Committee exists primarily for this very purpose.] The responsibility is not confined to research workers. The statement makes clear the Council's view that unless the appropriate requirements have been fulfilled, no paper should be accepted by any journal for publication.

The report emphasizes that it is the collective duty of the medical profession to see that the confidence which the public rightly has in those who carry out investigations on human subjects is maintained. The highest ethical scrutiny and self-discipline should be exercised by those who carry them out; mistaken or misunderstood investigations could do incalculable harm to medical progress.

T. S. SCOTT

Chest Diseases. By Kenneth M. A. Perry and Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors. Two Volumes. (Vol. 1, Pp. 601; Vol. 2, Pp. 700; £12 12s.) London: Butterworth. 1963.

This is the successor to the well-known book published in 1952 and edited by Marshall and Perry. In this new version the editorship is shared by physician and surgeon, which no doubt accounts for the surgical aspects of diseases of the chest being given their due weight. The book is in two volumes totalling some 1,300 pages, and there are 24 contributors. Reproductions are of a high standard, chapter bibliographies are comprehensive, and the index is good.

Volume I deals with the anatomy, physiology, radiology, and physiotherapy of the chest and the diseases of the thoracic confines and the contents other than the lungs. Volume II deals mainly with disorders of the lung parenchyma. While the general standard of the book is very good with authoritative, well written accounts of the various diseases, there are two major criticisms that can be levelled.

First, the chapters are organized so that the tracheo-bronchial tree is dealt with largely in one volume and the lung parenchyma and its diseases largely in the other.

The dislocation has unfortunate results; for example, the account of chronic bronchitis deals comprehensively with its epidemiology and pathology but the major significance of this condition, *i.e.*, the disturbed bronchial physiology which may develop, is discussed in seven lines of meaningless phrases and without reference to the good account given in Volume II under the title of Emphysema.

The accounts of pulmonary physiology in Volume I and of Emphysema in Volume II are very good, and it is a pity that some of the descriptions of disordered physiology included in other chapters are not of the same standard.

Volume I contains a chapter of some 80 pages on Occupational Lung Diseases. This presents a readable account of the subject with extensive bibliographies; it will be of interest and value to the general physician, for whom, presumably, it is written. Its value would have been extended if specialists had been invited to contribute on some of the topics.

The rest of the book deals comprehensively with pulmonary diseases. Especially good is the account of pulmonary tuberculosis where physician and surgeon have combined their experience.

Apart from the already mentioned failure of the editors to ensure that the functional, anatomical, and pathological aspects of pulmonary disease are adequately integrated, and occasional factual errors, the book as a whole is of a high standard and will no doubt become the standard book of reference in chest diseases in this country for many years to come.

J. B. L. HOWELL

Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. Vol. II. Toxicology. 2nd ed. revised. Edited by Don D. Irish and David W. Fursett. (Pp. 2377; 300s.) New York and London: John Wiley. 1963.

Many who have practised occupational hygiene have done so with the original Patty within arm's length. It offered much of the necessary information without overwhelming the reader with a mass of undigested toxicology and chemical information. The editors of the new edition of Patty have preserved this original concept. They have increased the contents and brought them up to date. They give more detailed information in the organic chemical field than was the case with the first edition.

The editing of any book consisting of major contributions by different authors presents difficulties. With some books of this nature the individual styles and approaches persist to such an extent that the contents would be more acceptable as a number of monographs. The editors here have avoided this. Wherever possible the information is presented in a similar form by all the authors so that the reader often does not notice any real difference between the different contributions. Theory is kept to a minimum, facts are presented simply and critically, and an adequate bibliography is provided for further reference if required.

These remarks in no way belittle the individual contributors. As is usual, those dealing with the inorganic materials show their normal skill in presenting what are probably the easiest sections of the book, in that adequate human experience and investigation have provided the necessary evidence. It is, of course, impossible to separate Kehoe and lead, and, as in the older edition, they have their separate section.

The authors of the sections dealing with organic compounds provide the most relevant information available on a very large number of substances. The authors devote considerable space to animal experimental work, almost certainly because of the very limited reporting of human experience. It is unfortunate that more papers are not published in which a complete absence of toxic effects is related to known exposures. In the absence of such human evidence, animal work is often quoted at some length. It would seem that reference to the effects produced in animals by gross dosage could be omitted and the space so released devoted to enlarging the final chapter on potential risks in specific industries. This criticism, however, is not so much directed at the volume under review as at a general tendency in this field of industrial toxicology.

The second edition of Patty is almost a necessity for people concerned with the relationship between industrial environment and disease. The reviewer and his colleagues have used it continually over the last