Unless the publisher can provide the shiniest of art paper throughout or interleaved at the appropriate places, any author should consider carefully whether he should include radiographs, photomicrographs, or half-tone photographs of complicated mechanical situations. Authors frequently underestimate the loss which occurs in reproduction.

Finally, a point about the index. It makes the reader cross to look up, for example, "allergy" and be told "see hypersensitivity". This is a "pass to you, please" technique which can be maddening. Either both words should have page numbers after them or if the author considers them synonymous he might well use only one throughout his text.

But these are only suggestions for putting a little more polish upon an already highly informative monograph which should be upon the shelves of every doctor, scientist, and executive who has need of knowledge upon what the metal beryllium does to human beings.

R. C. BROWNE

Proceedings of Thirteenth International Congress on Occupational Health, New York, 1960. (Pp. xxx + 1005; illustrated). P.O. Box 45, Linden, New Jersey; 13th International Congress on Occupational Health.

Every three years one of the national committees of the Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health arranges an international Congress. The immensity of their task is illustrated by the fact that 1568 people from 51 countries registered at the New York Congress in 1960. Among their final duties is the publication of the Congress Proceedings, and the present volume is an excellently produced record. The standard of production is extremely good, in cover, illustrations, quality of paper, and type. There are opening Reports on the work of the sub-committees of the Permanent Commission, including the resolutions of the international symposium on Maximum Allowable Concentrations held in Prague in 1959 and attended by over 100 experts from 26 countries.

Under the general headings of Administrative Practices, Surgical Practices, Medical Practices, Education and Training, Environmental Hygiene, Social and Legal Aspects, Influence of Environmental Factors on Health, Work Physiology and Psychology, and Maximum Allowable Concentrations, the Proceedings include 258 papers. The reading of so many papers in a week's Congress means that the individual participant can attend only a small selection. But the Proceedings form a compact record of all of them and provide a valuable summary of current trends in Occupational Health in many countries, invaluable for reference. There is an index of authors, but not of subjects: the lack of a subject index is not noticeable as the titles of the many short papers are sufficient. The great majority of the papers are in English. The organizers of future Congresses will have a difficult task in emulating this magnificent production.

L. G. NORMAN

The Physician in Industry. By William P. Shepard. (Pp. x + 290; 5 figures. 74s.) London: McGraw-Hill. 1961.

This work is not a textbook of industrial medicine, nor indeed does it pretend to be one. In the words of the author "The primary purpose of this book is to help the practising physician interested in industrial medicine to orient himself in a new environment"—and it does just that and no more.

The work has a quite extensive bibliography but the multiple references are, with a very few exceptions, culled from other United States authors.

Two chapters are given over to workmen's compensation and medical insurance schemes, but in our welfare state, with its different type of "health service" which has no parallel in the United States, these pages will be wasted on any budding Industrial Medical Officer in the United Kingdom.

The author goes into details regarding the qualifications, both academic and otherwise, of candidates for positions as Industrial Nurses, and Industrial Medical Officers. He tabulates the duties and responsibilities of the professional nurse in an Industrial Medical Service, but I feel that he tends to lay too much responsibility at the nurse's door—expecting her to perform duties which I feel more rightly fall into the lap of the Medical Officer.

G. A. LAWRENSON

Principles of Medical Statistics, 7th ed. By A. Bradford Hill. (Pp. ix + 367; illustrated. 12s. 6d.) London: *The Lancet*. 1961.

Since 1937, when the first edition appeared, Sir Austin Bradford Hill's book has been guide, philosopher, and friend to many doctors who have had to use the statistical method to present their work. This edition is of even more value than the previous ones to industrial medical officers because three new chapters have been added, dealing with the elements of sampling, the carrying out of scientific investigations, and the problems of defining and measuring sickness. This edition is only slightly larger than the older editions because there has been some condensation of subjects and some rewriting and rearranging of the material. The presentation is as clear and lucid as before, helping us to avoid the obvious and not so obvious pitfalls of medical statistics.

P. A. B. RAFFLE

Preventive Medicine in World War II. Vol. 5 Communicable Diseases Transmitted through Contact or by Unknown Means. Editor in Chief John Boyd Coates. (Pp. 530; 74 figures. \$5.75.) Washington: Office of the Surgeon General. 1961.

With two possible exceptions, malaria and typhus, the diseases dealt with in this volume constitute a greater threat to armies in the field than any yet experienced and, from the military point of view, are therefore of outstanding importance.

The authors, all eminent specialists, set out to draw attention more particularly to the military problems

which arose and to record the steps taken and lessons learned in the various theatres and climates; a task in which they succeed admirably. Each essay covers the history, clinical description, aetiology, epidemiology, and treatment. Where lessons have been learned they are well brought out and should prove of value in further efforts to prevent these diseases.

The contents will be of special interest to those who were engaged in this field during the war, but there is much for all of us, and the close contact maintained with commanders, with civilian Health Authorities, with hospitals, and with consultants is perhaps an outstanding feature. The size of the problem is brought home when we read that eight million men were under arms; and the fact that venereal disease was the greatest single cause of non-effectiveness in 1941, and continued to be a major problem throughout hostilities, explains the large number of pages (almost 200) devoted to this subject.

No method or effort was spared to find an answer to the problem and controversy continues on the methods which should or should not be adopted. The major factor affecting incidence was, of course, the exposure rate which was undoubtedly influenced by the closure of brothels; but effective control of prostitution was another matter and where no supervision of prostitutes was possible incidence rose. The part played by the sulphonamides and penicillin is uncertain. Indeed, it may well be that the use of these drugs in so far as they may have given rise to resistant strains and lessened the individuals' fear of infection, had an adverse effect on incidence. Unfortunately, no separate figures are quoted for non-specific urethritis, the incidence of which rose sharply, not only in the American Forces, but also in the British Armies, particularly in Italy and Belgium during 1944 and 1945. We are not told what steps were taken to investigate this condition which remains a problem not only of diagnosis but also of treatment.

The story of viral hepatitis is well told in the last chapter, and it is perhaps a little surprising to read that so little was known about this disease at the beginning of the war. The confusion in terminology undoubtedly accounts for this to some extent and presents a problem which must be ironed out before any real advance can be expected in the control of this well-known military disease. So long as one remains ignorant of the cause and means of spread it will remain a threat to armies in the field, and experience goes to show that epidemics are more likely to break out and to be severe where troops are new to an area and are not acclimatized.

It is perhaps fortunate that 1939 saw the end of the period in which spread of the poliomyelitis virus was mainly attributed to droplet infection, and it seems we do not really know if the low incidence was due to good fortune or good management. But in retrospect it certainly appears that the measures taken for the control of intestinal tract infections and the introduction of the aseptic technique in the care and treatment of cases, together with the control of swimming baths rather than cinemas, certainly played an important part.

Infectious mononucleosis appears to have caused some concern at the beginning of the war, and this is not surprising in view of our ignorance of the aetiology and

means of effective treatment. In the event no major epidemics occurred, but in view of the prolonged hospitalization period necessary and the fact that the 15 to 25 age group is mainly affected, this disease remains a very real threat to armies in the field as well as to increasing numbers in civilian life.

A vast amount of work was done on fungus infections, and the ineffectiveness of such measures as footbaths and hypochlorites was demonstrated. Individual susceptibility is undoubtedly an important factor and effective screening at intake, as in scabies, appears to be the most promising line of prevention. It is to be hoped that experience with some of the new drugs developed since the war will prove effective and it appears that good results have already been achieved with griseofulvin.

Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis was soon brought under control and bullus fever fortunately never became a problem. *Schistosomiasis Japonicum* proved troublesome in the Philippines and Q fever gave rise to some alarm when it was recognized in Italy in the winter of 1943-1944.

This volume illustrates the high professional standard and administrative efficiency of the Medical Corps, and the publishers deserve credit for the excellent printing and binding.

A. N. B. ODBERT

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)

A Handbook for Ambulance Room Attendants. By C. E. Watson. (Pp. 120; 20 figures. 5s. 6d.) London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1961.

Control of Airborne Dust. By W. D. Bamford. (Pp. viii + 479; illustrated. 65s. to members of the Association; 84s. to non-members.) Birmingham: The British Cast Iron Research Association. 1961.

The Transactions of the Third Health Conference for Executives held in London, November 1961. (Pp. 72. 15s.) London: The Chest and Heart Association. 1961.

Bericht über Das Gesundheitswesen in Österreich im Jahre 1960. (Pp. 193; illustrated. S.50.-) Wien: Kommissionsverlag Carl Ueberreuter. 1961.

Handbuch der Gesamten Arbeitsmedizin, Vol. 5:—Arbeitspsychologie, Medizinische Berufskunde und Grenzgebiete. Edited by Ernst W. Baader, under the general editorship of Gunther Lehmann, Hans Symanski and Heinrich Wittgens. (Pp. xv + 799; 158 figures. DM.250.-) Berlin, Munich and Wien: Urban and Schwarzenburg. 1961.

'Stroke' Illness—Help for Patient and Family. By N. P. R. Clyde. (Pp. 70. 5s.) London: The Chest and Heart Association. 1961.