

- 502 Some Problems of War-Time Labor Management. K.C. Fenelon. Proc. Roy. Soc. Art. 89, 21-34 (December 15, 1940).

In addition to problems of selection and training of workers and foreman, the author discusses several phases of industrial health. The lesson taught by the previous war, that production is decreased by too long hours, has had to be relearned by some industries. It has been found that suitable rest pauses increase production by 5 to 10%. Blackouts interfere with working conditions because entrance of daylight into factories is restricted. Boredom must be alleviated by varying occupation or by other means. Welfare work must not only include increased service in the plant, such as introduction of canteens, but must also extend outside the plant, on account of bombed homes, lack of gas, and lack of suitable recreation.

- 503 Industrial Lighting In War Time. H.C. Weston. Light & Lighting 33, 178-80 (November, 1940).

The use of blackouts (sometimes called black-ins when referring to covering factory windows) has emphasized problems of proper artificial lighting. The (British) Factory Lighting Commission has prescribed the extent of illumination sufficient for comfort in ordinary work, and has advocated painting fixtures less than 20 feet from the floor in light colors. Improvements in lighting are discussed, including use of fluorescent tubular lamps, and of local lighting where needed. A copy of the lighting regulations accompanies the paper.

- 504 Artificial Lighting and Eyesight. G.V. Downer. Aircraft Eng., 12, 286 (September, 1940).

Defective vision is more widespread today than at any previous period in history, on account of increased night-time activity under artificial illumination, increased nervous tension and vitamin deficiency in diet. The structure of the eye and mechanism of sight are discussed. The essential requirements of really good artificial illumination are: even distribution, freedom from glare and elimination or reduction of shadows. Indirect lighting best attains those qualities, but when it is not practicable the lighting should be carried out by comparatively large areas of comparatively low surface brightness. The color of the light should approximate daylight. Eye strain can be minimized by occasional periods of looking away from the work. Proper diet is essential.

Papers on Industrial Poisons, Cancer, Dermatitis, etc.

- 505 Poisoning by Triorthocresyl Phosphate. R. Staehelin. Schweiz. med. Wochenschr. 71, 1-5 (1941). (German).

Three groups of triorthocresyl phosphate poisoning have been observed: (1) in therapeutic experiments with creosote-phosphoric; (2) in ginger liquor in the United States, contaminated with the substance; and (3) in Apol, employed as an abortifacient, which sometimes contains the substance. The author observed 69 cases of poisoning which were caused by the erroneous use of triorthocresyl phosphate instead of edible oil. Immediate and delayed symptoms are described, the latter being those of the usual progressive paralysis. Atrophies developed accommodation of the eyes was affected, and although sensation was not disturbed there were pains and fibrillar spasms of the muscles. The brain was not affected. The height of the paresis was reached in 3 to 4 weeks, and improvement began, progressing in the opposite direction, but very slowly, requiring 2 months after the poisoning in the least affected patients. The point of attack was in the medullary sheath of the motor nerves. Abnormal amounts of triorthocresyl phosphate could not be found in the excreta. Heat, massage and movement were employed in therapy. It has been shown that 0.15 g. is sufficient to produce a slight poisoning and 0.5 to 0.7 g. a serious one.

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