

camphor abroad has brought about the decline in crude camphor and increased the volume in refined goods exported. Exports to the United States have been affected particularly. In the production of high class celluloid factories and for exports. Exports of crude camphor for 1927 totaled 2,160,122 lbs. against 2,301,683 lbs. in 1926, 2,611,500 lbs. in 1925, 2,061,500 lbs. in 1924, 2,681,990 lbs. in 1923 and 3,301,400 lbs. in 1922.

The Japanese Government lowered the selling price of crude camphor to ¥99 per 100 kin, or 134½ lbs., from ¥119 quoted in January. This was the third reduction of price during the last two years. In August, 1926, the price was lowered from ¥170 to ¥140 and further from ¥140 to ¥119 in January, 1927. The frequent reductions are the result of the drop of market price in the United States, the largest client. The number of factories engaged in camphor industry in Japan and Formosa was 9,236 at the end of 1927. This is a drop of 28 from 1926 and 162 from 1925.

The future of Japanese camphor industry depends upon the ability of the monopoly to maintain a supply of

trees fit for camphor distillation and then on the result of the development of synthetic camphor in competition with natural camphor. The Japanese celluloid industry recovers, then the camphor industry will profit too. The management of camphor forests and the distillation of camphor trees is a monopoly of the Japanese Government. The camphor trees grow in Kyushu, the island of Shikoku and Formosa, and its proper use as raw material for camphor is strictly regulated by the camphor monopoly. The greatest volume is produced in Formosa, where the Formosan Government-General's Monopoly Bureau has charge of the industry. Crude camphor and oil are produced in the mountainous districts by the Formosan Camphor Co. under direct control of the monopoly bureau in Formosa. Both the camphor and oils are distilled from camphor trees, the operation being performed in small huts built in the wildest parts of the island. As a safeguard against the future, the Government-General has set out 60,000 acres of camphor trees on plantations, to insure a steady supply in the event that the old trees give out.

Status of Dyestuff Industry

Competition Among Japan, Germany and America

American dyes are making a serious inroad into Japanese market with a heavy demand in competition with both Japanese and German products. The fact is a source of worry not only among Japanese producers but the Government authorities who are protecting home articles by all means. Japanese consumers, however, are stoutly protesting against the Government protective steps for home dyes, because of the fact that by further customs protection consumers here will have to buy inferior Japanese dyes at higher prices. Woolen textile manufacturers in Japan, for instance, are severely attacking the proposed raising of customs wall against foreign dyes intended this time not for German imports but mostly for American products. The Japan Wool Industry Association has filed a formal protest with the Government against the tariff revision. American dyes were imported into Japan during last year far more than the usual amount in anticipation of the tariff revision. This tendency has continued into this year. Imports were mainly of those produced by the Du Pont interests, the National Aniline Product Co., the Newport Chemical Company and the Beaver Chemical Company. The American products are competing with the Nissen (Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Co.) products. The Du Pont and the National Aniline supply heavy amount to Japan while Beaver products are not heavy.

These American dyes also prove powerful rivals in Japanese market to German dyes, for which Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha is the sole agent for Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik. These American companies last year sent to this country their officials to extend the market spheres. Co-operating with their agents in Japan they have acquired new fields of supply in Osaka. A keen triangular competition waged here among Japanese, German and American dyes is an interesting event. American dyes are in the most difficult position, because of two conflicting factors, one the possible tariff revision and the other the proposed withdrawal of import restriction on German dyes by the Japanese Government to be enforced on the ratification of the Japan-German Commercial Agreement by Japan. Now

that the Diet dissolved, the tariff revision has been temporarily laid aside and this has afforded another splendid chance to American dyes for more activity in Japanese market. The Japan Dyestuff Mfg. Company has picked up the following principal American dyes now sold in Japanese market in competition with its products:

Abbreviation: (DUP) Du Pont (NAC) National Aniline (NCW)

Newport Chemical

DIRECT COLORS

Chrysophenine extra conc. (NISSEN)

Pontamine Yellow CH (DUP)Erie Yellow Y (MAC)

Benzopurpurine 4B conc. (NISSE)

Purpurine 4B conc. (DUP).....Erie Red B conc. (NAC)

Nippon Scarlet B (NISSEN)

Pontamine Scarlet B (DUP)Erie Scarlet B (NAC)

Nippon Blue conc. (NISSEN)

Pontamine Blue BBJX (DUP).....Niagara Blue XMM conc. (NAC)

Nippon Deep Black extra conc. (NISSE)

Pontamine Black extra conc. (DUP)....Direct Deep Black E double conc. (NAC)

SULPHUR COLORS

Nissen Blue RM 180% (NISSEN)

Sulphogene Navy Blue 3RX (DUP)....Sulphur Blue BC 2R conc. (NAC)

Nissen Blue FR (NISSEN)

Sulfindone Blue BF conc. (NAC)....Sulphur Blue BRH extra conc. (NCW)

Methylese Blue conc. (NISSEN)

Methylene Blue ZX (DUP)Methylene Blue SG conc. (NAC)

ACID COLORS

Metanil Yellow (NISSEN)

Metanil Yellow (DUP)Metanil Yellow conc. (NAC)

Solar Scarlet 2R (NISSEN)

Scarlet 2R conc. (DUP).....Ponceau 2R conc. (DUP)

Solar Blue Black extra conc. (NISSEN)

Pontacyl Blue Black SX (DUP) ...Buffalo Black G (NAC)

Competition between American and German dyes in Japanese market which is attracting attention is extended mainly to such products as Erie Yellow Y (NAC) versus Pyramine Yellow GX (Badische Aniline) and Chrysophenine G conc. (Bayern); Purpurine 4B conc. (DUP) versus Cotton Red 4BX (Badische); Erie Scarlet B (NAC) versus Dianil Ponceau B (Hoechst, Meyster); Pontamine Blue BBJX (DUP), versus Oxamine Blue BB conc. (Badische); Pontamine Sky Blue (DUP), versus Oxamine Sky Blue 5B (Badische) and