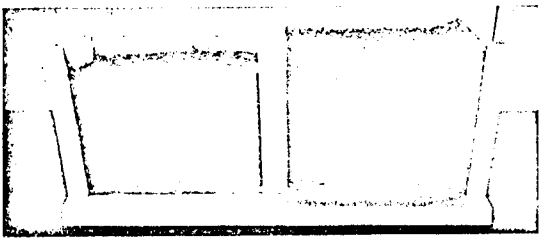
MONSANTO
CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

MONSANTO'S NEW SOIL CONDITIONER GIVES WORN SOIL NEW LIFE



Here's a demonstration of the effectiveness of Monsanto's new soil conditioner. The sample at the left is untreated. Notice how the soil has become packed. In the section at the right, identical soil has been treated with Krilium. The treated soil remains crumbly and will maintain this condition indefinitely.

Extensive demonstrations of Monsanto Krilium* soil conditioner will be conducted in 1952. Two years of experimental applications indicate its possibilities in reviving worn land, making marginal farms profitable and increasing production of ground where poor soil structure causes low yields. In addition to its agricultural uses, Krilium may be used profitably by the ceramics and oil-well drilling industries.

Production of the soil conditioner in 1952 will be no more than enough to conduct the demonstrations which are planned for various parts of the country. It is expected to be available for general use by planting time in 1953.

The soil conditioner, a synthetic resin, contains no plant nutrients. It shows promise of making commercial fertilizers more readily available to plant growth. This is the result of improved soil structure obtained through the use of the soil conditioner.

Krilium improves soil tilth, makes it more porous and easier to work. The ratio of improvement of soil structure with Krilium is on the order of one pound of the soil conditioner to between 100 and 1000 pounds of compost or other types of plant residues. The resin is quick-acting, giving observable results in 24 hours or less.

Improvement of poor soils is indicated, along with considerable increase in yields. Test plots show increases of 60% to 200%. Increases result from better stands, faster germination, earlier maturity and greater plant structure.

Treated soils show less tendency to crust, making it easier for seedlings to break through. The treated soil being more porous allows more oxygen to reach the roots and allows roots to penetrate more deeply into the ground.

Treated soils retain 30% to 40% more moisture, thus helping crops through drought periods. Greater resistance to erosion is obtained through the application of Krilium to soil. Evaporation is retarded.

For information on the use of Krilium in agriculture, mail the coupon or contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office.

Benzoic acid improves dyeing of new synthetic fibers

Mill runs on several of the newer synthetic fibers indicate that Monsanto Benzoic Acid makes possible thorough, all-the-way-through dyeing. Without benzoic acid, these new fibers could be dyed only on the surfaces.

The use of benzoic acid has a swelling effect on the new fibers. This permits the dye to penetrate, giving level, long-lasting color.



BENTHAL IMPROVES BLOND FURNITURE FINISHES

Because it gives paler original color and imparts excellent color retention, Monsanto Benthal* is being used to make better finishes for blond furniture. Benthal replaces up to 20% of the cocoanut fatty acids in these finishes.

In addition to its use in blond finishes, Benthal, a monobasic acid, is employed to improve many short-oil modified resins in these eight ways:

1. Reduced acid value.
2. Reduced viscosity.
3. Improved color.
4. Less yellowing on high-temperature baking.
5. Less after-bodying.
6. Better flow.
7. Better film adhesion of pentaerythritol types.
8. Greater flexibility of dried films.

Benthal does not retard air drying or baking. It may improve the dried films' resistance to water or chemicals.

DO YOU USE EMULSIFIERS?

Write for Monsanto Technical Bulletins P-123 and P-142 . . . They contain helpful information on formulating various insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

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