

the ratio is lower in clerical workers than in manual workers and is lower in those doing light, than in those doing heavy, manual work. He suggested that cancer of the scrotum affects especially the classes who wash least and are most exposed to the dust of towns.

Two valuable statistical analyses on the occupational incidence and dis-

CANCER DEATHS—MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS
U. S. Registration Area—1926-29 (Hoffman)

	Penis		Scrotum	
	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent
1. Laborers	131	18.4	22	16.5
2. Farmers	141	19.8	21	15.8
3. Gardeners	3	0.4	—	—
4. Fishermen and sailors	5	0.7	1	0.8
5. Army and navy	2	0.3	—	—
6. Transportation	25	3.5	1	0.8
7. Commercial and clerical	50	7.1	19	14.3
8. Professional	41	5.8	5	3.7
9. Machinists and mechanics	19	2.7	5	3.7
10. Textile	5	0.7	8	6.0
11. Painters	10	1.4	1	0.8
12. Blacksmiths	7	1.0	—	—
13. Carpenters	21	3.0	2	1.5
14. Plumbers	3	0.4	1	0.8
15. Shoemakers	5	0.7	—	—
16. Tailors	4	0.6	—	—
17. Bakers	2	0.3	1	0.3
18. Butchers	4	0.6	—	—
19. Printers	7	1.0	—	—
20. Miners	11	1.5	3	2.2
21. Chauffeurs	5	0.7	—	—
22. Electricians	7	1.0	—	—
23. Miscellaneous	72	10.1	23	17.3
24. Unknown and retired	130	18.3	20	15.0
	710	100.0	133	100.0

tribution of cancer were made in the United States, the one by Hoffman, the other by Haagensen (1931). Hoffman tabulated the deaths from cancer of the male generative organs (scrotum and penis) for twenty-three occupational groups according to the data obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the United States Census.

The occupational distribution of scrotal cancer, as recorded by Hoffman, shows much less variation than cancer of the penis. Nevertheless, there is a