starting point for anyone wishing to keep abreast of advances in the technology of hydrogen utilization.

G. McHUGH

Fire Research, Vol. 1. No. 1, March 1977, published by Elsevier Sequoia, Lausanne, Switzerland.

"Fire Research" is a journal which "aims to promote an integrated approach to fire and flammability research by providing an international forum for the presentation of original papers, interpretative reviews and discussion of the latest developments in research, testing and legislation". The Editor states that social, as well as scientific and technical, aspects will be discussed under Letters to the Editor. The present state of literature in science is such that the thought of yet another journal may create as much enthusiasm as the prospect of another plate of lampreys to the English king who died from over-eating them. Nevertheless, in fire science there are many journals on the practical side, with an engineering bias, but not many providing a forum for more fundamental studies on problems of pressing interest, such as, for example, polyurethane foams. "Combustion and Flame" contains academic papers, and "Fire Research" fills a gap between this and the more practical journals.

We are promised by the Editor that there will be papers and discussions on toxicology and physiology. I hope this will come about. Many important papers on these and other topics are found in journals not well known to fire scientists and engineers, written in medical language which creates problems for non-medical people. Fire science contains many different disciplines from toxicology to hydraulics. I believe any forum which propogates a better understanding can only be welcome.

D.A. SMITH

Particulates and Fine Dust Removal: Processes and Equipment by Marshall Sittig, Noyes Data Corporation, Park Ridge, NJ, 1977, $48.

This book provides a detailed reference work for those concerned with reducing particulate and fine dust emissions at source, and the choice of control processes and equipment. It is based on reports of federally financed air pollution studies and the recent U.S. patent literature.

The introductory chapter presents a concise discussion on the nature of airborne particulates and their effects on health in relation to particle size, the ranking of air pollutants and major pollution sources, and the evaluation of particle size distribution and fractional efficiency data for control equipment.

Successive chapters deal with emission control technology as applied in

individual industries, including currently employed control processes and new technology. Most chapters commence with an overview of the particular industry and the presentation of detailed survey data on the inherent particulates problems. Established and new developments in control devices, disposal and recovery of collected particulate material and economics and energy consumption of particulate control methods are also considered.

The book relies extensively on the U.S. patent literature as an information source and reproduces detailed summaries of individual patents. The value of patent literature used in this way is dubious as many patented systems fail to achieve commercial maturity.

The book has been reproduced by lithographic reproduction of typed pages. The relatively small print makes reading large sections of the book rather tiring but the overall standard of reproduction is adequate.

The style is rather "dry" but this is perhaps to be expected in a book which attempts to condense so much technical information into a single volume.

S. WARING