disposition in the body as determined by animal experimentation, but G.L. Hall of the Maryland State Department of Health, had this to say: "Firms using 1080 should instruct their employees to use the rodenticide with constant awareness of its hazardous quality. The compound should be stored in labeled containers and warningly colored with nigrosine black dye, for its natural appearance is similar to flour, powdered sugar and other innocuous substances. Prepared solutions of 1080 should be stored in a safely locked place when not in use and careful accounts should be kept of the amount on hand." Workers should wear respirators and gloves when handling the dry chemical. --- News Release

9 ATS Releases New BCG Statement.

A recommendation that commercial firms be licensed under the National Institute of Health to produce BCG (prophylactic inoculation of young infants against tuberculosis) as soon as suitable standards for its production can be established has been made by the American Trudeau Society, medical section of the National Tuberculosis Association. The revised statement of policy accompanying the recommendation is essentially the same as one adopted by the ATS in January, 1948 except for the section dealing with licensing. -- Bull. Nat. Tuberc. Assoc. (Nov. 1949)

Now, The Eye Irritation :

Eye irritation during smog is caused by the combined action of many substances according to the most recent experimental evidence! It no longer seems likely that any one pollutant is responsible for the most disagreeable aspect of the dull murk occasionally plaguing many modern cities. In almost no instances during careful tests conducted in the Smog Chamber at SRI have the characteristic smarting and watering of the eyes been caused by exposure to any single contaminant (in the amounts present during smog) known to exist in the Los Angeles air, for instance. Yet when nine contaminants, making up a "reconstituted" smog, were placed in the Smog Chamber, in actual smog concentration, definite eye irritation resulted. Thus it seems valid to conclude that smoggy eye irritation stems from many materials acting jointly. -- Stanford Research Institute