvents are employed. Technological fundamentals of solvent utilization are illustrated by numerous charts on 161 solvents and 131 plasticizers.

It is noteworthy and highly commendable that information in this book has been obtained from unpublished reports of the Carbon and Carbon Chemicals Company. This reflects the realization that "since the technical knowledge associated with many fields of applied science is not readily accessible to academic and institutional research workers, it becomes the responsibility of our industrial research laboratories to make

such information available from time to time for the benefit of all. The present work was undertaken in recognition of this responsibility.'

The chapters on plasticizers are especially useful because they represent a compilation and discussion not readily available elsewhere.

The book is easy to read, it is free of obvious errors, tables and charts are well laid out, and it is unqualifiedly recommended.

DANIEL SWERN
Eastern Regional Research Laboratory
Philadelphia, Pa.

MODERN CHEMICAL PROCESSES, vol. III, by editors of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry in conjunction with the technical staffs of the cooperating organizations (Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 276 pp., 1954, \$5). This book is 8½ by 11 in. in size with the printed matter presented in two columns per page. Twenty-three chemical processes are described in a comprehensive manner similar to that noted in the previous two volumes. The main flow sheets illustrating the processes are full page with additional ones half-page when required.

As in the previous volumes, the coordinated efforts of an associate editor with the technical authority for the particular process has resulted in excellently written articles containing the historical background leading to the present process, production figures over the past years, the cost picture, a description of the process with flow sheet and photographs, materials of construction, personnel requirements, a look at the market, and future prospects.

The processes appear to have been selected to cover a wide range of chemical manufacture encompassing production of "Certified Food Colors," "Chemicals from Oranges," "An American Fischer Tropsch Plant," "Formaldehyde from Methanol," and "Animal Glue."

This book has been written for the chemist and chemical engineer who wishes to maintain an up-to-date picture of the industry—where it stands and where it is going. There is an

enormous amount of really interesting information crammed into each article.

The young chemist and engineer can particularly benefit from this book since here he obtains clear and detailed accounts of various chemical processes entirely different from the one with which he may be earning his livelihood; he begins to see the unit operations and chemical techniques used in various combinations and under widely different operating conditions. Such an education as this book offers not only builds a firmer foundation for the chemist and engineer but results in a greater confidence as they apply themselves in their future work.

Although it is felt that the choice of photographs used to help illustrate the processes could have been better, still the coordination of well written descriptions and clearly drawn flow sheets has resulted in another volume which definitely continues to fill a previously existing gap in chemical engineering literature.

SAL J. SILVIS
Colgate-Palmolive Company
Jersey City, N. J.

WACHS-ENZYKLOPADIE, vol. I, The Waxes and Their Most Important Properties (in German), by L. Ivanovszky (H. Ziolkowsky K. G., Augsburg, 232 pp., 1954, \$2.64). The book is a pocket-sized edition 5 x 6½ in. It is well bound and very neatly printed on medium gloss paper. The index is fairly complete. The table of contents is reasonably extensive and breaks the book up into 17 chapters, most of which have a number of sub-headings. These chapters are listed in order to outline the contents of the book:

1. Introduction to the Domain of Waxes; General Remarks; Definition and Classification, Preparation, and Uses; Types of Waxes.
2. Chemical Physics: The Most Important Wax Groups; Chain Compounds; The Structure of Waxes; Solid Systems; Solids and Their Alloys; Phase Rule Chemistry of Waxes; Semi-Solid Materials; Boundary Systems.

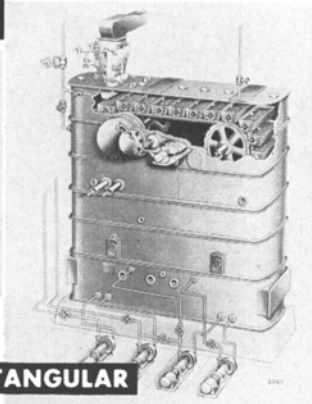
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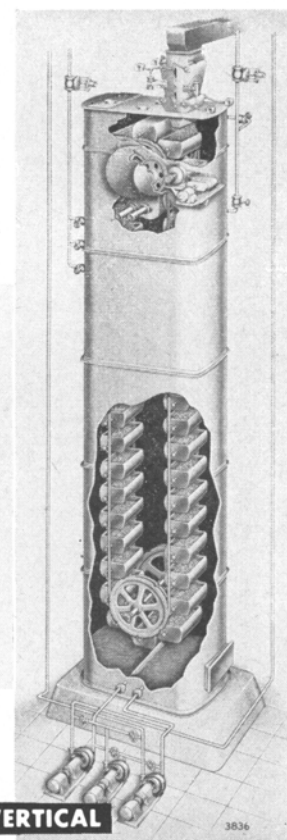
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3. Retention Study: Semi-Solid Wax/Solvent Systems; Applied Retention Study; Evaporation Residues; Liquid Systems; Appendix.

This book deals mainly with the physics and physical chemistry of waxes. This is a rather large and complex field about which little is known. However the author develops a great variety of postulates and theories which are accompanied by very few practical experiments. The author cites a number of major and unexplained phenomena of waxes and then proceeds to explain a good proportion of these by means of the phase rule, hydrogen-bonding, alloy diagrams, intermolecular forces, etc.

This book is recommended only for those people who are concerned with the theoretical aspects of the chemistry and physics of waxes. There are a number of worthwhile ideas presented in this book which, when more fully developed, may lead to important advancements in this field. For the person who is interested in general wax chemistry, I believe this book would only tend to confuse him. A further difficulty, of course, for English-speaking people is the necessity of translating it from the German.

This book does tend to pin-point very considerable areas of weakness in our knowledge of wax chemistry, but, in presenting these areas, the author has presented solutions for some problems which appear highly improbable. When material is published in a book, it is normally assumed that the material placed therein is generally accepted and scientifically valuable. I feel it is therefore unfortunate that some of this material was included in this book.

The author, who is a well known authority in the wax field, should be commended for very diligently collecting and organizing a multitude of information which is not readily available in the wax field.

D. E. WHYTE
S. C. Johnson and Son Inc.
Racine, Wis.

SYNTHETISCHE WASCH-UND REINIGUNGSMITTEL, by Helmut Stüpel (Konradin-Verlag Robert Kohlhammer-Stuttgart, 568 pp., 1954, 68 DM). Although this book is written for the working detergent chemist, there is sufficient theory and broad enough choice of material to make it extremely valuable to those academically interested in the subject.

Dr. Stüpel's book is linen-bound and is replete with 225 illustrations, 234 tables, and about 2,000 literature references, which were carefully chosen for their applicability. Contrary to many reference works, this book has not been limited in selection of pertinent data to any single geographical area but contains the best current information regardless of source. The section in which Stüpel critically evaluates published references is both interesting and enlightening.

The tabular form of correlation of structure with physico-chemical properties of syndets used by Dr. Stüpel will prove useful both to the student and to those engaged in this industry.

The chapter on detergent builders is complete and up-to-date and contains well chosen data from experiment and practice.

The short chapters on production of the various physical forms of the products and on applications are interesting and useful. They are designed to be indicative of current practice and are not meant to be exhaustive treatises.

One of the chapters most pertinent to the detergent formulator will be that concerned with practice and problems in formulation. Evaluation and analytical methods are described for those concerned with this phase of the business, and a number of analyses of commercial products are given. The economics and statistics of syndet production are well handled.

Dr. Stüpel has chosen carefully from the detergent literature of the world in designing "Synthetische Wasch-und Reinigungsmittel." His own broad experience in the field is readily evident in his choice of references and use of data. Stüpel's detergent reference work is highly recommended.

J. C. HARRIS
Monsanto Chemical Company
Dayton, O.

PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY OF THE SKIN, by Stephen Rothman, with contributions by Zachary Felsner, Peter Flesch, Aaron Bunsen Lerner, Allan L. Lorincz, Hermann Pinkus, and George C. Wells (University of Chicago Press, 741 pp., 1954, \$19.50). The main purpose of this book, as stated by the senior author, is to serve dermatological research. The volume is designed for those physicians, physiologists, biochemists, and other scientists who are engaged in investigations of the skin in

health and disease. Dr. Rothman's book, in presenting a broad foundation for such studies, is probably the most important single contribution to investigative dermatology that has appeared up to this time.

The volume treats the skin as a functioning organ that plays an extremely important role in the economy of the body. Descriptions of the various aspects of its activity make it clear that the skin, the largest of the organs, is much more than an inert outer covering for the body.

Thirteen of the 28 chapters deal with topics that would usually come under the general heading of "physiology" while the remainder deal with subjects more closely allied to biochemistry. Of probably the greatest interest to oil chemists are the chapters on "Composition of the Lipid Surface Film" and on "Lipid Constituents" of the skin.

Compilation of the factual matter in the book has been a monumental undertaking in itself, as witnessed in part by the 3,674 references appearing at the end of the various chapters. Dr. Rothman and his co-authors have done more than gather, assemble, and present information from the literature however. The liberal use of interpretation and critical appraisal adds much to the value of the book.

Typography is excellent, errors are rare, and illustrations are entirely adequate in both quality and number (there are some 195 text figures, including many photomicrographs and a number of electron micrographs). Subject and author indexes both appear to be thorough, with careful cross-indexing of subjects.

FRED H. SNYDER
Procter and Gamble Company
Cincinnati, O.

PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY, by Friedrich Cramer, translated by Leighton Richards (Macmillan, London; St. Martin's Press, New York, 124 pp., 1954, \$5). The book is 6½ x 9 in. and cloth-bound, has 107 pages of text, contains a bibliography, an author index, a subject index, 4 colored plates, and three large folded charts.

The author does commendable work in bringing together all the literature on paper chromatography up to the summer of 1952. The subject matter is well outlined. The first (General) section is divided into Historical Introduction, General Technique, Theory, Scope, Experimental Technique, Quantita-

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Editor: Prof. Dr. H. P. Kaufmann

is the leading scientific journal in the field of fats and fat products as well as their associated products in Germany. It is the organ of Der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Fettwissenschaft (DGF).

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tive Evaluation, Preparative Paper Chromatography, and Paper Electrophoresis. The second (Special) section is subdivided according to classes of compounds separable by paper chromatography. Three pages are devoted to organic acids including fatty acids, and a short section of one page is devoted to reversed phase chromatography.

One should remember that the literature on paper chromatography of lipids is sparse, and most of it has appeared since the manuscript was prepared. The book will find its greatest use for fat and oil chemists in providing general information on the theory and practice of paper chromatography. The applications of paper chromatography to all fields of chemistry are multiplying rapidly, and this book should prove to be a useful handbook for those applying the techniques of paper chromatography to old and new problems.

RALPH T. HOLMAN
Hormel Institute
Austin, Minn.

Government Publishes Abstracts Book

The United States Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration have published jointly a 100-page booklet containing 1,350 abstracts or brief descriptions of government-owned inventions in the chemical field. The new volume is one of a series of seven books of patent abstracts prepared by the Government Patents Board. It may be ordered by number (PB 111465) at \$3 a copy from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Room 6227, Washington 25, D. C.

de Maya Goes to Florida

Charles B. de Maya has left the General Foods Corporation to live and work in Sarasota, Fla. He is establishing a permanent home there as a center for activities on behalf of his Tropical Test Station. Until January 1, 1955, however his address will be Saddle River, N. J. Mr. de Maya, who has been a member of the American Oil Chemists' Society since 1950, was formerly research and development manager for the Franklin Baker Division of General Foods in Hoboken, N. J.

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Fun and Frolic!

- MURAL**—At the left end of the long head table at the Minneapolis banquet are these: Harold Wittcoff, Mrs. R. W. Bates, A. F. Kapecki, Mrs. Wittcoff, Mrs. W. A. Peterson, Mr. Bates, Mrs. J. C. Konen, C. E. Morris.
- FLAGS**—Another shot of the head table shows Mr. Konen, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Peterson, and Mrs. S. O. Sorensen. Not shown are Mrs. Kapecki, Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins and Mr. Sorensen.
- EARLY BIRDS**—This banquet group comprises J. H. Barcinski, Frances J. Riley, Bert Ranauto, Harold Schultz, Charlotte Schultz, Howard W. Dellard, E. Scott Pattison, R. H. Rogers Jr., James G. Pierce, George Barker, Lester Leenerts, and Richard Le Clair.
- DESSERTS**—This smorgasbord quartet views the array of pie: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wheeler (*left*) and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Nichol森, all of Minneapolis.
- MR. AND MRS.**—The Sorensens provided much professional jollity for the social events at the 28th fall meeting, beginning with the Archer-Daniels-Midland buffet supper Sunday and continuing through the smorgasbord on Monday and banquet on Tuesday.
- SMORGASBORD**—In the background of this group of diners is a handsome mural showing a typical Minnesota lake scene.
- BEFORE THE FEAST**—Another banquet table shows Mrs. Ed Bennett, Mrs. and Mr. George F. Clark, Alexander Greentree, W. D. Lumpkin, F. L. Hintze, L. J. Armstrong, G. C. Collins, Paul Lafyatis on the left side. Coming up the right are H. S. Powley, L. A. Le Tour, W. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McInnes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Odeen, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McGinnis.
- BACKGROUND**—This end of the ballroom was dramatically patterned like a checkerboard of lighted squares and red fabric. Diners are E. H. Tenent Sr., Mrs. W. F. Beedle, L. V. Anderson, Mrs. and Mr. E. C. Lindh, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Embree on the left; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rini, Mrs. and Mr. V. F. Bloomquist, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Tenent, and Mr. Beedle on the right.
- IN LINE**—This is a very small part of the two long lines being served at the smorgasbord Monday, October 11.
- CANADIANS**—Mixed in what seems to be chiefly a Canadian table at the smorgasbord are Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bates of Chicago.
- AFTER THE BALL IS OVER**—The stage setting for the banquet was a trading post at the left and a towering Paul Bunyan at the right. C. P. Long felt that a picture of the setting should be recorded in the Journal so the next morning two pretty girls were rounded up to pose with the mighty Paul (while in front of them seven men labored mightily to get the grand piano off-stage). Between Paul and his tree are Mrs. R. W. Laux, Denison, Tex., and Mrs. George F. Clark Jr., Nacogdoches, Tex.
- MIRROR**—Only the hands of Max Kantor prove that he was sitting beside Mrs. Kantor when the photograph was taken. From left to right the others are Mrs. and Mr. Wouter Bosch, Hilton Moser, Mrs. and Mr. A. S. Henick, Mrs. and Mr. H. E. Seestrom, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wilson, Mrs. L. F. Boyce, Mrs. A. G. De Poy, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Joyce, Mr. De Poy, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hoffman.

Scientists in the research division of the College of Engineering at NEW YORK UNIVERSITY have devised a method of detecting and measuring synthetic detergents in sewage. This development is described as a first step in solving problems in municipal sewage treatment created by the fast-growing use of synthetic detergents in American homes.

Formerly with General Electric Company, John T. Goodwin has been appointed manager of the chemistry research division of the MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE, New York. He has been closely associated with the development of silicones, a group of synthetic materials widely used in lubricants, synthetic rubbers, polishes, and similar products.