

are discussed very adequately. The authors are, perhaps, a bit too optimistic in their statements about course and prognosis and response to treatment. The chapter relating to the pathogenesis of the diabetic neuropathies is an excellent review but the problem of the etiology remains unsolved. The bibliography is up to date and complete.

**DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS.** By *Louis J. Soffer, M.D., Associate Attending Physician and Head of the Endocrine Research Laboratory and Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, and Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; with the assistance of J. Lester Gabilove, M.D., Research Assistant, Endocrine Research Laboratory and Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital; with the section on carbohydrate metabolism, hypoglycemia and diabetes mellitus by Henry Dolger, M.D., Adjunct Physician for Metabolic Diseases, Physician in Charge of the Diabetic Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital; and the section on the gonads by Arthur R. Sobvil, M.D., Adjunct Physician and member of the Endocrine Research Laboratory and Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital.* Cloth. \$15.00. Pp. 1142, with illustrations. *Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1951.*

The book presents a comprehensive review of the entire field of endocrinology, including the embryology, anatomy, and histology of each endocrine organ, its physiologic function, the clinical manifestations of its disorders and the treatment by modern methods. Two characteristics of the book are noteworthy: first, the detailed attention given to the physiological and biochemical problems involved; second, the documentation of the numerous facts and opinions which are presented. Each chapter concludes with a long list of references.

Approximately one-eighth of the volume is devoted to diabetes. In the two chapters, dealing with the anatomy and physiology of pancreatic islet tissue, the pathogenesis of diabetes and the physiologic and metabolic derangements occurring in the disorder, Doctor Dolger has made an excellent presentation of present day knowledge. In the clinical section which follows, he departs from the traditional emphasis on dietary regulation. He devotes only about five pages to diet therapy. Only in the treatment of "mild" diabetes are positive dietary instructions presented and these are of limited nature. The menus proposed for the average adult of normal weight appear inadequate to maintain the desired normal weight.

In the section on management of diabetic coma, the dogmatic statement is made that "Glucose . . . should be used during the initial treatment of diabetic acidosis, because one-fourth of all cases of diabetic coma do not present a marked initial hyperglycemia (being under

300 mg. per cent in fact). . . ." It is implied that hyperglycemia may be considered advantageous in correcting ketosis; insufficient attention is given to the fact that it is an adequate supply of insulin which is actually effective. No mention is made of the risk that unusual resistance to insulin may be concealed for many hours if hyperglycemia is maintained through intravenous infusion of glucose, or of the widely accepted custom of withholding the administration of glucose until action of the administered insulin has been demonstrated in a fall in blood sugar.

In spite of these opinions with which the reviewer cannot agree, the book can be recommended to the discriminating reader because it contains a large amount of useful information presented in readable fashion.

**A TEXTBOOK OF PATHOLOGY.** By *E. T. Bell, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Contributors: B. J. Clawson, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology; J. S. McCartney, M.D., Professor of Pathology, University of Minnesota.* 7th edition. Cloth. \$12.00. Pp. 1,008 with 529 illustrations and 5 plates in color. *Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1952.*

This is the seventh edition of a long-popular, standard textbook of general pathology. As in the previous editions, the subject matter is presented in a very readable manner and is amply supplemented by unusually good photographs and photomicrographs which have accurate, helpful captions. The revision for this edition has been fairly thorough, so that pathologic concepts are up to date and those currently accepted. Although the bibliographies refer mostly to papers of 10 or more years ago, there are also some listings of more recent writings included in this edition.

The great interest and the numerous investigations by the author in the pathology of diabetes and other metabolic disorders, as well as in renal disease, are apparent in the presentation of written and photographic material. Such discussion includes much that is based on the author's personal opinions and observations. The section on renal disease has long been, and remains, a classic presentation of kidney pathology.

Even though some sections, such as neuropathology, are somewhat sketchy in the presentation of pathogenesis of disease processes, the book, nevertheless, should be very useful to those desiring an accurate, informative and readable reference in general pathology. The emphasis on renal and metabolic diseases will make the book valuable to the clinician interested in diabetes.