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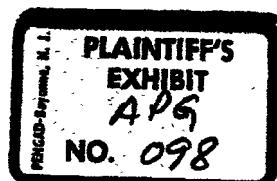


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CERAMIC ABSTRACTS

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The Medical Re-
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of pulmonary silicosis and of other pulmonary conditions associated with the inhala-
tion of dusts arising from industrial processes. E.P.R.

Some aspects of silicosis in industry. C. QUIN LINDHART. *Jour. State Med.*, 37,
602-606 (1929); *U. S. Pub. Health Eng. Abstr.*, 10, IHS. 1 (1930).—Inhalation of silica
dust causes the formation of fibrous tissue in the lung substance, gradually extending
and encroaching on the aerating function of the lung tissue. Crystalline sandstone,
quartz, quartzite, and flint produces a crystalline dust which is much more harmful
than dust containing amorphous silica. The onset of the disease is very gradual and
at first difficult to recognize. The common complication is pulmonary tuberculosis,
which is usually rapidly fatal. The use of water, steam, oil, and mechanical equipment
for minimizing dust in factories, quarries, and mines is discussed. (C.A.)

Asbestosis and silicosis. M. J. STEWART. *Chem. and Ind.*, 49, 34 (1930).—Sil-
icosis was formerly believed to be the result of mechanical irritation by fine particles
of silica; it has now been traced to the action of colloidal silica. S. believes that both
silicosis and asbestosis are due to chemical effects. H.H.S.

Use of aluminum vs. ceramics. AMON. *Ceram. Ind.*, 14 [4], 423 (1930).—Alumi-
num shingles, roofing, and corrugated sheets which are standard products of growing
importance have been joined in this field by ornamental castings for crestings, span-
drels, cornices, finials, and other metal accessories. Several recently constructed office
buildings carry from 50 to 100 T. of aluminum mainly in the form of cast spandrels
or ornamental exterior wall plates and sills. F.P.H.

Effect of abnormal air conditions on mine workers. R. R. SAYERS. *Bur. Mines,
Information Circ.*, No. 6245, 22 pp. (1930).—The report gives a summary of recent
investigations on silicosis in Australia, England, France, Germany, Russia, South
Africa, and the U.S. Also a summary of recent investigations on abnormal air con-
ditions (abnormal temperatures and humidities) in England, France, South Africa,
and the U.S., and some toxic gases found in mines. R.A.H.

Mechanical and human elements in smoke abatement. GEORGE C. FRISKE.
Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Eng., 52 [1], 59-65 (1930).—A brief history is given of smoke
abatement in Nashville, with the local conditions, technical details, and general policies
followed. The human elements that entered into the problem of enforcement and the
educational effort to put smoke abatement into effect are discussed. E.P.R.

Role of chemistry in ceramic industry. L. P. COLLIN. *Chem. and Ind.*, 49, 35
(1930); for abstract see *Ceram. Abstr.*, 9 [4], 316 (1930). H.H.S.

Bonus methods of wage payment as related to production. H. R. STRAIGHT. *Bull.
Amer. Ceram. Soc.*, 9 [4], 95-99 (1930); for abstract see *Ceram. Abstr.*, 9 [3], 236 (1930).

Wage incentives in manufacturing. AMON. *Iron Agr.*, 125 [11], 750 (1930).—
"Management factors and responsibilities preliminary to and coincident with installa-
tion and operations of wage incentives" by D. B. Kift was presented before the Chicago
meeting of the Amer. Soc. of Mech. Eng. Kift states that the wage incentive must be
large enough to bring forth the desired results from the employees. Most incentive
plans need a penalty clause to correct conditions not reached by regular methods. The
payroll investment should give greater returns by the wage incentive method. E.C.C.

Cost of modern glass factory. W. F. SCHAPMORST. *Glass Ind.*, 11 [4], 92 (1930).—
A graphic method of determining approximately the cost of a new factory building,
based on varying dimensions as to height, length, and width, is presented. Certain
basic assumptions made in constructing the chart are enumerated, and features allowed
in the construction costs are discussed. E.J.V.

Managers should promote safety. AMON. *Abrasive Ind.*, 11 [4], 33 (1930).—
A safety organization without an enthusiastic manager back of it is a failure. E.P.R.