

never was manufactured in the United States in bulk before.

Mercury for the manufacture of fulminates increased in production 100%.

From unusual sources benzol and toluol, produced in negligible amount before the war, began to appear in large quantities for use in munition making.

Acetone, necessary to the navies of the world for making the explosive cordite, and essential to the air forces for use in airplane dopes, appeared from four unique processes developed since the war. Such quantities of acetone as are now in use have never been known before.

Poison gases were a brand new problem. How to produce phosgene and mustard gas with which to talk German to Germans, involved difficulty and danger. The process of manufacture and the figures are necessarily secrets.

Phosphorus was wanted for incendiary bombs, barium and strontium nitrates for rockets.

Of each and every one of these chemicals the nation stood in need. In record time, the chemical industry produced them.

There were many complications in production, impossible to foresee. These have been successfully met and their mastery means much to the chemical industry of the future.

In working out reactions with unskilled labors in factories running at full speed in order to maintain the upkeep of supplies of munitions, the