

much more extensive information than we now possess. Investigators warn against generalizing from the experience of a few studies and emphasize that the silicosis problem of a given industry is characteristic of that industry and that the relationships which obtain may not apply to another industry. Thus, it is proper to inquire critically into the universal applicability of our appraisal techniques and "yardsticks." Some progress has been made in refining techniques through improvements in the determination of dust composition. The new procedure, reported at the 10th Annual Meeting, has continued to give interesting and valuable data. Other improvements in appraisal methods are currently being investigated.

We are impressed with the significant difference between the silicosis problem in industry and the far more general nuisance dust problem. It is necessary to distinguish between them since, more often than not, the nuisance dust is the more spectacular and is likely, therefore, to receive more attention. Situations have been encountered in which an exposure has been judged hazardous through incomplete study and appraisal and money and effort expended for control which could have been better spent on less spectacular but more hazardous operations.

Another aspect of the dust problem which has interested us during the year has to do with the different criteria of dust control. One approach is to apply control measures to all processes which are obviously producing dust, without regard to the relative contribution of each to the total hazard. The other is to weigh each source of dust by proper quantitative techniques and set up the control program accordingly. Under the latter procedure, certain operations receive secondary consideration compared with others which appear less dusty. Such a course has resulted in misunderstanding in certain instances. Recommendations governing the control of silicosis should distinguish between hazardous and nuisance dusts.

#### Summary

This summary of technical work during the year serves to point up some of the highlights which have been selected for emphasis. Extensive facilities for quantitative investigation are available in the several State Divisions of Industrial Hygiene and an increasing number of industries are setting up their own facilities. The work of the Foundation supplements these agencies and provides a medium for broad investigation and research by virtue of the wide coverage of American industry which the membership represents.

## DR. LEROY U. GARDNER

A. J. LANZA, M. D.\*

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: My associates in the Industrial Hygiene Foundation have asked that I pay a tribute to Dr. Gardner.*

He was only 57 years old when he died. He was a native of New Britain, Connecticut, and graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1914. During World War I, he was an officer in the Army Medical Corps. For two years he was an instructor in Pathology in the Harvard Medical School. He then went to his Alma Mater as Assistant Professor of Pathology for several years; while there he broke down and went to Saranac.

He became Director of the Saranac Laboratory in 1927 and later was made head of the Trudeau Foundation and the Sanitarium.

He was also active in civic affairs. He was a Trustee of the Village of Saranac Lake, and a member of the Village Planning Commission.

In 1935 he received the Trudeau Medal for his work in the pathology of pulmonary disease and in 1940 he received the Knudsen Award from the Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons for his outstanding work in industrial medicine, and also in 1940 he received an honorary degree of Master of Science from Yale.

So much for the record, which does not tell us very much about this extraordinary man. I have known Dr. Gardner for over 20 years and was not only very closely associated with him in various projects in which we had mutual interest, but also I was a very close friend of his. He was a very versatile person and a brilliant figure in the medical research world.

Early in his Saranac Laboratory career he became interested in the possible connection or relationship between occupation and tuberculosis, and from that stemmed his world-famous studies in silicosis and other pneumoconioses. At the same time he became more and more identified with industry, which was most fortunate and fitting, because all of us who were interested in the industrial field as far as health was concerned felt that industry merited the very best kind of service, technical and professional, that it could get in order to help it solve the problems that faced it in dealing with occupational hazards.

And out of that necessity there grew up the really very unusual work of the Saranac Laboratory, which has not been duplicated anywhere in this country. Dr. Gardner brought to his work an unusual character as well as ability. He followed and was associated with a remarkable group of men. I don't know how many of you have ever been to Saranac; those of you who have been there have always been impressed by the earnestness, the sincerity, the honesty, of the group of men who have made Saranac possible. They were a remarkable group, starting out of course with Edward Trudeau who initiated in this country the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis, followed by Dr. Baldwin who, though retired, is still alive and active at the age of 82 in Saranac, Dr. Lawrason Brown and Don Cummings, now dead, and their associates.

These men were pioneers. They had enormous courage as well as

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