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Alsop Appoints Ohio Representative

Alsop Engineering Corporation with main offices and showrooms at 39 West 60th street, New York City, has appointed W. H. Lilly its Ohio representative. Mr. Lilly, who has had a great deal of experience with liquid processing equipment, will cover Frankfort, Louisville, Indianapolis and neighboring districts in addition to the general Ohio territory. His headquarters are located at 1903 Berkeley avenue, Cincinnati.

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Amended License for Gum Turpentine and Gum Rosin

An amended license providing for a new method of allocation of gum turpentine and gum rosin production to processors was signed recently by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. The amended license provides that allocations shall be made to old processors by taking the average of the quotas allotted in 1934 plus the production of 1933. The original license provided for the proration of quotas pedicted on the use of percentages based on averages of the production in the applicable years 1930-33, inclusive. The effect of this change is that it gives greater weight to the 1933 production. This is found to be more equitable because it is assumed that the experience of the last year of production will more nearly indicate the present ability and desire of the processor as to his individual quota for the current and succeeding years. New processors of 1934 under the new plan will receive quotas determined by the use of a base figure of 74.73 per cent of the amounts applied for for 1934, this having been determined as the base figure for old processors for 1934.

The amendment further provides that in addition to the 3 per cent of the year's crop of gum turpentine and gum rosin to be set aside for distribution to new processors, the control committee shall set aside an equalization fund of not to exceed five per cent of the crop set for 1935, or 22,500 units, to be distributed among processors who are found to be inequitably dealt with; and a fund of not to exceed one percent of the total crop to be set aside for new producers or gum sellers. This equalization fund will make it possible to relieve those distress cases which have resulted during the 1934 season.

Copies of the amended license may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Search for Iron-Free Chemicals Increases Use of Nickel in Industry

With industry turning more and more towards iron-free chemicals in the production of a variety of products a substantial increase in the use of equipment made of nickel and nickel alloys is reported from many sections of the chemical field, according to the annual sales summary of The International Nickel Company.

"Producers of caustic soda and of penol, both of which are especially susceptible to contamination by most metals, were among the most important users of nickel and nickel-clad steel during 1934," the summary reports.

"Increasing demands also came from producers of alum, especially for paper making, another field in which protection against iron contamination is essential. One of the largest manufacturers in this field employs Monel Metal for crystallizers, agitators, conveyors, chutes and centrifuges. Another has found nickel-clad steel particularly satisfactory for floor moulds on which blocks of alum are cast."

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Continues Publication of Statistical Statements

The Commerce Department's Chemical Division will continue the publication of import and export statements in 1935, according to advices just received from C. C. Concannon, who heads that department of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce activities.

These statements, most of which have been published for years, cover the whole range of trade in Chemicals and Allied Products, including medicinals, toiletries, drugs, coal tar products, perfumeries, matches, heavy chemicals and chemical specialties, paint products, naval stores and fertilizers. Imports and exports of each item are given both in quantity and value, together with the country of origin and destination.

Judging from the wide acceptance of these statements, the industry evidently finds the data of value.

Mr. Concannon states he will be pleased to forward a catalog describing each statement in detail. Requests should be addressed to the Commerce Department, Washington, D. C., and marked for attention of "Chemical Division."

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Improved Rubber Tank Lining

The research division of the American Hard Rubber Company of New York has just announced a definite improvement in rubber linings for tanks used in processing operations employing highly corrosive solutions. The new lining, known as M R-10, is characterized by a high glaze surface which offers greater resistance to acids and alkalis and is more easily cleaned.

The outer layer of glazed rubber is securely bonded to a relatively thin inner layer of soft rubber which is in turn vulcanized to the steel tank. This soft rubber lamination provides an elastic contact which compensates for contraction and expansion of metal and rubber during changes of temperature. It also acts as a shock absorber to protect the lining against accident and abuse.

Another feature of M R-10 lining is the use of heavy soft rubber fillets underneath the lining in all corners. The new lining is made of a better rubber compound which is said to offer longer and more efficient service as proved by actual service and laboratory tests.

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New Glyco Catalog

"Chemicals by Glyco" is the title of an extremely attractive catalog just published by the Glyco Products Co., Inc. In keeping with the times, the cover is modernistic, being black with the title in raised silver lettering.

For quick reference and facility of reading, the catalog has been divided into sections, each section devoted to a particular class of products, such as emulsifying agents, synthetic resins, synthetic waxes, solvents, and specialty emulsions.

An interesting article on emulsions and their manufacture will be helpful in view of the ever-growing importance of emulsions in the chemical industry.

Indicated formulae, illustrating the practical use of various items described, help to make the catalog a handy little reference book.

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Peanuts Diverted to Oil

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced, on January 15, that oil millers co-operating in the peanut-adjustment program purchased 90,500 tons of farmers' stock peanuts from the 1934 crop for oil-crushing purposes from October 1, 1934, through December 31, 1934. This is approximately 18 per cent of the total 1934 crop.

The peanut program, in addition to acreage adjustment in 1935, includes a plan for adjusting the supply of peanuts from the current crop available for cleaning and shelling by making payments to encourage the use of farmers' stock peanuts in the manufacture of oil. These payments may be made direct to contracting producers who divert a portion of the crop from the shelled goods trade, or direct to oil manufacturers who pass them on in the form of higher prices for farmers' stock peanuts.

Hearing on U. S. Rosin Standards

In accordance with an announcement made January 4, 1935, by Acting Secretary of Agriculture R. G. Tugwell, the Food and Drug Administration will hold a hearing at Washington, D. C., on July 16, 1935, for the purpose of considering changes or modifications to be made in the official U. S. Rosin Standards, established under the Federal Naval Stores Act. This act requires six months' notice of contemplated changes.

The proposed revision of the rosin standards involves the following changes:

1. A better agreement between the light transmitting qualities or "color composition" of the standards and of rosin, by use of a more suitable glass.
2. A more solid serviceable manner of assembling the standards to give them a brightness more comparable with that of clean rosin.
3. A rearrangement of the standards on the rosin color scale by shifting the colors of some of the individual standards.

Consideration will also be given to a proposal to drop four of the standards and grades of rosin and rearrange the remaining grades by respacing the remaining standards on the rosin color scale.

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W. R. Veale Elected to Code Authority

W. R. Veale, manager of toilet articles department of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., has accepted membership on the Code Authority for the perfume, cosmetic and other toilet preparations

W. R. VEALE

industry. He was unanimously elected to succeed Jean Despres, resigned.

Mr. Veale has been with the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. for 12 years, both in North and South America. He formerly was vice-president and general manager for its subsidiary in the Argentine.

Recently his company's profit stabilization plan for the drug industry received the endorsement of organizations and trade publications in that field.

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Activity in Chemical Developments

The chemical industry abroad, as well as in the United States, was characterized during the year just ended, by the establishment of new plants, the conversion and extension of old plants, and the introduction of new chemical commodities, according to C. C. Concannon, Chief of the Commerce Department's Chemical Division.

Complete data are not yet available, but it is believed Japan led all foreign countries in new developments and increased production. Germany was also active, particularly in the development of synthetic products to replace and reduce imports of natural materials, and in the conversion of old and idle plants to new uses, it was stated.

Several new chemical factories were erected in Canada, and in Mexico a fourth zinc oxide plant was completed, and a lime oil factory was established.

South America, Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela built several new chemical plants, and Chile commenced production of several medicinal and pharmaceutical products for the first time.

Practically every country in Europe built at least one new chemical plant during the year, Mr. Concannon stated. These European plants are either making products new to the country, or entirely new to the industrial world, such as lanoline, made in Poland for the first time, and "Parabernol," and a new synthetic substitute for natural shellac, produced in Germany. Germany, perhaps.

led all other European countries in the introduction of new chemical products, it is pointed out.

In Africa, where there are fewer changes, Kenya stood out prominently. The successful development of an essential oil industry in that colony brought "Kenya geranium oil" on the market in direct competition with the French product, and successful sample shipments of cedar-wood and peppermint were made. Exports of orange oil from Kenya to the United Kingdom were relatively large during the year. A new boiler compound called "Tanoda," was also made and marketed in Kenya.

Research during the year resulted in new uses for well-known commodities, outstanding of which was the use of dry ice for air-cooling passenger planes in India.

Polish Cosmetic Industry Making Progress

Appreciable progress has been made in Poland in the development of a domestic cosmetic industry, according to a report to the Commerce Department by Commercial Attache Clayton Lane, Warsaw.

As a result of improvement in quality, the report states, Polish cosmetics are said to be successfully competing in certain foreign markets with the products of other countries. Flower-scented eau de Cologne and toilet soap have been particularly well introduced into Palestine where several Warsaw factories have permanent representatives. One Polish plant has established a branch in Palestine with its own soap boilers.

Domestic supplies of raw materials, according to the report, are declared to be adequate and oil for the manufacture of soap is being produced in fat refineries equipped with all the necessary modern installations. The quality of domestic alcohol for the manufacture of cosmetics is also said to be satisfactory.

Among the raw materials used in the cosmetic industry which are not available in Poland, it is pointed out, are almond oil and many essential oils. Attempts have been made in this direction, however, and the prospects for making Poland independent of imports of these auxiliary materials are said to be promising. Aniseed, for example, is being produced in certain parts of Galicia, while peppermint production has been increased in Congress Poland. Production research for the supply of clove oil and atter of roses is being undertaken in a private laboratory.