technic and correct interpretation of the films obtained; and (3) the legal responsibility of the individual employing x-ray apparatus for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, or both.

474 The Miniature X-Ray Film of the Chest. B.H. Douglas and C.C. Birkelo. Am. Rev. of Tb., 43, 108-116 (January, 1941).
Photo-roentgenography with the 4x5 inch film is quite accurate when compared wi the larger film. This type of examination can be used rapidly and economicall in surveying large numbers of persons. This film size is of practical use for direct interpretation without enlargement and has decided advantages over cert other methods of X-ray examination either as to accuracy or cost or both.

475 Tuberculosis Case-Finding. H.K. Edwards and others. Am. Rev. of Tb., 43, 491 (April, 1941).
This is the report of a survey of 28,331 trade union members in New York City : 1939. The workers were primarily from the needle trades (dressmakers, etc.), department stores, wholesale warehouses, pocketbook makers, and food trades. T absence of important tuberculosis findings in warehouse workers was not signif cant because of the small number x-rayed. Workers in the needle trades and pocket book makers had lower rates of significant tuberculosis than those in department stores and food handling trades. More detailed analysis by specifi union locals showed a greater problem in some, but in no instance was it possi to conclude that the job per se represented a special hazard so far as tubercu losis was concerned.

476 A Disorder Simulating Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Anonymous. Med. J. Australia. 1, 21 (1941).
This is an editorial comment on a paper by Finodt-Moeller and Barton (Indian M Gaz., October, 1940), who report a "pseudotuberculosis condition associated wi eosinophilia" or "eosinophilia lung." The patients have fever, cough, expector ation, loss of weight, pain in the chest, and sometimes hemoptysis. The roent genograph resembles that of miliary tuberculosis or silicosis. The mottling i extensive and usually evenly distributed. The individual shadows are about 2 in diameter. The prognosis is relatively good. Some of the patients, examine years later, were found to be in an unchanged condition. The condition may be caused by constant or repeated passage of helminth larvae through the lungs. T editors consider that the evidence indicates a distinct disease, but advise awaiting proof from autopsy and histological examination.

477 Influence of Aircraft Performance on Selection and Care of Military Aviators. J.R. Poppen. War Med., 1, 180-7 (March, 1941).
The author discusses the problems of adequate tests for selection of aviators, adequate oxygen supply, prevention of "bends" and of a similar "decompression illness," and effects of sudden changes of directions. Progress is being mad on all these problems. The problems of cold, visibility and carbon monoxide also receiving considerable attention.

478 Industrial Hygiene and the Navy in National Defense. E.W. Brown, War Med., 1, 3-14 (January, 1941).
The Medical Department of the United States Navy is vitally interested in ind trial hygiene, especially in navy yard practice. Industrial hygiene surveys conducted separately by a medical officer and a line officer detailed as an engineer, and then correlated; and the engineer formulates the control progre Statistics are presented, which show a marked reduction in accident rate in a 12-year period. A list of occupational health hazards in navy yards is prese with a discussion of the most common ones. Special physical examinations of employees exposed to hazards is stressed.

IN REG. ABRAMS November 1992