

# Notes of the Industry

## Standardization Progress

**W**HILE some manufacturers of steel barrels and drums are finding it necessary to make certain special sizes, the degree of adherence to the simplified practice recommendation covering these commodities is quite high and on the upward trend, according to Ray M. Hudson, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Standard's in charge of the Commercial Standards Group. In 1925, a total of 84 per cent. of the total steel barrels and drums produced by the acceptors of simplified Practice Recommendation No. 20—Steel Barrels and Drums—were in accordance with the simplified list of sizes. In 1926 the percentage had increased to 89 per cent.

The steel barrels and drums industry came to the Division of Simplified Practice of the Bureau of Standards, for assistance in 1924. A general conference was held on March 26, of that year, and the simplified practice recommendation, now known as No. 20—Steel Barrels and Drums, was adopted. The original recommendation listed 24 sizes, after an elimination of 42 sizes. At the request of the Standing Committee of the industry, a second general conference was held on December 7, 1927, and one size of drum added to the list.

Exports of sesame seed from China to the United States during the first two months of 1929 amounted to 7,046,430 pounds, valued at \$300,186 as compared with 2,217,600 pounds and \$110,939 for the same period of 1928. The exports of chinese wood oil amounted to 18,434,785 pounds with a value of \$2,457,561, while in 1928 the United States imported 12,299,181 pounds valued at \$1,673,143. Exports of vegetable tallow amounted to 3,097,720 pounds, valued at \$244,969 as compared with 1,173,715 pounds with a value of \$85,449 in 1928 during the same period.

Procter & Gamble Company has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the freight rates on cottonseed oil from Texas, points to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

J. W. Daniels, Chairman of the Board of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, linseed crushers, was a recent visitor to New York, having arrived on the *Leviathan* from Europe enroute to his home in Minneapolis.

## Misbranding Violations

**D**URING the year ending October 1, 1928, shipments of adulterated and misbranded olive and salad oils totaling over 4800 gallons were seized under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, according to an announcement by W. M. R. Wharton, Chief of the Eastern District, covering activities of the Atlantic Seaboard stations. The principal types of violation, according to Mr. Wharton, were volume shortage, adulteration with cheaper oils than those indicated on the labels, and deceptive designs and labels, calculated to mislead the purchaser as to the origin, character and quality of the contents.

The steamer *Doric* of the White Star Line recently discharged 750,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, which is stated to be the first imported by water at the Port of Montreal. It was ascertained from the consignees that the shipment originated in Egypt and was transhipped at Liverpool. The buyers state that it was not certain whether there will be further shipments, as the acceptance of this order was merely a question of slightly lower prices than could be obtained elsewhere.

Light rainfall during the winter months in the Malaga section is expected to have a slightly detrimental effect on olive oil production in that region this season although it is somewhat early to make reliable estimates. According to American Consul Brady at Malaga, in a recent report from that city dated April 30, 1929, the carry over at the opening of the present season was at least 300,000 metric tons giving Spain, on the strength of all this hold-over stock, an exportable surplus. Heavy shipments out of the country in the near future are not considered probable, although if the value of the peseta continues low, and there are reports of unfavorable crop conditions from elsewhere in the Mediterranean Area, it may have the effect of increasing exports somewhat.

A newly organized corporation, Ivanhoe Foods, Inc., has taken over the entire mayonnaise business and plant of the C. G. Meaker Company. Ellis R. Meaker retains his executive connection with the new corporation.