

titis. Prevention consists in allaying of dust, use of exhaust hoods over dusty processes, daily change to clean work clothes, and showers after work.

Fishing industry. There are many skin hazards in the catching and handling of fish. Abrasions and lacerations from the bony spines of the fish and from the fishing gear are frequent. Secondary infections of such wounds are not at all uncommon. Chronic boils called "pigeons" and erysipeloid are not unusual among secondary complications. Certain fish inflict bites and stings. Handlers of mackerel may develop dermatitis from "red feed," red-orange crustaceans on which the mackerel feed.

Florists are subject to many of the occupational diseases that affect agricultural workers. In addition to these, pricks, cuts, and scratches from thorns on flowers are not infrequent. Certain flowers and plants are well-known skin sensitizers. Certain bulbs, such as tulip, hyacinth, and narcissus, can cause eruptions on the hands and around the finger nails of those handling them. Sporotrichosis is occasionally reported among florists. The sporothrix enters the skin through a break. The organism may be transmitted by various plants, especially by the barberry shrub. Prevention consists of cleanliness and wearing rubber gloves.

Fluorescent light manufacture. In the manufacture of fluorescent lamps beryllium was at first used. Powders containing zinc beryllium silicate, zinc manganese beryllium silicate, and beryllium oxide constituted the chief hazards. There have been many cases of sarcoidlike lesions of the skin among the handlers of these powders. Cuts from beryllium-coated glass also have caused such sarcoids. Cases of chronic pulmonary berylliosis have been reported in this industry. The lesions in the lungs simulate pulmonary sarcoids. The use of beryllium in the fluorescent-lamp industry has practically been discontinued. Glass cuts should receive immediate medical attention.

Furriers may develop dermatitis from the chemicals used to preserve the pelts: salt, arsenic, and lime. Those engaged in "fleshing" suffer from loss of the nails. The mordants and tanning agents, such as dichromates, alum, and formaldehyde, may injure the skin. Aniline salt, aniline black, and paraphenylenediamine are the principal irritant fur dyes. Prevention consists in the wearing of rubber gloves, impervious sleeves and aprons, rubber boots, and clean work clothes.

Garage workers may develop dermatitis from gasoline and from the strong soaps used to clean cars. These soaps if used to clean the hands cause dermatitis. Folliculitis of the arms and the thighs occurs from exposure to oils and greases. Prevention consists in wearing impervious sleeves and aprons, daily change to clean work clothes, and showers after work.

Glass workers. Alkalies, such as lime and sodium carbonate, and arsenic cause dermatitis among "batch mixers." Etchers may develop dermatitis from hydrofluoric acid. Lesions of the lip and teeth occur among glass blowers. Prevention consists of daily change to clean dustproof work clothes, rubber gloves for etchers, petroleum jelly in nostrils for those exposed to alkalies and arsenic, and showers after work.

Handrersers and beauticians may develop dermatitis from ammonium thiocyanate and alkalies used for waving or straightening hair; from resins used to keep the hair curled or straight; from alkalies and solvents used to manicure; from hair dyes, tonics, and perfumes. Mycotic and pus infections may be contracted. Prevention consists in washing the hands after handling each customer, wearing clean rubber gloves and impervious sleeves and aprons, anointing the hands with equal parts of lanolin and cold cream before retiring at night.

Insecticide makers and users. All insecticides are skin irritants. Workers making and using them should protect the skin by showers after work and impervious clothing changed daily.

Iron and steel workers. Those engaged in front of furnaces suffer from heat rashes and welangeitases. Those mixing batches may get dermatitis from lime and ammonium. The acids and alkalies used in "pickling" may cause dermatitis as do drawing compounds used in drawing wire. Nitrate, cyanide, and soda ash may cause dermatitis among "case hardeners." Lubricants and quenching and cutting oils may cause folliculitis and acne. Core and mold makers may develop dermatitis from the chemicals used in the sand. Prevention consists in showers after work, daily change to clean work clothes, canvas or leather gloves to handle steel, and wearing rubber gloves for "picklers."

Leather workers. Principal skin hazards are disinfectants, strong alkalies, soap, bleaches, and solvents. Dermatitis may be contracted from irritant chemicals on soiled clothes. Prevention consists in wearing rubber gloves, impervious sleeves and aprons, and in rubbing equal parts of lanolin and cold cream into the hands before retiring at night.

Leather tanners. Those engaged in handling the fresh hides are subject to the action of lime into which the hides are immersed as well as to the preservatives used to preserve the hides. The chemicals used for removing the hair are lime and arsenic and sodium sulfides. All of these can cause ulcers and dermatitis. The tanning agents, both vegetable and chemical, such as sumac, dichromates, and synthetic tannins, may cause dermatitis. The dyes used on leather affect the skin of some workers. Anthrax may be contracted from infected hides. Prevention consists in showers after work, wearing impervious gloves, sleeves, and aprons, daily change to clean work clothes, and immediate disinfection of all cuts and abrasions.

Machinists. The chief skin hazard is from the cutting oils, especially the soluble cutting oils. They cause folliculitis, acne, and pustules, and sometimes eczema. Metal chips may wound the skin. The solvents used for degreasing are also a prolific source of dermatitis. Alkaline coolants may defat the skin and cause dermatitis. Prevention consists in showers after work, daily change to clean work clothes, wearing impervious sleeves and aprons, protective ointment.

Painters. Most of the dermatitis among painters is caused by solvents and thinners and not by pigments and dyes used in the paint, although some persons may be allergic to these chemicals. Paint removers are all strong skin irri-