manual workers conducted by postal questionnaire, the data collected being grouped:

- Holiday pay
- Pension plan
- National Insurance
- Education
- Other payments:
 - (i) Sick pay
 - (ii) Long service payments
 - (iii) Redundancy payments
 - (iv) *Ex gratia* pensions
 - (v) Insurance schemes
 - (vi) Medical services
 - (vii) Seasonal bonus
- Other welfare benefits:
 - (i) Housing
 - (ii) Travel
 - (iii) Clothing
 - (iv) Canteen facilities
 - (v) Sports or social facilities
 - (vi) Discounts on products
 - (vii) Profit sharing
 - (viii) Other expenditure

The firms approached were all public companies in the U.K. and 350 (only 10%) returned usable questionnaires. The limitation of any quantitative deductions from the results are as obvious to the authors as to the reader.

However, the greater part of the book contains a series of essays on different aspects of the subject and it is here and in the discussion that the industrial medical officer will find much food for thought. Recent advances in sophisticated techniques of cost accounting, together with a dispassionate assessment of employer services in the light of changing social circumstances lead to re-appraisal. The industrial medical officer who is tempted to quote 'The good we do can't be measured in cash terms', should read the chapter entitled *Company Welfare Benefits* dealing largely with canteens and sports and social clubs.

If the industrial medical officer is prepared to accept the authors' premises he will find industrial medicine looked at from a refreshingly new angle and free from some customary rationalizations.

W. R. LEE

Design of Circular Dials. By J. G. Allen (Pp. 15; 1 fig.; duplicated; no charge.) Australia: Ergonomics Group, Division of Occupational Health, New South Wales Department of Public Health, 86-88 George Street North, Sydney, Australia.

For centuries the dial has been an all-important connecting link in the chain of communication between an external event and the human mind. The sun-dial, with its unwieldy Roman numerals, is one of the earliest and most leisurely examples of this; and the jet aircraft altimeter, the inaccurate setting or reading of which carries the death penalty, is one of the latest. Dial design is linked to the important subject of accident prevention, and the present interest in automation serves still further to bring the subject to mind.

This report on the design of circular dials which comes,

rather intriguingly, from a department of public health, is therefore timely and welcome. Such subjects as required accuracy of reading, scale length, viewing distance, and design of numerals are mentioned. There is also a check list of 48 items against which any existing dial presentation can be assessed. A list of references is given on the concluding page.

Two suggestions can perhaps be made for improving the presentation of this pamphlet. It is duplicated, and on some of the pages the ink has not run evenly over the stencil, thus giving a patchy impression. It would have been better printed or reproduced by a plate Xerox technique. But perhaps the budget was the limiting factor here. A nought should always be inserted when using decimals if there is no unit value before the point. If this safeguard is not adopted and a typist omits the decimal point, an error of 10^n can be made—and n may have a disastrously high value.

R. C. BROWNE

Progress in the Biological Sciences in Relation to Dermatology: 2. A symposium edited by A. Rook and R. H. Champion. (Pp. 499; illustrated; 130s.) London: Cambridge University Press. 1964.

The so-called 'Consultants' course' in Cambridge has become established as part of academic dermatological life in Britain, and the second of the scientific symposia was as successful as the first. This is no heavy textbook but a record of live lectures given on a variety of topics of interest to dermatologists. 'The Functions of Connective Tissue' is a typical main heading with Dr. L. E. Glynn dealing with 'Connective Tissue as an Antigen'. Under the heading 'Ageing of Skin', Professor Tunbridge's paper produced a lively discussion which is faithfully recorded. Other sessions produce chapters on a wide variety of subjects, for instance 'Keratinization', 'Percutaneous Absorption', 'Hair', 'Cutaneous Circulation', and 'Bulla Formation'; in this way a collection of essays is provided which gives up-to-date scientific knowledge on dermatology which no specialist in the subject can afford to ignore.

The Cambridge team of dermatologists is making substantial contributions to dermatological biology. Moreover, they know how to assemble a group of speakers able to provide a most stimulating course for those interested in the skin. Each speaker, an expert in his field, has provided a modern bibliography for his subject which is most valuable. We await further contributions of this kind.

M. GARRETT

W.H.O. Expert Committee on Tuberculosis, Eighth Report. *W.H.O. Tech. Rep. Ser.* No. 290. (Pp. 24; 3s. 6d.) Geneva: W.H.O. 1964.

The W.H.O. Expert Committee on Tuberculosis met in August 1964, and this report gives their views on the control of a disease which remains a major public health problem in almost all countries, developed or not.

This publication contains concise and up-to-date information on the epidemiology, diagnosis, and control