

- 15 REGARDING THE BOOK "LUNG FIBROSIS OF MINERS" BY L. CROZIER, E. MARTIN AND A. POLICARD. Magnin. Med. du travail 10, 97-118 (1938). (French).  
The three authors who collaborated on the book belong to a group of French physicians who hold that silicosis can be diagnosed roentgenologically only with great difficulty and that it can only develop on a preexistent tuberculosis. In France it has still not been included as a compensable disease. Magnin, in an open letter, criticizes the book and says it only serves to strengthen the views of experts in all other countries. It is stated that the authors have done violence to their own facts to strengthen their own views, and it is emphasized how beneficially the recognition of silicosis as an industrial disease in other countries has effected prevention itself as is shown by the record in the South African mines.
  
- 16 SILICOSIS; THE PATIENTS. M. Conrozier and I. Magnin. Med. du travail. 10, 173-248 (1938). (French).  
The authors have observed 177 patients, of whom they have 300 x-rays. They publish numerous case histories and only a few in the group have been complicated by tuberculosis. They present very exact reports and excellent descriptions, all to prove that silicosis is a separate disease entity caused by dust, which is not necessarily complicated with tuberculosis. Such an argument is necessary in France, where certain physicians (see preceding abstract) oppose this view which is accepted elsewhere throughout the world.
  
- 17 THE SILICOSIS RISK IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY. D.F.W. Bishop. Ceramic Age 32, 146-7 (November 1938). (Reprinted from an article in a British publication.)  
The author emphasizes the importance of the silicosis risk in the pottery industry and says that although it has only recently been made a compensable disease (England, 1929) it has been well known in the past as "potter's asthma" and "potter's rot." He discusses the results of trials in the chinaware section in replacing flint by alumina as a bedding material, and reports that one firm found definite advantages. It has been shown that workers exposed to alumina dust, in some cases for as long as 39 years, experienced no lung changes. The author reviews ten items to be stressed in maintaining good dust control and makes a plea for observance of the rules in spirit as well as in the letter.
  
- 18 SILICOSIS IN THE MONUMENT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA. Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Virginia State Department of Health Bulletin, 23 pp. (1938).  
Following a preliminary survey of dusty trades in Virginia, a more detailed study of the monument industry was conducted. This industry in Virginia consists in a small number of plants which process granite monuments, mostly in open-air plants. The survey included the determination of dust concentrations and the examination of about one-half of the workers by X-ray. The dust concentrations found dispelled the idea that out-of-doors work involved no hazard, as they were well above the limits in nearly all cases. The total dust exposures of the workers was difficult to estimate however, because of the irregularity of their duties and variability of the types of work. The X-ray examinations disclosed that about 25 per cent of the 45 workers examined had involvement of the lungs from the silica dust; 8 of the men were diagnosed as having silicosis and 3 as having silicosis complicated with infection. On the basis of these findings, recommendations (which are listed in the bulletin) were made to the industry on control measures to reduce the dust concentrations to safe limits.
  
- 19 SILICA DUST EXPOSURE OF ROCK DRILLERS IN NEW YORK QUARRIES. L.Greenburg, C.B. Ford, W.J. Burke and B.H. Dolin. Ind. Bull. 17, 575-7 (December 1938).  
Under the New York rock drilling codes, the rock formations are divided into two classes with regulations as follows: Class I--rock with less than 10% free silica, and Class II--rock with more than 10% free silica. Maximum allowable dust

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