procedures used for applying water in roof control practice, in shot firing, extracting minerals, and in transport are given in separate sections.

Respirators are used, or at least provided, in most countries.

Atmospheric conditions, temperature, and humidity are well-known problems in mining, and those who spend much time and money on air conditioning in modern factory and office applications will find this section rewarding. In Finland the miners work happily at 40°F. whereas in Burma 94°F. at 98% R.H. is not unusual.

France offered conclusions from its report and these show that there has been a general decline of dust concentration and pneumoconiosis.

The sampling, measurement, and analysis of dust are described briefly.

A bibliography of principal publications in each country completes the report.

S. A. ROACH

A Course on Dust Prevention in Industry. Occupational Safety and Health Series, No. 8. (Pp. 162; Free.) Geneva. International Labour Office. 1967.

The course, which was attended by two delegates from each of a dozen countries, consists of six lectures at a low technical level. No attempt seems to have been made, by the six lecturers, to partition the subject matter in a systematic way, and three of the contributions are quite trivial. The British lecturer gives a good general introduction to the physics, sampling, generation and suppression of dust, but uses a confusing mixture of British and metric units and overlaps the treatment of dust formation and elimination by the French contributor.

It is a pity that a more satisfactory course could not have been arranged for the delegates, where attendance must have been costly to the countries concerned. The reviewer can see no justification for publishing this unsatisfactory booklet three years after the lectures were delivered.

At the end of the publication there is a 27-page account of the activities of the International Labour Organization in the field of occupational safety and health.

C. N. DAVIES

The Year Book of Medicine (1967-1968 Year Book Series.) (Pp. 848; illustrated; 98s.) Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers. 1968.

This is one of a set of American Year Books dealing with various fields of medicine, surgery, and dentistry. This particular volume deals with the whole field of medicine and is divided into seven parts: infections, chest, heart, digestive system, metabolism, kidney, and blood. Each part has a separate editor—a man of distinction in his field—who is responsible for the selection of material and its presentation. Interspersed between the abstracts are interesting comments by the editors on the contributions and the part they are playing in the general advance of the subject. This takes the place of a review article and serves to draw the material

together into a more coherent whole. The success with which this is done varies, but the method proves effective and often amusing.

Of the whole 800 pages, four are devoted to industrial disease and this is confined to 'inhalation disease'. The four abstracts given are well done and are chosen to show trends in the current thinking in parts of our field. Is it too much to expect to find more space devoted to this branch of medicine?

R. E. LANE

The Education of Engineers in Environmental Health. Report of a WHO Expert Committee. World Health Organization Technical Report Series No. 376. (Pp. 26; 4s.) Geneva. 1967.

My first impression on reading the title of this booklet was that I was not the man to review it, because the modern meaning of 'environmental health' is to denote that area of medicine which, since my student days, has changed its name with chameleon-like rapidity from public health to preventive medicine, to social medicine, to environmental health, and, lastly, to community medicine. I realized, however, that this thought was wrong when I read the definition of 'environmental health' which the WHO Expert Committee lays down. This includes occupational medicine, but, oddly enough, the committee which prepared this booklet did not, in fact, contain a member skilled in this subject.

In this pamphlet the importance of famine, parasitism, and over-population is underlined, and it is pointed out that the location of industry must be given careful thought in planning. The engineer (in this country usually a civil engineer) must work with many different types of official, and particularly with the physician, since so much of environmental health revolves around the elimination of water-borne disease through the control of water supply and waste disposal. Any engineer working in this field must be capable of organizing an information system, and he must take cognizance of the importance of the geographical region rather than that of some arbitrary political boundary.

Various types of training course are described, and the very useful suggestion is made that there should be engineering internships on the model of the well-known medical internships. There is a good deal of biology in water supply and waste disposal engineering, and we may have to think in terms of training a cross between a biologist and an engineer, or perhaps even a physician and an engineer.

It is important, the report says, to direct 'young people' to this type of engineering. One wonders whether a civil engineer, whose eyes had been opened by a period of voluntary service overseas, would not be the right man for work such as this. The report ends with a number of practical suggestions, one of which is that an international directory of training institutions should be filled up.

As a slightly diffuse description of the education of environmental health engineers, this report is worth reading, and it must be admitted at once that it is not easy to avoid diffuseness in a subject of so many different