

- Lutte Antipaludique par les Insecticides a Action Rémanente, Resultats des Grandes Campagnes, Monograph Series, No. 3.* By E. J. Pampana, Chief, Malaria Section, W.H.O. 72 pp., Geneva, Switzerland, World Health Organization, 1951. 5/-, \$1.00, Sw. fr. 4.00.
- Biochemistry and Physiology of Protozoa.* Edited by André Lwoff, head of the department of microbial physiology, Pasteur Institute, Paris. Vol. I, pp. 434. New York, Academic Press Inc., 1951. \$3.80.
- Global Epidemiology, A Geography of Disease and Sanitation. Volume 2, Africa and Adjacent Islands.* By James Stevens Simmons, Dean and Professor of Public Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Tom F. Whyne, Chief, Preventive Medicine Division, Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, Gaylord W. Anderson, Mayo Professor and Director, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, and Harold Maclachlan Horack, Tulane University School of Medicine; associate author, Ruth Alida Thomas, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, and collaborators. 652 pp., with maps and illustrations. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. \$15.00.
- Approved Laboratory Technic.* By John A. Kolmer, M.D., D.P.H., Earle H. Spaulding, Ph.D., and Howard W. Robinson, Ph.D., and 18 collaborators. 5th edition. 1179 pp., 403 illustrations, 28 in color. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1951. \$12.00.
- Atlas of Framboesia, Nomenclature and Clinical Study of the Skin Lesions,* by Kenneth R. Hill, M.D., Professor of Pathology, University College of the West Indies, R. Kodijat, Director Treponematoses Control Project in Indonesia, and M. Sardadi, Research Team Leader. World Health Organization: Monograph Series No. 5. 52 pp., 30 illustrations. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1951. 5/-, \$1.00, Sw. fr. 4.00.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Yellow Fever.** Ed. by GEORGE K. STRODE, M.D., Director, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation, with contributions by eight members of the Foundation. 710 pp., illustrated, with several plates in color. Cloth. New York: The McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1951. \$9.50.

This book contains the epic story of a concerted attack on a dreaded infectious disease of world-wide importance. At the beginning of the twentieth century it appeared that the basic information needed for the eradication of yellow fever was at hand. The fear that the changing trade relations resulting from the opening of the Panama Canal might introduce yellow fever into the densely populated Orient and thus establish a permanent menace to the rest of the world greatly influenced the Rockefeller Foundation in its decision to establish the Yellow Fever Commission for the eradication of yellow fever. The "unexpected turns, unlooked-for puzzles, and unanticipated and exasperating set-backs, as well as triumphs with steady progress achieved only as the result of firmly sustained and many-sided effort", to use the words of Dr. Strode, are fully related in this book. This book is not a mere summary of the 422 articles on yellow fever which had been published by the staff members of the International Health Division and their collaborators during the years this campaign was in progress. Imagine a human being taken apart into so many muscles, bones, viscera, nerve tracts, blood and lymph vessels, so much blood and guts—you would have much of the substance but neither the form nor the soul of a man. This book has given both form and soul to the substance of all those articles on yellow fever and much that remained unpublished.

Andrew J. Warren's chapter on the "Landmarks in the Conquest of Yellow Fever" is a fascinating summary of the whole campaign which requires no specialized technical knowledge for understanding and appreciation. This chapter as well as that by Dr. Strode on "Costs and Man Power" should be read by all who are interested in defining goals and objectives in specified fields of medical research and in planning for their achievement. The accomplishments related in this book show not only that there is a need for certain types of planned research, but also that it can be done in a way that utilizes to the utmost the scientific ingenuity of the individual investigator. Progress in science depends on the free-

dom of the inspired investigator to pursue his fancy. It does not follow, however, that important specific objectives are best achieved by the unplanned, uncoordinated, laissez-faire or fancy-pleasing approach of isolated investigators. The procedures pursued in the yellow fever campaign, as described in this book, emphasize the indispensable role of an intelligent general staff.

The chapters by Max Theiler on "The Virus", by Kenneth C. Smithburn on "Immunology", by Richard M. Taylor on "Epidemiology", by Loring Whitman on "The Arthropod Vectors of Yellow Fever", by John C. Bugher on "The Mammalian Host in Yellow Fever" and on "The Pathology of Yellow Fever", by J. Austin Kerr on "The Clinical Aspects and Diagnosis of Yellow Fever", and by Hugh H. Smith on "Controlling Yellow Fever" represent a remarkable and authoritative synthesis of innumerable important details. These chapters are of great interest to all students of infectious disease, and especially to virologists. The microbial ecologist, the medical entomologist, the epidemiologist and sanitarian will all find interesting information, stimulation and inspiration in these pages.

In 1909, Gorgas believed that yellow fever could be eradicated in a generation and that the next generation would come to "look on the yellow fever parasites as we do on the three-toed horse—as an animal that existed in the past, without any possibility of reappearing on the earth at any future time." Now we know that, although yellow fever has been robbed of its terror, it is destined to remain with us, and the information contained in this book will greatly fortify our guard.

ALBERT B. SABIN

**Handbook of Medical Protozoology for Medical Men, Parasitologists and Zoologists**, by CECIL A. HOARE. Pp. 334, 3 colored plates, 43 figs. Cloth. Baltimore, The Williams & Wilkins Co., 1950. Price \$7.00.

In the author's statement, this book represents an expanded version of lectures . . . to postgraduate students . . . and medical officers . . . taking short courses in tropical diseases and parasitology. It covers the parasitic protozoa with attention directed mainly to those of medical importance. The style is easy reading for the student and the content is accepted facts with pertinent theories and occasional mention of frontiers of investigation in well organized fashion. Part I presents the morphology, reproduction, physiology, nomenclature, classification and ecology (host-parasite relations, drug action and geographic distribution) of protozoa in an elementary but comprehensive manner. Here the terms "definitive" and "intermediate" hosts are properly considered inappropriate for protozoa but the reader may also object to the term "final" host as used for the vertebrate host. The term "zoonose" for a disease common to man and lower mammals is probably appreciated more by the author than the reader.

In Part II the account of *Entamoeba histolytica* and amebiasis is quite good and the colored plate illustrating it in comparison with *E. coli* is excellent. Other amebas, the intestinal flagellates, ciliates, coccidia and coprozoic forms are treated more briefly. The chapters on hemoflagellates (with colored plate and tabulated key) are the most interesting, possibly because trypanosomes have been the author's chief interest, possibly because here he departs from the restricted medical viewpoint and considers biological relationships of the protozoa. The chapter on malaria covers the important points in a logical manner with specific figures given in round numbers. The colored plate is fair, but it is the reviewer's opinion that a book intended for medical personnel should illustrate the parasites of malaria as seen in the thick film. In discussing the pyrogenic level or threshold the author fails to mention species differences. There is very brief consideration of anopheles transmission and of primate malaria. Under parasites of doubtful nature the author uses the name *Toxoplasma hominis* for the parasite of man and retains the names *gondii*, *cuniculi*, *musculi* and *columbae* provisionally. This is in contrast to his treatment of the types and species of *Leishmania* where he allows only *donovani* and *tropica* as valid species.

The last section (Part III) deals with selected laboratory methods and includes a short list of references and a useful index. The descriptions of the laboratory methods are ade-