

Two proved cancers, a carcinoma of the rectum and a melanosarcoma of the tragus of the ear, were found in men aged 49 and 41 years, respectively. Radical operations were performed in both instances, and the men, one with a permanent colostomy, returned to their jobs. The incidence of proved cancers among males was 0.44 per cent. This was somewhat higher than the figure of 0.25 per cent for males cited by the American Cancer Society in its Detection Center Report of 1949, which was based on a much larger number of examinations.

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Employees According to Age Groups*

Age Groups, Yr.	Sex	Employees Examined		Plant Population	
		Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
Under 35.....	M	185	37.6%	450	31.3%
	F	22	4.5	64	4.4
35—44.....	M	93	19.9	321	22.3
	F	6	1.2	40	2.8
45—54.....	M	125	25.5	329	22.8
	F	6	1.2	27	1.9
55—64.....	M	44	8.9	179	12.4
	F	1	.2	3	.2
65 and over.....	M	5	1.0	27	1.9
	F	0		0	
All ages.....	M	457	91.5%	1,306	90.7%
	F	35	8.5	134	9.3
Total.....		492	100%	1,440	100%

TABLE 2.—*Incidence of Tumors*

Type	Number
Proved cancers:	
Carcinoma of rectum.....	1
Melanosarcoma	1
Benign tumors:	
Fibroid of uterus.....	3
Hemangioma	7
Skin papilloma.....	8
Fibroma, neurofibroma.....	4
Lipoma	3
Lesions or tumors requiring observation or treatment as a precaution against cancer:	
Adenoma of thyroid.....	3
Rectal polyps.....	24
Teratoma of testis.....	2
Melanoma	1
Leukoplakia of buccal mucosa.....	1
Kraurosis vulvae.....	1
Undescended testis.....	6

In table 2 are shown the number and the types of benign tumors discovered in the survey and also the various lesions that sometimes become cancerous. In the latter category, the presence of rectal polyps in 5 per cent of the cases is noteworthy. About the same incidence of polyps in presumably normal persons was reported recently by Miller, Day and L'Esperance.²

Diseases other than those related to tumors are recorded in table 3. Anorectal disorders, hypertension, duodenal ulcer, obesity, hernias and defective hearing—

2. Miller, C. J.; Day, E., and L'Esperance, E. S.: The Value of Proctoscopy as a Routine Examination in Preventing Deaths from Cancer of the Large Bowel, New York State J. Med. 50:2023-2027 (Sept. 1) 1950.