

may appeal for an apportionment among the several employers engaged in business likely to have resulted in the contraction of the disease. However, since the exposures occurred prior to July 1, 1946, no statutory presumption of injurious nature was available and, therefore, the employer had to prove that the prior exposures to the compressed air were injurious. Since the employer failed to sustain that burden, the court upheld the former decision. Affirmed. Ryan v. Patrick McGovern, Inc. New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department. No. 2374. May 5, 1960.

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BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

- 42 The Health of People Who Work. Edited by A. Q. Maisel. The National Health Council, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. 268 pp. (1960). \$4.50.

This book is useful to those whose work involves cooperation with business in protecting the health of workers. It is a valuable guide for labor negotiators, public health officers, hospital and clinic directors, voluntary health agency executives, and chamber of commerce secretaries. It provides a good factual basis for relations among business, labor, the professions and community services. It is based on the reports to the 1959 National Health Forum of more than 200 industrial medical directors. The subjects covered include the goals of occupational health programs, are occupational health programs worthwhile?, special problems of the smaller plant, control of the working environment, occupational health and the living environment, placement of workers in relation to their physical and mental capacities, the role of occupational health programs with respect to the emotional problems of worker, health education in the occupational setting, preparing the worker for retirement, finding manpower and cooperation for the occupational health program, occupational medicine's relation to health insurance and other fringe benefit programs, and earning support for the occupational health program.

- 43 Occupational Dermatitis in California. State of California, Department of Public Health, Bureau of Occupational Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, Calif. 29 pp. (1958).

In 1958, 9,126 cases of occupational dermatitis were reported exclusive of poison oak. Three-fifths of these cases were reported as contact dermatitis. Hands and wrists were the sites most frequently reported. Physicians indicated that 50% of the cases would require treatment up to 28 days and that 10% would require even longer treatment. Although complete data are not available, women appear to be more susceptible than men to occupational dermatitis. On 20% of the cases reported, the physician indicated that time would be lost from work. Manufacturing and agriculture are the industry categories where workers are at highest risk. A wide variety of dermatitis producing agents were reported and these varied by industry group.

-- Author's summary

- 44 Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey. Series B-No. 18. Acute Conditions Incidence and Associated Disability. United States, July 1958 - June 1959. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Public Health Service. PHS Publication No. 584-B18. 34 pp. (June 1960). For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 30 cents.

This report presents national estimates of the incidence of acute conditions that either involved medical attention or resulted in one or more days of activity restriction during the 12-month period, July 1958 - June 1959. The annual estimates shown are classified by condition group, sex, age, and major activity. Of the estimated total of 367.9 million acute conditions occurring during the 12-month period ending June 1959, 215.3 million (58.5%) were respiratory