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a soap-solubilizing mixture consisting of 2 parts of 4-methoxy-4-methyl-pentanol-2 and 1 part ethylene glycol, 0.8 part of a base selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide, and not more than 0.035 part of dipicolinic acid.

WATER-IN-OIL CHOCOLATE EMULSION. W. A. Rosenthal, H. A. Pinkalla, L. R. Cook and R. F. Korfhage (W. R. Grace & Co.). *U.S. 3,232,765.* An edible, stable, water-in-oil chocolate emulsion retaining substantially its predetermined viscosity when used for dip coating water-containing foods such as ice cream consists of (by weight) 35.0–65.0% fat, 12.0–57.0% cocoa-sugar in ratio of 100–5% cocoa to 0–95% sugar, 8.0–23.0% water, and a non-ionic emulsifier in the amount of 1–24% based on the total fat and in the ratio of 25–100% of lipophilic to 75–0% of hydrophilic emulsifiers. The lipophilic emulsifiers should have an HLB of not more than 5.8 and the hydrophillic emulsifiers an HLB of not less than 7.8.

REMOVAL OF ANIONIC SURFACTANTS FROM LIQUIDS. I. M. Abrams (Diamond Alkali Co.). *U.S. 3,232,867.* A method for removing anionic surfactants from water comprises contacting the water containing the surfactants with a weak-base anion-exchange resin in the acid-salt form.

LIQUID DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS. T. G. Jones and D. W. Stephens (Lever Brothers Co.). *U.S. 3,232,878.* A liquid detergent composition consists of water and, by weight of the composition, 0.8–10% of a water-soluble soap selected from the group consisting of sodium, potassium and ammonium coconut oil, groundnut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil and tallow soaps; 2–15% of a compound selected from the group consisting of the monoethanolamides and diethanolamides of fatty acids containing from 10 to 14 carbon atoms; and 10–35% of an alkali metal tripolyphosphate such as potassium or sodium tripolyphosphate. The tripolyphosphate is present in excess of its solubility in the solution of the other ingredients, the undissolved tripolyphosphate being maintained in stable suspension by the remainder of the composition.

DETERGENT BARS HAVING GOOD SUDSING AND LIME SOAP DISPERSANT CHARACTERISTICS. H. Y. Lew (Chevron Research Co.). *U.S. 3,232,879.* A detergent bar for use in hard water consists essentially of water-soluble solid soap normally having poor lime soap dispersant characteristics and a lime soap dispersant having the formula $XSOCH_2CHOHR$ in which X is a member selected from the group consisting of the methyl, ethyl and β-hydroxyethyl radicals, and R is an alkyl radical of 8 to 16 carbon atoms. The lime soap dispersant is present in an amount of 5 to 90% by weight, based on it and soap.

CLEAR, UNIFORM LIQUID DETERGENT COMPOSITION. F. E. Carroll and R. R. Sepulveda (Lever Bros. Co.). *U.S. 3,234,138.* A substantially clear, uniform liquid detergent consists of an aqueous solution of (1) 5–20% by weight of a potassium phosphate such as tetrapotassium pyrophosphate and pentapotassium tripolyphosphate, (2) 1–15% of a water-soluble alkali metal fatty acid soap having from 6 to 14 carbon atoms, and (3) an ethanolamide nonionic detergent selected from the group consisting of (a) 1.5–7% of caprylic monoethanolamide and capric monoethanolamide, 1.5–13% of oleic monoethanolamide and (c) 1.5–16% of caprylic diethanolamide, capric diethanolamide, lauric-, myristic-, palmitic- and oleic diethanolamides.

DIAMINE DIOXIDE DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS. H. F. Drew and R. E. Zimmerer (Procter & Gamble Co.). *U.S. 3,234,139.* The described composition consists of from 5–80% of N,N′,N′-trimethyl-N-alkylethlenediamine-N,N′-dioxide in which the alkyl ranges in chain length from 10 to 18 carbon atoms and about 95–20% of a builder selected from the group consisting of water-soluble inorganic alkaline builder salts, water-soluble organic alkaline sequestrant builder salts, and mixtures thereof.

GERMICIDAL DETERGENT BAR. G. G. Wittwer. *U.S. 3,240,711.* A solid detergent bar consists of a homogenous mixture of a compound taken from the class consisting of sodium lauroyl isethionate, sodium stearoyl isethionate and mixtures thereof, and alkyl-aryl sulfonate, the alkyl radicals averaging at least 10 carbon atoms, together with an amount of a germicidal composition effective to create a germicidal effect, comprising 10–20% elemental iodine and 90–80% non-ionic surface active agent. The sulfonate comprises 10–90% of the bar on a dry weight basis, exclusive of the germicidal composition, the isethionate compound 90–10% of the bar, and sufficient amount of water is distributed to effectively blend the constituents.

AOAC Scientists Plan October Meeting

The Association of Official Analytical Chemists will hold its 80th Annual Meeting October 10–13 at the Marriott Motor Hotel, Twin Bridges, Washington, D. C.

The meeting will bring together 1300 North American scientists concerned with new methods, techniques and instrumentation for analysis of foods, drugs, fertilizers, feeds, cosmetics, pesticides and other products related to agriculture and public health. Over 200 papers will be presented.

Food and Drug Commissioner J. L. Goddard, M.D., will address the group at its annual banquet; a further highlight of the meeting will be the presentation of the AOAC Harvey W. Wiley Award to J. A. Campbell of the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate.

Speakers from abroad will include: D. A. A. Mossel, Central Institute for Nutrition and Food Research, the Netherlands; I. Uritani, Nagoya University, Japan; G. Jacini, Stazione Sperimentale per le Industrie degli Olli e del Grassi, Italy; H. Egan, Laboratory of the Government Chemist, England; and V. Jans, Association Internationale d'Expertise Chimique, France.

All sessions are open to interested scientists and to the general public, and there will be no registration fee. Inquire: L. G. Ensminger, Assistant Secretary, AOAC, Box, 540, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D. C. 20044.