President Putland's Address

Retiring Executive Reviews Oil Chemists' Accomplishments During Year Just Past and Those Preceding

By A. W. PUTLAND

TODAY again finds us in this City on our annual pilgrimage, with our objective, the annual meeting of our Society of which it has been my privilege to act as President during the past year, the honor you bestowed on me last May. As it is customary for the President to review the various accomplishments of the Society during the twelve months of his service, I shall do so briefly, allowing the various committee chairmen to give you the complete gist of our many activities and the results.

One of the outstanding features of the work accomplished, in my opinion, was the result of that performed by your Referee Board through whose efforts there was inaugurated the practice of submitting samples to Referee Laboratories for analyses. This was made possible through the generosity of a member of the Referee Board in furnishing samples. This plan should unquestionably have been carried out in previous years, but a lack of finances prevented this. Such check samples are without question of great value to the industry by serving to immediately direct the attention of the Board to such laboratories whose results are out of line. The standing of the Referee Laboratories is also further strengthened by the practice. I feel that some permanent arrangement for the continuance of this practice should be provided by the Society. To promote a higher standard of ethics is one of the announced purposes of the Referee Board and of this Society. How far we have succeeded in the accomplishment of this purpose, is well known to all of us. We have done a great deal, but we must continue our efforts, not only to hold the ground we have gained, but to promote an even higher standard. It is of little use to promulgate a formal code of ethics having no power to punish breeches of such a code. Its effectiveness depends entirely upon it being a true expression of the standards of the individuals subscribing to the code. Accomplishment of the purpose must depend, and has depended, upon bringing to the individual a realization that standards of conduct in business do not differ from standards in private life. May I, therefore, urge that every member not only help to preserve our present standard, but help to bring about a higher degree of respect for our Code of Ethics.

For the second time the Society held a fall meeting in New York, which meeting from every standpoint was very successful. Probably the most visible outstanding result of this meeting was the organization of a Soap Section. This Section of the Society at this time numbers about 20 very active members and as you have no doubt read in the official publication, there has been distributed to members a sample of crude glycerine and a sample of soap as the beginning of a very ambitious cooperative analytical program. Encouragement of the activities of this section should be continued.

There was suggested, some few years ago, that our methods be printed in a book of loose leaf form and though there was considerable effort required to separate rule references and rewriting of the methods to a form that would permit publication, this work was completed during the past year, and all of our methods are now available in loose leaf form at a very reasonable price. The arrangement your Committee made with the publishers provides for keeping our methods up to date at very nominal cost.

The standardization of Lovibond glasses has progressed very satisfactorily under the direction of the National Bureau of Standards, and up to the present time there have been approximately eleven hundred glasses standardized. This number represents only glasses which have been submitted through the Society. It is hoped that this practice will be continued and that all glasses will be kept on a standard basis.

Our Journal is now being published by a very progressive firm of publishers. This

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Twelfth Exposition of Chemical Industries

Manufacturers of Equipment and Supplies in Friendly Competition Record Outstanding Progress

THE Twelfth Exposition of Chemical Industries, held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of May sixth, brought out the largest display ever held of modern machinery, equipment, supplies and containers for the chemical and allied industries. An outstanding feature of the exposition was the large number of new alloys, for corrosion resistance, exhibited. Among the many exhibits of particular interest to manufacturers and refiners of oils and fats and the manufactured products thereof we describe below a few as typical:

Mixing Equipment Co.—Showed Lightning electrical portable mixers of all types, monel metal tanks and pure nickel kettles. Also side-angle, propeller tank mixers for tanks of any size. The product featured was a newly developed, totally enclosed, self ventilating type of vapor proof motor for mixing inflammable liquids. Exhibit in charge of F. L. Craddock, C. H. King, James J. O'Shea, F. L. Bate, C. J. Donovan and M. L. Kirkland.

T. Shriver & Co.—Showed a miniature filter press and a diaphragm pump. Exhibit in charge of R. E. Perry and J. H. Clark, Jr.

Pressed Steel Tank Co.—Showed Hackney removable-head barrels, drums, tanks, cylinders, etc. Exhibit in charge of H. Merker, P. T. Babcock and N. L. Nelson.

Burt Machine Co.—Showed the Burt labeling machine. Exhibit in charge of C. Wyld.

Emery Industries, Inc.—Showed samples of candles of various compositions, as well as several grades of red oil, stearic acid, "H" Fatty Acids, stearine pitch and saponification crude glycerin. Also typical commercial packages for above. Exhibit in charge of H. D. Armitage, J. A. Springer and John B. Bolton.

Foxboro Co.—Showed its Duplex temperature recorder controller for controlling water and steam to chromium plating tanks. Also the new integrating and recording steam flow meter. Exhibit in charge of Stanley Laird and Kenneth Barton.

Empire Metal Cap Co.—Showed screw caps with various types of liners for use in the packaging of chemicals, cosmetics and prescriptions in bottles and jars. Exhibit in charge of A. L. Merolle and Thomas Poley.

Vasel Grinding Mills—Showed their new self-contained, hydraulic-controlled, three roller mill. It is gear driven on both sides, and has easily removed side plates for quick cleaning. Made by Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., Easton, Pa., makers of iron and steel since 1742. Exhibit in charge of G. A. Vasel.

Premier Mill Corp.—Showed four of its mills for grinding liquids and pastes. Exhibit in charge of B. M. Nestor, U. K. Nestor, and W. A. McLean.

Fred S. Carver Co.—Showed six hydraulic presses and miscellaneous apparatus, illustrating the various uses of the Carver press in crushing, plastic molding, cake forming, pressing of oils and liquids, fat pressing and oil splitting. Exhibit in charge of R. H. Simpson, H. H. Brown and Fred S. Carver.

Philadelphia Quartz Co.—Showed samples of silicate of soda in solid and liquid form. Also chart showing silicate of soda tree. Exhibit in charge of W. H. Buxton, Jr., James G. Vail, Dr. William Sterricker, J. W. Wichterman and E. A. Russell.

Carpenter Container Corporation—Exhibit featured a new grease drum of fiber material treated on the inside to make it tight for greases. The drum has one-piece heads of wood. One drum of the type taken to the Antarctic as a lanolin container by Commander Byrd was displayed. Another new feature of this drum is its suitability for direct printing on the side of the container, in black or multicolor work, thus extending to the large bulk package the advantages of label advertising previously limited to small containers. H. L. Carpenter, Henry Craemer, W. F. Hoffman, Warren M. Silsbe and G. E. Riches were in attendance for the Carpenter Container Corporation.

Turbo Mixer Corp.—Showed equipment for the dissolving of crystaline salts and for all mixing operations. Including a 10 gal. mixer of monel metal and a change can mixer for portable cans from 30 gals. to 200 gals. Exhibit in charge of Gordon MacLean, K. S. Valentine, H. S. Beers and W. H. Crafts.

Pneumatic Scale Corp.—Showed automatic filling, weighing, sealing and capping machinery.

Oil Tariff Rates Mostly Unchanged

Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill as Reported Out Mostly Same Rates as 1922 Tariff—Linseed Oil Rate Up—Soya Bean Rate Doubled—Coconut Rates Unchanged—Philippine Oil Still Free.

EERY little change in the present tariff rates on oils and fats and other soap making raw materials were proposed in the new Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill as reported out of committee on May 7. Mostly all oils and fats carry the old duty rates. Soya bean oil and linseed oils are exceptions, the rate on the former having been doubled to five cents per pound and on linseed having been raised from 3.3c to 4.16c per pound. Coconut oil and copra which have been a bone of contention in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, both remain as before. Copra is free and coconut oil carries two cents per pound, except Philippine oil which is free of duty. Glycerin duties and the duties on various soaps and soap products are the same as in the 1922 schedule.

The new proposed rates, compared with the rates which have been in effect since 1922, are given through the courtesy of the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries in the following table:

	Present Tariff	Proposed Tariff
Par. 1:	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Red Oil or Oleic Acid	1½c	1½c
Stearic Acid	1½c	1½c
Par. 43:		
Glycerin—crude	1c	1c
Glycerin—refined	2c	2c
Par. 53—Animal or Fish Oils:	Per Gal.	Per Gal.
Sod	5c	5c
Herring	5c	5c
Menhaden	5c	5c
Whale	6c	6c
Seal	6c	6c
Sperm (crude)	10c	10c
All fish oils not specially provided for	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
Wool grease — crude — over 2% f. f. a.	Per Lb. ½c	Per Lb. 1c
Brown wool grease	½c	..
Wool grease—medicinal	1c	3c
All other animal oils, fats, and greases not specially provided for	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
Par. 54—Expressed or Extracted Oils:	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Castor	3c	3c
Hempseed	1.5c	1.5c
Linseed	3.3c	4.16c
Olive (container less than 40 lbs.)	7.5c	7.5c
Olive—not specially provided	6.5c	6.5c
Poppyseed	2c	2c
Rapeseed	6c per gal.	6c per gal.
All other expressed or extracted oils not specially provided for	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
Par. 55:	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Cocoanut Oil	2c	2c
Cottonseed Oil	3c	3c
Peanut Oil	4c	4c
Soya bean Oil	2.5c	5c
Cocoanut Oil (Philippines)	Free	Free
Par. 56—Alizarin Assistant, Turkey Red Oil, Sulphonated Castor, other Sulphonated animal or vegetable oils, Castor oil soaps, all soluble greases: All the above in any form whatever and not specially provided for	35% ad val.	35% ad val.
Par. 57:		
Hydrogenated or Hardened Oils and fats	4c per lb.	4c per lb.
Other oils and fats, composition and properties of which have been changed by processing and not specially provided for	Ad Valorem 20%	Ad Valorem 20%
Par. 58:		
Oils, Combinations and Mixtures, Animal, Vegetable or Mineral, but not less than rate applicable to material subject highest duty.	25%	25%
Par. 701:	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Tallow	½c	½c
Oleo Oil	1c	1c
Oleo Stearine	1c	1c
Par. 703:		
Lard	1c	3c
Lard compounds and substitutes.	4c	5c
Par. 709:		
Butter	12c	12c
Oleomargarine and Butter Sub...	8c	12c
Par. 760—Oil Bearing Seeds:		
Castor Beans	½c	½c
Flaxseed (bu. of 56 lbs.)	40c per bu.	56c per bu. (56 lbs.)
Poppy seed	32c per 100 lbs.	32c per 100 lbs.
	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Sunflower seed	2c	2c
Soya bean	½c	2c
Cottonseed	½c	½c
Par. 1626—Oil bearing nuts and seed:		
Copra	Free	Free
Hempseed, Palm nuts, Palm nut kernels, Tung nuts, Rapeseed, Perilla, Sesame, and nuts not specially provided for—when the oils derived therefrom are free of duty	Free	Free
Par. 1629:		
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal....	Free	Free
Par. 1630:		
Spermaceti	....	6c per lb.
Whale (from American fisheries)	....	Free
Cod Oil	....	Free
Cod liver oil	....	Free
Par. 1632:		
Croton Oil	Free	Free
Palm Oil	Free	Free
Palm Kernel Oil (denatured)..	Free	Free
Undenatured	Free	1c per lb.
Perilla Oil	Free	Free
Sesame Oil	Free	3c per lb.
Sweet Almond Oil	Free	Free
Olive Oil—rendered unfit as food	Free	Free
Sulfur Olive Oil	Free	Free
Chinese Tung Oil	Free	Free
Nut Oils not specially provided for	Free	Free
Par. 1688:		
Rosin	Free	Free
Par. 1691:		
Vegetable Tallow	Free	Free
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS		
Par. 71:		
Bone black or bone char and blood char	20%	20%
Decolorizing and deodorizing Carbons	20%	20%
Par. 206:	Per Lb.	Per Lb.
Pumice stone $15 per ton or less	.1c	.1c
Valued at more than $15 per ton	.25c	.25c
Wholly or partly manufactured..	.55c	.55c
Par. 207:	Per Ton	Per Ton
Fullers Earth unmanufactured..	$1.50	$1.50
Wrought or manufactured	3.25	3.25

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Fat and Oil Data for First Quarter 1929

Production, Consumption Exports and Imports with Factory and Warehouse Stocks March 31, 1929

THE Department of Commerce announces that the factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oil and derivatives) during the three-month period ended March 31, 1929, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 884,021,721 pounds; fish oils, 19,920,596 pounds; animal fats, 656,500,156 pounds; and greases, 100,606,316 pounds; a total of 1,661,048,789 pounds. Of the several kinds of fats and oils covered by this inquiry, the greatest production, 536,920,852 pounds appears for lard. Next in order is cottonseed oil with 522,824,575 pounds; linseed oil with 200,122,722 pounds; tallow with 118,340,413 pounds; coconut oil with 90,175,368 pounds, and corn oil with 36,350,888 pounds.

The production of refined oils during the period was as follows: Cottonseed, 500,415,614 pounds; coconut, 83,755,347 pounds; peanut, 3,381,316 pounds; corn, 36,317,998 pounds; soya-bean, 2,367,175 pounds; and palm-kernel, 3,985,123 pounds. The quantity of crude oil used in the production of each of these refined oils is included in the figures of crude consumed.

The data for the factory production, factory consumption, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils and for the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils for the three-month period appear in the following statements:

(In some cases, where products were made by a continuous process, the intermediate products were not reported.)

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS

KIND	Factory operations for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1929		Factory and Ware'se stocks
	Production (pounds)	Consumption (pounds)	Mar. 31, 1929 (pounds)
VEGETABLE OILS: [1]			
Cottonseed, crude	522,824,575	544,134,745	106,954,831
Cottonseed, refined	500,415,614	303,618,393	584,978,238
Peanut, virgin and crude	4,462,713	4,078,642	1,814,304
Peanut, refined	3,381,316	2,503,682	1,581,786
Coconut, or copra, crude	90,175,368	162,062,793	116,267,405
Coconut, or copra, refined	83,755,347	75,542,900	14,493,772
Corn, crude	36,350,888	43,786,840	12,496,670
Corn, refined	36,317,998	9,179,749	11,791,087
Soya-bean, crude	3,082,740	6,400,730	8,228,961
Soya-bean, refined	2,367,175	1,094,027	1,420,293
Olive, edible	583,081	353,434	4,940,142
Olive, inedible	12,925	1,515,936	1,567,953
Sulphur oil, or olive foots	—	9,852,216	6,019,096
Palm-kernel, crude	—	10,822,998	18,491,038
Palm-kernel, refined	3,985,123	3,669,525	905,753
Rapeseed	—	3,417,688	3,263,270
Linseed	200,122,772	121,575,007	181,438,594
Chinese wood or tung	—	23,296,823	24,595,764
Chinese vegetable tallow	—	882,704	601,248
Castor	24,125,847	8,621,218	7,872,008
Palm	—	43,096,864	28,716,498
All other	2,280,812	2,467,751	2,817,701
FISH OILS: [1]			
Cod and cod-liver	225,425	3,535,850	7,343,068
Menhaden	—	8,129,492	8,848,125
Whale	—	17,594,279	20,768,169
Herring, including sardine	19,605,855	16,563,169	29,106,133
Sperm	—	192,082	3,038,869
All other, (including marine animal)	89,316	227,146	527,175
ANIMAL FATS:			
Lard, neutral	14,167,597	6,502,263	6,867,810
Lard, other edible	522,753,255	3,235,831	137,148,503
Tallow, edible	11,243,771	7,068,551	3,910,667
Tallow, inedible	107,096,642	126,807,740	92,844,155
Neat's-foot oil	1,238,891	1,537,024	1,446,827

[1] The data of oils produced, consumed, and on hand by fish oil producers and fish canners were collected by the Bureau of Fisheries.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS (Continued)

KIND	Factory operations for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1929 Production (pounds)	Consumption (pounds)	Factory and Ware'se stocks Mar. 31, 1929 (pounds)
GREASES:			
White	22,932,816	11,049,826	8,514,513
Yellow	20,153,454	13,265,343	9,265,217
Brown	12,126,557	10,494,433	5,711,854
Bone	5,464,500	16,254	1,722,117
Tankage	12,728,181	379,144	2,498,530
Garbage or house	22,109,308	19,041,097	5,750,785
Wool	1,809,232	1,720,772	3,100,368
Recovered	594,858	832,258	586,390
All other	2,687,410	1,159,868	1,923,933
OTHER PRODUCTS:			
Lard compounds and other lard substitutes	279,574,949	103,456	27,817,587
Hydrogenated oils	158,178,245	149,950,968	14,516,706
Stearin, vegetable	3,822,384	5,419,084	2,786,018
Stearin, animal, edible	14,841,864	10,719,468	6,056,056
Stearin, animal, inedible	5,245,951	8,710,959	2,945,708
Oleo oil	30,591,545	12,739,721	12,013,102
Lard oil	7,620,541	4,396,924	4,047,368
Tallow oil	2,496,020	2,000,041	2,118,567
Fatty acids	40,840,508	43,690,725	6,876,664
Fatty acids, distilled	10,773,322	7,621,014	2,357,558
Red oil	16,241,271	7,122,927	8,536,321
Stearic acid	11,657,595	2,568,407	4,371,146
Glycerin, crude 80% basis	36,603,729	39,664,503	18,393,056
Glycerin, dynamite	14,177,795	5,812,725	12,567,955
Glycerin, chemically pure	17,720,507	2,485,894	10,022,450
Cottonseed foots, 50% basic	83,780,438	79,046,285	34,178,416
Cottonseed foots, distilled	35,411,050	33,929,932	7,365,744
Other vegetable oil foots	18,663,525	15,460,030	2,676,145
Other vegetable oil foots, distilled	571,942	549,547	378,255
Acidulated soap stock	20,527,814	17,155,951	16,057,243
Miscellaneous soap stock	26,142	91,881	269,329

RAW MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF VEGETABLE OILS

KIND	Tons of 2000 pounds Consumed Jan. 1 to Mar. 31	On hand Mar. 31	KIND	Tons of 2000 pounds Consumed Jan. 1 to Mar. 31	On hand Mar. 31
Cottonseed	1,626,941	386,986	Flaxseed	300,249	127,230
Peanuts, hulled	5,775	781	Castor beans	27,118	4,635
Peanuts, in the hull	1,135	170	Mustard seed	251	1,396
Copra	71,097	24,671	Soya-beans	10,595	346
Coconuts and skins	547	46	Olives	1,904	12
Corn germs	60,266	243	Other kinds	2,714	3,736

KIND	Tons	KIND	Tons
Castor beans	25,165	Poppy seed	1,027
Copra	78,483	Perilla and sesame seed	3,301
Flaxseed	189,764	Other oil seeds	5,168

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS, QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1929

KIND	Pounds	KIND	Pounds
Animal oils & fats, edible	569,998	Palm-kernel oil	12,148,722
Whale oil	412,163	Sesame oil	4,117,390
Cod oil	2,921,130	Vegetable tallow	1,528,940
Cod-liver oil	5,247,338	Vegetable wax	1,378,245
Other fish oils	6,830,085	Carnauba wax	1,854,750
Tallow	9,463,871	Peanut oil	475,813
Wool grease	2,763,801	Rape (colza) oil	3,634,478
Grease and oils, n.e.s. (value)	253,778	Linseed oil	215,722
Olive oil, edible	20,191,529	Soya-bean oil	5,235,639
Tung oils	26,185,504	Perilla oil	1,588,419
Coconut oil	101,270,097	Other expressed oils	5,811,190
Sulphur oil or olive foots	9,921,967	Glycerin, crude	5,181,724
Other olive oil, inedible	3,119,735	Glycerin, refined	1,959,862
Palm oil	57,586,025		

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Market Report on

FATS, OILS AND GREASES

(*As of May 27, 1929*)

NEW YORK—The downward movement in the prices of oils, fats and greases continued throughout the recent period. A seasonal weakness was apparent in almost all items as consumers started to curtail purchases in anticipation of decreased production during the summer months. Buyers held off, despite falling prices, apparently anxious to buy at the bottom of the falling price curve. The report of the action of Congress on the proposed tariff gave additional impetus to the drop, it being probable that duties will not be increased as domestic producers had hoped. Coconut oil was lower again. Cottonseed oil declined to a new low figure for the season. Lard finally weakened and was quoted lower, as were all the greases. Red oil, stearic acid, olive oil, olive oil foots, palm oil and palm kernel oil were all slightly lower. Tallow and lard oil declined with the rest of the market. Linseed oil showed the only appreciable firmness, by advancing several points.

Coconut Oil

Tariff reports gave no indication that coconut oil or copra would pay a higher duty, relieving the minds of consumers as to future supplies of this material. This information combined with the seasonal weakness of the market to send prices down again. All grades were quoted lower, with copra also lower at 4¼c to 4⅜c lb.

Corn Oil

No changes were reported in the price of corn oil which has declined regularly throughout the last few months. Tanks were offered at 8⅛c to 8¼c lb., with bbls. at 10¾c. The fatty acid did decline due to weakness in competing materials, and was quoted at 10c to 10¼c lb.

Cottonseed Oil

A new low level for the season was set when crude cottonseed oil was reported at 7¾c to 8c lb., with P. S. Y. at 9½c to 10c lb. The recent break in the securities markets discouraged speculation in cottonseed oil, leading to a decline there. Later in the period the market firmed up somewhat, owing to unfavorable weather reports from the South.

Fish Oils

The market for these oils was steady, with routine business the general order. Stocks were short as is usual at this time of the year. Quotations on the crude oils were nominal in most cases.

Grease

Prices on all greases were slightly lower, in harmony with the rest of the market. Quotations at the close were: white, 7½c to 9½c lb.,; yellow and house, 6⅞c to 7c; brown, 6¾c to 6⅞c.

Lard

After holding firm for some time in the face of a generally declining market, lard finally weakened and dropped to 11½c lb. for city tierces. The compound was offered at the same figure. Western tierces brought 12c lb., with neutral tierces at 13¼c lb.

Linseed Oil

As consumption started its usual seasonal increase, quotations on linseed oil advanced. Raw oil in cars was quoted at 10 3/10c lb., with boiled oil in tanks also higher at 9 9/10c. Refined linseed oil in bbls. was offered at 11c to 11⅖c lb. Cake was slightly lower again at $42.50 ton, with meal at $50.00 ton.

Olive Oil and Olive Oil Foots

Olive oil followed the rest of the market in declining to $1.20 to $1.25 gal. for commercial oil. Foots were also lower at 10c to 10¼c lb. With a fair demand and shorter offerings, the market firmed up somewhat toward the close.

Red Oil and Stearic Acid

As the price of the raw materials for the manufacture of red oil continued to decline, the period saw another drop in quotations on this item. Distilled or saponified red oil was quoted at 10⅜c to 10⅞c lb. in bbls., and at 9½c lb. in tanks. Stearic acid also continued downward, and at the close double pressed was offered at 15¼c to 15¾c lb., with triple pressed at 17¾c to 18¾c.

Palm and Palm Kernel Oil

The general weakness in the market affected palm oil, causing a decline to 8c lb. in the price of spot Lagos, while Niger oil was quoted at 7¾c. Kernel oil in packages brought 8¼c to 8½c lb.

Prices

Candles, adamantine 6s 16 oz.			
20-set cases	set.	.14½	.15¾
40-set cases	set.	.14	.14½
Candles, paraffin, cs., 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set.	.10	.10¼
6s 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.11	.11¼
6s 12 oz., 40 set cases	set.	.09	.09¼
6s 12 oz. cases of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.10	.10¼
Patent ends	set.	.17¾	.18
Stearin 6s 16 oz., plain, cases	set.	.16¾	.17
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	.14
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.13¼	.13½
Chinawood, bbls. or drs.	lb.	.14½	.14¾
Coast, tanks, spot	lb.	.13¼	.13⅜
Futures	lb.	.13¼	.13⅜
Coconut, Ceylon grade, bbls.	lb.	.07⅞	.08
Coast, tanks	lb.	.06¾	—
Cochin grade, bbls.	lb.	.08	—
Manila, bbls.	lb.	.07⅞	.08
Tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07⅛	—
Coast tanks	lb.	.06¾	—
Fatty acids, mill, tanks	lb.	.10½	.10⅝
Cod, Newfoundland, bbls.	gal.	.63	.64
Copra, bags, Coast	lb.	.04¼	.04⅜
Corn, tank, mills	lb.	08⅛	.08¼
Bbls., New York	lb.	.10¾	—
Refined, bbls.	lb.	.11¾	—
Fatty acid	lb.	.10	.10¼
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, mill	lb.	.07¾	.08
P. S. Y.	lb.	.09½	.10
Fatty acids, mill, bbls.	lb.	.10½	.10⅝
Degras, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.04¼	.05½
English, bbls.	lb.	.05	.05¼
German, bbls.	lb.	.03½	.04
Neutral, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.07¾	.09½
English, bbls.	lb.	.08	.09
German, bbls.	lb.	.06½	.07
Greases, choice white, bbls. N. Y.	lb.	.07½	.09½
Yellow	lb.	.06⅞	.07
Brown	lb.	.06¾	.06⅞
House	lb.	.06⅞	.07
Bone Naphtha	lb.	—	.06⅞
Herring, coast tanks	gal.	.40	.42
Horse, bbls.	lb.	.09½	—
Lard, city, tierces	lb.	.11½	—
Compound, tierces	lb.	.11½	11¾
Middle Western, tierces	lb.	—	.12
Neutral, tierces	lb.	—	.13¼
Prime Western, tierces	lb.	.12	—
Lard oil, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.12¼	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Extra, bbls.	lb.	.13	—
No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
Winter strained, bbls.	lb.	.13¼	—
Prime, bbls.	lb.	.15¼	—
Linseed Oil, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0990	—
Car lots, bbls.	lb.	.1070	—
Less car lots, bbls.	lb.	.1110	—
Less than 5 bbls.	lb.	.1150	—
Double boiled, less than five bbls.	lb.	.1180	.1210
Raw, tanks	lb.	.0950	—
Car lots, bbls.	lb.	.1030	—
Less car lots, bbls.	lb.	.1070	—
Less than 5 bbls.	lb.	.1110	—
Calcutta, bbls.	lb.	.1590	—
Refined, bbls.	lb.	.1100	.1140
Varnish grades, bbls.	lb.	.1120	.1160
Linseed cake, bags	ton	—	42.50
Meal, bags	ton	50.00	—
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Baltimore	gal.	—	Nom.
Light pressed, bbls.	gal.	.71	.73
Yellow bleached, bbls.	gal.	.73	.75
White bleached, bbls.	gal.	.76	.78
Mustard, bbls.	gal.	.95	—
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, bbls.	lb.	.18¾	—
Extra, bbls.	lb.	.12¾	—
No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
Pure, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	—
Oleo, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11	.11½
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10½	.10¾
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Olive, denatured, bbls. N. Y.	gal.	1.20	1.25
Shipments	gal.	1.18	1.19
Foots, bbls.	lb.	.10	.10¼
Shipments	lb.	.10	.10⅛
Edible, bbls.	lb.	2.25	2.40
Palm, Lagos, cakes spot	lb.	.08	—
Shipments	lb.	.07⅜	—
Niger, casks, spot	lb.	.07¼	—
Shipments	lb.	.07¼	—
Palm Kernel, pkgs.	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Tank cars	lb.	—	.07¾
Peanut, crude, bbls.	lb.	.11½	—
Mills, tanks	lb.	.08½	.09
Refined, bbls.	lb.	.84	.85
Perilla, bbls.	lb.	.13½	Nom.
Poppy Seed, bbls.	gal.	1.70	—
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.	gal.	1.04	1.06
Refined, bbls.	lb.	.85	.86
Red Oil, distilled, bbls.	lb.	.10⅜	.10⅞
Tanks	lb.	.09½	—
Saponified, bbls.	lb.	.10⅜	.10⅞
Tanks	lb.	.09½	—
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.44	.45
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.45	.47
Sesame, refined, drums	lb.	.12½	.14
Soya Bean, blown, bbls.	lb.	.13¼	.13½
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.11¾	.12
Orient, coast tanks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Sperm, bleached f.o.b., New Bedford, bbls.	gal.	.84	.85
Natural, f.o.b., New Bedford, bbls.	gal.	.78	.80
Stearic Acid, Double pressed, bags	lb.	.15¼	.15¾
Triple pressed, bags	lb.	.17¾	.18¾
Stearine oleo, bbls.	lb.	.10	.10¼
Tallow, edible, bbls.	lb.	.08⅝	.08⅞
City extra, works, loose	lb.	.07½	—
Special, works, loose	lb.	.07¼	—
Tallow oil, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	—
Tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.11	—
Vegetable tallow, coast, mats	lb.	.08⅛	—
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.07	—
No. 2, coast, tanks	lb.	.06½	—
Refined, winter bleached, bbls.	gal.	.80	—
Extra, bbls.	gal.	.82	—
Natural, bbls.	gal.	.78	—

President's Address

(*From Page 31*)

connection I feel is the best we have heretofore enjoyed. Since the present publishers have been successful with other publications, I have every reason to believe they will be successful with our Journal.

This present annual meeting is the twentieth of our Society, it having been organized in 1909; and to the charter members, most of whom have served the Society as its President, the industry is indebted. The heights which the Society has attained; the respect and prestige we command and the successful analytical cooperative programs conducted are a monument to their foresight, wisdom and perseverance. After these twenty years of efforts, I believe most of our methods have been developed to a very satisfactory point. However, most of our work has been devoted to the development of methods of primary necessity to the production end of the industry and since our man-power will be released from work of this nature may I strongly urge that it be employed in:

1. Developing methods of analysis useful and necessary to the consuming industries of oils and fats. Probably through cooperation with organized associations of the various consuming industries.

2. On problems of purely fundamental nature. This phase of one of the announced purposes of our Secretary has been neglected.

In conclusion, I extend my heartiest thanks to the members and my fellow-officers, for their cooperation, and also wish to assure you that the honor of having served as your President has been a source of great pride to me and that I shall always hold myself ready to serve the interests of the Society in the future as in the past.

It is now my pleasure to ask the various Committee Chairmen to present their reports, which I feel will be found interesting, as the past year has been a most active one as you will learn from the reports submitted.

New Books

THE Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh has issued a booklet entitled "Science for the Home Manager," containing a collected series of radio talks which were broadcast during the past winter from the University Radio Studio, under the auspices of Mellon Institute. In announcing this booklet, L. W. Bass, Executive Assistant of the Institute, states:

"The talks were selected with the view of giving a general idea of the recent developments in household economics resulting from the application of the scientific method to domestic problems. Each talk was delivered by a recognized specialist in the particular field which he covers. The preparation of this series was prompted by one of our guiding principles, namely, the dissemination of scientific information which may be applied in daily life."

Fat & Oil Data

(*From Page 37*)

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS, QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1929

KIND	Pounds	KIND	Pounds
Fish oils	5,620	Palm & palm-kernel oil	708,875
Other animal oils & fats, inedible	11,868	Peanut oil	3,832
Olive oil, edible	51,550	Soya-bean oil	64,870
Tung oils	1,704,174	Other expressed oils & fats	66,998
Coconut oil	134,936	Vegetable wax	151,889

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS, QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1929

KIND	Pounds	KIND	Pounds
Oleo oil	16,808,173	Other animal greases & fats	14,808,385
Oleo stock	1,534,362	Cottonseed oil, crude	6,121,084
Tallow	542,327	Cottonseed oil, refined	2,305,350
Lard	226,632,435	Corn oil	88,100
Lard, neutral	6,270,736	Vegetable oil lard compounds	1,426,360
Lard compounds, containing animal fats	956,858	Other edible vegetable oils and fats	818,263
Oleo & lard stearin	929,275	Coconut oil	4,961,349
Neat's-foot oil	388,700	Linseed oil	552,394
Other animal oils, inedible	252,277	Soya-bean oil	1,731,254
Fish oils	272,901	Vegetable soap stock	2,447,383
Grease stearin	222,305	Other expressed oils and fats, inedible	1,695,175
Oleic acid, or red oil	1,018,200	Glycerin	546,619
Stearic acid	398,048		