

- 875 Research on the Development of Silicosis Following Cessation of Exposure to Dangerous Dust. Wera Greinacker-Ostofari and F. Lang. Ztschr. f. Unfalmed. 40, 61 (1947) German.

The authors prepared tables which give the status of silicotic persons who were removed from exposure for at least four years. From these figures the authors conclude that the workers who are removed from exposure as soon as the first roentgenologic changes are noted have a greater chance of not falling ill or of manifesting illness later, than those who go on working. They stress the importance of adopting technical measures to control dust.

-- Condensed from J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.

- 876 Investigations on Combat of Occupational Anthrax: Further Experiments on Disinfection Procedures in Industries Utilizing Animal Hairs and Bristles: Bactericidal Action of Watery and Soapy Formaldehyde Solutions at Higher Temperatures. E. Hailer and K. Heicken. Ztschr. f. Hyg. u. Infektionskr. 128, 109 (July, 1948) German.

The bactericidal effect of formaldehyde solutions on anthrax strains is greatly enhanced by increased temperature. With the same concentration, a formaldehyde solution is 100 times as effective at 80°C. as at 20°C. The addition of soap increases the sporocidal effect, particularly in the lower concentrations. The most effective concentrations for various temperatures were determined. On the basis of these observations a procedure was developed for the disinfection of animal hairs and bristles (which are impaired by exposure to boiling or to steam under pressure), which was used with success in establishments that spin horse hair or manufacture brushes.

-- Condensed from J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.

- 877 Investigations on Combat of Occupational Anthrax: Bactericidal Action of Caporit, Chloramine, Chlorimide, and Formaldehyde Against Anthrax Spores at Twenty, Twelve and Four °C. E. Hailer and K. Heicken. Ztschr. f. Hyg. u. Infektionskr. 128, 87 (July 16, 1948) German.

These studies were conducted to determine the most suitable methods for the disinfection of railroad cars and other transportation facilities in which imported skins and other possible sources of anthrax had been carried, also of storage facilities, tanneries, wool-carding establishments, horse-hair-spinning, and for the protective clothing of workers. Of the three chloride preparations, caporit was found to be the most efficient, particularly at the lower temperatures of 12 and 4°C. The sporocidal action of formaldehyde solutions increased in proportion to the concentration up to a concentration of 4%. The disinfecting potency of these solutions was considerably less at 12°C. and even less at 4°C. than it was at 20°C. The soapy solutions of formaldehyde were more effective at lower temperatures than the watery solutions and the ones that had been prepared 24 hours before, either with or without soap were more effective than fresh solutions. It was concluded that the solutions of caporit and formaldehyde are of practical value for the disinfection of areas which might be contaminated with anthrax organisms.

-- J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.

(Editor's Note: We have no clue to the composition of "Caporit".)