

like this, whatever I may think of its wisdom and that the decree should be affirmed.

"Of course, the appellant cannot complain of the exception in its favor that allows it to continue to own and conduct the drug stores that it now owns. The Fourteenth Amend-

ment does not forbid statutes and statutory changes to have a beginning and thus to discriminate between the rights of an earlier and those of a later time. *Sperry & Hutchinson Co. vs. Rhodes*, 220 U. S. 502, 505."

## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

*Food and Drug Laws—Federal and State.* By CHARLES WESLEY DUNN, ESQ., Publishers, United States Corporation Company, 150 Broadway, New York City. Three volumes, 4193 pages. Price \$50.00.

The author is a member of the New York Bar, General Counsel for the organized American Food and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, represented by the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers' Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. General Counsel also for the National Association of Retail Grocers, various food, toilet and pharmaceutical manufacturers. These connections have contributed to information that has been brought together in these volumes, and arranged for reference.

*Part 1* of Volume 1 contains the Federal Food and Drugs Act and includes: The act with amendments; the statutory provisions creating the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration for the administration of the act, etc., and also making the annual appropriation therefor; the miscellaneous statutory provisions; the miscellaneous general food and drug laws, in addition to the act; a complete analytical statement of the court cases reported under the act; the general rules and regulations promulgated under the act; the effective food inspection decisions published under the act; the effective definitions and standards for food products published for use in administering the act; regulatory announcements upon foods and drugs; miscellaneous informative statements.

*Part 2* is largely concerned with food laws and regulations.

*Part 3* includes the following: Abortifacient and contraceptive laws and all postal regulations and reported cases thereunder; caustic poison act; insecticide and fungicide act and regulations, decisions, regulatory announcements and reported cases thereunder; Harrison narcotic act and reported cases thereunder; narcotic drugs import and export act and all reported cases thereunder; manufacture of smoking opium act and Chinese imported

opium act; biologic products acts and all regulations and reported cases thereunder; mailing of poisons law and all postal regulations and reported cases thereunder; pharmacy, poison and narcotic act for the United States consular districts in China; venereal diseases control law; 18th amendment to Constitution of the United States; national prohibition act and acts supplementary thereto and reported cases decided by Supreme Court thereunder; tariff act (dutiable and free lists, to the extent they are pertinent).

*Part 4* considers among items Red Cross insignia law, Lottery law, Commerce protection law, Trade-mark law, Weights and Measures laws and all cases reported thereunder.

*Parts 1 and 2* of Volumes II and III are concerned with general state food and drug laws and special state food laws.

*Parts 3 and 4* give consideration to: Alcohol laws; antiseptic and disinfectant laws; biologic products laws; distribution of samples laws; embalming fluid laws; insecticide and fungicide laws; narcotic laws; pharmacy laws; poison laws; prohibition laws including those relative to Jamaica ginger; stock and poultry remedy laws; toilet preparation laws; wood alcohol laws; false advertising laws; flag desecration law; soap laws; tobacco and tobacco product laws; trade-mark and container protection laws; trading stamp laws; weights and measures laws.

*Part 5* reports cases under above laws, cases involving civil action to recover damages for alleged injury resulting from consumption or use of product.

The matter contained in these volumes makes the work useful for manufacturers, wholesalers, lawyers, pharmacy board and faculty members, who require such information in the discharge of their duties.

*The Opium Problem.* By CHARLES E. TERRY, M.D., AND MILDRED PELLEN for The Committee on Drug Addictions in collaboration with the Bureau of Hygiene, Inc., 370 Seventh

Ave., New York, pp. 1042 + XVI. Cloth. Price \$5.00.

"The Committee on Drug Addictions is a group consisting of the following individuals: Katharine Bement Davis, Ph.D., General Secretary, Bureau of Social Hygiene, *Chairman*; Stanley Cobb, M.D., Professor of Neuro-pathology, Harvard University Medical School; Lafayette B. Mendel, Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Physiological Chemistry, Yale University; A. N. Richards, Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania; Willard S. Richardson, Secretary, Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; William F. Snow, M.D., General Director, American Social Hygiene Association; George B. Wallace, M.D., Professor of Pharmacology, New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The studies pursued by the Committee have been carried on by Charles E. Terry, M.D., *Executive*, and Mildred Pellens, *Associate Executive*."

These preliminary statements are made to inform the reader so that he may judge to a certain extent the value of the records. The given data point out the compilers as reliable, and seriously engaged in gaining information with a purpose of aiding in checking the misuse of narcotics. This information is important, because it is not difficult to enlist the sympathy of the public in matters of this kind and, hence, it presents a field of opportunity for those who seek the lime-light by presenting a magnified or distorted picture of a condition which at best is distressing and at its worst constitutes a serious menace. As far back as a quarter of a century ago narcotic habituation was studied by organizations of the medical and pharmaceutical professions in order to check addiction, which seemingly or actually was getting a hold on a large and growing number. Some of these early contributors to reports were, at times, influenced by what they expected to find and the pitiful conditions which they had observed, and by hearsay. The alarm created by the increased use of narcotics found expression in sections of the press in which the interest of readers is sought and any other result is more or less secondary. The writer recalls his expectancy to have facts and figures of a far greater significance than could be substantiated. Organizations to check the addiction were the results of overdrawn statements as well as of actual conditions and, probably, there were some who took advantage of public interest for personal gain.

More reliable facts and figures on the extent of addiction are obtainable than formerly, but to some extent these must be based on individual statements; however, the study of habituation now has a greater value because the progress of addiction can be quite definitely determined by clinical observation, and the number of addicts checked with far greater accuracy.

The writer desires to bring the name of Dr. James H. Beal into the records and to list among the publications the "PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION," so as to have these references added to the beginnings of legislation which led to the Harrison antinarcotic law.

On page 567, of Volume 50 of the "PROCEEDINGS A. PH. A., Chairman H. P. Hynson's report will be found and this really gave the impetus to continue the study of addiction by the ASSOCIATION; the foregoing was supported by an article on "Narcotics and the Habitues," printed on page 635 of the same volume. In Volume 51 is another report of the Committee (page 466) and a paper by James H. Beal—"An Antinarcotic Law"—which may be designated as a step toward national legislation relative to the handling of narcotics, for at the same meeting a draft for an antinarcotic law was submitted and a revision of it at the 1904 meeting (p. 104) at which time also a paper on "Pharmaceutical Legislation with Special Reference to Anti-Narcotic laws (page 180) was presented. The report made by Secretary W. L. Cliffe at the 1905 meeting indicates how seriously the conditions were viewed by pharmacists throughout the country. Here a statement may be introduced to the effect that no group has more persistently and consistently advocated regulations for controlling the sale of narcotics to safeguard public health than have pharmacists, and officials have stated on different occasions that pharmacists have not given them trouble, but the best of cooperation.

In the opinion of the writer the number of narcotic addicts is growing less; that is, users of the narcotics listed in legislative enactments; however, the traffic can only be kept in check by honest and faithful officials, and constant vigilance is necessary for the prevention of misuse of new products having such or related effect. It is therefore in the interest of the public that the sale and dispensing of all medicines be restricted to those who because of training and education know the effect of medicines and realize their individual respon-

sibility, as professional men and women, in safeguarding the public.

"The Opium Problem" is comprehensive and of value to every library, because information on the subject of addiction is sought, at times, in every city, by lawyers, legislators, physicians, pharmacists, teachers and students. The subject is treated under the following divisions: Extent of Addiction, Development of the Problem, Etiology, General Nature; Pathology—Somatic and Psychic Changes, Tolerance, Dependence, Withdrawal; Symptomatology, Types of Users, Treatment; Control—International, National, State, Municipal, Miscellaneous Suggestions, and concluded with a Bibliography and an Index.

It might be added here that "The Compilation of Food and Drug Laws" by the Proprietary Association, and "Dunn's Food and Drug Laws" are additional sources of information on laws and regulations that apply to the manufacture, sale and dispensing of narcotics.

*Handbuch der Biologischen Arbeitsmethoden*, "Handbook of Biological Methods."—Edited by PROF. DR. EMIL ABDERHALDEN. Section 259. Price 5 marks. "Preliminary Biological Examination of Unknown Drugs." By JOHN GRONBERG-HELSINGFORS. Urban & Schwarzenberg. 1928.

This interesting pamphlet comprising some ninety pages deals broadly with some of the methods employed by the pharmacologist, using the term again in the broad sense of the word, in starting an investigation of an unknown substance or chemical from the pharmacological or toxicological point of view. The book is by no means complete but has some interesting information on a few select topics. The methods here described are often somewhat antiquated and some of them have been supplanted by more accurate and useful forms of experimentation. The chief value of this essay consists in some of the original technic employed by the author John Gronberg and useful information may be gleaned also from some experimental data adduced by that writer. The beginner or tyro in pharmacological investigation will find this monograph of considerable interest and usefulness in some respects. Thus for instance a good deal of space is devoted to a description of methods employed by the author in investigating narcotic and hypnotic drugs and the same may be said of anthelmintic drugs. On the other hand the chapter devoted to exami-

nation of antiseptics is very elementary and the same may be said of the section on purgatives. The monograph is certainly not very comprehensive or well balanced. It is evident that the writer has expatiated chiefly concerning the drugs with which he has been personally engaged. That is, however, not the purpose of a handbook for biological methods.

D. I. M.

*Handbuch der Biologischen Arbeitsmethoden*, "Handbook of Biological Methods."—Edited by PROF. DR. EMIL ABDERHALDEN. Section 251. Price 7 marks. "List of Toxic and Lethal Doses of Some Poisons." By F. FLURY and FRANZ ZERNIK-WURZBURG. Urban & Schwarzenberg. 1928.

This section of the well-known handbook on methods edited by Abderhalden comprises some one hundred and thirty pages and consists almost entirely of tables giving the toxic and lethal doses of different drugs and various animals. The material herein collected is not an original one but is the result of an extensive search through the literature. The tables indicate the authors whose figures are quoted and also give the more important literary references. This book will be found useful by the pharmacologist using the term in the broad sense of the word as defined by the reviewer elsewhere in this journal and also by toxicologists. The information here found will be used by the scientist with a grain of salt because every pharmacologist is quite aware that the question of dosage is not a hard and fast one especially in connection with animal experimentation and will be more or less modified by various conditions. The book contains information concerning drugs which are not very familiar to many physicians, and on the other hand all information concerning other compounds in which a research man may be interested will often be lacking. Thus, for instance, one can find here figures concerning the toxicity of cobra venom, cicutoxin, euphorin and yet there is a deplorable lack of available information, for instance, concerning many of the newer organic mercurials. German synthetics are found here in abundance but well-known drugs of foreign origin are often found missing. Altogether the book, however, will be a useful one to have on the shelves of the specialist in pharmacology and toxicology.

D. I. M.

*Chemistry in Medicine*. A coöperative treatise intended to give examples of progress made