of foods. Advice is given regarding the size freezer to buy, how to care for the freezer, the services a locker man can and does render, how best to use freezer space, and the merit nutritionally of using frozen foods.

Then follows a detailed discussion of points which must be carefully considered if the resulting frozen product is to be of high quality. In the case of fruits and vegetables, variety, maturity, speed from harvest to freezer, proper packaging, and correct holding temperature are all stressed as important.

A planting and harvesting guide is presented which gives information on the best varieties for freezing of all vegetables and fruits, and then explicit directions and instructions are given for the preparation of vegetables, fruits, juices, purées, meat, poultry, shellfish, dairy products, baked goods, pastries, and wild game meat and fish. Not only are instructions for freezing given but equally important are directions for the thawing, preparation, and cooking of foods after they come out of the freezer.

The book is illustrated and is a real storehouse of information on frozen foods.

H. S. ADAMS


Medicine in Industry, the fourth of twelve special studies prepared for the New York Academy of Medicine's Committee on Medicine and the Changing Order, is a valuable contribution to the rapidly growing literature on social medicine. Those concerned with public health and the administrative problems of medical care will find it a concise source of useful information.

As in an earlier monograph in the series, American Medical Practice in the Perspectives of a Century, Dr. Stern's approach is that of a sociologist attempting to assay the contribution of medicine to the social order in which we live. The first chapters are devoted to a summary of the beneficial as well as the deleterious effects of mechanization and mass employment upon health, and to a review of the background and trends of social and legislative measures aimed to meet the constantly changing health and medical needs of members of our highly complex industrial civilization.

The author emphasizes, in the concluding chapters of the volume, the unmet challenges and the relatively unexplored opportunities for the application of preventive and rehabilitative measures in an industrial setting.

Some readers may believe that Dr. Stern has minimized the recent accomplishments of industrial medicine. This, I am sure, is not his intention; rather, it is to draw proper attention to the technological lag in utilizing available scientific knowledge in dealing with some of the pressing medical problems of the day.

THOMAS D. DUBLIN


This volume by Dr. Blacker is the report of a survey of the Mental Health Facilities in England and Wales, begun in October, 1942, under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Health. The report and recommendations, however, are the personal opinions of Dr. Blacker. The survey was originally instituted to secure better coordination of existing services due to the exigencies of the war, but it was broadened so as to consider the post-war needs of the country.

The factual results of the survey are presented and interpreted. There are specific proposals for immediate and
for the future reorganization of the mental health services. Of particular interest are the proposed function of the medical schools in the development of the program, the integration of the mental in the general health service, and proposal of services which should be provided for a hypothetical population of a million as an administrative unit.

There are many similarities with the problems and needs for services which may be found in this country. The information and discussions contained in this report have great value for anyone concerned with the development of mental health facilities.

JAMES M. CUNNINGHAM


For twenty-seven years Morse and Frobisher's Microbiology for Nurses, known as "Bacteriology for Nurses" until 1941, has been a leading text in a field of ever-increasing importance to nursing education. This 7th edition eliminates obsolete material and includes new methods and results of research that have been developed during the war. Among the new topics presented are: Penicillin, Influenza Vaccine, and the Electron Microscope, which makes visible particles never before scientifically considered. One chapter is devoted to Biological Transmission of Diseases by Insects, with special reference to malaria, about the control of which much was learned in World War II. Emphasis on public health and the social aspects of disease is a significant trend in this edition.

Instructors and students will appreciate the presentation of fundamental principles of microbiology and the integration of theory and practice to form a well organized, usable textbook on a subject of great scientific detail.

HELEN M. ROSER


The best description of this volume is taken from its foreword—"The chief purpose of this volume, as in past years, is to provide municipal officials with discussions of the current problems of cities throughout the country with facts and statistics on individual city activities and with analyses of trends by population groups."

The general content is the same as that for 1945 with data brought up-to-date. The personnel section contains new features dealing with hours of work, overtime pay, pensions, veterans' preference, and salaries of chief municipal officers. New data in the planning section give an analysis of works projects in the blueprint and specifications stage as of the beginning of 1946. More information on the economic base of metropolitan districts for each city of over 10,000 population is also a feature of this volume. Much more information concerning cities of the 5,000–10,000 population group will be found in this edition.

Unfortunately, the tabular data on city-county health units included in the 1945 volume is not continued in this one.

FRANCIS B. ELDER


The purpose of this book is to provide a guide to techniques and manipulations employed for the identification of organic compounds. The micro methods described entail the use of