

- 458 Cerebral Vascular Lesions After Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Queries and Minor Notes. J. Am. Med. Assoc., 116, 481 (February 1, 1941).
 Poisoning by carbon monoxide in a laborer aged 37 was followed in 3 weeks by severe head pains and vomiting, after apparent recovery, and 7 days later a similar attack proving fatal, was clearly a case of cerebral hemorrhage. No clear reply can be given to the question whether the poisoning was responsible for the cerebral hemorrhage, but fatty, hyaline and other retrogressive change of vessel walls are known to follow carbon monoxide poisoning. An existing arteriosclerosis enhances the effect of carbon monoxide.
- 459 Carbon Monoxide -- A Domestic and Occupational Hazard. W.H. Schulze. Medical Clinics of N. America. 25, 437-52 (March, 1941).
 Where exposures continue over a period of several hours the carbon monoxide concentration in air should not exceed 100 parts per million parts of air. Acute poisoning is manifested by a progressive paralysis of the central nervous system ultimately resulting in unconsciousness and death. Subacute poisonings are characterized by such subjective symptoms as headaches, nausea and vomiting, weakness, dimness of vision and dizziness. Continued educational methods designed to acquaint the public with the sources, symptoms and dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning both in the home and in industry should help to reduce the large number of fatal and non-fatal poisonings caused by this gas every year.
- 460 Ozone in Ventilation and Air Conditioning. T.R. Crowder. Proc. of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Medical and Surgical Section of the Assoc. of American Railroads, New York, June 10-11, 1940. pp. 123-131.
 Insofar as the physiological effects of ozone have been measured they are preponderately harmful. Even such minute quantities as 1 part per 10 million parts of air may be definitely injurious to the respiratory membranes. Bacteria can be killed by ozone, if moist; but human beings are injured by concentrations far below those necessary to bring this about that the fact is of no practical importance in hygiene or therapeutics. The deodorizing effect of ozone is not real, only apparent; since it accomplishes its purpose by paralyzing the sense of smell. The author concludes that ozone has no proper place in ventilation air conditioning.
- 461 Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. A.H. Baggenstoss. Nat. Engr., 44, 211-2, 225 (March 1940).
 This is a general paper on sources of carbon monoxide, its mode of action, symptoms and prevention of poisoning, and treatment for persons overcome by the gas.
- 462 How Dangerous is Gas? W.B. Paton. Can. Min. J., 61, 527-9 (August, 1940).
 The author answers the question, sometimes asked in just that form, by saying "As dangerous as it is permitted to be." The term "gas" is used by mining men to denote any noxious or inflammable gas encountered in underground workings. In Canadian mines, such gases consist of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen peroxide and methane. Probably all fatalities are caused by carbon monoxide. The effects of each gas are discussed with special attention to carbon monoxide. Suggestions are given for reducing the hazards.
- 463 Protection Against Poisoning in Mines. A.H. Vossenaar. Ingenieur. 55, G.31 G.55 (August 9, 1940). (Dutch).
 This is a general paper on the properties of the most common mine gases, under the usual classifications of suffocating, irritating, paralyzing and truly poisonous gases, with brief consideration of protective measures.