

as Is." The play was a success in every particular and enjoyed by an overflow audience.

LAW FACTORIES.

Secretary Hughes speaking before the American Law Institute recently said: "We have in this country the greatest law factory the world has ever seen. Forty-eight States and the Federal Government are turning out each year thousands of new laws while at the same time the courts in the performance of their judicial duty are giving us thousands of new precedents." These laws require the making of 175 thousand pages of decisions yearly and on the highest courts it throws the burden of making 13,000 permanently rendered decisions every twelve months. Secretary Hughes said further: "Most of us realize we are being smothered in an avalanche of laws and ground up in our own legal and legislative mills."

We are in the slow process of discovering that a law unenforced is a dangerous thing and that we can have so many laws that they defeat their own purpose. There is to some extent a feeling that some laws are made to be kept and others broken and also the multiplicity of laws makes it almost unavoidable to unconsciously break some laws. It is time to stop and reflect what all this legislation means and endeavor to find out a way whereby this law-making mania can be stopped.

ARIZONA PHARMACISTS LOOKING AFTER VIOLATIONS.

The Arizona State Board of Pharmacy is investigating violations of the State drug law

which prohibits the sale of medicines by others than pharmacists or those who hold a permit from the Board. The Board of Pharmacy has won two cases in court in which violation of the above-named law was involved.

NEW YORK BILL DEFINES UNAUTHORIZED USE OF TERMS "DRUG STORE" AND "PHARMACY."

A bill in the New York Legislature by Walter F. Clayton seeks to amend the public health law so as to define the unauthorized use of terms "Drug Store" and "Pharmacy." The added section to the public health law reads: "Unauthorized use of terms 'Drug Store' or 'Pharmacy.' No person or corporation shall hereafter carry on, conduct or transact business under a name which contains as a part thereof the words 'drug store' or 'pharmacy,' or in any manner by advertisement, circular, poster, sign or otherwise describe or refer to the place of business conducted by such person or corporation by the term 'drug store' or 'pharmacy,' unless the place of business so conducted is a drug store or pharmacy duly registered and authorized by the State board of pharmacy. Any person or corporation violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if a corporation, any officer thereof who knowingly participates in such violation shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The United Cigar Stores Co. has opened a store in New York City with a sign on it—Drugless Store—Everything but Drugs. It is stated that there are plans for a chain of these stores.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Organic Arsenical Compounds. By George W. Raiziss, Ph.D., and Joseph L. Gavron, B.S. Cloth, 9 in. by 6 in. 570 pp. The Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., 19 East 24th Street, New York, U. S. A. This volume is one of the series of monographs on chemistry prepared and published under the auspices of the American Chemical Society. It is essentially a compilation of the methods of preparation and properties of the organic arsenical compounds in seven chapters as follows: I. Trivalent Aliphatic Arsenicals; II. Pentavalent Aliphatic Compounds; III. Unsaturated Aliphatic Arsenicals; IV. Trivalent Aromatic Arsenicals; V. Pentavalent Aromatic Ar-

senicals; VI. Heterocyclic Arsenicals; VII. Miscellaneous Arsenicals. In addition, there are two appendices, the first dealing with the chemotherapy of organic arsenicals and the second with the analysis of these compounds. Fifteen pages of the book are devoted to references to the literature on the subject dealt with—1594 references being given. Comprehensive author and subject indices are included. The monograph brings up to date the published work which has been done on the organic arsenical compounds and the authors are to be commended on the clear and concise manner in which they have presented the material. The volume should prove to be of immeasurable

value to research workers in the fields of organic chemistry and chemotherapy. As a reference book on organic arsenicals used in therapy, it should be given a place in every pharmacist's library.

A. G. DUMEZ.

The Determination of Hydrogen Ions. By W. Mansfield Clark. Second Edition, 1923, 480 pp. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md. \$5.00.

To biochemists generally great credit belongs for having in their own particular field so extensively and profitably employed the quantitative consequences of the theory of Arrhenius as applied to acid-base equilibria. Stimulated by the researches of Sorensen and others, investigators in every branch of science have sought to determine the effect of hydrogen-ion concentration on all types of reactions, chemical or otherwise. The principles involved are the results of physical chemical research. The methods, much of the apparatus, and many of the indicators used are the product of the biochemist's labors.

Everyone who is interested in actually carrying out quantitative measurements of hydrogen-ion concentration can profit from Dr. Clark's book. It is obvious that such measurements have almost become a fad in some quarters and there are those who discredit many of the results obtained, on the ground that the necessary degree of familiarity with the physical chemical principles involved is not possessed by their sponsors. Careful consideration of the subject matter of this book will produce this necessary degree of familiarity, as well as a more wholesome regard for the difficulties to be overcome and the errors to be avoided.

The present edition is a complete revision of the first, some parts having been completely rewritten, and much new material has been added. The first chapter of the older work has been divided into two chapters and expanded in the interest of clarity. A description of the Gillespie colorimeter for use with two-color indicators is included in Chapter IV. One of the most valuable features of the present edition is the attempt which has been made to list in Chapter V, dealing with the choice of indicators, each of the dyes commonly used for this purpose, under their common names, together with the corresponding chemical name and the p_H range. The chapters dealing with the actual methods for measuring hydrogen-ion concentration, both colorimetrically

and electrometrically, have been enlarged. The use of the audion bulb in following the E. M. F. of gas chains is referred to in Chapter XIV. Chapter XVI on the relation of the hydrogen electrode potential to reduction potential has been revised and increased in size in view of the recent developments in this subject.

In Chapter XX, a brief review of supplementary methods for determining acid-base relationships, is described the work of Billman and Lund on the quinhydrone electrode. This particular section should be of great interest to pharmaceutical chemists, since the quinhydrone electrode permits the determination of the hydrogen-ion concentration and the electro-titration of easily reducible substances, *i. e.*, alkaloids. The increased use of both electro-metric and colorimetric methods in many different types of problems is adduced by the expansion of the section on applications of the methods from 29 to 48 pages. Finally the bibliography has been increased from 1234 to approximately 2200 references.

It is quite natural that whenever the book escapes beyond the bounds of elementary physical chemical theory and method, it emphasizes the biochemical field. This in no way detracts from its value to those whose interests may not lie in this circumscribed division, nor does it narrow Dr. Clark's treatment of the entire subject.

The author has not altered his theoretical discussions to completely conform to the concept of "activity" but has included this idea in such a way that the reader may translate the older views into the new, in so far as this can be done, at his own discretion.

Finally, the appearance of a scientific work written in readable English is always a matter for commendation. Dr. Clark is one of those who recognize language as a means for the transference of thought and not as a camouflage for ideas.

WILLIAM J. MCGILL.

Industrial Health, Edited by Geo. M. Kober and Emory R. Hayhurst with thirty-three contributors. Published by P. Blakiston's Son and Company, Philadelphia. 1924. Price \$15.00.

Even a casual inspection of the present volume will be a revelation to those who have not kept up with the recent advances in industrial hygiene and medicine. Here is a stately volume of about twelve hundred and fifty