these are likely to be seen primarily by the orthopaedic, traumatic or plastic surgeons but may affect the efficiency of workers in any branch of industry or may cause anxiety by affecting members of workers' families. The practical approach of the book is helpful here, as it is possible to gain a better idea of the length of time likely to be required for adequate treatment. Even the section on experimental studies will prove of interest when examined from this point of view.

V. A. WHEBLE

A Guide to Ship Sanitation. By Vincent B. Lamoureux. (Pp. 119; illustrated; 20s.) Geneva: World Health Organization. 1967.

The World Health Organization and Vincent B. Lamoureux, formerly Sanitary Engineer Director, Office Chief Engineer, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, United States Public Health Service, who prepared the Guide, are to be congratulated on their excellent production, which has followed the other successful *Guide to Hygiene and Sanitation in Aviation*.

The purpose of this latter Guide was to show how protection against infection could be provided on a world-wide basis for crews and passengers on international flights and during stop-overs at airports. The present *Guide to Ship Sanitation* has aimed at showing the importance of standardization of sanitary measures to be taken in ships, both to safeguard the health of travellers and to prevent the spread of infection from one country to another.

Most countries invest their Health Administration with authority for the inspection and certification of ships touching their ports. Sanitary control is exercised in accordance with legislation which generally requires fresh potable water, adequate accommodation for crew and passengers, and measures for vector control together with certain provisions for inspection, fumigation, and disinfection if required. Legislation in this form is frequently based on the International Sanitary Regulations, which are concerned only with quarantinable diseases.

The Guide to Ship Sanitation bridges the gap between legal requirements and their application. It provides practical recommendations for such measures as the protection of potable water from contamination, the preservation of food, the safe disposal of waste, and the rat-proofing and de-ratting of ships.

All shipping companies of note maintain these standards at a high level through strict medical supervision, but there are many instances where greater improvements could be made, and in this respect both management and men, ashore and afloat, must be aware of what is best for the good of everyone.

It is to be hoped that the World Health Organization will now complete a further Guide for 'All Travellers Everywhere'.

R. M. HEGGIE

Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare in the Woodworking Industries. (Pp. 169; Free.) Geneva: International Labour Office. 1967.

This is a report of a Tripartite Technical Meeting

held in 1967. It covers a broad field of safety, health, and welfare in the woodworking industries.

There is a long review of safety and health procedures covering the whole broad field of those industries concerned with wood preservation and wood manufacture. The various processes from the preservation, through various plywood and board manufactures to the production of furniture, are covered in a detailed manner, and much useful technical detail is provided.

Comparative statistics of the safety records of these differing industries in a group of industrialized countries are presented. The value of these is very doubtful.

A general survey of welfare facilities in these industries is followed by a detailed technical account of the primary and secondary materials which are used. There are numerous tables relating to the commoner types of machines and long lists of hazardous or potentially hazardous materials likely to be encountered.

The work as a whole is extremely comprehensive and could be most useful as a work of reference to those facing problems which arise out of woodworking in general industry. Its telegraphic style and turgid translations do not make easy reading, but its broad coverage of the many problems of industries which have received too little attention makes it a valuable source book for anyone encountering their numerous problems.

W. T. JONES

Preventive Aspects of Occupational Health Nursing. By John F. Copplestone. (Pp. 120; 21s.) London: Edward Arnold. 1967.

This work is attractively printed and is designed to complement the ground covered in standard textbooks of Occupational Health Nursing.

Its emphasis is on personal preventive nursing in industry, and it contains chapters on the problems of teenagers, women at work, the disabled worker, and ageing. There are introductory chapters dealing with broader aspects of occupational health nursing, such as health education techniques and the health interview. There is a short list of references and an adequate index.

The book fills a gap that has long existed in occupational health nursing, and the advice it gives is, for the most part, direct, relevant, and sound. The style is clear and the prose lucid.

Most senior nurses, and many doctors, will have learnt from years of experience, to practise the techniques and recognize the problems described, but for the younger nurses, and perhaps for many doctors entering industry, this work could become a standard text. In attempting to cover such a wide span of topics, the inevitable compression has resulted in some oversimplification. Perhaps this slightly dogmatic approach will help the younger nurse to see her way more clearly through an often bewildering set of problems.

For the students for whom it is intended, and for many senior people, the book can be thoroughly recommended.

W. T. JONES

Organization of Occupational Health Services in Developing Countries. Report of the Fifth Session