methyl bromide, and carbon dioxide. The compilation was difficult because in most cases part of the information is lacking, especially time and concentration. Similar data is needed on other materials but the importance of the three studies lies in possibility of exposure to them in aviation. Reports on accidents due to their excessive concentration should give as full data as possible. An apparatus is described for experimental work.

64 Beryllium Poisoning. A.H. Holland, Jr. Am. Ceram. Soc. Bull. 28, 380-381 (Oct. 15, 1949).

A review of recent work on beryllium poisoning, calling attention to the dangers connected with the use of beryllium and suggesting preventive measures.

65 Occupational Diseases of the Lungs Caused by Inhaling Beryllium. G. Carriere, P. Fraisse, L. Richard and L. Roche. Arch. d. mal. profess. 9, 304-308 (1948).

The authors describe nine workers exposed for two or three days to dust of a double fluoride of beryllium, and two exposed for a very short time to fumes of beryllium chloride. Distinctive features of these cases are the short exposure, a delay of some months before the onset of serious pulmonary symptoms, and final complete recovery after several months.
-- Condensed from Bull. Hyg.

66 Beryllium Sulfate Mist Inhalation Study at Approximately 50 Mg/M^3. G. Sprague and others. Atomic Energy Commission Unclassified Documents 154 (UR-63) 30 pp. (Feb. 16, 1949).

II. A Two-Week Beryllium Sulfate Mist Inhalation Study in Animals at a Concentration of 100 Mg/M^3. G. Sprague and others. AECU-147 (UR-64) 22pp. (Feb. 16, 1949).

III. The Inhalation Toxicity of Beryllium Sulfate Mist in Animals at a Concentration of 10 $Mg./M^3$ for 95 days. G. Sprague and others. AECU-165 (UR-65) 37 pp. (Feb. 24, 1949).

In these animal experiments various concentrations of beryllium sulfate mist were employed to establish its toxic effect at known exposure limits. The ultimate objective was a determination of the safe level of exposure.
--- Nuclear Sci. Abste.

67 Inhibition of Alkaline Phosphatase by Beryllium. F.W. Klemperer, J.M. Miller, and Caroline J. Hill. J. Biol. Chem. 180, 281-288 (1949).

In the hydrolysis of sodium beta-glycerophosphate by an alkaline solution of kidney phosphatase, a partial inhibition of phosphatase activity was observed in the presence of as low a concentration of beryllium as 10^{-6}.
-- Condensed from Chem. Absts.