

1928 includes much new material, discusses the newer findings on deficiency diseases and the interrelationship of other diseases and malnutrition, and gives the most up-to-date data on the nutrient content of foods.

As *NUTRITION IN HEALTH AND DISEASE* is designed primarily as a textbook for nurses, the authors have presented many different aspects of diet and nutrition in readable and nontechnical language. Chemical terms are defined and formulae for the vitamins, etc. are not given. The scope of the book is suggested by the titles of the four parts into which it is divided: Part I, Principles of Nutrition, 215 pages; Part II, Diet in Disease, 173 pages; Part III, Food Selection and Preparation, 178 pages; and Part IV, Tabular Material and Special Tests.

Not only nurses but homemakers and others interested in understanding nutritional needs and the physiological aspects of nutrition will find this book an excellent introduction to the subject. It is also a useful handbook for planning meals for any purpose, from meals for the healthy of any age to therapeutic diets for the sick. Many recipes are given as well as advice on methods of cooking and on the handling and storage of foods. The discussion of the relation of diet to specific diseases is unusually complete. An excellent index facilitates use of the book for reference.

DOROTHY G. WIEHL

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## THE APPLICATION OF EXPERIENCE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TO THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION

OUR knowledge of the physiology of human reproduction and of the biochemical factors controlling it is still fragmentary. The National Committee on Maternal Health, recognizing that valuable research on the fertility of mammals has been going on for many years in the field of animal husbandry, invited a group of experimental biologists with special experience in this field to meet with interested physicians early in 1946, and to present to them some of the results of recent

research in mammalian fertility. **THE PROBLEM OF FERTILITY**<sup>1</sup> presents the papers read at this conference and the discussions which followed each paper.

The symposium covers the fields of ovulation and sperm production; the known endocrine factors in mammalian fertility; and the metabolism of spermatozoa and ova.

Three of the papers deal with clinical research on small numbers of human beings. The remainder are concerned with various aspects of the fertility of domestic animals. The application of much of the information on domestic animals to the problems of human fertility is remote because of basic differences in reproductive physiology. It is important, however, that physicians and physiologists working in the field of human fertility should be conversant with what is being done in related fields of mammalian physiology.

The comprehensive bibliographies following each paper should be invaluable to research workers.

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<sup>1</sup> Engle, Earl T. ed.—**THE PROBLEM OF FERTILITY**, Proceedings of the Conference on Fertility held under the auspices of the National Committee on Maternal Health. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press. 1946. 254 pp. \$3.75.