3/4 micron in diameter and larger. To compare the ratio between impinger particle counts and membrane fiber counts, five main operations were selected: fiber preparations, carding, spinning, twisting, and weaving. Two hundred and 30 pairs of samples taken by two widely used sampling and counting methods were compared. These methods were counting of total dust in impinger samples, and counting fibers only on a membrane filter. -- APCA Absts.

992 Developments in Dust Sampling and Counting Techniques in the Asbestos Industry. S. Holmes. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 132, 288-297 (Dec. 31, 1965).

Asbestos dust has been recognized as an industrial hazard in Great Britain and an extensive survey of the textile side of the industry resulted in the formulation in 1931 of the Asbestos Industry Regulations. To assess the effect of the measures taken, it was necessary to employ some means for the sampling and analysis of airborne dusts, and a review was made of the available techniques. Thermal precipitators, the membrane filter technique, mounting the samples, and counting technique are discussed. -- APCA Absts.

993 Introduction to Symposium on Farmer's Lung. P.A. Bunn. N.Y. State J. Med. 65, 3013 (Dec. 15, 1965).

This symposium on farmer's lung was held at the new State University Hospital, Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1965. In his introduction the author states that the syndrome goes by several synonyms and is among the so-called pneumoconioses related to exposure to the vegetable dusts. These include mill-fever (organic dusts), byssinosis (cotton), bagassosis (moldy sugarcane), grain asthma (grain), tamarind asthma (tamarind seed), and weaver's cough (moldy cotton yarn). It is a fascinating disease and probably represents a very fundamental defect in the alveoli, giving rise to a classical alveolar capillary block. Unlike the original observations made about the pathogenesis, it may not necessarily be a specific infection but rather a condition with immunologic overtones producing a serious functional defect. -- APCA Absts.

994 Farmer's Lung as Observed in Chest Survey Clinics. J.M. Constantine. N.Y. State J. Med. 65, 3015-3020 (Dec. 15, 1965).

Four of the cases of farmer's lung seen in the clinics have been presented to illustrate: (1) an acute stage of farmer's lung, (2) super-imposed disease, (3) the natural history of progressive disease with continued exposure to the causative environment, (4) a late complicating incident which may or may not be related to farmer's lung. These are presented to help indicate the occurrence of farmer's lung in southeastern New York State as observed in the outpatient and field clinics and are not based on minutely examined and described inpatients. -- APCA Absts.

995 Identification Study of Farmer's Lung. J.R. Wilson. N.Y. State J. Med. 65, 3013-3015 (Dec. 15, 1965).

The incidence of farmer's lung was investigated in 16 medical clinics situated in farming areas of the U.S. and Canada. Circulating antibodies which reacted to the antigen of farmer's lung were found in 13.1% of a group of farmers exhibiting non-specific respiratory symptoms. The results of this study suggest that the disease has a widespread incidence and should be considered in agricultural workers who have otherwise unexplained respiratory symptoms. -- APCA Absts.

996 Farmer's Lung Disease in Eastern Pennsylvania. C. Laubach. N.Y. State J. Med. 65, 3020-3025 (Dec. 15, 1965).

A clinical evaluation of eight patients with some evidence of farmer's lung disease was summarized. Of 56 blood specimens analyzed by the method discussed by Emanual, et al., and Wenzel, et al., 10.7% were sero-positive. There seemed to be some associated electrophoretic pattern. The case histories of two patients are discussed in detail. -- APCA Absts.

997 Experimental Pine Pollen Granulomatous Pneumonia in the Rat. D.O. Adams. Am. J. Pathol. 48, 153-162 (July, 1966).

Speculation concerning a possible etiological relationship between pine pollen and sarcoidosis has stimulated interest in the experimental effects of pine pollen. Whole and ground grains of oak and pine pollen were injected into the lungs of rats. Animals receiving oak pollen developed only foreign body granulomas; animals receiving pine pollen developed epithelioid and foreign body granulomas. Epithelioid granulomas were more pronounced in areas were digestion of the resistant pine pollen was more advanced than in animals receiving ground pine pollen. The simple presence of pollen grains may evoke foreign body granulomas, and digestion of pine