

Report of the Sampling Committee

V. SERBELL, Chairman

THE Sampling Committee recommends that Rule 242, Section 2, be changed as follows:

In Tank Cars. A vertical section of the oil from top to bottom of the car must be taken with an official trier which conforms to the following specifications. This trier must be furnished by buyer at destination, or seller at shipping point;

Diameter—2 inches uniform diameter throughout. *Length*—sufficient to take a sample of the entire depth of oil in tank—usually 10 ft. *Closure*—a tight valve or cock at lower end which allows an unrestricted opening 2 inches in diameter when fully opened, and is free from leaks when closed. The valve shall be opened and closed by means of a rod from the top of

the trier and so constructed as to take sample within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (or less) of the bottom of the tank.

The trier must be lowered vertically through the oil with the bottom valve wide open, at a uniform rate slow enough to permit the trier to fill as it is lowered, requiring at least 10 to 15 seconds to reach the bottom. The bottom valve is then closed, and the tube withdrawn. The trier must be clean, dry, and free from contamination with other oils when used.

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United States Imports of Vegetable Oils March, 1932

<i>Edible Oils:</i>	Pounds	Value
Sunflower seed oil
Olive oil, pkgs., 40 lbs. or less in weight.....	3,304,114	\$334,306
Olive oil, other edible.....	4,876,993	422,935
Palm kernel oil.....	21,140	805
Peanut oil	218,632	14,397
Other edible oils.....	280,922	7,883
<i>Inedible Oils:</i>		
Tung oil	5,260,974	270,036
Coconut oil	20,908,963	658,761
Palm oil	22,867,486	642,580
<i>Inedible Oils for Mechanical or Manufacturing Purposes:</i>		
Olive oil, sulphured or foots.....	2,533,580	81,573
Olive oil, other inedible.....	1,788,013	109,563
Rapeseed oil, gallons	51,360	15,377
Palm kernel oil	11,927	529
Sesame oil	344	26
Rapeseed oil, gallons.....	12,615	5,185
Linseed oil	2,017	100
Soya bean oil	400,186	10,930
Perilla oil	983,242	39,347
Other expressed oils, free.....	134,536	9,263
Other expressed oils, dutiable.....	129,341	8,418

Source—Statistical Division of the Department of Commerce.

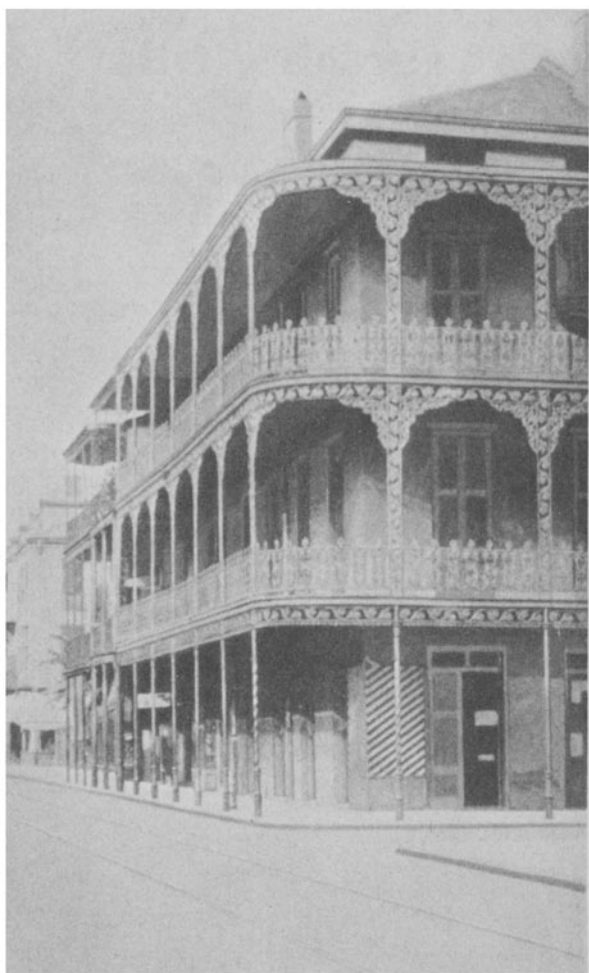
Compiled by the Meats, Fats and Oils Section of the Foodstuffs Division.

THE changes in the methods, made last year, made necessary the reprinting of some 14 pages of our methods. The total cost for this work amounted to \$57.82. In addition to the changes in the methods, we felt that it would be a convenience to have the methods properly indexed, and therefore included this work in the revision.

At the request of Mr. D. M. Gray of the Standards and Research Committee of the Mayonnaise Manufacturers' Association, I sent a set of the revised methods to him, and he stated that he was turning them over to the Sub-Committee on Standard Methods. He also stated that it was "the plan of the committee to adopt the Official Methods of the American Oil Chemists' Society insofar as they are applicable to mayonnaise and the raw materials used in its manufacture."

We wish strongly to urge that all members of the Society arrange to have their names placed on the mailing list maintained by the Secretary in order that they may receive the revisions each year. The maximum cost is 50c per year.

W. H. IRWIN, Chairman.



Old Absinthe House, New Orleans.
Rendezvous of pirates in days gone by, this famous old tavern was built in 1789. It is now one of the show-places of New Orleans

Soap Imports Drop

Many penny-wise and beauty-wise women seem to be finding American-made toilet preparations preferable to the imported variety for imports from Paris fell off heavily in 1931 from the preceding year. Declared exports of cosmetics, powders, creams shrank from \$424,000 to \$227,000; perfumery and toilet waters from \$863,000 to \$585,000. Soap imports were more than halved, dropping from \$263,000 to \$127,000. Paris supplies nearly all such articles brought into the country from France with the exception of soaps, 20 per cent of which came in 1930 from other districts.

The Permutit A. G. of Berlin, which supplies industry with water softeners and apparatus, realized in 1930-1931 a gross profit of 950,000 marks against 1,370,000 marks for the preceding operating year, permitting a dividend of 4 per cent as compared with 8 per cent for 1929-30. The lower profit is partly attributed to absorption of the "Ruhland-Werke A. G.," a smaller concern in a similar line of business.

The Navy Department (Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.) will receive bids (Schedule No. 7852) on May 3rd for 164,000 pounds of soap powder. Delivery to be in New York or San Francisco.