

WHO
WHAT
WHERE
WHEN
WHY

Foreign Oils Challenge to Cotton Seed

By Victor H. Schoffelmayer

As stated in the last article, America's imports of foreign vegetable oils and oil equivalent of seeds for 1935 amounted to 2,262,735,068 (billions) pounds.

Total imports of vegetable oils and animal fats totaled 2,617,553,010 (billions) pounds.

In order that those interested in this study of vegetable oils and fats may be in a position to understand the why of such huge importations the writer now presents the 1935 figures of the Department of Commerce showing the consumption by industries in this country. This should give farmers, land owners and those interested in industries directly concerned with farm production the necessary facts as to the importance of this market from a producer's standpoint. It is obvious that in view of declining cotton production and increasing foreign competition the Southern cotton farmer must find new sources of income if he is to improve his standard of living.

Cottonseed Oil in Lead

The United States last year consumed 4,494,287,000 (billions) pounds of vegetable oils and animal fats, of which 1,543,461,000 (billions) pounds went into the manufacture of cooking compounds and vegetable shortenings, 1,312,690,000 (billions) pounds into soap making, 404,705,000 pounds into paints and varnishes, 306,275,000 pounds into oleomargarine and 323,021,000 pounds into other edible products.

Since imports of foreign vegetable oils and oil seeds last year were about 2,262,735,068 (billions) pounds, and total domestic con-

sumption of all vegetable oils was 3,150,012,000 (billions) then it seems that less than 900,000,000 pounds of domestically produced oils were consumed. There is then every reason for giving some attention to greater home production of vegetable oils within the limits of feasibility.

The largest consumption of any vegetable oil in 1935 was of cottonseed oil, a total of 1,333,739,000 pounds of which 985,798,000 pounds went into compounds and vegetable shortenings, 138,580,000 pounds into either edible products and 99,505,000 pounds into oleomargarine. All other products consumed only 5,871,000 pounds of cottonseed oil.

Other Important Oils Used

Coconut oil is second to cotton seed oil in American factory consumption with a total of 582,097,000 pounds of which 229,711,000 pounds went into soap manufacture, 174,314,000 into oleomargarine, 87,060,000 pounds into other edible products and 44,034,000 into compounds and vegetable shortening. All this is imported, of course.

Linseed oil comes next in the list with a total consumption of 291,684,000 pounds last year, of which 230,146,000 pounds went into manufacture of paint and varnish, 41,809,000 into making linoleum and oilcloth, and 14,266,000 pounds into printing inks.

Palm oil is next with a total of 251,393,000 pounds, of which 114,362,000 pounds went into cooking compounds and shortening, 87,311,000 into the soap kettle.

Tung Oil Nearly All Imported

Tung oil consumption last year was 114,287,000 pounds, nearly all of it being used in the paint and varnish industries (98,435,000 pounds) and 10,391,000 pounds in the linoleum and oilcloth factories and 2,013,000 pounds in the print-

ing ink trade. Practically all of this important drying oil comes from Manchuria and China and only about 1,000,000 pounds are being produced in this country. This field probably offers one of the most attractive in the whole range of vegetable oils. Parts of the Texas Gulf Coast and piney woods acid soils are in position to take advantage of this opportunity as will be gone into by the writer at a later time.

Peanut oil consumption in the nation last year was 109,378,000 pounds, of which 90,900,000 went into the manufacture of cooking compounds and shortening, 4,358,000 into oleomargarine and 3,602,000 into other edible products.

Soybean Oil Important

Consumption of soybean oil, most of it imported, last year was 91,166,000 pounds, of which 52,452,000 pounds went into compounds and 13,003,000 pounds into paint and varnishes, 9,421,000 pounds into various food products, 4,816,000 pounds into linoleum and oilcloth and 2,549,000 pounds into soap. It is seen from this that soybean oil is still far below linseed as an ingredient of paints and varnishes, but this does not mean that the makers of these products are not gradually turning to soybean oil, price and supply considered as satisfactory and dependable.

Perilla Oil Is Newcomer

Newest of the important paint oils, and said to be the most rapidly drying of any oil discovered, is perilla. Of this product, all imported at present from China, Japan and Southeastern Asia, where the plant is indigenous, the United States last year took 41,609,000 pounds, of which 27,164,000 pounds went into paint and varnish, 9,650,000 pounds into linoleum and oil-

(Please turn to page 186)

Foreign Oils Challenge to Cotton Seed

(Continued from page 185)

cloth. Texas farmers and manufacturers had better keep their eye on this newcomer among the paint oils, for it stands in such a high repute that it is actually challenging the tung oil and other rapid dryers. One high authority says perilla oil is absolutely indispensable to the making of the newer paints and varnishes and that its future is extremely bright. The writer will have more to say about this product in subsequent articles.

New Fuld Building to Triple Facilities

Fuld Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, are making preparations to assemble all of their manufacturing departments and offices into their new building which provides triple the manufacturing space of their present quarters. It was announced recently that this well known firm of specialty chemical manufacturers would obtain oc-

cupancy of the new Fuld Building located on South Wolfe, Aliceanna and Durham Streets, with the offices at 704 South Wolfe Street, about May 15th.

As alterations and new installations proceed, in the new location, manufacturing schedules are being maintained at the old building on Frederick Avenue.

The removal is necessitated earlier than had been anticipated due to the unprecedented expansion during the past year.

New Bulletin on Use of Metals and Alloys in the Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals

A new bulletin on the use of various metals and alloys for equipment in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals has just been issued. Semi-technical in nature, it was prepared for both technical and non-technical readers by the technical service department of The International Nickel Company.

Several of the newer materials are described in the bulletin, among them being K Monel, a hardenable alloy made from Monel Metal by introducing small quantities of aluminum. Through heat treatment proportional limits of 100,000 psi and hardnesses over 325 Brinell can be obtained for this alloy. Data on Monel Metal, in cast and rolled form, and on nickel also are given.

The bulletin is illustrated throughout and is distributed without charge.