468 Basedow's Disease from Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. I. Mahaim. Rev. med. suisse rom. 60, 588 (1940); Zentr. Gewerbehyg. Unfallverhut. 27, 193 (1940). (German).
A 37 year-old woman suffered in winter from progressive weakness, which completely disappeared in summer. Basedow's disease developed during last winter. The cause was a defective stove which gave off much carbon monoxide. The case differed from those previously described in the literature in that the symptoms developed very slowly (3 winters) during an insidious poisoning. Exophthalmos was absent. The similarity between carbon monoxide poisoning and Basedow's disease is discussed and the relation of Basedow's disease to changes in the mesencephalon is pointed out.

469 Danger of Chlorine Gas. Freitag. Z.ges.Schiess-u. Sprengstoffsw. 35, 159 (1940). (German).
Several instances of poisoning by chlorine gas are described. Methods of treatment are suggested. Venesection and oxygen inhalation are recommended. Toxic action on man is described as follows: 0.01 mg. per l. can be breathed for several hours without serious effects; 0.1 to 0.15 mg. per l. is lethal in 1 to 1. 5 hours.

470 Chromate Method for the Determination of Sulfur Dioxide in Air. P.V. Moskalev. Lab. Prakt. (U.S.S.R.) 15, 26-8 (1940). (Russian). Chem. Abst., 35, 1353 (March 10, 1941).
The author has modified the method of Lang by making some slight changes in reagents, and presents details of the analysis. Sufficient details for practical use are given in the Chemical Abstracts reference.

471 Sodium Nitroprusside Test Papers for the Detection of Sulfur Dioxide and Hydrogen Sulfide. N. Sciacca and E. Solarino. Ann. chim. applicata. 30, 246-7 (1940). (Italian).
Filter papers washed in a solution containing 4% of sodium nitroprusside and 2% of sodium carbonate will detect sulfur dioxide at a concentration of 1 part per million and hydrogen sulfide at 1 part in 5 million.

472 X-Ray Diffraction -- An Important Tool in Pneumoconiosis Research. L. H. Berkelhamer. Jour. Ind. Hyg. & Toxicol., 23, 163-175 (May, 1941).
Seven representative and varied instances are described in which x-ray diffraction has been of assistance in pneumoconiosis research. Mineral specimens and dusts, the chemically extracted mineral residues of lung tissue, six-micron sections as well as thicker sections, and dried and pulverized lung tissue have been subjected to x-ray diffractions with satisfactory results. The possibility of identifying minerals present in the same section that the pathologist has studied has been demonstrated. This may not be feasible in all cases since the dust concentration is a limiting factor but it can be used in many instances as it has an advantage over methods involving dust retrieval which may alter the composition of the minerals in the process. The erroneous implication that the mineral pyrophyllite was the cause of a reported case of nodular fibrosis has been considered; and proof by x-ray diffraction analysis is offered that the case in question was one of disease due to quartz rather than pyrophyllite. X-Ray diffraction has its limitations but within them it has proven an invaluable aid in pneumoconiosis research.

473 The Medicolegal Aspects of Roentgenology. J.W. Pierson. Medical Clinics of North America 25, 331-46 (March, 1941).
The medicolegal aspects of roentgenology may be considered from three angles: (1) the presentation in court of testimony based on roentgenologic findings; (2) the preparation of the proper foundation for such testimony by accurate roentg