REPORT OF THE OIL CHARACTERISTICS COMMITTEE

THIS new committee, conceived and started by Mr. H. P. Trevithick, has for its purpose the compilation of data on the characteristics of fatty oils, with a view toward the drafting of tables of values for pure oils and fats for use as approved standards or sources of information.

It comprises the following members: Messrs. Hutchins of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Jamieson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, McLeod of Canada Packers, Ltd., Mitchell of Swift & Co., Stillman of Procter & Gamble, Tolman of Wilson & Co., Vollertsen of Armour & Co., and Lauro of the New York Produce Exchange. The personnel itself indicates the scope and quality of the undertaking.

The committee intends to collect available data on a few oils from time to time and then analyze as completely as possible a few type samples. As enough accumulates at any time it will be published as a report of the committee.

Progress has been achieved in ascertaining from each member the number of tests he can undertake, in the discussion of methods and procedure, and in the accompanying report on Rice Bran Oil, which is the first complete analysis by the committee, indicating the type of work to be done on each oil under investigation.

M. F. LAURO
Chairman
W. D. HUTCHINS
G. S. JAMIESON
W. G. MacLEOD
H. S. MITCHELL
R. C. STILLMAN
L. M. TOLMAN
J. J. VOLLERTSEN.

Rice Bran Oil

Obtained from rice bran (plant, Oryza sativa) by pressing. This sample is a composite of samples from three shipments from Japan and the purity is vouched for.

CRUDE OIL:

Free fatty acidity (oleic)	3.80%
Color (Lovibond 5¼ inch column)	150 yellow—8 blue—16 red
Refining lye used	9.2% of 16 Baumé
Refining loss	13.5%
Color of refined oil	150 yellow—2 blue—12 red
Color of bleached oil (6% standard XL)	70 yellow—3 blue—9.8 red

REFINED OIL:

Specific gravity @ 25/25 C	0.9178 (coefficient of expansion 0.000634° per C.)
Index of refraction @ 40 C	1.4659 (Butyro—60.05)
Free fatty acidity (oleic)	0.06%
Saponification value	187.1
Acetyl value (André-Cook)	8.3
Unsaponifiable matter (FAC)	2.9%
Unsaponifiable matter (Kerr-Sorber)	3.1%
Iodine value of matter (Kerr-Sorber) (Rosenmund-Kuhnhenn)	108.9
Hehner number (insoluble acids AOAC)	95.25%
Soluble acids (as butyric AOAC)	0.15%
Reichert-Meissl number (AOCS)	0.11%
Polenske number (AOCS)	0.05
Viscosity (Saybolt Universal) @ 212 F	67 seconds
Viscosity (Saybolt Universal) @ 100 F	265 seconds
Smoke test (AOCS)	330 F.
Flash point (AOCS—Cleveland open cup)	585 F.
Fire point (AOCS—Cleveland open cup)	680 F.
Titer of fatty acids	26.9 C.
Sap. value of fatty acids	194.6
Neutralization or acid value of fatty acids	193.3
Ether insoluble bromides of fatty acids	Trace (Steele-Washburn method)
Solid fatty acids (AOCS)	18.3%
Liquid fatty acids (by difference)	81.7%
Iodine value (Wijs) of oil	106.1
Iodine value (Wijs) of mixed fatty acids	112.3
Iodine value (Wijs) of solid fatty acids	13.4
Thiocyanogen value (AOCS) of oil	69.7
Thiocyanogen value of mixed fatty acids	74.4
Thiocyanogen value of solid fatty acids	10.0

Calculated Composition:	Glycerides	Fatty Acids
Linoleic	42.0%	41.9%
Oleic	38.7	40.6
Saturated	16.4	17.5
Unsaponifiable	2.9	..%

Analysis by H. S. Mitchell and M. F. Lauro.

REPORT OF THE JOURNAL COMMITTEE

This Committee believes that during the past few years our Journal OIL AND SOAP, has been considerably improved, particularly with respect to the quality of scientific material that has been presented. The Journal has also been on a profitable basis for some time and there is now reason to believe that the quantity of its editorial material can be expanded. Every effort should be put forth by all members of the Society to assist the Journal in continuing this progress.

We feel that one of the best ways to promote the Journal's betterment is by encouraging the submission of more papers, particularly papers independent of the regular meetings of the Society. The Journal in the past has taken a large portion of its editorial material from the two regular meetings. While this material is important, its volume is usually too small to adequately support the Journal's columns. When volume is lower, there