

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Governing Board to Meet

President A. S. Richardson has called a meeting of the Governing Board at the Jung Hotel, New Orleans, Wednesday, May 11.

Trade Practice Rule Approved

UPON request of the direct selling industry the Federal Trade Commission has approved a rule to be added to the trade practice conference rules of the industry, which held a trade practice conference October 11, 1929, in Dayton, Ohio.

The rule approved by the commission, is as follows:

“Advertising for salespersons where the claims of earning power are exaggerated and misleading, is an unfair trade practice.”

This rule has been approved as one of the Group I rules of the industry pertaining to unfair methods of competition. When the rules of the industry were first acted on in December, 1929, the commission declined to approve or accept this rule.

The other Group I and Group II rules for the direct selling companies stand as formerly.

Notwithstanding the importance of the naval stores industry in India which produces about 5,800 metric tons yearly, a good market exists for American rosin. Soap and varnish manufacturers are the largest users. For the production of soaps, the grades of rosin utilized mostly in India are “W. W.,” “W. G.,” and “N.” One of the largest Indian soap manufacturers stated that American rosins are preferred because of the pleasant odor imparted and the absence of rancidity during storage. Domestic varnish manufacturers use mostly pale “Red G” and “N” grades of rosin but also prefer American grades. American firms interested in entering the Indian rosin market should submit offerings, which will be forwarded to offices of the Bureau in India. (Assistant Trade Commissioner Paul, L. Hopper, Calcutta.)

Cutting narrower streaks is increasing turpentine yields, and at the same time inflicting less damage to pine trees in turpentine orchards of the South. A five-year test of chipping methods recently completed in the Choctawhatchee National Forest in Florida by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that chipping a one-fourth inch streak once a week gives better results than either half-inch or three-fourths inch chipping.

The starting of faces lower on the tree, and the chipping of narrow streaks were shown to yield more turpentine and to be more profitable than using high faces with wide chipping. These methods prolonged the productive life of the trees. At the end of five years the narrow-chipped faces on the National Forest were only four feet high, while the faces with wide chipping had reached 10 feet and further chipping had become difficult.

A SEAMLESS, flexible metallic tubing, which, it is claimed, will find an important place in practically every industry, has just been placed on the market by the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

The new product can be effectively used in any of these general applications:

Fluid connections between moving parts; absorption of vibration and conveyance of liquids, semi-liquids, steam or gas. Machinery installations can be simplified by eliminating clumsy bends in piping while maintenance is reduced materially because the tubing eliminates slip and ball joints, thus reducing packing and shut-down costs. Likewise, replacement due to wear or deterioration is reduced to an absolute minimum.

The hose has been applied to such widely varied uses as lubrication, gum manufacture, electric wiring conduits, automobile exhaust pipes, radiator hose, shielding airplane radio, hydraulic and airbrake systems and oil burners. It has withstood pressures of 10,000 pounds to the square inch and temperatures of over 500 degrees.