

ANNOTATIONS

THE SCIENCE OF NUTRITION¹

IN writing *THE SCIENCE OF NUTRITION*, Professor Sherman has added a timely, interesting book to the series of authoritative books which he has authored and which are so well known to students of nutrition. In this latest book, Professor Sherman has accomplished the difficult task of giving a sound, concise summary of the present-day science of nutrition and of interpreting the large amount of laboratory evidence on the value of improved diets for better physical and mental health. To the fullest extent possible, Professor Sherman has avoided using technical terms, but this book is no primer about nutrition. It should find favor with a large audience of readers who want to understand the facts about foods and dietary requirements and to have sufficient information to think intelligently about national and international policies in the making today which will affect our food supplies and those in many other countries.

In the first seven chapters, specific food factors are discussed. Present-day concepts of the functions of each of the major food elements, together with a brief historical statement on the development of these concepts, are summarized. Effects on the body of deficiencies of specific nutrients are mentioned, chiefly as evidence on the function and physiological behavior of the nutrients, but here and elsewhere in the book the clinical and pathological aspects of malnutrition are touched on very lightly. The dynamic aspects and physico-chemical reactions which characterize nutritional processes in the body are described in Chapter VIII, "How the Body Manages its Nutritional Resources." Here are presented the findings of some of the isotope experiments which have contributed so greatly to recent thought on the nutritional process.

For most of the remainder of the book, Professor Sherman is con-

¹Sherman, Henry C.: *THE SCIENCE OF NUTRITION*, New York, Columbia University Press. 1943, 253 pp. \$2.75.

medicine, which, particularly under the leadership of Zeiss, has revived the interest in this aspect of epidemiological theory.

Dr. Mead's "Discourse" on how to avoid a repetition of the Marseilles disaster in London is given in considerable detail. A chapter is devoted to yellow fever, dealing particularly with the work of Rush and Noah Webster. The importance of the sanitary awakening is emphasized in a special chapter and the work of the three great pioneer epidemiologists, Panum, Budd, and Snow, is analyzed. A following chapter is devoted to the work of Pasteur and Koch with regard to the theory of contagion. The "carrier" concept is discussed and a special chapter is devoted to insect transmission of disease.

The final chapter discusses Chapin's "Source and Modes of Infection" and Professor Winslow concludes that only in one respect have the studies of the last twenty years indicated a real modification of Chapin's viewpoint. This is in regard to the importance of aerial dissemination of infection.

Professor Winslow's book should prove useful to the medical student wanting a somewhat wider background for his studies in bacteriology and epidemiology than the average textbook will give him. The public health officer will also find much of interest to him here and the book might be of great use to him during his graduate studies.

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MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE¹

THE need for trained personnel to furnish industrial hygiene services has been greatly intensified by the war production program. Not only have many new physicians, engineers, and nurses been called into industrial service but many experienced personnel already in the field have had to cope with new problems as a result of the conversion of plants to war purposes. A *MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE and Medical Service in War Industries* has been prepared, therefore, by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the National Institute of Health to describe

¹*MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE and Medical Service in War Industries*: Issued under the Auspices of the Committee on Industrial Medicine of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. Prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health, United States Public Health Service. A Composite Book with 16 Contributors. Edited by William M. Gafafer, D.Sc. 508 pages with 20 illustrations. Philadelphia and London, W. B. Saunders Company, 1943. \$3.00.