Table 12, which develops the rates for smokers and non-smokers, is most striking. It shows that not a single case of lung cancer developed among the 1265 nonsmokers and that all cases of lung cancer, both "proved" and "suspected", occurred in smokers.

Table 12 was so striking that it was felt that further verification was necessary. It was possible that some abnormal distribution may have occurred, e. g., the nonsmokers may have included a larger percentage of young men. Consequently, additional Tables, 13, 14, and 15 were constructed to show the distribution of smokers and nonsmokers by age, length of employment, and degree of exposure. Although there are slight differences, they do not account for the fact that all observed cases of lung cancer were in smokers. In respect to age (Table 13) the combined average age of the smokers was 4.9 years less than that of the nonsmokers. Table 14 shows that as far as length of employment is concerned, the smokers had worked about 2.3 years less on the average than the nonsmokers. With longer exposure and greater age, one would expect the nonsmoking group to show a higher rate if lung cancer were due to asbestos. Table 15 shows that the average exposure category was almost the same for the two groups. Therefore, this variable seems to be of no importance in accounting for this difference.

The result of this additional analysis is that none of these factors appears to lessen the effect of Table 12.