

Convention site abounds in cultural activity

Ottawa, the site of the AOCS 1972 Fall Meeting, September 24-28, is a city of history, of contrasts—a government city, a showplace of parks and drive-ways, science and museums and the arts.

Ottawa is the capital city of Canada. Its site was first described by Samuel de Champlain, the great French explorer, in 1613. For 200 years the Ottawa River, on whose banks the city is located, was an important artery to the interior of the country for fur traders and explorers alike, and the main thoroughfare for logs from the surrounding timber stands to be floated to the lumbering centers of eastern Canada.

Dominating Ottawa is "The Hill," where the Parliament Buildings are located. A model of Gothic architecture, the Parliament Buildings are the work-room of the nation, the seat of government for all Canada. Parliament Hill is in downtown Ottawa, close to the Chateau Laurier Hotel, and is a must for any visitor to the capital. Behind Parliament Hill and the Chateau Laurier Hotel is Major Hill Park. Each day during the week, a cannon in this park signals the noon hour. Sundays and holidays it booms at 10 A.M.

Another must for the visitor to Ottawa is a stroll along Sussex Drive, Ottawa's "mile of history." Some of its oldest buildings have been restored as house boutiques, antique shops and the like.

Just off Sussex Drive is the Byward Market, Ottawa's oldest outdoor shopping center. Farmers sell their produce here in outdoor stalls on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and there are several fascinating specialty shops.

For those interested in history, Ottawa has a number of fascinations. The Bytown Museum, just west of the Rideau Canal in the heart of the downtown district, houses relics pertaining to the construction of the Rideau Canal.

The National Library and Public Archives offer many interesting displays from historical maps and manuscripts to pictures, medals and early paper currency.

The National Ski Museum is a must for skiers of all ages, and many will also be interested in the National War Museum.

Many will want to visit the National Museum of Science and Technology, the home of displays and exhibits from vintage locomotives to space age astronomy, atomic energy and communications.

Ottawa is also a center of the arts in Canada. The National Arts Centre houses a 2300 seat opera house, an 800 seat thrust-stage theater, book and record shops, and an excellent restaurant. Its resident orchestra has an international reputation.

The National Art Gallery holds a valuable collection of works of many famous artists, Canadian and other.

A 10 minute drive from downtown Ottawa are the beautiful Gatineau Hills, a wilderness park which extends over 164 square miles. The fall colors in the hills are at their best in late September.

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This section of the National Capital Commission parkway leads through the Central Experimental Farm, a 1200 acre area.

• Abstracts . . .

(Continued from page 244A)

Bridel, 35-Retiers). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 37-42 (1972). Changes in various chemical indices during the AOM test on tallow were studied. These indices were the peroxide value, color, TBA value and ultraviolet absorption, on both the volatile and nonvolatile fractions. The same indices were followed in tallows to which copper soaps had been added. It was concluded that the oxidation processes were the same in each case. The copper decreased the induction period by 90%, and the test took 4 hours instead of the usual 40. It is proposed that copper be used as standard procedure to speed up the test.

ANALYSIS OF THE STEROL COMPOSITION OF COCOA BUTTER. H. Chaveron (C.T.U., Paris). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 21-36 (1972). The results from a 12 laboratory collaborative testing program on cocoa butter and on cocoa butter mixed with 20% mutton tallow are presented. The program included determination of the amount of unsaponifiables and total sterols. The sterols were fractionated by GLC. Results were analyzed statistically. Analysis of sterols by GLC can be used for controlling the purity of cocoa butter.

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY IN THE FATS AND OILS INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. STATE OF KNOWLEDGE IN 1971. L.D. Metcalfe (Armour Ind. Chem. Co., McCook, Ill.). *Rev. Franc. Corps*

Gras 19, 7-12 (1972). Areas covered in this review are the following: instrumentation, GLC of methyl esters, preparation of fatty acid esters, GLC of free fatty acids, GLC of glycerides, GLC of fatty acid derivatives, and determination of other compounds such as chick edema factor, chlorinated phenols and antioxidants in fats and oils.

COTTONSEED PHOSPHOLIPIDS. I. COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHIC FRACTIONATION OF COTTONSEED OIL AND COTTONSEED PHOSPHOLIPIDS. A.S. El-Noekrashy and Y. El-Shatory (Fats Lab., Nat. Res. Center, Dokki, Cairo, U.A.R.). *Rev. Franc. Corps Gras* 19, 13-19 (1972). Cottonseed oil was fractionated on a silicic acid column with subsequent thin-layer chromatographic identification of the isolated lipids. The compounds found were: sterol esters, 0.3%; triglycerides, 92.2%; free fatty acids, 3.8%; sterols, 0.9%; cerebrosides, 0.5%; cephalins, 1.1%; lecithin, 0.8%; and phytylglycerol, 0.4%. Fatty acid patterns revealed that the total saturated fatty acids content of the cephalin and lecithin fractions was considerably higher than of the triglycerides. Column and thin-layer chromatography of the mixed phospholipids isolated from crude hydraulic pressed, screw pressed, prepress-solvent and solvent extracted oils, revealed no significant differences in the relative amounts of the phospholipid fractions isolated from the 4 oil samples. The total cephalins and lecithin constituted more than 70% of the mixed phospholipids. Palmitic and stearic acids were present in higher amounts in the phospholipids than in the crude oils, while linoleic acid was present in lower amounts.

NICKEL- OR COPPER-ON-SILICA HYDROGENATION CATALYSTS. G. Gobrun and M. Motillon. *U.S. 3,652,458*. The catalysts are prepared by reaction between a water soluble salt of the metal and an alkaline reagent such as NaOH in water. A highly pure silica is used as carrier. The insoluble metallic compound from the reaction is washed, dried, and then reduced with hydrogen at an elevated temperature.

PARTIAL FATTY ESTERS OF GLYCEROL AND POLYGLYCEROL STABILIZED WITH ORGANIC PHOSPHITES. O.S. Kauder (Argus Chem. Corp.). *U.S. 3,654,178*. The partial esters contain at least 40% monoester and have an iodine value of less than 15. The organic phosphite stabilizer makes the composition resistant to deterioration at temperatures in excess of 200C. The compositions are used as surfactants and dispersing agents.

PROCESS FOR THE SEPARATION OF MIXTURES OF FATTY ACIDS AND ROSIN ACIDS. A. Koebner. *U.S. 3,654,255*. A mixture of esterified fatty acids and rosin acids is neutralized by reaction with an alkali metal or ammonium base in aqueous solution and in the presence of at least one mole (per mole of rosin acid) of an alkali metal or ammonium aryl or alkylaryl sulfonate. The mixture is allowed to stand until it separates into two layers. The upper layer consists of the fatty acid esters and the lower one contains the salts of the rosin acids. The two layers may then be mechanically separated and their constituents recovered. The process is particularly applicable for removing unsaponifiables from crude tall oil.

METHODS OF CONVERTING COCOA BUTTER TO FREE ACIDS. C.S. Castner (Schuyler Dev. Corp.). *U.S. 3,654,327*. The method consists of melting the cocoa butter, reacting it with caustic at high temperature to complete hydrolysis, and then acidifying to pH 6.6-6.8. The reaction product is then washed and recovered.

CONTINUOUS RENDERING PROCESS. D.P. Madsen and J.H. Pikel (Chemtron Corp.). *U.S. 3,655,702*. There is provided an improved method and apparatus for the continuous rendering of fatty material. The raw material is first passed through a rendering evaporator for separating fat and cracklings. A vacuum is maintained in the evaporator to aid in the removal of moisture. Airlocks are provided at the entrance and exit of the evaporator to prevent the entry of air as the material passes through.

• Convention Site . . .

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Located in the Gatineau Hills is Kingsmere, the summer estate of the Rt. Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King, a late Prime Minister of Canada. One of the highlights of the ladies' program will be a visit to the teahouse on the estate and entertainment by a Canadian folksinger.

For those who may be driving to the convention, Ottawa is just 476 miles from Cleveland, 498 from Detroit, 505 from Boston and 795 from Chicago. An exciting program has been arranged for those who accompany their spouses to the AOCS Fall Meeting. Ladies' program chairman Mrs. Bernd Weinberg notes that Ottawa is usually having its Indian Summer at the end of September. The weather should be mild and pleasant during the day and cool in the evenings. However even in Ottawa the weather can be unpredictable, so it would be best to bring a raincoat and some clothing suitable for temperatures in the low 50's.

• Ladies Program . . .

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on the Mall, to the Bytown Museum or the Parliament Buildings could be arranged if desired.

Evening Banquet followed by dancing.

WEDNESDAY—September 27

Morning Continental breakfast at the Burgundy Room. Local tours to National Art Centre, National Gallery, Archives, etc.

Afternoon Free time.

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