

WHO

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### American Demand for Chinese Tung Oil Advances Sharply

Shipments of China tung oil from the port of Hankow to the United States amounted to 16,732,000 pounds in January, bringing the total for the past two months to 36,400,000 pounds, or about 30 per cent of the total amount of this oil imported into the United States during the whole of 1935, according to C. C. Concannon, Chief of the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. In addition, between 2 and 3 million pounds of South China tung oil were shipped to the American market during December and January by way of Hongkong.

Tung oil, it was stated, is one of the most important raw materials entering into the manufacture of high grade paints and varnishes, and is also used to a considerable extent by manufacturers of printing inks, linoleums, and other products.

Aside from small quantities being produced in the southern part of the United States, where some 60,000 acres are planted to tung trees, many of which are still too young to bear nuts, the United States is entirely dependent upon China for this essential raw material, according to Mr. Concannon. Industrial demand for this oil in the United States has grown steadily in recent years, statistics show.

Total imports of tung oil into the United States during 1935 amounted to 120,000,000 pounds, compared with 109,787,000 in the preceding year, but due to the keen American demand, coupled with a threatened shortage of the oil in China, and other factors, the invoice value increased from \$6,838,000 to \$13,131,000, preliminary statistics show.

Of the total imported during 1935, 108,338,500 pounds were obtained directly from China, 10,400,000 pounds from the British port of Hongkong, presumably South China oil, and the balance from Europe, all of which was Chinese oil.

### American Territories Bought More Chemicals in 1935

Shipments of chemicals and related products from Continental United States to the Territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska continued at high levels during 1935 and aggregated \$11,602,600 in value compared with \$10,950,280 for 1934, according to C. C. Concannon, Chief of the Commerce Department's Chemical Division.

Each Territory increased its chemical purchases from the mainland during the year, the largest increase being recorded in sales to Puerto Rico. Compared with 1934, Hawaii's purchases from continental United States increased from \$5,063,330 to \$5,150,000; Puerto Rico's from \$4,776,390 to \$5,253,000; and Alaska's from \$1,110,560 to \$1,199,500, preliminary statistics show.

While a very wide line of chemicals and related products were shipped to the Territories in 1935, the bulk consisted as usual of fertilizers, industrial chemicals and chemical specialties, soaps and toilet preparations, medicinals, paints, and industrial explosives — these groups together comprised approximately 95 per cent of the total chemical trade, it was stated.

All major classifications of chemicals and related products shipped from continental United States to Hawaii, with the exception of fertilizers, registered substantial gains in 1935 compared with the preceding year. Fertilizer shipments, however, declined from 58,739 tons to 48,105 tons. Puerto Rico, on the other hand, increased its purchases of fertilizers from 66,765 tons to 73,060 tons.

Alaska purchased 2,727,800 pounds of industrial explosives, chiefly dynamite, valued at \$368,600 in 1935 compared with 2,635,400 pounds, valued at \$354,300 during the preceding year, statistics given in a governmental report issued February 26, 1936, show.

#### New Type F.A.C. Color Standards Are Now Available

The Fat Analysis Committee of the American Chemical Society and the American Oil Chemists' Society has adopted a new type of solution for use in its standard set of colors for commercial oils and fats.

The new standards are sealed in ampules instead of the former stoppered tube closed with sealing wax. They are prepared as water or acid solutions of inorganic salts in place of the former solutions of organic dyes in glycerin. Their advantage lies particularly in their resistance to the action of light.

These new type standards are now ready for distribution. I, therefore, wish to take this opportunity to ask all holders of color sets to send them in for replacement. Sets should be addressed to me at Swift & Company, Chemical Laboratory, U. S. Yards, Chicago. The usual nominal reconditioning charge will be made.

W. H. Irwin, Chairman  
Fat Analysis Committee.

### Production of Linseed Oil During the Quarter Ended December 31, 1935

The Bureau of the Census announces that, according to preliminary figures there were 29 mills in the United States which crushed flaxseed during the quarter ending December 31, 1935, reporting a crush of 231,402 tons of flaxseed and a production of 156,568,704 pounds of linseed oil. These figures compare with 127,944 tons of seed crushed and 90,253,182 pounds of oil produced for the corresponding quarter in 1934; 189,266 tons of seed and 133,905,936 pounds of oil in 1933; 139,934 tons of seed and 90,987,258 pounds of oil in 1932; and 199,149 tons of seed and 130,478,580 pounds of oil in 1931.

Stocks of flaxseed at the mills on December 31, 1935, amounted to 119,563 tons compared with 51,836 tons for the same date in 1934, with 75,171 tons in 1933, with 87,384 tons in 1932, and with 104,192 tons in 1931. Stocks of linseed oil reported by the crushers were 112,405,721 pounds on December 31, 1935, compared with 78,198,651 pounds for the same date in 1934, with 119,656,272 pounds in 1933, with 90,409,811 pounds in 1932; and with 123,626,578 pounds in 1931.