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the variations of carotene and those of the protein content. E. L. Green

Ensilage tests with Vitasan. N. D. Dijkstra (Rijkslandbouw Proefstation, Hoorn, Nederland). *Maandbl. Landbouwvoorlichtingsdienst* 5, 302–9(1948).—This com. prepn. did not improve the quality of grass ensilage. O. W. Willcox *a*

Importance of F for teeth (von Fellenberg) 11G. *Patent:* Sheet wrapping materials [for oily or fatty foods] (Brit. Cellophane Ltd.) 31.

Crosbie-Wash, T.: Food Industries Manual. 15th ed. London: Leonard Hill Book Co. 1947. 1168 pp. 42s. Reviewed in *Chemistry & Industry* 1948, 429. *b*

Soup flavor from shellfish. P. de Gruyter & Zn. N. V. and N. V. H. Hartog's Fabrieken. Dutch 61,294. July 15, 1948. Inferior starting material as small shrimps or crabs can be used by removing its $CaCO_3$ by HCl, washing, and hydrolyzing. E.g. 100 kg. steamed shrimps is stirred in a wooden vessel with 10 l. HCl at 32%, thrice washed by 50 l. H_2O to remove $CaCl_2$ and turned into soup flavor by hydrolysis. A. J. C. de Waal

Aromatic drink from vegetable material. Karel Beyer. Dutch 61,388, July 15, 1948. Material contg. polyhexoses and polypentoses is extd. under pressure by H_2O contg. an alk. compd. giving a pH 7.5–8.0. E.g., 80 kg. rye bran and 20 kg. wheat grit are mixed with a soln. of 2.7 kg. $KHCO_3$ in 50 l. H_2O. The pH is 7.8. This mixt. is heated 40 min. at 190° in an autoclave, and after cooling, the reaction product is dried and milled. One kg. of this powder is extd. by 4 l. boiling H_2O and filtered. The drink may be concd. or dried. A. J. C. de Waal

13—CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

T. H. CHILTON

Stimulation of industry by research. S. E. Maddigan (B.C. Research Council, Vancouver, Can.). *Ind. Can.* 49, No. 2, 62–5(1948).—An address relating manufg. income to industrial research. B. C. projects include plastic impregnation of soft woods, utilization of wood wastes, and studies of foundry and mineral-dressing problems. Gordon R. Finlay

Setting property of agar-agar. Diptish Chakraborty (Bengal Immunity Lab.). *Quart. J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 21, 159–61(1948); cf. *C.A.* 41, 1355*h*.—Deterioration of the setting property of agar on storage was observed. A probable cause of such deterioration is discussed. A technique for standardization of setting power of agar was tried and appears to be of practical value. Irrespective of total reducing-sugar content, the setting property varies with the pectin content. S. W. Goldstein *d*

The synthetic materials industry in the United States of America—a survey of the developments of the last years. E. Escales, K. Hultzsch, and E. Römer. *Kunststoffe* 37, 117–22(1947).—Types, production, raw materials, and manufg. companies are described. M. Hartenheim *e*

Handling industrial solvents with safety. A. Ernest MacGee, Lester J. Weber, and Carl H. Senter (Skelly Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.). *J. Am. Oil Chemists' Soc.* 25, 279–95(1948).—This subject is discussed comprehensively with tabulated data regarding fire hazards and health hazards with possible general physiol. effects of various solvents and the concns. necessary to produce unfavorable effects. 36 references. E. Scherubel *f*

Symposium on industrial diseases. Some considerations of the Röntgen diagnosis of silicosis and the conditions that may simulate it. Eugene P. Pendergrass and Agrippa G. Robert. *Radiology* 50, 725–45(1948).—**Significance of occupational history in diagnosis of silicosis.** Theodore F. Hatch. *Ibid.* 746–50. **Anthracosilicosis.** William J. Corcoran. *Ibid.* 751–4. **Pathogenesis of industrial pulmonary disease.** Willard Machle. *Ibid.* 755–9. **Further observations of lung changes associated with the manufacture of alumina abrasives.** Cecil G. Shaver. *Ibid.* 760–9. **Delayed chemical pneumonitis or diffuse granulonatosis of the lung due to beryllium.** Stanley A. Wilson. *Ibid.* 770–85. G. L. Clark *h*

Study of asbestosis. P. Luton, J. Champeix, and Favre. *Arch. maladies profess. méd. travail et sécurité sociale* 8, 131–2(1947); *Chimie & industrie* 59, 150(1948); cf. *C.A.* 42, 3875*g*.—A general discussion, more particularly of the symptoms and diagnosis. A. P.-C.

Professional phenoldermatitis. Carlo Ceresa (Univ. Milan). *Med. lavoro* 39, 80–2(1948).—Dermatitis developed on the arms of men sawing beech wood impregnated with mineral oil as a consequence of the exposure to the saw dust. Analysis showed the presence of phenolic compds. in the wood Comparative skin reactions produced with 0.2% PhOH proved that these compds. were the offending agents. It is supposed that the phenols are liberated in the wood during the process of impregnation with hot mineral oil. A. E. Meyer *i*

Patents: (Trimethylsilylmethyl)pentamethyldisiloxane [useful in dielec. liquids] (Speier) 10. Unsatd. chloro nitriles [chem. intermediates and solvents] (Cass) 10.

Champetier, G.: La grande industrie chimique minérale. Paris: Presses Univ. de France. 1947. 128 pp. Fr. 75. Reviewed in *Ann. pharm. franç.* 6, 128(1948).

Chaplet, A.: Dictionnaire des produits chimiques commerciaux et des drogues industrielles. 3rd ed. Paris: H. Dunod. 1948. 440 pp. Fr. 1270. Reviewed in *Industrie chimique* 35, 139(1948).

Fokin, L. F., and Pavlov, K. F.: Metodi di calcolo dei procedimenti e delle apparecchiature per l'industria chimica. Milan: G. G. Görlich. 1948. 511 pp. L. 2200.

Smith, Edward S.: Statistical Quality Control. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1948. 161 pp. $3. Reviewed in *Chem. Eng.* 55, No. 8, 284(1948).

Woodbury, D. O.: Battle Fronts of Industry. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1948. 342 pp. $3.50.

International Industry Yearbook. 1948 ed. Edited by Lloyd J. Hughlett. New York: Kristen-Browne Pub. Co. 1948. 414 pp. $10. Reviewed in *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.* 31, 194(1948).

List of Chemical Industrial Plants in Japan. Tokyo: Ministry of Commerce and Industry. 1946. 532 pp.

Decomposition products of proteins. N. A. Schönfeld (to Aktiebolaget Berol-Produkter. Swed. 120,003, Oct. 28, 1947. Proteins are treated in the presence of water with alk.-reacting org. compds. and in the absence of other protein-splitting compds., until the product is sol. in acid. Examples are given in which (1) casein is boiled with water and triethanolamine; (2) casein is boiled with water and ethylenediamine; and (3) gelatin is heated under pressure with water and pyridine. The products are not pptd. on adding HCOOH or AcOH. R. D. S. *g*

Dry water-soluble salts of alginic acid. A/S Protan. Norw. 73,484, May 10, 1948. Water-sol. salts of alginic acid obtained by treating seaweed with alkaline agents are obtained in a dry form by sepg. the alginic acid by means of acid, mixing with an org. solvent, such as alc. or acetone, which dissolves water but not the alginates, neutralizing with an alkali in the presence of the min. amt. of water and drying the product. R. D. Satchell

Removing moisture from organic solvents. Kymi Osakeyhtiö. Norw. 73,652, June 28, 1948. Org. solvents, particularly solvents which are obtained by chlorination processes and which contain Cl and(or) SO_2, are dried by treatment with dry Cl and SO_2 which form HCl and H_2SO_4 with the