point of view of the effect of different remedies. Treatment in institutions in places with suitable climates is carried out by the pottery companies, and effects improvement in the dyspnoea, cough, and sputum.

An interesting monograph by H.-W. Schlipkötter describes the results of animal experiments with a substance which limits the fibrosis produced by quartz. Schlipkötter does not however claim that this is a new silicosis therapy.

From a study of this report it is evident that the members of the South German Tuberculosis Society had an interesting and informative meeting. This volume brings them up to date with present-day thought in Germany on pneumoconiosis.

CHARLES L. SUTHERLAND

Lunge und Berufskrankheiten. Klinische und Pathologisch-anatomische Gutachten. Edited by Herbert Trautmann. (Pp. xi + 259; 26 figures. DM.38.) Stuttgart: George Thieme. 1962.

This is volume 73 of the Work and Health series of publications issued from the Department of the Federal Ministry for Work and Social Order. The recent publication of the 6th Regulation extending accident insurance to 47 occupational diseases or groups of diseases seems to have stimulated interest in the compensation aspect of these diseases. This book is a collection of opinions of prominent authorities in 63 illustrative cases presenting different types of compensation problems in occupational diseases of the lungs. These problems may have arisen either from difficulty in interpreting the regulations or more often in assessing the relative influence of the insurable disease and of some intercurrent disease in producing compensatable impairment. In the United Kingdom, while they are of interest to chest physicians and pathologists, these matters are decided by medical Boards, tribunals, and Commissioners appointed by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Certain important decisions in cases referred to Commissioners are published but so far no compilation of decisions such as this has been made.

Of the 63 cases no fewer than 31 are connected with problems arising from silicosis; 10 more would probably also be dealt with in this country by Pneumoconiosis Boards. In Germany compensation is paid, not because silicosis is present but only when it causes impairment of the function of the respiratory or circulatory organs. An early silicosis of itself is not considered an occupational disease. The percentage disablement is not based on lung function measurements alone but on a combination of clinical, radiological, and spirometrical evidence. Examples are given of how all this works out in practice especially in the presence of such conditions as egg-shell calcification and focal emphysema. Four cases illustrate the combination of silicosis and tuberculosis, *i.e.* silico-tuberculosis, which is one of the compensatable diseases, No. 35 of the 6th Regulation. Before a diagnosis of this combined disease is made, a silicotic nodulation and an active tuberculosis must both be present. A most interesting part of the book treats of cases involving the associa-

tion of silicosis with intercurrent disease. Such conditions are bronchitis and emphysema, pneumonia, cancer, coronary disease, and Caplan's syndrome. Silicosis is not considered to be a cause of lung cancer, but one case is quoted where a causal connexion between an extensive silicosis and a carcinoma was recognized. The lung cancer, although there were metastases in liver and bones, was limited to a small area of the right upper lobe. It had arisen in the wall of a small bronchus which was also infiltrated with silicotic tissue.

The influence of silicosis in contributing to a death due to an independent condition is admitted if the death has been accelerated by about a year. In deaths from coronary thrombosis, the death is not associated with the silicosis unless it is severe enough to produce evidence of right heart strain. No case of cerebral haemorrhage is discussed, although there is mention of a case of cerebral tumour.

Apart from several other lung conditions due to dust such as asbestosis, aluminosis, and siderosis, a variety of lung conditions associated with industrial poisons are exemplified by cases. The production of asthma from exposure to arsenic, flour, or streptomycin is discussed since this condition comes under Disease No. 41, Bronchial Asthma, if it leads to giving up the occupational activity or any remunerative work. On the other hand asthma caused by the inhalation of E.605 is part of a general poisoning—No. 14, Illness due to Phosphorus or its compounds.

A chapter devoted to occupational tuberculosis discusses the relative risk in general and tuberculosis hospitals and the different risks of laboratory, x-ray work, and bedside nursing. The risk from familial infection may be most important. Sarcoidosis—developing in a ward maid, permits a detailed consideration of the relation of sarcoid and tuberculosis. The decision was that sarcoidosis unless it was originally combined with tuberculosis or had passed over into tuberculosis, was not an occupational disease. Bovine tuberculosis occurring in slaughterhouse workers is a compensatable disease under Disease No. 38, Diseases transferred from animals to man; in the particular case it was conceded that bovine tuberculosis had worsened an old childhood tuberculosis.

This chapter on tuberculosis shows that the subject matter may range beyond the limits of questions of compensation. On the whole, however, the appeal of this book will be most to those dealing with compensation problems. It is more than possible that some of the decisions would not be acceptable in this country.

CHARLES L. SUTHERLAND

Cardiacs and Diabetics in Industry: A Study in Work Experience. By Grace Wyshak, L. S. Snegireff, and Augusta Law. (Pp. xviii + 260; 37 tables and 12 graphs. 86s.) Springfield, Illinois: Thomas; Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1961.

This fascinating study in work experience comes from the Harvard School of Public Health. It is not a study of the prevalence of cardiovascular and diabetic disease in industry, but a study of some 700 employees diagnosed