nearly unreported associations, even though some of these associations appeared to be highly significant.

Some of the limitations of the study, including insufficient sample sizes for some cancers, are adequately discussed. Others would seem to merit further thought. According to Doll and Peto, diet, alcohol, and smoking, between them, contribute nearly 20 times more to overall cancer risk than known occupational factors. The value of the present study is arguably limited by failure to take potential confounding variables sufficiently into account. Thus the categories used for smoking adjustment seemed crude, while the only types of food (carotene containing) for which data were collected were not even considered in the analysis.

In his introduction to the book the author comments on "the imbalance between rhetoric and knowledge concerning environmental carcinogens". Despite the widely perceived importance of environmental carcinogens, few of the many thousands of chemicals with which man comes into contact have been evaluated epidemiologically, and the study is a brave attempt to correct this perceived imbalance. The results are clearly presented, and the book is well written. The question is, do the contents of this book justify undertaking larger studies of similar design?

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