

long residence time, of the order of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, and a stoichiometric deficiency of sulfur trioxide; during this time the reaction mass is being cooled and about 70% of the alcohols are being sulphated in such a way that less than 5% decomposition of the sulphuric acid monoester reaction product occurs. In the second stage, sulphation is completed with a stoichiometric excess of sulphur trioxide as quickly as possible, with a short residence time of 1 to 15 minutes followed by immediate neutralization of the reaction mixture, the sulphur trioxide to inert gas ratio in the second stage being lower than in the first stage.

POLYHYDROXY PHOSPHATE ESTERS. J. D. Zeeh and E. C. Ford, Jr. (Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc.). *U.S. 3,309,427*. A process for making a polyhydroxy phosphate ester comprises a first stage of forming an acidic partial ester by reacting a polyphosphoric acid with a polyhydric alcohol and a second stage of reacting the acidic partial ester with sufficient amount of an alkylene oxide with from 2 to 4 C atoms to substantially neutralize the acidity. The polyhydric alcohol is selected from a group consisting of base polyols with from 2 to 9 hydroxyl groups and hydroxyl numbers of 1250 to 1850 and their condensates with up to twice their own weight of alkylene oxides. The ratio of the sum of the mols of polyhydric alcohol and the mols of water in the polyphosphoric acid to mols of P_2O_5 is no greater than 2.75 but at least sufficient to convert all of the phosphorus present to the orthophosphate form.

MONOGLYCERIDE EMULSIFIER AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME. F. F. Hansen (224 E. Poplar St., Walla Walla, Wash.). *U.S. 3,310,408*. A method for preparing a stable emulsion of monoglyceride and water comprises: (a) heating a distilled fatty acid monoglyceride, normally solid at room temperature, to about 200F; (b) separately heating water to about 200F, in an amount not less than the weight of monoglyceride; (c) separately heating to about 200F a volume of water in which is dissolved fruit pectin; (d) introducing the monoglyceride into the water and beating the resulting gel into a creamy mass; (e) rapidly adding the pectin solution while the beating continues, and (f) continuing the beating until the mixture has cooled to about 100F. The weight of pectin used in the emulsion, calculated as dry powder, is in the range of 0.25 to 2.5% of the total weight of water in the mix.

NOVEL DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS. E. B. Michaels and C. A. Wetmore (Stamford Chemical Industries, Inc.). *U.S. 3,310,498*. A polar solvent compatible detergent composition consists essentially of 1 part by wt. of an alkali metal, oil-soluble mahogany sulfonate having an average molecular weight of at least 425, and 0.5-1.5 parts of a poly lower alkanol amine salt of a higher alkyl aryl sulfonic acid. The composition is formed by reacting the poly alkanol amine with the alkyl aryl sulfonic acid in the presence of the mahogany sulfonate, then neutralizing the mixture to a pH of 6.5 to 9.5.

NOVEL DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS. E. B. Michaels and C. A. Wetmore (Stamford Chemical Industries, Inc.). *U.S. 3,310,499*. A non-polar solvent compatible detergent composition consists essentially of 1 part by wt. of an oil-soluble mahogany sulfonate having a molecular weight of at least 425 and 0.5-1.5 parts of monohydroxy lower alkyl amine salt of a higher alkyl aryl sulfonic acid. The amine salt is formed by reacting the monohydroxy alkyl amine with the alkyl aryl sulfonic acid in the presence of the mahogany sulfonate, then neutralizing the mixture to a pH of 6.5 to 9.5.

ANTISEPTIC DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS. S. J. Fitch and R. R. Irani (Monsanto Co.). *U.S. 3,312,623*. An antiseptic detergent composition consists essentially of a detergent selected from the class consisting of soap and anionic, non-anionic and amphoteric synthetic detergents and, as a bacteriostatic agent, present in at least an antiseptically effective amount, a dialkyl ester of a long chain alkyl phosphonate having the following formula: $R_1-PO(OR_2)(OR_3)$, where R_1 is either an alkyl or an halo-alkyl group with 8 to 18 C atoms, and R_2 and R_3 are lower alkyl groups containing from 1 to 5 C atoms.

STABLE ALKALI SOLUBLE SURFACTANTS. J. Dupre and R. C. Mansfield (Rohm & Haas Co.). *U.S. 3,312,624*. A stable alkali-soluble surfactant composition is claimed, consisting essentially of about 75-90% by wt. of a component M with about 10-25% of a component N, where M is a surface active composition containing at least 85% primary phosphate esters, produced by a condensation reaction between a polyphosphoric acid and $R(CH_2CH_2O)_xH$, and N is $R_1(CH_2CH_2O)_yR_2$, where R and R_1 are either alkoxy groups having 10-15 C atoms or alkylphenoxy

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New Officers for Chemical Institute of Canada

I. E. Paddington, Director of the Division of Applied Chemistry, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ontario, has been elected President of the Chemical Institute of Canada for 1967-68. Chosen as Vice-President was K. J. McCallum, head of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

The elections were announced by the retiring president, P. A. Giguère of Quebec City, during the business session at the Institute's 50th Canadian Chemical Conference and Exhibition which took place June 5 at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto.

Chicago Fall Meeting

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Mrs. Wallace Quick, chairman of the ladies' program, reports that these plans are now complete. Rumor has it that it is one of the most exciting programs Chicago has ever offered.

Before setting out on Monday morning, the Chicago Convention Bureau will present a film of "breakfast duration" which will provide an intimate look at Chicago and places to visit and enjoy. First on the program is a "tailor-made" tour of the Merchandise Mart to view the world's largest and most extensive exhibits of home furnishings followed by a luncheon at the Chicago Yacht Club. Here is an unparalleled view of Lake Michigan, the Yacht Club Harbor, Grant Park and Chicago's changing skyline. The afternoon is free and the ladies will be provided with lists of places to shop, art galleries, museums, restaurants and interesting sites to see or visit in Chicago.

On Tuesday, the scene will shift to the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago where the gals will enjoy our nation's finest permanent collection of Occidental art treasures. The visit will include famed Rockefeller Chapel, the recent site of the greatly publicized Percy-Rockefeller wedding. Following these delightful activities, we will enjoy one of South Shore Country Club's exquisite luncheons. The limousines will return to the hotel via a scenic route and the ladies will then have a few hours' repose before the evening's banquet.

The Wednesday program should excite every red-blooded wife. The day will begin leisurely around ten o'clock. Jacques French Restaurant will provide the setting for a fashion showing by Saks Fifth Avenue. It will be hard to decide which will be more captivating—Jacques' famous luncheon or the professional models wearing Saks' latest collection.

The ladies will be well entertained through Wednesday, so make your plans accordingly. This is the convention Milady should not miss! See you in October!

The August issue of JAOCS will carry full titles and abstracts for the technical program, 41st Annual Fall Meeting, Oct 15-18, 1967, Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago.