

- 492 Rehabilitation of Injured Miners. Anonymous. Iron & Coal Trades Rev., 142, 391-2 (April 2, 1941).

This paper describes the rehabilitation clinic established by colliery owners of English Midlands, for injured miners, especially those with fractures. Gradually increasing exercise especially adapted to restoring use of the injured parts is a prominent feature of the treatment. Pleasant surroundings and psychologic rehabilitation are emphasized. A very large proportion of the miners return to work.

- 493 Industrial Sanitation. N.J. Radder. Safety Eng., 81, 41-6 (April, 1941). Health of employees and good will among them is fostered by adequate sanitary facilities. Minimum requirements for sanitary facilities in industrial plants were outlined a year ago by the National Institute of Health (see Abstract No. 385, April, 1940). One drinking fountain should be provided for every 50 employees. In the approved type, now constituting less than 10% of the total, the water-flows are set at an angle from the vertical. Sufficient toilet facilities roughly one for each 30 persons, should be provided. Types of construction are discussed. Shower baths are becoming an increasingly important part of the sanitary facilities in today's places of employment. Midget shower heads and heavy brass construction with chromium finish and safety mixers are recommended. Washing facilities should be at convenient locations and preferably of the wall-hung type. Good soap from suitable dispensers, softened water and individual towels will lead employees to proper health habits and self-respect. Pure water should be assured, and dual water supply systems should be avoided.

- 494 Protecting the Employee's Health. R.C. Heard. Gas Age 86, 27 (September 26, 1940).

The common cold not only causes a large proportion of loss of hours, but also is contagious and may lead to more serious ailments. In one factory, the incidence of colds was greatly reduced by dispensing helibut liver oil tablets, with instructions on early treatment of cold and general health rules. The precautionary measures advocated by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company are quoted.

- 495 Hookworm Disease and its Prevention in the German Mining Industry. W. Heine. Gluckauf 76, 457-63 (August 24, 1940). (German).

A map is presented showing the geographical occurrence of hookworm disease over the world. In Western Europe, as the result of a highly successful campaign against the disease, it is prevalent only in France, Hungary and the southern countries. However, great precaution must still be observed on account of its increasing spread in the Soviet Union.

- 496 Recovery of Fatigued Muscle Following Intravenous Injection of Potassium Chloride. H. Hoff and others. Am. J. Physiol. 131, 615-8 (January, 1941).

In a series of experiments in which potassium chloride was introduced into a vein in close proximity to a twitching muscle, the authors found that the original height of contraction was regained and even surpassed despite several hours of muscular twitching. They conclude that since potassium is known to be liberated from the muscle cell during contraction, this loss may well be one factor in the development of fatigue, and the replenishing with potassium salt may thus allow recovery.

- 497 The Effect of Exercise in Hot Atmospheres upon the Pulse Rate. D.H.K. Lee and G.P.B. Boissard. Med. J. Australia. 2, 664-8 (December 21, 1940).

Replacement of water lost during exercise in hot atmospheres is quite effective in preventing excessive rise of pulse rate. The benefit of water replacement somewhat greater in a "hot dry" atmosphere (101° dry bulb, 38% relative humidity).

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