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STANDARD
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gives the main provisions affecting labor contained in the law itself and in the regulations issued thereunder, together with a brief description of the agencies charged with enforcing or administering the law, and the procedures they use for obtaining compliance.

- 429 Lifting Heavy Weights in Defense Industries. Margaret T. Mottort. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau. Special Bull. No. 2, U.S. Govt. Printing Office. 11 pp. For sale by Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price 5 cents.
- During the World War women in industry were called on to lift heavier loads than normally, and in all probability the same condition will soon arise. The normal load which women habitually lift is not over 25 pounds, but an analysis of war-time occupations here and in Great Britain shows that much heavier loads were often carried. The following recommendations are made for the conservation of women's health and strength: (1) guard against injury to physique in the lifting of heavy weights; (2) analyze the elements in weight lifting to develop methods of saving energy; (3) overcome the dangers involved in lifting weights by introducing lifting and conveying devices, providing efficient conditions for work, and informing workers as to proper methods for lifting; (4) train workers to use the most economical methods of carrying weights; (5) protect the health of workers in heavy industries by physical examinations; and (6) state regulation of weight lifting is more effective through the general authority granted regulatory bodies than through specific laws fixing maximum weights. Each point is discussed in some detail. Six states now have laws regulating weight lifting, which are summarized.

Papers on Dust, Gases and General Industrial Hygiene

- 430 Asbestosis. A. Wolff. Nord. Hyg. Tid. 21, 1-33 (1940). (Norwegian). Zentr. Gewerbehyg. Unfallverhüt. 27, 193-4 (1940). (German).
- The author describes three cases of asbestosis which occurred in Norway in factories where asbestos was used as packing material for acid containers. In one case asbestos particles were present in the expectoration. The disease has not hitherto been observed in Scandinavia.
- 431 Some Investigations in the Slate Quarries. Observations on the Lungs of Slate Workers. A. Feil. Ber. 8 Intern. Congr. Unfallmed. u. Berufkrankh. 2, 986 (1939); Zentr. Gewerbehyg. Unfallverhüt. 27, 40 (1940). (German).
- French slate contains 84% combined silicates (alumina, lime, magnesia, potash, etc.) and only 6-7% free silicic acid. Examination of 251 slate workers who had been exposed to the dust under varying hygienic conditions revealed no signs of silicosis. The tendency to emphysema and chronic bronchitis is increased. Since the slate contains much sericite, these findings do not indicate that sericite is the chief cause of silicosis. In spite of the relative harmlessness of the dust, prophylactic measures are necessary.
- 432 Silicosis in the Steel Foundry. L.M. Merritt. Presented at Steel Founder's Society of America, Columbus, Ohio. December 17, 1940.
- Silica is brought into the steel foundry in three ways. A great volume of sand is used in the molding process and in cores. Silica flour is used in facings and in cores -- this source is more dangerous because the silica is very finely ground. Tripoli is the third source but in recent years, its use is on the decline. The best method of controlling dust from these materials is to prevent its formation or remove it at its source. Maintenance of good housekeeping is absolutely essential.

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