

pointed to report back on the State code at that time.

The following officers were elected: *President*, S. H. Dretzka, South Milwaukee; *First Vice-President*, Ed Schweger, Green Bay; *Second Vice-President*, Karl J. Henrich, Superior; *Third Vice-President*, William Hoeschler, La Crosse; *Secretary*, Jennings Murphy, Milwaukee; *Treasurer*, B. F. Leidel, Milwaukee.

It was reported that during the year the association membership had increased one hundred per cent.

WYOMING.

Wyoming Pharmaceutical Association met in Casper, June 25th-26th. The meeting was the largest in the history of the Association. The code came in for its share of discussion. Casper was chosen for the 1935 convention.

The following officers were elected: *President*, George R. Arnold, Thermopolis; *First Vice-President*, H. H. Cordiner, Laramie; *Second Vice-President*, Rock Springs; *Secretary-Treasurer*, John B. Tripeny, Casper.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States met in the sixty-second annual convention in New York City.

The following officers were elected: *President*, W. B. Bell, New York City; *Vice-President*, E. M. Allen, New York City; George W. Merck, New York City; *Treasurer*, J. W. McLaughlin, New York City; *Secretary*, W. N. Watson, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYEE PHARMACISTS.

The convention of the American Pharmacists Association was held in San Francisco, August 1st-4th. Among the speakers of the convention were John Culley, Edna Gleason, G. H. Frates, former presidents of California Pharmaceutical Association.

N. A. R. D. IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Association of Commerce is giving publicity to attractions and history of the interesting city where the National Association will hold its annual convention, September 24th-29th.

Fifty-two of the architectural treasures New Orleans has saved from historic days of long before the Civil War are being recorded, photographed and sketched in detail for posterity by the Historic American Buildings Survey being conducted by the United States Government in Louisiana.

Fourteen of the projects in New Orleans and vicinity have been finished. They include the home of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, the Archbishopric, the Mississippi Valley's oldest building, built in 1734; the original Spanish Customs House; the Cabildo, seat of the Colonial government; the Presbytere, companion of the Cabildo; the old Spanish Arsenal; the René Beauregard house at Chalmette, the field of the Battle of Orleans; the original Louisiana State Bank building; the Girod House, built as a refuge for Napoleon; the House of the Daughters of 1812; Jackson Square; the Barra House and Garconniere at St. Rose; Ormond Plantation; Angelina Plantation, Mt. Airy.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

NEW JERSEY REQUIRES POISON LABEL ON DI-NITRO-PHENOL.

In order to safeguard the public and to warn prospective users of its toxic properties, it will be required in the State of New Jersey that all preparations of Di-Nitro-Phenol, as well as the chemical itself, must be labeled "poison" under the provisions of Schedule A of Section 6 of the Pharmacy Act, and that sales of this chemical and preparations containing it must be regis-

tered. The requirements for selling poisons listed in Schedule A are as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person in this State to sell or deliver to any minor under twelve years of age or to any persons known to be of unsound mind or under the influence of liquor, any of the substances enumerated in Schedule A or Schedule B appended to this section or any other poisonous drug, chemical or medicinal substance.

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