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chemical aid is offered, and enclosed with the letter is a list of articles from the Division dealing with industrial hazards. Plants are visited to discover possible dangerous conditions.—*Helen Lawson.*

waste products and a filler artificial resin. Afterward plates are ground and and roentgen examination and drillers and men who pieces showed a few light after they had worked 2. asbestosis are found in after 5 yrs. employment

grindstone dust no silicotic changes were produced, only slight connective tissue and capillary proliferation.—*L. Teleky.*

PREVENTION OF SILICOSIS BY METALLIC ALUMINUM. Jöllen. Arbeitsschutz, pp. 252-254 (1940).

INVESTIGATIONS COMPARING THE DANGER
TO THE LUNGS FROM NATURAL AND ARTI-
FICIAL GRINDSTONES IN GRINDING SHOPS.
Gärtner. Arbeitsschutz, pp. 245-248
(1940).

**SILICOSIS FROM PORPHYRY WITH A NOTE ON
"ACUTE SILICOSIS." Symanski. Arbeits-
schutz, pp. 272-274 (1940).**

Porphry contains from 30 to 50% free silica. The author saw a man who had worked for 7 years as a quarryman but was endangered only during his 9 months' experience as a driller. He acquired a serious silicosis; 20 additional cases of silicosis from porphyry were seen, most of slight or medium degree.—*L. Teleky.*

ASBESTOSIS IN GRINDERS AND DRILLERS OF
BRAKE BANDS. *Brachmann. Arbeits-*
schutz, pp. 172-174 (1940).

Since 1937 workers in all asbestos manufacturing plants must be examined annually by the medical factory inspector in Saxony. The brakebands are made of sheets of asbestos, or are pressed out of asbestos

DUST, SMOKE, FUMES

NOTES ON THE HOW TO
MICROESTIMATION
Wilkinson and C. G.
341 J. Exp. Biol. and
pp. 341-343 (Dec. 1941)
The authors suggest
in preparing reagents and
technic (Ind. & Eng. Cl.
226, 1938), to eliminate
encountered. The Ho
modification of Gutze
were able to reproduce
amounts of arsenic a
—B. D. Tebbens.

ESTIMATION OF HALOGEN
VAPORS IN AIR. S. J.
Burke. N. Y. Dept.
vol. 19, p. 232 (Dec. 1913)

The authors have measured the rate of reaction described by Tebbens (1937). The $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inch cell, equipped with a rheostat, absorber, detector, and a variable speed meter, with space for a sample, is shown in Figure 1. It is operated at 0.75 l. per hr. The authors claim that they obtain a 90% conversion efficiency for chlorinated carbons but only 80% for naphthalene. Sampling is done at intervals of 1 hr., depending upon the rate expected.—*Helen Law*

**DETERMINATION OF
HEMOGLOBIN IN THE
THE PHOTOELECTRIC
Haemann. Klin.
pp. 1183-1185 (1940)**
A method is described
a short time. The
imeter used was constant
and is made by W
Dahlem. 1 cc. of blood

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waste products and a filler, impregnated by artificial resin. Afterwards the bands and plates are ground and drilled. Clinical and roentgen examination of the grinders and drillers and men who file individual pieces showed a few light cases of asbestosis after they had worked 2 yrs. Such cases of asbestosis are found in nearly all workers after 5 yrs. employment.—*L. Teleky.*

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ASBESTOSIS TODAY. *Ehrhardt. Arbeitsschutz, pp. 191-193 (1940).*

A short description of asbestosis, not the struggle to prevent it, which is a technical, not a medical problem. The only unusual statement in the paper is that no relationship between the nasal dust filtering ability and degree of asbestosis was found.—*L. Teleky.*

DUST, SMOKE, FUMES AND VAPORS: DETERMINATION AND ELIMINATION

NOTES ON THE HOW TECHNIQUE FOR THE MICROESTIMATION OF ARSENIC. *T. Wilkinson and C. G. Greenham. Australian J. Exp. Biol. and Med. Sci., vol. 18, pp. 341-342 (Dec. 1940).*

The authors suggest slight modifications in preparing reagents and in using the How technic (*Ind. & Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 10: 226, 1938*), to eliminate difficulties they have encountered. The How technic is a modification of Gutzeit's method. They were able to reproduce observations with amounts of arsenic as low as 0.1 μ gm.—*B. D. Tebbens.*

ESTIMATION OF HALOGENATED HYDROCARBON VAPORS IN AIR. *S. Moskowitz and W. J. Burke. N. Y. Dept. Labor, Indust. Bull., vol. 19, p. 232 (Dec. 1940).*

The authors have modified the apparatus described by Tebbens (*This J., 19: 204, 1937*). The $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ " box contains a rheostat, absorber, drying tube and flowmeter, with space for a combustion tube. It is operated at 0.75 l.p.m. and the authors claim that they obtain approximately 100% efficiency for chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons but only 80-85% for alpha chlor-naphthalene. Sampling time is 10 min. to 1 hr., depending upon the concentration expected.—*Helen Lawson.*

DETERMINATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE HEMOGLOBIN IN THE BLOOD BY MEANS OF THE PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETER. *R. Havemann. Klin. Wchnschr., vol. 19, pp. 1183-1185 (1940).*

A method is described which takes only a short time. The photoelectric colorimeter used was constructed by the author and is made by W. Kauhausen, Berlin-Dahlem. 1 cc. of blood, or even as little

as 0.1 cc. is necessary. The error is said to be 0.5%.—*L. Teleky.*

DUST IN THE STONE AND EARTH INDUSTRY. *Arbeitsschutz, pp. 226-229 (1940).*

A short review of the importance of the dust problem in the ceramic industry is presented and is followed by a report by Hass on the technical aspect of the problem, especially regarding dust sampling and counting. He mentions only a gravimetric procedure, the konimeter and tyndallmeter. Use of portable vacuum cleaners is recommended for keeping workshops clean. H. Buckup in reporting on medical aspects of the problem, said that the Saxon ministry of labor had installed an x-ray car with which 13,428 examinations have been made in 9 months. This apparatus employs a "screen method" which is cheap, but gives only small pictures in which the first stage silicosis cannot always be positively diagnosed and beginning silicosis can not be detected. In this way it was found that in one factory 12.6% of the workers suffered from silicosis (1.6% serious, 4.2% medium). In a clay pit, 12.2% were found to be silicotic.—*L. Teleky.*

X-RAY EXAMINATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL DUST AS A METHOD OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION. *Gärtner. Arbeitsschutz, pp. 193-195 (1940).*

The author presents a short description of the method as employed in examining airborne dust and dust in the lung. It is remarkable that the author found no quartz in silicotic lungs of china-clay workers who used kaolin and sillimanite. He concludes that these substances are also able to produce silicosis, and he adds that we now know that other silicates, such as asbestos, produce silicosis. (See these abstracts, 21, 199, 1939.)—*L. Teleky.*