on the theory of filtration. Since they deal with essentially the same subject and the same theory, their excellent contributions would perhaps have been even better had they been amalgamated.

A chapter from Hodkinson of the U.S.A. opens with a brief review of light extinction and then is devoted mainly to a comprehensive review of the present state of scattered light theory.

The adhesive properties of particles have been known for many years but their theory is far from complete. Corn of the U.S.A. gives an account of the present position. This chapter, in common with others in the book, is not written as a definitive statement of theory. It shows us the gaps in our knowledge. This device will tempt many a reader to try his hand at developing a new line of enquiry.

There is much of academic interest in these accounts. Also practical experimentalists will be stimulated by the ideas embodied in the theory. Detailed practical apparatus is described in places, although it seems more suitable for testing the theories than for immediate technological applications.

The final chapter is by the editor himself and contains a masterly exposition of the deposition of aerosols from turbulent flow.

The book has been meticulously edited and Dr. Davies can be proud of this outstanding work.

This is not a book for the beginner. Nevertheless, this book is highly recommended to those few readers of this Journal who through inclination or force of circumstances have become students of aerosols.

S. A. ROACH


It is now more than 20 years since British industrial medicine first attracted Nuffield support resulting in the foundation of three university centres located in Glasgow, Manchester, and Newcastle. This report provides an interesting and encouraging account of the development of the department which was set up in the University of Newcastle. In a preface, Professor Browne refers to the generous financial support which has been accorded the department, including grants from both the Medical and Scientific Research Councils.

In Newcastle, medical undergraduate teaching has recently been reviewed and more emphasis is now placed on the environmental aspect of medicine. In this new curriculum the relationship of health to work is introduced to students as early as their fourth term and continues to be brought before them in subsequent years. A full programme of post-graduate teaching is described.

Research in both the medical and industrial hygiene sections of the Department has been active. On the medical side the investigation of antimony and of lead workers has continued and studies of decompression sickness have been carried out in co-operation with the Department of Surgery. On the occupational hygiene side much attention is being given to investigating the thermal degradation of protective coatings as well as to the health hazards of welding and noise.

The Department provides help for local industry through the North of England Industrial Health Service. The growth of this side of the department's work has hitherto been slow. With a view to encouraging its growth a medical member of the staff now devotes his whole time to the work of this Service which brings the academic department into close touch with the practical problems of local industry.

R. E. LANE


The Medical Director's Report consists almost entirely of his tentative conclusions based on four years' experience, and statistical information is reduced to the minimum. In his observations on the work undertaken during the year he makes the point that 'the principal attraction membership of the service has for industry is the prospect of improved efficiency of operation—especially but by no means exclusively—by reducing the amount of production lost through injury and illness'. He indicates how that object may be achieved, citing appropriate case histories. Activities concerned with job placement, rehabilitation, problems of the working environment, first aid training, and in the field of public relations are all described.

Nuffield House, the new headquarters building, has been in occupation since August 1966, and the many advantages of planned accommodation are emphasized. The membership of the service is growing slowly but has only been brought about by extending its scope to a wider area; thus an Industrial Welfare Association comprising five woolen mills with a total labour force of 1,000 workers situated at Slaithwaite, about 16 miles from Rochdale, is now a corporate member. Forty-four companies, employing just under 7,000 workers in all, were participating in the scheme at 1 January 1967, but most of them employed fewer than 500 workers. The impression remains of an uphill fight for an energetic and enthusiastic director.

G. F. KEATINGE


The Committee met in Geneva in the summer of 1966 to discuss the organization of occupational health services in developing countries. The Report starts with the observation that the needs for occupational health services are rarely effectively covered anywhere, even in the so-called developed countries. In the developing countries it should be possible to apply the right principles from the outset, although rapid urbanization and industrialization have frequently been accompanied by social and cultural problems as pressing as those of medicine and occupational health.