

medicine, which, particularly under the leadership of Zeiss, has revived the interest in this aspect of epidemiological theory.

Dr. Mead's "Discourse" on how to avoid a repetition of the Marseilles disaster in London is given in considerable detail. A chapter is devoted to yellow fever, dealing particularly with the work of Rush and Noah Webster. The importance of the sanitary awakening is emphasized in a special chapter and the work of the three great pioneer epidemiologists, Panum, Budd, and Snow, is analyzed. A following chapter is devoted to the work of Pasteur and Koch with regard to the theory of contagion. The "carrier" concept is discussed and a special chapter is devoted to insect transmission of disease.

The final chapter discusses Chapin's "Source and Modes of Infection" and Professor Winslow concludes that only in one respect have the studies of the last twenty years indicated a real modification of Chapin's viewpoint. This is in regard to the importance of aerial dissemination of infection.

Professor Winslow's book should prove useful to the medical student wanting a somewhat wider background for his studies in bacteriology and epidemiology than the average textbook will give him. The public health officer will also find much of interest to him here and the book might be of great use to him during his graduate studies.

ARNE BARKHUUS



## MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE<sup>1</sup>

THE need for trained personnel to furnish industrial hygiene services has been greatly intensified by the war production program. Not only have many new physicians, engineers, and nurses been called into industrial service but many experienced personnel already in the field have had to cope with new problems as a result of the conversion of plants to war purposes. A *MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE and Medical Service in War Industries* has been prepared, therefore, by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the National Institute of Health to describe

<sup>1</sup>*MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE and Medical Service in War Industries*: Issued under the Auspices of the Committee on Industrial Medicine of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. Prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health, United States Public Health Service. A Composite Book with 16 Contributors. Edited by William M. Gafafer, D.Sc. 508 pages with 20 illustrations. Philadelphia and London, W. B. Saunders Company, 1943. \$3.00.

approved programs and policies and to make available in one book the essential subject matter in the industrial hygiene field. This Manual should prove extremely useful to all who are working on any of the health problems of war workers.

The Manual is in three parts. Part I deals with Organization and Operation of Facilities, and includes eight chapters. The authors make explicit and practical suggestions concerning such matters as the planning of the physical set-up of the facilities, the specific medical, dental, and nursing services to be furnished, the relationships with management and labor, and the integration of plant hygiene service with those in the community and the use of special services available from the State or Federal Government. Part II is on Prevention and Control of Disease in Industry. The thirteen chapters in Part II cover a wide range of subjects as may be indicated by selected chapter titles, as follows: The Problem of Occupational Disease, in which legal aspects of compensation and liability are briefly discussed, although most of the space is given to clinical descriptions of the principal industrial diseases with recommendations for their treatment and prevention; Engineering Control of Air Contamination of the Working Environment; Industrial Psychiatry; Health Education; Nutrition in Industry; Community Sanitation; Plant Sanitation; and Illumination, Noise and Radiant Energy. In Part III, The Manpower Problem, there is a discussion of the placement of handicapped workers in industry and of the various problems connected with the employment of women. The final chapter presents data on absenteeism because of sickness. The frequency of absences according to durations and according to causes of sickness are shown; and the relation of sex, age, season, and certain other factors to absenteeism is discussed.

The sixteen authors of this handbook have condensed a vast amount of information into a compact reference book. Most chapters include an extensive bibliography and the book as a whole is well indexed.

DOROTHY G. WIEHL



## PREVENTING WAR-TIME SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS

THE increase in tuberculosis mortality already noted in Great Britain and throughout Europe since the war and the threat of a similar increase in this country have made it urgent that measures be taken to