

provide and use dust control equipment. If the contractor fails to comply and to continue compliance with the order, the Labor Department will take a sample of the dust at drilling as evidence, and will prohibit further use of the drills involved, identifying them with a red tag and will begin prosecution. Where drilling contracts are of short duration, arrangements are made for prompt analysis of dust samples. For further details on this code see Abstract No. 19, this bulletin.

(B) Papers on Dust, Dust Diseases and General Industrial Hygiene.

- 6 INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND THE MANUFACTURER. D.M. Schafer. Ind. Med. 7, 662-4 (November 1936).

In this short article, the author outlines the work being done by the Committee on Healthful Working Conditions of the National Association of Manufacturers. Their object is to promote better health measures not only in the larger companies where much has already been done but also to disseminate this information to the smaller industries which do not in many cases have access to it. Their plan is one of coordination in which they will gather the essential facts from the scientific side of industrial hygiene and prepare them so that the industrialist can see what they mean and what they can do for his factory.

- 7 DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN THE UNITED STATES. J.J. Bloomfield. Am.J. Pub. Health, 28, 1388-97 (December 1938).

Industrial hygiene activities have increased tremendously in the past two or three years and there are now 26 states having industrial hygiene departments, with 6 others making surveys to determine their needs. The health of industrial employees, however, is not entirely one of industrial exposure but is closely bound up with a comprehensive program of general adult health. The author suggests as a health program a strong industrial hygiene department which can guide and coordinate existing public health activities along adult hygiene lines.

- 8 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE YEAR 1937. H.M. Stationery Office, London (1938). (British).

The contents of this report, particularly of the chapter on "Health," should be of special interest. Under a new act, the hours of employment of young persons is further restricted and it is considered that more frequent periodic physical examinations should be made of the younger employees. The number of cases of lead poisoning was the lowest since the disease became notifiable but five cases of mercurial poisoning were recorded and the symptoms are mentioned in the report because of their dissimilarity from classical signs. There was an increase in the number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration particularly in tar distilling and cotton mule spinning. In the section dealing with dust, it is noted that the substitution of non-siliceous abrasive for sand continues to increase. In the steel industry, because of recently increased production, there was an increased risk of silicosis to men who break down and rebuild Siemens's furnaces. In some plants permanent gangs of men do such work, where exhaust ventilation is difficult to apply, and, because of the heat, respirators are inconvenient to wear. It would appear that the only applicable preventive measure would be in the substitution of some harmless material for the silica.

- 9 REDUCING COST OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN INDUSTRY. D. Harrington. U.S. Bur. Mines, Inf. Circ. No. 7020 (June 1938). Obtainable from Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C.

In many states the cost of workmen's compensation has risen during the past year and proposals to increase benefits to employees are before the legislatures of many states, which will cause further sharp rises. Also, occupational disease

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