

*Milk
Powder*



MANUFACTURERS OF
FOOD PRODUCTS

Syracuse, N.Y.

2-5-27

Professor Harry Steenbock,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisc.

Dear Sir:

Under date of Jan. 13, we wrote you relative to the desire of this company to manufacture an irradiated milk powder. We were particularly anxious to know the conditions under which the Foundation which has been established by the University to administer such patents as may be granted, would permit us to manufacture and sell such a product.

We hope to hear from you or someone representing the Foundation at as early a date as is convenient. As stated in previous letter, we will be very pleased to have someone go out and discuss the whole matter with you if it seems advisable to do so.

Yours very truly,

MERRELL-SOULE COMPANY

R.S. Fleming
R.S. Fleming
Chief Chemist.

RSF:B

February 10, 1927

Dr. R. S. Fleming,
Merrell-Soule Company,
Syracuse, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Fleming:

I have your letter of the 5th instant and am indeed sorry to hear that a communication addressed to me January 13th did not receive a reply. I did not receive this letter and hope that you were not unduly inconvenienced by this delay.

The patent application which I filed to cover the matter of irradiated foods and medicinal compounds has been amended dividing it into a number of separate applications dealing with various classes of food materials specifically. To this we have not as yet obtained a reaction from the Examiner. My rights in this matter have been assigned to the Research Foundation and will be administered by that organization.

From your connection I am assuming that you are interested in the irradiation of milk or milk powders. I am rather skeptical of the applicability of irradiation treatment to these materials because the activity induced with such a treatment which falls short of adversely affecting the palatability, also does not induce much antirachitic potency. In fact, from what we know of the antirachitic activity required by the infant, for example, we are con-

February 10, 1927

Dr. R. S. Fleming--2.

vinced that the induced activity must be high to warrant treatment. There are certain ways to reduce the inimical effect upon palatability, but in spite of them the treatment must still be minimized. This opinion which I venture here is not to be considered final because our experiments have not all been concluded, but I transmit it to you for what it is worth. Correspondingly we do not yet see fit to relinquish our rights in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

HS:S

Merrell-Soule Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
FOOD PRODUCTS

Syracuse, N.Y.

June
Five
1925.

Dr. H. S. Steenbock,
College of Agriculture,
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisc.

My dear Dr. Steenbock :

In compliance with your request, we are sending you today by parcel post a 5# can of whole milk which was manufactured on the third of January last.

The can of KLIM referred to in your letter as bearing the serial number 262013 was manufactured in January, 1920. We rather expect that after this lapse of time, the milk will have a very talowy flavor.

We may say that we are very much interested in the antirachitic properties of powdered milks, and the irradiation of same with ultra violet light. We have even considered the possibility of putting out an irradiated milk powder for use in infant feeding. However, we have not gotten very far with it yet. Any information or advice you care to give us on this subject will be exceedingly welcome.

Please be assured that we will be glad to supply you with milk powder for experimental work also to give you as far as possible, the history of the milk, that is the kind of feeds used in producing the milk and the methods of production and manufacture.

Yours very truly,

MERRELL-SOULE COMPANY

R. S. Fleming
R. S. Fleming
Chief Chemist.

RSF:B

June 9, 1925

Merrell-Soule Company,
Syracuse, New York.

Attention: Mr. R. S. Fleming.

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I want to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the five pound can of whole milk powder for my experimental work. I believe I mentioned in my last letter that we desired to use this material for induction of antirachitic properties by means of ultra violet irradiation. We have done a very large amount of work with whole milk produced by cows on various rations as well as by goats under careful experimental control. We have found that such milk can be increased in antirachitic potency to a sufficient extent to warrant commercial application if engineering difficulties should not prevent.

We have not as yet worked with milk powder but we have every reason to believe that milk powder can be successfully treated. As our information stands at present, there are apparently but very few materials used as food by man or beast which cannot be antirachitically activated by irradiation.

I shall be pleased to let you know the results of my experiments when we have accumulated sufficient data to warrant definite conclusions.

Sincerely yours,

HS:S