

## REVIEWS.

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DISEASES OF CHILDREN. By HERMAN B. SHEFFIELD, M.D., formerly Instructor in Diseases of Children, New York Post-graduate Medical School. Pp. 798; 238 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1921.

THE arrangement of this book is somewhat different from most of the standard works dealing with the subject. There is a division into fourteen chapters which on examination are found to be sections rather than chapters. For example in the first chapter, which is on the Control and Prevention of Disease, the following subheadings are present: Nutrition and Infant-feeding; Hygiene and Sanitation; Immunization; Therapy.

In any book dealing with the period of infancy it is of first interest to turn to the pages on infant-feeding. It is there that the individuality of the author can be discovered. There is not much space devoted to nutrition in Dr. Sheffield's book, but probably as much as the size of the book warrants. After a theoretical discussion of the digestion of protein, carbohydrate and fat, breast-feeding is very briefly considered. It is to be noted here that some pediatricists would take exception to the statement that it may be necessary to remove the baby from the breast because of high fat content in the milk. Such high fat percentage is almost always a temporary matter, and even then rarely disturbs the baby to any great extent. Under artificial feeding of babies it is seen that the author evidently believes in low protein in his mixtures, as all the formulas given are made from top milk when the infant is under three months of age. A rather ingenious arrangement is given for calculating the mixtures required, the calculation being made on age rather than on weight. The necessity for individualization in feeding is recognized. In the tables for feeding older children only the nature of the foods selected is mentioned—the amounts are not stated.

The rest of the book takes up in order the usual diseases of the newborn, the infant and the older child. Subjects of recent interest are given mention, such, for example, as the Schick test, the toxin-antitoxin immunization in diphtheria and the vitamins. Certain lapses are noted in bringing some of the chapters up to date. Thus in spasmophilia the statement is made that it (spasmophilia) is still shrouded in mystery, and no reference is made to the question of a disturbance of the mineral metabolism in its causation.

The illustrations in the book are fair and show a rather large number of unusual conditions. \*

A. G. M.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN UROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Vol. XII, 1920. Pp. 353; 83 illustrations. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company, 1921.

THESE *Transactions* contain many valuable and progressive papers. Notable among the thirty-six herein published is Eisen-drath's study of "The Relation of Variations in the Renal Vessels to Pyelotomy and Nephrectomy;" Barringer's presentation of "Newer Methods of Radium Treatment of Carcinoma of the Bladder and Prostate;" Smith's "Spinal Anesthesia in Urology." A. R.

PRINCIPLES OF HYGIENE: A PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR STUDENTS PHYSICIANS AND HEALTH OFFICERS. By D. H. BERGEY, M.D., DR. P.H., Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, University of Pennsylvania. Seventh edition, thoroughly revised. Pp. 556; 63 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1921.

THIS seventh edition brings Dr. Bergey's well-known manual thoroughly up to date. Into it are incorporated many valuable public-health lessons learned during the World War. The general arrangement and the subjects presented are in the main the same as in the previous editions.

The book has not been prepared merely for medical students and practitioners, but also to aid students in architecture in comprehending the sanitary requirements in ventilation, heating, water-supply and sewage-disposal. Its chief value, however, lies in its simple and accurate presentation of the general principles upon which the health officer and the physician work in their respective capacities in dealing with conditions which are detrimental to health or which tend to improve health. Furthermore, certain chapters, especially those dealing with personal hygiene, food and dieting, exercise and clothing will be of considerable interest and much value to the layman.

It is a pleasure to note that throughout the treatise the metric system of weights and measures is used. This is far simpler than the English system, and although it has been legal in the United States, according to Dr. Bergey, since 1866; it is only now coming into fairly frequent use in the medical profession. Its adoption by such text-books as this will make for its more general use.

In the appendix are included the United States quarantine laws and certain state regulations, and these add considerably to the reference value of the work. On the whole the book deserves the hearty welcome which has been accorded previous editions.

T. G. M.