Scientific Report on Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases in Czechoslovakia, 1960. Vol. 5. (Pp. 138). Prague: the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. 1961.

The volume is made up of 353 abstracts of papers published in 1960, arranged under the International Decimal Classification, with author and subject indexes. The range is wider than the title indicates. Several abstracts are on industrial design, and seven are on fall-out. The presentation is marred by numerous misprints; two in titles may be misleading—arsene (for arsenic or arsine?), and cases (for gases). Even so most abstracts give a clear account of the observations made, especially in the sections on toxicology and in the description of individual cases.

The general impression is of a great deal of work carried out in a suitably critical way. Most of the problems tackled were of immediate practical importance in Czechoslovakia, and this makes it hard to assess the value of the Reports to those concerned with occupational hazards in this country. Probably most would find some items of interest.

No price is given, but presumably copies could be obtained by application to the Information Centre of the Institute.

D. F. HEATH

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.

This volume contains 56 papers varying in length from half a page to one of nearly 50 pages with 330 references by the chairman of the Symposium, Professor Rene Truhaut. Half the contributions are in English, and these include three from U.S.S.R. The remainder are in German or French. The contents of the papers vary enormously in quality. While some discuss general principles, others deal with single hazards. Only some of them are documented. From a purely scientific or practical point of view, the book is very patchy and does not cover the field in any particular respect. However, one of the main objects of the Symposium was to try to bring together experts from East and West because there are such big discrepancies between the maximum allowable concentrations recommended in these two areas of the world. The main Russian paper by E. I. Lyublina underlines the emphasis given to studies of the effects of toxic materials on the higher nervous activity of experimental animals, and it is apparently because of the sensitivity of these tests that safe levels are set so low in the U.S.S.R. Unfortunately, the paper (p. 371) on the monitoring of these low atmospheric levels does little more than emphasize the need for sensitive methods and gives a few examples, but does not discuss practical difficulties within the compass of its three pages.

Some 20 resolutions were drafted during the meeting and these are also published. While no one would quarrel seriously with their contents, it is not clear to whose attention they are directed. If other symposia on this

subject are to be organized, they should be restricted to one or two problems in this vast field, and it would be instructive if some real agreement could be achieved between East and West on the degree to which exposure may be permitted to a few common industrial hazards. Unfortunately, examples of such specific problems are not highlighted in the papers in this volume.

J. M. BARNES

Aerodynamic Capture of Particles. Edited by E. G. Richardson. (Pp. viii+200; 98 figures. 50s.) Oxford: Pergamon Press. 1960.

At this conference, organized by the British Coal Utilization Research Association, the majority of both theoretical and experimental papers concerned the impaction of particles on each other: in the precipitation of clouds as rain; in the scavenging of atmospheric particles by rain; in the froth flotation of ground materials; and in the removal by water-spray of fine dust once it has become suspended in mine atmospheres, a most inefficient process for the fine particles responsible for pneumoconiosis. Other papers treated electric charge effects; the impingement of drops and particles, including radioactive aerosols, on large surfaces and on filter fibres; and the deposition of particles from an air-stream by turbulent diffusion, an everyday but complex phenomenon meriting much more study.

The coherence now emerging in this field, due to the clarification of the fundamental parameters and relations underlying a wide diversity of effects, holds promise of further valuable applications in the problems of environmental hygiene among many others. Perhaps the untimely death of Professor Richardson accounts for some deficiencies in the discussion reports and for the lack of an index.

J. R. HODKINSON

Emergency Resuscitation. Provisional Supplement No. 1 to First Aid—Price 6d. Provisional Supplement No. 2—Price 2d. Film Strip together with Lecture Notes—Price 5s. 0d. with both supplements. London: St. John Ambulance Association and Red Cross. 1962.

The first supplement explains the technique of mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose artificial resuscitation for both adults and children in clear concise terms—the text being considerably helped by good line drawings.

The last section is devoted to external cardiac massage, describing how it can be combined with this method of artificial respiration.

The second supplement revises Silvester's method and demonstrates how it also can be combined with external cardiac massage.

Since these techniques will become eligible for inclusion in the examination for the first aid certificate this year, the publication will be welcomed in first aid circles.

The film strip is a useful visual aid for teaching, but adds very little to the drawings in the supplements.

R. A. TREVETHICK