Notes of the Industry

Large Whaler Makes Port

On Saturday, April 18th, the Sir James Clarke Ross docked at Pier 20, Staten Island, New York, after a most successful voyage to the Antarctic seas. The ship is the largest cargo vessel afloat and has the additional distinction of being the largest and most modern factory ship in operation.

The modern whale handling and oil rendering equipment installed in the Ross has reduced the time of processing a whale to half of what was formerly required for a mammal of equal size. The quality of the oil obtained is very much improved, also. The processing is very simple in procedure, consisting essentially of live steam pressure rendering (60 lbs. pressure) of the blubber, meat and bone, following sedimentation of the oil for the removal of moisture. The oil is then pumped to the vessel's own storage tanks.

The Sir James Clarke Ross has deck room for handling six whales simultaneously, with three steam winches for hoisting the whales from the water through a large stern entrance chute onto the deck. There are thirty bone digesters and eight large rendering cookers for handling blubber and meat, together with a sufficient number of settling tanks to keep the rendering tanks free for continuous operation. Belt conveyors are used throughout the ship for the transport of solid materials. The bone oil is kept separate from the blubber and meat oil in the storage tanks.

The cargo landed by the Ross on this trip totaled 18,600 tons of oil. The shop could have brought a larger amount but the consignee's storage facilities were filled to capacity by this amount.

In the whaling operations in the Antarctic the whalers' crew are paid on a profit-sharing and bonus basis. The highest individual returns are amassed by the harpoon gunners, upon whose accuracy of aim the success or failure of a whaling voyage is so dependent. One of the Ross's harpoon gunners earned a total of $35,000 on the last voyage.

The members of the Mayonnaise Manufacturers Association have voted almost unanimously in favor of the Association's simplification program which contemplates the reduction of the number of sizes (not styles) of standard mayonnaise containers.

Mayonnaise Research Progresses

At a meeting of the Research Committee of the Mayonnaise Manufacturers Association, held in New York on April 9th, many problems of interest to manufacturers of mayonnaise were discussed. The Chairman of the committee, D. M. Gray read an interesting report relative to experiments on resistance to corrosion by several well-known anti-corrosive metals and alloys. The use of sugars other than sucrose in mayonnaise was discussed. L. B. Kilgore, Research Fellow of the Association, described the "Plumit," a newly developed instrument for the determination of relative density of mayonnaise mixtures. He further discussed the research plan of the Fellowship, enumerating the divisions of the contemplated work as follows:

1. Evaluation of emulsifying materials. 2. Effect of acidity on the development of rancidity in oils. 3. Color tests on fats and oils for the determination of incipient rancidity and constituents of oils producing such color reactions. 4. Methods of analysis. Determination of cholesterol volumetrically and by the zanthate method. 5. Practical tests of the value of malt sugar and other materials advocated for the improvement of mayonnaise. 6. Research on new methods of analysis. 7. Preparation of a rating or scoring card for the evaluation of commercial mayonnaise. 8. Bibliography.

According to the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, the varieties of soy beans adapted to the southeastern states are distinctly different from those cultivated in the north. The three varieties said to be most suitable for growth in Georgia are the Otootan, Laredo and Biloxi. The Experiment Station will furnish specifications of these varieties to those interested.

The dates and place for the Fifth Annual Convention of the Mayonnaise Manufacturers Association have been set. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago on October 26-27-28. Plans are already under way for the program. Frank Honicker is Executive Manager of the Association with offices at 1500 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Referee Board Report

DURING the year 1930-31 the Referee Board granted certificates to only two new referees—William Black, Augusta Ga., and Clinton Morris, of the Morris-Flinn Laboratories, Macon, Ga. The following referees were re-certified for 1930-31:

Limited Referee Certificates. (All Products of the National Cottonseed Products Association). E. G. Williams, New Orleans, La.; G. K. Witmer, Battle Laboratories, Montgomery, Ala.; N. C. Hamner, Southwestern Laboratories, Dallas, Tex.; R. H. Fash, Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex.; P. D. Cretien, Texas Testing Laboratories, Dallas, Tex.; F. B. Porter, Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex.; T. C. Law, Law & Company, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; P. McG. Shuey, Shuey & Co., Savannah, Ga.; F. R. Robertson, Houston Laboratories, Houston, Tex.; L. B. Forbes, L. B. Forbes Laboratories, Little Rock, Ark.; E. H. Tenet, L. B. Forbes Laboratories, Little Rock, Ark.; H. M. Shilstone, New Orleans, La.; J. C. P. Helm, New Orleans, La.; J. R. Mays, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Shreveport, La.; E. R. Barrow, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.; G. W. Agee, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.; B. L. Caldwell, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Jackson, Miss.; A. H. Preston, Southwestern Laboratories, San Antonio, Tex.; R. G. Huffman, G. W. Gooch Laboratories, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Lomanitz, General Laboratories, Oklahoma City, Okla.; H. M. Bulbrook, Industrial Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex.; F. C. Schilling, Industrial Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex.; C. W. Rice, C. W. Rice & Co., Columbia, S. C.; N. E. Katz, Meridian, Miss.; D. C. Picard, Picard Laboratories, Birmingham, Ala.; W. J. Bramblett, San Antonio Laboratories, San Antonio, Tex.; F. Paquin, Galveston Laboratories, Galveston, Tex.; Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd., San Francisco, Cal. Limited to Cottonseed Cake, Meal & Feed Products. R. M. Chapman, Indiana Laboratories, Hammond, Ind.; S. W. Wiley, Wiley & Co., Baltimore, Md. Limited to Fish & Vegetable Oil, Cake & Meal. Laucks Laboratory, Seattle, Washington. All Products covered by the Methods of the American Oil Chemists' Society. H. P. Trevithick, Bureau of Chemistry, New York, N. Y.

So far this season the Referee Board has sent out two samples of crude oil and one sample of yellow oil as check samples to the several Referees. On the first sample of crude oil twenty-four out of twenty-eight laboratories check within ± or —.5% of the refining loss and twenty-one within .5 on color. Thirteen check within .2% on refining loss and sixteen within .2 on color.

On the second sample of crude oil sent out twenty-three out of twenty-eight check within .5% on refining loss and seventeen within .5 on color. Seventeen check within .2% on refining loss but only six come within .2 of the average on color.

On the sample of refined oil sent out for color reading, out of a total of thirty-one figures, twenty-three were within .5 red and fifteen were within .2 red.

These figures would appear to indicate that refining loss results, on the whole, are in very good agreement, but that there is a wide range in color reading. The Committee feels that this check work is important and should be continued more extensively then has been done in the past.

W. H. IRWIN, *Chairman.*
W. R. STRYKER
L. C. HASKELL
H. ASPEGREN
F. PAQUIN

Chicago, April 13, 1931.

Attempts to establish a tung oil industry on a commercial footing in New Zealand are being followed with great interest in that dominion. Until a few years ago, the growing of the tung oil tree was confined to China, but the American plantations are new reaching the profit-earning stage and it is from these that the promoters of the New Zealand schemes have secured their seeds.

Commercial planting in New Zealand has not extended over a long enough period for the trees to have reached the nut-bearing stage, but there is every indication from the growth already made that both the soil and the climate are well suited to their needs. Two large companies have started operations this year in the north of the dominion, and efforts are being made to interest farmers in the surrounding districts to take up the cultivation of the trees as side-lines to their normal activities. There are indications, therefore, according to the expectations of the promoters, that New Zealand will have a new industry of prime importance.