

PETITION TO TERMINATE THE EX-
EMPTION GRANTED IN PARA-
GRAPH III OF ADMINISTRATIVE
ORDER X-36.

WHEREAS Administrative Order No. X-36 in Paragraph III exempts from required payment of Code Authority assessments, those members of the Industry who are engaged in some other line of business, which business is their principal line of business, and which Paragraph reads as follows:

"Pending determinations by NRA with respect to specific Codes upon cause shown by a Code Authority or otherwise, every member of a trade or industry is hereby exempted from any obligation to contribute to the expenses of administration of any Code or Codes other than the Code for the trade or industry which embraces his principal line of business, provided that he shall submit such information and comply with such regulations with respect to such exemption as NRA may require or prescribe."

The Code Authority for the Soap and Glycerine Manufacturing Industry petitions that the Administrator terminate the exemption granted in Paragraph III of Administrative Order X-36 except as to members of the Soap and Glycerine Manufacturing Industry.

The Administrator has given notice that any criticisms of, objections to, or suggestions concerning said Amendment, Budget and Basis of Contribution and Application for Termination of Exemption under Administrative Order No. X-36 must be submitted to Deputy Administrator Joseph F. Battley, Room 4527, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., prior to Monday, August 20, 1934, and that the Administrator may approve said amendment, said budget and basis of contribution and termination of exemption in their present form and/or such form, substance, wording and/or scope as they may be revised on the basis of criticisms, objections or suggestions submitted and supporting facts received pursuant to this notice, or other consideration properly before the Administrator.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A Textbook of Organic Chemistry. By JOSEPH SCUDDER CHAMBERLAIN, Ph.D., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Massachusetts State College. Published by P. Blakiston's Son and Company, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1934. Third edition revised, XXV + 873 pages. Price \$4.00.

This book is a textbook of organic chemistry for undergraduate students. In its method and order of treatment, the volume is an expression of the author's many years of experience teaching organic chemistry to students—most of whom plan to take up chemistry as a profession. The subject matter is presented in a sufficiently elementary manner so that it is not beyond the grasp of the student in his first course in organic chemistry, and at the same time, the work is made sufficiently comprehensive to cover the whole field by taking up most of the important compounds.

In effecting a revision for the third edition, the author has condensed the book by about two hundred pages. This was done by creating a part III under the title "Supplementary Topics." The content of this part is not new but has simply been transferred from preceding

pages in earlier editions. Part I treats of acyclic or aliphatic compounds; Part II treats of cyclic compounds; and Part III treats of such subjects as: Petroleum, industrial sugar and cellulose, amino acids and the constitution of proteins, coal tar, reactions of diazo compounds, dyes, terpenes, uric acid and alkaloids. This arrangement was adopted to enable teachers to restrict the portion actually covered in class-room teaching to the first two parts and use the supplementary topics for additional study when desirable. A revision of portions of the text has been made to bring in modern theories and the latest researches in carbohydrate chemistry. The chemical and physical conditions under which reactions take place have also been added where previously omitted.

An especially valuable feature of this text is a comprehensive classified reference to laboratory preparations in organic chemistry which is placed in the appendix. This compilation contains references to the methods of preparation of organic compounds in about twenty-seven of the better known laboratory guides of organic chemistry. This scheme makes it possible to ascertain readily where to find the

specific details of procedure for the preparation of a great number and variety of compounds.

One might criticize the omission of certain important medicinal compounds from the text, such as epinephrine, ephedrine, tribromethanol, calcium gluconate and thyroxin. The book is not written from a pharmaceutical viewpoint, however, and the author does not claim to have treated of all compounds or even all groups of compounds. A sufficient number and variety of compounds and groups of compounds is considered to give the student who studies all of the text a sound basis for further study and a comprehensive knowledge of the most important relationships and compounds or groups of compounds representing the immense field of organic chemistry.—GLENN L. JENKINS.

Nos Plantes Medicinales de France. Another set of these beautiful cards has been published: there are eight cards in the set— $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and the price of the set is three francs. Address your order to L'Office National des Matières Premières, 12, Avenue du Marne, Paris. The illustrations depict the plants or parts of them with remarkable resemblance enabling one to recognize the plant in nature. The backs of the cards give information relative to the plant, its botany, pharmacognosy, uses and names of plants in a number of languages—French, English, German, Italian, Spanish. Chart 81 illustrates the cork-tree, method of gathering the bark, the leaves, flower and fruit, and explains its uses. This set includes the following: Blackberry, Hazel, Bearberry, Barberry, Squill, Poppy, Rosegeranium and Parietary.

PRESCRIPTIONS, MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES REPRESENT OVER 50 PER CENT OF DRUG STORE SALES.

According to Frank A. Delgado, Chemical Division, Department of Commerce, over 50 per cent of the sales of the 58,258 drug stores in the United States are devoted to prescriptions, drugs and patent medicines, rubber goods, surgical and hospital supplies and other products associated with the professions of medicine and pharmacy and the preservation of public health. Details of drug store receipts are shown in the following table, broken down into 34,844 drug stores with soda fountains, 23,414 drug stores without soda fountains and 58,258 drug stores with and without fountains.

Public Health Items and Service:	With Fountain.		Without Fountain.		All Drug Stores.	
	Million \$.	%.	Million \$.	%.	Million \$.	%.
Prescriptions	106	9.2	101	18.6	207	12.2
Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.	356	31.0	219	40.4	575	34.0
Hospital and First Aid	21	1.8	19	3.5	40	2.4
Rubber Goods	21	1.8	15	2.7	36	2.1
Toiletries:						
Toilet Articles	34	3.0	19	3.5	53	3.1
Toilet Preparations	95	8.3	65	12.2	161	9.5
Soda, Candy, Tobacco:						
Fountain	234	20.4	234	13.8
Bottled Beverages	6	0.3	1	0.2	7	0.4
Tobacco	160	13.9	42	7.7	202	12.0
Confectionery	46	4.0	10	1.9	56	3.3
Other:						
Stationery, Books and Periodicals	21	1.6	12	2.2	33	2.0
Sundries and Miscellaneous	49	4.3	28	7.1	87	5.2
Total Sales	1149	99.6	531	100.0	1691	100.0

These figures have been compiled from a report entitled *Drug Retailing*, one of a series of special trade studies prepared from data assembled in the first nation-wide Census of Distribution by the Bureau of the Census. The report brings together, in one bulletin, much of the available information on the operation of drug stores and in addition is supplemented by certain pertinent facts about competing stores.