significantly 'differentiate between some even mental dimension. This leads on to the following conclusions: (1) the direction of changes consequent upon pre-frontal leucotomy; (2) the employability of mental defectives; (3) work adjustment of unskilled workers; (4) selection of students and nurses; (5) sense of humour and popularity in teachers. Each of these studies warrants examination in considerably more detail than the information actually presented allows. It does not seem desirable to pick out individual conclusions from each study for presentation here.

The book concludes with a brief essay on the organization of personality, setting out, once more, Eysenck's predilection for atomism. Eysenck then returns to consider the question of personality organization. "Using our experimentally demonstrated three factors of neuroticism, psychoticism, and extraversion-introversion as three axes of a coordinate system, we can now locate a given patient in terms of his exact position within this system." In terms of this system to ask the question, "Is this person psychotic or neurotic?" is as sensible as it would be to ask, "Is this patient intelligent or tall?". Many independent dimensions of variation are necessary effectively to describe a person, and no claim is made that the present three dimensions are the only ones into which personality can be analyzed.

Eysenck ends with a discussion of some of the logical and factual difficulties in the way of rendering objective and scientific the sort of studies he has outlined. These include, above all, the difficulty of reproducing within defined limits any experimental situation. (It is this which, in the reviewer's opinion, is the main difference between the so-called exact sciences and the biological sciences, including psychology. It is a difference which demands that the scientific method must be considered in relation to a particular context.) Eysenck has also come to realize the "even slight changes in the test may produce profound changes in the results". Although conditions may be standardized, the psychological condition of the subject is less under experimental control. Nevertheless, if the evidence is accepted at its face value, the objective procedures put forward can lead to a surprising degree of precision in certain of these dimensions. The detailed analysis of the individual tests in relation to the performance of the individuals who carry them out is a task for the future. However, Eysenck believes that this task should go hand in hand with the work of establishing the main dimensions and refining the methods of measuring variation along these dimensions. So far, it is the second problem which has preoccupied Dr. Eysenck in this volume.

Roland Harper


Mule spinners' cancer is still a problem in the spinning area of Lancashire. Although the number of mule spinners has decreased from 48,000 in 1926 to 22,000
BOOK REVIEWS

The last edition of Roseau appeared in 1935. A new edition of the greatest textbook of preventive medicine is an important event especially when the new editor is so distinguished a man as the Professor of Epidemiology at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene. Professor Maxcy has worked with a first-rate group of collaborators and the resulting text has the distinction and the scientific qualities which one would expect from its editor and his colleagues. The book can indeed be regarded as a statement of the teaching of the Johns Hopkins School.

Most of the text has been rewritten and recast in this edition; nevertheless the broad statement which the book conveys is very much within Roseau's original frame of reference. The editor has probably paid a price for maintaining this original framework. Roseau's first edition in 1913 had a more revolutionary approach to the subject for its day and age than this edition has for today. In his foreword written in 1913 Roseau remarked that "preventive medicine has become a basic factor in sociology". Yet the latest edition deals slenderly with topics of medical sociology and the implementation of policies outside the fields of infectious disease and environmental control. Only a sixth of the text is devoted to personal health services and public health organization, with practically nothing at all on medical care. Some of the landmarks of the original Roseau are missing, and one reader at least regrets the disappearance of Roseau's well tried teaching expedient of the sanitary survey.

It is, however, churlish to criticize the book for not being something which its editor never intended it to be. The last sections of the book are those concerned with the epidemiology and prevention of infectious diseases. We owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Maxcy for providing such a complete treatise on the epidemiology of the school of Wade Hampton Frost. The breadth of discussion and the scientific balance of the section on the communicable diseases makes it invidious to pick out any one chapter for special comment. The statement on epidemiological methodology is a classic of its kind and well supported by Densen's chapters on statistical methods. The section on food sanitation and the sanitary control of water supplies, sewage and refuse disposal are strong outlines of the policy which follows from the epidemiological teaching.

The original edition of Roseau had 24 pages on industrial hygiene and diseases of occupation. The present edition has a section of over 100 pages with chapters on occupational diseases, the general health of the working population, work and fatigue, and policies for the promotion of industrial medicine and hygiene. This section is contributed by Dr. Anna Baetjer who is also responsible for chapters on temperature, radiation (including atomic radiation), the effects of high and low barometric pressures, noise, atmospheric pollution, and resuscitation. Dr. Baetjer gives a lucid review of the mass of contemporary American research in these fields.

The book is well produced and illustrated, meticulously indexed, and carefully referenced. Everyone who takes preventive medicine seriously should have it. But it is very expensive.

R. MURRAY

Mule Spinners' Cancer

R. Murray

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