



For all practical purposes, that means that you have a *continuously fresh* filtering surface—all the time—for consistent clarity and constant flow rate. The mechanism of this is simple. The particles of Dicalite filteraid added to the raw liquor as “body-feed” travel with the liquor into the filter; there they are caught and held by the precoat or filtercake on the filter screens (together with the unwanted solids from the liquor) while the clarified liquor continues through.

*This unretouched photograph of a section through an actual Dicalite filtercake shows the even dispersion of unwanted impurities throughout the cake and how easily the clean precoat peels from the screen or cloth. Inset shows surface magnified 75 times.*

This continuously fresh filter face means that unwanted solids cannot mass together to blind the screen and halt the filtering action—a point of major importance in the case of slimy, sticky or gelatinous impurities. Instead, they are dispersed, distributed through the filtercake in such scattered fashion that the millions of microscopic channels through the filtercake remain open for maximum throughput combined with exceptionally “sharp” separation of solids.

No matter what your filtration problem, whether it be desired clarity or fast flowrate, it is very probable that it can be answered with one or another of the Dicalite family of filteraids... the finest in diatomaceous materials. For complete information, write to

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 612 S. FLOWER ST., LOS ANGELES 17, CALIFORNIA

## Wide Range of Talent Marks 1956

### Short Course

THE “LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE” was reopened at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., July 16–20, 1956, for the eighth short course of the American Oil Chemists’ Society. A broad representation of “students” from all over the United States, Canada, and Europe were in attendance. The enrollment of 109 consisted of technical, supervisory, and executive men from industry.

D. R. Mallet, executive dean of Purdue University, started off the program with his welcome to the Purdue campus. F. W. Quackenbush, head of the Department of Biochemistry at Purdue, presided over the entire short course program as general chairman, doing an excellent job of introducing all the topics and speakers. A wide variety of subjects was included in the course, which ranged from the highly theoretical to the practical aspects of the entire field, from MIXING to ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMPUTERS.

Of course, the week’s stay at Purdue did not consist of all work and no play. On Monday evening the entire group was treated to a Chicken Barbeque at the Purdue Farm. Some of the home-grown stock of chickens and dairy products were eaten, with the approval of all. Just like all picnics however the rains came, but not before everyone had gotten his fill of the wonderful food.

The schedule also included a tour of the Purdue campus, with particular interest in the biochemistry and chemical engineering departments.

NATURALLY no course of this kind could be complete without a banquet. The Short Course had its in the north ballroom of the Memorial Union Building. Mrs. Lois S. Crauer, DeLaval Separator Company, acted as mistress of ceremonies and did an admirable job. (She was the only “co-ed” at the course.) In addition to the wonderful dinner, the group was treated to a little concert given by T. B. Jefferson, a student from the School of Mechanical Engineering, who displayed both musical and mechanical ability by creating music with hammers, saws, coke bottles, and a rubber hose clarinet.

The final bit of entertainment was provided by the members of the short course themselves. This consisted of the composing and singing of commercials to the tune of old favorites. One need only imagine putting words about powdered soap flakes to the tune of “Old Black Joe” to enjoy the humor of it. Needless to say, no one tried to copyright the compositions, but the ingenuity and creativeness displayed ended the affair on a jolly note.

At the completion of the course on Friday all were presented with certificates of completion and could say that they had received “diplomas” from Purdue University (for the A.O.C.S. Short Course, that is). The week was considered very profitable and enjoyable.

The Education Committee and all the participating speakers should be commended for the excellent program.

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 Swift and Company  
 Chicago, Ill.

[Editor’s Note: Papers presented at the 1956 Short Course on Unit Processes in the Fatty Oil, Soap, and Detergent Industries will be published in the October and November issues of the Journal of the American Oil Chemists’ Society. Bound reprints will be available later.]