

Notes of the Industry

McKeldin Mayonnaise Head

At the recent convention of the Mayonnaise Products Manufacturers Association, held at Atlantic City, William R. McKeldin, of Atmore & Son, Philadelphia, was elected president of the association, other officers chosen including:—Vice-president, Ellis R. Meaker, of Ivanhoe Foods, Inc.; Secretary, L. Evert Landon, of Nalley's Inc.; Treasurer, Wade E. Utley, of Capital City Products Co. The Executive Committee includes the officers and C. P. McCormick & Co., also W. D. Kennedy of El-Food Corporation. Frank Honicker was re-elected executive manager of the association.

Kellogg Absorbs Ankeny Refining

Spencer Kellogg & Sons have taken over the Ankeny Refining Company plant at Des Moines, Iowa and plan to establish a middle western distributing office at that location. They also plan a campaign to encourage Iowa farmers to raise more flaxseed, in order to enable capacity operation of the Des Moines plant.

Oil Trades Association of New York held their annual business meeting and fall dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel Nov. 12. Following dinner a short business meeting was held. The entertainment feature for the evening was an indoor golf tournament which was billed as far the pee-wee championship of the industry. Three classes participated—lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight—and handsome prizes were distributed to the winner in each division.

Combustion Engineering Corporation, New York, has just issued a 28-page catalog describing its new type E underfeed stoker, which can be used with boilers ranging from 150 to 600 hp. It is said to be mechanically simple and easy to operate, and is recommended for burning either coking or non-coking bituminous coals and for various refuse fuels.

Stocks of crude cottonseed oil on hand in United States Sept. 30, 1930, totaled 79,280,326 lbs., as against 77,215,150 lbs. held on the same day in 1929. Stocks of refined oil were 174,207,919 lbs. on Sept. 30, 1930, as compared with 175,436,569 lbs. on the corresponding day in 1929.

The Commissariat for Trade of the U.S.S.R. has ratified a program calling for the construction of seven margarine factories, to be located in Kharkov, Nizhni Novgorod, Sverdlovsk, Krasnodarsk, Transcaucasia, Tashkent and Stalingrad.

Mitsui & Co., Ltd., importers of oriental products, particularly oils, have leased new quarters in the Empire State Building, New York City, where they plan to concentrate their various departments as soon as the building is ready for occupancy.

Turbo-Mixer Corporation, 250 East 43rd Street, New York City, have issued an attractive booklet describing their mixing and emulsifying equipment and its various applications. Copies of this brochure will be mailed to those interested upon request.

Link-Belt Company, of Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Chicago, are offering a new variable-speed transmission machine of all-metal construction which they designate as the P.I.V. Gear. In this gear a positive chain drive is used for the transmission of the power rather than a belt of the side friction contact type.

Merco-Nordstrom Valve Company of San Francisco, has developed a new type of flanged joint for use in welded pipe lines. The joint is known as the "Merco" Swivel Flange and is said by the makers to possess all the inherent flexibility of the Vanstone type of flange, plus the strength of an ordinary butt welded flange.

Consul General Lee, Lisbon, Portugal, reports that olive oil production for the 1929 season was approximately 60,000,000 liters, a good average output for the country. The yield for the 1927 season, however, was much larger and reached a total of slightly more than 100,000,000 liters. The crop for 1930 is expected to be small, but it is as yet too early to hazard an opinion as to its quality.

R. C. Asbury has become associated with The Edible Oils Company of Los Angeles, as Sales Manager.

Introduce New Alsop Filter

Alsop Engineering Co., New York, is preparing to market a new low-priced filter designed to facilitate speedy cleaning. The makers say that it can be cleaned in two minutes, eliminating the long mussy job heretofore necessary and thus making it more probable that it will be reconditioned as often as necessary. Filter stones and sand batches, commonly used in other filters, are dispensed with in the new Alsop product, the filter medium consisting of two layers of heavy French filter paper wrapped around a screen. The filter connects to any pipe line and the water passes through with very little drop in pressure. Two or more can be connected in parallel for greater capacity. Model #1 has 400 sq. in. filtering area, a capacity of 15 gals. per minute, and will stand pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in. All parts are of brass or bronze, and two finishes, nickel and chromium plate, are available.

Lever Storage Plant Changes Hands

The storage and barging facilities of Lever Bros. Co., at Edgewater, N. J. are to be turned over to Harbor Tank Storage Co., of New York, and added to that company's extensive facilities for storage of vegetable oils in the State of New Jersey. These include storage space at Weehawken and Gutenberg, N. J., and additional space at Edgewater, originally acquired from Penick & Ford. The Lever plant includes sixteen storage tanks ranging in capacity from 500 tons to 1,200 tons each. In addition to railroad facilities, the plant has docking and barging facilities permitting rapid unloading of ocean-going tankers. It is also completely equipped with Harper scales.

Molasses, cottonseed oil, fish and animal oils will probably be stored at the Edgewater plant in addition to vegetable oils, but the company has been particularly active recently in handling large quantities of peanut oil through this port, the oil being bonded in tanks for shipment to Toronto, Canada. A building formerly occupied by the Lever interests is understood to be included in the Edgewater deal, but whether the properties were turned over to Harbor Tank Storage under a leasing arrangement could not be ascertained.

Deupree New P. & G. President

Richard R. Deupree, for some years vice-president and general manager of Procter & Gamble Co., has been elected president to succeed Col. William Cooper Procter, who becomes the executive head of the company as Chairman of the Board, a position created in July, 1929, but unfilled until now. Col. Procter will continue his active participation in the management of the company. No successor has been chosen for Mr. Deupree as vice-president, but it is assumed that he will continue as general manager.

Col. Procter graduated from Princeton in 1883 and has been connected with the company during the 47 years since then, working up through the factory and succeeding his father as president upon the latter's death in 1907. The profit sharing plan, old age protection, guaranteed employment, employees' conference committee, and other progressive innovations have been instituted under the leadership of Col. Procter.

Mr. Deupree started as a clerk in the treasury department of the firm 25 years ago, and subsequently became salesman, department manager, division sales manager and general sales manager. In 1928, he was made vice-president and general manager of the company, and now becomes president at the age of 45 years, exactly 25 years after first joining the company. He was born in Virginia but spent most of his early life in Covington, Ky., where he was educated. He is a recognized authority on salesmanship and vocational education and has written several works on these subjects.

A qualitative test for sodium thiosulfate in soaps, devised because of the increasing use of that salt in soaps to combat the effects of chlorine in public water supplies, is described as follows: mix 5 grams of the soap to be tested with 10 cc. of quarter-normal caustic solution containing a piece of potassium cyanide the size of a pea, warm on water-bath, rub to a paste and heat for five to ten minutes, producing potassium sulfocyanide. Add dry salt in small quantities to salt out the soap, filter hot, cool, add a few drops of hydrochloric acid and test for potassium sulfocyanide with ferric chloride. The presence of sodium thiosulfate in soap causes high results in the salt determination, but correct results are obtained by first ashing the soap, which destroys the thiosulfate. *Seifensieder-Ztz.* 57,527-8 (1930)