

"The work on the YEAR BOOK, volume 18 (for 1929) has progressed to the point where the contract for its manufacture and distribution should be authorized by the Council. Quotations have been secured from a number of firms on a volume of the usual size and appearance. These were submitted to the members of the Committee on Publications who, by vote, have recommended that the contract be awarded to the Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md.,

which firm printed Volumes 15, 16 and 17, on the basis of their bid which was the lowest bid received."

(Motion No. 30) It is moved by DuMez that the contract for printing and mailing the Year Book, Volume 18, be awarded to the Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md.

90. *Life Membership.* Mr. J. C. Van Antwerp, Mobile, Ala. has become a life member through the payment of \$25.00.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*

TUNG OIL IN FLORIDA.

BY P. A. FOOTE.*

An industry in which there is not an over-production is quite uncommon to-day. You will see one in Florida next July on your way to the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in Miami. It is tung oil (China Wood Oil), a rival of linseed oil in the paint and varnish industry. Linseed now leads because the tung oil supply is inadequate. It is the most important constituent of waterproof paints and varnishes. It is also employed as the first coating on automobiles where such natural cellulose materials as Duco are used. Such coatings will not stick well unless they are preceded by an application of tung oil.

It is the best heat and weather-resistive oil known to science. Linseed oil varnishes turn white when exposed to boiling water, but tung oil varnishes are unaffected. Tung oil varnishes resist all kinds of weather to a remarkable extent. It is so valuable in wire and cable insulation that the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y. uses nearly one and one-half million pounds of it annually.

The fruit of the tung tree produces from 34 to 35 per cent oil. The usual recovery by modern methods is $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil per 100 pounds of meats. Trees begin to bear when three years old. When six or seven they are full-grown and yield approximately 1000 pounds of seed per acre; the maximum possible yield has been 1800 pounds of oil per acre. At an average price of 12 to 14 cents a pound, it offers large possibilities. So far as is known, the tree has no enemies either fungus or insect. The trees have withstood temperatures as low as 15 degrees. Mature trees withstand extreme heat exceedingly well. The trees need minimum care, no spraying. They require much less labor and attention than citrus trees. Their fertilizer is inexpensive, for a good share of it is obtained from the by-product cake which is put back on the land.

The center of the producing area is Gainesville, where the University of Florida is located. The climate of the area closely approaches that in which the trees grow wild in China. The latitude, soil, rainfall and temperature are about the same.

American methods of production and handling produce a much superior product to that of China where slow hand labor is still used. This industry in Florida is relatively new but already has over 400 growers. It is estimated that in order to supply home consumption, 50,000 acres of trees should be planted. At the present rate of the industry's growth, this will take more than another generation.

W. M. Hankins has been a member of the Florida State Board of Pharmacy for the past eight years, is past-president of the Florida State Pharmaceutical Association and is now president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Mr. Hankins gave able assistance in the establishment of the College of Pharmacy at the University of Florida. Mr. Groover was instrumental in establishing the College of Pharmacy at the University of Florida. Mr. Jones was formerly president of the State Board of Pharmacy and also aided in establishing the College of Pharmacy at the University.

*Professor of Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy, University of Florida.