Dissolve residue in neutral alcohol and neutralize with standard alkali (3).	
Deduct free fatty acid found by titration (3). Residue is neutral fat plus unsaponifiable (3).	
Thoroughly saponify residue with alcoholic potash.	Thoroughly saponify with known excess of alcoholic potash.
Repeat the foregoing procedure.	Titrate excess of alkali with standard acid and from amount of alkali absorbed by sample calculate the % neutral fat in sample.
Weigh the residue of unsaponifiable matter (4).	
Neutral Fat in sample = (4)—(3).	
Summary:—	
5 Weighings.	1 Weighing.
1 Titration (2 if originally acid).	2 Titrations (or 1 if soap is neutral).
Complicated extraction procedure.	1 Titration of blank.
Considerable skilled attention required.	Minimum amount of attention.
Total elapsed time for analysis 3 hours or more.	Total elapsed time for analysis 1 hour or less.

By the rapid control method above described neutral fat in soap may be determined in an hour or less with an accuracy of about 0.05%, using a 10 gram sample and making titrations with N/2 acid.

Codliver Oil Equals Sun's Rays Effects

Experiments on albino rats by a group of Massachusetts chemists showed that codliver oil is more generally applicable in the treatment of rickets, which afflict children, than ultra violet light, which is a substitute for the sun, according to a report to the Division of Medicinal Products of the American Chemical society.

One group of rats was treated for fifteen minutes daily with ultra-violet light of known intensity, said the report presented by Dr. Arthur D. Holmes, director of the Patch Reserve Laboratory Boston, and his assistant, Miss Madaleine G. Pigott; and Dr. Edwin T. Wyman, associate professor of pediatrics, and Dr. Lawrence W. Smith, instructor in pathology, Harvard Medical School. Similar groups of rats during the same period were fed codliver oil in amounts varying from one-fifth of a drop to one drop daily.

The investigators determined the effect of the ultra-violet light treatment and the codliver oil feeding by their effect on the animal's body weight, the calcium and phosphorous content of their blood, X-ray pictures of the bones, by a pathological examination of the bones, and by their mineral content.

Judged by these five diagnostic features, it appeared that one-fifth to one-half of a drop daily of the oil was as effective in protecting the animals against rickets as ultra-violet treatment for fifteen minutes daily at a distance of three feet.

—*Drug Markets.*