

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FEATURES

Biological data which represents the correlated contributions of more than 4,000 scientists and the counsel of an additional 13,000.
Abstract No. 451.

What can be done about the shortage of physicians for industry?
Abstract No. 456.

Questions and answers on practical aspects of occupational dermatoses.
Abstract No. 465.

Circumstances in which soaps and detergents have been indicted as causing or aggravating dermatitis are much more complex than have been anticipated. Abstract No. 466.

An evaluation of the hazards of ozone and oxides of nitrogen, and factors modifying their toxicity.
Abstract Nos. 474 and 475.

Existing tendency to develop lung tumors may have some bearing in pulmonary carcinoma, experiment exposing mice to asbestos dust indicates. Abstract No. 506.

Hitherto unrecognized etiological factor in calcification of the pericardium revealed by clinicoroentgenologic study of workers employed in talc mills and mines.
Abstract No. 507.

How can the nuisance problem of noise in air-conditioning systems be eliminated? Abstract Nos. 513-517.

A proposed technique for measuring the noise of a ducted fan eliminates measuring errors caused by the existence of sounding waves.
Abstract No. 518.

What are the responsibilities of the medical profession in the use of x-rays and other ionizing radiation?
Abstract No. 528.

A study of a multiple Venturi wet collector. Abstract No. 541.

A study of carcinogenicity of atmospheric pollutants. Abstract No. 545.

In order to treat electric-arc steel furnace fume theoretically, accurate particle size distributions for each phase of the melting cycle must be known. Abstract No. 548.

How to go about hiring handicapped people and placing them in productive work. Abstract No. 553.

Safety statistics in their present form are only one indication of what a safety program is doing.
Abstract No. 554.

