

done a valuable piece of experimental work upon these agents, and is not unfamiliar with their clinical uses. We are also sorry to find nothing about Cactus, which is important enough to demand consideration from both the clinical and the laboratory sides, and concerning which much pharmacologic nonsense on the one hand and clinical extravagance on the other, have been published. An authority like Wood, who understands and can correlate experimental and clinical work, could do much to settle the vexed questions concerning this medicament. It may be, however, that these omissions, which can only be deliberate, were imposed upon the author by his plan already alluded to, to omit that which would disturb the student without corresponding advantage. We can hope, however, that in some future study, whether text-book or otherwise, he will give practicing physicians the advantage of this knowledge concerning these two very important drugs.

There is a brief but judicious article upon Salvarsan; and other non-official but well attested synthetic compounds, such as heroin, dionin, etc., also obtain recognition.

Concerning the classification adopted by the author, which follows in a measure that of his illustrious father, it is to be said that it is understandable and practicable, and is much to be preferred to the no-classification plan. It is not perfect, but a perfect classification is indeed impossible. The reviewer's classification differs from that of the author, but this is not the place to discuss the relative values of two different approximations to an ideal impossible of realization. All that can be demanded of any arrangement of drugs is that it shall be helpful to the student in acquiring knowledge, and to the physician in applying the knowledge acquired, and this is to be acknowledged of Wood's.

What we miss most of all in this book—and again the omissions must be deliberate and self-imposed—are definite therapeutic advice and differentiation. We do not mean to imply any obscurity or ambiguity, but rather a lack of specificity. The author has been somewhat general in his discussion of the uses of drugs, and rarely goes into detail. Nevertheless his recommendations are sound, and sufficient to give the student a comprehensive idea of the lines along which the different drugs may usefully and intelligently be applied.

On the whole, the book is to be heartily commended as a sincere and faithful presentation of the present status of pharmacology and therapeutics and their interrelations, and as laying a broad and firm foundation of therapeutic knowledge upon which the student can build according to his ability. We look forward to considerable popularity for the work, and to a demand for many subsequent editions.

S. S. C.

---

DUNN'S PURE FOOD AND DRUG LEGAL MANUAL. By Charles Wesley Dunn, A. M. of the New York Bar. Dunn's Pure Food and Drug Legal Manual and Corporation, 32 Liberty street, New York, N. Y., 2 Volumes Buckram. Price \$12.00 net.

The first of the above named volumes, embracing 2347 pages, is now at hand, The second volume is in course of preparation and will bring the number of pages to over four thousand in all.

Prior to the appearance of this work, complete and authentic knowledge of the Federal and State Statutes, department rules and regulations, and court decisions has been available only in the form of pamphlets or in more or less complete compilations issued by the various authorities charged with the enforcement of the laws, or published by various associations, as the National Wholesale Druggists and the Proprietary Associations. All of these compilations, while valuable, were necessarily restricted in scope and completeness by the fact that they were intended mainly for free distribution.

Dunn's Pure Food and Drug Legal Manual is in the nature of an extended treatise upon the whole subject of food and drugs law, including Federal, state, territorial, and special, food, drug, paint, oil and turpentine laws, rules and regulations; food standards, food inspection decisions, and the leading court decisions, all classified in form for ready reference.

An idea of the character and extent of the work may be gathered from the synopsis of part one, the subject matter of which is classified under the following main divisions: Scope of the law, administration and enforcement, guaranty, original package, food and drugs affected by the law, adulteration of food, misbranding or mislabeling of foods, adulteration of drugs, misbranding or mislabeling of drugs, export of food and drugs, and import of food and drugs.

This portion of the work takes up 1834 pages of Volume 1, the law of each state being analyzed and interpreted in accordance with official rules and judicial determinations.

The work is encyclopedic in character, and is designed to present the entire law of the United States, both state and national, as applied to the adulteration, sophistication and misbranding of food and drugs. It will doubtless be accepted as the leading authority upon the subject by courts and attorneys, as well as by manufacturers and dealers in the products concerned.

J. H. BEAL.

---

DIGEST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO THE USE, SALE, AND MANUFACTURE OF POISONS AND HABIT-FORMING DRUGS. By Martin I. Wilbert and Murray Galt Motter. Public Health Bulletin No. 56. Government Printing Office, Washington, November, 1912. Paper—Pages 278+V. 25 cents.

This useful compilation presents in condensed form the portions of the Federal, State, and Territorial statutes relating to the sale and use of poisons, including intoxicating liquors, cocaine, and habit-forming drugs, and the statutory standards for drugs, classified under the names of the respective states, and Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

Most of the statutory provisions are quoted verbatim, though in some instances their principal provisions are given in abstract. The volume contains an interesting introductory chapter relating to the general subject, and extended tables showing, in abstract, the requirements of the various laws regulating the sale of poisons and narcotics, cocaine and narcotics, the requirements relating to poisons and narcotics embodied in the food and drugs laws, and of the various laws designed to restrict occupational poisoning. These tables cover 31 pages