ern Cotton Oil Company at Savannah, Georgia, in September, 1909, under Dr. F. N. Smalley. After one year there, he was made District Chemist for the same Company at Montgomery, Alabama. He remained there one year, and was transferred back to Savannah as assistant to Dr. Smalley, where he

remained until 1917, at which time he went to Memphis to work in the laboratories of G. Worthen Agee. In May of that same year, the Barrow-Agee Laboratories were formed and Mr. Cox was made Chief Chemist, which position he has held since that time.

President Cox joined the Society

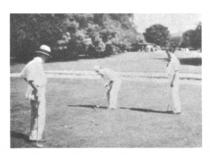
in 1916 and has served, at various times, on the following committees: Soapstock Analysis, Lint on Hulls, Free Fatty Acids in Seed, Copra Soapstock Analysis, Seed Analysis, Sampling, and Soybean Analysis.

His hobbies are archery and bridge.

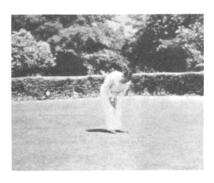
GOLF TOURNAMENT TABULATION



H. C. DORMITZER, E. J. BENNETT and H. S. MITCHELL



M. A. MIDDLEBROOK (Putting—It Sunk After the Picture Was Taken!) and A. F. ERWIN



P. E. RONZONE

LOW GROSS

Winner	Prize	Donor	Winner	Prize	Donor
1. E. H. Tenent		Industrial Chem. Sales Co.	13. Fred Dorwood	Brief Case	Southern C. O. Co.
2. N. A. Ruston	Gold Wrist Watch	The Sharples Spec. Co.	14. R. H. Pickard	1 doz. Golf Balls	E. H. Sargent & Co.
3. E. J. Bennett 4. G. W. Agee		Filtrol Co. The Milwhite Co.	15. A. F. Erwin	1 doz. Golf Balls	Emery Industries
-	LOW NET		16. M. L. Sheely	1 doz. Golf Balls	Cudahy Pack. Co.
1. E. B. Freyer	Bob Jones Irons	Bennett & Clark Co.	17. Paul Cretien	1 doz. Golf Balls	Sharples Spec. Co.
2. E. R. Barrow 3. E. M. McBride	Golf Bag Matched Woods	Emulsol Corp. L. A. Salomon &	18. O. B. Packard	1 doz. Golf Balls	Cudahy Pack. Co.
4. J. N. Pless	Golf Bag	Bros. Bennett & Clark	19. Mercer Reynolds	Cigarette Lighter	Skelly Oil Co.
5. M. M. Jameson	Ice Water	Co. Wilson & Bennett	20. Allen Smith	1 doz. Golf Balls	Foster Wheeler Co.
·	Pitcher & Tray	Mfg. Co.	21. Henry O'Dean 22. E. O. Hodgson		
6. P. E. Ronzone	Silver Compotes	Nat. Assn. Marg. Mfgrs.	23. T. A. Marshall		
7. H. C. Dormitzer	Desk Lamp & Pen	Merk & Co.	E	SLIND HOLE	
8. R. T. Doughtie, Jr.	Electric Clock	Laboratory Const. Co.	1. H. S. Mitchell 2. W. T. Watkins	Electric Clock Buffet Supper	American Can Co. Roosevelt Hotel
9. A. A. Kramer	Sparkler	McKesson & Robbins Co.	3. Nick Hamner	Tray	
10. C. H. Cox	Syphon Barometer	Central Scient.		Golf Shoes	The Emil Greiner
11. J. J. Vollertsen	Valet-Pack	Co. Peerless Clay &	4. Murray Raney	Golf Shoes	H. Reeve Angel Co.
12. M. A. Middlebrook	Brief Case	Min. Co. Dicalite Corp.	5. H. A. Golwynne	Tog Bag "Mag"	Southern Cotton Oil Co.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

May 1st, 1937 Through April 30th, 1938 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS Office of the Secretary-Treasurer. Cash Balances May 1st, 1937:		In Checking Acct. Whitney Nat'l Bk. in N. O. (Liquid)
	2.42	In Savings Acct. Whitney Nat'l Bk.
In Petty Cash Drawer\$	3.42	in N. O. (Liquid)
In Checking Acct. Nat'l Bk. of		\$3,416.13
	55.81	(Frozen Accounts):
In Savings Acct. Nat'l Bk. of		In Checking Acct. Canal Bk. &
Commerce in N. O. (Liquid) 2	267.41	Trust Co. in Liquidation 344.07
In Savings Acct. Hibernia Nat'l Bk.	100	In Savings Acct. Canal Bk. &
in N. O. (Liquid)	54.84	Trust Co. in Liquidation 784.02

•	_
In Savings Acct. Hibernia Bk. &	Collaborative Cottonseed and Oil
Trust Co. in Liquidation 286.97	Samples— For Oil Samples 1937-1938 series 367.50
	For Seed Samples 1937-1938 series 195.00
4,831.19 Received During the Year from—	
Interest on Cash in Savings Accts.	4,130.02
in N. O. Banks	GRAND TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS\$12,635.90
Interest from Bonds	PAYMENTS
\$4,924.39	Office of the Secretary and Treasurer— Salary of Secretary and Treasurer\$ 520.00
Dues and Journal "Oil & Soap"— Dues Action 1927 1928 (\$2.50)	Salary of Clerical Help, Stenog-
Dues—Active, 1937 - 1938 (\$3.50 each)	rapher, etc
Dues—Individual Associate, 1937-	U. S. Treasury Bonds bought 1,088.70 Postage 50.62
1938 (\$3.50 each)	Stationery, etc
1938 (\$7.50 each)	Office Supplies and Equipment 10.97 Sundries Expenses, Rent of Safe
Dues—Active, 1938-1939 (\$3.50 each) 56.00	Deposit Box, Bond of Secretary-
	Treasurer, etc
Members Subscriptions to Journal "Oil & Soap"—	penses
From Payments for year 1937-1938	Exchange on checks deposited and other bank handling charges 25.55
(\$2.50 each)	\$2,276.93
1939 (\$2.50 each) 40.00	Dues and Journal "Oil & Soap"— Advertisement in "Oil & Soap" 420.00
Collected for Back Dues and Sub-	Sundries expenses, Postage, Ex-
scription to "Oil & Soap" 18.00	pressage, Telegram, etc
Share of Proceeds from Advertise-	Printing
ments in "Oil & Soap"	Soap"
2,801.69	Journal "Oil & Soap" Commit- tee's Expenses (H. L. Roschen,
Fullers Earth and Kieselguhr (Fil- tercel)—	Chairman) 101.52
Sales of Fullers Earth 505.00	Official Fullers Earth and Kiesel-
Sales of Kieselguhr or Filtercel 23.00 Collected for Postage and Ex-	guhr—
pressage, etc., advanced on sales	Postage advanced on sales ship- ments
shipments	Paper, twine, cartons, boxes, etc., to
Standard Salts—	make shipments
Sales of Ammonium Sulphate 46.00	ments 10.00
Sales of Sodium Carbonate 53.00 Collected for Postage advanced on	Standard Salts— 164.68
sales shipments 14.34	Postage advanced on sales ship-
——————————————————————————————————————	ments
Standard Glycerine Samples—	make shipments 1.55
Glycerine Samples sold	Aluminum Moisture Dishes— 16.34
sales shipments	Postage advanced on sales ship-
Moisture Dishes—	ments 7.08
Sales of Dishes	New Moisture Dishes bought 127.06 Freight and Drayage 2.38
Collected for Postage advanced on sales shipments	Paper, Twine, Cartons and boy to
172.38	make shipments
Methods of Analysis— For Binders sold	Standard Glycerine Samples—
For Sets of Methods complete	Postage advanced on sales ship- ments
through 1936-37 Revs	Cartons, mailing tubes, etc., to make
For 1936 Revisions only 2.00 For extra sets back issued of Revs.,	shipments 1.65 ——— 5.04
Blue Prints, etc	Methods of Analysis—
For 1937 Revisions only	Postage advanced on sales ship- ments 24.05
Convention and Meetings-	Binders for Methods 163.86
Annual Spring Meeting, Dallas, Tex., May 13 and 14, 1937 395.00	Postage, Expressage, Printing, etc 50 Labor 20.00
Cash in hands of Local Commit-	Paper, Twine, Cartons, etc 4.50
tee, Chicago, May 1, 1937 171.55 Fall Meeting Receipts, Chicago,	New 1937 Revisions printed 161.70 ———— 374.61
Oct. 14, 15, 1937	Conventions and Meetings—
Smalley Foundation— 1,594.82	Annual Meeting, New Orleans, May
For Check Meal Samples 1937-	12-13, 1938, Banquet Bill on account
1938 series	Annual Meeting, Dallas, Tex.,
Referee Examining Board and Ref-	May 13, 14, 1937: General meeting expenses,
eree Chemists-	stenographer, etc\$ 72.86
Fees for Referee Chemists' Certification 1937-38 Acct 25.00	Banquet a n d entertainment expenses
Fees for Referee Chemists' Cer-	629.94
tification 1938-39 Acct	Telegrams, Postage to send out Notices, Programs, etc. 54.12
	out rouces, rogiams, etc. JT.12

33.32
33.32
A
25.00
12.50
29.50
les
les
\$1 4 .00
35.00 2.43
42.64
RE-
. 4 . 405 . 11
· 4 · 405 · 11
1e 3 4.

By n By n	ring the sar resignation on-payment death	of dues	 • • •	 	<i>.</i>	 	 • •	 	1 1	į
	l Membersh l Membersh									(

Net Gain of Members for year ending May 12, 1937..... 37 Mr. President:

In submitting the foregoing report I ask that an Auditing Committee be appointed to make a thorough audit of the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer, and report back to the Society before the adjournment of our meeting, May 13, 1938.

J. C. P. HELM, Secretary-Treasurer.

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL SATURATED FATTY ACIDS

By K. A. PELIKAN, Ph. D., and J. D. Von MIKUSCH, Ph. D.

FROM THE LABORATORIES OF THE WOBURN DEGREASING CO. OF N. J., HARRISON, N. J.

Abstract

This paper discusses the methods of previous investigators and shows variations of results as obtained in studies of corn, sesame, and liquid cotton fatty acids—as well as of artificial blends from oleic and palmitic acids. The Bertram method was found to be most reliable while procedures of other authors gave inconsistent results. A detailed description of the Bertram method, as adopted by the Woburn Laboratories, follows.

URING the study of the composition of some commercial fatty acids the necessity of determining the saturated fatty acid content arose.

The method by S. H. Bertram (1) is generally said to be more accurate than older methods. It makes use of the oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids in alkaline permanganate solution under conditions which leave the saturated portion unchanged. The temperature during the oxidation according to Bertram must not be allowed to rise above 25°

Later, however, in working on Linseed Oil, P. J. Gay (2) came to the conclusion that the temperature used by Bertram is not sufficient to insure complete oxidation of the unsaturated portion. He recommended using two subsequent oxidations at 50 to 60° and 70 to 80°, respectively. A third oxidation at 80°, according to Gay, is sometimes advisable but not always necessary.

Hilditch and Priestmann (3), on the other hand, employed a single oxidation at 35 to 50°. The latter procedure omits the extraction of the unsaponifiable matter.

We applied the above three modifications to the following materials. Sample A represented an average of the liquid portion of cotton fatty acids obtained by pressing. Samples B and C represented averages of a number of commercially distilled fatty acids from corn and sesame soapstocks respectively.

The results obtained by the three modifications are shown in table 1.

The actual oxidation temperature in the Bertram procedure was beSaturated Fatty Acid Content of Three Commercial Fatty Acids by Bertram Method and Two Variations.

	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C
Titer ° C.	23.1	27.5	26.2
Iodine Value (Hanus 1 hour)	116.4	122.3	102.5
Unsaponifiable Matter	3.2%	4.5%	2.5%
Saturated Fatty Acids determined by Bertram Method	d. (17.5	18.9)	_,,,,
(Uncorrected)	16.7	18.7 }	18.6
(Ditto, corrected*), average	16.9	18.6	18.4
Hilditch-Priestman method	16.5		18.5
Gay method	8.4	10.7	7.6

*The corrections have been derived from the iodine values of the separated fatty acids, which varied between 0.5 and 1.2.

tween 5 and 15° C. It will be noted that duplicate determination employing this method agreed fairly closely; the Hilditch-Priestmann procedure in the two cases where it was used led to results identical with those obtained by the Bertram method. The Gay procedure, on the other hand, in which we oxidized twice at the specified temperatures, gave entirely different results, all of them lower than those above. In order to evaluate these methods a blend was made from c. p. palmitic acid (I.V. = 0.6)and supposedly c.p. oleic acid (I.V. = 92.45). Unfortunately, however, most "c.p. oleic acids" contain appreciable amounts of saturated as well as higher unsaturated fatty acids. Although the actual composition of this "c.p. oleic acid" was not known, a comparison of the results obtained by the Bertram method and the Gay procedure shows beyond doubt that the latter method actually gave a decidedly low value. As shown in table 2, only 8.6% of saturated acids were found by the latter method in the sample which con-

palmitic acid used (15.76% correct-

ed) to the saturated acid contained

in the oleic acid, as determined by

the method in question (see first

column).

Through the courtesy of Professor H. P. Kaufmann of Muenster, Germany, we later obtained a small sample of c.p. oleic acid [analysis as given, I. V. (Kaufmann method) = 89.6; Thiocyanogen V. = 89.3]. To 4.000 grams of this oleic acid we added 0.772 gram of palmitic acid (I. V = 0.6). This blend therefore contained 16.07% (corrected) of saturated fatty acids.

This mixed sample was then analyzed according to the Bertram procedure, the petrolether extraction of the unsaponifiables being omitted. The result is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.
Higher Saturated Fatty Acid Content Determined on Sample of Known Composition.

Palmitic Acid (I. V. = 0.6) Palmitic Acid, corrected Oleic Acid	=	16.18% 16.07% 83.93%
Higher Saturated Fat Acids found Error	=	$15.6\% \\ 0.47$

Conclusions:

Identical results were obtained by the Bertram method and its variation by Hilditch-Priestmann for the saturated fatty acid content of three commercial fatty acids.

TABLE 2.
Saturated Fatty Acid Content of (1) "C. P. Oleic Acid" and (2) of a Blend Containing 84.14% "C. P. Oleic Acid" and 15.86% (corrected 15.76%) Palmitic Acid.

Saturated F. A. determined by "C. Bertram Method (corrected) Gay Method Blend (calculated) 20.2 17.1 "C. P. Oleic Acid" Blend 19.5 8.6 (!) tained at least 15.76% of saturated

The Bertram method gave an alfatty acids. The figures in the last most theoretical result on a sample column represent the saturated conof known composition. stituents of the blended sample cal-The two-fold oxidation at higher culated by adding the quantity of

temperatures as recommended by Gay in the cases studied led to low results, a large part of the saturated fatty acids obviously being oxidized under these conditions.

Since the same results were ob-