doubtless will be of considerable value to industrial
concerns in developing countries.

There are useful illustrations, glossaries of terms used,
and indexes.

J. F. LOUTIT

All the Modern Cases on Negligence, 2nd ed. By
Maxwell. 1964.

This book was warmly welcomed by reviewers when it
first appeared in 1961 and the fact that a second edition
has been so soon required bears out the praise it then
received.

It is, however, a work with a severely practical aim. It
remains very much a lawyer's reference book, consisting
of brief summaries of and extracts from decided cases,
together with an elaborate system of cross-referencing to
enable a legal practitioner handling a negligence claim to
discover decided cases relevant to the problem before
him. There is no discussion of legal principle and no
critical assessment of the present state of the law or its
probable development. The result is, to quote a friendly
critic of the first edition, 'a glorified card-index'. Never-
theless, anyone wishing to obtain a full view of negligence
cases involving, for example, dermatitis or fumes or
foundry dust or nervous shock or, for that matter, merry-
go-rounds or money thrown at bank customers, to take
a few headings from the comprehensive and efficient
index, could not do better than start his search with this
book.

Given its limited purpose, this is an excellent book but
one to be used as a companion to other textbooks and as
a guide to the law reports and not as an independent
survey of a most important and rapidly developing field
of law.

A. H. HUDSON

Industry and Tropical Health. V. Proceedings of the
Fifth Conference of the Industrial Council for Tropical
Health. (Pp. 243; $10 (Professional Rate $5.) Boston:
The Harvard School of Public Health.

These are the Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of
the Industrial Council for Tropical Health sponsored by
the Harvard School of Public Health, October 29-31,
1962 in Boston.

It is an admirably edited and printed summary of the
meetings of that Conference. If it is remembered that
the limitations imposed by the title are even more narrowed
down by the fact that a great deal of the work done is
in under-developed countries, carried out by public
health or army authorities, and medical departments of
industrial organizations, then disappointment can be
avoided.

Dr. George Macdonald summarizes the special health
problems in developing countries. An excellent exposé
by Professor W. Castle deals with Some Contributions of
the Tropics to General Medicine. Other papers of
special merit are Dr. J. J. O'Dwyer on The Role of
Medical Services of Expatriate Companies in Developing
Countries; Dr. G. Giglioli, Malaria Eradication Cam-
paign in British Guiana, 1945-63; Professor G. Edsall,
New Aspects of Immunization. Of interest, too, is
Vaccination Against More Recently Discovered
Respiratory Viruses, by Dr. Hilleman, but the specialist
will find points of interest in almost every paper presented.

W. E. CHIESMAN

Blood Program in World War II. Prepared and
published under the direction of Lieutenant General
Leonard D. Heaton, the Surgeon General, United States
Army. Editor in Chief, Colonel John Boyd Coates, Jr.,
M.C., U.S.A. Associate Editor, Elizabeth M. McFetridge,
M.A. (Pp. xxxvii + 922; no price stated.) Washington:
United States Army Medical Service. 1964.

This massive and detailed account covers every aspect
of the collection and delivery of blood and blood pro-
ducts in every theatre of war in which United States forces
were engaged, and it includes experience in the Korean
war.

Techniques and their development are thoroughly
discussed, but necessarily much of this section is of
historical interest only: the Baxter type of bottle was
adopted early; it was in use in Korea in 1950, and a
modern container (1962) shows that it is still favoured
for its robust qualities. A lot of space is given to all the
details of 'donor procurement' with a lot of very familiar
pictures and even reproductions of the posters used.

Naturally the problems of collection and delivery at the
right time to the places where blood was needed are given
prominence. Equally important is the provision of trained
technicians who know how to administer blood
and plasma and can accompany front-line troops; suit-
able training programmes are fully set out. Statistics, as
might be expected, are provided, but not too many.

The organization of blood banks is, of course, a well-
documented civilian activity. The different emphasis
which a military situation demands can be studied in
many parts of this book and lessons learnt which can be
applied to similar situations occurring on a smaller scale
in civilian and industrial accidents, or following natural
disasters.

M. C. G. ISRAELS

Digest of Pneumoconiosis Statistics 1963. Ministry of

These pneumoconiosis statistics present results of part
of the work of the Pneumoconiosis Medical Boards. Their
function is the diagnosis of the disease and the
assessment of disability of claimants to disablement
benefit under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit
Scheme and the National Health (Industrial Injuries)
Act. An account of the scope of these Schemes is given
in the introduction where we are warned that the figures
relate to claims and cannot be taken as reflecting the
actual incidence of the disease. Eight of the 12 tables of
statistics relate to claims under the National Insurance
(Industrial Injuries) Act and 80% of all claims come from
coal-miners. The workers making these Industrial
Injuries claims have been exposed to dust since July 5,
1948, and statistical information derived from such
claims should therefore give some indication of the effect
of modern preventive measures. No attempt, however,
is made by the compilers of the statistics to draw any
conclusion; the reader is left to do so for himself. The