measure of the *risk of asbestosis* because of the great relative importance of long fibers.

When considering the value of five mppcf resulting from this study, it is pertinent to remember that *A Study of Asbestosis in the Asbestos Textile Industry* was published in August 1938. The study was limited from the beginning to the disease asbestosis and no consideration appeared to be given to other possible diseases which may result from exposure to asbestos dust excepting possible complicating tuberculosis.

The study was limited to textile plants only. At the present time asbestos is used in many other industries. The utilization of asbestos in this type of plant has no necessary relationship to its use otherwise since different grades, sizes and varieties might be used. Different types of exhaust ventilation systems possibly served other kinds of machinery under varying environmental conditions than was found to exist in the textile plants at the time of the study. It should be noted, too, that textile plants tend to use chrysotile only since this fiber is much more suitable for textile purposes. That was true in this study since on page 19, footnote 2 states "Canadian Asbestos (chrysotile), the asbestos used in these factories. . . ." Again on page 3 is the statement that "Approximately 90 per cent of the asbestos used in these plants is obtained from Canada. The remaining 10 per cent comes from Arizona or South Africa, and, infrequently, from Russian and Australian sources."

In textile work there is a tendency to use cleaner fibers and more flexible fibers as well as longer ones.

The asbestos textile industry studied by Dreessen *et al.* was entirely American. This does not allow conclusions to be drawn with regard to other textile plants. Page 15 states that "British practice differs in many respects from American practice. The same type of machinery is used in both countries but in British factories, dust-control equipment seems to be more generally used than in American factories. British factories specialize in the production of fine yarn and this involves numerous differences in practice." If the textile plants in this country were to produce finer yarn today, we would expect that the practices would differ from those in British factories. When a batch of asbestos fibers consisting of various blends is made, it must be mixed with cotton before it can be spun and woven. Page 7 states "As a rule, from 8 to 15 per cent by weight of all the asbestos textiles produced in this country is cotton." Page 43 states "No distinction could be made between cotton and asbestos fibers."

It is believed that an ordinary microscope provided with a suitable eyepiece and objective and fitted with an Abbe condenser, and properly calibrated was employed to count dust particles using the light-field technique as mentioned in the bibliography on page 118 number 2 (Bloomfield and Dalla Valle, *The Determination and Control of Industrial Dust*). Thus,

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