

T. D. 3888.

T. D. 3888, which required that local deliveries of medicinal liquors to retail druggists should be made through a bonded local express company rather than with the use of the vendor's trucks, has been amended. The amendment reads:

"All local transportation of medicinal spirits, except alcohol, from bonded warehouses and distillers' distributing agencies to wholesale druggists and retail druggists must be either by a railway express company, or by a duly bonded and permitted commercial carrier performing general transportation terminal service in connection with rail or water carriers. Administrators will approve only railroad or boat transportation for long hauls, and in the absence of available local bonded transporters, administrators will authorize transportation by wholesale or retail druggist vendees, or by such other form of delivery as is consistent with the safe delivery of the spirits and their protection from diversion or misuse."

AMENDED RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE ORDER.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit has amended an order of the Federal Trade Commission requiring a manufacturer of cereal breakfast foods to cease its system of maintaining resale prices. Under this amendment the Court holds that it was an error for the Commission to prohibit the manufacturer to use a mere announcement of refusal to sell to those who do not maintain prices. The Court's amendments in other respects are described below.

"*Appealed Case—Resale Price Maintenance.* The United States Circuit Court of Appeals

for the 8th Circuit has amended the Commission's order in its Docket No. 890 (Cream of Wheat Company *vs.* Federal Trade Commission). The Commission's order had prohibited the use of coöperation with customers or dealers in maintaining resale prices, as well as the use of the respondent's own sales agents for this purpose. The Court overruled the Commission with respect to the respondent's own sales agents and further modified the Commission's order by adding the following provision to paragraph 6 of the Commission's order: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent the respondent from performing the following acts: (a) Requesting its customers not to resell Cream of Wheat at less than a stated minimum price. (b) Refusing to sell to a customer because he resells below such requested minimum price or because of other reasons. (c) Announcing in advance its intention thus to refuse. (d) Informing itself, through its soliciting agents and through publicly circulated advertisements of customers which come to its attention, and through other legitimate means, without any coöperative action with its other customers or other persons, as to the prices at which Cream of Wheat is being sold. The other provisions of the Commission's order which remain unchanged prohibit (1) the use of contracts or agreements with customers on resale prices, (2) a scheme of coöperation in securing information from its customers as to price cutters, (3) notification of other customers in good standing that they shall not sell to price cutters, and (4) requiring an extra price for its product from price cutters in order to secure from them assurances of their future observance of resale price.—N. W. D. A. *Bulletin*, No. 119."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis. 5th edition, Editors. Samuel S. Sadtler, S.B., Elbert C. Lathrop, A.B., Ph.D., and C. Ainsworth Mitchell, M.C., F.I.C. Volume IV. 8 illustrations. 8 vo. Pp. X + 648 pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$7.50.

The subject matter covered is practically the same as in the fourth edition. Much new matter has been added and some obsolete analytical methods have been deleted. The grouping of the topics, quite different from that followed in the former editions is a happy one.

"Special Characters of Essential Oils," the first chapter, has been re-written by E. K. Nelson and G. A. Russell. Here one finds listed over sixty volatile oils, their description, source, methods of examination, chiefly with a view of detecting adulteration. At the end of this chapter is found a table comprising 226 volatile oils giving the source, specific gravity, optical rotation, characteristics and certain physical constants and their chief constituents.

Chapter four, revised by Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., treats of "The Constituents of Essential Oils and Allied Sub-

stances." Here are found the descriptions, physical constants, formulas and chemical behavior of the many different kinds of substances existing in volatile oils, *viz.* hydrocarbons, alcohols, phenols and phenolic compounds, aldehydes, ketones, esters, nitrogen compounds, etc.

The fifth chapter by the same author concerns itself with "The General Characters and Analysis of Essential Oils." While in the first chapter, methods for examining individual oils are given, in this chapter, general properties and methods are described. Brief *résumés* of the general methods of extraction and composition and general characteristics are followed by a very complete discussion of the methods for the detection and determination of the usual constituents.

In the second chapter, the same author discusses the more important "Resins" with the same thoroughness and detail so conspicuously evident in the chapters on volatile oils.

"India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, Balata and Allied Substances" is the title of the third chapter of which John B. Tuttle, B.Sc., is the author. Here are found the description, source, properties, methods of analysis of the different kinds of rubber, reclaimed rubber and rubber substitutes. This chapter appears to be very complete.

References are numerous, the illustrations of apparatus are usually specific and really helpful, the type is easily read, the book work, as in the other volumes, very good, and while the size appears the same as its immediate forerunner, almost two hundred additional pages have been added.

In the forefront is found complete table of contents of volumes I, II and III. Volume IV will be a very valuable addition to the library of the analytic chemist, teacher, perfumer. Those having to do with resins or rubber will also find it indispensable.—JEANNOT HOSTMANN.

Caspari's Pharmacy. A Treatise on Pharmacy for Students and Pharmacists. By Charles Caspari, Jr. Seventh edition. Thoroughly revised by E. F. Kelly. Illustrated with 263 engravings. 663 pp. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia. Price \$7.00.

"Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy" is a well-known and established Pharmacy textbook and needs no introduction. The seventh edition naturally includes changes from the sixth and the users of this text are interested in knowing about the improvements made.

In size the seventh edition is smaller than the sixth. This is due to the elimination of Part III. The preface offers the following remarks relative to this deletion; "With the extension of the course in pharmacy to a minimum one of three years, the student will receive a better training in chemistry before advancing to the study of applied pharmacy and will, as a result, be better prepared to understand the chemistry involved in the manufacture of medicinals. It has, therefore, been considered advisable and timely to omit Part III (pharmaceutical chemistry) from this edition and to devote the text entirely to the study of general and practical pharmacy."

A comparison of the two editions shows that Parts I and II of the 6th comprise 39 chapters totalling 554 pages while the 7th (representing Parts I and II) is comprised of 42 chapters totalling 621 pages of text material, showing an increase of three chapters or 67 pages of text. New chapters introduced are Chapter XL—"Antitoxins, Vaccines, Glandular Products and Digestive Ferments" (10 pp.); Chapter XLI—"Standardization of Drugs, Chemicals and Preparations as to Their Strength" (29 pp.). Some of the information of these two chapters was included in Part III of the 6th edition. The remaining additional chapter resulted from the enlargement and division of Chapter XIX—covering "Mixtures and Incompatibility." As to some of the individual chapters; Chapter I—"Pharmaceutical Standards" has been completely rewritten, enlarged and presented in a more comprehensive form. Chapter XIV—"Classification of Materials Used in Pharmacy," consists for 40 pages as compared with 17 of the 6th edition. Again a portion of this was contained in Part III of the former edition.

Part II—PRACTICAL PHARMACY offers a decided improvement over the same in the 6th edition. Not only does it contain a comprehensive summary of both the U. S. P. and N. F. products but it also includes those deleted from the U. S. P. IX and not introduced into the N. F. V, and those deleted from the N. F. IV. This additional information, besides being of value in itself, offers the student a better understanding of the relation between the two texts and the changes in revision. One phase of information featured by the *Treatise* is offered under "Special Remarks." Under this heading general information relative to the product is given. This may be about the chemistry involved, its history, common uses, etc