tunity to keep up with the latest scientific developments is indicated by the fact that sulfaguanadine was used in the Chinese Army for dysentery before its use had become general in America.

GRADUATE COURSE ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN WAR TIME AT YALE UNIVERSITY

As announced by Dean Francis G. Blake, the Yale School of Medicine will offer a graduate course designed primarily for physicians of Connecticut on "Industrial Health and Medicine in War Time." The program will consist of twelve afternoons devoted to lectures and seminars by physicians and specialists nationally prominent in the field of industrial medicine. These meetings will be held on Wednesdays from October 7 through December 23. The course is under the joint direction of Dr. William T. Salter, professor of pharmacology; Dr. John R. Paul, professor of preventive medicine, and Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, chairman of the Department of Public Health. Dr. Winslow said, in commenting on the course:

The growing importance of the field of industrial hygiene and industrial medicine has been evident in the country in general, and particularly in the industrial state of Connecticut. The demands for industrial physicians will increase, and the type of service that they will be asked to perform will be more exacting during the next few years.

In these days, family life is centering more and more about industry. Therefore industrial medicine will soon be required as a new specialty, and the doctor who can help both labor and management in the maintenance of a healthy working force will be more and more important.

The men behind the guns constitute our first line of defense; but they are helpless without a second line—the men and the women who make the guns. The fate of our country depends on both these groups. The men in service are rigorously selected and protected by every device known to medical science. The workers in war industries have often in the past been left to shift for themselves.

Many urgent and complicated problems must be met by industrial physicians in these times. For example, women are replacing them in various types of defense work. What will be the physical result? How far can average women be adapted to fatiguing and trying tasks? Likewise, defense plants may be subjected to concentrated attack by raiders or saboteurs. In planning for such possible emergencies the industrial physician must be prepared to play an important part. Furthermore, in order to maintain maximum output of war materials, the general nutrition of workers must be maintained. These are but a few of the intricate questions which the doctor must assist in solving.

Sickness and accidents among industrial workers cause the loss of 234,000,000 man-days of work a year, according to one careful survey. If we assume 300 work days per man a year, this means that on a given day more than 700,000 industrial workers are incapacitated. It is estimated that half of this absenteeism could be eliminated by preventive measures and adequate medical care.

This is why it is so vitally important that industrial physicians should be provided to supervise the health of the workers in our war industries. Industrial medicine is a complex and exacting specialty requiring special training and experience.

The lecturers and their topics are as follows:

October 7. Toxicity and Potential Dangers of Aliphatic and Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Dr. W. F. Von Oettingen, U. S. Public Health Service.

October 14. Dusts and Silicosis, Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Saranac Laboratory.

October 21. Toxicity and Potential Dangers of Metals, Dr. Robert A. Kehoe, University of Cincinnati.

October 28. Toxicity and Potential Dangers of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Dr. Alice Hamilton.

The Use of Hazardous Materials in Industry and Methods for Atmospheric Determinations, A. L. Coleman, Connecticut State Department of Health.

November 4. Dermatoses in War Industries, Dr. Louis Schwartz, U. S. Public Health Service.

November 11. Factory Epidemiology, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lanza, M.C., U. S. Army.

Control of Industrial Accidents, Everett W. Martin, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

November 18. Nutritional Problems in Industry, Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, Office of Defense Health and Welfare.

Practical Problems of Nutrition, Dr. George R. Cowgill, Yale School of Medicine.

November 25. The Influence of Physical Factors upon Fatigue of the Industrial Worker, Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Dill, Air Corps, U. S. Army.

Engineering Control of Plant Health Hazards, B. F. Postman, Connecticut State Department of Health.

December 2. Extra-Mural Factors in Industrial Health, Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, Yale School of Medicine.

Organization of Health Services in Industry, Dr. M. I. Hall, General Motors Corporation.

December 9. New War-Time Problems in Industry, J. J. Bloomfield, U. S. Public Health Service.

Employment of the Physically Handicapped Worker, E. R. Chester, Connecticut State Department of Education.

December 16. Mental Hygiene in Industry, Dr. Lydia Giberson, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Medico-Legal Problems in Industrial Medicine, Dr. Louis Sachs, New Haven, Connecticut State Workmen's Compensation Commission.

December 23. Opportunities and Responsibilities of the Medical Profession in Industry, Dr. Arthur B. Landry, Hartford, Committee on Industrial Health, Connecticut State Medical Society.

Availability of Public Health Services to Industrial Physicians, Dr. A. S. Gray, Connecticut State Department of Health.