plode certain established scientific and hydrologic principles if delved into with "open mind."

Except for brief recitations in highly academic and scientific terms and formulas, this book is easily read by the layman. Salzman demonstrates a remarkable cross-knowledge of the earth sciences and believes that less narrow-minded specialization could improve scientific achievement by chemists, physicists, metallurgists, mineralogists, and crystallographers.

Certainly for each of these professions this book holds something of interest. Likewise, both professionals and students in forestry, soil, agronomy, and the water resource field will find this book readable and an excellent reference. The book documents in detail 198 references. Gordon McCallum


The author is one of the American pioneers in the field of industrial hygiene. For over 35 years he has been a student, a researcher, and an experienced worker in the development of adequate mining and industrial hygiene. He has devoted the last 13 years in South America helping to develop industrial hygiene.

This book contains a compilation of his papers and lectures in which he develops his view and deep knowledge in the field of industrial hygiene. The text is written in Spanish in a simple medical language understandable to the engineer and the sanitary and with a technical approach of easy interpretation by the physician, though presented in the lecture-type style.

Of particular interest is the historical information on the development of industrial hygiene and its stages of progress up to the last decade in various countries, including data on compensation laws for accidents and occupational diseases. His coverage on atmospheric pollution is of valuable assistance to any new student in this field.

The Spanish-speaking student in public health or in industrial hygiene, either physician, engineer, or sanitarian, will find this book very appropriate and enlightening.

Nelson Biaggi


There is a boldness about this book which is refreshing. It directly challenges the nurse educator, the nurse practitioner and the hospital administrator. It challenges basic beliefs, and it challenges current practice in nursing.

In raising their voices provocatively, the authors do not play with words. They have seriously presented the culmination of five years of thinking and experimentation based on their firm conviction that nurses "can and must assume a greater share of the provision of direct nursing care services to patients."

You may agree or you may not agree with them. You will not remain indifferent even if you limit your reading to the last chapter which succinctly summarizes the bases of our conflicts in nursing and draws implications of the future.

The content is organized around the analysis of patients' needs with a delineation of 21 nursing problems which must be solved to deliver individualized, comprehensive nursing care. Interestingly enough these problems are listed on the frontispiece of the book probably with the intention of involving the reader. You may react by judging some of these to be objectives rather than problems, but it will not matter that much.
What you will find as you delve more intensely into this book is an application of these problems to a patient-centered curriculum in an associate degree program, a three-year basic diploma program, and a bachelor of science program. It would be worthy of consideration if those public health nursing educators and service personnel responsible for effective services to families and communities would attempt to examine the value of a similar approach.

There is also an inclusive list of references of which any serious reader of this book will make use.

MADELYN N. HALL

MICROSCOPIC-ANALYTICAL METHODS IN FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL—

In 1944, the Food and Drug Administration first published its Circular No. 1 on the “Microanalysis of Food and Drug Products.” This volume supersedes that publication. But it is intended to be more than an expanded volume of laboratory methods for the detection of insect, rodent, and other types of contamination with extraneous materials, with introductory chapters on some phases of chemical microscopy. It aims to provide background information to help analysts in their practical application of microscopic methods in special cases that can not be covered in textbook fashion. It aims to clarify for regulatory officials and for manufacturers and producers of foods and drugs the place of microscopic procedures to supplement plant inspection and to aid in products control. These objectives have been admirably fulfilled.

The book is well written, and it is illustrated with nearly 300 meaningful figures. Each of the 11 chapters has been contributed by members of the scientific staff of the Food and Drug Administration, and most of the chapters provide a selected list of references. There are several useful tables, among which may be mentioned the keys for the identification of insects, and the tables of optical constants of many of the newer drugs that exist in crystalline form. The chapter dealing with the identification of commercial drug tablets and capsules necessarily is limited to a general discussion of principles, though valuable hints are provided for the guidance of workers who may be confronted with problems of this nature.

The authors have succeeded in bringing together for a single objective the techins of many different disciplines. While bacteriological methods are not included, this volume takes its place with such well known treatises as “Standard Methods of Milk Analysis,” “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water, Sewage, and Industrial Waste,” and related compendiums of laboratory methods. Every laboratory concerned with the sanitation of foods, and the quality control of foods and drugs, has a need for this authoritative publication.

FRANKLIN C. BING