

washed somewhat and the ashing completed by returning the filter paper to the original dish. Excessive heating should be avoided. Removal of most of the alkali present before completion of the ashing aids in preventing over-heating of the greater portion of the sample."

Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of the collaborative results on the three methods studied, the Lindo-Gladding Meth-

od gave the most concordant results. Consequently the Committee recommends the adoption of this modification of the Lindo-Gladding Method as a tentative method of the Society.

The Committee recommends that the method for the Determination of Volatile Hydrocarbons tentatively adopted October, 1935, be made official.

The 1937 membership of this committee is as follows:

Messrs: H. C. Bennett

J. M. Burmaster
H. E. Cutts
J. E. Doherty
L. B. Hitchcock
L. F. Hoyt
C. P. Long
E. R. Luckow
R. C. Newton
B. S. Van Zile
F. W. Smither
H. F. Trevithick
R. B. Trusler
M. L. Sheely, Chairman

REPORT OF THE UNIFORM METHODS AND PLANNING COMMITTEE--FALL MEETING--OCTOBER 14-15, 1937

THE Uniform Methods and Planning Committee received no methods for consideration except those of the Soap Section. The full reports of the Committees of this section will appear in OIL & SOAP. The recommendations of these committees follow:

Sections 16 and 17 Screen Test:

It is recommended that:

1. The Ro-Tap Method be changed to read 100 gms. (± 0.1 gm.) instead of 8 ounces.

2. A slight modification of the hand test is recommended to define "negligible" quantity passing through the bottom sieve. The committee defines this as "less than 0.1 gm. per minute of shaking."

3. Change present methods, both hand screen and Ro-Tap, to read: "clean and dry" instead of "dry."

4. Insert the following note after procedure in both methods: "Note—At least duplicate determinations shall be made and averages taken."

Determination of Combined Sodium and Potassium Oxides in Soaps

On the basis of the collaborative results obtained by the three methods studied, the Lindo-Gladding method gave the most concordant results. Consequently the Committee recommends the adoption of this modification of the Lindo-Gladding Method as a tentative method of the Society.

Section 15. Volatile Hydrocarbons (Tentative)

The Committee recommends that the method for the determination of volatile hydrocarbons, which was tentatively adopted in October 1935, be made official.

Committee on Soap Wrapper Paper (1937)

The affirmative votes involving the use of a soap contact method for testing soap wrapper paper, appear to warrant that this method as published in OIL & SOAP, in the 1936 Report of the Soap Wrapper Committee, be recommended as a tentative standard of the A.O.C.S.

The Uniform Methods Committee concur in all of these recommendations and move their adoption. The motion was seconded and the changes were adopted unanimously.

E. B. Freyer
C. P. Long
R. C. Hatter
J. T. R. Andrews
H. P. Trevithick
J. J. Vollertsen, Chairman

ABSTRACTS

Oils and Fats

Edited by

M. M. PISKUR and RUTH LINDAHL

The extraction process—the unique oil production methods of the future. M. Singer. *Seifensieder-Ztg.* 64, 863-5, 881-2 (1937). The extn. of oil is discussed. The advantages of solvent extn. in that greater yields and better qual. oil are obtained is stressed. Differences in cost of pressing and extn. are briefly given.

Wool fat and wool fat alcohols, valuable materials for the manufacture of cosmetics. W. Gansale. *Fette u. Seifen* 44, 460-2 (1937). Review.

Relation between iodine value and refractive index of some hardened oils. Y. Maruta and K. Teruyama. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind. Japan* 40, Suppl. binding 299 (1937). Equations are given. (*Chem. Abs.*)

Hydrogenation of oils with a multicomponent catalyst under high pressure. S. Ueno. Z. Okamura and S. Ueda. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind. Japan* 40, Suppl. binding 292-4 (1937). Expts. showed: speed of hydrogenation increases as temp., pressure and amt. of catalyst are raised; at about 200° the reaction rate increases abruptly; the multicomponent catalyst is more powerful than a reduced Ni catalyst and when mixed with reduced Ni makes a very effective catalyst. (*Chem. Abs.*)

A note on the preferential reduction of certain fatty acid groups during hydrogenation of natural fats. D. A. Harper. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.* 56, 308-10T