doubtless will be of considerable value to industrial concerns in developing countries.

There are useful illustrations, glossaries of terms used, and indexes.
J. F. LOUTIT

All the Modern Cases on Negligence, 2nd ed. By Richard Bingham. (Pp. xxxvii + 524.) London: Sweet & Maxwell. 1964.

This book was warmly welcomed by reviewers when it first appeared in 1961 and the fact that a second edition has been so soon required bears out the praise it then received.

It is, however, a work with a severely practical aim. It remains very much a lawyer's reference book, consisting of brief summaries of and extracts from decided cases, together with an elaborate system of cross-referencing to enable a legal practitioner handling a negligence claim to discover decided cases relevant to the problem before him. There is no discussion of legal principle and no critical assessment of the present state of the law or its probable development. The result is, to quote a friendly critic of the first edition, 'a glorified card-index'. Nevertheless, anyone wishing to obtain a full view of negligence cases involving, for example, dermatitis or fumes or foundry dust or nervous shock or, for that matter, merry-go-rounds or money thrown at bank customers, to take a few headings from the comprehensive and efficient index, could not do better than start his search with this book.

Given its limited purpose, this is an excellent book but one to be used as a companion to other textbooks and as a guide to the law reports and not as an independent survey of a most important and rapidly developing field of law.

A. H. HUDSON

Industry and Tropical Health. V. Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the Industrial Council for Tropical Health. (Pp. 243; \$10 (Professional Rate \$5.) Boston: The Harvard School of Public Health.

These are the Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the Industrial Council for Tropical Health sponsored by the Harvard School of Public Health, October 29-31, 1962 in Boston.

It is an admirably edited and printed summary of the meetings of that Conference. If it is remembered that the limitations imposed by the title are even more narrowed down by the fact that a great deal of the work done is in under-developed countries, carried out by public health or army authorities, and medical departments of industrial organizations, then disappointment can be avoided.

Dr. George Macdonald summarizes the special health problems in developing countries. An excellent exposé by Professor W. Castle deals with Some Contributions of the Tropics to General Medicine. Other papers of special merit are Dr. J. J. O'Dwyer on The Role of Medical Services of Expatriate Companies in Developing Countries; Dr. G. Giglioli, Malaria Eradication Campaign in British Guiana, 1945-63; Professor G. Edsall, New Aspects of Immunization. Of interest, too, is Vaccination Against More Recently Discovered

Respiratory Viruses, by Dr. Hilleman, but the specialist will find points of interest in almost every paper presented.

W. E. CHIESMAN

Blood Program in World War II. Prepared and published under the direction of Lieutenant General Leonard D. Heaton, the Surgeon General, United States Army. Editor in Chief, Colonel John Boyd Coates, Jr., M.C., U.S.A. Associate Editor, Elizabeth M. McFetridge, M.A. (Pp. xxxvii + 922; no price stated.) Washington: United States Army Medical Service. 1964.

This massive and detailed account covers every aspect of the collection and delivery of blood and blood products in every theatre of war in which United States forces were engaged, and it includes experience in the Korean war.

Techniques and their development are thoroughly discussed, but necessarily much of this section is of historical interest only: the Baxter type of bottle was adopted early; it was in use in Korea in 1950, and a modern container (1962) shows that it is still favoured for its robust qualities. A lot of space is given to all the details of 'donor procurement' with a lot of very familiar pictures and even reproductions of the posters used. Naturally the problems of collection and delivery at the right time to the places where blood was needed are given prominence. Equally important is the provision of trained technicians who know how to administer blood and plasma and can accompany front-line troops; suitable training programmes are fully set out. Statistics, as might be expected, are provided, but not too many.

The organization of blood banks is, of course, a well-documented civilian activity. The different emphasis which a military situation demands can be studied in many parts of this book and lessons learnt which can be applied to similar situations occurring on a smaller scale in civilian and industrial accidents, or following natural disasters.

M. C. G. ISRAELS

Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1963. Ministry of Power. (Pp. 13; 3s. 6d.) London: H.M.S.O. 1964.

These pneumoconiosis statistics present results of part of the work of the Pneumoconiosis Medical Boards. Their function is the diagnosis of the disease and the assessment of disability of claimants to disablement benefit under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme and the National Health (Industrial Injuries) Act. An account of the scope of these Schemes is given in the introduction where we are warned that the figures relate to claims and cannot be taken as reflecting the actual incidence of the disease. Eight of the 12 tables of statistics relate to claims under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act and 80% of all claims come from coal-miners. The workers making these Industrial Injuries claims have been exposed to dust since July 5, 1948, and statistical information derived from such claims should therefore give some indication of the effect of modern preventive measures. No attempt, however, is made by the compilers of the statistics to draw any conclusion; the reader is left to do so for himself. The