which time there were 344 deaths including 205 males and 139 females. Among them were 55 cases (16%) of cancer of the lung, 41 in males and 14 in females. It is quite possible that a large number of asbestotics who did not die of their asbestosis, or in whose death certificate it was not mentioned, may have been missed. The import of this 16% is enhanced by the simultaneous statement that the incidence of lung cancer in autopsies of the general population is only 1%. The danger of attempting to compare a rate found in 344 cases with the rate for the general population without respect to age, occupation, and many other variables, such as smoking habits, is obvious.

Lynch [70] who with Smith [63] had reported the first case in 1935, reported four cases of carcinoma of the lung in a series of 49 autopsies on workers in an asbestos manufacturing plant who were shown to have "demonstrable deposits of asbestos in the lungs." This, of course, is not necessarily identical with the disease asbestosis. Lynch, himself, points out that, although this is an incidence of 8.2%, "both figures are too small for very serious statistical types of calculation." Nevertheless, later writers have used this paper to strengthen the case for an association of carcinoma of the lung with asbestosis. It is also of interest that Klotz [63] found only the same number of cases of lung cancer in a series nearly 10 times as large, i.e., four in 478 cases of asbestosis.

Behrens, as quoted in Merewether [76], estimated that, of 309 cases of asbestosis in the literature, 44 showed associated cancer of the lung—giving an incidence of 14.2%. This is an illustration of generalizing an incidence