

data, presented in table 1, is based upon completed observations and therefore differs slightly from a preliminary report(2). Introduction of fine quarts into various organs of the guinea pig, rabbit, rat, mouse, cat, dog, chicken and even tadpole eventually will produce silicotic nodules but at a different rate of development. Similar introduction of ~~long-fiber~~ asbestos has resulted in a fibrous reaction in the lung and, to a lesser extent, in the peritoneum but not in other organs of the guinea pig, rabbit, cat and white rat. In our experience the lungs of the dog and white mouse failed to respond with fibrosis although Schuster(3) has reported such changes in a dog that lived in an asbestos fabricating plant. This variation in species and in organ susceptibility is yet to be accounted for(4); it is presumed that in the susceptible animals the greater reaction of the lung to asbestos, far exceeding the reaction of other organ tissues, is due principally to the greater mobility of the lung.

Peculiar Characteristics of Asbestos. Experience has demonstrated that most of the non-fibrous particulate dust inhaled into the lungs of man and animal is 10 microns or less in maximum dimension. Larger particles apparently do not gain access to the lungs because of two reasons: first, large particles settle in air so rapidly that few remain suspended

3. Schuster, H.H.: Pulmonary Asbestosis in a Dog. J. Path. ^{and} Bact. 34: Part 2, 751, 1931.

4. Vorwald, A.J.: Variations in Individual Susceptibility to Industrial Dusts Inhaled into the Lungs. Am. Rev. Tuberc. 62: 1B, 13, 1950.