tying and stripping veins are to be performed, preliminary treatment is desirable.

The techniques described in this book are divided into two parts, (1) nursing care and (2) physiotherapeutic measures.

Nursing care is concerned with pressure bandaging to reduce oedema and compress the ulcerated area. A full description is given of the types of bandage available and the correct method of application. In these pages there is a wealth of practical information on how to overcome some of the difficulties of skin excoriation, sensitivity, etc.

The chapters on physiotherapy describe the pumping action of the leg muscles and the need to develop them to assist in draining the leg. Exercises, it is emphasized, form an important part of the treatment in addition to massage, posture, and leg elevation.

This book reveals no new and startling method of treatment of varicose veins, but rather re-emphasizes points which may have been forgotten, and coordinates all forms of conservative treatment into a very readable book.

The scope of the treatment should be well within the capabilities of most industrial medical departments. Those who undertake such treatment should read this book to remind themselves of the possibilities of a combined attack on the varicose vein problem.

R. A. TREVETHICK

Practical Allergy. By M. Colman Harris and Norman Shure. (Pp. xiii + 471; 25, figures 16 tables. 52s.6d.) London: Butterworths. 1958.

This book is an elementary account of practice in allergic aspects of medicine as carried out in the United States of America. It gives a superficial account of the nature of allergy and laboratory procedures in diagnosis. It gives various lists of allergens, many of which, particularly in relation to plants and animals, are irrelevant to British practice. There is throughout the book a tendency to assume that any condition is allergic unless proved otherwise which is not the approach to medicine usually recommended in British medical schools. In many respects the advice on clinical medicine is misleading. Emphysema is described as an allergic disease in which "the x-ray picture is diagnostic". It is difficult to imagine any statement further from the truth.

C. M. FLETCHER

Diagnostic Performance Tests. By Boris Semeonoff and Eric Trist; Forward by P. E. Vernon. (Pp. xv + 176; illustrated. 32s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1958.

This manual describes test material, administration, scoring, tentative norms, qualitative interpretations and statistical data for the Semeonoff-Vigotsky, Trist-Hargreaves, Trist-Misselbrook-Kohs, Carl hollow square, and revised passalong tests. Appendices give intelligence test data and a full account of the Mitchell vocabulary test.

Flexible administration demands thorough knowledge of tests; qualitative interpretation requires an experimental and statistical approach to results. This book, providing the basis for both, will be valuable to all who use the tests.

SHEILA CHOWN

International Journal of Health Education. 1958. The International Union for Health Education of the Public was founded in 1951 and its assembly held in Rome in 1956 included 1,500 participants from 50 countries. It has now inaugurated a quarterly journal, of which this is the first issue, under the aegis of an editorial committee, of which Dr. John Burton, lately Director of the Central Council for Health Education, is a member.

Dr. M. G. Candau on behalf of W.H.O. and Professor Parisot (France), Honorary President of the sponsoring organization, have contributed messages of welcome.

The journal contains about a dozen short articles each of which has been written by an expert. All are well written and make easy and interesting reading. It is clearly impossible to refer to each of them individually and two only will be mentioned, as possibly these are of greatest interest to readers in this country.

The first deals with health education in industry and is written by Dr. Alfredo Bravo of Chile. Although very general in scope and in parts trite, it contains a lot of sound commonsense which, alas, is often lacking. The need to correlate health while at work with health in the home is emphasized. In the other, Dr. Betty Bond of Minneapolis describes an experiment to measure and compare the motivation resulting from lectures and discussion-decision group talks respectively, advocating preliminary examination by a physician followed by monthly self-examination of the breast as measures to secure the early diagnosis of cancer. The results come down heavily in favour of the discussion-decision group method.

A theme underlying many of the papers, and illustrated by a short story entitled "Once upon a time . . ." is that we should seek to discover the real needs of those we want to help.

The world-wide interest in this field is shown by articles on places as far apart as Canada, Central Africa, New Zealand, Japan, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R.

The greatest value of the journal will probably be to those who are planning or carrying out health education in those parts of the world where ignorance of health matters is more abysmal than in these islands. They should find much of the material instructive and may well find new and useful ideas which can be applied in other areas. They should also find encouragement in their often frustrating task of reading of the successes and even the failures of others.

A few notes towards the end of the issue are given regarding some new books, reports, films, and visual aids.

C. O. S. BLYTH BROOKE

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

Statistics of Smoking. Tobacco Manufacturers' Standing Committee. Research Papers No. 1. Edited by G. F. Todd. (64 foolscap pages.) 1957.

Lavorazioni che spongono all'azione del Cloruro di Carbonile (Fosgene). By G. Giuliano and M. Rafanelli. (Pp. 58. Monograph.) Rome: Edizioni I.N.A.I.L. 1957.