TABLE III

Analyst No.	Per Cent Efficiency	Analyst No.	Per Cent Efficiency	Analyst No.	Per Cent Efficiency	Analyst No.	Per Cent Efficiency
29	99.914	72	99.810	12	99.692	19	99.453
8	99.889	44	99.809	21	99.677	28	99.446
32	99.874	59	99.798	27	99.657	11	99.422
14	99.869	25	99.789	13	99.613	67	99.384
23	99.863	33	99.785	38	99.612	60	99.330
47	99.858	30	99.781	16	99.578	62	99.273
46	99.851	4	99.773	61	99.577	34	99.244
57	99.843	74	99.764	6	99.518	65	99.235
18	99.840	22	99.759	52	99.495	68	99.126
58	99.832	45	99.741	42—	99.485	40	98.769
56	99.829	48	99.721	39	99.473		
35	99.821	53	99.711	37	99.459		
71	99.812	15	99.697	43	99.454		

Agee Laboratories of Jackson, Miss., with an efficiency of 99.860. The percentage of the winner last year was 99.876 per cent and for second place 99.870 per cent.

The certificate for the highest efficiency in the determination of ammonia is awarded to Analysts No. 8 and 35, Dr. W. F. Hand, State Chemist, Mississippi State College, and Mr. Geo. K. Redding, The Larrow Milling Company, Rossford, Ohio, with an average of 99.930. The certificate for second place goes to Analysts No. 9 and 14, Mr. O. L. Nolan, Connnecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn., and the Southwestern Laboratories, Dallas, Texas, with an efficiency of 99.925 per cent. The percentage of the winner last year was 99.945 per cent, and has been awarded to Mr. Redding for the last two years also.

The foregoing comparisons show that the percentage efficiency for oil is higher than last year, while the percentage efficiency for ammonia is less. The percentage efficiency for the combined oil and ammonia work is higher than last year.

There has been only one complaint from the collaborators regarding the samples this year and this was on sample No. 12, which had a very high oil content.

No reference in this report has been made to the moisture results. We, however feel that the moisture determination still requires considerable work on the part of the Moisture Committee.

In concluding this report your committee feels that the Society owes again to Mr. Thos. C. Law a tremendous debt for his care and attention in preparing and mailing the samples.

Personnel of Committee:

Messrs. C. L. HASKELL,
T. B. CALDWELL,
L. B. FORBES,
F. PAQUIN,
G. K. WITMER,
M. E. WHITTEN,
A. W. PUTLAND, *Chairman.*

Report of the Sampling Committee—1933

By R. A. DUNCAN

The Sampling Committee reports that with the co-operation of the Refinery Supply Co. of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a sampler has been equipped with four handles along the side to facilitate lowering and raising from the tank car, a hook at the top to enable the operator to hang the sampler on the hand-rod beside the dome while he climbs on or off the car, and a ball-spring catch to prevent the valve rod slipping open after it is closed. This test sampler was tried out by each member of the committee with favorable results. The Refinery Supply Co. has agreed to equip all samplers sold by them in the future with these parts without extra charge. It is the feeling of the Sampling Committee that these additions improve the usefulness of the sampler by making it more convenient and safer to use, but since they do not directly affect the quality of the samples taken, they should be considered as optional additions.

It is recommended that the official sampler be studied further in respect to the following points:

1. Reduce the weight. Without the added parts it now weighs 16¼ lbs., and with the handles, etc., it is 17¾ lbs. It is believed this can be reduced to 11-12 lbs., without seriously affecting serviceability.
2. Develop a practical plan of making the sampler in sections so it can be easily knocked down. Some commercial laboratories and others who must sample oil at widely scattered points object strongly to the length and unwieldiness of the official sampler.

Since the above can be adequately handled by the Refinery Supply Company without any help from the committee, we believe that the matter should be turned over to them with these recommendations and the Sampling Committee discharged.

R. A. DUNCAN, *Chairman,*
Sampling Committee, American Oil Chemists' Society.

Halowax Makes Announcement

The Bakelite Corporation presents Halowax as a synthetic, wax-like substance of unusual characteristics. It has many uses and it is stated that there are several advantages not found in the commonly known mineral, vegetable, animal, or synthetic waxes.

They have incorporated a very interesting feature by using a "Problem Analyzer" asking for a detail description of your problem. The Halowax Corporation's address is 247 Park Avenue, New York City.