

Notes of the Industry

Linseed Assoc. Meeting

The sixty-third annual dinner and business meeting of the Linseed Association of New York was held on the evening of December 11 at the Downtown Association. About 50 members and guests were present. Vice-President H. G. O. Dunham presided. E. J. Cornish, president of the National Lead Company, was the principal speaker. L. P. Nemzek, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., also spoke. The retiring officers were re-elected. They are:—President, George W. Fortmeyer; vice-presidents, H. G. O. Dunham and F. A. Marsh; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Hastings.

Mr. Cornish read from a survey of flaxseed and linseed oil conditions, prepared by a close student of the situation, in which it was stated that in attempting to forecast the price trend of flaxseed and linseed oil it would be necessary to consider and analyze the following fundamental factors, which are now affecting or will influence prices in the first half of 1931:—Argentine, Indian, Canadian and domestic flaxseed crops; linseed oil cake and meal prices; international exchange value of the Argentine peso; price of silver; prices of competitive oils and fats in European countries; the wheat situation.

As to the Argentine crop it was estimated in this survey that the exportable surplus of that country will amount to about 85,000,000 bushels, or the largest on record. In referring to silver the survey points out that the purchasing power of the people of Asia, China, Mexico and several South American countries whose money system is based on the silver standard is vitally affected and the heavy decline in the value of silver is attributed to the unsettled political situation in China and the melting of India's silver money into bullion and the dumping of it on the world's market with the view of establishing the gold standard in India.

The Bureau of Customs has ruled that rapeseed meal may be imported free of duty as a fertilizer material as a result of examination of textbooks on stockfeeding and of interviews with feed dealers who agreed that, while rapeseed meal is an important stockfeed in Europe, it is never used for that purpose in this country.

Mayonnaise Survey

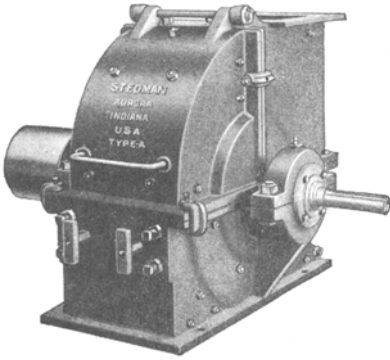
The Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, is conducting for 1930 the Annual Survey of the mayonnaise, salad dressing and related products industry. For the past two years, the Department of Commerce has collected, at the request of the Mayonnaise Manufacturers Association, figures on the production and distribution of mayonnaise and allied products. The interesting data developed by these surveys were presented at the conventions of the Association, were embodied in pamphlets by the Department, and were reported in various trade papers.

The Department is now undertaking a similar survey for 1930, and requests the cooperation of all manufacturers of mayonnaise and related products in filling out and returning at an early date the questionnaire which is being mailed to them by the Foodstuffs Division. The figures of each manufacturer will be held in strict confidence and will be included with those submitted by all concerns reporting in the compilation of the final report.

Production of lard in the United States in 1929 totaled 2,033,029,337 pounds, which were valued at \$246,065,758, according to the census of manufacturers taken by the Census Bureau, Washington. This compared with a total production of 1,794,635,625 in 1927 the last previous census year, which had a value of \$234,863,633. The 1929 production was an increase of 13.8 percent over 1927 and the value gained 4.8 percent.

Inquiries that have been made recently in Colombo, Ceylon, suggest the probability of the establishment of a factory for the production of whale oil. Application has already been made to the government for permission to start the factory as the site selected is government property. Similar species of whales are to be found in the waters off Ceylon as are found in the Antarctic and Northern Atlantic.

Stedman Hammer Mills



Stedman Type A Hammer Mill

Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works, of Aurora, Indiana, have entered the field of swing hammer mills with a complete line of swing and ring hammer crushers, grinders, pulverizers and shredders. The Stedman Company maintains District sales offices in Atlanta, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and San Francisco, and Agencies in all principal cities throughout the country. The new line of hammer mills comprises three types and twenty-five sizes of mills, ranging from 5 to 250 horsepower sizes. The type "A" mill, illustrated herewith, a general purpose machine is produced in nine sizes. It is especially designed for fine and semi-fine grinding and pulverizing, and is said by the makers to be suitable for the successful handling of more than a hundred different varieties of material.

Chinese Peanut Market

According to a cable to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the Consul General at Peiping the total shipments of Chinese peanuts to all countries during November, the opening month of the 1930-1931 peanut season were as follows: From Tsingtao, shelled, 31,862,800 pounds, unshelled 7,161,400 pounds; from Chefoo, shelled, 1,061,500 pounds, unshelled 6,879,000 pounds; from Tientsin, shelled, 999,500 pounds, unshelled 1,804,400 pounds.

The feature of trading was buying from China ports, which was 13 percent in advance of last year. Shipments to Europe from Tsingtao were 4,204,000 pounds in excess of the opening month last year, some shipments applying on contracts made as far back as August. The United States and Canada were indifferent, shipments to these countries being unimportant and well below the same month of last year.

Local oil mills have resumed crushing and will consume about 150 tons of shelled nuts daily. Quotations for peanut oil were on a par with a year ago, although prices of the nuts declined heavily during November on account of exceptional harvest and lack of buying interest for the forward months. Low silver exchange also contributed to the decline in prices for peanuts.

Mexican Lard Plant

A new plant costing in the neighborhood of \$40,000. was opened in Nogales, Mexico, in December by two well-known American companies which are pooling their interests on the West coast of Mexico. These companies, which have incorporated in Mexico under the name of Empacadora de Manteca, S. A. are well established in the domestic field in the United States.

The plant will be located at the railhead of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico so that its product will easily reach the consuming centers of western and southern Mexico. The company will handle principally unrefined lard which will be shipped from their centers in midwestern United States in tank cars. The plant will have the capacity of approximately a carload of lard daily.

The Mexican import duty on refined and unrefined lard is 15 centavos (about 7 cents) per kilo, plus 10 percent, plus 2 percent on quantities up to 50 kilos. In larger quantities the duty is 10 centavos (about 5 cents), plus 10 percent plus 2 percent. The new company, by importing in tank cars and packing the lard in containers in Mexico, will make a saving of five centavos (about 2 cents) per kilo, amounting to over 90 cents per hundred pounds. Lard is said to be one of the largest items of import from the United States through the port of Nogales.

The temporary prohibition on the exportation from Brazil of olive oil and lard, established by decree of October 7, has been repealed by Presidential decree, and the products may now be freely exported.

For the quarter ended November 30, the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, reported a net income of \$353,591, after depreciation and federal taxes. This was equal to 52 cents a common share after preferred dividends, and compared with \$458,165, or 71 cents a share reported in the corresponding quarter last year.