

ne of nation and world wide
It can scarcely be measured
degree without intensive
of all the billions of paint
e been wielded over the
h of the land for the past
s its small measure of use-
to an industry which had its
reat city.

naturally prompted to inquire
detail to account for the
lossal industry in the United
a digest of noteworthy and
in the making of Philadel-
may be mentioned and re-
nt to our theme. For these
indebted to the labors of
the compilation of data for
onographs, issued by the
mittee of the Philadelphia
merce, and to George B.
Fear Book of the Paint Club.
paint product made in the
s white lead manufactured
rill & Sons. This firm was
4 and built its first factory
estnut Streets, Philadelphia.
s then started has been suc-
by direct lineal descendants
ill ever since, and more partic-
e William H. Wetherill, up
s death quite recently. The
ell known as Wetherill &
actory at 30th and Walnut
claims to be the oldest cor-
ad in America.
of the records, it seems that
ily enjoys the distinction of
mber of its members to the
reating and manufacturing
pigments, now almost uni-

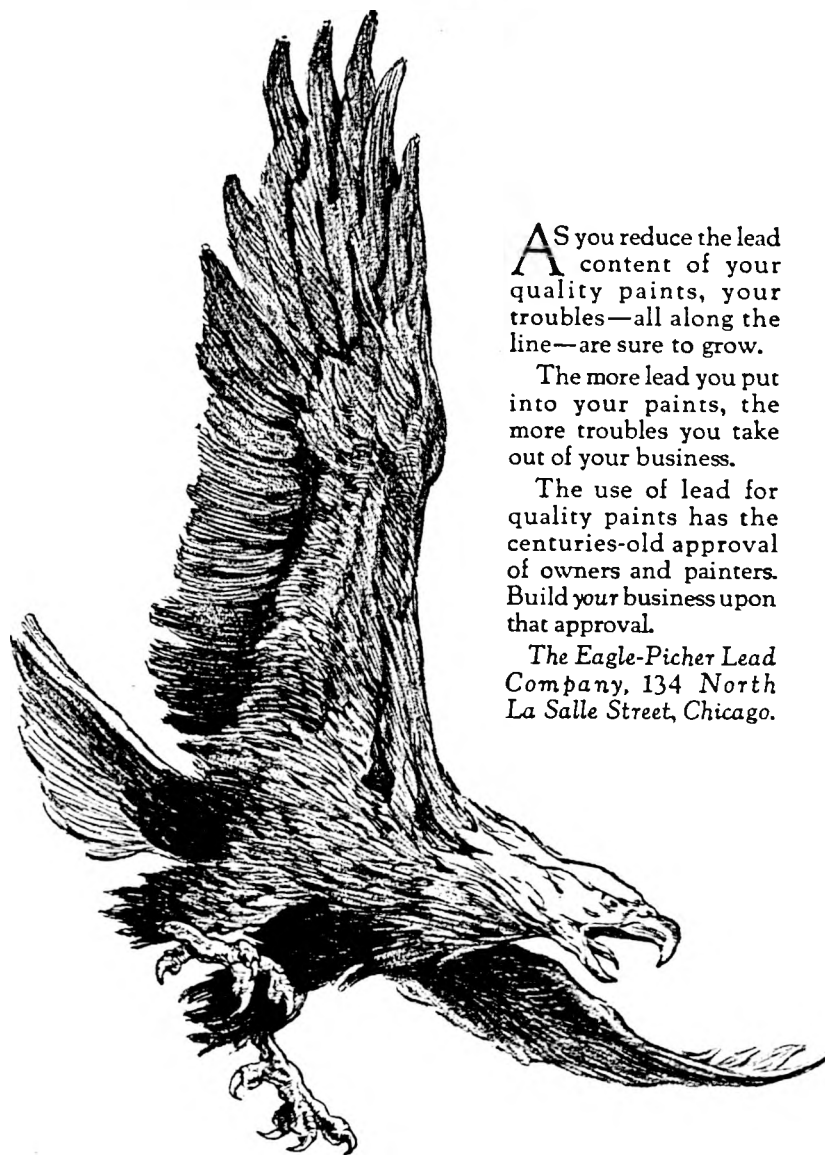
essed of extraordinary fore-
great courage and firm con-
ly followed this line of work,
fort and much sacrifice, bat-
success.

Wetherill, a native Philadel-
the furnace to produce Ameri-
le of zinc, and as senior
rm of Wetherill & Gilbert,
at mine at Friedensville, and
Bethlehem, Pa., later taken
n Zinc & Iron Company, lent
and constructive ability to
materials that today are re-
hole world as well-high in-

e to the labors and genius of
thers, S. P., and John Price,
August Heckscher, that the
the French Process oxide of
to America and established
Pa., and later George D.
the paint business which is
ing concern.

of first importing and later
ite lead to which the extant
Lewis & Bros. Co. eventually
established in the year 1752,
var of the Revolution, records
of transactions with Benjamin
L. This company opened an
Bank of North America soon
by an act of Congress in
aving run continuously for a
lf, lacking five years.

figure of this firm in later
ze T. Lewis, whose initiative,
enterprise in various branches
and white lead industries re-
vide expansion. He put up a
in, Mo., where lead ore was
ilable, and started manufac-
n famous Lone Elm White
arter to the Lone Elm Lead



EAGLE-PICHER

Producers of Lead and Allied Products

White Lead, Carbonate Sublimed White Lead Super Sublimed White Lead
Red Lead Sublimed Blue Lead Litharge Sublimed Litharge
Orange Mineral Zinc Oxide Lithopone

We read from Mr. Trigg's record: "In 1809 Mr. John Harrison, originator of the business, which is still in existence, established the Kensington Laboratories, which eventually became the Western White Lead Company. This laboratory was begun by the erection of a small chamber for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, with an expenditure of \$5,000. Soon after the establishment of this laboratory, white lead, red lead, litharge and orange mineral were added, probably between 1810 and 1812."

Then we must come to consider among the paint pioneers of Philadelphia the firm of C. Schrack & Company, which was the first to make varnish in America. The business was established in 1815 by Christian Schrack at Second above Noble Street, and prior to the time of its first manufacturing operations, all the varnish used in this country was imported from England. The firm of C. Schrack & Company is still doing business.

iron in this country."

Going from white to black, while the records do not clearly show what individuals or firms first made lamp black in the United States, leaving the question open to considerable discussion, it is pretty generally agreed that Fox, in 1775, was the originator in his factory at Germantown, located at the corner of Indian Queen Lane and Main Street. He called his blacks after the name of the town, namely Germantown, which brand is known all over the world. It is an established fact, however, that the firm of L. Martin & Company has been manufacturing Germantown lamp black at Tacony, just north of Philadelphia, for a period of seventy-eight years from 1849. Another very old manufacturer is Bihn & Wolf Company, at Bridesburg. While there are at present several other more modern concerns manufacturing lamp black, it is safe to say that the two Philadelphia concerns above mentioned manufactured and supplied over 75% of all the lamp black used in the paint trade

AS you reduce the lead content of your quality paints, your troubles—all along the line—are sure to grow.

The more lead you put into your paints, the more troubles you take out of your business.

The use of lead for quality paints has the centuries-old approval of owners and painters. Build your business upon that approval.

The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

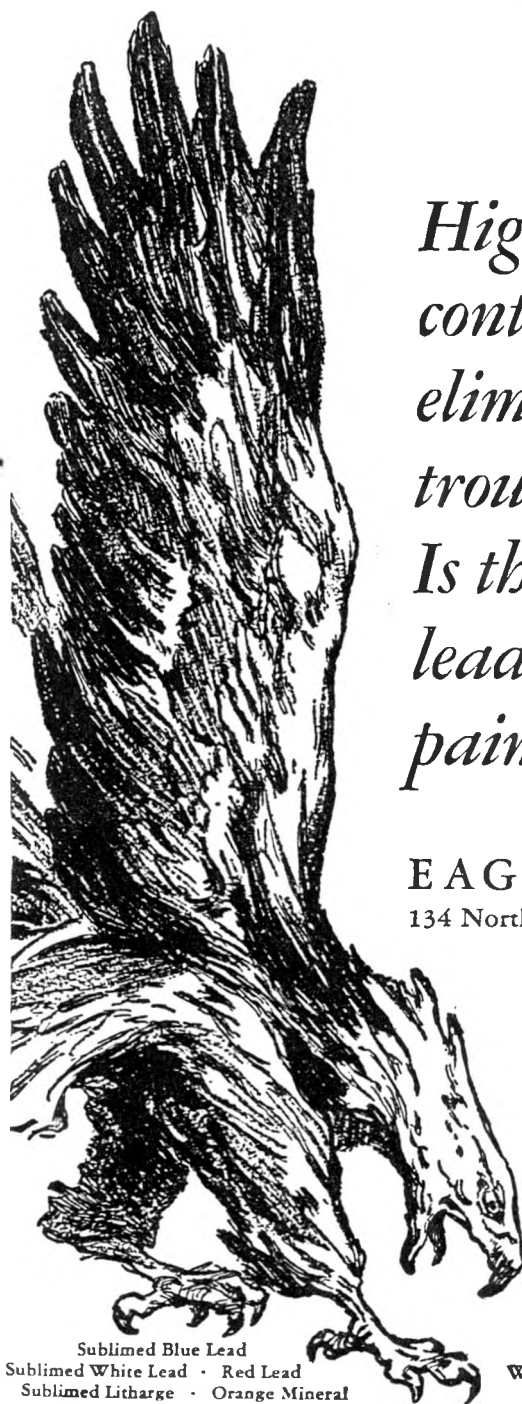
Exports from Belgium to the in 1927 were valued at \$158,796 for the previous year. Litho- 1,144; 1926, \$58,313.

It was previously announced to the regulations adopted by Control Board, all kauri gum takers on and after January 1, secure licenses from the Board through the Commissioners of Crown. At last meeting of the Control Board decided that when the necessary are drawn up, the procedure to applicants should be published. Some diggers have communicated stating that certain sections in the Pourua gum reserve to be leased. The Control Board the Commissioner of Crown land even an opportunity of expression on the proposal after making the property. The Board further after considering representative that 3,000 acres of land near nerly on lease to the Peat-Oil unsuitable for leasing in small for ordinary digging, to place re the Commissioner of Crown the land be opened to diggers gum reserve. (Consul General Wellington.)

ports of Colors increased from 1892 to 630,000 pesos in 1925, s. The value is of considerable t is taken into consideration tion increase was only about m 728,000 in 1892 to 1,678,000 93 colors and tints embraced nt. of the total value of Uru- in 1919 the percentage was . 0.86. The capital wealth ex- crease from \$128,000,000 in 00,000 in 1927. These figures prosperity and increased pur- or articles included in United lassification, colors, dyes and

The Association of German Mineral Color Manufacturers practically the entire German has increased prices of earth rs by 10 per cent. Firms out- tion have likewise raised their me rate. The increase is ex- er production costs due to in- (Commercial Attache F. W.

in Ultramarine Process. It is quality of the ultramarine ssia, particularly at Odessa, considerable improvement com- ar times, when such products a small scale. In the Odessa ine furnaces of quite a new now in use, these being the e chief engineer of the "Odes- Eisenbud. In Odessa, pre- nder and Leningrad systems the old Vega factory. These and very defective. The Hoff- o in use, leaves much to be not admit to the full capacity being utilized, and, in con- e irregular distribution of quality of the goods produced able. The Bunder system, iminating some of the defects, n amount of success, still does r distribution of temperature, nounting at times to as much C between different positions The Eisenbud construction is lows: From the heaters the system of vertical channels, extends through a series of in the vault, and finishing in ly disposed in the vault. From he flame reaches the chamber hole extent, being directed to ularly disposed smoke vents



*High lead
content
eliminates
trouble . . .
Is there enough
lead in your
paints?*



EAGLE-PICHER
134 North La Salle Street, Chicago



*Producers of Lead, Zinc
and Allied Products*

Sublimed Blue Lead
Sublimed White Lead • Red Lead
Sublimed Litharge • Orange Mineral

Super Sublimed White Lead
White Lead, Carbonate • Litharge
Zinc Oxide • Lithopone

6-7 per cent. of glycerine was mixed with the ultramarine, this admixture is now done away with entirely. The proportion of product to the raw material is increased from the former 32 per cent. to 36-37 per cent.; the number of varieties is increased. The improvements are the result of the introduction of a much higher quality of kaolin, not from Polog but from Vapnyarsky, and thereby improved the quality of the ultramarine. It is added that the Trust has received a letter from America asking for samples of the ultramarine for export purposes.—Oil and Color Trades Journal.

French Barytes. The firm, Produits Barytiques, manufacturers of barytes operating a plant at Merzig, France, has recently made arrangements with the Kuhlmann Company for the control of their entire output of barytes, and the plant has been moved from Merzig to the Kuhlmann plant at Dieuze. The Produits Barytiques in the future will devote their energies exclusively to the production of lithopone. (Assistant Commercial Attache Daniel J. Reagan. Paris)

been made in resistance to atmospheric influences. The silicate base the Institute has found to me much cheaper than boiled oil. —Oil and Color Trades Journal.

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia held its regular June luncheon-meeting at the Hotel Adelphia, June 11th. About twenty members and guests attended, while President F. C. Weber presided over the business session, immediately following the luncheon. Secretary George F. Applin read the report of the last meeting while Chairman Walters reminded those present of the combined trade Outing to be held at the Mohican Club, Delair, N. J., on the 20th of this month, urging as many as possible to attend. President Weber introduced Edwin B. George, District Manager of the United States Department of Commerce, who delivered an excellent address on the subject of Foreign Trade Conditions, outlining the trade possibilities and services offered by the Department. A brief summary of Mr.