is, the damaged conjunctiva should be excised and replaced by labial mucosa. Löhlein, however, advises only excision of the damaged conjunctiva, pointing out that transplantation of labial mucosa has been known to be followed by the sprouting of vessels into the cornea; he advocates that after excision of the damaged conjunctiva, spontaneous granulation and epithelization should be awaited.

TUBERCULOSIS OF TENDON SHEATHS AS AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE. L. HÖLSCHER, Monatsschr. f. Unfallh. **53**:97 (April) 1950.

Hölscher presents observations on two butchers in whom tenosynovitis developed after they had handled meat from cattle infected with tuberculosis. Both men had been well before; at any rate, they had had no pulmonary disturbances. Both of them worked in the same slaughterhouse, where tuberculous cattle had been handled.

In one of the men the flexor surface of the middle finger of the left hand was painful and swollen; in the other man the right index finger was involved.

To verify the diagnosis, a biopsy specimen was obtained from the sheath of the flexor tendon. Microscopic studies revealed in both instances tuberculous granulation tissue in the tendon sheath. Treatment consisted in extirpation of the tendon sheath.

The literature indicates that tuberculous tenosynovitis nearly always develops by the hematogenous route. The author feels that it can be regarded as an occupational disease when a trauma has caused tuberculous infection of the tendon sheath or when tuberculosis of the skin which resulted from accidental inoculation of tuberculous material has spread to the tendon sheath. Since neither of these two modes of tuberculous infection could be proved in the aforementioned two cases, an occupational origin might have to be rejected. However, the author cites factors which suggest a direct percutaneous mode of infection for both of these cases of tuberculous tenosynovitis, and on this basis he accepts them as of occupational origin.

ACUTE SILICOSIS FROM ROCK EXCAVATION. F. LANG and R. ZOLLINGER, Ztschr. f. Unfallmed. u. Berufskrankh. **42**: no. 2, 122, 1949.

During recent years in Switzerland many persons have presented severe silicosis after short periods of exposure and comparatively short latent intervals. Of the 24 patients described in this article, 14 have died and the remaining 10 show various degrees of disablement. Only four of the miners were over 40 when first employed; the average age of the others was 26. The excavation was undertaken in a gallery composed of a coarse sandstone, or breccia, and a sandy shale. There were veins of crystalline quartz in both rocks. All 24 men worked under such conditions as thick dust, bad ventilation, dry drilling, inadequate respirators and a ten hour day, six work days per week. Their exposure under these conditions was from nine months to three years, average 15 months. In laborers working at a distance from the drillers and hence exposed to lower concentrations of dust silicosis developed more slowly and less severely than in the drillers.

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THE INFLUENCE OF DUST ON THE HEALTH OF WORKERS IN PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS. K. KADLEC and J. VYSKOCIL, Pracovní Lékařství **2**:9, 1950

In a cement plant the workers who had been employed in dusty atmospheres for at least seven years, 104 in this plant, were examined. The clinical examinations were carried out with respect to the probable damage that might have been caused by the dusty atmosphere. All the workers were examined fluoroscopically and 50 of them, who had been employed for many years, sciagraphically as well. Also, mechanical values of the function of the lungs were measured by means