

- 77 THE EMPLOYMENT OF DIABETICS. R.D. Lawrence and K. Madders. Brit. Med. J. pp. 1076-7 (November 26, 1938). (British).
An appeal from diabetics and the Diabetic Association that there was a prejudice against them by employers because of their diabetes led the authors to believe that this prejudice was unfair, unjust and a survival of the pre-insulin period, and they began a survey of the time-lost record of diabetic patients. Their report covers the record of 100 employed diabetics, selected at random, who were taking regular insulin treatments. The number interviewed was too small to draw definite conclusions, but the authors form the opinion that most treated diabetics are good employees from the health point of view, and hope that the widespread prejudice against their employment may be removed.
- 78 AIR JET VENTILATION IN HOT WEATHER. T.C. Angus. Heat. & Vent. Eng. 12, 2-5 (July 1938). (British).
The jet fan consists of a small centrifugal fan (1/2 h.p. to 1-3/4 h.p.) delivering through a jet tube so as to discharge a horizontal, flat, wide stream just above head level. Although the main air current passes overhead, the high velocity (up to 4000 f.p.m. at the jet) induces secondary air currents, and the result is that in the neighborhood influenced by the jet fan, air currents are variable instead of monotonous, and thus are more refreshing. Air velocities as high as 160 f.p.m. have been recorded at shoulder level 60 ft. or so from the jet. In shops where hot processes are carried on, or in hot weather, such air movement is most welcome. Jet fans have been used to dissipate local clouds of disagreeable fumes or vapors to reduce their concentrations to negligible levels. They will not solve all summer factory ventilation problems, but along with good natural or simple exhaust ventilation they will form a useful and cheap auxiliary.
- 79 METABOLISM OF MAN AT WORK UNDER DIFFERENT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS. O. Ehrismann. Ztschr. f. Hyg. u. Infektionskr. 120, 319-40 (1938). (German).
At higher temperatures and humidities the increase in metabolism accompanying work is approximately the same as under ordinary conditions. The recovery time may be delayed and in some cases the respiratory quotient is lowered. The body weight may increase in spite of the less favorable conditions. No evidence was forthcoming that nitrogenous metabolism is disturbed when work is done in environments of lower cooling power.
- 80 HEAT REGULATION AND MUSCULAR WORK. W. Liberson. Trav. humain 6, 41-51 (1938). (French).
The author discusses the effect of temperatures on the energy yield of muscular work, about which there are various views. He states that the energy yield remains practically constant in temperatures between 9-40°C, but the technical yield (mechanical efficiency) of work rises with a decrease in temperature, at least between 9-45°C.
- 81 THE INFLUENCE OF CLOTHING ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY TO VARYING ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURES. A.P. Gaggo, C.E.A. Winslow and L.P. Herrington. Am. J. Physiol. 124, 30-50 (October 1938).
The partition of heat loss from a normally clothed subject shows that he is able to tolerate a difference of 8°C between skin and environmental temperatures before cooling sets in at 25°C (as compared with 29°C for the nude subject.) Between 25°C and 29°C, thermal equilibrium of the clothed body is maintained by vasomotor regulation. Above 29°C evaporation regulation sets in. It was shown, by plotting various physiological factors against caloric demand, that the gross physiological responses of the body are about the same nude as when clothed except for the temperature at which the response takes place.

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