

REPORT OF MOISTURE COMMITTEE, 1935-36

THE Committee is unable to report definite progress of its work at this time due to the fact that very considerable delay has been experienced in obtaining a drying oven with which to carry on the work.

The 1934-35 Committee had studied the Freas Forced Circulation Oven, manufactured by the Freas Thermo Electric Company of New Jersey, with a view to establishing its suitability for cotton seed meal moisture determinations. This

Committee made several recommendations for changes in the oven and suggested that further study be made after the changes had been accomplished.

Shortly after the 1934-35 Committee issued its report, the Freas Company was thrown into receivership. After several months delay, a reorganization has been effected. Since then, the Committee has been working with the reorganized Company and has secured its promise to build a new oven incorporating

the suggested changes. This oven should be in the hands of the Chairman in a few weeks time. When this equipment is received, the Committee proposes to continue the study of the application of the forced draft oven to cottonseed and cottonseed meal moisture problems.

C. P. BRENNER,
N. C. HAMNER,
A. D. RICH,
A. SCHRODER,
H. L. ROSCHEN,
Chairman.

ORGANIZATION MEETING OF COMMITTEE D-12, A. S. T. M. COMMITTEE ON SOAPS AND DETERGENTS

A MEETING of the newly designated Committee D-12, A. S. T. M. Committee on Soaps and Detergents was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, July 1, 1936. Mr. H. P. Trevithick, New York Produce Exchange, was in charge of this organization meeting as temporary chairman, and R. E. Hess, assistant secretary of the A. S. T. M. acted as temporary secretary.

The following members were present:

H. P. Trevithick, New York Produce Exchange.

J. B. Crowe, Procter & Gamble Company.

J. E. Doherty, Lever Brothers Company.

Ephraim Freedman, R. E. Macy & Company.

G. G. Gaubatz, Jr., National Assn. Institute of Dyeing & Cleaning, Inc.

G. E. Hopkins, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company.

Frederick Krassner, Naval Clothing Depot, U. S. Navy.

C. E. Lennox (for R. C. Newton), Swift and Company.

M. L. Sheely, Armour and Company.

F. W. Smither, National Bureau of Standards.

W. H. Tiffany, United States Testing Company.

B. S. Van Zile, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

R. E. Hess, Assistant Secretary, A. S. T. M.

Frederick Kenney, Kenney Herstein.

The following guests were present:

R. W. Boedecker, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

J. H. Gregory, Sears, Roebuck & Company.

L. B. Hitchcock, Hooker Electrochemical Company.

I. Laird Newell, Henry Souther Engineering Company.

There was a general discussion of the proposed scope of the committee activities, and it was decided that this should be defined as "Soaps, Detergents, and the materials entering into the manufacture of same." By-laws of the committee were adopted, and the meeting proceeded to elect officers and advisory governing committee for the next two years as follows:

Chairman: H. P. Trevithick.

Vice-Chairman: F. W. Smither.

Secretary: B. S. Van Zile.

Advisory Committee: H. P. Trevithick, F. W. Smither, B. S. Van Zile, J. B. Crowe, J. E. Doherty, Ephraim Freedman, G. E. Hopkins, Frederick Krassner, P. B. Mack.

The work of the committee was delegated to three Subcommittees and sectional groups as follows:

Subcommittee I on Methods, J. B. Crowe, Chairman.

a. Section on Soaps, M. L. Sheely, Chairman.

b. Section on Sulphonated Detergents, Ralph Hart, Chairman.

c. Section on Dry-Cleaning, G. G. Gaubatz, Chairman.

Subcommittee II on Specifications, F. W. Smither, Chairman.

a. Section on Textile Soaps, G. E. Hopkins, Chairman.

b. Section on Built Soaps, Frederick Krassner, Chairman.

c. Section on Straight Soaps, (Household and Laundry), Chairman, open.

d. Section on Dry-Cleaning, G. G. Gaubatz, Chairman.

Subcommittee III on Nomenclature, Frederick Kenney, Chairman.

The Advisory Committee met following the meeting of the main committee and approved an additional list of names which were presented for membership as follows:

J. H. Gregory, Sears Roebuck & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

F. R. Dunne, Ontario & Brabant Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. B. Hitchcock, Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A. P. Lee, W. C. Hardesty Co., Inc., Dover, Ohio.

C. A. Marlies, College of the City of New York, New York City.

I. L. Newell, Henry Souther Engineering Company, Hartford, Conn.

In connection with the proposed initial efforts of the committee, it was voted to limit the program for the first two years (1) to a study of the present methods of analysis

as adopted by the A. O. C. S. and A. C. S., (2) to the evaluation of soap and detergents, including detergency tests, etc., (3) to the formulation of specifications for

the principal types of soaps and detergents, and (4) to the definition of products and nomenclature to be used.

Regular meetings of the commit-

tee will be held in March or April and in September or October of each year, preferably at the time and place of the regular A. S. T. M. meeting.

CHINA NATIONALIZES ITS TUNG OIL INDUSTRY

China's recent nationalization of its tung crop has again focused attention upon the monopolistic control which that country exercises over the world's supply of this unique drying oil which in recent years has become so important in a number of industrial operations in the United States and elsewhere, particularly in the manufacture of varnishes, paints, and linoleums, according to the Department of Commerce.

To insure a constant and dependable supply of tung oil, many countries throughout the world have been making serious efforts to develop domestic tung industries, particularly in various parts of the British Empire, the United States, and in certain countries of South America, according to C. C. Concannon, Chief of the Commerce Department's Chemical Division.

Developments in the British Empire have now reached the stage where the Imperial Institute's Advisory Committee has deemed it expedient to formulate marketing arrangements in England for tung nuts grown in various parts of the Empire, according to reports from the American Consulate-General, London.

The Committee announced recently that plans have been made with a London firm to buy Empire nuts in lots of not less than one ton at prices based on London spot quotations for Chinese tung oil, the arrangement to run until June 15, 1937, at which time experience gained in the venture will be reviewed.

During the World War when tung oil was in great demand and the supply uncertain the British Imperial Institute studied the possibility of growing tung nuts on a commercial scale in India and in several British Colonies. At that time Chinese nuts of two species were distributed in several areas, it was stated.

In 1927 the matter was again taken up by the Institute's Advisory Committee in cooperation with the

Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in London, and the Director of the Research Association of British Paint, Colour, and Varnish Manufacturers, at which time seeds from China and Florida were distributed over a much wider area of the Empire.

As a result of this cooperative effort the Imperial Institute has announced that tung trees are now being grown with varying degrees of success in the following parts of the Empire: Australia, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gold Coast, British India, Kenya, Mauritius, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Nysaland, Palestine, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda, Union of South Africa, and the West Indies.

China's tung oil industry was nationalized by decree of May 12, 1936, which provides for the establishment of a semi-official corporation which will function as fiscal agent for the country's vegetable oil industry and will have complete control over processing of tung, perilla, and other vegetable oils, according to the Commerce Department.

The preparatory committee of the monopoly has announced that all Chinese tung oil merchants have expressed willingness to turn over their plants to the Corporation, but that some managers of foreign owned plants have referred the matter to head offices abroad for decision.

While capital for the Corporation has already been fully subscribed the committee is still devoting efforts to complete technical and administrative details, according to cable advices from Shanghai.

No official announcement has been made regarding formal inauguration of the monopoly but it has been intimated that it will be in op-

eration by the end of August, it was stated.

Summary of Recent World Chemical Developments

Grape seed oil has been found to be an excellent substitute material in Germany for technical uses in the soap, paint, varnish, linoleum and artificial leather industries, according to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division.

The oil is obtained not only from seeds but from skins as well. Owing to the scope of the domestic wine industry it is thought in Germany that this source can be made to yield important quantities of oil, the report states.

Another industrial innovation in Germany is the production of synthetic fatty acids from coal, a report from Frankfurt-on-Main states. The first plant for producing this material is to be constructed at Witten, in the Ruhr region, and its output will be consumed in the German soap industry which has been finding it difficult of late to import sufficient supplies of oils and fats due to exchange and other restrictions.

A Spanish-Filipino group of sugar interests have organized a new company in Manila for the manufacture of soaps and perfumeries, a report to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division states. Machinery and equipment for the plant have been ordered in France and a French expert has just arrived in Manila to supervise the installation and manage the plant when completed.

Production of Linseed Oil During the Quarter Ended June 30, 1936

Director of the Census, William L. Austin, announces that, according to preliminary figures, there were 24 mills in the United States which crushed flaxseed during the quarter ending June 30, 1936, reporting a crush of 144,709 tons of flaxseed and a production of 100,118,519 pounds of linseed oil. These figures compare with 170,900 tons of seed crushed and 116,946,404

pounds of oil produced for the corresponding quarter in 1935; 140,462 tons of seed and 98,025,913 pounds of oil in 1934; 119,508 tons of seed and 79,034,580 pounds of oil in 1933; and 100,360 tons of seed and 67,296,094 pounds of oil in 1932.

Stocks of flaxseed at the mills on June 30, 1936, amounted to 60,427 tons compared with 41,005 tons for the same date in 1935; with 39,780 tons in 1934; with 23,901 tons in 1933; and with 40,861 tons in 1932.

Stocks of linseed oil reported by the crushers were 105,626,504 pounds on June 30, 1936; compared with 67,195,629 pounds for the same date in 1935; with 90,882,823 pounds in 1934; with 59,191,846 pounds in 1933; and with 84,170,044 pounds in 1932.

BOOKS RECEIVED:

Wm. H. Poucher—"Perfumes, Cosmetics and Soaps with Special

Reference to Synthetics." Fourth Edition. D. Van Norstrand & Co., 250 Fourth Ave., New York.

Robt. J. McKay and Robert Worthington—"Corrosion Resistance of Metals and Alloys," A. C. S. Monograph No. 71. Reinhold Publishing Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York.

These books have been sent to us by the publishers for review. They have been passed on to reviewers and written reviews will appear in later issues of the Journal.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS BY CLASSES OF PRODUCTS FOR 1935

(From the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

The distribution of primary animal and vegetable fats and oils consumed in factory operations in the United States during the calendar year 1935, by classes of products in which used, is presented in the tabular statement below. Data for oleo stock were not collected, hence the secondary products, edible animal stearin and oleo oil, are shown. The statistics were compiled from the quarterly reports of the several concerns to the Bureau of the Census, supplemented by special state-

ments covering the entire year for those manufacturing more than one class of products.

The total consumption in all industries for each item is the same as given in the bulletin for 1935, except for those vegetable oils for which the crude and refined products are indicated in the questionnaire, namely, cottonseed, coconut, corn, peanut, palm-kernel and soybean oils. For each of these a net consumption was arrived at by deducting from the total of both crude

and refined consumed the quantity of refined produced.

Oils subjected to the process of hydrogenation or other treatment for special uses were reported as consumed in the products for which intended. For example: Oils treated for soap manufacture were entered in the column headed "Soap" and oils intended for edible purposes were entered in one or more of the columns covering edible products. The ultimate uses of the primary oils are designated in this way.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF PRIMARY ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS, BY CLASSES OF PRODUCTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1935
(Quantities in thousands of pounds)

Kind	Total	Compounds and Vegetable Shortenings		Oleomargarine	Other Edible Products	Soap	Paint and Varnish	Linoleum and Oilcloth	Printing Inks	Miscellaneous Products	Loss including Foots
		Vegetable Shortenings	Oleomargarine								
Total	4,494,287	1,543,461	306,275	323,021	1,312,690	404,705	81,031	18,000	288,688	216,416	
Cottonseed oil	1,333,739	985,798	99,505	138,580	1,857	36	.....	13	3,978	103,972
Peanut oil	109,378	90,900	4,358	3,602	754	.....	.....	.....	154	9,610
Coconut oil	582,097	44,034	174,314	87,060	229,711	379	.....	2	3,525	43,072
Corn oil	56,121	2,815	32	36,122	2,828	329	.....	.....	3,786	10,209
Soybean oil	91,166	52,452	1,740	9,421	2,549	13,003	4,816	52	1,665	5,468	
Olive oil, edible	2,432	.....	.....	2,213	33	.....	.....	.....	186	.....
Olive oil, inedible	10,703	.....	.....	.....	1,690	.....	.....	.....	9,013	.....
Sulphur oil or olive foots.....	31,860	.....	.....	.....	31,507	.....	.....	.....	353	.....
Palm-kernel oil	57,025	825	425	14,895	37,173	.....	.....	.....	46	3,661
Rapeseed oil	35,802	15,575	.....	460	8,001	168	23	1	10,909	665
Linseed oil	291,684	57	.....	.....	1,196	230,146	41,809	14,266	4,205	5
China wood oil	114,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,485	10,391	2,013	3,448	.....
Perilla oil	41,609	55	.....	.....	16	27,184	9,650	828	3,894	2
Castor oil	25,762	.....	.....	.....	1,056	3,480	477	101	20,648	.....
Palm oil	251,393	114,362	3	3,414	87,311	1	.....	1	*17,109	29,192
Sesame oil	54,252	34,967	77	14,605	749	.....	.....	.....	58	3,796
Sunflower oil	12,402	10,896	100	910	103	310	.....	.....	.....	83
Other vegetable oils	29,680	12,839	*1,878	2,693	4,762	1,929	.....	.....	3,697	1,882
Lard	9,429	2,252	3,005	3,903	1	.....	.....	4	203	61
Edible animal stearin.....	34,161	27,026	2,612	3,901	338	.....	.....	.....	284	.....
Oleo oil	18,620	126	18,226	86	93	.....	.....	.....	89	.....
Tallow, edible	124,882	120,384	.....	1,156	1,431	.....	.....	2	1,655	254
Tallow, inedible	718,357	.....	.....	.....	663,002	106	.....	9	54,804	436
Grease	200,222	.....	.....	.....	98,086	77	.....	349	101,159	551
Neat's-foot oil	6,626	.....	.....	.....	33	157	.....	1	6,216	219
Marine animal oils	30,963	427	.....	.....	28,440	34	.....	4	1,983	75
Fish oils	219,635	27,671	.....	.....	109,970	28,951	13,865	354	35,621	3,203

*Includes 14,594 thousand pounds reported by the tin andterne plate industry. **Includes 1,838 thousand pounds babassu oil.