

All the Facts—
No Opinion

Authorizes statements only
and does not express, issue,
discuss, or make any
statement of the United States Daily

VOL. V. NO. 222

The United States Daily

Presenting the Official News of the Legislation, Executive and Judicial Branches of the
Federal Government and of Each of the Governments of the Forty-Eight States

MANAGER OF THE LEGISLATION BRANCHES AND JOINTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
Public Health Service

LIBRARY
PUBLIC LIBRARY
CITY PL

1914-1915 2-10-1-32

"Of the newspapers in a state of
such constant and useful
vigilance for its preservation."
—Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States,
1912-1913

TRAFFIC QUINCY

PRICE 5 CENTS

Lead-free Paint on Furniture And Toys to Protect Children

LEAD poisoning as a result of chewing paint from toys, cradles and woodwork is now regarded as a more frequent occurrence among children than formerly, and all children's hospitals, realizing the extent of the dangers from this source, are coming to use a lead-free paint on their beds, toys, furnishings and interior decorations, it was stated orally Nov. 19 on behalf of the Public Health Service.

Children are very susceptible to lead, it was stated, and show a higher fatality rate than adults. Frequently, it was said, small amounts of lead which may cause only chronic lead poisoning in an older person may be of sufficient quantity to cause acute poisoning, leading to death, in an infant.

The following information was also furnished by Dr. Russell:

The most common sources of lead poisoning in children are paint on various objects within the reach of a child and lead pipes which are used to convey drinking water. Various manufacturing companies, however, are

now beginning to make paints for indoor purposes which are lead-free and lead is being replaced in pipes by other metals.

Lead poisoning in infants is not so often heard of because the condition is frequently unrecognized by physicians. The poisoning creates certain disturbances which are common to various diseases which occur during infancy.

Acute lead poisoning in children is very painful, one of the symptoms being severe cramps in the stomach. The poisoned child becomes intensely irritable and has convulsions and tremors. Chronic lead poisoning leads to a gradual deterioration of numerous parts of the body. The nervous system in general is affected and the result may be nervousness, insomnia and neuritis. The kidneys and blood vessels are also affected. In general, lead poisoning is apt to lead to chronic invalidism.

Children who have been exposed to lead should have a diet rich in calcium and vitamins. Fruits are very desirable and sunshine aids greatly.

N 16357