506 Handling Paint Products. Anonymous. Nat. Safety News, 43, 20-1, 76 (May,1941) This is a brief paper presented in popular style, dealing with composition of paint and the hazards involved in its use, including lead poisoning and fire a health risks from the thinner. The precautions recommended include use of non-inflammable solvents, wearing of respirators and gloves or use of protective creams or liquids, use of raw linseed oil for removing paint from the hands, washing before eating and opening out clothes or rags saturated with oils to avoid spontaneous combustion which occurs when rags are closely stored.

507 Treatment of Chronic Benzene Poisoning in Low-Pressure Workers with Ascorbic Acid. J. Hagen. Arch.Gewerbepath. u. Gewerbehyg., 9, 698-704 (1939). (German). Increased lymphocytes and decreased red cells and hemoglobin were noted in benzene poisoning. The urinary level of ascorbic acid diminished. Ascorbic acid in doses of 75-105 mg. daily for 6 to 7 weeks resulted in return to normal val

508 Germany. Circular of the Minister of Labor Concerning the Use of Benzene, August 20, 1940. Arbeitsschutz, pp. 236-7 (1940). (German).
The danger of benzene poisoning in Germany has increased on account of its substitution for benzine, which is difficult to obtain. The following regulation are announced: (1) avoiding the use of benzene in closed spaces; (2) replacement by toluene and xylene when possible; (3) materials containing over 8% benzene must be especially labeled; (4) hours of work for women and young men mus be reduced, and pregnant women must not work with benzene, and (5) all persons using such solutions must be examined every 4 months.

509 The Danger of Continued Inhalation of Oxygen or Carbogen During Acute Poisonin with Chlorinated Solvents. D. Matruchot. Ber. 8 intern. Kongr. Unfallmed. u. Berufskrankh. 2, 913, (1939); Zentr. Gewerbehyg. Unfallverhut, 27, 27 (1940). (German).
Three guinea pigs which had been kept 9 minutes in an atmosphere of 150 mg. trichlorothylene per liter were in deep narcosis, although the respiratory rat was 50-60. The animals were immediately placed in a gas chamber in which the atmosphere was brought to 60% oxygen or carbogen in the course of 3/4 hour. Up administration of these gases the excretion of trichlorethylene during the fir minute was more rapid than in air, but later became slower. After trichloreth lene poisoning, therefore, the animals recover much more slowly in oxygen and carbogen.

510 Solvent Degreasing and Health. N.E. Promisel. Products Finishing. 5, 48-57 (February, 1941).
Trichlorethylene is the solvent most generally used in degreasing, and its pro pertics are discussed with reference to hazards. In the proper method of manu facture it is thoroughly purified and stabilizers are added to prevent its de-composition under most of the conditions of handling. The stabilization does not prevent decomposition due to contact with flames or red hot surfaces, and should not be used within 50 feet of sources of heat. The design of several types of degreasers is next discussed, with illustrations and a diagram. The quirements of the New York Division of Industrial Hygiene for exhaust systems are included. There are no health hazards in solvent degreasing if the unit : properly designed, installed and operated.

511 Action of Carbon Tetrachloride on the Circulation. H.A. Oelkers and H. Fiedl. Arch. exptl. Path. Pharmakol. 195, 117-20 (1940). (German).
In rabbits and cats anesthetized with urethan the inhalation of carbon tetrachloride vapor caused an immediate drop in arterial blood pressure.