tained in the Bertram oxidation (14.0%), or the lead salt-ether determinations (14.1%), than is the value calculated with the theoretical thiocyanogen value. The value for oleic acid includes the hexadecenoic acid, and is corrected for the quantity of hexadecenoic acid estimated to be present. The amounts of the unsaturated acids are reported in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Unsaturated Acids

	Total Unsaturated Acids	Unsaturated Acids on Basis of Oil
	percent	*percent*
Oleic	26.4	21.3
Hexadecenoic	1.0	0.8
Linoleic	72.6	58.6
	100.0	80.7

Saturated Acids

The fatty acids were separated into saturated and unsaturated acid fractions by the lead salt-ether method. The saturated acids so obtained were esterified with anhydrous ethyl alcohol in the presence of dry hydrogen chloride. The esters, amounting to 66.6 grams were fractionally distilled at a pressure of less than 1 mm., through the packed electrically heated column previously mentioned. Five fractions were collected and analyzed by methods previously described (9). These results are given in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Saturated Acids

	Total Saturated Acids	Saturated Acids on Basis of Oil
	percent	*percent*
Myristic	2.0	0.26
Palmitic	83.4	11.09
Stearic	13.7	1.83
Lignoceric	0.9	0.12
	100.0	13.30

The acids were recovered from each of the ester fractions, and the small (2.05 g.) undistilled residue by saponifying with alcoholic potash, liberating the acids from the soaps with hydrochloric acid and remelting the acids with hot distilled water to eliminate hydrochloric acid and potassium chloride. The acids were then fractionally crystallized from ethyl alcohol and were identified by melting points and saponification values. The results in each case confirmed the deductions made from the molecular weights of the saturated ester fractions. Lignoceric and stearic acids constituted the undistilled residue.

Summary

Oil from the Mexican prickly poppy (Argemone mexicana) seed was found to contain the following percentages of acids: Myristic, 0.3; palmitic, 11.1; stearic, 1.8; lignoceric, 0.1; hexadecenoic, 0.8; oleic, 21.3; and linoleic, 58.6. Ricinoleic and linoleic acids, which had been reported by other investigators (2, 3) as constituents of this oil, were not found in the oil from Mexican seed.

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Report of the Uniform Methods and Planning Committee

Fall Convention — October 8 and 9, 1942

The report of the Uniform Methods and Planning Committee will be rather short, owing to the fact that only two committees have submitted reports for action at this meeting.

The Soap Analysis Committee make only one recommendation, which is as follows:

> "The volumetric method for determination of tetra sodium pyrophosphate in soap was recommended for tentative adoption by the Committee at the 1941 Fall Meeting. It is now recommended that this method be considered for official adoption at this time."

The Uniform Methods and Planning Committee approve this recommendation.

The Fat Analysis Committee recommended the adoption of new constants to be used in the calculation of the thiocyanogen value determination. However, the constants recommended apply only to the analysis of fatty acids and not to the analysis of glycerides. In discussing this report with the Chairman of the Fat Analysis Committee it was his opinion that action should be deferred until the committee has an opportunity of studying the constants for the calculation of glycerides, so that they may all be adopted at one time. This has the approval of the Uniform Methods and Planning Committee, so that no action on this report is necessary.

Upon motion by the Chairman of the Uniform Methods and Planning Committee the recommendation of the Soap Analysis Committee was unanimously adopted.

J. T. R. Andrews — T. C. Law
E. B. Freyer — C. P. Long
James J. Ganucheau — H. P. Trevithick
J. J. Vollertsen, *Chairman.*