

# CONVENTION: NEW ORLEANS

PLANS are progressing rapidly for the Spring Meeting of the Society at New Orleans. The meeting will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel on May 12 and 13.

President Sheely has obtained the following papers for presentation. This list is only a par-

tial one since it is still early and other papers presumably will be added before the date of the meeting.

J. J. Ganucheau, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, reports progress. He plans the usual New Orleans variety of entertainment and assures each

member that every effort will be made to make his stay enjoyable. Special plans are being made for entertainment of the ladies. The annual banquet will be held at the Southern Yacht Club. Music will be by Leslie Georges' orchestra. In the following, attention is called to a proposed industrial trip.

## TENTATIVE LIST OF PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED AT THE A.O.C.S. MEETING—MAY 12TH AND 13TH

<i>Title</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Author</i>
"Ouricury Palm Kernel Oil".....	G. S. Jamieson and R. S. McKinney	"The Rapid Determination of Moisture Content with Especial Reference to Oil Seeds and Their Products".....	E. B. Freyer
"Absorption Spectra of the FAC Color Standards".....	W. M. Urbain and H. L. Roschen	"Some Observations on Laboratory Control of Crude Mill Operations".....	A. G. Bedell
Report of the Journal Committee.....	H. L. Roschen	"Composition of a Soybean Oil of Abnormally Low Iodine Value".....	F. G. Dollear, P. Krauczunas and K. S. Markley
Report of the Moisture Committee.....	H. L. Roschen	"Photochemical Studies of Rancidity: The Mechanism of Rancidification".....	Mayne R. Coe
Report of the Refining Committee.....	H. S. Mitchell	"Optimum Percentages of Activated Carbon and Fuller's Earth for the Removal of Color in Vegetable Oils".....	J. P. Harris, Ralph Hagberg
Report of the Fat Analysis Committee.....	R. C. Newton	"Study of the Kaufman Iodine Number Determination".....	R. T. Milner
"Fatty Acid Development from Wood Products".....	W. F. Gillespie	Report of Indicator Committee.....	J. L. Mayfield
"Invisible Losses in Milling Cottonseed in the Expeller".....	R. H. Pickard	Report of Soap in Oil Committee.....	E. H. Harvey
"Pressing Cottonseed Meats in the Expeller Which Have Been Cooked Under Pressure".....	R. H. Pickard	"Continuous Deodorization of Vegetable Oils".....	R. H. Potts and C. E. Morris
"The Oven Test as an Index of Keeping Quality".....	J. E. McIntyre		
"Effect of Voltage and Type of Eye-Piece on Color Readings".....	W. T. Watkins		
"Some Recent Developments in Margarine Manufacture".....	A. A. Robinson		

### WILL SERVE LUNCHEON

THE Freeport Sulphur Company has invited the members of the American Oil Chemists' Society to visit their mine and be their guests at a luncheon to be served at the mine.

The trip will take most of the day of Saturday, May 14th. Busses will leave the hotels in the morning and take the members to Port Sulphur which is located about 45 miles below New Orleans.

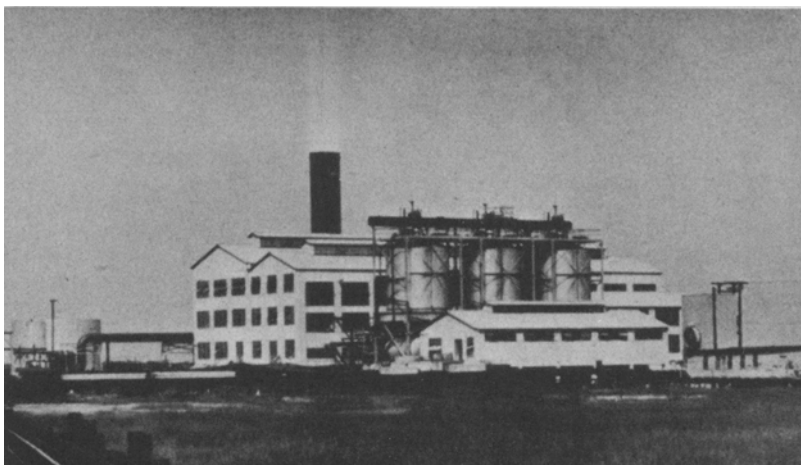
The sulphur mining area itself—at Lake Grande Ecaille—is ten miles west of the model community of Port Sulphur, which is on the right descending bank of the Mississippi. Between town and mine there was no overland transit connection—is not, in fact, even now. For the bayou-locked land will not support any sort of road, and a ten-mile man-made canal serves as the only transportation medium.

Probably most of us are somewhat familiar with the hot water process of mining sulphur, for it is frequently cited as a prime ex-

ample of combining chemical, mechanical and natural laws with ingenuity to outwit Mother Nature. A paradox which should intrigue us as we visit this modern application of the Frasch process in Louisiana is seen in the fact that Dr. Herman Frasch, inventor of the hot-water mining technique, owed a large

share of his earlier fame to his perfection of a process for removing sulphur from oil produced in certain areas of Ohio and Canada—sulphur in that case being a highly objectionable element.

The general explanation of the hot water system makes it sound quite simple, but as we shall dis-



General view power plant at Grande Ecaille. Extreme left foreground, the start of the maze of water pipes and the donkey rail line leading to the field, this group of pipes all resting on pilings sunk 50 or 60 feet into the boggy land.



General view of typical mining operation at Grand Ecaille.

cover on visiting the plant, it is not such a simple operation as the layman might suppose. The hot water must, of course, be super hot, and it must be available by the millions

of gallons, since the mining operation ordinarily uses 3,000,000 gallons each 24 hours.

The water goes out from a control station, is pumped down the outer space of the pipe-within-pipe-within-pipe well. It escapes through the perforated bottom section of the outer pipe—from 900 to 1,500 feet below the surface—and rises through the porous limestone caprock of the salt dome, fusing the sulphur as it goes.

The sulphur sinks to the bottom of the well hose and is brought to the surface in the “middle” pipe, by air pressure coming down the innermost line. The hot water flowing downward outside the sulphur line keeps the molten “S” thoroughly liquid all the way to the surface.

Following the visit through the mine, a lunch will be served and the trip back to New Orleans started, with a promise of not later than five p. m. in your hotel.



A striking characteristic of the architecture of New Orleans' Vieux Carre (“French Quarter”) is the myriad patterns in wrought and cast iron.

# REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE ON FATS AND OILS FOR 1937

By M. M. PISKUR

SWIFT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE total production of fats and oils for the year 1937 was greater than that for the preceding year. This factor, even though consumption and business activity were improved, led to a gradual reduction in prices. According to “Chem. & Met. Eng.” price analysis, the average prices at the end of the year were 30 per cent lower than the average at the beginning; however, due to the high prices during the first half of the year, the monthly average prices for 1937 were about 6 per cent higher than during 1936.

Although the general price trend was downward, some foreign drying oils were more expensive because there was an increase in the consumption of these oils and a decreased wood oil production because of the strife in the producing country. Among the more common edible fats and oils, lard production was low because of the decrease in hog

slaughter. However, the increased production of cottonseed and soy bean oils compensated for this deficiency.

military defense.

In the United States, oils of the coconut type from South America are replacing the usual coconut oil, which is now heavily taxed. Margaret J. Hausman [*Soap* 13, No. 2, 28-32, 37, 73] described several oils and fats that are interchangeable with coconut oil for soap manufacture. The patent literature of drying oil substitute was reviewed by A. W. Van Heuckeroth. [*Natl. Paint, Varnish and Lacquers Assn. Circ.* 531]. G. S. Jamieson and R. S. McKinney [*OIL & SOAP* 13, 202] suggested that American black walnut oil could be used in paint and varnish along with a strong drying oil. It could also be used as a cooking oil when refined.

Mineral oil, coal tar distillates, soap, fillers and inorganic substitutes

for fats and oils in soap making, and casein, resins and other developments in the paint industry were given wide publicity as fat and

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The international commerce in fats was influenced by trade agreements and the continued efforts of several nations to strengthen their