

PER CENT	BURCHENAL	KREAM KRISP
Saturated fats.....	20 to 25	28.0
Olein.....	65 to 75	34.3
Linolin.....	5 to 10	37.7

Thus it appears that Kream Krisp, instead of being low in linolin, is extremely high, and that instead of being high in olein as specified in the Burchenal patent, it has a percentage of olein which differs but little from that existing in refined cottonseed oil unhydrogenated. In fact, Kream Krisp seems to present many of the objections referred to in Burchenal's specification and to lack the very things upon which the latter based his right to receive a patent. Indeed, the composition is much closer to the lard compound Jewel made out of stearin and cottonseed oil than to Crisco.

The bill should be dismissed with costs because the patent is void for lack of invention and for the further reason that Claims 1 and 2, if properly construed, are not infringed by the defendant.

#### THE AMERICAN COAL-TAR PRODUCTS INDUSTRY PRODUCTION TO BE ASCERTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

The United States Tariff Commission is planning to ascertain the production within the United States during 1917 of all substances treated in Title V of the Special Tariff Act of September 8, 1916. The substances there enumerated may be classed under the general name Coal-Tar Products and are divided into three groups.

Group I includes "all products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source" except phenol. These substances are admitted free of duty.

Group II includes the so-called Intermediates and are made dutiable at 15 per cent plus 2½ cents per pound.

Group III includes "all colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resins or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived or manufactured, in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I and II." These articles are dutiable at 30 per cent plus 5 cents per pound with certain exceptions which are dutiable at 30 per cent.

Under the law the duties are made dependent on the growth of the industry within the United States. It is therefore the intention of the Commission to follow this growth from year to year in order to report the facts to Congress.

The Tariff Commission is planning to send to each manufacturer a questionnaire calling for information in regard to his production during 1917 of each separate commodity, as well as for certain other data. This information will be published in such a form that the operations of individual firms will not be disclosed. A preliminary questionnaire has recently been sent out, designed to aid in perfecting the mailing list. Any individual or firm engaged in the manufacture of any of these articles which did not receive a copy of the preliminary questionnaire is requested to write to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., to insure being placed on the mailing list.

U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION F. W. TAUSSIG, *Chairman*  
WASHINGTON, November 5, 1917

#### SAMPLING FATS AND OILS—CORRECTION

In the "Tentative Standard Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Commercial Fats and Oils other than those of the Coconut, Butter and Linseed Groups" as published in THIS JOURNAL, 9 (1917), 1066, the strength acid for acidifying under determination of TITER, page 1068 (1st column, 4th line above foot-notes), should read "30 per cent" instead of "50 per cent."

November 17, 1917

W. D. RICHARDSON

#### CONCERNING THE MANUFACTURE OF PHTHALIC ACID AND PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

The Department of Agriculture announced on June 16, 1917, that the Color Investigation Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department had perfected on a laboratory scale a new process for the manufacture of phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride, and invited coöperation with the manufacturers for the purpose of testing this laboratory process upon a commercial scale. It was also stated in the announcement that the offer of assistance would not be held open by the Department for an indefinite period.

Arrangements have been made with several concerns to test this process on a commercial scale and the Color Investigation Laboratory is not in a position to receive or handle any additional offers of coöperation. The offer made on June 16, 1917, therefore, is withdrawn and no additional offers of coöperation can be considered.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary*  
WASHINGTON, November 1, 1917

#### CHICAGO CHEMICAL EXPOSITION PLANS ABANDONED

After serious consideration and correspondence with all exhibitors, the managers of the Chemical Exposition have decided to abandon plans to hold a Chemical Exposition in Chicago in the Spring. This action was taken because of insufficient support secured to make a large and representative exposition, all the exhibitors wishing to confine their efforts toward making the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York, week of September 23, 1918, the greatest event in the history of American Chemical Industry, it being their intention to show there the many advances they are making as a result of their researches.

#### NITRIC ACID SOPHISTICATION—CORRECTION

The following corrections should be made in my article printed in THIS JOURNAL, 9 (1917), 771:

Page 775, 2nd col., line 44,

"at 7¼c.....7.28" should read "at 7¾c.....7.25"

P. 776, 1st col., line 18,

"127 lbs.....\$10.16" should read "127.77 lbs.....\$10.22"

line 19, "1.82" should read "\$1.88"

line 21, "1.51" should read "\$1.54"

line 23, "0.51" should read "\$0.53"

October 29, 1917

JAMES R. WITHROW

#### THE DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE— CORRECTION

The following corrections should be made in my article printed in THIS JOURNAL, 9 (1917), 949:

Page 949, 2nd col., line 34, omit "Both Dymond and Hughes and the Selby Smelter Commission used sodium sulfite for their standard."

Page 950, 1st col., first line under heading APPARATUS should read "One extra heavy 24-liter, or larger, bottle such as a carboy, carefully housed to avoid serious trouble from collapse and, etc."

Page 950, first line under heading METHOD OF PROCEDURE should read "Large sample bottle is evacuated to about 380 mm. and the pressure, etc."

November 8, 1917

JAMES R. WITHROW