

mines, lead mines, slate quarries, and coal mines), and manufacturers of wool and cotton goods.

4. Cancer of the intestine: Men engaged in sedentary work conducive to constipation and auto-intoxication (barristers, solicitors, clerks, civil service officers, and clergymen).

From an analysis of these data, Young and Russell concluded that there is a definite tendency toward a direct association between mortality from lingual cancer and that from esophageal cancer, while no significant relationship exists statistically between lingual cancer and gastric, intestinal, and rectal cancers. The same absence of a significant statistical correlation was noted regarding gastric and rectal cancers.

Reports of the International Labour Office indicated that slaters, brush-makers, wiredrawers, cutlers, tobacconists, hair dressers, brewers, messengers, and iron founders have an excessive liability to cancer of the tongue. Behla and Koble claimed that esophageal cancer is prevalent among furriers, photographers, brewers, electric apparatus makers, and scientific instrument makers; gastric cancer showing excessive incidence among miners (iron and lead), slate quarriers, wool sorters, cotton weavers, electricity supply workers, and makers of bicycles. In a report of the Registrar General in England, in 1928, it was suggested that individuals exposed to tar products exhibit a marked susceptibility to cancer of the skin and of other sites, including the lips, tongue, mouth, jaw, and stomach. It mentioned that the incidence of cancers of the tongue, esophagus, and stomach increased from the highest social group toward the lowest social group (V) (unskilled workers).

A similar conclusion was reached by Cramer from an analysis of the mortality statistics of Wales and England. This author pointed out that the incidence of gastric cancer is not dependent so much upon some especially dangerous occupational exposure, as it is related to the social scale, since gastric cancers become more frequent as one descends the social scale. In support of this Cramer cited statistical data, supplied by Hang, obtained from a study of the gastric cancer mortality among various occupational groups, and representing a sliding scale of social classes in Bavaria from 1924 to 1928.

Social Class Occupation	Percentage of Gastric Cancer in Total Cancer Mortality
I. Merchants, doctors, and high officials	38.8
II. Office workers	40.1
III. Publicans, brewers, and small officials	48.5
IV. Skilled workmen	56.8
V. Unskilled workmen	63.4
VI. Agricultural laborers	68.5