

- 578 The Treatment of Human Anthrax with Penicillin. L. Weinstein and C.S. Oliver. *Am. Practitioner* 2, 533 (April, 1948).

Cutaneous anthrax was observed in three men who worked where they came in contact with hides or wool. They all made complete recovery when treated with penicillin intramuscularly. The response attributed to penicillin appeared to be more rapid than that to the sulfonamide compounds and antiserum, whether these agents were used alone or in various combinations. Since the mortality rate of cutaneous anthrax is only about 16 to 22%, it is difficult to evaluate the importance of penicillin in saving the lives of the three patients. Because of its lack of toxicity and its rapid action, penicillin appears to be the agent of choice in the treatment of cutaneous anthrax. -- Condensed from *J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.*

- 579 Medicine and the Changing Order: Industrial Medicine. W.F. Ashe. *Ohio State M.J.* 44, 1115 (Nov. 1948).

Industrial medicine in the United States is defined as medicine in industry (in more socialized countries its meaning is broader). The main purposes of industrial medicine, as defined by Kehoe, are stated: The author reviews the history of industrial medicine. The need for adequately trained personnel, physicians and industrial hygiene engineers, is stressed. At least nine medical colleges now have plans to develop graduate education in industrial medicine, and many others are enlarging their under-graduate programs. These opportunities will make it possible to develop the type of industrial physician who will be independent of both management and labor organizations. -- Condensed from *J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.*

- 580 Clinical Aspect of Disease of Bakers and Its Pathogenesis. L. Di Prisco. *Folia med.* 31, 82 (Feb. March, 1948) Italian.

The author reports the case of a man aged 60 who had worked as a baker since he was fifteen years old. He presented signs of previous rickets, that is, knock knees, the right knee being more highly involved; he also showed signs of arthritic deformity in the lumbar region and chronic emphysematous bronchitis. The bronchial lesions were attributed to the irritating action of the pulverized flour. The patient's occupation may be considered only as a contributing factor in the skeletal changes but is nevertheless of medicolegal importance. The disease is considered definitely an occupational one. -- Condensed from *J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.*

- 581 Clinical Contribution on Methyl Bromide Poisoning. G. Nager. *Schweiz. med. Woch.* 78, 1280-1282 (Dec. 31, 1948) German.

Severe mental symptoms characterized the case of a worker who had been employed in a plant on a process in which about 150 tons of methyl bromide were produced as a by-product in six hours. No adequate protection was furnished against escaping gas. The symptoms began after ten days exposure. Treatment in hospital was followed by complete recovery. Evidence of toxic symptoms and of injury to the speech and writing centers favored a diagnosis of poisoning rather than one of schizophrenia. The