duced numerous artificial, heretofore unknown, exogenous factors in constantly increasing number and variety. The creators and beneficiaries of the industrial development are thereby made potential victims of health hazards which cause numerous and diverse acute as well as chronic and insidious diseases never observed before. This powerful impact of the rapid rise of modern industry upon the inanimate exogenous environment affects mainly and primarily the industrially employed parts of the present-day population, but extends also to a considerable degree upon practically all other portions of the population and influences all branches of human activity, including personal and public hygiene, nutrition, clothing, living quarters, habits and customs (Zangger).

The rise of industrialization during the past century has vastly expanded the production and use of formerly known substances and manufactured goods and has resulted as well in the manufacture of innumerable new ones, entailing the employment of new techniques of production, handling, and consumption, and necessitating the application of many new physical and chemical agents. There have appeared entirely new methods and means of power production, transportation, communication, lighting, heating, water supply, disposal of industrial wastes and municipal sewage, road construction, printing and illustration, food production, processing of foodstuffs, clothing, mining, metallurgy, and other forms of industrial production.

The chemical industry especially has excelled in the creation of this new artificial environment by producing new synthetic substances in never-ending number and for ever-increasing purposes (dyes, mordants, explosives, plastics, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, solvents, rubber, resins, lacquers, pigments, paints, finishes, textile fibers, fuel and lubricants for motors and machines, refrigerants, building materials, radioactive substances, food components, drugs, toilet articles, pharmaceuticals, household supplies, and innumerable other articles.

The introduction of air pressure tools, air pressure chambers, biologically highly active rays (roentgen-rays, radium rays, ultraviolet rays), the use of airships and airplanes, etc., has widened greatly the influence of occupational conditions of a physical nature upon the health of the modern industrial worker.

The growth of metallurgical establishments has brought about an intensified utilization of the various metallic natural resources, many of which were unknown and never before used for industrial purposes, such as aluminum, magnesium, chromium, nickel, vanadium, and radium. This has increased the number of potential health hazards, and also is responsible for a greatly augmented exposure of the industrially employed as well as general population to substances of marked toxicity, such as arsenic, lead, mercury, antimony, manganese, chromium, and radium, used industrially or released as waste products into the environmental air (carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, arsenious