

# Scientists Return to Boulder For Man-Heat Investigations

When scientists discovered back in 1775 that man could stand a temperature high enough to cook a beefsteak, nobody expected him to endure that condition, but when the summer of 1931 rolled around and men started tumbling over with heat prostration in the furnace temperatures of Black canyon, officials began to realize that something had to be done if Boulder dam was to be built without sacrificing the lives of an army of loyal workmen.

The solution to the heat problem was found in establishing an oasis in the desert where the workmen found comforts which made hard work possible despite the extreme heat. A group of Harvard doctors, who established a research laboratory in Boulder City in 1932, discovered that, due to improved living conditions during that summer, no bad effects were felt by the 3000 workmen other than a very few cases of heat cramps, according to a pamphlet written by Drs. A. V. Bock and D. B. Dill after laboratory experiments were completed.

Using workmen for subjects instead of the customary guinea-pig the doctors found a great many interesting facts regarding the effects of heat on humans.

Three of the original group have returned to Boulder City, along with other eastern doctors

to resume experiments. They include: Drs. H. T. Edwards, Frank Consolazio and D. B. Dill, all of Harvard; Edward F. Adolph, Rochester university; D. G. Hall of Duke university and Ross A. McFarland, of Columbia, who will join the group in the near future.

Salt, sodium chloride to the learned professors and chemistry students, has long been known to be beneficial in the hot summer-time. During the experiments in 1932 the doctors found that, "A healthy subject does not retain water without salt. As sweating takes place, one drinks only enough water to maintain the salt concentration near normal."

If too much salt is lost from the body, heat cramps may result, and may be treated by either eating salt or injecting it into the body.

At the present time the doctors are making a study of the way people's bodies adapt themselves to extreme heat.