

by using a hood system, which used a limited amount of air and discharged through a wet dynamic precipitator. Modified wet scrubbers and mechanical separators were unsatisfactory in the nonferrous industry, but filter type collectors were satisfactory under proper hoods.

CHEM. ABST.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DUSTS THAT MAY PRODUCE SILICOSIS. C. DROUARD, *Rev. méd. minière*, (Oct.-Nov.-Dec.) 1949, no. 8, p. 3.

A coordinated plan is described for defining and preventing silicosis hazard. The author reviews all the methods actually in use or which have been tried: water infusion, dust traps, sprays, and masks. He describes a program of trials of different methods known to suppress dust and the conditions necessary for their success, emphasizing that in this field collaboration between medical men and engineers is absolutely essential.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Accidents and Their Prevention; Protective Equipment

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING FOR WORKING WITH MERCURY AND ITS CLEANING FROM THE LATTER. K. V. MIGAL, *Gigiena i sanit.*, 1950, no. 6, pp. 17-20.

Vapor permeability tests (static) showed that all cotton, flax, and wool fabrics are penetrable within one to two hours; rubber-treated and plastic-treated cloth in three to five hours. The best was a protective fabric developed by the Kharkov Industrial Health Institute (not described) which gave no penetration for three to five days. Since all fabrics are permeable to vapors, the ease of contamination by the metal is the only controllable factor, on the basis of which tightly woven cotton fabrics are best and are recommended. Directions for washing are supplied.

G. M. K. CHEM. ABST.

A DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF MINING ACCIDENTS. C. DROUARD, *Rev. méd. minière*, 1950, nos. 9 and 10, p. 3.

Drouard describes the method he uses in assembling information concerning accidents and the most satisfactory mode of presenting statistics of this nature. He then classifies the accidents, taking into account their cause and the district in which they most frequently occur.

ADAPTATION OF ENGLISH SUMMARY.

POISONING AND ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY THE HANDLING OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. M. MARCHAND, *Rev. méd. minière*, 1950, nos. 9 and 10, p. 9.

Marchand describes five cases of poisoning or accident caused by different types of fire extinguishers. Two of the patients, after carbon tetrachloride poisoning, had hepatonephritis, from which they were able to recover. Two other patients had methyl bromide-caused burns, which left keloid scars. The fifth patient had been fatally injured by a carbon dioxide extinguisher. After reviewing the various types of extinguishers in use, the author stresses the importance of their standardization and maintenance.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Radioactive Substances and X-Ray

PLANNING A SMALL RADIOISOTOPE PROGRAM. G. W. RIED and O. M. BIZZELL, *Indust. Med.* 19:549-553 (Dec.) 1950.

Ried and Bizzell offer practical information to those contemplating the use of radioisotopes in research. Listed foremost among the prerequisites is thorough training in the handling of radioisotopes. The various training courses offered by the Atomic Energy Commission, the