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The beginning of many a serious illness

Danger!

give that sore throat continuous antiseptic treatment

UNLESS it is given proper treatment, a common sore throat may develop serious complications. Get rid of it don't rely only on a spray or gargle night and morning. Use it antiseptic treatment all day wherever you happen to be.

Carry a bottle of Formamint with you, and at convenient intervals slip one of these pleasant-tasting, antiseptic tablets into the mouth.

To treat sore throat, one tablet every hour or so; to prevent infection, one every two or three hours. See your druggists.



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non-ethyl gasoline and one group which was exposed directly to lead dust were studied intensively. In all, 252 persons submitted to the tests and examinations, made up in the following groups:

Group A—Thirty-six men employed by the City of Dayton, Ohio, as chauffeurs of cars using gasoline containing no lead.

Group B—Seventy-seven chauffeurs employed by a public service corporation in Dayton driving cars which used ethyl gasoline as motor fuel over a period of approximately two years.

Group C—Twenty-one men employed as garage workers or at gasoline filling stations in Dayton and Cincinnati where no gasoline containing lead was used.

Group D—Fifty-seven men employed in garages and filling stations in Dayton and Cincinnati on work similar to those in Group C, but with ethyl gasoline.

Group E—Sixty-one men employed in two industrial plants in which there was known to be serious exposure to lead dust. This group was selected to serve as a check on the validity of the clinical and analytical methods used in the study of the subjects in the other groups.

Each Participant Tested.

A clinical examination of each person was made by four physicians. These examinations included the industrial history of the subject. Blood smears and other specimens from each person were sent to Washington for microscopic and chemical study by specially trained experts in research dealing with lead and lead poisoning. To these experts the persons were known only by number, nor did they know whether the subjects they were studying were exposed to ethyl gasoline.

A further muscular test was made of each subject by a special method devised for the investigation. Various clinical tests were employed to find out the amount of lead absorption or ingestion in each subject, including an estimate of stippled or speckled red blood cells which would indicate that the subject had absorbed an element such as lead.

These clinical examinations, the scientists reported, failed to give any decisive indication of lead poisoning among chauffeurs or workers in garages in which ethyl gasoline was used as a motor fuel. The only injury observed was acute irritation of the eyes in a few cases, due to gasoline getting into them. This occurred with both ordinary and ethyl gasoline, but was perhaps more severe in one case due to the gasoline with the ethyl content.

The committee reported that in Group E, which comprised workers in plants where there was a known and serious exposure to lead dust, definite clinical symptoms of lead poisoning were revealed, although the workers had been exposed during shorter periods than the chauffeurs and garage employees.

The chemical blood analyses and other chemical tests showed one fact of interest—that garage workers who were not exposed to the ethyl gas had in some way taken lead into their systems.

Lead Found in Dust.

While the tests showed no great differences between workers employed in garages using tetra-ethyl gasoline and garages using tetra ethyl gasoline and were indications of "a greater storage of lead" in the bodies of those exposed to ethyl gasoline. An analysis made of sweepings and dust from garages where both groups were employed showed a lead content which the committee believes may be the source of lead traces found in the examinations.

So far as the committee could ascertain all the reported cases of fatalities and serious injuries in connection with the use of tetra ethyl lead have occurred either in the process of manufacture of this substance or in the procedures of blending and ethylizing.

All the workers examined were questioned, in regard to their knowledge of cases of possible injury, and inquiries were made in the Dayton

arising from the production of carbon monoxide gas. The vast increase in the number of automobiles throughout the country makes the study of all such questions a matter of real importance from the standpoint of public health, and the committee urges strongly that a suitable appropriation be requested from Congress for the continuance of these investigations under the supervision of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and for a study of related problems connected with the use of motor fuels."

CREDITS YALE FOR INQUIRY.

Professor Haggard Tells of Urging the Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—W. H. Haggard, Assistant Professor of Applied Physiology at Yale University, commenting on the report of the commission on tetraethyl gas, said the investigation was the outgrowth of the stand taken by medical professors at Yale. He and Professor Yandell Henderson were the first to make public the cause of the mysterious deaths at Bayonne, N. J.

"At the time of the deaths Professor Henderson and I issued a strong plea against the use of the tetraethyl lead in gasoline until thorough investigations should be made," said Professor Haggard. "We thought that it was probably harmful and we did not believe its public sale should continue until the matter was looked into by the Board of Health."

"Ever since we issued our public statements people have been writing to us saying that they felt sick and wondered if it could be from the tetraethyl lead in their gasoline. In view of the public attitude toward the compound, I doubt very much if the Standard Oil Company will manufacture it, even after the decision has been made in their favor. There has been so much publicity in the matter that it will take a long time for people to regain their confidence in it."

HARRIS WON'T ACT NOW.

Health Commissioner Will Study Report Before Raising Boycott.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner of New York City, said last night that he would take no action in the matter of raising the boycott against the sale of leaded gasoline in this city until he had seen the full report of the committee and consulted with experts.

"I have been keeping in touch with Surgeon General Cumming on this matter," Dr. Harris said, "and will read the full report before taking any action here. So far as I know the order forbidding the sale of tetra-ethyl gasoline in New York City last May has never been rescinded."

E. W. Webb, President of the Ethyl Gas Corporation, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New Jersey and General Motors Corporation, which suspended the manufacture of ethyl gasoline last May following the deaths of five employees of its Bayway, N. J., plant issued the following statement yesterday:

"The history of this company has not been that of the usual commercial enterprise. The development of ethylized gasoline was the result of the joint effort of two of the largest units in the automobile and oil industry. Their common purpose was to provide a better and more efficient motor fuel and thus to conserve a vital natural resource."

"When after two years of successful progress in this direction the question of a possible health hazard was raised the company voluntarily suspended operation pending the investigation of the question by the Surgeon General's committee. Naturally, we are satisfied by the committee's findings and report. Cooperating with the Surgeon General and giving full effect to the committee's recommendations, we plan to resume operations."

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W-t.

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