the number of men here, as in Wales. These cases after this gap here are not comparable strictly, because the legislation changed slightly and the standards of diagnosis changed slightly but not very greatly.

You see the steady increase throughout the 1930's and then the very abrupt increase through the war. I'm not going into the reasons in detail; it was partly due to the increase of dust during the pre-war years, due to mechanization, also due to change of legislation during this time, and also due to the fact that during the war, miners could not get out of the mines except on medical grounds.

Wages went up in many industries and many men found pneumoconiosis a way to get lighter but equally arduous work, and so legislative, social, I think generally, epidemiological reasons for this tremendous increase. I just want to draw your attention to the increase of the size of the problem in South Wales.

These workers increasing during this time, over twenty thousand men were certified with this disease and removed from the industry. In 1945, over one in three of the underground workers of two mines were removed from the industry for pneumoconiosis.

In great contrast to this tremendous prevalence in South Wales, by certified figures, we have the very much smaller prevalence in the rest of Great Birtain. The level