exchange of inert gases. The rate of uptake varies directly with atmospheric concentration because the physiological "solubility" of carbon monoxide in blood increases with decreasing atmospheric concentration of the gas. The rate of uptake is independent of the pulmonary circulation rate. At rest, it is primarily dependent upon lung ventilation. Under hard exercise, the diffusion area of the lungs does not increase in proportion to the rise in ventilation rate. Consequently, the rate of carbon monoxide uptake is about equally dependent upon ventilation rate and diffusion capacity. -- Author's Summary

970 Rates of Elimination of Fluoride Stored in the Tissues of Man. E. J. Largent. Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med. 6, 37-42 (July 1952).

By means of balance experiments on human subjects, indirect evidence has been obtained that fluoride may be stored in human tissues over periods of months or years during which as little as 3 mg., as sodium fluoride, was ingested daily. Corresponding evidence of storage of fluoride was obtained in the case of a resident, aged 20, of Amarillo, Texas, where the drinking water contains fluoride in concentrations ranging from 2.4 to 4.4 ppm. An equation is suggested to fit the data for long-term depletion of tissue-stored fluoride in man.

-- Adapted from Author's Summary

971 Toxicity of Nitrogen Peroxide Vapors at Very Low Levels. A Preliminary Report. E. Leb. Gray, J. K. MacNamee, and S. B. Goldberg. Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med. 6, 20-21 (July 1952).

Animal experiments indicate that amounts of nitrogen peroxide over 8 ppm produce damage in rats and may cause injury to man. In the authors' opinion a maximum allowable concentration of 25 ppm or more is too high.

972 Chromium Intoxication with Special Reference to Hepatic Injury. L. R. Pascale, S. S. Waldstein, Gertrude Engbring, A. Dubin, and P. B. Szanto. J. Am. Med. Assn. 149, 1385-1389 (Aug. 9, 1952).

Acute hepatitis with jaundice was observed in a person employed in the chromium electroplating industry. Chromium was identified in the urine on several examinations. Liver biopsy showed histological changes resembling those found in "toxic" hepatitis. In four other electroplating workers, found to be excreting significant amounts of chromium in the urine, hepatic tests and liver biopsy showed mild to moderate abnormalities. These workers had no symptoms related to the liver or other