

writer is firmly of the opinion that the future of the vegetable oil industry lies in the adoption of the extraction process. We agree with those who predict the relegating of the hydraulic press for oil manufacture to innocuous desuetude, but dare not set the time that it will take to accomplish the change.

NOTES ON COCOANUT OIL COLOR

By P. W. Tompkins, of Curtis & Tompkins,
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Almost as much misunderstanding has resulted from attempting to read many crude cocoanut oils appearing on the market according to New York Produce Exchange and Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Assn. classification of basis 30 yellow, as there formerly was in reading soya bean oil basis 35 yellow. Cocoanut oils of the Manila type are frequently read by some in actual tints as well as basis 30 yellow, which creates confusion in the minds of many, as well as being misleading and inaccurate in the latter case. While basis 30 yellow is adequate for such oils as are referred to in these rules with 3 to 5 red, it does not in any way satisfy the needs with such crude oils as range 8 to 20 red, and yellow between 50 and 100. Reference to this subject was made at the end of an article, "Cocoanut Oil and Its Ally," in the February, 1920, number of THE COTTON OIL PRESS.

It would appear that too much is being borrowed from cottonseed oil color standards to be practical for many cocoanut oils, and is a case quite as impractical as developed in reading soya bean oil colors. In the 1919 standard for soya bean oils, the impossible color basis of 35 yellow was used, whereas the revised rules call for basis 70 to 100 yellow, which is more in keeping with the needs, and a similar provision for cocoanut oil is an equal necessity.

If one stops to compare the basis of 30 yellow with 3 to 5 red, and then considers oils being reported on the same basis (30 yellow) where the red may range from 8 to 20, it can be better understood that 30 yellow has outlived its usefulness as a basis for reading some cocoanut oils. Existing standards need not be altered, but some adequate provision should be inserted for reading oils that do not in any way represent the types enumerated.

A single illustration is sufficient to demonstrate this discrepancy, taking for example a cocoanut oil type not represented in the rules, as follows:

Actual	—Yellow.....	90.0
	Red.....	18.0
Basis	—Yellow.....	30.0
	Red.....	15.5
Difference—	Yellow.....	00.0 Less
	Red.....	2.5 Less

On the basis of 30 yellow, the reading does not adequately reflect the color of the oil, since 60 yellow and 2.5 red is eliminated from the color on paper, but not from the oil, thus causing a false impression of what the color reading is intended to show. With such oils as are enumerated in the rules, this distortion of color value does not occur, when reading basis 30 yellow.

It is not necessary to alter grades satisfactorily established, but to provide suitable means for reading oils that cannot be adequately represented by 30 yellow, or when the oil is far from the color for which 30 yellow was provided. In the absence of a more rational system for reading colors than is now officially adopted, it would serve a useful purpose if some such provision in effect as follows, was added to the rules:

"Any crude cocoanut oil exceeding 7 red on the

basis 30 yellow, should be read and reported on the basis of 50 yellow; any crude cocoanut oil exceeding 11 red on the basis of 50 yellow should be read and reported on the basis of 70 yellow; and any crude cocoanut oil exceeding 15 red on the basis of 70 yellow, should be read and reported on the basis of 30 yellow.

It is quite certain that no two operators will agree, if cocoanut oils of 10 to 20 red are determined on the basis of 30 yellow, as the imagination of necessity plays too important a part in such cases. If we must still endure the present system, an insertion in the rules which will provide some relief can hardly be anything but beneficial.

BLEACH TEST AND FULLER'S EARTH COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 1921

By R. C. Hatter, Louisville Food Products Co.,
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The committee on the Bleaching Test and Fuller's Earth makes the following report: The regular method of the society was again checked up as to temperatures and quantity of earth used and we agree with last year's committee that no change should be made.

The previous committee recommended that we study various methods of stirring during bleaching. Various shaped containers were used and various methods of agitation both mechanical and hand were experimented with.

The differences in the color readings, if any, in the case of mechanical agitation were so slight that they could be called negligible.

Where hand agitation with an ordinary soup spoon was used we found that the round bottom sand bath used as the container gave slightly better results. The reason seems to be that the falling earth descending to the lowest part of the dish came in contact with the spoon at every motion, thus causing all the earth to be in a state of agitation for the full period.

This method gave slightly better results than methods using other containers, but when compared with the mechanical experiments the results were about the same.

We do not recommend any one shaped container or any one method of agitation inasmuch as the differences of our color did not warrant it.

In regard to the fuller's earth used in our bleach test, Interstate rules bind us to the English earth until we prove to ourselves that we have a domestic earth which is just as good, or better.

The experiences of most of us prove that the domestic earths which are good decolorizers are not uniform but are light, bulky and have high retention values and the earths which compare favorably with English earth in regard to these qualities do not bleach as well.

In view of the fact that we are all looking for a good domestic earth and a large number of the geologists have the same thing on their mind, it is possible that in the near future we will discover a domestic earth which will give us the results required. Until such discovery is made we should not consider the changing of our standard earth.

N. B.—The Committee's report was accepted and a motion passed to the effect that no changes be made this year in the Bleach Test.—Editor.

The Kenwood Products Co., Utica, N. Y. \$10,000 capital, has been chartered for manufacture of soaps. M. A. Payne G. H. Donah and L. A. Jones are incorporators.