doctors and the medical inspectors of factories, of whom there are about 45, hold the diploma.

The authors admit that, up to the present time, France has not paid as much attention to the working environment as it deserves, and that in particular, the equipment and number of industrial hygiene laboratories are scanty. They have a great need of chemical toxicologists.

Their organization of occupational medicine is concerned essentially with the individual, and that, they admit, is not enough, because it is the working environment which provides the health risks. In comparison with the Americans the French are in the lead as far as "medical prevention" goes, but they lag behind as far as the organization of industrial hygiene is concerned.

Much attention is given in the book to American publications, as well as French and German, but little reference is made to British experience and results. It almost seems as if the authors are able to read American English rather more easily than English English. No attempt, however, is made to give a complete bibliography on any subject, but the student is given a list of journals, books, and articles which he might study with profit. In the information given about many subjects there are noticeable gaps. In the short paragraph, for instance, on poisoning by tetra-ethyl lead, no mention of acute mania is made, and the sections on vanadium and cadmium poisoning are out of date. The article on beryllium poisoning is conventional and adequate but it mentions that in the chronic forms a mistaken diagnosis of silicosis might be made, especially if the worker has inhaled a mixed dust containing silica and beryllium. The possibility that in fact there might be silicosis as well in these cases is not entertained, and on this aspect the authors have closely followed American opinion on the subject.

The volume is divided into four main sections, the first three dealing with the psychology, physiology, and the pathology of occupations, and the fourth with the protection of workers. But an interesting introductory series of articles puts the stamp on the character and philosophy of the whole book. The editor, Professor Simonin, discusses why and how the health of workers should be protected and then gives in bold type the factors which go to make up the doctrine of occupational medicine, which reads like the Atlantic Charter. It stresses the importance of the individual as opposed to the economics of production and the fact that occupational medicine helps men to live and does not only prevent them from dying. M. Gaudiot, a divisional inspector of labour and manpower, deals with the organization of work and the nature of industry in France, as well as giving concise descriptions of the Bedaux system, Taylorism, Stakhanovism, and the administrative doctrine of Fayol.

The main part of the book is didactic and systematic, and as such is suitable for students preparing for an examination. The diseases of many occupations are dealt with fully, and one chapter of special interest is that describing the occupational risks of workers in rural surroundings. Another chapter is concerned with the building industry, public works, and road construction. Still another deals with the risks of workers in hospitals.

In fact, it would be difficult to find a text-book in any language which takes such a wide sweep of occupations. The only comparable one in this country is "Diseases of Occupations" by Dr. Donald Hunter.

To those who are interested in comparing systems of occupational health services in various countries the brilliant series of chapters by M. Gaudiot on the law relating to protection of the workers will be of absorbing interest; and doctors in this country will be particularly interested in his description of the administration of the new national industrial health service and where the doctors fit into it. As with all things French, there is a ruthless logic and commonsense about the whole organization which is highly attractive. It would be interesting to know how the scheme is working in practice, but even if after 10 years there are still growing pains, other countries could learn a great deal from it.

A. I. G. McLAUGHLIN

The Diseases of Occupations, 2nd edition, enlarged and revised. By Donald Hunter. (Pp. xvii + 1,100; 447 figures. £5 5s.) London: The English Universities Press. 1957.

It is a tribute to the author of an expensive book about an esoteric subject that it should reach a second edition only two years after it was first published. Those who were enchanted by the first edition will not be surprised at this outstanding success.

In the new edition, certain corrections have been made and the index has been improved. New sections have been added on thallium poisoning, iron and steel foundries, the hazards of working in sewers, and on the National Coal Board Medical Service. Some sections have been brought up to date, for example, those on vanadium, manganese, and cadmium poisoning. A few pages on vital statistics and epidemiology have been added to the chapter on social reforms in the nineteenth century but the modern uses of epidemiology in industrial medicine are not described, and some important results of recent research are not included. There is still no mention of the results of recent researches on bladder tumours in dye-stuff workers, on the risk of lung cancer in asbestos workers, or on the epidemiology of coal-workers' pneumoconiosis.

The statement that almost all new workers in cotton mills suffer from mill fever or cotton cold, is not true today, although it may have been so half a century ago.

Thomas Legge's "Industrial Maladies", published more than 20 years ago, and not since revised, is a classic which should still be read. Donald Hunter's book is in the same class but its value as a work of reference would be enhanced if it were made more up to date by including the results of recent research, many of which are conveniently collected into the volumes of the *British Journal of Industrial Medicine*.

R. S. F. SCHILLING