

Notes of the Industry

Mayonnaise Convention

Plans are being completed for the Sixth Annual Convention of the Mayonnaise Manufacturers Association, to be held at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, October 26 to 28, inclusive. The Board of Directors will meet on the night of Sunday, October 25th, under the chairmanship of W. R. McKeldin, President of the association.

The convention will be featured by addresses and conferences upon selling problems, container simplification, scientific research for improvement of quality, cost determination and other problems of moment to the mayonnaise manufacturers. The entertainment features will include a dinner and theater party and the annual banquet of the association.

Packaging Exposition in Chicago

At the second Packaging, Packing and Shipping Exposition, scheduled for the Palmer House, Chicago, March 7-12, the story of the packaged and delivered unit from the raw material state of the shipping materials down to the shipments of units of the finished packaged product will be unfolded in a series of exhibits. Among the exhibitors will be: Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Sandusky, Ohio; Stokes & Smith, Philadelphia; Package Machinery Co., Springfield, Mass., and DuPont Cellophane Co., New York. Exhibits will include practically every type of package and container, including tubes, wrappers, cartons, bottles, paper, folding and set-up boxes, fibre board boxes, glass and moulded containers, mailing boxes, metal-edge folding boxes, outer packages of every variety, air-tight, water-proof and theft-proof packages, packages and wrappers of wood, tin cardboard and cellophane, packaging equipment, machinery and supplies, packing and shipping room equipment and accessories, and transportation and delivery essentials. Among the commodities which will be in various displays in illustration of current methods of packaging, packing and shipping will be toilet articles, soap, bath salts, pharmaceutical and miscellaneous products.

During the first six months of 1931 there was exported from Argentina, 1,013,013 tons of linseed as compared with 688,580 tons during the same period of last year. (Report from Commercial Attache Dye, at Buenos.)

Soybeans in Java

The official publication of the Soerabaya Chamber of Commerce, in a recent issue, discusses the prospects of an extensive soybean cultivation in Java. The article states that up to now soybeans had been grown only by natives as a fertilizing cover-crop in the hilly districts of Java and have proved to be of great value. Recently, however, there has appeared renewed interest in their culture on European estates. Soybean culture in Java increased by about 27 per cent during the past fifteen years, namely from 163,000 hectares in 1916 to 208,000 hectares in 1930.

Some change has taken place with regard to the production areas in Java. In West Java, this culture has been maintained at about the same level for the past 10 years. In Mid-Java, however, after a drop in production, there has been a 20 per cent increase while in East Java the culture has been increasing gradually. In 1930, 5 per cent of the cultivation was in West Java, 43 per cent in Mid-Java, and 52 per cent in East Java.

Other pertinent facts include the following: *Java Consumption*, increased 78 per cent in the past 15 years; *Imports* rose in this period from 22,700 tons in 1916 to 18,400 tons in 1930; *Value* of imports in 1930 was about \$4,000,000; *Soybean consumption* in Java increased from 2.47 kilos per capita in 1916 to 3.53 kilos per capita in 1920 and to 5.05 in 1930.

Reasons for increasing Java's soybean culture include the demand for foodstuffs from Sumatra, Borneo and other parts of the Outer Possessions; the demand by the Holland dairy industry now being supplied by other countries; and the world demand.

As a measure of aid to the Ceylonese coconut industry, a decree issued by the governor on May 24th suspended payment of export duties on coconut products until further notice.

Fiji Islands Copra Industry

Tonnage of copra exports during the March quarter showed a drop due to drought damage in 1930 and also to a certain extent to hurricanes experienced in November 1930 and February-March 1931. Total exports during the March quarter of 1931 amounted to only 5,350 tons valued at \$315,495 as compared

with 7,385 tons valued at \$595,616 in the March quarter of 1930.

Low prices prevailing throughout European markets caused a part of the copra exports to move to San Francisco during the early part of the quarter. Some copra was sold to Mexico and transshipped at the port of San Francisco. When the European markets showed better returns arrangements were made to transship Fijian copra at San Francisco to vessels bound for Europe. Preliminary estimates for 1931 copra production are very low. Some of the exporters estimate total exports for the year 1931 will be above 20,000 tons as compared with exports of 23,882 tons in 1930 and 33,226 tons in 1929. (Report from Consul Roberts at Suva, Fiji Islands.)

Peanut Oil at Tsingtao

The Tsingtao peanut market was characterized during May, 1931, by heavy demand from Europe and China. Total shipments of peanuts during the month under review amounted to 53,697,600 pounds, which compares with 40,609,500 pounds for the corresponding month last year. The following table shows exports of peanuts from Tsingtao during the present season (November, 1930 to May, 1931) with comparative figures for the 1929-30 season:—

	1929-1930 Season	
	Shelled Pounds	Unshelled Pounds
United States	6,198,000	2,973,500
China	100,650,400	336,000
Japan	16,229,600	6,269,500
Netherlands	41,144,220	3,806,600
Denmark	369,600	—
Germany	61,457,800	2,562,830
United Kingdom	5,470,100	3,595,300
Italy	1,638,400	4,670,200
France	19,513,900	1,431,600
Other countries	4,492,000	2,323,100
Totals	257,164,020	27,968,630
	1930-1931 Season	
	Shelled Pounds	Unshelled Pounds
United States	5,687,900	3,162,500
China	142,370,400	1,274,500
Japan	15,844,500	5,619,500
Netherlands	20,280,000	7,355,400
Denmark	3,684,800	—
Germany	14,406,800	2,848,800
United Kingdom	7,972,200	6,003,400
Italy	5,524,700	5,858,000
France	14,621,700	3,270,400
Other countries	5,025,800	7,637,400
Totals	235,418,800	43,029,900

Exports of peanut oil continued heavy during May and amounted to 13,635,300 pounds, of which the United States acquired 8,700,000, United Kingdom 3,693,800 and China 1,241,-

500 pounds. Exports of oil during the season of 1930-31 totalled 68,288,300 pounds as compared with 49,053,700 pounds during 1929-30.

Stocks of peanuts on hand at Tsingtao on May 31st, including oil mill stocks and cargo already contracted for, were estimated at shelled, 60,000, unshelled 10,000 short tons. Remaining stocks in the interior available to the Tsingtao market were placed at 20,000 short tons of shelled nuts.

The managers of the four lard refining plants in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, report that business has been alarmingly slow during the past few months. They have been forced, through lack of demand for their products, to curtail operations by 50 per cent, and further reductions will be necessary unless conditions take a sharp turn for the better.

Two of the concerns import all of their raw materials from the United States and both are equipped with American machinery for the making of tin cans which they require. The total capacity of the two plants is 150,000 pounds of pure lard daily but demand has never as yet warranted capacity production. One of these concerns reports that 5,685,679 pounds of lard were refined during the first six months of 1930 as compared with 2,693,643 pounds for the corresponding period of 1931, a decrease of approximately 47.3 per cent. The other plant was not established until November, 1930, and comparative figures for the two years are not available.

John Fraser ("Jack") Smith, for more than 37 years with Swift & Company and since 1901 the head of its refinery department, died on September 11 at his home, 6740 Oglesby Avenue, Chicago. He had been ill for many months.

Mr. Smith was one of the best known figures in the refinery business in the United States. He was born November 6, 1863. He came to Chicago from Detroit, entering the employ of Swift & Company in 1894, as a clerk, later becoming a salesman in the lard department. He progressed rapidly and in 1901 was made head of the refinery department, participating in the growth of this department from a small section of the business to one of the important factors. His quiet graciousness of manner won him friends throughout the entire industry. He leaves a widow, Bertha Spaeti Smith. Mr. Smith was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore and Flossmoor Country Clubs.

Robert Gair Co., New York, has established a fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, for research on moistureproofing and greaseproofing paperboards used in cartons.

Ross Heater & Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, has issued a booklet showing Ross equipment which includes boilers, condensers, expansion joints, exchangers, bleeder heaters, pipe line coolers and vacuum steam jets.

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have recently issued their new Bulletin No. 69, descriptive of their complete line of dryers of all types. Among the various styles of equipment illustrated in this bulletin are to be found direct heat dryers, indirect, and indirect-direct dryers. Each type may be adapted to batch or continuous operation. Particular attention is directed to the Bartlett and Snow Style A steam heat dryer, which is used for drying tankage and similar residual products. This type of equipment is also suitable for drying chemicals and earthy materials of various kinds.

Offices of Irving R. Boody & Co., vegetable oil dealers, have been moved from 132 Front Street, New York to 99 Wall Street. The new telephone number is DIgby 4-2051.

Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., Long Island City, has announced the removal of its foreign department to 82 Corona Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., on September 1st. The new phone number is Pomeroy 6-4900. William B. Foster is manager of the foreign department.

Harry G. Cowan, district salesman for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Minneapolis, recently completed twenty-five years of service with the company. His associates honored him with the presentation of a suitably engraved watch.

Diamond Alkali Co., Pittsburgh, recently began the manufacture of a very pure grade of salt which will run over 99.9 per cent pure sodium chloride and be entirely free of calcium and magnesium compounds.

Position Wanted: *Manager*—Sales Manager or General Manager, margarine, compound, salad oils, coconut butters, any edible fats. Address Box M52, *Oil & Fat Industries*, 136 Liberty St., New York.

New Books

BUTTER-FAT (GHEE), Its Nutritive Value, Adulteration, Detection and Estimation: By Prof. Dr. N. N. Godbole, and Sadgopal, B.Sc. Privately published at Benares Hindu University. 48 pp.:

The authors have undertaken a discussion of clarified butter-fat (ghee), from the standpoint of protection of the purity of this product which is so popular with the native Indian population. Their monograph is separated into three parts: 1. on the composition, nutritive value and digestibility of the product, 2. a study of previously employed methods of analysis and detection of adulteration, 3. new methods suggested.

The new methods suggested comprise chiefly observation of color fringes which are said to appear in the Wolny refractometer during the examination of the clarified butter-fat. The authors assert these color fringes to be characteristic of the adulterating fats, and aver that the amount and kind of adulteration can be determined by the determination of the refractive index, the Reichert-Meissl and Polenske values and the examination of the color fringe in the refractometer. The booklet contains a number of interesting tables of values determined by the authors.—A. P. L.

Sesame Seed

(From page 390)

The explanation of the decline in exports of sesame seed is to be found in the fact that while production has not increased, consumption in India has been steadily expanding. The oil is used as an illuminant and for anointing the body, but the large use is for cooking purposes. This home demand has placed prices at such a level that it is not advisable to market the seeds abroad in competition with other producing countries.

The final forecast of the 1930-31 crop, which has just been issued by the Government of India, places the total reported area under sesamum at 5,294,000 acres, as against 5,011,000 acres last year. These figures do not cover the entire area planted but it is officially estimated that they include 89 per cent. of the total area under sesamum in India. The total yield of the 1930-31 crop (excluding Hyderabad for which no quantitative estimate of output is made at this stage) is estimated at 466,000 tons, as against the corresponding estimate of 390,000 tons for the 1929-30 crop.