

other similar efforts, in private philanthropy. In a larger sense, it should also help guide more extensive governmental programs in the public interest. In this regard, an important new concept—"Creative Federalism" is now being developed under the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare's (HEW) Secretary John Gardiner (on "open ended leave" as president of Carnegie Corp.) HEW's 11.7 billion dollar allotment—33% over last year's and 485% over 1953's first HEW budget (Newsweek, Feb. 28, 1966, p. 22) already dwarfs all private philanthropic efforts in comparison and will undoubtedly continue to grow. These budgetary funds are certainly no less a public trust than was Mr. Falk's wealth, and their wise use demands the enlightened foresight, long term dedication and sound management which typified Mr. Gow's direction of the Falk Foundation. This will require clear statements of goals and principles, and ability to measure and report progress.

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INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PRACTICE

- 832 Medical Illustration—A Requisite for All Medical Journals. G. P. Hodge. J. Occ. Med. 8, 295-300 (June, 1966).

In the education of the medical scientist, art plays a vital role. There is not a phase of medical education that does not lend itself to teaching with visual materials. If the challenges of the medical illustrator are to be met, it will be necessary for the medical writer, publisher, and artist to continue their cooperative efforts.

-- Author's summary

Further information regarding medical illustration as a career and a list of the locations of the teaching departments may be obtained by writing to the Corresponding Secretary of the Association of Medical Illustrators: Miss Charlotte Holt, 738 Keystone Avenue, River Forest, Ill. 60345.

- 833 Quantitative Studies on Fabrics as Disseminators of Viruses. II. Persistence of Poliomyelitis Virus on Cotton and Wool Fabrics. G. J. Dixon, R. W. Sidwell, and Ethel McNeil. Appl. Microbiol. 14, 183-188 (March, 1966).

The length of time that polio-virus could be recovered from wool gabardine and blanket, and from cotton sheeting, terry cloth, and knit jersey fabrics was determined under conditions of controlled temperature and humidity (25°C. in 35% and 78% relative humidities). Three types of exposure of the fabrics to viruses were used: direct contact, aerosol, and virus-containing household dust having a high content of textile fibers. Generally, virus titers on cotton fabrics, held in both relative humidities, decreased exponentially to an undetectable level. The method of exposure to virus had a definite effect on the duration of viral persistence on a given fabric. Virus contained in household dust was least stable. There are 13 references.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 834 Microbiological Hazards in Dairy Products and Their Determination. A. R. Brazis and R. B. Read, Jr. Develop. Ind. Microbiol. 7, 263-267 (1966).

Although many studies have been directed toward control or elimination of microbiological hazards in dairy products, several public health problems still require resolution. Significant advances have been made in laboratory techniques for identification of staphylococcal enterotoxins, serological identification of botulinal toxins, assay of aflatoxins, and electron microscopy for identification of virus-like particles in milk. Further research is needed to improve methods for the isolation of atypical mycobacteria from dairy products and to establish the significance of these organisms as causes of human disease. Control or eradication of public health hazards must also include prevention of microbial contamination at the homes of consumers.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 835 Health Aspects of Food Additives. P. E. Johnson. Am. J. Public Health 56, 948-951 (June, 1966)

The benefits to public health resulting from use of food additives are great and stem primarily from the role of these chemicals in increasing food production, in conserving foods in storage, and in making foods continuously available in acceptable form through processing. The benefits greatly outweigh any hazard detected by present methods of toxicology and safety evaluation. That hazards not detected by present methods might exist is recognized, and continuing reevaluation of the safety of each use in light of new information or new technology is necessary. Five references are given.

-- Author's summary

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