are given, somewhat insufficient in several cases. Middle names and initials are dropped, and Solon Burk is credited with the authorship of *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania*. Four illustrations are halftones, one a line engraving. Included are a photograph of the monument erected over Braddock's supposed grave, two photographs of maps so reduced in size as to be useless, and a photograph of an engraving made of Braddock 26 years after his death, used as a frontispiece. The line engraving is of the Braddock family tree.

Whoever in the future may attempt a definitive biography of Major General Edward Braddock III, or of any of his known ancestors, will do well to start with a critical reading of this gallant effort. Mr. McCardell has unearthed and made available to the general reader much material on the family, military, amatory and social background of the General. It is unfortunate that the closing chapters were inadequately researched and that they, along with the index and bibliography, did not receive the attention obviously given to the first half of the book.

Washington, D. C. and Pittsburgh

HARRISON GILMER

*Industrial Medicine in Western Pennsylvania 1850-1950*. By T. LYLE HAZLETT, M.D., and WILLIAM W. HUMMEL. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1957, XIII, 275 pp., Index. 4 Appendices, Notes. $6.00.

Dr. Hazlett is Emeritus Professor, Department of Industrial Hygiene, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, and was Medical Director of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation from 1920 to 1950. Mr. Hummel is a teacher in the Department of History in the University of Pittsburgh. In this volume the authors attempt—and succeed very well—to describe the journey travelled by Industrial Medicine in Western Pennsylvania from the days of Dr. Albert G. Walter (1811-1876) to the present time. Before the publication of this book there had been none written on the subject of Industrial Medicine in Western Pennsylvania comparable to those written by Alice Hamilton on Industrial Disease. Little or no research was reported before the middle of the 19th century.

While the title implies that only Industrial Medicine in Western
Pennsylvania is dealt with in this book, there is much space given to military men as physicians in Colonial days; the early development of the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh; the local hospitals; the State, County, and local and special medical societies; of many journals and publications of general medical interest, as well as County and local histories dealing with various phases of occupational and industrial medicine.

Industrial medicine dates only from the time of development of factories, mining companies, railroads, etc. Disease is not ordinarily regarded as an accident but usually has its antecedents in a lack of hygiene and sanitation. Early in the 20th century industrial accidents were recognized as a cause of great loss of human lives. It was the period when industrial safety programs were being devised, when agitation for Workmen's Compensation was being presented. But it was the development in the 1850's of the three industries of iron and steel, coal and coke, and the railroads, that accounted for the great increase in industrial accidents and led to the development of special wards in local hospitals and forced some practitioners to engage in industrial surgery. Among these early industrial surgeons, considerable attention is deservedly devoted to Dr. Albert G. Walter, "probably the greatest medical figure in Western Pennsylvania in the nineteenth century," who published his most important work on conservative surgery in 1867, at a time when he was operating a private hospital on Bluff Street. At the same time the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads were retaining physicians to handle their accident cases. In the 1880's many of the mines and steel companies of Western Pennsylvania began to follow the precedent set by the railroads by appointing practitioners to handle their accident cases, usually in infirmaries such as that established by the Pennsylvania Salt Company at Natrona in 1888, and the special ward for industrial cases in the Cambria Iron Company Hospital at Johnstown in 1887.

It was some time later that efforts were made to preserve the health of workers by proper diet; improved toilet facilities; pure drinking water; protection against excessive heat and cold, asphyxiation, dust inhalations, burns, explosions, silicosis and anthrocosis.

Between 1910 and 1915 most of the large department stores established infirmaries and hired physicians and nurses to provide
emergency treatment for employees and customers. Most of the industries of Western Pennsylvania did likewise. After this time preventive medicine was emphasized rather than curative efforts. In the years of 1917 to 1940 many of the industries instituted pre-employment examination of workers. Between 1940 and 1950 many forms of insurance plans, including the Blue Cross and the Blue Shield, were adopted by some companies to help cover the expenses of hospital and disability benefits. Some companies developed their own self-insured plans, such as the United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund.

In the field of mental hygiene credit is given to the H. J. Heinz Company for early recognizing the importance of mental hygiene in industrial production, with the use of libraries, recreation rooms and music.

Although the Western Pennsylvania Medical College was formed in 1883 by several prominent Pittsburgh physicians, it was not until the 1930's that courses of lectures in the field of industrial medicine were introduced; and in 1948 the Graduate School of Public Health in the University was established. In 1913 Pennsylvania established the Department of Labor and Industry, followed by the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene in 1923; and the U. S. Bureau of Mines was established locally as the Pittsburgh branch.

This work is well authenticated, and while repetition of the activities of the various agencies appear in many of the chapters this fault may be necessary to preserve clarity and sequence of events in the development of industrial medicine in Western Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh C. W. W. ELKIN


Those who attended the Mississippi Valley Historical Association's annual meeting at Pittsburgh two years ago will remember Alexander DeConde as a purposeful young professor from Duke University. On the last day of the program for 1956 he read a paper, entitled "Washington's Farewell, the French Alliance, and the Election of 1796." (See the March, 1957 issue of The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, pages 641-658.) Now his complete study of politics and diplomacy under George Washington (1789-1797)