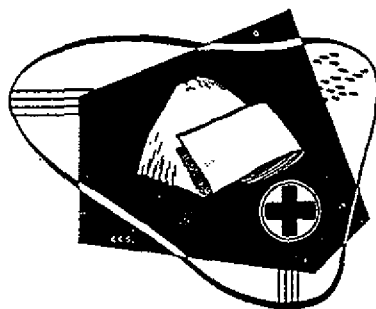


tions made by the department are classified into two groups, as follows: minimum, or those which are obviously necessary for the preservation of life and health of employees; and supplementary suggestions in regard to design of equipment to conform to good public health practice; and personal conveniences which contribute primarily to the comfort of employees or pleasant employer-employee relationship.

WISCONSIN

Clinics—The Wisconsin Council of Safety will conduct two clinics. One will be held at Manitowoc, Wis., on February 27, 1948, and the other at Eau Claire, Wis., on March 26 and 27, 1948. These clinics will be arranged by the Industrial Health and Safety Section of the council in cooperation with the Industrial Hygiene unit. Both clinics will feature outstanding speakers in the field of industrial health and safety.

Plans have been developed for a series of industrial medical clinics. The plant visitation type of clinic held in the past has been so successful that it was decided to continue with the same kind of clinic. The only exception is to hold such clinics within various county medical societies. This will reduce the attendance but stimulate greater discussion, particularly of the specific hazards and controls of the industries visited as part of the clinic.



Nurses—The Industrial Nurses' section of the Wisconsin State Nurses' Association will hold a 1½-day nursing institute at the Hotel Pfister in Milwaukee on March 12 and 13, 1948. A group of nationally prominent authorities on industrial nursing will participate in the program. The in-

dustrial Hygiene Unit of the State Board of Health is assisting in arranging this institute.

The Committee on Industrial Health of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, in conjunction with the Industrial Hygiene unit, is revising and greatly expanding the recommendation for standing orders for the industrial nurse. A subcommittee of physicians representing the various specialties of medicine and surgery are cooperating in developing those sections of the standing orders which apply to their specialty.

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR BOSTON RESERVATIONS?

If you have not made your hotel reservations for the week of the industrial health conference to be held in Boston from March 28 to April 4, it is time you made them. Information about hotels was distributed over a month ago to members of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, but a reminder may be in order.

Members of the American Association of Industrial Nurses are also reminded by their publicity chairman, Kiletta K. Kaspar, R. N., that their sixth annual conference is scheduled to start in Boston, Hotel Statler, on March 31 and to close April 4.

Other groups meeting at the same time are the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, American Industrial Hygiene Association, and the American Association of Industrial Dentists.

RECOMMENDED READING

Anon.: *Factories Save Money by Spending on Safety and Health Programs.* *Wall Street Journal* (November 21) 1947.

Brandt, A. D.: *Industrial Health Engineering.* John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1947. \$6.00.

Coleman, B. S.: *Union Contract and Industrial Hygiene.* *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*, 37: 1449-1454 (November) 1947.

Goldwater, Leonard: *The Future of Industrial Medicine.* *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*, 37: 1247-1255 (October) 1947.

McMullen, T. A.: *Safety and Health and the Industrial Engineer.* *Mill & Factory*, 41: 154-156 (October) 1947.

Morris, J. N.: *Coalminers.* *Lancet*, 2: 341-346 (September 6) 1947.

Roemer, M. I.: *Disability Insurance Programs and Public Health.* *Pub. Health Rep.*, 62: 1657-1667 (November 21) 1947.

Simonson, Ernst: *Physical Fitness and Work Capacity of Older Men.* *Geriatrics*, 2: 110-119 (March-April) 1947. 28 refs.

Stern, B. J.: *Medicine in Industry.* Commonwealth Fund, New York, 1946. \$1.50.

Various authors: *Labor Relations and the Public.* *Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 248: 1-316 (November) 1946.

Various authors: *Symposium on Diseases of the Respiratory Tract.* *Medical Clinics of North America* (November) 1947.

DENTAL EROSION IN WORKERS EXPOSED TO INORGANIC ACID FUMES

J. B. Lynch and John Bell—*Brit. J. Industr. Med.*, 4: 84, 1947

Lynch and Bell report on oral examinations of 118 female workers exposed to inorganic acid while employed in an ordnance factory. These workers were exposed during processing of nitrocellulose and guncotton. Acid solutions used contained 70 percent H_2SO_4 , 22 percent HNO_3 , and 8 percent H_2O . Length of time spent at acid-dipping baths varied. For instance, cotton-waste dipping required 20 minutes, whereas paper-roll (scrolls) dipping required only 2 to 3 minutes. Nitrous fumes are given off from the baths during these operations.

Wearing of a light-weight face shield of visor pattern is recommended as is a close fitting respirator. Periodic dental examinations should be carried out and workers showing initial erosion excluded. Mouth breathers should be excluded from this work. Better exhaust ventilation of the tanks should be installed to eliminate escape of fume.

Five illustrations accompany this article, four showing the progress of enamel erosion and one showing the working environment.