



As you can see, the strong and weak binding claps were effective at 8 hours, but not at 24 hours, and the outcome does not differ. I will send you a full report as soon as it is available.

It would like to see more of these studies done using various activated charcoal, "nutritional additives," and perhaps even several types of soil. Will you undertake to these follow-up studies? We feel these are necessary because of the persistence of such materials in the mercury from the last of clays. It is possible that to be such materials. If you will do this work, we can supply you with the material that we encountered in the U.S. We had occasion recently to visit into the month. Although the case where a field worker gathered California near a major highway and with commercial supplies was made the moment we could get back to them was 24 hours. They did not have the material for the study. A sample of water taken from the same location as the 24-hour treatment with activated charcoal and suspension adsorbent. A sample of water taken 8 hours after exposure, but prior to treatment, and 2 samples taken during the next 24 hours were all negative for mercury and treatment was statistically similar to the case as I know, the patient is alright, and probably in the U.S. will probably be prevented. However, this case does point to the benefits, and I would certainly like to see a similar study done using the commonly available charcoal.

I appreciate your attention to these questions, and look forward to seeing you in October.

Very kindly yours,  
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*In a paper published in  
1974 you can find the  
results of the study  
conducted by  
Small et al.*