

REFEREE EXAMINING BOARD REPORT

BY DAVID WESSON

During the past season we have given 16 referee chemists full certification and 7 referee chemists partial certification.

It is suggested that for the coming year all applications for certification should be filed not later than August 1st, so that certificates can be sent out by September 1st. During the past year most of the applications came in June and July. Some little trouble was caused by applicants delaying their requests for certification until the last moment and then complaining that some of their competitors had been certified ahead of them. In order to avoid such trouble in the future, no list of certified chemists will be sent out prior to September 1st so as to appear in the October issue of the *Cotton Oil Press*.

The following have been given full certification for season 1923-1924:

Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.; The Battle Laboratory, Montgomery, Ala.; Chemical and Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.; Curtis and Tompkins, San Francisco, Calif.; Falkenburg and Co., Seattle, Washington; Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Texas; Houston Laboratories, Houston, Texas; Lehman Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.; Law and Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Landon C. Moore, Dallas, Texas; Felix Paquin, Galveston, Texas; D. C. Picard, Birmingham, Ala.; Southwestern Laboratories, Dallas, Texas; H. P. Trevithick, New York, N. Y.; A. G. Sutherland, Columbia, S. C.; Edward G. Williams, New Orleans, La.

The following have been given partial certification for season 1923-1924:

R. M. Chapman, Hammond, Ind.; W. J. Gascoyne, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; I. F. Laucks, Seattle, Washington; McCandless Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.; Stillwell Laboratories, New York, N. Y.; Wiley and Company, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Wood, Jacksonville, Fla.

Supplemental Report

The question having arisen that certain chemists who were certified early got more advertising than those who were not certified until the 11th hours, it was decided to arrange to certify chemists in the future at the beginning of the fiscal year, namely, May 1st. It was also found that it would be possible to have all Official Chemists of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Letters were, therefore, sent out to all Referee Chemists asking them to put in their applications at once and also pay their dues in both organizations so they could be members in good standing and be enrolled as Official Chemists for the coming year.

The plan has worked excellently so far as the American Oil Chemists' Society is concerned. It is a little harder matter to pay the dues of \$50.00

to the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, but as they are only supposed to give two months leeway, as a business proposition it is recommended that all referee chemists who wish to have their names enrolled as Official Chemists of the Interstate in the Rule Book, that they anticipate their payments so as to get them in not later than the latter part of May, which will be in time for the publication of the Rule Book, about the 1st of June. Attached is a list of Referee Chemists who have been certified up to date, also list of chemists who at the present time are members of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The chairman of the Referee Examining Board wishes to thank the Referee Chemists for their hearty cooperation in enabling the Board to get them certified so promptly for the next season.

The question occasionally comes up regarding certification of members working on other oils than those dealt in under the rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. For instance, some of the people on the coast want to be certified on fish oils, linseed oils, etc. The Referee Board would like to have the opinion of the Society on the certification of chemists on anything outside the products covered by the rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The Referee Examining Board has taken the ground for the last two years that such certifications are not in order except in a special instance.

This whole matter brings up the question as to whether we are to remain just a bunch of cotton oil analysts tied down to the cotton oil industry or whether the American Oil Chemists' Society is to broaden its scope and become recognized as the Fat and Oil Chemists' Society of America. There is room for such a big association and it should cover all kinds of vegetable and animal fats and oils and the products made therefrom, such as soaps, paints and edible materials.

Referee Chemists for Year 1924-1925

The following have been certified on all products dealt in under the rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association:

Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.; The Battle Laboratory, Montgomery, Ala.; Chemical and Engineering Company, Chicago, Ill.; Curtis and Tompkins, San Francisco, Cal.; Falkenburg and Company, Seattle, Washington; Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Texas; J. C. P. Helm, New Orleans, La.; P. S. Tilton, Houston, Texas; Lehman Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.; Law and Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Landon C. Moore, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Patrick, Jefferson City, Mo.; Felix Paquin, Galveston, Texas; D. C. Picard, Birmingham, Ala.; Southwestern Laboratories, Dallas, Texas; H. P. Trevithick, New York, N. Y.; and Edward G. Williams, New Orleans, La.

The following have been certified on subjects enumerated:

R. M. Chapman (Cottonseed Meal and Cake), Hammond, Ind.; Gascoyne and Co., Inc. (Cottonseed Meal), Baltimore, Md.; I. F. Laucks (Fish Oils and Oriental Oils), Seattle, Washington; McCandless Laboratory (Cottonseed Meal), Atlanta, Ga.; Stillwell Laboratories (Cottonseed Meal and Soap stock), New York, N. Y.; and Wiley and Company (Cottonseed Meal), Baltimore, Md.

Committee: DAVID WESSON (So. Cotton Oil Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City).

MOISTURE COMMITTEE REPORT

BY P. S. TILSON

Quoting our President, Dr. Battle, "The determination of moisture has generally proven a bug-bear to almost every one who has tackled it. Its very simplicity is no doubt the cause of so much variation in results, which we always see in comparing the work of different chemists. It is so easy to weigh out a portion of any material, put it in a bath, let it stay there any reasonable time, take it out, cool and weigh, that few people give it much further thought. It is so easy when we do all this, that we are positive our moisture figures must be right. Also everyone has a pet bath he uses which he knows is correct, and the various steps are so simple that there is no possibility of any confusion, and our figures are so certain that we are willing to swear as to their accuracy. Indeed a moisture determination after all is more of a complementary one, and we usually insert it more for the looks of the thing, than for any real service it may render."

I received my appointment as chairman of this committee last November; in fact this chairmanship or honor came to me at this late date by default. After accepting this chairmanship I advised our President that this committee would give its sole attention to procuring if possible an oven of uniform as well as constant temperature—for without this as a starter nothing of a worthwhile nature could be accomplished along the lines of cooperative moisture work. In line with this thought there was sent out a questionnaire in order to ascertain whether or not the members of our Society actually knew the nature of the moisture oven they were using and also to ascertain how many possessed a moisture oven of uniform as well as constant temperature. Out of 48 replies received, to this questionnaire besides Dr. Richardson's Labs. only four reported that they had a uniform and constant temperature oven that met the requirements of our official methods. Some of those who filled in the questionnaire reported that their moisture ovens varied from 83° to 131°. Can you wonder at the variations shown in moisture determinations as set forth in the Smalley Foundation, check meal work?