

stations on South Georgia and the South Shetlands for ten seasons.

TABLE 6.

| Season        | South Georgia         |      | South Shetlands       |      |
|---------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
|               | Iodine value<br>Avge. | Max. | Iodine value<br>Avge. | Max. |
| 1921-1922.... | 112                   | 127  | 118                   | 135  |
| 1922-1923.... | 113                   | 121  | 118                   | 130  |
| 1923-1924.... | 114                   | 126  | 118                   | 135  |
| 1924-1925.... | 115                   | 121  | 118                   | 130  |
| 1925-1926.... | 109                   | 116  | 113                   | 124  |
| 1926-1927.... | 113                   | 125  | 115                   | 135  |
| 1927-1928.... | 119                   | 126  | 118                   | 140  |
| 1928-1929.... | 119                   | 124  | 118                   | 130  |
| 1929-1930.... | 115                   | 120  | 118                   | 128  |

For both grounds the average figure is practically the same in all years, but from different parts of the catch it is seen that there are upper and lower limits, indicating the presence of different tribes. This is especially the case at the South Shetlands in the latter part of the season, when oils with iodine values of 130 are produced.

In the later years the catch has been extended to all waters around the south Polar continent. These waters have been divided in four areas and the following table 7 gives the iodine values for the different grounds.

TABLE 7.

| Hunting grounds,         | Season  | Iodine value |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------|
| South of 60°             |         |              |
| Area 2. 70° west-0° ..   | 1930-35 | 112, 130     |
| Area 3. 0°-70° east ..   | 1930-35 | 117 (123)    |
| Area 4. 70°-130° east..  | 1930-35 | 108 (110)    |
| Area 5. 130°-180° east.. | 1923-30 | 106 (108)    |

The table shows that the blue whale oil from the area 2, south of South Georgia, has an average iodine value of 112, and partly higher, up to 130. From the area 3, east of the Bouvet Island, the figure is 117, from area 4, east of Kerguelen, 108, and from the Ross Sea 106.

These figures indicate that three different tribes of the blue whale

exist in the South Atlantic Ocean, and probably two in the Indian Ocean.

The whale oils from the two grounds in the Indian Ocean have remarkably lower iodine values than the oil from the South Atlantic. As mentioned before, the feeding conditions in the two oceans must be rather different.

A further conclusion, which can be drawn from the iodine values, is that the whale tribes in the oceans have regular migrations, as the iodine values of the oils of different areas in the opposite case, could not be constant from season to season.

The analytical investigations of whale oils thus have given interesting results, and this short summary will show the possibilities of drawing conclusions from oil analyses as well regarding the biochemistry of whales, as of other marine animals.

## LITERATURE

Hvalraadets skrifter, No. 11, Oslo, 1935.  
E. F. Heyerdahl. Hvalindustrien. Oslo, 1932.

## REPORT OF REVISIONS OF METHODS COMMITTEE

THE Revisions of Methods Committee found it necessary this year to have 28 new and revised pages printed at a cost of \$97.50. In addition to the corrections and additions to the methods, in order that our members might be able to keep their methods up to date we

inserted a checking list and chronological record showing the date of adoption, as far as possible, of the methods and from time to time each year this will be brought up to date. We also divided the index so that the Oil and Fat Methods and the Soap Methods indices follow the

chapter on each subject, respectively.

The committee next year intends to incorporate the methods adopted on Sulphonated Oils, but the question of whether they should be included under the Soap Section or as a separate section has not been decided.

W. H. IRWIN,  
Chairman.

## REPORT OF THE JOURNAL COMMITTEE: AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY\*

Our Journal OIL & SOAP is now on a profitable basis to our publishers and the editorial matter can doubtless be expanded somewhat during the coming year provided we secure sufficient papers of the right quality.

The Journal Committee wishes again to bring to the attention of the membership that the Journal should not be dependent on our two meetings for all the editorial mat-

ter. What we need is more original papers, but it has been a difficult matter to get our members and others to contribute.

The Spring Meeting is, to a very large extent, given over to committee reports and, while these committee reports are of extreme importance to the society, a journal consisting largely of committee reports is not attractive to our membership. The committee should,

therefore, like to ask more cooperation during the coming year for contributions of original papers.

W. H. IRWIN, Chairman,  
T. C. LAW,  
E. R. BARROW,  
J. P. HARRIS,  
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\*As presented at the spring meeting at New Orleans, May 28-29, 1935.