factories and examines their products. Having pictures of them and of their representative works adds to the realism.

Mrs. Melvin has a casual but thorough style. Her book is easy and informative reading, definitely not a dry documentary textbook that one might expect of such a specialized subject. She also has many fine pictures, most of which were taken by her husband.

The book, published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, is beautifully bound and of excellent quality. The protective dust cover will extend its life for many years.

The only criticism I can find is that I wish it had been available years ago. I am sure it will greatly stimulate a well deserved interest in American glass paperweights. It is definitely a "must" for the library of anyone interested in glass paperweights, student or collector, beginner or advanced, and I highly recommend it.

Pittsburgh

MICHAEL F. McNULTY


The present book is a sequel to a former one, The Toadstool Millionaires, which described the origin, development and criticism of patent medicines in America since Colonial days to 1906 when the first Federal restraining statute, the Pure Food and Drugs Act, was enacted. "In these sixty years, in spite of more education and law, quackery is not dead." The overall annual quackery take exceeds the research total expended on disease. Laws have not been planned to do away with self-medication but to make it safe, to curb quackery. Acting on the law of 1906 various means have been used to combat this situation, such as those included in the laws of the Food and Drug Administration, the Post Office Department, the Federal Trade Commission, the American Medical Association, the National Better Business Bureau, and numerous books, magazines and newspaper articles on medical quackery, and many private organizations concerned with opposing quackery.

The author, James Harvey Young, is Professor of History at Emory University and has been a member of the National Advisory Food and Drug Council to the Food and Drug Administration. His experience in dealing with quackery in food and drug laws and research
is indicated in this book on quackery in medicine. His book treats in
great detail the many frauds in the various kinds of so-called medicine,
and the difficulty often encountered in proving fraud in court.

The author also describes in detail cases involving manufacturers
and promoters of dangerous drugs and gadgets that are supposed to
diagnose and cure any serious disease.

Space does not permit enumeration of the many false drugs used.
The "patients" treated by these quack drugs and methods were the
victims to the tune of fifty million a year. In addition to this amount
spent by patients, the government in its various capacities has spent
equally large amounts in combating trickery and protecting the public.

The author is to be commended for presenting so many detailed
facts about quack drugs and the quacks involved.

Pittsburgh

C. W. W. Elkin, M.D.

*DAR Patriot Index*. National Society of the Daughters of the

Students of American history of all current schools of philosophic
thought will appreciate this list of ancestors of members of the DAR.
To say that it is, in effect, a living memorial to men and women who
contributed to the cause of freedom during the American Revolution
obviously is an understatement. Never before since it was founded
in 1890 has the DAR brought forth such a helpful instrument of
practical patriotism.

There are more than 105,000 persons listed in the *Index*. Dates of
birth and death, names of wives or husbands, ranks or types of service,
the states where the patriots lived or served, the availability of pension
records — these are the data compiled. Of course, the results are both
encyclopedic and incomplete. At least half a million biographical
facts are reported and correlatively many thousands of details are
omitted because never chronicled. The primary consideration is per-
sonality. Even casual examination of the book shows that American
independence was a fruit of human endeavor. People made the Revolu-
tion and carried it through to institutional fulfilment.

It will bear stressing that the *Patriot Index* is a "Who Was Who"
of the decade 1774-1783. Specifically too it is a register of the
genealogy of the DAR. No patriot is listed unless he was active in the
years of the first war between the American Republic and the