

tests of railway wheels and railway brakes. Both State and Federal Governments are financing research on bridges, bridge slabs and other problems of highways. The United States Navy financed a research project involving welded and riveted joints.

The Enamel Utensil Manufacturers' Association has financed a research project to set up standards for enamelware products. The standards arrived at recently already have been adopted by the Army Quartermaster Corps and other war agencies.

Among other projects, the Kellogg Company is supporting a study of "all bran"; the A. E. Staley Company a research into production of industrial oil from soybeans, other new soybean uses and sweetening agents derived from corn; the Monsanto Chemical Company, a study of insecticides; and the Illinois Clay Products Company, a study of bonding clay properties.

HANDBOOK FOR PHYSICIANS ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN WAR INDUSTRIES

UPON the recommendation of the Committee on Industrial Medicine of the National Research Council, the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health, is preparing a manual on "Industrial Hygiene and Medical Service in the War Industries."

The publication is intended for wide distribution among industrial physicians and the general medical profession.

The recommendation of the National Research Council was endorsed by the Health and Medical Committee, and has been approved by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt and Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The resolution submitted by the Committee on Industrial Medicine, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, follows:

The change-over of industry to the manufacture of war materials is resulting in modifications of occupational health hazards, the introduction of new occupational disease exposures and certain variations in the industrial medical procedures. The following are illustrative:

1. There is increased usage of cutting oils, compounds and chemicals, many of which are capable of causing the industrial dermatoses.
2. Grinding operations have multiplied and these entail exposures to aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, and other grinding materials. While the dusts from grinding operations have not been regarded as harmful to health, disabilities occurring in workers so exposed are coming to be regarded as compensatable.
3. Shot blast operations are being replaced by sand blasting, and new installations of this nature are consistently using sand.
4. In an effort to speed up pickling operations, there is a tendency to increase the concentrations of acids in the pickling tanks, with consequently more contamination of the air with fine droplets of the acids.

5. Solvents are being more widely used and certain of the newer ones are purported to be non-toxic. Inasmuch as most of them are in the chlorinated hydrocarbon group of chemicals, they can be assumed to be more or less toxic.
6. Paint spraying operations are being modified, requiring radical readjustments in ventilation procedures.
7. There is a tendency toward longer working hours and, consequently, longer hours of exposure to harmful materials and shorter periods of recuperation.
8. It is becoming more and more necessary to employ women, older men and young men who are not eligible for military service, many of whom require selective placement, which is a function of the plant medical service.
9. It is necessary that the medical service in the war industries be integrated with the emergency medical service of civilian defense. Details necessary to this objective are not understood by the industrial physicians as yet.

In order that industrial physicians and the general medical profession, when called upon by industry, will be more adequately prepared to protect the health of the workers in the war industries,

Be it, therefore, *Resolved*: That the Committee on Industrial Medicine of the National Research Council recommends the preparation of a brochure or special article on "Industrial Hygiene and Medical Service in the War Industries" for wide distribution among the medical profession, and that this brochure be prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The brochure will be prepared by the full-time and consultant professional staff of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, under the general editorship of Dr. William M. Gafafer, chief of the statistical unit of the division. Important subjects for discussion include: toxicity and potential dangers of organic and inorganic substances in the war industries; occupational skin diseases in war industries; engineering control; industrial medical services; nursing in industry; dental services; fatigue; women in industry; medical control of respiratory diseases; nutrition in war industries; available governmental industrial hygiene services; and integration of plant and community emergency medical services. The brochure will probably cover about 300 pages.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO MUSEUMS

ACCORDING to *Museum News*, gifts and bequests to fourteen selected museums studied by John Price Jones showed that between 1930 and 1939 the low point was the year 1939 in which the total was \$917,000, the first time that it had fallen below a million since 1933, when the total was \$925,000 (MN, January 1, 1941). In the 20 years, 1920-1939 inclusive, the fourteen museums received altogether \$48,-