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The British Journal of Industrial Medicine is intended for the publication of original contributions in industrial medicine from workers of any nationality. It also provides sections for book reviews and abstracts.

All papers submitted for publication should be referred to Dr. Richard Schilling, Nuffield Department of Occupational Health, University of Manchester, Clinical Science Building, York Place, Manchester 13.

Papers are accepted on the understanding that they are contributed solely to this Journal, and that they are subject to editorial revision. Papers must be typewritten on one side of the paper only, with double spacing, and with a margin of at least 1 1/4 in. Where half-tone reproduction of x-ray illustrations is required, authors should send in the original film and not prints. Photographs and photomicrographs should be printed on glossy paper, and should be unmarked. Charts and graphs accompanying papers should be carefully drawn in black ink on tracing linen or Bristol board or stout, smooth, white paper. Any lettering on these drawings to be done in the editorial office should be lightly inserted in pencil.

References should be arranged according to the Harvard system. When a book is referred to, the place and year of publication, edition and page should be given. In the text the year of publication must follow the author’s name, more than one paper in any one year being indicated by a small letter (a, b, c) after the date. No numbering of references is necessary. At the end of the contribution references are arranged in the alphabetical order of the authors’ names. The reference details are given as follows: Author’s name, initials, year of publication (in parentheses), title of periodical (in italics, abbreviated according to the World List of Scientific Periodicals), volume number (bold type, Arabic numerals), and first page number (ordinary type, Arabic numerals), thus:


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Improved exhaust ventilation is to be installed, a no-smoking rule is to be strictly enforced, and the temperature controls on the ovens are to be checked.

Since this communication was presented, a sample of urine has been obtained from a worker during a fever attack. This has been found to contain 5 mg./l. fluorine.

REFERENCE

Interlaboratory Trials on the Quantitative Determination of Quartz in Samples of Respirable Size
G. Nagelschmidt (Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Sheffield) reported that under the auspices of the Medical Research Council a panel of analysts had compared a number of chemical and two physical methods for the quantitative determination of quartz in mixtures containing other silicates. A reproducibility of results of the order of 5% for quartz percentages above 50% and fair reproducibility for smaller amounts of quartz in mixtures was found for chemical and x-ray diffraction techniques.

Representation of Respirable Dust Concentrations
W. H. Walton (Central Research Establishment, National Coal Board, Isleworth) said that the present practice of representing the respirable content of dust clouds by the fraction of particles smaller than 5 microns in diameter was unsound and would give misleading results because respirability is not a unique function of size, but depends on the aerodynamic properties characterized by the free-falling speed of the particles. It has the practical disadvantage that the so-called respirable dust cannot be isolated for estimation by mass or surface area or for chemical analyses. A new criterion of respirability, based on the free-falling speed of the particles, is proposed, which closely resembles the lung retention characteristics and which can be matched by practical selective sampling methods.

The Observation of Dust in Mines
W. B. Lawrie (Factory Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service) showed a sound film of dust from a range of tools, and under different kinds of dust control systems. It included dry and wet rock drills and the Holman dryductor, dry and wet auger drilling, dry and wet use of pneumatic pick, and scraper hauling and the blowing out of holes.

In another sound film Mr. Lawrie demonstrated high-velocity, low-volume local exhaust ventilation systems to control dust from a hand-grinder and a pneumatic chisel.

THE JANUARY (1955) ISSUE

The January (1955) issue contains the following papers:—

Research in Industrial Health in the Chemical Industry. By M. W. Goldblatt.
Manganese Poisoning in Moroccan Miners. By J. Rodier.
Dermatoses in Jute Workers. By John Kinnear, John Rogers, Owen A. Finn, and Alexander Mair.
Miscellanea:
The Health Hazards of the Senior Executive. By A. R. Cooper.
The Health of the Industrial Worker in Iraq. By A. Michael Critchley.
Book Reviews.
Abstracts.

A number of copies are still available and may be obtained from the Publishing Manager, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, price 12s. 6d.
BOOKS RECEIVED
(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)


Epilepsy. By Letitia Fairfield. (Pp. 159. 8s. 6d.) London : Gerald Duckworth. 1954.


Correction.—Dr. Goldblatt much regrets that in his Mackenzie Lecture (British Journal of Industrial Medicine, 12, 1), he has made one error. He writes —

" The trouble lies on page 6, the last paragraph in the first column, and in the second sentence which commences with 'Recent Investigation'. It should read :

"Recent investigations in my laboratories have confirmed that N2O4, which is probably the chief toxic constituent of the notorious 'nitrous fumes', can produce pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage. In the presence of ozone, however, N2O4 is converted to the much more toxic N2O5, which is a lung irritant of about the same order of potency as phosgene."