three factories where it was possible to make a comparison, but since their disability is likely to increase, some of them will gradually become less capable of work.

Most certified men have suffered considerable loss of income as a result of being certified, and often the psychological results have been harmful. The mining industry has suffered serious loss of manpower through silicosis, and the financial cost of compensation has been great.

The authors discuss suitable types of work for these men. The main factor influencing that suitability is the degree of physical exertion required.

Amongst men with pneumoconiosis there is wide variation in the present degree and future prospects of disablement. Special provision is likely to be needed for some of them if they are to find suitable employment, and the authors give their reasons for thinking that the number requiring such provision may remain unchanged for some years to come.

A scheme of periodic medical examination is desirable to give the men medical advice, and at the same time they could be graded according to the type of employment of which they are capable.

Part II of the report gives a mass of statistical data in support of the statements summarized above. Case histories, given in part III, convey a far clearer picture of the personal problems of victims than can be gleaned from impersonal statistics.

Appendixes deal with medical and administrative aspects of coal miners' pneumoconiosis, and another gives results of sampling inquiries into the age distribution of the population, degrees of disability, reasons for leaving jobs, and proximity to bus stops.

THOMAS BEDFORD, London.

Industrial Lung Diseases of Iron and Steel Foundry Workers. By A. I. G. McLaughlin, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.P., with the assistance of E. A. Cheeseman, Ph.D., B.Sc.; Jessie Garrad, B.Sc.; S. Roodhouse Gloyne, M.D., D.P.H.; K. L. Goodall, M.Sc., F. Inst. P.; H. E. Harding, D.M.; M. H. Jupe, F.R.C.S., D.M.R.E., F.F.R.; W. B. Lawrie, M. Sc.; K. M. A. Perry, M.D., F.R.C.P.; C. D. Sutherland, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., D.I.H., and H. Woods, B. Eng., all of the Factory Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Pp. 282, with table of contents, tables, table of chest radiographs at end of volume, photographs and photomicrographs, bibliography and glossary. Price £1, 1s. His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, 1950.

The pulmonary diseases of iron and steel foundry workers have not been a neglected area of dust and silicosis study. Several valuable studies of foundry workers were reported prior to the present publication. The present study is, however, a fully rounded one and the most complete recent one to come to the attention of the reviewer. The study included roentgenograms of the lungs of more than 3,000 foundry workers actually at work at the time of the investigation. Chemical and exercise tolerance tests were made by the method of Hart and Aslett. Spirometry was done by means of the "British Benedict" basal metabolism apparatus. An analysis was made of records of pulmonary disease occurring among foundry workers, taken from the official files of the British Factory Department, and of the results of pathological investigations of the lungs of 64 foundry workers. Dust studies were conducted in three foundries.

In general, the findings of this study confirm those made and reported previously—for example, the higher incidence of roentgenographic pulmonary changes in steel foundries than in iron or mixed iron and steel foundries, and the higher incidence in the cleaning of castings than in the other foundry processes. Neither the results of the exercise tolerance tests nor the abnormal physical signs that were present provided a useful correlation with the roentgenographic changes.

The study indicates that the risk of silicosis is somewhat less in the blasting of iron castings than in that of steel castings and that there is risk of silicosis to blasters of iron and steel castings whether the abrasive used is sand or shot. The report points out that cases of silicosis "though fewer in number, continue to occur among sand or shot blasters in spite of stringent regulations requiring dust control measures." American experience similarly shows that the cleaning of steel castings is somewhat more hazardous than the cleaning of iron castings.