

standard will be considered unreasonable by industry, and may force plants to leave the area. Another difficulty lies in the small quantities of substances that are to be detected. Intermittent pollution raises a difficult problem in sampling.

- 908 Bronchopneumonia and the Production of Ferromanganese. F. Povoleri. Med. d. Lavaro 38, 30 (1947) Italian.

The paper is concerned with the relation between the number of tons of ferromanganese produced and the incidence of bronchopneumonia in Aosta, Italy. For four years there was a direct relation between these two factors. Then followed three years in which the production of ferromanganese was further stepped up, but the number of cases of the disease decreased markedly. The author thinks that the introduction of sulfonamides and perhaps becoming accustomed to the fumes diminished the figures. He also believes that other factors should be studied before definite conclusions can be reached. -- J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox.

- 909 Flammability of Methyl Alcohol Vapor-Air Mixtures at Low Pressures. U.W. Jones and F.E. Scott. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Rept. Invest. No. 4473 5pp. (May, 1949).

The results, mostly expressed in tables and charts, show that the lowest pressure at which methyl alcohol vapor in air propagates flame is 50 mm, mercury absolute, or just under 1 pound per sq. in., with spark ignition, and at about half that pressure following a gumcotton explosion.

- 910 Inflammability Limits of Ammonia, Nitrous Oxide and Air. E. Jones and J.C. Kerr. J. Soc. Chem. Ind. 68, 31-36 (Jan. 1949).

Mixtures of ammonia and nitrous oxide are inflammable when the ammonia concentration is between 2.6 and 72%, without air, varying slightly with the direction of propagation. Addition of air causes contraction of the inflammable range at both ends, roughly in proportion to the amount of air added. An increase in cross-section or in temperature produces a slight widening of the limits. Mixtures of the three gases appear to obey Le Chatelier's limit rule except for some discrepancy affecting lower limit mixtures. Nitrous oxide containing small amounts of ammonia also behaves abnormally, in that it is likely to explode violently, probably on account of the exothermic decomposition of nitrous oxide catalyzed by the ammonia.

- 911 Some Meteorological Aspects of Atmospheric Pollution. G.M.B. Dobson. Quart. J. Roy. Meteor. Soc. 74, 133-143 (April 1948).

In this study of the interplay of meteorological conditions and the atmospheric pollution produced in cities by burning of coal, the speaker considered how smoke and other polluting matter are removed from town air and how the rate of removal depends on meteorological conditions. He reviewed the results of three years' observations on the atmosphere of Leicester undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and described in "Atmospheric Pollution in Leicester-- A Scientific Survey".