101 Acute Toxicity and Irritation Tests on Animals with the New Insecticide, Piperonyl Butoxide. M.P. Sarlis, W.E. Dove, and D.H. Moore. Am. J. Trop. Med. 29, 151-167 (1949).

Technical piperonyl butoxide (containing 80% 3,4-methylenedioxy- 6-propylbenzyl butyl diethylene glycol ether) was applied to eyes and skin or administered by stomach tube to rats, rabbits, cats, and dogs. It is concluded that piperonyl butoxide itself is not markedly toxic, nor are solutions of it irritant to animals. -- Chem. Absts.

102 Health and the Welder. P. Glanzer. Welding Eng. 34, 29-31 (Sept. 1949).

The hazards of welding are discussed briefly, with a table of lens shades for particular types of work and an estimate of the necessary amount of air to be removed per minute in relation to the distance of the exhaust opening from the source of dust, the rate at which the exhaust air crosses the source, the area of the opening into the exhaust hood, and the size and length of the piping on both sides of the fan. Nature of harmful materials, general ventilation, eye protectors, and skin burns also enter into the discussion.

103 Diffuse Pulmonary Granulomatosis in Young Women Following Exposure to Beryllium Compounds in the Manufacture of Radio Tubes. Report of Five Cases. P. Slavin. Am. Rev. Tuberc. 60, 755-772 (Dec. 1949).

Five cases of chronic pulmonary beryllium granulomatosis are presented, with autopsy findings in one case. The exposure to beryllium compounds occurred in radio tube factories. In the first case, added exposure took place in removing insulation from beryllium copper wires. The illness appeared to be of lesser severity in cases in which the nodular dissemination was followed by marked connective tissue proliferation. Calcification of the nodules has been demonstrated in the first and second cases.
-- Author's Summary

104 Diesel Proves Safe in Coal Mine. J.A. Brusset. Mining Eng. 1, 40-42 (Nov. 1949).

The use of Diesel locomotives in Alberta is restricted to the flameproof type, to be used only in fresh air intake, with the engine fumes traveling along a separate ventilation split, and an analysis of the fumes every three months. A Hunslet Mark II 50 hp engine has been used in the Adanac mine since 1947. Various safety features are incorporated in the locomotive. Various tests have showed that carbon monoxide is well below the accepted safe maximum, and permission has been obtained to operate the engine without a separate ventilation split. A larger engine will be tried at another mine under more normal conditions.