

expressed in ponderous medical terminology which is perfectly understandable to him and other medical witnesses but is absolutely unintelligible to the lay jury.

- 483 Health Maintenance in Small Industry. R.B. Robson. *Am.J.Pub.Health* 31, 162-6 (February, 1941).

The author relates how a practical health program is successfully conducted in small plant with 200 employees by a part-time doctor and a part-time nurse. The doctor's duties include preemployment and annual examinations, monthly trips of inspection accompanied by the plant director and visits alone at irregular intervals. The nurse devotes half her time each day to company work including presence in the first-aid room at a specified time, keeping records of all employ absences, and visits to the home of new and absent employees. First-aid equipment costs about \$300 and the rest of the service costs about \$10 per employee per year. Sick absenteeism has decreased from 2.7 to 0.85 days per employee per year under this plan. Time lost through accidents has also decreased. The cost of accident cases is not included in the above figures since it is paid direct through the Compensation Board. In these times of increasing taxes, the author points out, a medical service must be an asset, not a liability, and more than humanitarian reasons are necessary to justify the cost of a small-plant medical program.

- 484 Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, 1939. Chapter Health. J.C. Bridges. H. M. Stationary Office, London, 1940.

The present war emergency has affected the health of the worker, not only in increased accidents, but also on account of blackouts, increase in working hours, general anxiety and retardation in applying new reforms. Among industrial diseases, lead poisoning has remained at a low level, but mercury poisoning has increased, as has also chrome ulceration. Arsenical poisoning has occurred in insecticide manufacture. Dermatitis has increased, but silicosis is at a standstill. Several fumes and gases are discussed. The first case of fluorine osteosclerosis was reported in 1939. First aid in industry has received an impetus from the intensive preparation for national defense. Industry is more aware of realizing the importance of medical supervision, and more full-time and part-time medical directors and nurses are being employed.

- 485 The Industrial Health Program in Maryland. R.H. Flinn. Maryland State Dept. Health Monthly Bull., 13, 30-35 (June, 1941).

This is an account of the intensified industrial health activities in Maryland by the cooperative provision of U.S. Public Health Service personnel to serve until permanent appointments are made, a broad program is being carried on. Practical surveys of some forty industrial plants are done in cooperation with the county health officers and their staffs. Educational efforts of various kinds are being put into operation. It is emphasized that the successful promotion of an industrial health program can best be accomplished by the closely combined efforts of the physician, the industrial hygiene engineer, and the chemist, in collaboration with other state, local and federal agencies, the accident commission, medical societies, employer and employee groups, universities and companies interested in industrial casualty insurance.

- 486 Supplement #4, Occupation and Health. Intern. Labour Office. Geneva, 1940.

This brochure contains four additions to the Encyclopedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare: (1) Adaptation and Rehabilitation; (2) Coronoiditis; (3) Occupational tumors; (4) Workers Nutrition. The third section is a continuation of previous articles on tumors -- this one deals with those of the digestive system.

NOVEMBER 1942

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI