in this book, when he reads of pneumoconia and hemoconia, of birefractive red corpuscles that break into eight fragments, still birefractive, that occur after injection of quartz and after other occurrences, of the identity of silicotic nodules and tubercles, of collagen that forms the "fibroid, not fibrous" tissue in silicosis. The great similarity between the effects of dust and of tubercle bacilli is pointed out repeatedly, and several pairs of slides are given side by side for the reader to decide which represents silicosis and which tuberculosis. Dr. Cole also believes that silica dust is being overemphasized at the expense of other dust whose effects are not sufficiently known. No doubt many of the author's statements will arouse controversy; but one who disagrees with him must remember that he was one of the pioneers in the use of x-ray for diagnosis of tuberculosis and that some of his early papers on the subject were ridiculed and refused publication on the ground that the procedure was useless. Whether or not all readers agree with Dr. Cole, they will at least enjoy his method of presentation with its many analogies and touches of humor, and will admit that he has written an outstanding book on the subject and one that should be read by all industrial physicians and hygienists. -- F.F. Rupert

851 Keystones of Public Health for Pennsylvania. A Survey. American Public Health Association, Committee on Administrative Practice, 1790 Broadway, N.Y. 19, N.Y. 339 pp. (1948).

The survey is concerned with various phases of public health including public health nursing, public health statistics, health education, tuberculosis (report on sanatoria) rheumatic fever control, dental health, crippled children, environmental sanitation, and welfare program and health services. -- F.F. Rupert

852 Temperature and Human Life. C.E.A. Winslow and L.P. Herrington. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. (1949) 272pp. $3.50.

This volume is written largely around the work of the John B. Pierce Laboratory of Hygiene at Yale where the principles and procedures of partitional calorimetry were developed. By this means, the authors and associates were able to develop systematic relationships between the four basic factors of the thermal environment--air temperature, radiant temperature, air movement and moisture content-- and the thermal responses of man. They demonstrated that these relationships are significantly quantitative and thus translated many of the problems of thermal physiology into the terms of the physicist and engineer. The demonstrated value of the joint approach of physics and physiology in this field of research is one of the major contributions of the Pierce Laboratory. During the war there were sudden demands for test procedures and for specific information on the handling and protection of military personnel under extreme conditions of heat and cold, well beyond the limits of previous research and observation. The earlier work of the Pierce Laboratory contributed largely to the design and effective conduct of the experimental work and tests which had to be completed in the shortest possible time. The present volume summarizes the work of the Pierce Laboratory, which heretofore was available only in the original papers. It also summarizes the basic procedures and approach