

oil products were seen, according to Bridge and Henry, in oilers and greasers employed among machinery, engine tenders, mechanics, and certain operatives of engineering trades. Since 1920 cancers due to mineral oils were reported in 17 cotton mill workers other than spinners, 11 engineering workers, 9 textile machinists, and 2 woolen mill workers.

Bridge and Henry commented that, apart from cancer caused by shale oil and spindle oil in mule spinning, the incidence of oil cancer in other industries was not high. These investigators believed that this was partly due to the lack of belief of the medical man, who should report them, that any cancer was occupational. Refining of foreign mineral oils in England had at that time, in the opinion of Bridge and Henry, not been carried out long enough to have resulted in the production of malignant skin lesions.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the Year 1928 listed for the year 1928, 101 additional cases of mule spinners' cancer, and 4 cases of mineral oil cancer among members of other trades. The reports of this agency for 1929, 1931 and 1937 recorded the following data as to the incidence of mule spinners' cancer and oil cancer:

Years	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Total
Mule Spinners	54	82	60		63	41	62	61	39	462
Other Industries	20	15	18		6	5	5	7	7	83
Total										545

Henry found, according to the report for 1929, oil cancer in 2 workers and keratoses located on the forearms in 6 workers employed in the manufacture of oil gas (used for lighting railway carriages) from a mineral oil mainly composed of shale oil. An additional case involving the left hand was observed in a machine minder at a rope works, who came in contact with mineral lubricating oil used in a compound rope-making machine.

When Henry and Irvine published in 1936 their report dealing with the occupational distribution of scrotal cancer in the Blackburn Registration District where plants connected with the cotton trade (weaving, dyeing, bleaching, and finishing) are located, they made the following observations: The earliest report of a scrotal cancer in a spinner of this district was made in 1898; the incidence of this disease in the district increased steadily since 1910; with 1,502 mule spinners employed in Blackburn in the year 1921, there were 111 cases of scrotal cancer reported for this occupational group during the period 1837 to 1929, or 74.0 per 1,000 employed spinners in 1921. In an abstract of a thesis on the same subject, published in 1935, Irvine pointed out that the incidence of scrotal cancer and of cutaneous cancer of other sites was far in excess in mule spinners than that seen in other cotton operatives or other workers