

and frequently progressive inflammatory reaction in the exposed animal. By employing native, in contrast to autoclaved bagasse and its extracted resins and minerals, it could be demonstrated that the fiber itself calls forth a foreign body reaction which is amenable to healing. The progressive inflammatory reaction and death of the animal, however, are due to micro-organisms attached to the bagasse. The authors conclude that the inorganic part of the inhaled bagasse dust produces a long-standing tissue reaction which is primarily a foreign body response. It is unlike silicosis and is amenable to healing by resolution. Superimposed on these lesions, there occurs in those animals which are more susceptible to the causative micro-organisms acute bronchiolitic and pneumonic changes which, if sufficiently extensive, may cause death of the animal. A similar combination of etiologic factors seems to be the most plausible explanation of the complex picture of human bagasse disease.

-- Condensed from Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.

- 112 Removal of Mists and Dusts from Air by Beds of Fluidized Solids. H.P. Meissner and H.S. Mickley. Ind. & Eng. Chem. 41, 1238 (June, 1949).

These studies were made on the principles of the technic by which sulfuric acid mist may be removed from air by beds of fluidized solids. Exploratory work on removing ammonium nitrate dust by this method is also described briefly.

-- Condensed from Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.

- 113 Lung Lesions in a Corundum Smelter. H. Gartner. Ztschr. f. d. ges. inn. Med. u. d. Grenzgeb. 2, p. 761 (1947).

This article is a discussion on the pathological findings in the lungs of two oven workers in the process of corundum smelting. The conclusion arrived at is that the substance which causes the damage to the corundum smelter's lungs is really mullite (sillimanite), possibly in combination with amorphous silica.

-- Condensed from Bull. Hyg.

- 114 Empyema of Nasal Sinuses As An Occupational Disease Due to Dust Inhalation. W. Schmidt. Pract. oto-rhino-laryng, 11, p. 282 (1949).

Schmidt says that in the course of animal experiments carried out over a period of years attention has been given to the effect of industrial dusts on the mucous membranes of the nose and of the nasal sinuses. Rabbits exposed to industrial dusts frequently presented empyema of the nasal sinuses. This empyema does not differ in its effects on the mucous lining, from the empyema of the nasal sinuses of human subjects. Consequently when dealing with workmen who are exposed to dust the physician should give special attention to the nasal sinuses in addition to the main cavities of the nose.

-- Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.

- 115 Contribution to Study of "Cor Pulmonale" in Silicosis. F. Lavenne. Acta cardiol. 4, p. 245 (1949).

Lavenne's report concerns three coal miners with silicosis who died from cardiac decompensation. Two had pseudotumoral silicosis complicated with vesicular emphysema. In the third the disease was still in the nodular