have got on that point is simply this, that if you - if you do your time, your response curve here, the miners who have been exposed to more than a thousand particles per c. c. and less than a thousand particles per c. c., we have got time along here and percentage effected here, then the people in the high -- that's concentration -- show a curve like that; the people in the lower dust concentration a curve like that, so that just for equivalent particle years, you have a smaller response if the actual concentration of dust was level, and that is purely provisional, and is not of statistical significance there, but it is a trend that makes us doubt the applicability of our figures, necessarily, to the whole range of concentrations.

BY DOCTOR VORWALD:

I should like to make one comment and that is with respect to the free crystalline silica content of the lungs. Doctor Fletcher pointed that out and he used the low free crystalline silica content of the lung as a basis for saying that probably free crystalline silica is not a factor in the reaction of the lung to the deposits of coal dust, correct, Doctor Fletcher?

BY DOCTOR FLETCHER:

No, there is no more free silica in massive fibrosis than simple, so the massive fibrosis isn't due to more silica in the lungs in the fibrosis cases than in