asbestosis are reported. In both cases x-ray examination showed the diffuse granular infiltration over both lungs characteristic of asbestosis and the lungs after death exhibited the fibrosis distinctive of asbestosis; but both patients succumbed to bronchogenic carcinoma. The appearances of the lesions are illustrated. The authors have seen four cancer cases in 49 autopsies of asbestos, 8.2%, compared with 0.7 to 2.4% in autopsies taken at random. -- Bull. Hyg.

251 Asbestosis and Pulmonary Carcinoma in an Asbestos Spinner. Notes on the Induction of Lung Cancer by Asbestos Fibers. G. Rombola.
Med. lavoro 46, 242-250 (Apr. 1955). Italian.

The first case of pulmonary carcinoma occurring in Italy in a subject affected by slight asbestosis is described. The diagnosis formulated in life was confirmed by autopsy, the gross and microscopic findings of which are briefly reported. The present clinical, pathological, and statistical knowledge on the capacity of asbestos to cause tumors is summarized. Statistical data are abundant, but experimental studies are few and not concordant. The author believes that a study should be made to determine how the capacity of the different types of asbestos to cause tumors differs according to their chemical composition.
-- Cond. from English summary (Bull. Hyg.)

252 Peritoneal Tissue Reactions Produced by Various Kinds of Carbon and Coal Dusts in the Rat.
H. Sakabe and T. Chi. Bull. Inst. Public Health (Japan) 4, 18-22 (June 1955).

Peritoneal reactions in rats produced by various carbon and coal dusts were studied. The results showed that the natural and artificial graphites free from silica produced a fibrosis or granuloma on the peritoneum of rats, although far more feeble than the tissue reactions produced by quartz dusts. The more the graphitization of carbon dust progressed, the more the resulting tissue reaction became severe. The tissue reactions by graphite dusts were variable according to the type of graphite. Carbon black could not be assumed to be completely inert except types of large spherical carbon black. Potency of coal dusts for tissue reactions may lie somewhere between natural graphite and carbon black, but a difference of tissue reactions among various coal dusts was not demonstrated in this study. -- Public Health Eng. Absts.

253 The Effect of Various Forms of Alumina on the Lungs of Rats. E. J. King, C. V. Harrison, G. P. Mohanty, and G. Nagelschmidt. J. Pathol. Bacteriol. 69, 81-93 (1955).

When introduced into the lungs of rats, powdered hydrated alumina and aluminum phosphate of small particle size produced reticulin nodules. In the case of alumina, the nodules developed into areas of dense collagenous fibrosis. There was a slow dissolution of aluminum hydroxide into the surrounding tissues as shown by aurine staining of sections. The amount of alumina found in the lungs was less in the animals which survived longest. Condensed fumes from a corundum furnace, which consisted approximately of half finely divided alumina and half silica, produced a much less severe fibrosis, but there was a notable exudative reaction in the lungs and several animals died during the course of the experiment. This dust was partially eliminated from the lungs of animals during the 12 months of the experiment. The doses of dust used to produce these results are mostly in excess of those which have been used in the prophylaxis of human silicosis.-- Chem. Absts.

254 Baker's Rhinitis and Asthma. C. Pestalozzi and U. W. Schnyder.
Schweiz. med. Wochschr. 85, 496-501 (May 21, 1955). German.

A study was made of the prevalence, symptomatology, course, sensitization, and spontaneous desensitization and the family disposition in baker's rhinitis and asthma. Of 159 bakers in Zurich, 42 had allergic symptoms of the respiratory tract; 36 had rhinitis only and six also had bronchial asthma. Skin tests with flour extracts gave positive reactions in 24 of the rhinitis cases. The rhinitis is apparently due to a flour allergy, but other factors must be considered the cause of the asthma. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.