years, and, for this reason, the manifestation period and average age at death has been shifted into an older age period. The conditions existing in this respect in connection with the similarly located, chimney sweeps' cancer of England seem to support this concepton. The average age of men affected by scrotal soot cancer has increased greatly, since the law forbids employment of boys as apprentices in the chimney sweeps' trade. Somerford remarked, concerning the age at which the occupational activities were started in England, that "it was an almost routine practice for children, both male and female, to work in the mill on leaving school, and in many cases as half-timers from the age of nine or ten."

The presented data indicate that the average age of workers, affected by paraffin- or oil cancer during recent years, does not differ appreciably from the average age at which other accessible and cutaneous, malignant tumors of unknown etiology make their appearance [lip cancer: average age, 59.8 years; penile cancer: 52.1 years; and scrotal cancer: 51.9 years (Brockbank and Stopford)]. This suggests that the carcinogenic factors operative in the production of these so-called "spontaneous" cancers are of similar potency, and exert their preparatory influence over a period corresponding to those present in the development of occupational oil- and paraffin carcinoma.

XI. EXPOSURE TIME

The time of exposure necessary for eliciting a cancerous response in the skin of individuals occupationally exposed to crude paraffin and semi-refined and refined oils and greases varies widely. The minimum time required is ten years, but exceptions of shorter exposure seldom occur.

The exposure time for paraffin carcinoma is from twelve to thirty years (usually more than 20 years), according to Scott. The following compilation represents the exposure times recorded for 58 cases of paraffin cancer.

EXPOSURE TIME OF PARAFFIN CARCINOMA

Years	1–5	6–10	11–15	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	Total
Cases	2	2	17	12	8	9	8	58

These figures demonstrate rather conclusively that the average exposure time to paraffin carcinoma is shorter than that observed by Scott, who is supported by Ehrlich. They are in agreement with the data supplied on this matter by Oliver; Tillmanns; Zweig; and Eckardt, who noted that the average contact period was ten years or more. Paraffin cancer may become manifest many years after the cessation of an occupational exposure to crude paraffin. Roesch reported a case in which the neoplasm appeared 33 years after the start of the exposure and 21 years following the discontinuation of the hazardous work.