In some of the chapters the approach may tend to be rather idealistic, but on the whole the presentation of the subject is comprehensive, understandable, and authoritative.

The choice of diagrams and illustrations has been wisely limited to those which clearly and pointedly add to the context. It is believed that this readable work could be a useful addition to the library of all doctors interested in preventive medicine as well as to enlightened and far-sighted administrators who are primarily responsible for industrial production.

J. S. GRANT

Protective Clothing and Devices. By N. T. Freeman. (Pp. xii + 193; illustrated. 31s. 6d.) London: Industrial Safety, United Trade Press. 1962.

At the present time employer and employed are showing increasing concern for the safety of the worker. In general, the larger organizations are well supplied with expert personnel to handle industrial safety, but in the smaller firms management has to deal with safety as one of many tasks. For these Mr. Freeman's new book will be especially useful. In it will be found a review of the whole field, including a brief statement of the law and of the principles governing protection, for example, against toxic gases, vapours, and dusts, head and eye accidents, and damage to feet and hands. Here is a synoptic review by an experienced Industrial Safety Officer that will be of value to anyone concerned with safety at work, not least for the advice given on the choice of protective clothing, devices, and respirators.

It is useful to find a list of maximum permissible concentrations in an appendix, but it is surprising not to find any indication that these limits were issued by the Ministry of Labour in March 1960 (with amendments in March and September 1961).

Since a useful book like this will certainly reach a second impression, perhaps the reviewer may offer a criticism of the physical make-up. This is a book which ought, in many cases, to be "on the shop floor" and coated paper is notoriously unsuitable for these conditions: any moisture and the book is spoilt. A calendered paper can be made to take half-tones almost as well with more care in the presswork than is evident here. Indeed the typographical appearance of the book is sadly amateur and the printing not more than fair.

P. C. G. ISAAC

Principles for First Aid for the Injured. By H. Proctor and P. S. London. (Pp. xiii + 244; 71 figures + 5 tables. 35s.) London: Butterworth. 1962.

This, the fourth book on the subject of first aid to appear in recent months, is on a much higher plane than the others in that the authors from the Birmingham Accident Hospital have aimed at instructing the teachers, especially those medically qualified.

The book is formal in layout and includes chapters on shock, haemorrhage, asphyxia, fractures, burns, head injuries, and the whole gamut of conditions likely to be

met. There are some 71 excellent photographs and clear line drawings which add much to the text.

In the early chapters the overwhelming importance of shock, haemorrhage, and asphyxia are stressed together with the urgency of evacuation to hospital where blood loss can be replaced. This is a theme which runs throughout the book and reiterates that injured patients do not remain static, but are subject to continual change. It behoves the first aider of the 20th century to be aware of the various factors that influence the condition of the patient and to keep a continuous watch on face, pulse, temperature, and look for haemorrhage, and to be well equipped in technical skill to deal with them.

Unfortunately, these principles are often forgotten in the treatment of the actual casualty or by those who stage first aid competitions. Many valuable minutes are expended on definitive treatment of minor conditions which may be useful in gaining marks, or keeping the spectators amused, but are not in the best interests of the patients. It must, however, be admitted, in fairness, that there are often long waits for an ambulance particularly in road accidents when the time can be spent profitably in such refinements of treatment.

This excellent book is the most comprehensive and technical of all first aid books and should be read by all medically qualified persons who teach first aid—it is doubtful whether it would be understood by others. What is important is that first aiders should know the principles involved, and that their teachers especially doctors will interpret them into simple terms that can be understood. There is no doubt this book will have a universal appeal to doctors who work in industry.

R. A. TREVETHICK

Advanced First Aid No. 1 "How Much Blood?" (52s. 6d., inclusive of teaching notes.) London: Camera Talks. 1962.

This film has been produced professionally with the advice of Mr. P. S. London, F.R.C.S. the co-author of "Principles for First Aid for the Injured".

The strip explains in diagram and coloured picture, how to estimate blood loss both from external visible haemorrhage and internal haemorrhage, from fractures and soft tissue damage. The unit of measurement is the closed fist which represents 1 pint of blood loss. In addition a piece of putty of similar size to the fist is laid on the surface of limbs to show the degree of swelling equivalent to one or more pints of blood.

Sold with the strip is a booklet which explains the purpose of each frame and can be used as lecture notes.

The standard of picture and diagram is excellent, apart from no. 40, 41, and 42 which are confusing, and chaos is further added to by the wrong captions in the booklet appearing opposite these numbers.

The strip is an excellent teaching medium and will give first aiders clear information on the assessment of total blood loss, and therefore the severity of shock which governs the speed of evacuation of injured patients to hospital.

R. A. TREVETHICK