

To Paint or Not to Paint. (This story comes from Ireland, of course, by way of the "Irish Oil & Colour Trades Review.")

At a previous meeting of Clare Health Board, Miss Murphy, Matron of Raheen Hospital, reported that the ambulance driver, Michael Tuohy, knew nothing about painting, and it would be necessary to engage a man to do some painting and other jobs of that character about the institution. The Board then pointed out that nothing very elaborate was required and that Tuohy should be asked to "try."

A further report was now received from the Matron stating she had again asked Tuohy to do the work but he declined, stating that when he wanted his own ambulance painted he put his hand in his pocket and paid a man to do the work.

Mr. Garry Burke asked if it was part of the duty of the ambulance driver to do the painting.

The secretary said that each ambulance driver was supposed to fill in his spare time by doing odd jobs about the hospital with which he was connected.

The chairman said that any "gom" at all could handle a paint brush the way they wanted. All he had to do was to dip it in a paint pot and rub it over some article or other.

The secretary thought that the real reason for Tuohy's refusal to undertake painting was that he did not want to turn out bad work and have the local people laughing at him.

Mr. Fahy—If he gets off, all the other drivers will refuse to paint, too.

Mr. Hayes—He won't know whether he is a good painter or not until he tries. He might be a good painter for all he knows.

Chairman—He might be a regular Leonardo da Vinci or Raphael. Let him make an effort anyway.

Mr. Hayes said that Tuohy was a good man at his work and the Board would not be too critical of his work as a painter.

An order was made that the Matron request Tuohy to make a really earnest effort to paint the woodwork, etc., of Raheen.

NEWCOMERS

The Crown Diamond Paint Co., Limited, has been incorporated at Montreal, Canada, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The McDonald Paint Co. recently purchased the plant at Omaha, Neb., that was formerly operated by the Barker-Evans Paint Co. and is moving from Kansas City to Omaha. The company expects to produce about eight thousand gallons of paint a day and will employ fifty persons.

The Merrill Paint Co. will deal in paints, etc., at Oshkosh, Wis. It has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. Incorporators are: O. H. Adams, I. Parker, Jr., and O. A. Kellner.

Changes Hands. The paint business conducted for thirty-three years at 100 Eighth Ave., Altoona, Pa., by W. M. McClure, has been purchased by W. Floyd and T. B. Seese. The Lewis Paint & Glass Co., Washington, Pa., has been sold by Frank Lewis to Russell Smith.

Store Changes Ownership. J. W. Tengblad

stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of manufacturing paints. Those interested are A. R. H. Hewett, Edna Hewett and H. O. Flakne. Offices have been opened at 539 East Liberty Street.

The Fond du Lac Paint Co. has been organized at Oshkosh, Wis. Orlo H. Adams, William Keilberg and Ira Parker, Jr., are the incorporators.

The New London Paint Co. has been formed at Oshkosh, Wis., and will make and handle paint products. Orlo H. Adams and Ira Parker, Jr., are also interested in this concern.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Tariff Act of 1930 Relating to the Paint and Varnish Industry, Compiled at the Gregg Memorial Laboratory and published jointly by the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, Inc. This is a very timely and valuable bit of service for the industry, and will avoid much waste of time in the search through the bulky schedules of the Act for items in which individual manufacturers may be interested. The only possible improvement would be the addition of an index.

Construction and Operation of Pyroxylin Manufacturing Plants—Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, effective July 1, 1923. Copies may be obtained from the Board, 85 John St., New York.

Useful Publications. A Paint Catechism for Paint Men, by G. B. Heckel; A Varnish Catechism for Varnish Men, by G. B. Heckel; Paint and Varnish Sellers' Catechism, by G. B. Heckel; Why Paint Peels, by G. B. Heckel; The Materials of Paint Manufacture, by G. B. Heckel; Painting with Prepared Paint, by G. B. Heckel. Price post paid, 25c each. Reduced prices for quantity lots. DRUGS, OILS AND PAINTS, 1002-04 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Why We Maintain Our Plants on the Sherwin-Williams Standardization Plan," by R. S. Howland, of the Kendall Co., "makers of Curity Products." This, though an advertisement, is an exceedingly interesting and suggestive pamphlet. It is the best argument we have seen for standardized painting practice in industrial plant maintenance. Not only every plant owner but every paint manufacturer selling industrial paints will find it full of suggestions as to the right way to go about such things.

INTRODUCING —

"Dutch Boy Wall Primer." This new product of the National Lead Company is "a wall primer made with a special long oil vehicle of varnish type." It is offered as a decided improvement on "the old-time white lead and boiled oil primer, making possible, when required, a satisfactory two coat job with white lead." The principle is certainly right and the product well worth investigation.

Solvents from Rye. The Commercial Solvents Co., Terre Haute, Ind., has developed a new process by which rye is used to replace corn in the manufacture of solvents.

The new process, which requires only three per cent. more rye than corn to produce a similar quantity of products, has been placed in successful operation at the company's plants at Peoria and Terre Haute. Although the company has benefited by the low price of corn prevailing in the first half of this year, the utilization of rye will effect further important economies in production costs. Rye is selling at a price that is 30 per cent. less in the prevailing market than corn.

Resins from Sugar. The Industrial Sugar Products Corporation has been formed under Delaware laws for the purpose of utilizing a process by which plastic resins will be manufactured from sugar.

The bulk of present-day resinous materials are made from phenol and formaldehyde, but the quest for cheaper raw materials and processes has been pursued with energy in other lines.

The expansion of the synthetic resin industry in this country within the past few years is shown by figures recently issued by the United States Tariff Commission. These show that sales of synthetic resins rose from 13,084,000 pounds in 1927 to 20,778,000 pounds in 1928, and then to 30,263,000 pounds last year. Last year's production was 31,471,000 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol and Acetone from Potato Pulp. The managing director of the microbiological department of the Dutch agricultural experiment station at Groningen has perfected and patented a process for the utilization of the waste pulp of potato-flour factories as a raw material for the bacteriological production of butyl alcohol and acetone. It is stated that the Dutch process overcomes the difficulties caused by the fact that the potato pulp is putrescent, usually strongly soured residue product of varying composition. As millions

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