

factors, including meteorological characteristics, topography, and sensitivity of surrounding areas to pollution; and (2) plant factors, including rate of industrial waste emission, stack density and ejection speed, and plant configuration, including stacks. The effects of inversion, cumulative effects, and wind speed effects are discussed. Scale model wind tunnel experiments have been most successful in the study of air pollution from short stacks, a field in which analysis of concentration characteristics by theoretical or empirical methods is difficult. In the second paper the New York University wind tunnel is described, including photographic apparatus and other methods of light measurement. Results obtained so far have not reached the stage of usefulness for routine investigations of air pollution problems, but a closer approach has been made to the understanding of the problems of individual plants and of groups of plants. The series will be continued.

- 289 Some Observations on London Fog. R. E. Waller and P. J. Lawther.
Brit. Med. J. 2, 1356-1358 (Dec. 3, 1955).

Visibility may be greatly reduced in London by smoke, in the absence of fog. On January 19, 1955, very wide variations in the concentrations of smoke were observed, and a tenfold increase occurred over a period of two hours. There was also an increase in sulfur dioxide, but no sulfuric acid was detected by the methods used, although traces might have been present in the form of minute droplets. A temporary deterioration in the clinical condition of some patients with chronic bronchitis and emphysema coincided with this episode. The results emphasize that measurements of pollution over 24- or 48-hour periods do not necessarily indicate the hazard to which the population may be exposed.

-- Authors' summary

MANAGEMENT ASPECTS

- 290 Executive Health: Fourteen Ways to Maintain It. L. J. A. Villalon.
Research & Eng. 2, 34-36 (Jan. 1956).

The following hints are given to the busy executive from leading doctors and psychologists on how to keep healthy without impairing drive and efficiency: (1) don't be afraid of finding something wrong with yourself; (2) don't neglect the annual physical examination; (3) don't let the job boss you; (4) get rid of health problems; (5) know your own limitations; (6) save yourself for the important things; and (7) most important of all, learn to relax. Seven sane ways to relax are: (1) change your pace; (2) plan and organize; (3) play to relax; (4) use your imagination; (5) talk to relax; (6) do for others; and (7) laugh to relax. Each of these hints is discussed.

- 291 Industrial Sanitation and the Worker's Health. J. L. Barron.
Modern Sanit. 8, 13-15, 48 (Jan. 1956).

The author pleads for more attention to industrial sanitation. A balance of sanitation, safety, and industrial hygiene yields a complete protection program. A sanitation program includes: (1) daily maintenance of personnel facilities; (2) cleaning and periodic refinishing of surfaces; (3) cleaning of machines and equipment used in manufacture; (4) protection of materials; (5) control of pests and prevention of bacteria and mold contamination; (6) collection, salvage, and disposal of refuse; (7) checking of water supply and water-borne waste disposal facilities; (8) operation of uniform, laundry and sanitation stock room services; (9) maintenance of exterior grounds; and (10) plant guarding and supervision of watchmen. Where occupation hazards exist, the inspection and surveillance may require extensive work by industrial hygienists and safety engineers to discover and evaluate the hazard, and periodic inspections to verify the effect of corrective measures. These special services, distinct from the day-to-day sanitary maintenance of the work environment, are, however, complementary and interdependent. The administration of an industrial sanitation program by a