

REPORT OF THE FAT ANALYSIS COMMITTEE*

SINCE the report of the Fat Analysis Committee last fall, at which time a rather extensive report and recommendations for the adoption of a number of methods were made, the committee has had no opportunity to do further work. They have, however, discussed and outlined future work.

It was agreed to undertake some further work on the Jamieson modification for the separation of liquid and solid acids. Attention has been called to a statement that the present method and the calculation yield lower iso-oleic acid results as indicated by a report of Cocks, Christian and Harding, given in *The Analyst*, Volume LVI, pages 368 to 380 inclusive.

It is also planned, in view of the inclusion of many new vegetable oils in edible product, to check up and include in our book methods covering specific tests such as the Villavechia test for Sesame Oil, the Besson for Kapok, Ghose-Pal for Fish Oil, etc., etc. There are other oils which should receive consideration, such as soyabean, rape, sunflower, babassu, etc. The question of the proper method of arriving at the saponifiable matter in commercial fats and oils has been discussed from time to time. The opinion, to date, seems to indicate that the most accurate method is to subtract moisture, insoluble impurities, soluble impurities, and unsaponifiable matter from 100. It is also,

of course, necessary to determine the combined fatty acids in order to determine the value of product for the soap-maker or candle-maker.

The committee tried out the method suggested by Dr. Wesson a number of years ago, but the results were quite variable and, therefore, the decision was in favor of the method outlined above.

The committee hopes to continue the cooperative work this summer and have a report ready for the Fall Meeting of the society.

Since writing the above report, the chairman has been notified that

our report to the American Chemical Society, which in substance amounted to the same report as given at the 1935 Fall Meeting, has been officially adopted by the Supervisory Committee and by the Council of the American Chemical Society.

R. W. BAILEY,
T. C. LAW,
C. P. LONG,
H. J. MORRISON,
M. L. SHEELY,
L. M. TOLMAN,
H. P. TREVITHICK,
J. J. VOLLERTSEN,
W. H. IRWIN, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE REFEREE BOARD

THIRTY-TWO referee certificates were issued for the past year. The names of the Referee Chemists have been published in *OIL & SOAP*.

Ten cottonseed samples and five crude cottonseed oil samples were distributed to the Referee Chemists and to a few voluntary collaborators, for analysis and test according to our official methods. The National Cottonseed Products Association turned over to our society the balance in the association's fund for collaborative analytical work, nearly all of this balance being cred-

ited to the accounts of the individual laboratories from which the fund was originally collected.

The retiring Referee Board has no recommendations to make to the society or to the incoming board. It is assumed that, in absence of any instructions to the contrary, the new board will continue to carry out the policies adopted by the society during the year 1934-5.

N. C. HAMNER,
J. P. HARRIS,
A. A. ROBINSON,
J. J. VOLLERTSEN,
A. S. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

NEW TYPE OF MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION

The Journal has received a letter from Dr. Egbert Freyer suggesting that a new column be published in our Journal under the heading of "Laboratory Helps" or some similar title. Excerpts from Dr. Freyer's letter follow:

"It seems to me that our Journal might be made more interesting and of added usefulness to its subscribers by the publication in it of laboratory aids, such as are evolved in a laboratory for the convenience of that particular laboratory, but which undoubtedly would be welcome in other laboratories engaged in similar work.

"There is no doubt that we have a lot of little problems in our lab-

oratories which we are able to solve sometimes with flashes of inspiration, and it seems a pity that only our inertia against writing them up should prevent sharing with our brethren the benefits of these little gems of petty problem-solution.

"I base the soundness of these thoughts on the circumstance that whenever I visit another oil laboratory I always find some useful ideas that I am glad to take away with me, and whenever I show any visiting oil chemist through my laboratory, he usually comments on some little device that we have evolved for doing a particular job just a little more easily, or just a little more cheaply, or in just a bit shorter time. Any such devices or methods of handling that save

money are worth while, and if they are worth while in one oil laboratory, they ought to be so in others; and for the sake of the conservation of chemists' time and energies, their application ought not to be restricted."

The above idea has been discussed favorably at a meeting of the Governing Board during our recent Convention at New Orleans. It is our belief that this material will constitute a valuable addition to the scope of the Journal. We solicit the cooperation of every reader in launching and maintaining this column. May we suggest that you look around your laboratory with the above ideas in mind and send us a write-up of anything you may find as soon as possible?

PRICES FOR ADJUSTING LOVIBOND COLOR GLASSES

The Electrical Testing Laboratories, who have been adjusting and grading Lovibond color glasses for the past year, wish to call attention to an increase in the price of adjusting Lovibond color glasses. The following is a paragraph from a letter written by Dr. Roger S. Estey, of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, to Mr. L. M. Gill, chairman of the A. O. C. S. Color Glass Development Committee:

"When this work was under-

taken prices were set which, while not adequate to cover initial costs, were expected to be adequate to cover current costs when all difficulties were ironed out. This testing is now on a routine basis and we find that the regrading fee of \$2.00 per glass is adequate to cover our costs for that service but that a loss is incurred in adjusting glasses at \$5.00 per glass. The costs of the latter process are large because non-uniformity in the surfaces of the original glasses causes some spoilage and more especially

because of difficulties in gauging the progress of adjustment. The laboratories therefore feel the unpleasant necessity of raising the fee for adjusting to \$7.50 per glass. The fee of \$2.00 for regrading will be continued without change. This price change will go into effect on July 1, 1936, and will apply to all orders received on and after that date. We will be glad to have you, through your committee, urge the A. O. C. S. members to anticipate their needs and order glasses before the raise in fee takes effect."

NEW ORLEANS GOLF TOURNAMENT

The Convention Golf Tournament was held on Thursday, May 28, at the New Orleans Country Club. About thirty delegates to the Convention participated in the play, which was handled by the club professional. Transportation was supplied by the committee.

An attractive lot of twenty-two prizes, generously contributed by a number of industrial organizations, was distributed among the winners. A special low gross prize for a refinery man was contributed by the Filtrol Company.

The Golf Committee met on Thursday morning prior to the play and adopted the following rules:

1. Nine (9) prizes were set aside for low gross scores.
2. Nine (9) prizes were set aside for low net scores.
3. Four (4) prizes were set aside for blind bogey, which was picked as 83 by H. P. Trevithick after the golfers had started play.
4. Low gross took precedence over low net, but the higher ranking position in either group took precedence over a lower ranking position in other groups.
5. All ties were broken by drawing of lots by the committee.
6. No man could take more than one prize and took the highest prize he had won in accordance with these rules.
7. Decisions of the committee were final.

In the opposite column is a list of winners, prizes and donors.

Dr. Williamson of Tulane, having won the last Nuchar Cup, has decided of his own volition not to compete for the present cup.

The prizes were distributed at the banquet on Friday night by E. R. Barrow, one of the two

charter members present at the meeting.

The thanks of the Society are herewith expressed to all the organizations who have contributed prizes. The committee would appreciate it if every recipient would write a personal letter of thanks to the donor of the prize he was fortunate enough to win.

nate enough to win.

Acknowledgment is due the Golf Committee, particularly the chairman, for their work in arranging the tournament. The committee was composed of the following members: A. F. Sanchez, chairman, J. J. Vollertsen, C. B. Cluff and H. P. Trevithick.

Low Gross

Winners	Scores	Prize	Donor
L. B. Forbes	80	Cup and medal	Industrial Chemical Sales Corp.
E. H. Tenent	90	Bobby Jones matched irons	Sharples Specialty Co.
E. J. Bennett	90	Dressing case	American Can Company of Louisiana
F. Frank	94	One Jones wood	Laboratory Construction Co.
R. T. Doughtie, Jr.	99	Sweater set	H. Reeves Angel Co.
F. C. Haas	101	Ice bucket	Southern Cotton Oil Co.
Murray Raney	103	1 dozen balls	Mathieson Alkali Works
L. M. Tolman	110	1 zipper bag (tan)	Milwhite Co.

Special Low Gross for Refinery Man

E. Freyer	96	Silver service	Filtrol Company
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Low Net

C. S. Williamson, Jr.	67	Set Bobby Jones woods	American Norit Co.
N. C. Hamner	71	Cocktail shaker	Peerless Clay and Mineral Co.
E. R. Barrow	74	Zipper bag	Proctor & Gamble Co.
Joseph Pless	74	Vaculator coffee set	Wilson & Bennet Mfg. Co.
H. S. Mitchell	77	Silver pitcher	General Reduction Co.
P. E. Ronzone	77	Gold cigar lighter	Skelly Oil Company
W. T. Watkins	78	PCH putter	Emil Greiner Co.
W. Prosch	86	1 dozen golf balls	Sharples Specialty Co.
C. H. Cox	91	1 liqueur set	Barnsdall Oil Co.
G. O. Daniel	83	3 matched woods	Bennett-Clark Co.
C. B. Cluff	82	Silver dish	General Reduction Co.
J. J. Wrench	80	No. 5 shoes	Roosevelt Hotel
J. J. Vollertsen	86	1 dozen balls	E. H. Sargent Co.