

OIL & FAT INDUSTRIES

The Editor's Page

A Colonial Policy

THE Philippines are in a state of unrest and constant turmoil. The natives have been treated with such fostering care by the United States, that they now believe themselves fully capable of managing their own affairs without our assistance.

They accuse us of exploiting their country for our own selfish purposes, but impartial examination of the facts reveals that our development of the Philippines has taken into account only the welfare of their natives, with never a thought of our own.

We have given of our best in the effort to elevate their standards of living and their ambitions to a level with our own. The schools, colleges and university which we have organized for them are unsurpassed in the Orient. The improvement of roads and other means of communication and of sanitation has gone forward steadily during the twenty-three years of our occupation.

On the economic side, we have offered them *free* use of the greatest market in the world for the disposal of their products, and where any slight barrier has been raised, as in the customs duties on tobacco above a certain annual amount, we have stipulated that the duty shall be paid into their treasury, for the purposes of their government.

The Filipino is a Malay, by temperament and by heritage unfitted for industry of a manufacturing type. He is unsympathetic toward intensive agriculture. He finds his happiest metier in the harvesting of the bountiful crops with which nature has provided him, coconuts, hemp, tobacco and others requiring little cultivation in his tropical clime.

How much better for the Filipinos and for Americans it would be for this country to adopt a definite policy of encouraging the development in the Islands of those crops which cannot be produced in this country, such as

copra, cacao, rubber and coffee, closing our markets by means of reasonable tariffs to the importation of products which compete with our own produce, such as sugar, tobacco and many others, and protecting American crushers of vegetable oils, who are well able to handle the copra output of the Philippines, by placing a moderate duty upon oils, while leaving copra and other tropical oil-bearing materials on the free list.

Encouraging Progress

ANOTHER Annual Meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society is approaching. The American Chemical Society has just concluded a gathering in Indianapolis. At this season there is held a series of meetings of various scientific and engineering societies interested in all phases of scientific research and development.

We have previously, in these columns, directed the attention of crushers and refiners of oils to the value to be derived from encouragement of their chemists to join appropriate scientific societies and to take an active part in the deliberations of those bodies.

We take this occasion, again to urge that those who employ chemists and engineers for the solution of problems in connection with the production and refining of oils, should do all in their power to help their chemists and engineers to obtain the greatest possible benefit from contact with others interested in the same problems, at the meetings of their respective societies.

The expense of maintaining membership for your chemists in the American Chemical Society and the American Oil Chemists' Society, and of sending them to the convention of the latter body, at least, will undoubtedly be repaid many times over by the additions to their store of knowledge of oil and fat chemistry to be gained by such attendance.

The great bulk of advancement in knowledge of oil and fat chemistry may be attributed directly to the efforts of these societies. It is not only encouragement of an important class of employes which should impel manufacturers to support this work, but the best of sound business policy for the promotion of greater profit as well.

The following table shows the exports of cod liver oil from Norway destined for the United States during the year 1929 and 1930:

| | 1929 | | 1930 | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| | Gallons | Value | Gallons | Value |
| Cod liver oil, medicinal | 147,700 | \$141,000 | 87,840 | \$71,683 |
| Cod liver oil, industrial | 26,452 | 12,480 | 109,340 | 45,397 |
| Cod liver oil, for poultry | 18,040 | 11,260 | 6,790 | 4,147 |

In addition to the above there was also exported 75,460 pounds of cod liver stearine valued at \$4,239 in 1929 while in 1930 exports of this commodity were nil.

Trade Commissioner Rohrer at Manila, reports that production of copra during the year 1930 amounted to 1,014,126,000 pounds as compared with 1,058,342,000 pounds produced in 1929. The production of coconut oil in 1930 amounted to 357,935,000 pounds as compared with 412,506,000 pounds in 1929.

Oil Exports from Russia

Trade statistics of the Soviet Government show that in the fiscal year 1929-30 that that country exported 7,027 tons of sunflowerseed oil and 5,667 tons of cottonseed oil. All of the sunflowerseed oil was exported through Black Sea ports while about 50 per cent of the cottonseed oil went out through those ports. Exports of the same oils for the previous year were 25,739 and 5,378 tons respectively.

Germany was the principal buyer of sunflowerseed oil during the 1929-30 period, taking 3,536 tons, however, the previous year the United Kingdom was the largest taking 14,247 tons. In the case of cottonseed oil Germany was the largest buyer both years, taking 5,477 tons in 1929-30 and 2,133 tons in 1928-29.

The complaint of the South Texas Cotton Oil Company seeking to obtain lower freight rates on cottonseed oil and lard substitutes, in carloads, from Houston, Texas, to New York and points in New England, has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The oil company complained that rates of the International-Great Northern Railroad Company were discriminatory and unreasonably high.

Cincinnati Mailing Device Co., Cincinnati, is now marketing a new and improved safety edge screw cap for use on its mailing cases. All standard sizes are offered.

Frederick K. Morrow, of Gold Dust Corp., was recently elected president of Ward Baking Co., and George K. Morrow, chairman of the board of the Gold Dust Corp., was given the same position with the Ward Company. Gold Dust Corporation and Subsidiaries during 1930 earned net profit, after interest, depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges of \$6,688,816, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$3.51 a share on the common stock, compared with \$7,586,963, or \$4 a share, on the same amount of stock in 1929.

In a study of the velocity of reaction in the saponification of fats, the influence of the concentration of soda is said to be proportional to the degree of concentration, for with thirty per cent lye saponification is about twice as rapid as with ten per cent lye. The more diluted lyes are said to be preferable, however, because of the increased contact surface between the weaker lye of greater volume and the fats. *Chem. et Ind.* July, 1930.

Position Wanted: Capable executive, qualified by training and experience as General Manager or Sales Manager of edible oil refinery, compound or margarine business. Experience covers general management in such lines, including all edible oil specialties, coconut butters, salad oil, mayonnaise, margarine. Address Box A12, c/o Oil & Fat Industries, 136 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.