It is disappointing to find that many of the old clichés remain, *e.g.* the liberal use of antiseptic cream for lacerations and the use of the constrictive bandage in haemorrhage. In the view of the reviewer more stress on wound cleansing with warm soap and water or cetrimide would have been more in keeping. Almost all authorities are now agreed that the constrictive bandage is not only unnecessary, but is dangerous and should no longer be used in first aid.

In the section on unconsciousness and fractured skull, only passing mention is made of obstruction of the air-way and there is a complete lack of stress that all these cases should be turned into the semi-prone position *immediately*, not only to avoid the tongue dropping back, but also in case the patient vomits, a fact which is never mentioned.

In the section on fractures, the fractured forearm is treated by a broad arm sling only, but a splint is also needed to prevent angulation of the radius and ulna. When fastening the legs together to steady a fracture of the femur, firm traction of the injured leg is required to get the feet together and overcome muscle spasm. First aiders can and should apply traction under these circumstances.

The dangers of tetanus are mentioned under the heading of first aid on the farm and the need for anti-tetanus injections is stressed. In view of the doubtful value of A.T.S., a word could have been added here about the benefits of preventive inoculation by tetanus toxoid in farm workers.

It is a disappointment that this book has not followed modern concepts of first aid more closely as has at least one other book on the same subject which has been published recently.

The emphasis unfortunately appears to rest on theoretical detail instead of practical necessity.

R. A. TREVEETHICK

Better Offices. (Pp. 180; illustrated. 12s.) London: Institute of Directors. 1961.

The Institute of Directors have produced this booklet to give industrial management the up-to-date views of experts in various fields on the design and layout of offices.

The subjects covered are: the siting and planning of office buildings, the internal environment (including noise), furniture and fittings (including ergonomic details), catering and cloakroom amenities, precautions and prevention of fire and accidents, and the methods of setting about getting a new office building and how much it will cost.

The Committee and Sub-Committees of the Institute which supervised the production of this publication had among their members a number of industrial medical officers with particular interest in the environment of offices, so it is not surprising that the material is accurate, up to date, and well balanced. It is, therefore, a useful reference book for industrial medical officers who may be involved in advising on the building or rebuilding of offices.

However, the list of references is not as complete as it might be.

The booklet is a highly glossy, well-illustrated magazine. This gives it a good appearance but is likely to suggest to managements, who need new offices, that the cost of providing reasonable accommodation for their clerical staff is well beyond their means. It might have been better to have had a less well-produced publication.

P. A. B. RAFFLE

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)

Diabetes in an English Community. A Study of its Incidence and Natural History. By Joan B. Walker and David Kerridge. (Pp. 46; 5 diagrams + 10 tables. 7s. 6d.) Leicester University Press. 1961.

Psychotherapeutic Techniques in Medicine. By Michael and Enid Balint. (Mind and Medicine Monographs, 1.) (Pp. xvi + 236. 21s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1961.

Night Calls. A Study in General Practice. By Max B. Clyne, with an additional chapter by Aaron Lask. (Mind and Medicine Monographs, 2.) (Pp. xvi + 216. 21s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1961.

Public Good as Official Prejudice, 3rd ed. (Pp. 16.) Herts: The Committee for Homeopathy in Universities and Teaching Hospitals. 1960.

The Physician in Industry. By William P. Shepard. (Pp. x + 290; 5 figures. 74s.) London: McGraw-Hill. 1961.

Mediatrics or The Importance and Proper Care of the Middle-aged. By H. F. Ellis. (Pp. 86; 13 figures. 10s. 6d.) London: Geoffrey Bles. 1961.

Report of the Medical Research Council for the Year 1959-1960, Cmd. 1422. (Pp. viii + 326; 11 figures. 15s. 6d.) London: H.M.S.O. 1961.

Handbuch der gesamten Arbeitsmedizin, Vol. I: Arbeitsphysiologie. Edited by Gunther Lehmann. (Pp. xx + 933; 459 figures. DM. 300.-) Berlin, Munich and Vienna: Urban and Schwarzenberg. 1961.

Digest of Statistics Analysing Certificates of Incapacity, 1957/58. (Pp. 25; 42 tables + charts.) London: Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. 1961.

Occupational First Aid. (Pp. 73; illustrated. 4s. 6d.) London: The St. John Ambulance Association. 1961.

The Life Savers. By Ritchie Calder. (Pp. 192. 2s. 6d.) London: Pan Books. 1961.

The Organization from Within. A Comparative Study of Social Institutions based on a Sociotherapeutic Approach. By Cyril Sofer. (Pp. xiii + 178; 4 figures. 25s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1961.

Tidy's Massage and Remedial Exercises in Medical and Surgical Conditions, 10th ed. Edited and Revised by J. O. Wale. (Pp. viii + 600; 192 figures. 42s.) Bristol: John Wright.

Proceedings of the International Symposium on Maximum Allowable Concentrations of Toxic Substances in Industry, held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, April 1959. (Pp. ix + 373; illustrated. 70s.) London: Butterworth. 1961.