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The Possibility of a New Vitamin for Reproduction

V. G. Heller

precision of 5% is obtained in runs of 48 hours duration. 4% CO_2 mixed with air dissolves 1 gram of iron per square centimeter of exposed surface in 735 days while it required 1927 days with air alone. A fall of 25/100 millivolt per centimeter increased the rate of corrosion 28%. 25/1000 millivolt per centimeter had no appreciable effect upon the rate. The conclusion is reached that a fall of more than 25/100 millivolt is necessary. Methods of eliminating corrosion of this type are given.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEW VITAMIN FOR REPRODUCTION

V. G. HELLER

Fifth generation animals have been reared on 5 per cent of yeast as the sole source of vitamin B in the diet. This does not support the view that a new vitamin is necessary for reproduction. The majority of the young are not reared on synthetic diets containing as much as 8 per cent of yeast as the only source of vitamin B. 5 per cent of salt mixture 185 in the diet is detrimental to the production of young. The toxicity of yeast is not a factor because third generation animals have been reared on 45, 40, 35 and 30 per cent of yeast in the diet as the sole source of protein and vitamin B. It is believed that high mortality is due to a deficiency of vitamin B and not to vitamin X.

THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON FROM FURFURAL RESIDUES

GALEN HUNT

This method has been developed to utilize the residues from the manufacture of furfural by acid treatment of corn cobs or oat hulls. The residue is mixed with 7.5% by wt. ZnO and 70% HCl (Sp Gr 1.20) and allowed to stand 24 hours. It is then dried and destructively distilled at 550°C. The ash is leached out with 1% HCl and the char dried and heated to 850°C. Treatment yields a char which is the equal of any vegetable char now on the market.

POSSIBLE USES OF WASTE CHLORINE

JACK HUSSEY AND O. R. SWEENEY

The demand for electrolytic caustic has glutted the chlorine market. Studies are underway looking towards the utilization