REPORT OF THE UNIFORM METHODS COMMITTEE

PRESENTED AT FALL MEETING A. O. S. C., OCTOBER, 17-18, 1935

The Uniform Methods Committee had a meeting at Cincinnati at which three of the members were present. The reports were received from the Fat Analysis Committee, the Soap Committee, and the Sulphonated Oil Committee, all of which were considered and discussed by the members present.

FAT ANALYSIS COMMITTEE:

The Fat Analysis Committee make the following recommendations:

1. That the Wiley Melting Point method as modified be adopted as a tentative method of the Society. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.
2. That the Thiocyanogen Method, as described in their report, be adopted as a tentative method of the Society. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.
3. That the Twitchell Method as modified be adopted as a tentative method of the Society. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.
4. That the A. O. A. C. Method for the detection of foreign fats containing tri-stearin in unhydrogenated pork fats be adopted as a tentative method of the Society with the changes recommended. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.

SOAP COMMITTEE:

The Soap Committee recommends:

1. That the method as written for screen analysis of powdered soap be adopted as a tentative method of the Society. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.
2. That the present tentative method for the determination of Volatile Hydrocarbons be deleted and replaced with the method described in the Soap Committee report. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this change and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.
3. That the methods for Soap Analysis which have been tentative for a year or more be adopted for Official Methods of the Society. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.

SULPHONATED OIL COMMITTEE:

The Sulphonated Oil Committee recommends:

1. That the Titration Method and the Ash Gravimetric method for the determination of organically combined SO_3 be adopted as tentative methods of the Society. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.
2. That the Extraction-Titration method for sulphonated oils of the ester type containing sodium acetate or other interfering compounds be adopted as tentative methods of the Society. The Uniform Methods Committee approves this recommendation and moves its adoption. The motion was properly seconded and carried.

EGBERT FREYER,
R. C. HATTER
M. L. SHEELY
H. P. TREVITHICK
J. J. VOLLERTSEN,
Chairman.

ELM SEED OIL

By H. A. SCHUETTE and CARL M. LUNDE
(University of Wisconsin)

A SURVEY of the literature of elm seed oil having brought out the fact that all published data now extant pertain to the European product, repetition of these studies on a domestic oil for the purpose of comparison bid fair to be of interest.

The opportunity for carrying out such a study came in the spring of 1934, when the elm trees on the campus of the University of Wisconsin produced an unusually large crop of seeds. It was not a difficult matter to collect them nor to thresh them out of their winged envelopes when dry. The latter appear to have a waxy coating, for when the ether extract of wing and seed is examined it will be found, it has been reported (Anon. 1917), that the oil so obtained contains more unsaponifiable matter than that recovered from the seed alone. The seeds have a pleasant grainy flavor and a high nutritive value (Table 1). They apparently

TABLE I

Composition of Elm Seeds

Ash[1]	5.25%
Soluble	2.97
Insoluble	2.28
Alkalinity of soluble ash	13.06[2]
Alkalinity of insoluble ash	11.86[2]
Ether extract	25.55
Crude protein (Beythien 1916)	42.00
Crude fiber (Beythien 1916)	4.40
Nitrogen-free extract, etc.	22.80

[1]Analyses of the ash by D. S. Gaarder.
[2]cc N acid per 100 g. seed.