

edition contains new chapters on "Inborn Errors of Metabolism," "Nutrition in Alcoholism," and "Nutrition in Neoplastic Diseases." These are all worthwhile additions to the field.

Some highlights are the excellent chapters on body weight, body composition and calorie status, the physiology of the gastrointestinal tract, nutrition in cardiovascular diseases, and the absorption, digestion and metabolism of fats and related lipids. This is not to minimize the expertness expressed in the other chapters, most of which are outstanding and remarkably complete for the space limitations imposed on each of the multiple authors.

This edition, like the previous ones, is divided into three sections: the first on normal nutrition, the second on nutrition in disease, and the third on nutrition in periods of physiologic stress. For the serious student of the subject the section on normal nutrition is well worth studying carefully rather than reading superficially. For the medical student or practicing physician, Part Two presents much of the practical material which he will find of daily use. One is a little disappointed in the section on nutrition in periods of physiologic stress because of the limitation of the subjects handled.

The chapter on nutrition in cardiovascular diseases is exceptionally good; not only is there a good clinical description of the syndromes, but the maturity of understanding of the dietary problems and the metabolic processes involved makes it a must for all medical students in the course of their studies and for physicians to keep on hand as a reference.

An interesting approach to the subject is the uniformity of the chapters. The historic summary in the introduction of each of the phases is extremely interesting. While the summaries are not complete and should not be, they present the highlights of the basic problems discussed.

ON DIABETES MELLITUS. Selected Topics for Students and Clinicians. *W. P. U. Jackson*. \$12.50, 393 pages, *Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1964*.

From Capetown, Union of South Africa, has come a new book on diabetes mellitus. Although the book originated in "a comparative outpost of the medical and scientific world,"

its author, Dr. W. P. U. Jackson, is no stranger to anyone on either side of the Atlantic who is interested in diabetes mellitus. Many workers in the field of diabetes will welcome this compilation of his views on a number of subjects, including some controversial ones. Authors of conventional encyclopedic textbooks may envy Dr. Jackson who has not attempted to discuss all aspects of diabetes mellitus but has emphasized those topics which have been of special interest to him. Relatively more than the usual space is therefore allotted to a consideration of glucose tolerance tests, prediabetes, the infant of the diabetic or prediabetic mother, and pregnancy in the diabetic patient. There is also a section on diabetes in different races, which the author discusses authoritatively as a result of his experiences with the multiracial population of South Africa. However, few aspects of diabetes are ignored entirely and approximately a third of the book deals with the practical management of the diabetic patient.

The book is written in an interesting manner and contains such unusual material as an amusing alliteration regarding large fetuses of prediabetic mothers and some original terms, for example, "diaberg" (diabetic iceberg) to emphasize that diabetes may remain submerged below the level of clinical recognition for many years of the diabetic patient's life. The management of diabetes is presented with a practical, "middle-of-the-road" point of view including the suggestion that one of the special needs of a diabetes clinic is a "repertoire of derogatory phrases" for "obstinate patients who remain fat!"

The chief weakness of this book appears to be the superficial coverage of some subjects with inadequate documentation by references to the literature or by the presentation of quantitative data. Perhaps it would have been better to omit these subjects entirely since the author has not attempted to discuss all aspects of diabetes. There are some apparent deficiencies in editing: at several points where reference is made to another section of the book, the page numbers have not been inserted in the spaces provided; there is confusion in the numbering of figures 44, 45, and 46; figures 44 and 46 are identical and one intended figure has been omitted.

As the author states in his preface, "This is not a textbook." It will therefore be of more interest to workers especially concerned with the aspects of diabetes which Dr. Jackson has emphasized than to physicians in general.