

WHO

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Glyco Moves

The sales and the purchasing departments of the Glyco Products Co., Inc., are now located in the Flat Iron Building, New York City. The laboratory and plant will remain in Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

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Announces Brushless Cream

Colgate's brushless shave-cream, a product combining a shaving cream and a real skin conditioner in one, will be placed on the market this fall by Colgate. Years of experimentation and of research into shaving creams and shaving habits by Colgate scientists preceded the development of the new product which embodies the latest scientific knowledge on the subject.

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Names Turpentine Committee

A control committee of 5 members and their respective alternates were selected at a public hearing September 20 to be named in the proposed amended license for the processors of wood turpentine and wood rosin. The members of the control committee, suggested at the hearing, were: L. N. Brent, S. J. Spitz, Dr. F. W. Kressman, George R. Tennant, and R. L. Diggs. The alternates named were A. B. Nixon, J. H. McCormack, J. Wrench, H. A. Mackie and C. E. Haines.

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Elected Secretary

D. M. Wilhelm, who has been Sales Manager of The Patterson Foundry & Machine Company for the past 4 years, has been elected Secretary of the Company, being succeeded as sales manager by E. M. Underwood, formerly Division Sales Manager, at East Liverpool, Ohio.

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Paid Tribute to Druggists

A tribute to the druggists of the nation, as a part of its celebration of National Pharmacy Week, was paid by Colgate during the Colgate House Party radio broadcast on October 8. The Colgate House Party Show starred Joe Cook, famous comedian, and featured Donald Novis, magnetic-voiced tenor, Frances Langford, rhythm singer, and Don Voorhees' dance orchestra. The broadcast is in behalf of Colgate's Dental Cream.

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Chemical Exports at High Level

United States imports and exports of chemicals and allied products have increased substantially since the beginning of 1934, due largely to increased activity in chemical consuming industries at home and to improved conditions in many foreign markets, according to C. C. Concannon, Chief of the Commerce Department's Chemical Division.

Exports of leading chemicals and allied products from the United States during the first eight months of the current year were valued at \$75,000,000, an increase of almost 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933, according to preliminary figures. Industrial chem-

icals led the list with a 40 per cent increase to \$14,000,000; followed by naval stores, gums, and resins which increased 5 per cent to \$10,000,000; paint products increased 32 per cent to \$9,200,000; and coal tar products, including dyes, which advanced 20 per cent to \$9,150,000. Exports of fertilizer and fertilizer materials advanced from \$4,400,000 to \$7,600,000, an increase of 71 per cent, due largely to increased foreign demand for American phosphate rock. Other important items on the chemical export list which registered gains included sulphur, 8 per cent; medicinal and pharmaceutical products, 12 per cent; chemical specialties, 16½ per cent; and soaps and toilet preparations, 24 per cent.

Devaluation of the dollar has aided materially in stimulating chemical exports, as in many instances it has resulted in diverting orders to the United States, Mr. Concannon pointed out.

Fertilizer and fertilizer materials were outstanding among chemical imports during the eight months of this year, advancing 27 per cent to approximately \$19,000,000, despite higher prices which in most cases resulted from low dollar exchange. Imports of industrial chemicals increased 11 per cent to \$12,350,000, and coal tar products, including dyes advanced by 23 per cent to \$7,800,000 compared with the first eight months of 1933. Exports of chemicals and allied products during August were valued at \$9,600,000, showing little change from the high level of the preceding month while imports declined slightly.

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Czechoslovak Chemical Industry Prosperous

Czechoslovakia's chemical industry, generally speaking, is withstanding depressed conditions in that country better than most other local industries, according to a report to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division from Commercial Attache Sam E. Woods, Prague.

The position of the industry is due, the report points out, to the fact that the majority of Czechoslovakia's large industries are organized for export trade while the chemical industry as a whole has not outgrown the home market. Strictly enforced import restrictions and tariff protection coupled with alert and efficient management of the Czechoslovak chemical industry has enabled it to obtain a very high percentage of the domestic business.

Following devaluation of the crown by 20 per cent in February, 1934, the chemical industry has enjoyed an unbroken upward trend which has more than offset the slack period just prior to the devaluation. For the first half of the current year production was between 80 and 90 per cent that of the year 1929, according

to the report. The industry's progress has also been supported by a constant growth of national and international chemical cartels.

Czechoslovakia's chemical exports, as indicated above, are relatively small. Imports consist chiefly of fertilizers, obtained largely in Germany and Poland, rosins and gums, a considerable part of which comes from the United States, and sulphur, dyes, paints and varnishes, it was stated.

During the first half of 1934, Czechoslovak imports from the United States included 2,182 metric tons of fertilizers, 2,772 tons of gums and rosins, 2,653 tons of sulphur and 32 tons of dyes, paints, and varnishes.

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Peanut Program Adjusted

An adjustment program for peanuts which is designated to bring supply into line with consumption by diverting a portion of the 1934 crop into oil, or food for livestock, and limiting acreage in 1935 was announced September 29 by Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In approving the program, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, also terminated, effective 12:01 a. m., October 1, 1934, the marketing agreement and license under which peanut millers have operated since January 27, 1934. This termination was requested by a majority of the contracting millers. A processing tax of one cent a pound, farmers' stock weight, on peanuts, except those used in the manufacture of oils, becomes effective October 1. Revenue derived from the tax will be used to finance the new program. Benefit payments will be made to those growers who sign and carry out contracts to adjust their acreage in 1935. Contracting producers will be eligible also to receive additional payments for diverting up to 20 per cent of their 1934 production to use as feed or in the manufacture of peanut oil. It is estimated payments to growers will total more than \$4,000,000. In addition, the growers are expected to benefit by improved prices which are being sought in an effort to reestablish the purchasing power of peanuts by maintaining a better balance between production and consumption.

Contracts to be offered to producers will require that the acreage planted to peanuts in 1935 be not in excess of one of the following, as chosen by the producer:

- (a) 90 per cent of the acreage planted in 1933.