upon the circumstances of exposure, of deep pigment, of black pigment. Furthermore, this pigment, and its associated slight reaction, deposition of collagen, extends into the adjacent alveolar walls. Examination of other lesions, we could demonstrate fibrosis, actual fibrosis, of hazy fibrosis in this case, of this islanized fibrous tissue, which is similar to the change of scene in silicotics, complicated by tuberculosis.

Thus, under certain conditions in coal mining operations, or certain coal mining operations are associated with the dissemination of dust, which, on inhalation into the lung, produce silicotic reaction, and some such reactions are also complicated by tuberculosis, as is present in this case. This complication is more evident in the next case.

Next slide. The gross section of this, the lung of a driller in a bituminous mine. He was a driller for nine years, been exposed to high levels of free crystalline silica. Now, we see, first the nodular lesions, scattered throughout the lung. We see that they are studded in scape. We see many of them on close inspection, that they project into the adjoining alveolar walls. We see the evident emphysema which is at best and coarse in type. We see large lesions and we also see coalescence of lesions which has given rise to a large massive shadow in the Roentgenogram, and close inspection shows obvious tuberculous complication.