LACK OF DYESTUFFS CAUSING TROUBLE IN MANY INDUSTRIES

War Has Rendered It Impossible to Get Raw Material From Germany.

PRINT PAPER IS YELLOW

Glycerine in Great Demand; Quinine Takes Big Jump in Price; Carbolic Cost Goes Up.

If the print paper used by your favorite newspaper is darker than in months gone by, if your druggist asks more for a dozen quinine capsules than you have been accustomed to paying, lay the blame to the heavy hand of war.

Print paper is getting yellower through inability to procure dyestuffs, quinine is higher because of demands for the drug by the warring nations and an embargo placed on its shipment by Great Britain.

Chemicals and drugs of all kinds have made unusual advance, in many instances they are used in the manufacture of munitions of war. In others, it has been impossible to secure raw materials from Germany and other warring nations for their manufacture, for example is in great demand for use in the manufacture of high explosives. Much of the glycerine used in this country is imported from Great Britain and Great Britain and France have embargoed glycerine, and there you are. Six months ago glycerine sold wholesale in this country for 24 cents a pound. November 1, 55 cents was asked.

Quinine Takes Big Jump.

Last spring quinine could be purchased from jobbers for 35 cents an ounce; it now is bringing over $2. Civil war, when it brought $5.50 an ounce. Stewart Edward White, in "Gold," however, tells of quinine retailing for $1 a grain in the camps of '49.

Control of the quinine market rests in the hands of a few manufacturing houses of which the drug is derived, from the Dutch Indies is another of the reasons for the advance in price.

Many retailers in this country are inclined to believe, however, that part in the price of quinine is merely temporary and will be adjusted after the conclusion of peace is restored to the commerce of an American dyestuff industry.

Last month the following advances were reported in the main supplies of the manufacturers of printing ink: Bichromate, 250 per cent; sodium bichromate, 200 per cent; aniline oil and Prussian blues, 250 per cent; vermilion, 100 per cent; barium chloride, 200 per cent; blanc fixe, 100 per cent; zinc oxide, 200 per cent. Especially scarce on the market are tonnage in the manufacture of phthalic acid, a high explosive much used in the manufacture of phthalein dyes. The white firm in Norwood, Mass., using this acid could be had for $1.60 a pound. Now it is in the neighborhood of $2.85. Phenol, or carbolic, is derived from coal tar bases, and largely comes from Germany. Recently a British firm announced entrance from San Francisco, but nothing definite has come of it. And so it can be readily seen European demand makes for an advance in price.

Bromide of potash and other bromides have made large advances. Potash is now selling for $1 a pound, it now sells for $4 and over.

Antipyrine, used largely in the making of headache remedies, sold six months ago for 60 cents an ounce; today it costs in the neighborhood of $2. Acetanilide, 500 per cent; sodium salicylate, 500 per cent; salol, 200 per cent; salicylic acid, 200 per cent; now sells for about $4 a gallon, whereas it formerly could be had for $1.75. Resorcin, used in dyestuffs, has advanced in six months from $2 to $12 a pound. Calamus root, or sweet flag, has risen 100 per cent in a like period. Phenolphthalein per cent in a like degree. It now sells for over $12 a pound.

Dyestuff Users Suffer.

Users of dyestuffs are probably the greatest sufferers by reason of the war. Dates for most dyestuffs still from Germany, and through inquiries manufacturers of similar products, manufacturers of paper products, manufacturers of leather, manufacturers of aniline dyes are hard pressed. Some factories have sprung up in this country since the opening of the war, foreign of a dumping campaign by the conclusion of peace is restraining the construction of an American dyestuff industry.

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