

The amount of smoke at street level in a city is largely determined by the amount of vertical mixing in the lower layers of the atmosphere; the greater the amount of mixing the smaller will be the concentration of smoke or other pollution. The second part of the address dealt with the formation of fogs and the undesirable effects of pollution on them. -- Atm. Poll. Bull.

- 912 Beryllium Poisoning. R.J. Hasterlik.
Physics Today 2, 14-17 (June 1949).

This paper is a review of the fundamental facts concerning the toxicity of beryllium, including: a history of beryllium disease; a note of the increasing use of beryllium compounds in industrial products; a review of the physiological symptoms of poisoning; an account of the experimental projects to determine the origin and development of beryllium poisoning; and precautions for persons working with the metal or its compounds.

- 913 The Hazards Associated with the Use of Lead Arsenate in Apple Orchards.
L.M. Farner, C.D. Yaffe, N. Scott and F.E. Adley. J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.
31, 162-168 (May, 1949).

A definite health hazard was established in 1945 from exposure to lead arsenate of workers in the orchards of Washington State. The exposures were grossly in excess of the MAC. The more hazardous occupations were spray-mixing and picking. Introduced in 1946, new and more effective insecticides may present a health hazard even more serious. The industry is urged to create an "authority" with the responsibility of providing an adequate health protection program for orchard workers.

-- Authors' Summary

- 914 Acute Anilin Poisoning, its Clinical and Hematological Course and Treatment. B. Jasinski. Schweiz. Med. Woch. 78, 1282-1284 (Dec. 31, 1948) German.

This is a study of the effects of anilin poisoning, with special reference to the colouring matter of the blood. It is based on examination of a man suffering from acute anilin poisoning caused by the accidental splashing of anilin on the clothing, while he was employed in a dye-works. On admission to hospital he had severe cyanosis and was acutely ill, but he made a rapid recovery. The clinical and laboratory findings are described and discussed. These showed that in the acute phase of anilin poisoning methemoglobin is not found in the blood serum, but it is found in the hemolysed blood; methemoglobinemia lasts only for a short time, and is followed by a longer period with signs of accelerated blood destruction. It is pointed out that the course of the illness is favorably influenced by large doses of ascorbic acid.

-- Bull. Hyg.

Blue Print for Health.

A fence lasts three years; a dog, three fences;
a horse, three dogs; a man three horses.