

GASTON de
LAGRANGE
COGNAC
A New American Favorite

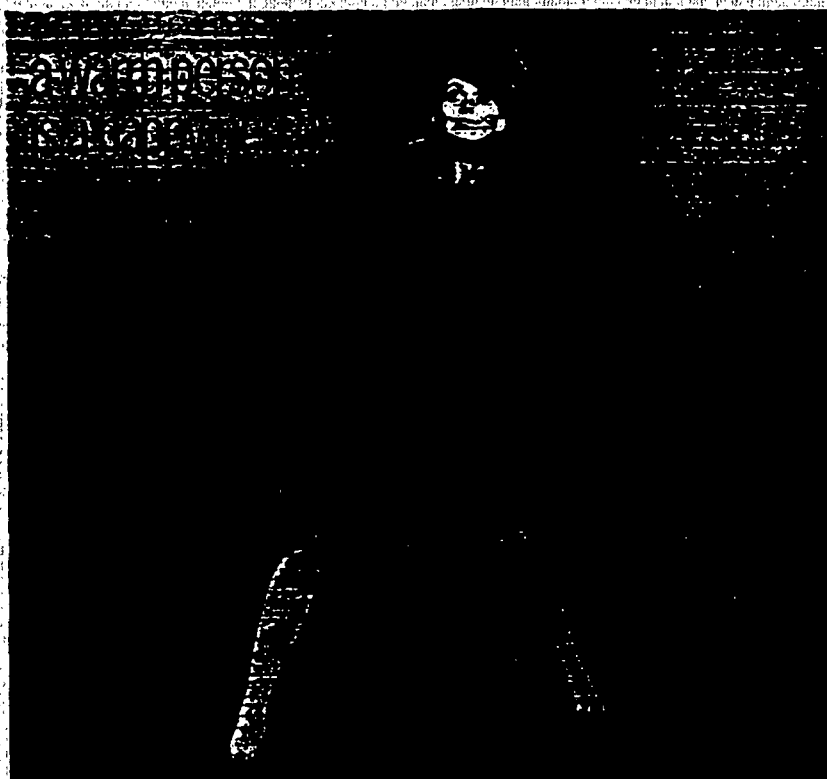


IMPORTED
★★★

50 PROOF
ALSO V.S.O.P.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS MAJESTY KING ALEXANDER I AND TO HIS MAJESTY KING PETER II

Imported by: PARK, BENZIGER & CO., INC. • NEW YORK, N.Y. **pb**



A NORTH BAY story: Touching. This coat of Glenoit's GLENSA: Soft and sleek and luxurious and rich and very dense. Of 100% CRYLOR® acrylic fiber. In brown and black. In sizes 3-15. About \$85 at LORD & TAYLOR, New York & branches.

definitely GLENOIT

dormant asbestos industry was but the second attempt, which placed slightly more than a cent in place succeeded beyond the wildest dreams of its backers. As a result, the asbestos could produce lung disease which had been forgotten since the time of Christ, soon manifested again.

Modern knowledge of asbestos dates from the year 1900, when a mortem examination was performed by Dr. H. Montague Murray, a physician in London's Charing Cross Hospital, on the body of a thirty-three-year-old man who had worked for four years in an asbestos-textile factory. The patient, found to have been suffering from severe pulmonary fibrosis, which is scarring of the lungs, had been the last survivor of a group of ten men who were working in the carding room of the factory in 1886, and since Dr. Murray found spicules of asbestos in the lung tissues at autopsy, he was able to establish a presumptive connection between the man's occupation and the disease that killed him. A few years later, an inspector in the Department of Labor at Caen, whose name was Auribault, reported the results of what was undoubtedly the first study of mortality among asbestos workers. According to Auribault, whose account appeared in the *Bulletin de l'Inspection du Travail et de l'Hygiène Industrielle*, an asbestos-weaving mill had been established in 1890 at Condé-sur-Noireau, in Calvados, and during its first five years of operation, when there was no artificial ventilation and the employees were heavily exposed to dust from the looms, fifty of them died. Moreover, the director of the factory, who had previously owned a cotton mill at Gonneville, in Manche, had recruited seventeen workers from his former staff, of whom sixteen were wiped out by what Auribault, who was not a physician, mistakenly described as chalicosis—a pneumoconiosis common among stonecutters.

Unfortunately, neither Murray nor Auribault realized the importance of their findings. Testifying before a Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases, in 1906 Murray said, "One hears, generally speaking, that considerable trouble is now taken to prevent the inhalation of dust, and so the disease is not so likely to occur as heretofore," and the concluding recommendation of Auribault's report was simply that people under eighteen years of age should not be allowed to work in dusty conditions. Be-