

Book Reviews

last few years by Jetter himself, show hospitals as they now appear. There are also architectural sketches, floorplans from different historical periods, and detailed photographs of stained-glass windows and commemorative crests.

In addition, the book contains a sixteen-page historical survey that integrates the accounts of the ten individual hospitals and discusses some of the other important institutions. There are five maps, showing the locations of fifty-seven hospitals that existed at one time or another in Vienna. There is a list of the major Babenbergs and all the Habsbergs who ruled Austria between 978 and 1918, a bibliography, and an index of names and places. All this information is intelligently and efficiently organized.

Jetter's book is informative, interesting, and compact. However, as a history it is necessarily a bit disjointed and sketchy. Unless one were specifically interested in one of the ten main hospitals, the book would probably not be very useful in a narrowly defined academic context. On the other hand, as a guide-book to the hospitals of Vienna, it would be excellent; it is exactly the sort of thing one would like to have in hand when visiting, for example, the maze of the Viennese Allgemeines Krankenhaus. Jetter enables one to discover where the heroes of Viennese medicine did their work, which parts of the buildings date from which historical periods, as well as how to find the famous Narrenturm.

K. Codell Carter
Brigham Young University

JAMES HARVEY YOUNG (editor), *The early years of federal food and drug control*, Madison, Wis., American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, 1982, 8vo, pp. 60, illus., \$4.90 (paperback).

This pamphlet, growing out of the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the Federal Food and Drug Act of 1906, brings together papers by Ramunas Kondratas, Glenn Sonnedecker, and Aaron Ihde, along with a speech by the former commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, Jere E. Goyan. The first of these papers, on the Biologics Control Act of 1902, addresses the issue of the origins of drug regulation in the early law intended to regulate the sale of vaccines, serums, toxins, and analogous products. Although some of what Dr Kondratas presents will be known among specialists in the field, he provides a broad understanding of this early act, which created the Hygienic Laboratory of the US Public Health Service, predecessor of the National Institutes of Health. This, then, is an extremely important issue for historians of scientific medicine in addition to those interested in the early years of regulation.

In a short but very helpful analysis of the 1906 Act, Professor Sonnedecker clarifies an involved story about negotiations over drug standards and the acceptance of the US Pharmacopoeia as the official source.

The greatest impact of the 1906 Act came about in regulating adulterated and contaminated foods. Professor Ihde wades through the administrative and political complexities of enforcing food controls, and effectively uses his analysis to illustrate several points about law and public policy.

Food and drug regulations have had a tremendous impact on therapeutic practices in the twentieth century. Outside of the history of pharmacy these have been too little studied, and there is a great deal more scope for integrating them into medical history. This small but high-quality contribution to that study deserves more than the limited attention that I fear it will get.

Jonathan Liebenau
Business History Unit, London University

JAMES R. JACOB, *Henry Stubbe, radical Protestantism and the early Enlightenment*, Cambridge University Press, 1983, 8vo, pp. viii, 222, £19.50.

"Mr Stubbe hath now shown himselfe to bee Mr Stubbe", wrote a correspondent of the Puritan divine Richard Baxter in September 1659. Professor Jacob also offers an account of Henry Stubbe, the enigmatic Oxford librarian, country physician, and pamphleteer, which claims to reveal the real man behind several masks. Stubbe has been seen as an archetypal turncoat: ally of Hobbes and of Independency in the 1650s, and reactionary Aristotelian and