

deficiency of iron in most tropical diets. However, the *type* of diet consumed seems to result in decreased absorption of iron. Other factors which upset iron balance are increased losses in sweat and losses of blood caused by hookworm infection. An adequate intake of protein might also be associated with the production of this form of anemia.

W. H.

Therapeutic Nutrition with Tube Feeding, by M. D. Pareira. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1959, pp. 58, \$3.75.

This short book was written by the Director of Surgery, Jewish Hospital of St. Louis. In essence it is a documented review article and features twelve tables and seventeen figures. The principles and practices of tube feeding in surgery are presented succinctly and the author has obviously had much experience. Thus the information is readily applicable in the clinic.

Although this reviewer can find no fault with the material *per se*, he wonders why a short paper is converted into a hard-covered relatively expensive book. As far as the material goes, it will be welcomed, particularly by surgical house officers.

S. O. W.

Arteriosclerosis and Nutrition (Arteriosklerose und Ernährung, Wiss. Veröffentl. d. Dtsch. Ges. f. Ernährung, Bd. III). Verlag Dr. Dietrich Steinkopff, Darmstadt, 1959, pp. 246, DM 45.

The book contains fourteen papers (with stenographic records of discussions) given at the 2nd Symposium of the German Society for Nutrition, Bad Neuenahr, October 17-18, 1958, under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. H. W. Bansi of Hamburg. The participants are well known investigators from Germany, Austria, Sweden, Holland and Hungary. Many aspects of arteriosclerosis were covered, such as pathologic anatomy, biochemistry, albumin-bound carbohydrate, serum lipoproteins, fat metabolism, polyunsaturated fatty acids and statistical evaluation of data on relationship between nutrition and arteriosclerosis.

The book will be helpful to those who read German in getting some insight into the research activities in the field of arteriosclerosis in the European countries. Two papers would seem to be of special interest to American investigators. Professor Fritz A. Pezold of Free Berlin University reviewed the data obtained from 6,507 autopsies at the University's hospital in the years 1947 through 1949 and 1955 through 1957. In the former period, during which the population in West Berlin had been suffering from malnutrition since 1944, severe coronary atherosclerosis was found in 1,554 of 3,045 patients (51 per cent). In the latter period, in which there was excessive food consumption, the lesions occurred in 2,720 of 3,462 patients (78 per cent). Drs. K. Jahnke and A. Breitbach of Düsseldorf University presented detailed data on the average daily dietary intake in the period from 1932 to 1957 in Germany and in Düsseldorf. In terms of calories from fat, carbohydrate, protein and total, the intake was 85, 1,010, 200

and 1,295, respectively, in 1947; and 1,130, 1,740, 330 and 3,200, respectively, in 1957. There was a close correlation between the morbidity and mortality rates of coronary atherosclerosis and food consumption, particularly fat consumption.

G. C. CHIU

BOOKS RECEIVED

Books received for review by THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION are acknowledged in this column. As far as practicable, those of special interest are selected, as space permits, for a more extensive review.

Manual of Applied Nutrition of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, by Janette Carlsen. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1960, pp. 134, \$3.00.

Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease, 2nd edition, by Michael G. Wohl and Robert S. Goodhart. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1960, pp. 1,152, \$18.50.

Vitamins and Hormones. Advances in Research and Applications, Volume XVII, edited by Robert S. Harris, G. F. Marrian and Kenneth V. Thimann. Academic Press, Inc., New York, 1959, pp. 359, \$14.00.

Vitamin B₁₂ Metabolism. Some Studies on the Absorption, Excretion, Enterohepatic Circulation, Turnover Rate, Body Distribution and Tissue-Binding of B₁₂, by Peter G. Reizenstein. Gumnessons Boktryakeri Stockholm, 1959.

Introduction to Foods and Nutrition, by Gladys T. Stevenson and Cora Miller. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1960, pp. 517, \$6.25.

Ciba Foundation Study Group No. 3. Cancer of the Cervix. Diagnosis of Early Forms, edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme and Maeve O'Connor. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1959, pp. 114, \$2.50.

Diabetes. With a Chapter on Hypoglycemia, edited by Robert H. Williams. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1960, pp. 793, \$20.00.

Infant Foods and Feeding Practice, by Herman F. Meyer. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1960, pp. 332, \$9.75.

Ciba Foundation Colloquia on Ageing. Volume 5. The Lifespan of Animals, edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme and Maeve O'Connor. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1960, pp. 324, \$9.50.

Ciba Foundation Symposium: Biochemistry of Human Genetics, edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme and Cecilia M. O'Connor. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1960, pp. 347, \$9.50.

Ciba Foundation Tenth Anniversary Symposium on Significant Trends in Medical Research, edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, Cecilia M. O'Connor and Maeve O'Connor. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1960, pp. 356, \$9.50.

Klinische Physiologie. Aktuelle Probleme in Übersichten, by W. A. Müller. Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, 1960, pp. 118, DM 23 (\$5.50).

Les Oedemes. Physiopathologie et Traitement de la Réten-tion de Sel et d'Eau, by Jean Fabre. Masson et Cie, Paris, 1959, pp. 344, 55.00 NF.