

restricted traditional sense, but he also finds the space to deal with the history of lunacy, the maternal and child welfare service, the care of neglected children, and geriatrics. One criticism may, however, be made. Few people have made a greater contribution to research in the history of public health than the author, and it is therefore all the more disappointing to find that a number of important recent books are not listed in the bibliography, e.g., L. F. Hirst, *The Conquest of Plague* (1953); R. A. Lewis, *Edwin Chadwick and the Public Health Movement, 1832-1854* (1952); Dr. Kathleen Jones, *Lunacy, Law and Conscience, 1744-1845* (1955); and J. L. and Barbara Hammond, *James Stansfeld: a Victorian champion of Sex Equality* (1932).

W. H. CHALONER

An Introduction to Social Medicine. By Thomas McKeown and C. R. Lowe. (Pp. 327; 50s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1966.

Medical education is being changed from the largely vocational training of the past into an education concerned with the opening up and development of the student's mind. In this light, one approaches a new textbook for students to see how it succeeds in this task.

The list of contents presenting the subject matter bodes well. Here is that clear and logical arrangement, at once so obvious when it is set out, but which has eluded so many others before. Part I deals with the 'problems' which are the medical needs of society. Part II goes on to discuss the methods which may be used to tackle these problems: Control of Inheritance and Eugenics; Personal Measures for the Control of Environment; Public Measures for the Control of Environment. Finally, Part III deals with the Services which have been developed in this country to put these methods into effect. Whilst this arrangement of the book is compelling in its logic, it can lead to repetition, a fault which could be corrected in subsequent editions.

The industrial medical officer will see his field fairly presented in the full context of medical needs and medical services, although he may be a little disappointed in some of the detail. The industrial disease responsible for more lost time than any other is dealt with in half a sentence: 'Finally . . . and in dirty occupations lack of proper washing facilities increases the risk of dermatitis.' In this country we have a proud and rightly envied tradition of factory inspection. To write: 'In particular, although legislation is concerned for the most part only with minimum standards, the machinery devised to operate it is inadequate to ensure that even minimum standards are always observed', hardly does justice and might create the wrong impression, as any review of our history of factory inspection will show.

However, the book as a whole is well presented and the points are clearly argued. It is to be hoped that in subsequent editions the authors will be able to clear up some of the finer points of detail.

W. R. LEE

Occupational and Environmental Cancers of the Respiratory System. By W. C. Hueper. (Pp. 214; 48 figs; DM 34.) Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1966.

The publication of this third volume of a series of monographs on recent results in cancer research is timely. It gives a comprehensive presentation of the epidemiology and pathology of occupational cancers of the respiratory system and of experimental research on them.

There are short preliminary sections dealing with non-specific industrial irritants, with the general epidemiology of specific industrial respiratory carcinogens and with the role of smoking in the production of cancers in the industrial population.

The main part of the book deals fully with specific cancers arranged alphabetically under causative agent and includes an outline of manufacturing processes. There is a very brief section on prevention and treatment. The reference list includes over 1,500 entries but unfortunately there are few after 1964. In some of the tables, too, one could have wished for figures more up-to-date.

In spite of this criticism there is no doubt that this massive collection of data will be of value to anyone interested in improving the industrial environment or dealing with those exposed to it, and it is a welcome addition to the literature on the subject.

C. B. MCKERROW

NOTICES

International Social Security Association

The Fifth World Congress on the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases will be held in Zagreb, July 2-9, 1967. The Congress will be held on the premises of the Zagreb Fair.

For further information write to: Dr. D. Djorđević, Secretary-General, Fifth World Congress on the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases, P.B. 15, Zagreb III, Yugoslavia.

On July 10 and 11, 1967 and in the framework of the Fifth World Congress will be held the Fourth International Colloquy on the Prevention of Occupational Risks in Building and Public Works.

Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford

A one-day symposium on the Collection and Handling of Medical Data will be held at the Royal College of Advanced Technology, Salford on Saturday, May 6, 1967, at 10.00 a.m.

The fee for the symposium is four guineas which includes morning coffee, buffet lunch, and afternoon tea. Applications for admission should be made to: Professor J. H. Calderwood, 'The Collection and Handling of Medical Data,' c/o Postgraduate Medical Institute, Salford H.M.C. Office, Fairhope Avenue, Salford, 6.

The fee should not be sent with the application; it will be requested later when an enrolment form is sent.

CORRECTION

In the paper by V. Parameshvara on Mercury Poisoning and Its Treatment (vol. 24, p. 73) the drug used was N-acetyl-D-penicillamine.