Laboratory can be a valuable adjunct to, but should never be a substitute for, medical judgment'.

Section 12 is, necessarily, presented in a telegraphic style, and the information on toxicology varies from 'unknown' (amylamine) to one page (lead). Where the American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists has published a Threshold Limit Value this is usually stated, and the inquirer knows that he can delve more deeply. Otherwise there are no references to the sources of the toxicological information (these would be a valuable asset but might make the book of unmanageable size). It is possible to fault the book on some details: Cotton dust 'can cause a mild febrile condition of the lungs known as byssinosis or Monday fever'; 'Aniline, and certain other amino compounds, particularly benzidine and beta-naphthylamine, have been suspected of causing the condition' (papillomatous growths of the bladder). Such inaccurate statements should make the industrial medical officer realize that 'Sax' can be a valuable adjunct to, but should never be a substitute for, the up-to-date original literature on the subject.

But when all the carping is done, the book stands firmly as a necessary and valuable reference work for every doctor in industry. A firm employing a fitter but not providing him with a spanner is likely to expect the medical officer to work without 'Sax'.

W. R. LEE

A New Way with Old Leg Ulcers—A Practical and Illustrated Manual for Nurses. By Stanley Rivlin. (Pp. 37; 10s. 6d.) London: Pitman. 1963.

Over two million working days are lost each year through varicose ulcers. Innumerable hours are spent by district nurses dressing broken-down old ulcers of patients who have spent many weary weeks in bed. Any advice that can alter this sorry state and help patients back to work earlier is to be welcomed.

Mr. Stanley Rivlin, Surgeon to the London Varicose Clinic, has aimed his book at district nurses primarily, explaining clearly and concisely why a varicose ulcer occurs and how from a mechanical point of view this should be remedied. His most interesting advice is that patients should not be kept in bed more than 24 hours and should *use* the leg continuously.

This manual contains a new application of well-known facts presented with practical commonsense. It is clearly and simply written with excellent illustrations. It can be strongly recommended to every district nurse, medical student, and general practitioner.

J. M. TOMLINSON

Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products. By Marion N. Gleason, Robert E. Gosselin, and Harold C. Hodge. (Pp. 1188; 176s.) London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1963.

The title of this book accurately describes its purpose. It is written primarily for reference by physicians faced with a patient who has swallowed some possibly toxic trade-marked product. The emphasis is therefore different from that usually found in books on industrial toxicology. Furthermore, chemicals which are used only

by industry in manufacturing processes and which are not found in the final consumer product are not included. Thus 'benzene' is to be found in Section III under the heading 'xylene' as they produce similar acute effects although further on there is a comment on their different effects in chronic poisoning. Again, one can find no reference to poisoning by trichlorethylene. Finally, the book is written for the American home market and therefore substances are found listed under their trade names in the United States.

With these reservations in mind the industrial medical officer may be cautious about purchasing the book. Nevertheless, because of the wide overlap of industrial and clinical toxicology, parts of this book will be of interest to the doctor in industry. It is a well written book with the great asset of having a large number of up-to-date references where further information may be found. It is certainly a book the doctor in industry should know about and to which he might turn if his more usual works of reference fail.

W. R. LEE

La Medicina del Lavoro sulle Navi e negli Arsenali Militari Marittimi. By Sergio Fati and Raffaele Pallotta. (Pp. 347; illustrated; L. 3,500.) Lampo, Naples. 1963.

Obviously intended for medical officers as a summary of the hazards and treatment of those conditions occurring in naval vessels and coastal arsenals, this handbook is basically a digest, fairly elementary in content, and some of the views expressed may strike the English reader as somewhat outdated. The chapter headings give an adequate account of its scope: Work Hygiene, Diseases due to Physical Agents, Industrial Toxins, Eye Diseases, Skin Diseases, the Pneumoconioses, and a final chapter on Industrial Psychology by Professor Tommaso Sessa. Unfortunately, it is impossible to assess the value of the latter since, in the review copy at any rate, at least half is missing, being replaced by a repetition of the previous chapter on silicosis. Little is discussed that is exclusively marine and not equally available in any textbook of industrial medicine with the possible exceptions of seasickness, a surely unnecessary description of no less than 11 methods of artificial respiration, and a frightening account (which left the reviewer mildly sceptical) of the perils of the deep from jelly-fish to sea-serpents. The book contains numerous photographs of excellent quality although their relevance to the text is not always apparent, and a number of diagrams mostly poorly reproduced and some bad to the point of being quite incomprehensible.

J. A. C. BROWN

Occupational Health in Four Countries. (Pp. 183; N.P.) Geneva: Social and Occupational Health Director, W.H.O. 1963.

During September and October 1962 the World Health Organization arranged an Inter-regional Travelling Seminar which visited Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R., Finland, and Sweden. Twenty-six participants, physicians, engineers, and chemists, from 21 developing countries took part, and the seminar was led by Dr. M. O. Shoib, Chief Medical Officer in the Social and Occupational Health Section of W.H.O. and Lord Taylor, Medical