A magnificent account of the early history of the medical aspects of occupations, *Man and His Work*, is followed by a description of the industrial revolution and social reforms in the nineteenth century. The crisp sub-headings show the existing character of the book, e.g. Greek Prejudice against Manual Labour; Evil State of the Towns; The Sweating System; and The Climbing Boys. Later chapters describe the health of the worker in the twentieth century with succinct accounts of legislation and the development of the social services as they affect people at work. The description of toxicology, diseases due to physical agents, the pneumoconioses, accidents, occupational cancer, and occupational diseases due to infections are clear and adequate. Numerous references for further study are given at the end of each chapter. The extracts from the works of nineteenth-century novelists and poets are well chosen and have no doubt stimulated many readers to turn to the original volumes. Perhaps the quality that is most apparent is *enthusiasm*, strongly imparted by this book, which is so much more of a joy to read than multi-author works. Dr. Hunter gives full acknowledgment to his colleagues but it is his own drive and enthusiasm that are evident in the style and make the book such a delight to read.

This third edition contains numerous additions and amendments, with additional illustrations. It is a wonderful collection of occupational health lore, with the emphasis on the clinical aspects. The index is now very good indeed—65 pages of it, covering some 9,000 items!

Strongly recommended, this is now the standard work on industrial medicine for those entering a career in this branch and for the many general practitioners who undertake part-time factory work.

L. G. NORMAN

Études de Physiologie et de Pathologie du Travail. (Pp. 630; illustrated.) Luxembourg: Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier. Haute Autorité. 1961.

This massive volume is an account of 166 research projects sponsored by the High Authority during its first four years of effective operation. The subject matter ranges from dust retention in the lungs and its physiological effects to rehabilitation and the effect of noise and high temperature on performance. The work was carried out at 72 centres whose activities were not initially co-ordinated. There was therefore need for standardization of techniques, definition of problems, and preparation of integrated programmes for research. This ground work does not appear to have been carried out. In particular there is no evidence that the High Authority is planning epidemiological surveys which experience in this country has shown to be essential both to describe the effects on health of components of the mining environment and to judge the effectiveness of remedial action.

The account is uncritical and on the relatively few occasions when reference is made to authorities outside the Community the sources are not provided. For example, no reference is given for the internationally agreed I.L.O. radiological classification of coal-workers' pneumoconiosis, and it is remarkable, when considering

the physiological changes accompanying pneumoconiosis, that no mention is made of the work of the Medical Research Council, Pneumoconiosis Research Unit. The book, which is in French throughout, contains no summaries and there is no acknowledgement to the other languages used in the Community, except in the appendix where titles are given to 304 publications on which the report is based. Many of these papers are summarized more critically in numbers of the *Bulletin of Hygiene*, and for fuller details the original articles should be consulted. The present account cannot be recommended except to medical historians, and there is real doubt if the money and effort put into its preparation was worth while.

J. E. COTES

Some Social and Industrial Implications of Shift Work. By James H. Downie. (Pp. 24; 3s. 6d.) London: Industrial Welfare Society. 1963.

This is a summary of an investigation by study groups which were formed by the United Kingdom members of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference, 1956.

It summarizes the views of a number of these groups and individuals from a wide variety of areas of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and more than 100 questionnaires completed by shift workers in various industries in the Leicester area.

A report on a subject such as this is bound to be diffuse because of the number of factors involved, but it summarizes in a useful form all the views and prejudices which are common on this subject.

It points out that there is no direct evidence that shift work harms health, but without stressing the possibility that this is because those who are affected by shift work either do not enter shift work jobs or quickly leave them.

The conclusions are that shift work mainly affects the social well being of those involved in it.

This will be a useful booklet for management and doctors in those industries where shift work is being increasingly introduced.

P. A. B. RAFFLE

Lehrbuch der Arbeitsmedizin. Band i. Allgemeine Physiologie Pathologie—Fürsorge. (Textbook of Occupational Medicine. Vol. i. General Physiology Pathology—Welfare.) By Dr. Franz Koelsch. (Pp. viii + 748; DM 99) Stuttgart: Enke. 1963.

This is the first volume of a revised edition of Dr. Koelsch's textbook previously published under the title *Textbook of Occupational Hygiene*. At first sight, it seems a formidable tome for in its 748 pages there are no illustrations and few tables. However it makes very easy reading, partly because the author's style is direct and partly because the book is written for laymen interested in the workman's health, as well as for doctors working in industry.

The early part of the book is concerned with the physiological aspects of the worker's relationship to his work. It goes on from a definition of the normal man to discuss many familiar problems such as fatigue, job selection, and juvenile employment. In regard to the latter the theme is in the saying "A farmer would not think of yoking a foal or a calf to the plough". The

working environment is then considered in detail, ventilation, heating and lighting as well as ancillary services such as washrooms, canteens, and so on. In connexion with all these matters leaflets for workers and regulations made by the German authorities are quoted in full as they are in later descriptions of hazards to health.

The bulk of the book, some 480 odd pages, is devoted to the specific hazards of employment. One chapter gives details under the heading of the particular agent, such as radiation, dust, and chemicals. A further chapter presents the effects of these on the different systems, skeletal, blood, etc. without any great repetition. With the description of each hazard, first-aid and preventive measures are given along with the relevant German regulations. This part of the book is almost a complete review of industrial accidents, diseases, and toxicology, and as such would make a useful work of reference for non-Germans. The final chapters deal with the regulations regarding health and safety and compensation in both West and East Germany and make it evident that the book is designed mainly for readers in Germany.

A second volume dealing with the special hazards of the most important groups of occupations is being prepared.

CHARLES L. SUTHERLAND

Notices

Society of Toxicology

The annual scientific and business meeting of the Society of Toxicology will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, on March 9, 10, and 11, 1964.

Papers may be submitted or must be sponsored by members of the Society. Additional information about the meeting may be obtained from the Secretary, Carrol S. Weil, Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

University of Manchester

A short intensive course in the Practice of Industrial Medicine will be held in the Department of Occupational

Health from Monday, November 4 to Saturday, November 9, 1963, inclusive. The course is designed to meet the needs of full-time and part-time industrial medical officers. Part-time industrial medical officers who are in General Practice will be able to apply for a Ministry of Health grant under Section 48 of the N.H.S. Act. Numbers will be strictly limited. The registration fee is £12. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Nuffield Department of Occupational Health, Clinical Sciences Building, York Place, Manchester 13, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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

Emergencies in Medical Practice. By C. Allan Birch. (Pp. 784; 50s.) Edinburgh and London: Livingstone. 1963.

Control of Hazards in Nuclear Reactors. By T. C. Sinclair. (Pp. 81; 15s.) Temple Press Books. 1963.

Compendium of Emergencies. Ed. H. Gardiner-Hill. (Pp. 328; 55s.) London: Butterworths. 1963.

The Causation of Bus Driver Accidents. By W. L. Cresswell and P. Froggatt. (Pp. 298; 45s.) London: Oxford University Press. 1963.

Footprints on the Sands of Time, 1863-1963. (Pp. 71) Edinburgh and London: Livingstone. 1963.

Medical Books 1863-1963. (Pp. 160) Edinburgh and London: Livingstone. 1963.

The Biochemistry of Bladder Cancer. By Eric Boyland. (Pp. 95; 12 figs; \$5.75) Springfield, Illinois: Thomas. 1963.

The Enterprise and its Environment: A System Theory of Management Organization. By A. K. Rice. (Pp. 364; with graphs and diagrams; 63s.) London: Tavistock Publications. 1963.

The Care of Well Children in Day-Care Centres and Institutions. Report of a Joint U.N./W.H.O. Expert Committee. *Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser.* (Pp. 34; 3s. 6d.) Geneva: World Health Organization. 1963.