contribution, providing an introductory text to practically the whole field of occupational hygiene—in my opinion it is the best book currently available for this role. As might be expected, practitioners in any particular aspect of the subject are unlikely to learn anything new, although it could prove a useful introduction to unfamiliar subjects.

J C EDWARDS

Bioengineering, Thermal Physiology and Comfort. Edited by K Cena and J A Clark. (US\$61.00.) Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company; Amsterdam and New York, 1981.

This review of current knowledge of the physics of thermal exchange between man and his environment and his physiological and psychological reactions to the thermal environment is intended for research workers, environmental physicists, engineers, and occupational hygienists.

There are four sections with a summation by the editors. The first section, which deals with the physical principles, is a good summary of present knowledge but it is mathematical and does not deal with the practical aspects of measuring man's thermal exchanges. In the second part "Models and indices of heat exchange" the

theoretical approach continues, but the chapter by Pharo Gagge is excellent, providing the theoretical background and description of the "new effective temperature" and the "standard effective temperature" indices. The "required sweat rate index" is explained by J J Vogt and his colleagues, who propose it as an index of thermal strain for use in industry. The third section covers the physiological aspects of temperature regulation in exercise, while immersed in water, and of the newborn and elderly. M Cabanac also gives an excellent review of the psychological aspects of thermal perception and the role of central temperature receptors in determining if a given thermal stimulus is perceived as pleasant or unpleasant. This chapter will be of considerable value to those who have to interpret subjective views of thermal environments in industry. The fourth section deals with the problem of specifying the environmental conditions for thermal comfort. The chapter by M A Humphreys dealing with the apparent dependence of comfort temperatures on indoor and outdoor climates is interesting.

This is a good review of the more recent work in thermal physics and physiology presented by internationally recognised workers in the field. It deals largely with

the background science that is essential for an understanding of the subject and is not an aid to the practising occupational health worker, although valuable practical information may be gleaned from its pages.

G W CROCKFORD

Notice

The III International Colloquium for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases in the Iron and Metal Manufacturing Industry will take place in Palma de Mallorca (Spain) on 15 and 16 June 1982. The themes of this conference will include: measures of risk control in the iron and metal manufacturing industry, working with dangerous substances, and measures of protection against heat in the work place in the metallurgical industry.

Information on the meeting is available from the Colloquium Office, Asociacion para la Prevencion de Accidentes (APA), Echaide 4, San Sebastian, Spain.

Vancouver style

All manuscripts submitted to the *Br J Ind Med* should conform to the uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals (known as the Vancouver style).

The *Br J Ind Med*, together with many other international biomedical journals, has agreed to accept articles prepared in accordance with the Vancouver style. The style (described in full in *Br Med J*, 24 February 1979, p 532) is intended to standardise requirements for authors.

References should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text by Arabic numerals above the line on each occasion the reference is cited (Manson¹ confirmed other reports²⁻⁵ . . .). In future references to papers submitted to the *Br J Ind Med* should include: the names of all authors if there

are six or less or, if there are more, the first three followed by *et al*; the title of journal articles or book chapters; the titles of journals abbreviated according to the style of *Index Medicus*; and the first and final page numbers of the article or chapter.

Examples of common forms of references are:

- 1 International Steering Committee of Medical Editors. Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. *Br Med J* 1979;1:532-5.
- 2 Soter NA, Wasserman SI, Austen KF. Cold urticaria: release into the circulation of histamine and eosinophil chemotactic factor of anaphylaxis during cold challenge. *N Engl J Med* 1976;294:687-90.
- 3 Weinstein L, Swartz MN. Pathogenic properties of invading micro-organisms. In: Sodeman WA Jr, Sodeman WA, eds. *Pathologic physiology: mechanisms of disease*. Philadelphia: W B Saunders, 1974:457-72.