

Official No.: C. H. 951.

GENEVA, December 1932.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HEALTH ORGANISATION

INTERNATIONAL  
HEALTH YEAR-BOOK

1930

(Volume VI)

REPORTS

(with Vital and Public Health Statistics)

on the

Public Health Progress

of

THIRTY-FOUR COUNTRIES AND COLONIES

in 1929

Series of League of Nations Publications

III. HEALTH

1932. III. 2.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST VOLUME.

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The Health Organisation of the League of Nations has already issued a number of handbooks dealing with the organisation of the public health services of different countries, and several others are in course of preparation. The preparation of these reports has in each case been entrusted to a specially qualified member of the Health Administration concerned. These series of reports, when complete, will supply information regarding national activities in all branches of public health endeavour, a detailed knowledge of which forms the basis of all effective international health work.

The development of public health activity, however, is rapid, and changes in legislation and procedure are constantly taking place. For these reasons it has been thought well to supplement the information contained in the handbook by the issue of an annual progress report, in which the more important developments during the preceding twelve-months will be briefly reviewed.

In the preparation of this volume, the first of such progress reports, the Health Organisation of the League of Nations has received the collaboration of the Health Administrations of the twenty-two countries whose activities are described. For this much-valued assistance our best thanks are due.

The first issue of a report such as this must be more or less experimental. Experience gained during its compilation has already indicated changes which might with advantage be introduced in subsequent issues. In spite of imperfections, it is thought that the information contained in this volume will prove of value and interest to Health Administrations and workers in many countries.

HEALTH SECTION OF THE SECRETARIAT  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

*December 1925.*

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PREFACE TO THE SIXTH VOLUME.

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The twenty-seven standard tables used by the majority of our contributors in the statistical part of their reports fall into seven groups, divided as follows:

1. *General Demography* (4 tables).

Table No. 1. — Area and population according to the results of the last two censuses.

Table No. 2. — Density of population and excess of one sex over the other, according to the results of the last two censuses.

Table No. 3. — Distribution of the population by age and sex, according to the results of the last census and estimate of this distribution for 192... (last estimate).

Table No. 4. — Survey of the movement of the population.

2. *Birth Rates* (5 tables).

Table No. 5. — Geographical distribution of births.

Table No. 6. — Number of births according to sex and vitality.

Table No. 7. — Births and abortions in certain districts.

Table No. 8. — Legitimacy and illegitimacy of births.

Table No. 9. — Monthly number of live births, legitimate and illegitimate.

3. *General Death Rate* (4 tables).

Table No. 10. — Geographical distribution of general death rate.

Table No. 11. — Death rate according to sex.

Table No. 12. — Death rate according to age and sex.

Table No. 13. — Seasonal distribution of deaths.

4. *Causes of Death* (6 tables).

Table No. 14. — Mortality, incidence and case fatality of certain infectious diseases.

Table No. 15. — Death rate from tuberculosis according to age and sex.

Table No. 16. — Death rate from tumours.

Table No. 17. — Death rate from organic diseases.

Table No. 18. — Deaths from puerperal diseases.

Table No. 19. — Death rate from external causes and general death rate from natural causes.

5. *Infant Mortality* (3 tables).

Table No. 20. — Infant mortality according to days and months of age, sex and legitimacy.

Table No. 21. — Seasonal variations in the death rate of legitimate and illegitimate children under 1 year of age.

Table No. 22. — Infant mortality according to causes of death.

**6. Public Health Statistics (2 tables).**

- Table No. 23. — Institutions for the campaign against social diseases.  
Table No. 24. — Institutions for the protection of mothers and children.

**7. Data on Curative Medicine (3 tables).**

- Table No. 25. — Statistics of hospitals, etc.  
Table No. 26. — Statistics of sanitary personnel.  
Table No. 27. — Statistics of Health Insurance Funds.

Throughout these tables, the sign — indicates that information is not available. It should be observed that, as the tables are bilingual, the Continental system has been adopted — the English decimal point being replaced by a comma and the comma by a point.

Many of the countries which have used our standard tables have not been able to fill up all of them, and this, of course, involves gaps in the numbering. It will be seen, however, that even the tables filled in by this group of countries are not always strictly "standard".

In order to help the reader to recognise at a glance those tables which correspond to the standard tables, not only in regard to the subject dealt with but also in their arrangement, the serial numbers of these tables are marked with an asterisk. For instance, all the Tables 15\* contain data on the distribution of mortality from tuberculosis according to age and sex arranged in the same manner, and are consequently comparable with one another. It will be observed that there has been a considerable increase in the number of standard tables.

But even these are not always strictly comparable; frequently, although the presentation of the data is very similar, it is not absolutely identical (different years, absence of certain particulars, etc.). In all such cases, the reader's attention is drawn to these small divergencies by references and footnotes.

We take this opportunity of expressing our most sincere thanks to all our contributors, as well as to the public health administrations which have given us their valuable assistance.

HEALTH SECTION OF THE SECRETARIAT  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

October 1932.

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# AUSTRALIA

## REPORT PREPARED BY THE COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(Canberra)

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

### INTRODUCTION.

The total area of the Commonwealth of Australia is 2,974,581 square miles. The areas of the component States and Territories are as follows:

	Square miles
New South Wales . . . . .	309,432
Victoria . . . . .	87,884
Queensland . . . . .	670,500
South Australia . . . . .	380,070
West Australia . . . . .	975,920
Tasmania . . . . .	26,215
North and Central Australia . . . . .	523,620
Federal Capital Territory . . . . .	940

The following tables show the most recent available information regarding the population. Features of the recent movement of population are the urbanisation (62.10 per cent of the total are resident in metropolitan areas), and the changing of the age and sex constitution to proportions comparable with older countries. Thus are passing the excess masculinity and the youthful communities that characterised the early phases of colonisation.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

## AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1921 AND 1911.

Source: Statistician's Report on the Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1911 and 1921.

Dates des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4-IV-1921 . . . . .	2.974.581	2.762.870	2.672.864	5.435.734	2.737.505	2.668.464	5.405.969
3-IV-1911 . . . . .	—	2.313.035	2.141.970	4.455.005	—	—	4.427.769
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921, par rapport à 1911 — Increase or decrease in 1921 compared with 1911:							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual	—	+ 449.847	+ 530.725	+ 980.572	—	—	+ 978.200
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . . .	—	+ 44.985	+ 53.072	+ 98.057	—	—	+ 97.820
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale) — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the intercensus period) . . .	—	+ 17,7	+ 22,0	+ 19,8	—	—	—

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1921 AND 1911.

Source: Statistician's Report on the Census, 1911 and 1921.

Années des deux derniers recensements Year of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometre calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921 . . . . .	1,82	—	90.006	1,66	69.041	1,28
1911 . . . . .	1,50	—	171.065	3,28	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921 par rapport à 1911 — Increase or decrease in 1921 as compared with 1911 . . . . .	+ 0,32	—	— 81.059	— 2,18	—	—



## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS  
OF THE LAST CENSUS (1921) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Statistician's Report on the Census, 1921.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge. (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidente I. 1921 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	68.158	65.294	—	133.452	—	—	—
1	59.040	56.629	—	115.669	—	—	—
2	58.168	56.375	—	114.543	—	—	—
3	59.416	57.392	—	116.808	—	—	—
4	60.615	58.629	—	119.244	—	—	—
0-4	305.397	294.319	—	599.716	—	—	—
5-9	302.481	294.836	—	597.317	—	—	—
10-14	266.289	260.556	—	526.845	—	—	—
15-19	236.268	230.424	8.250	466.692	—	—	—
20-24	219.013	231.680	76.953	450.693	—	—	—
25-29	226.692	237.497	145.710	464.189	—	—	—
30-34	227.512	221.988	161.509	449.500	—	—	—
35-39	198.870	190.405	145.048	389.275	—	—	—
40-44	168.889	160.437	121.998	329.326	—	—	—
45-49	146.203	136.120	99.910	282.723	—	—	—
50-54	134.828	118.982	84.154	243.810	—	—	—
55-59	117.275	100.550	64.945	217.825	—	—	—
60-64	89.502	77.501	45.211	167.003	—	—	—
65-69	56.530	49.184	23.544	105.714	—	—	—
70-74	33.325	31.849	11.464	65.174	—	—	—
75-79	19.586	20.373	5.329	39.959	—	—	—
80-84	9.553	10.334	1.918	19.887	—	—	—
85-89	3.658	4.198	565	7.856	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	999	1.231	117	2.230	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	2.763	—	—	—	—
Total	2.762.870	2.672.864	999.388	5.435.734	3.277.352	3.137.020	6.414.372

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidente I. 1921 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929  II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1,000 de l'ensemble de la population  Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1,000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges)  Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1,000 femmes du même groupe d'âge  Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1,000 habitants (popula- tion totale de tous âges)  Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1,000 habitants (population totale de tous âges)  Both males and females, per 1,000 inhabitants (total popula- tion of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-4	110,54	110,11	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	99,48	110,31	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	96,38	97,48	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	85,51	86,21	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	79,27	86,68	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-29	82,05	88,85	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-34	82,35	83,05	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-39	71,98	71,24	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-44	61,13	60,02	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-49	52,92	51,08	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-54	48,80	44,51	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-59	42,45	37,62	—	—	—	—	—	—
60-64	32,39	29,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-69	20,46	18,40	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-74	12,06	11,92	—	—	—	—	—	—
75-79	7,09	7,62	—	—	—	—	—	—
80-84	3,46	3,87	—	—	—	—	—	—
85-89	1,32	1,57	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	0,36	0,46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu . unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	1,000,00	1,000,00	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Sources: Commonwealth Official Year-Book, 1929.  
Demography Bulletin (Commonwealth), No. 46, 1928.  
Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Chiffres absolus. — A. Actual figures.							
1923	5.749.807	44.541	1.463	135.222	—	56.236	78.986
1924	5.873.503	45.869	1.536	134.927	—	54.980	79.947
1925	5.992.084	46.899	1.854	135.792	—	54.568	81.224
1926	6.110.514	47.865	1.633	133.162	—	56.952	76.210
1927	6.234.854	49.033	1.918	133.698	—	58.282	75.416
1928	6.336.786	48.592	—	134.078	—	59.378	74.701
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	— 6.414.372	— —	— —	— 129.480	— —	— 60.857	— 68.623
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.							
1923	—	7,83	0,25	23,77	—	9,89	13,88
1924	—	7,90	0,25	23,24	—	9,47	13,77
1925	—	7,91	0,31	22,89	—	9,20	13,69
1926	—	7,92	0,27	22,02	—	9,42	12,60
1927	—	7,95	0,31	21,67	—	9,45	12,22
1928	—	7,73	—	21,33	—	9,45	11,88
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	— —	— —	— —	— 20,19	— —	— 9,55	— 10,64
Immigration and Emigration							
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
	Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.							
1923	92.859	55.319	—	—37.540	16,15	9,62	—
1924	103.667	59.918	—	—43.749	17,65	10,20	—6,53
1925	100.075	62.718	—	—37.357	16,70	10,47	—7,45
1926	107.924	65.704	—	—42.220	17,66	10,91	—6,23
1927	117.423	68.499	—	—48.924	18,83	10,99	—6,75
1928	99.792	72.560	—	—27.232	15,75	11,45	—7,84
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —4,30
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.							



## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	10.159	491	10.929	550	—	—
II . . .	9.718	476	10.479	483	—	—
III . . .	11.098	497	11.196	485	—	—
IV . . .	10.060	443	10.249	437	—	—
V . . .	11.090	544	11.333	594	—	—
VI . . .	10.989	577	10.352	531	—	—
VII . . .	10.734	551	10.961	574	—	—
VIII . . .	11.394	630	10.882	597	—	—
IX . . .	10.766	504	10.072	511	—	—
X . . .	10.789	539	11.348	582	—	—
XI . . .	10.404	521	10.215	500	—	—
XII . . .	10.218	516	9.731	487	—	—
Total . . .	127.309	6.289	127.747	6.331	—	—
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)			
1927		1928		1929		
8	9	10	11	12	13	
I . . .	10.650	11.479	—	20,52	21,72	—
II . . .	10.194	10.962	—	21,69	22,14	—
III . . .	11.595	11.681	—	22,25	22,03	—
IV . . .	10.493	10.686	—	20,78	20,81	—
V . . .	11.634	11.927	—	22,27	22,45	—
VI . . .	11.566	10.883	—	22,84	21,14	—
VII . . .	11.285	11.535	—	21,53	21,66	—
VIII . . .	12.024	11.479	—	22,90	21,52	—
IX . . .	11.270	10.583	—	22,14	20,47	—
X . . .	11.328	11.930	—	21,50	22,30	—
XI . . .	10.925	10.715	—	21,38	20,67	—
XII . . .	10.734	10.218	—	20,29	19,05	—
Total . . .	133.698	134.078	—	21,67	21,33	—

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Sources: Demography Bulletin.  
Quarterly Statistical Summary.

Etats et Territoires States and Territories	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)		Difference in death rates	
			General death rate per 1.000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Nouvelle-Galles du Sud — New South Wales . . . . .	22.657	24.582	9,34	9,98	- 0,25	+ 0,64
2. Victoria . . . . .	17.708	16.717	10,11	9,45	+ 0,40	- 0,66
3. Queensland . . . . .	7.976	8.309	8,77	8,98	- 0,29	+ 0,21
4. Australie du Sud — South Australia . . . . .	5.147	5.039	8,92	8,70	- 0,06	- 0,22
5. Australie occidentale — West Australia . . . . .	3.640	3.930	9,11	9,55	+ 0,30	+ 0,44
6. Tasmanie — Tasmania . . . . .	2.132	2.176	10,06	10,18	+ 0,38	+ 0,12
7. Territoire du Nord — Northern Territory . . . . .	71	65	16,88	15,56	- 1,07	- 1,32
8. Territoire de la capitale fédérale — Federal Cap- ital Territory . . . . .	47	39	5,84	4,65	- 1,24	- 1,19
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général — Grand Total	59.378	60.857	9,45	9,55	0,00	+ 0,10

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Sources: Demography Bulletin.  
Quarterly Statistical Summary.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers)  Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe  Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sex masculin et celui du sex féminin  Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	2.930.302	2.819.505	31.622	24.614	10,91	8,82	+ 2,09
1924	2.996.848	2.876.655	31.103	23.877	10,50	8,39	+ 2,11
1925	3.060.315	2.931.769	31.134	23.434	10,28	8,07	+ 2,21
1926	3.122.581	2.987.933	32.387	24.565	10,48	8,30	+ 2,18
1927	3.189.823	3.045.031	32.858	25.424	10,41	8,43	+ 1,98
1928	3.241.251	3.095.251	33.145	26.233	10,30	8,55	+ 1,75
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	— 3.277.352	— 3.137.020	— 34.718	— 26.139	— 10,65	— 8,33	— + 2,32

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

*Actual figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	4.102	3.181	7.283	4.003	3.098	7.101
1	711	577	1.288	688	642	1.330
2	289	237	526	322	259	581
3	242	191	433	204	191	395
4	158	140	298	135	111	246
0-4	5.502	4.326	9.828	5.352	4.301	9.653
5-9	522	425	947	555	464	1.019
10-14	421	294	715	426	324	750
15-19	589	456	1.045	636	467	1.103
20-24	750	692	1.442	790	713	1.503
25-29	774	774	1.548	797	840	1.637
30-34	854	874	1.728	866	891	1.757
35-39	1.134	1.016	2.150	1.140	1.063	2.203
40-44	1.386	968	2.354	1.338	1.072	2.410
45-49	1.651	1.059	2.710	1.659	1.190	2.849
50-54	1.876	1.257	3.133	1.969	1.237	3.206
55-59	2.375	1.552	3.927	2.292	1.490	3.782
60-64	2.911	1.924	4.835	2.941	1.974	4.915
65-69	3.378	2.265	5.643	3.486	2.373	5.859
70-74	3.065	2.206	5.271	3.334	2.352	5.686
75-79	2.468	2.009	4.477	2.506	2.086	4.592
80-84	1.757	1.675	3.432	1.687	1.691	3.378
85-89	991	1.125	2.116	910	1.113	2.023
90 et plus . . .	424	524	948	419	586	1.005
and over . . .						
Age inconnu . . .	30	3	33	42	6	48
unknown . . .						
Total . . . .	32.858	25.424	58.282	33.145	26.233	59.378



## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in death rate for 1928 compared with 1927
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures:		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	4.810	4.865	9,26	9,21	— 0,05
II . . . . .	4.130	4.327	8,79	8,19	— 0,60
III . . . . .	4.465	4.573	8,57	8,66	+ 0,09
IV . . . . .	4.336	4.346	8,59	8,23	— 0,36
V . . . . .	4.992	4.970	9,55	9,41	— 0,14
VI . . . . .	5.312	4.717	10,49	8,93	— 1,56
VII . . . . .	5.289	5.470	10,09	10,36	+ 0,36
VIII . . . . .	5.759	5.544	10,97	10,50	— 0,47
IX . . . . .	5.204	4.918	10,22	9,31	— 0,91
X . . . . .	4.851	5.603	9,21	10,61	+ 1,40
XI . . . . .	4.608	5.198	9,02	9,84	+ 0,82
XII . . . . .	4.526	4.847	8,56	9,18	+ 0,62
<i>B. Par trimestre. — Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	13.405	13.765	—	—	—
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	14.640	14.033	—	—	—
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	16.252	15.932	—	—	—
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	13.985	15.648	—	—	—
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	58.282	59.378	9,45	9,45	0

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920. International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases			Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			
										Chiffres absolus Actual figures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	166	0,3	1.149	1,8				
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	105	0,2	949	1,5				
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	3	0,0	—	—				
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
2	Typhus exanthématique	1928	5	0,0	99	0,2				
	Typhus . . . . .	1929	0	0	27	0,0				
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—				
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—				
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . .	1928	15	0,0	—	—				
	Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1929	17	0,0	—	—				
6	Variole . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0				
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	0	0	5	0,0				
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	201	0,3	—	—				
	Measles . . . . .	1929	143	0,2	—	—				
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	131	0,2	9.592	15,1				
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	101	0,2	8.179	12,8				
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	237	0,4	—	—				
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	345	0,5	—	—				
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	433	0,7	11.898	18,8				
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	460	0,7	10.626	16,6				
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	547	0,9	—	—				
	Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	252	0,4	—	—				
	Influenza without pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—				
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—				
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	111	0,2	—	—				
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	28	0,0	—	—				

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2 Nomenclature Internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920  Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases  (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie  Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease  (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases  (col. 8) (col. 6)		
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plague . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Flèvre jaune . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	7	0,0	10	0,0	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	4	0,0	11	0,0	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	64	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	52	0,1	232	0,4	—	—	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	61	0,1	436	0,7	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	59	0,1	58	0,1	—	—	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	64	0,1	53	0,1	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	36	0,1	68	0,1	—	—	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1929	36	0,1	69	0,1	—	—	—	—
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	1	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	1	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	3.202	5,1	4.034	6,4	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1929	3.002	4,7	4.066	6,3	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	164	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	277	0,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	171	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	4	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Year-Book of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .						
1-4 . . . . .						
0-4 . . . . .	131	108	239	—	—	—
5-9 . . . . .						
10-14 . . . . .						
15-19 . . . . .	48	115	163	—	—	—
20-21 . . . . .	147	223	370	—	—	—
25-29 . . . . .	174	245	419	—	—	—
30-34 . . . . .	200	205	405	—	—	—
35-39 . . . . .	219	177	396	—	—	—
40-44 . . . . .	213	119	332	—	—	—
45-49 . . . . .	230	95	325	—	—	—
50-54 . . . . .	217	65	282	—	—	—
55-59 . . . . .	173	59	232	—	—	—
60-64 . . . . .	144	50	194	—	—	—
65-69 . . . . .	109	39	148	—	—	—
70-74 . . . . .	47	23	70	—	—	—
75-79 . . . . .	34	15	49	—	—	—
80 et plus . . . . .	10	7	17	—	—	—
and over . . . . .						
Age inconnu . . . . .	2	0	2	—	—	—
unknown . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	2.098	1.545	3.643	—	—	—





## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from							
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures				Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000			
			Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)		Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)		Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1927	—	—	288	504	—	22,1	—	38,8		
1928	—	—	275	527	—	21,2	—	40,7		
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	740	779	—	1,2	1,2	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes .	3.630	3.482	—	5,8	5,5	—
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes .	4.370	4.261	—	7,0	6,7	—
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	58.282	59.378	—	94,5	93,7	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieu- res (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	53.912	55.117	—	87,4	87,0	—

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927 AND 1928.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total.	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Semaines d'âge Weeks of age										
0	1.715	1.261	2.976	2.777	199	—	—	—	—	—
1	199	177	376	349	27	—	—	—	—	—
2	188	152	340	312	28	—	—	—	—	—
3	166	106	262	237	25	—	—	—	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	2.258	1.696	3.954	3.675	279	—	—	—	—	—
1	309	245	554	495	59	—	—	—	—	—
2	248	187	435	365	70	—	—	—	—	—
3	196	171	367	328	38	—	—	—	—	—
4	184	138	322	281	41	—	—	—	—	—
5	169	117	286	251	35	—	—	—	—	—
6	163	94	257	227	30	—	—	—	—	—
7	126	105	231	198	33	—	—	—	—	—
8	143	101	244	227	17	—	—	—	—	—
9	112	103	215	199	16	—	—	—	—	—
10	82	116	198	188	10	—	—	—	—	—
11	112	108	220	207	13	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	4.102	3.181	7.283	6.641	642	—	—	—	—	—
<b>1928</b>										
a) Semaines d'âge Weeks of age										
0	1.667	1.308	2.975	2.790	185	—	—	—	—	—
1	185	146	331	314	17	—	—	—	—	—
2	159	122	281	266	15	—	—	—	—	—
3	116	71	187	169	18	—	—	—	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	2.127	1.647	3.774	3.539	235	—	—	—	—	—
1	260	185	445	398	47	—	—	—	—	—
2	247	161	398	340	58	—	—	—	—	—
3	193	149	342	296	46	—	—	—	—	—
4	198	140	338	298	40	—	—	—	—	—
5	152	117	269	239	30	—	—	—	—	—
6	158	133	291	270	21	—	—	—	—	—
7	151	120	271	252	19	—	—	—	—	—
8	141	141	282	263	19	—	—	—	—	—
9	141	111	252	236	16	—	—	—	—	—
10	125	89	214	202	12	—	—	—	—	—
11	110	115	225	205	20	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	4.003	3.098	7.101	6.538	563	—	—	—	—	—



## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1927			1928		
I . . . .	—	—	678	—	—	664
II . . . .	—	—	594	—	—	595
III . . . .	—	—	631	—	—	728
IV . . . .	—	—	539	—	—	605
V . . . .	—	—	619	—	—	626
VI . . . .	—	—	647	—	—	563
VII . . . .	—	—	641	—	—	575
VIII . . . .	—	—	651	—	—	612
IX . . . .	—	—	599	—	—	501
X . . . .	—	—	507	—	—	519
XI . . . .	—	—	559	—	—	545
XII . . . .	—	—	618	—	—	568
Total . . . .	6.641	642	7.283	6.538	563	7.101

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Demography Bulletin.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitiaux — Congenital malformations . . .	632	598	4,73	4,62
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclé- rème — Congenital debility, ic- terus and sclerema . . . . .	709	684	5,30	5,28
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquen- ces de l'accouchement — Prema- ture birth, injury at birth . . .	1.981	2.331	14,82	18,00
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	34	36	0,25	0,28
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	13	44	0,10	0,34
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . .	0	6	0	0,05
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . .	238	145	1,78	1,12
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	39	37	0,29	0,29
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	0	34	0	0,26
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras . . . . .	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	29	22	0,22	0,17
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémi- que — Meningococcus meningitis	15	11	0,11	0,09
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	9	7	0,07	0,05
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tu- berculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . .	16	33	0,12	0,26
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . . .	9	8	0,07	0,06
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	82	69	0,61	0,53
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convul- sions of infants . . . . .	112	103	0,84	0,80
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	130	77	0,97	0,60
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	826	723	6,17	5,58
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis . . . . .	1.040	1.237	7,78	9,55
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	—	—	—	—
200	Infanticide . . . . .	—	12	—	0,09
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	—	4	—	0,03

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

## A. Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: "Report on Control of Tuberculosis in Australia" by M. J. Holmes, D.S.O., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Director, Division of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases, Commonwealth Department of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatoria . . . . .	—	—	16 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	1,566	—	—	—
Etablissements acceptant des tuberculeux — Institutions treating cases of tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	12	—	—	887	—	—	—
Cliniques pour affections pul- monaires — Chest clinics . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camps de tuberculeux (ten- tes) — Tent colonies for tuberculous patients . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Private sanatoria excluded.

## B. Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Report of Director, Division of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases, Commonwealth Department of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vé- nériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	—	35	—	—	9,438	—
Dispensaires antivénériens — Ve- nereal dispensaries . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Measures taken by the Federal Health Council.* — The Third Session of the Federal Health Council was held at Canberra from February 25th to March 1st, 1929. The first three days were devoted to a joint conference with the School Medical Officers of each State, at which very valuable discussions took place. At the combined meeting, resolutions were adopted relating to the desirability of complete systems of school medical examination and the systematic treatment of defects discovered in school-children. The establishment of preventoria for under-nourished children and of psychological clinics was advocated. The control of infectious diseases in schools and the disinfection of schoolrooms were subjects of discussion and recommendations. It was resolved that there was a need for official medical supervision of all establishments for the care of children. The advantages of sewerage for all schools where possible and of efficient sanitation were stressed. The co-operation of school medical services with all other medical services was urged. The rehabilitation and education of the crippled child was considered and the need for liaison between the school medical service and the tuberculosis clinic.

After the joint session, the Federal Health Council devoted much attention to reports on tuberculosis and venereal diseases in Australia presented by the Director of the Division of Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease, Commonwealth Department of Health. After discussion, a complete and valuable series of resolutions was adopted. Other reports dealt with included a statement on medical treatment by unqualified persons, and a detailed record of 100 still-births in Western Australia. An investigation into the position of mental hygiene in Australia was fully reported. The advances made in the distribution of the radium purchased by the Commonwealth and in the development of facilities for treatment were put before the Council. Resolutions were adopted on several other matters, including the questions of the health of aborigines and of rural sanitation in Northern Australia, education and training in public health work, and official supervision over the use of X-rays. A further recommendation related to the need for a close study of nutrition problems in Australia and the determination of standards in connection with food and drugs.

2. *Undulant Fever.* — The possibility of the existence of undulant fever in Australia is being given careful consideration, the problems being:

- (1) To determine if undulant fever is prevalent in Australia, and to what extent;
- (2) If it occurs, to consider ways and means to prevent the transmission of the disease from lower animals to man; and
- (3) Methods for the elimination of the disease in domestic animals.

In connection with the first problem, an investigation has been in progress since 1927, and approximately 400 samples of blood have been examined in the Commonwealth Health Laboratories for agglutinating power against *Brucella abortus*. These samples of blood were taken from cases of continued fever which were sent for the Widal reaction and other purposes. So far, all have proved negative to the agglutination test, except in two very doubtful cases, about which more information is being obtained.

3. *Endemic Typhus.* — Another important disease which is being investigated is endemic typhus or Brill's disease. During the last twelve years, over 300 cases of this disease have been reported — mostly in South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland. The disease is being studied clinically, bacteriologically and serologically, and enquiries made into possible means of transmission of the virus.

4. *Tuberculosis.* — A great effort was made during 1929 in collecting facts as to the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in man and in animals, this work being undertaken by the Directors of the Divisions of Tuberculosis and Veterinary Hygiene. It has been found that the incidence of tuberculosis of bovine origin in the community is by no means inconsiderable, but that the mortality is low, having declined very rapidly of recent years. On the whole, the incidence of the disease in Australia compares very favourably with that in other countries.

5. *Cancer*<sup>1</sup>. — Co-ordinated action against cancer has been taken in all the States except Victoria. In New South Wales, clinics have been established for the examination of patients, drafting of methods of treatment and follow-up purposes at certain of the teaching hospitals, and consultant cancer committees have been specially chosen to review each case and advise as to treatment. Nearly 2,000 cases have been examined and 10,000 attendances of patients recorded. Preliminary instruction in radium technique was given, the radium for treatment being provided by the Commonwealth Government.

In 1928, a representative Cancer Treatment and Research Committee was formed in connection with the Adelaide University, and this Committee has been co-operating with the Adelaide Hospital in regard to the treatment of patients suffering from cancer and diseases suitable for radium-therapy. During the last six months of 1929, about 300 cases were considered by the Clinical Committee and most of them treated. Results up to the present are surprisingly encouraging.

6. *Hookworm Disease*. — In order to continue the hookworm campaign in Queensland, a scheme involving co-operation of the Commonwealth and State Health Departments and the Department of Public Instruction, Queensland, was put into operation in July 1929. A central technical committee directs the work of the unit and arranges for co-ordination. A medical officer to direct the activities of the hookworm unit in the field, drugs for treatment, and the necessary clerical assistance, are provided by the Commonwealth Department of Health, the State undertaking to supply two or more inspectors to work under the medical officer. Nurses from the School Medical Service are specially trained at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, in order to locate cases among the children, do follow-up work, and for the instruction of children and parents.

### III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Protection of Maternity, Infancy, and the Child of Pre-school Age*. — As a result of arrangements between the British and Commonwealth Governments, Dame Janet Campbell, Officer in Charge of the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare in the Ministry of Health of England and Wales, accepted an invitation to visit Australia in an advisory capacity in relation to the health of mothers and children. Her visit took place during the second half of 1929. After an inspection of the existing facilities in Australia for maternal and child welfare and a consideration of the special nature of the problem in this country, Dame Campbell made various recommendations for future action for the improvement in professional education, in legislation and administration, and for effective supervision of maternity. She stressed the necessity for the organisation of maternal and infant welfare services, for propaganda and publicity, and for research work.

2. *Public Health Education*. — A School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine has been established at Sydney by the Commonwealth Government after Agreement with the Senate of Sydney University, in order to be a centre for research, training and instruction in public health and tropical hygiene. By this means, it is hoped that the standard of public health education both in students and graduates will be considerably raised in Australia.

### IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

On December 23rd, 1929, an Act was assented to in New South Wales to provide for the regulation and control of the supply and sale of milk for consumption or use in certain areas in and around the city of Sydney. A Metropolitan Milk Board was constituted, consisting of nine members, five to be appointed by the Governor, four to be elected. The functions of the Board are to supervise the distribution of milk, eliminate unhygienic practices, establish grades of milk and fix prices.

<sup>1</sup> A full account of the beginning of the cancer organisation in Australia will be found in Volume V of the *Year-Book*, pages 102-104.

## V. BUDGET.

The following statistics, taken from the *Commonwealth Year-Book*, summarise the outstanding public health expenditures. A comprehensive statement of a public budget for the whole of Australia is not practicable on account of the Federal and State Departments each being under separate financial control.

## COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—EXPENDITURE.

Details	1927-28
	£
Central Administration . . . . .	23,769
Salaries, contingencies, etc. . . . .	91,746
Interest on Treasury bills . . . . .	3,460
Interest on transferred properties . . . . .	9,325
Rent and repairs . . . . .	29,340
Miscellaneous . . . . .	213,714
Total . . . . .	£371,354

During 1927-28 £100,000 was expended on the purchase of radium.

## COMMONWEALTH TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(a) *Old Age and Invalid Pensions.*

Financial year ended June 30th	Number of pensioners			Amount paid in pensions	Amount paid to asylums for main- tenance of pensioners	Total payment to pensioners and asylums	Cost of adminis- tration	Cost of admini- stration per £ 100 paid to pen- sioners and asylums
	Old age	Invalid	Total					
				£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1925-26 . . . . .	126,918	48,803	175,721	8,146,636	105,751	8,252,387	99,620	1 4 2
1926-27 . . . . .	133,234	52,399	185,633	9,034,938	109,651	9,144,589	116,008	1 5 4
1927-28 . . . . .	139,367	55,517	194,884	9,681,837	108,509	9,790,346	118,641	1 4 3

(b) *Maternity Allowance.*

Year	Claims paid	Claims rejected	Amount paid	Cost of administration	Cost per £100 of allowance paid
					£ s. d.
1925-26 . . . . .	136,171	517	680,855	15,702	2 6 1
1926-27 . . . . .	132,056	1,122	660,280	16,181	2 9 0
1927-28 . . . . .	135,784	1,261	678,920	15,489	2 5 8

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- Australian Demography*: Summary of Australian Population and Vital Statistics (issued annually by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. There is also a *Quarterly Statistical Summary*).
- The Victorian Year-Book* (issued annually by the Government statistician of Victoria).
- The Official Year-Book of New South Wales* (issued annually by the Government statistician of New South Wales).
- Annual Reports* from the official head of the Health Department in each State (excepting South Australia, where no report is issued).
- Health* (a monthly journal, issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health).
- Quarterly Bulletin* (issued by the Victorian Department of Public Health).

October 1930.

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# BELGIUM

BY

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of the Interior and of Public Health (Brussels).

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1920	30.444	—	—	—	3.673.433	3.792.349	7.465.782 <sup>1</sup>
1910	29.451	—	—	—	3.680.790	3.742.994	7.423.784
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1910: Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910							
a) Absolu (c). — Actual.	+ 993	—	—	—	- 7.357	+ 49.355	+ 41.998
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants <sup>2</sup> (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants <sup>2</sup> (average population during the inter-census period)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including the population of the restored territories (see *International Health Year-Book*, 1927, Vol. III, page 49, footnote).

<sup>2</sup> It would be useless to compute these averages, as their value would be distorted by the influence of the war period.



## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	—	245	—	—	118.916	32
1910 . . . . .	—	252	—	—	62.204	11
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	—	-7	—	—	+56.712	+21

3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.<sup>1</sup>

A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	76.813	74.280	0	151.093	—	—	—
1	57.337	55.515	0	112.852	—	—	—
2	40.580	39.921	0	80.501	—	—	—
3	40.166	39.890	0	80.056	—	—	—
4	45.170	44.193	0	89.363	—	—	—
0-4	260.066	253.799	0	513.865	—	—	—
5-9	320.465	318.461	0	638.926	—	—	—
10-14	349.295	347.464	2	696.759	—	—	—
15-19	364.161	363.494	8.046	727.655	—	—	—
20-24	341.854	344.733	103.774	686.587	—	—	—
25-29	292.053	308.511	180.684	600.564	—	—	—
30-34	271.507	282.100	203.353	553.607	—	—	—
35-39	267.439	271.148	210.097	538.587	—	—	—
40-44	250.498	254.414	198.263	504.912	—	—	—
45-49	227.612	232.217	176.396	459.829	—	—	—
50-54	194.748	201.175	142.913	395.923	—	—	—
55-59	160.322	169.988	108.924	330.310	—	—	—
60-64	128.401	142.948	78.159	271.349	—	—	—
65-69	90.386	107.382	45.684	197.768	—	—	—
70-74	61.700	76.787	23.889	138.487	—	—	—
75-79	39.083	50.936	10.411	90.019	—	—	—
80-84	16.053	23.398	2.876	39.451	—	—	—
85-89	4.744	7.318	506	12.062	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	915	1.712	133	2.627	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	3.686	3.326	932	7.012	—	—	—
Total	3.644.988	3.761.311	1.495.042	7.406.299	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> These data are not available because, since the distribution of the population by age in 1920 was influenced by war casualties and by the exceptional increase in the birth rate after the war, the figures of the last census are so abnormal as to invalidate any estimate for 1929.

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidente I. 1920 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition Par âge pour l'année 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	21	20	10,4	10,0	20,4	0,0	0	—
1	16	15	7,7	7,5	15,2	0	0,0	—
2	11	10	5,5	5,4	10,9	0	0,0	—
3	11	10	5,4	5,4	10,8	0	0,0	—
4	12	12	6,1	6,0	12,1	0	0,0	—
0-4	71	67	35,1	34,3	69,4	0	0,0	—
5-9	88	85	43,3	43,0	86,3	0	0,0	—
10-14	96	92	47,2	46,9	94,1	0	0,0	—
15-19	100	97	49,2	49,1	98,3	22	1,1	—
20-24	94	92	46,2	46,5	92,7	301	9,0	—
25-29	80	82	39,4	41,7	81,1	586	14,0	—
30-34	75	75	36,7	38,1	74,8	720	24,4	—
35-39	73	72	36,1	36,6	72,7	775	27,4	—
40-44	69	68	33,8	34,3	68,1	779	28,2	—
45-49	63	62	30,7	31,4	62,1	760	26,8	—
50-54	53	53	26,3	27,2	53,5	710	23,8	—
55-59	44	45	21,6	23,0	44,6	641	19,3	—
60-64	35	38	17,3	19,3	36,6	547	19,3	—
65-69	25	29	12,2	14,5	26,7	425	14,7	—
70-74	17	20	8,3	10,4	18,7	311	10,5	—
75-79	11	14	5,3	6,9	12,2	204	6,1	—
80-84	4	6	2,2	3,1	5,3	123	3,2	—
85-89	1	2	0,6	1,0	1,6	69	1,4	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	1	1	0,1	0,2	0,3	26	0,3	—
Age inconnu . unknown.	1	1	0,5	0,4	0,9	26	0,3	—
Total . .	1.000	1.000	492,1	507,9	1.000,0	—	—	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	7.606	82.806	3.253	155.474	7.514	100.084	55.390	
1924	7.684	79.786	2.956	153.138	7.023	99.653	53.485	
1925	7.812	80.088	2.503	154.298	6.656	102.189	52.109	
1926	7.875	74.761	2.349	149.943	6.436	104.742	45.201	
1927	7.932	72.517	2.351	145.275	6.127	106.751	38.524	
1928	7.996	71.485	2.351	146.981	6.275	105.915	41.066	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	7.817 8.060	76.907 71.811	2.710 2.134	150.851 146.206	6.672 6.183	103.222 120.782	47.629 25.424	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		10,49	0,43	20,44	0,99	13,16	7,28	
1924		10,42	0,38	19,93	0,92	12,96	6,97	
1925		9,57	0,32	19,75	0,85	13,08	6,67	
1926		9,21	0,30	19,04	0,82	13,30	5,74	
1927		9,07	0,30	18,32	0,77	13,46	4,86	
1928		8,94	0,29	18,38	0,78	13,25	5,13	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929		10,2 8,91	0,34 0,26	19,30 18,14	0,85 0,70	13,20 14,99	6,10 3,15	
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>								
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration			
	Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	34.744	31.090	3.268	— 3.654	4,5	4,1	0,4	— 0,4
1924	51.276	31.887	4.371	— 19.389	6,6	4,1	0,5	— 2,5
1925	46.920	35.271	4.028	— 11.649	6,0	4,5	0,4	— 1,5
1926	44.525	36.150	3.755	— 8.375	5,6	4,6	0,5	— 1,0
1927	41.169	29.941	4.639	— 11.228	5,2	3,8	0,6	— 1,4
1928	41.977	28.303	3.285	— 13.674	5,2	3,6	0,4	— 1,6
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	43.435 55.595	32.107 29.161	3.891 4.313	— 11.328 — 26.434	5,5 6,9	4,1 3,6	0,5 0,5	— 1,4 — 3,3
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Provinces	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Anvers . . . . .	1.159	1.174	24.039	24.236	20,8	20,6
2. Brabant . . . . .	1.662	1.678	25.710	25.739	15,5	15,3
3. Flandre-Occidentale . . . . .	881	887	19.690	19.828	22,4	22,4
4. Flandre-Orientale . . . . .	1.134	1.146	22.720	22.477	20,0	19,6
5. Hainaut . . . . .	1.263	1.264	19.343	18.842	15,3	14,9
6. Liège . . . . .	963	968	14.584	14.468	15,2	19,9
7. Limbourg . . . . .	358	367	10.511	10.459	29,3	28,5
8. Luxembourg . . . . .	223	222	4.343	4.158	19,5	18,7
9. Namur . . . . .	353	354	6.041	5.999	17,1	17,0
Communes <sup>1</sup> (de — of):						
Moins de 2.000 h. — inh. Less than	1.715	1.715	35.116	34.516	20,47	20,13
2.000- 4.999 hab. — inhab.	1.650	1.665	34.819	34.370	21,10	20,64
5.000-24.999 hab. — inhab.	2.555	2.589	46.245	46.296	18,10	17,88
25.000 hab. — inhab. . . . .	2.076	2.091	30.801	31.024	14,85	14,84
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes ru- rales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général — Grand Total	7.996	8.060	146.981	146.206	18,4	18,14

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the results of the General Census of December 31st, 1920.

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births				
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1923	79.736	75.738	155.474	4.313	3.201	7.514	84.049	78.939	162.988		
1924	78.258	74.880	153.138	4.015	3.008	7.023	82.273	77.888	160.161		
1925	78.779	75.519	154.298	3.829	2.827	6.656	82.608	78.346	160.954		
1926	76.473	73.470	149.943	3.727	2.709	6.436	80.200	76.179	156.379		
1927	74.280	70.995	145.275	3.463	2.664	6.127	77.743	73.659	151.402		
1928	75.015	71.966	146.981	3.635	2.640	6.275	78.650	74.606	153.256		
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	77.090	73.761	150.851	3.830	2.842	6.672	80.920	76.603	157.523		
1929	74.533	71.673	146.206	3.526	2.657	6.183	78.059	74.330	152.389		
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children				Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)							
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total	
11		12		13		14		15		16	
1923		5,1		34,7		6,4		5,13		4,08	4,67
1924		4,5		33,5		5,5		4,90		3,86	4,39
1925		4,3		35,4		5,5		4,63		3,60	4,13
1926		4,1		37,6		5,2		4,64		3,55	4,11
1927		4,2		30,7		5,5		4,47		3,61	4,04
1928		4,2		37,7		5,4		4,62		3,54	4,09
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28		4,5		31,2		5,6		4,73		3,71	4,25
1929		4,0		32,7		5,0		4,52		3,57	4,07

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	146.160	6.858	153.018	8.714	656	9.370	155.474	7.514	162.988
1924	145.044	6.432	151.476	8.094	591	8.685	153.138	7.023	160.161
1925	146.615	6.131	152.746	7.683	525	8.208	154.298	6.656	160.954
1926	142.933	5.941	148.874	7.010	495	7.505	149.943	6.436	156.379
1927	138.720	5.713	144.433	6.555	414	6.969	145.275	6.127	151.402
1928	140.540	5.858	146.398	6.441	417	6.858	146.981	6.275	153.256
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	143.335	6.155	149.490	7.416	516	7.932	150.751	6.671	157.422
1929	140.031	5.779	145.810	6.175	404	6.579	146.206	6.183	152.389

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	56,0	87,3	57,4	4,4	7,0	4,6	19,3	1,1
1924	52,8	84,1	54,3	4,2	6,8	4,4	18,8	1,0
1925	49,8	78,8	50,9	4,0	6,4	4,1	18,7	0,9
1926	46,6	76,9	47,1	4,0	6,6	4,1	18,1	0,8
1927	45,1	67,5	46,1	4,0	5,9	4,0	17,4	0,8
1928	43,8	66,4	44,7	4,0	6,0	4,0	17,5	0,8
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	42,5	77,3	50,4	4,1	6,5	4,2	18,3	0,9
1929	42,3	63,7	36,5	3,9	6,1	4,0	17,3	0,7

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Provinces	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1.000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Anvers . . . . .	13.649	15.450	11,78	13,16	+ 0,05	+ 1,38
2. Brabant . . . . .	20.562	23.891	12,37	14,24	- 0,33	+ 1,87
3. Flandre-Occidentale . . . . .	11.578	13.822	13,14	15,58	- 0,35	+ 2,44
4. Flandre-Orientale . . . . .	15.000	17.369	12,23	15,15	+ 0,12	+ 1,92
5. Hainaut . . . . .	18.207	20.465	14,42	16,19	- 0,59	+ 1,77
6. Liège . . . . .	13.766	15.261	14,30	15,76	- 0,03	+ 1,46
7. Limbourg . . . . .	4.578	5.302	12,77	14,46	- 0,40	+ 1,69
8. Luxembourg . . . . .	3.142	3.341	14,11	15,04	- 0,12	+ 0,93
9. Namur . . . . .	5.433	5.881	15,38	16,64	- 0,10	+ 1,26
Communes <sup>1</sup> (de — of):						
moins de 2.000 h. — inh.	23.760	26.101	13,86	15,22	- 0,40	+ 1,36
2.000-4.999	21.524	24.108	13,04	14,48	- 0,16	+ 1,44
5.000-24.999	31.767	37.161	12,43	14,35	- 0,42	+ 1,92
25.000	28.864	33.412	13,91	15,98	+ 0,17	+ 2,07
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général — Grand Total	105.915	120.782	13,25	14,99	- 0,21	+ 1,74

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the results of the General Census of December 31st, 1920.

11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1.000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1923	3.749	3.857	51.615	48.496	13,77	12,57	+ 1,20
1924	3.793	3.891	51.550	48.103	13,59	12,36	+ 1,23
1925	3.860	3.952	52.845	49.344	13,69	12,49	+ 1,20
1926	3.893	3.982	54.115	50.627	13,90	12,71	+ 1,19
1927	3.923	4.009	54.900	51.851	13,99	12,93	+ 1,06
1928	3.957	4.039	54.621	51.294	13,80	12,69	+ 1,11
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	3.862	3.955	53.274	49.952	13,79	12,63	+ 1,16
1929	3.995	4.065	62.293	58.589	15,56	14,41	+ 1,15



## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès -- Déaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	7.633	5.735	13.368	7.355	5.486	12.841
1	1.373	1.156	2.529	1.220	1.052	2.271
2	543	494	1.037	467	381	848
3	341	306	647	343	297	640
4	281	231	512	226	211	437
0-4	10.171	7.922	18.093	9.611	7.427	17.038
5-9	703	582	1.258	738	660	1.398
10-14	441	452	893	458	459	917
15-19	1.100	1.116	2.216	1.097	1.080	2.177
20-24	1.550	1.485	3.053	1.564	1.474	3.038
25-29	1.556	1.505	3.061	1.560	1.464	3.024
30-34	1.374	1.399	2.773	1.459	1.476	2.935
35-39	1.424	1.396	2.820	1.530	1.338	2.868
40-44	1.877	1.567	3.444	1.862	1.511	3.373
45-49	2.300	1.814	4.114	2.349	1.864	4.213
50-54	3.036	2.344	5.380	3.129	2.448	5.577
55-59	3.472	2.871	6.343	3.823	2.873	6.696
60-64	4.496	3.873	8.369	4.622	4.015	8.637
65-69	5.234	4.830	10.064	5.163	4.916	10.079
70-74	5.438	5.462	10.900	5.477	5.484	10.961
75-79	4.934	5.518	10.452	4.875	5.567	10.442
80-84	3.551	4.455	8.006	3.226	4.190	7.416
85-89	1.729	2.456	4.185	1.600	2.268	3.868
90 et plus and over . . . . .	486	799	1.285	450	777	1.227
Age inconnu unknown . . . . .	28	5	33	28	3	31
Total . . . . .	54.900	51.851	106.751	54.621	51.294	105.915

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	139,05	110,62	125,23	134,66	106,95	121,24	- 4,39	- 3,67	- 3,99
1	25,01	22,30	23,69	22,34	20,51	21,45	- 2,67	- 1,79	- 2,24
2	9,89	9,53	9,71	8,55	7,43	8,01	- 1,31	- 2,10	- 1,70
3	6,21	5,90	6,06	6,28	5,79	6,04	+ 0,07	- 0,11	- 0,02
4	5,12	4,45	4,80	4,13	4,11	4,13	- 0,99	- 0,34	- 0,67
0-4	185,28	152,80	169,49	175,96	144,79	160,87	- 9,32	- 8,01	- 8,62
5-9	12,81	11,22	12,04	13,51	12,86	13,21	+ 0,70	+ 1,64	+ 1,17
10-14	8,03	8,72	8,36	8,39	8,95	8,65	+ 0,36	+ 0,23	+ 0,29
15-19	20,04	21,52	20,76	20,08	21,06	20,55	+ 0,04	- 0,46	- 0,21
20-24	28,23	28,64	28,43	28,64	28,75	28,68	+ 0,41	+ 0,11	+ 0,25
25-34	53,38	56,00	54,66	55,27	57,30	56,26	+ 1,89	+ 1,30	+ 1,60
35-44	60,12	57,15	58,68	62,10	55,55	58,93	+ 1,98	- 1,60	+ 0,25
45-54	97,20	80,20	88,93	100,30	84,06	92,43	+ 3,10	+ 3,86	+ 3,50
55-64	145,15	130,06	137,82	154,61	134,28	144,77	+ 9,46	+ 4,22	+ 6,95
65-74	194,40	198,48	196,38	194,79	202,75	198,65	+ 0,39	+ 4,27	+ 2,27
75-84	154,56	192,35	172,91	148,31	190,22	168,61	- 6,25	- 2,13	- 4,30
85-89	31,49	47,37	39,21	29,30	44,22	36,52	- 2,19	- 3,15	- 2,69
90 et plus and over	8,85	15,40	12,03	8,23	15,15	11,58	- 0,62	- 0,25	- 0,45
Age inconnu unknown	0,46	0,09	0,30	0,51	0,06	0,29	+ 0,05	- 0,03	- 0,01
Total . . .	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	10.443	11.146	1,31	1,38	+ 0,07
II . . . . .	9.300	16.766	1,16	2,08	+ 0,92
III . . . . .	11.873	15.556	1,48	1,93	+ 0,45
IV . . . . .	9.798	10.564	1,22	1,31	+ 0,09
V . . . . .	9.074	10.084	1,18	1,25	+ 0,07
VI . . . . .	7.875	7.922	0,98	0,98	—
VII . . . . .	7.710	8.182	0,96	1,01	+ 0,05
VIII . . . . .	7.434	7.428	0,93	0,92	— 0,01
IX . . . . .	7.373	7.623	0,92	0,95	+ 0,03
X . . . . .	8.390	8.382	1,05	1,04	— 0,01
XI . . . . .	7.696	8.425	0,96	1,05	+ 0,09
XII . . . . .	8.944	8.704	1,10	1,08	— 0,02
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	31.616	43.468	3,95	5,39	+ 1,44
1st quarter . . . . .	26.747	28.570	3,36	3,54	+ 0,18
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	22.522	23.233	2,81	2,88	+ 0,07
2nd quarter . . . . .	25.030	25.511	3,13	3,17	+ 0,04
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	105.915	120.782	13,25	14,98	+ 1,73

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 5) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	225	0,28	—	—	—	—		
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929			—	—	—	—		
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
3	Fièvre récurrente Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	—	—	—	—		
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- démique . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	18	0,02	—	—	—	—		
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	6,47	0,81	—	—	—	—		
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	115	0,14	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration — Not compulsorily notifiable					
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	885	1,07						
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	296	0,37						

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Case	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 6) (col. 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	1,985	2,48	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration. Not compulsorily notifiable.							
		1929	—	—								
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications											
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . . Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0								
17	Peste . . . . . Plague . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . . Yellow fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				
20	Lépre . . . . . Leprosy . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0								
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0								
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration. Not compulsorily notifiable.							
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . . Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0								
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928 1929	274	0,34								

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14\* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Death recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . . Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1928 1929	0	0								
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1928 1929	0	0								
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	1	0								
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928 1929	5,337	6,68								
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928 1929	716	0,90	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration — Not compulsorily notifiable							
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1928 1929	1,323	1,65								
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929	0	0								
39	Chancro mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928 1929	0	0								
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1928 1929	0	0								







## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from							
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures				Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:			
			Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)		Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)		Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1927	—	151.402	447	382	—	29,5	—	25,2		
1928	—	153.256	462	431	—	30,1	—	28,1		
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of ave age population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	1.231	1.268	—	1,55	1,59	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	2.613	2.832	—	3,30	3,54	—
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	3.844	4.100	—	4,85	5,13	—
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	106.751	105.915	—	134,60	132,47	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	102.907	101.815	—	129,75	127,34	—

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

## 20.

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1928.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	143	105	248	239	9	—	—	—	—	—
1	260	168	428	399	29	—	—	—	—	—
2	233	159	392	369	23	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	266	197	463	437	26	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	379	267	646	594	52	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	295	230	525	482	43	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	268	179	447	406	41	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	190	129	319	290	29	—	—	—	—	—
25-29	167	117	284	258	26	—	—	—	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	2.201	1.551	3.752	3.474	278	—	—	—	—	—
1	815	636	1.451	1.329	122	—	—	—	—	—
2	850	633	1.483	1.347	136	—	—	—	—	—
3-5	1.765	1.336	3.101	2.885	216	—	—	—	—	—
6-11	2.002	1.579	3.581	3.346	235	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	7.633	5.735	13.368	12.381	987	—	—	—	—	—
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	147	106	253	245	8	—	—	—	—	—
1	224	165	389	374	15	—	—	—	—	—
2	255	179	434	411	23	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	265	201	466	435	31	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	388	286	674	635	39	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	309	214	523	483	40	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	260	197	457	419	38	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	194	140	334	306	28	—	—	—	—	—
25-29	190	126	316	295	21	—	—	—	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	2.232	1.614	3.846	3.603	243	—	—	—	—	—
1	850	545	1.395	1.286	109	—	—	—	—	—
2	789	580	1.369	1.257	112	—	—	—	—	—
3-5	1.622	1.188	2.810	2.593	217	—	—	—	—	—
6-11	1.862	1.559	3.421	3.214	207	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	7.355	5.486	12.841	11.953	888	—	—	—	—	—

## 22.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1925.<sup>1</sup>

N° de la Nomenclature Intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)	
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year
1	2	3	4
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	—	—
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	2,630	1,7
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	—	—
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	—	—
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	507	3,3
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	92	0,6
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	908	5,8
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	116	0,7
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	606	3,9
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	115	0,7
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	70	0,4
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	88	0,5
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the cen- tral nervous system . . . . .	53	0,3
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	34	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	512	3,3
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	—	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	1,085	7,0
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	1,326	8,0
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	2,787	18,0
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	—	—
200	Infanticide . . . . .	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie <sup>2</sup> — Disease not specified or ill- defined <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Quinquennial statistics.<sup>2</sup> These figures are not available for deaths under 1 year.

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Œuvre nationale belge de défense contre la tuberculose.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	95	95	95	0	0	0	38.749	40.853	47.157
<i>Sanatoria :</i>									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	5	5	5	230	230	230	358	362	415
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	2	2	2	245	245	245	439	223	219
Total pour enfants — Total for children	7	7	7	475	475	475	797	585	634
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	12	14	19	1.383	1.635	2.108	3.832	3.880	4.850
Total pour adultes — Total for adults .	12	14	19	1.383	1.635	2.108	3.832	3.880	4.850
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	19	21	26	1.858	2.110	2.583	4.629	4.465	5.484
Preventoria . . . . .	1	1	1	410	410	410	1.113	940	1.026

*Veneral Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations hospitalières agréées — Approved consultation centres in hospitals	7	7	36	752	456	2.041
Dispensaires antivénéériens — Venereal dispensaries . . . . .	63	63	60	9.389	9.205	8.190
Autres institutions — Other institutions	3	3	3	70	27	97

## 23\* (concluded).

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<b>I. Primo-vaccinations — First Vaccinations.</b>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	33,535	29,148	31,400
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	33,310	24,763	31,221
b) Sur 100 vaccinés — Per 100 vaccinations . . . . .	99,32	98,86	99,42
<b>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations de personnes dont la dernière vaccination remonte à moins de 10 ans — Number of re-vaccinations of persons vaccinated for the last time less than 10 years before	24,100	18,008	40,636
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	16,644	12,234	31,994
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	69,35	67,93	78,92
3. Nombre de revaccinations de personnes dont la dernière vaccination remonte à plus de 10 ans — Number of re-vaccinations of persons vaccinated for the last time more than 10 years before	38,151	18,433	76,908
4. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	29,739	15,188	62,579
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	77,85	82,39	82,14

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	38	39	50	—	—	—

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 25.

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927.

*Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.*

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year	Lits — Beds		Nombre de malades Number of patients
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population	
1	2	3	4	5
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	374	23.312	29,4	14.521
Asiles pour aveugles et sourds muets — Homes for the blind and the deaf and dumb . . . . .	1	338	0,4	317
Asiles et colonies — Asiles pour aliénés — Lunatic asylums and colonies . . . . .	51	20.205	25,5	18.277
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	9	437	0,6	312
Colonies pour enfants débiles — Colonies for debilitated children . . . . .	72	7.742	9,7	4.560
Sanatoria antituberculeux — Tuberculosis sanatoria . . . . .	35	3.119	4,0	2.087
Lazarets intercommunaux — Intercommunal infirmaries . . . . .	8	136	0,1	34
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	54	963	0,9	487
Maisons de repos et de cure — Rest and convalescent Homes . . . . .	13	495	0,6	350
Hospices de vieillards — Homes for the old . . . . .	539	20.086	35,3	13.827
Orphelinats — Orphanages . . . . .	330	18.371	23,1	14.549
Asiles pour enfants anormaux — Homes for abnormal children . . . . .	31	5.073	6,2	4.071
Etablissements pour estropiés et infirmes — Institutions for cripples . . . . .	3	315	0,4	257
Asiles pour cancéreux et incurables — Homes for patients suffering from cancer and for incurables . . . . .	7	457	0,6	415
Total . . . . .	1.527	109.050	137,5	74.064

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble, pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 269	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 5.232	— — 5.372	— — 5.453	6,59	6,71	6,82
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 2	— — 7	— — 61	— — —	— — —	— — —
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 579	— — 618	— — 627	0,75	0,77	0,78
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M. F. T.	— — 2.080	— — 2.083	— — 2.111	2,62	2,62	2,64
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 2.686	— — 2.706	— — 2.739	3,38	3,38	3,42
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .							
Infirmières visiteuses — Visiting nurses							
Infirmières hospita- lières — Hospital nurses . . . . .	Diplômées au cours de l'an- née — Gra- duated dur- ing the year	100	142	176	—	—	—
Infirmières pour alié- nés — Nurses for lunatic patients . . . . .		141	200	248	—	—	—
		8	14	25	—	—	—

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CERTAIN CHRONIC DISEASES.

### 1. Tuberculosis.

The creation of the Belgian National Anti-Tuberculosis Society has ensured co-operation between the three organisations which hitherto had been working independently. The results achieved now have to be consolidated. The union must become sufficiently close to make the fusion effective. That stage will be reached in time. Already unity of direction has been definitely established.

The Government was anxious to make it easier for poorer patients to enter sanatoria and also desired to encourage the construction of new curative institutions. It therefore decided to increase its contribution to the cost of daily maintenance from 2.50 francs to 5 francs and to increase its grant for the erection of sanatoria from 3,000 to 5,000 francs per bed.

The Budget credit for prophylaxis against tuberculosis, which was 4,500,000 francs in 1927 and 5,500,000 francs in 1928, was increased to 7,500,000 francs in 1929.

#### ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONS IN EXISTENCE ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1929.<sup>1</sup>

Societies and organisations to which the institutions belong.	Number of					Number of beds in		
	Dispen- saries	Sanatoria		Preven- toria	Open air shelters	Sana- toria	Preven- toria	Open-air shelters
		in Belgium	in Swit- zerland					
Belgian National Anti-Tuberculosis League . . . . .	94	5	—	3	1	510	375	60
Belgian National Anti-Tuberculosis Association . . . . .	—	8	2	1	—	820	350	—
Provinces . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—	369	—	—
Communes . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inter-Communal Organisations . . . . .	—	5	—	—	—	86	—	—
Public Relief Committees . . . . .	—	4	—	—	3	375	—	54
Ministry of Justice . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	151	—	—
Ministry of National Defence . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	70	—	—
Non-profit making associations . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	371	—	—
Private establishments . . . . .	—	6	—	—	—	382	—	—
Provident associations . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	164	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>114</b>
							<b>4,137</b>	

<sup>1</sup> This table does not include the institutions belonging to the Society for the Protection of Children against Tuberculosis, whose object is to remove healthy children from infected surroundings. Nor does it include settlements for sickly children (about 7,000 beds in all).

### 2. Cancer.

The conditions under which the Government allocates subsidies to the anti-cancer centres are given in the *International Health Year-Book* for 1926. They remain unchanged.

The credit appropriated in the State budget for the anti-cancer campaign, which was 800,000 francs in 1928, was increased to 2,000,000 francs in 1929 to enable anti-cancer centres in receipt of subsidies to extend their Curie-therapy and X-ray-therapy services.



The following sums were allocated to these centres:

Year	BRUSSELS		LOUVAIN		GHENT		LIÈGE	
	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated by radiation	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated by radiation	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated by radiation	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated by radiation
1925	212,600	36	342,800	407	150,000	—	235,050	230
1926	111,650	339	165,550	473	41,300	118	129,500	370
1927	142,600	230	320,900	687	88,400	197	180,100	315
1928	140,700	357	315,700	801	107,600	273	160,000	406
1929	454,000	345	601,000	889	393,900	264	491,200	470

### 3. Syphilis.

The regular decrease in the number of new infections, noted during the past few years, is now at a standstill. Foci have appeared here and there, but have been quickly circumscribed, thanks to the activities of the approved dispensaries and to the fact that the people now realise the danger of venereal disease, and in case of doubt do not delay in asking medical advice.

Nevertheless, the Government thought it advisable to reinforce precautionary measures. It accordingly decided to renew, in the case of some forty anti-venereal hospital services, the official approval withdrawn in 1926 and to allow any doctors of established reputation who may apply to prescribe for poorer patients a number of specified arsenical products at the cost of the State. (These products are subject to State chemical, biological and therapeutical control.)

In 1929, of 5,453 doctors established in the country, 1,322 applied for and obtained the necessary authorisation.

### 4. Poliomyelitis.

In 1929, there was an alarming outbreak of Heine-Medin's disease in Belgium, though this did not develop into a serious epidemic.

There were notified, for the whole year, about 450 cases, distributed throughout the territory. Apart from the Province of Antwerp, where two or three foci were reported, the disease remained sporadic. The Administration received a million francs from the Government to enable it to supply doctors with Pettit's serum and monkey serum free of charge.

Further, a pamphlet was sent to all medical practitioners in the country giving the latest scientific data on the ætiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of the disease.

## III. CHILD WELFARE.

### *National Children's Society.*

During the pre-war period, child hygiene was dealt with by many private institutions, with the moral and financial support of the public authorities.

The success achieved by these bodies clearly proved that they met a real need. That need the war intensified still further. Accordingly, in order to prevent the child-welfare societies from disappearing in the general turmoil, the National Committee for Assistance and Feeding set up a special section to help the existing societies and organise others to assist in safeguarding the future of the race.

Circumstances were such that the number and activities of the various institutions organised attained unexpected proportions and the results of their systematic efforts exceeded all hopes.

After the war, the Government did not hesitate to consolidate and continue an institution which had proved itself of national utility.

The Law of September 5th set up the National Children's Society as a public autonomous body endowed with civil personality and grouping together all the various associations engaged in child-welfare work.

The functions of the National Children's Society, which is governed and administered by a "Higher Council", are as follows:

- (1) To encourage and develop child-welfare work, more particularly by the diffusion and application of scientific rules and methods for the hygiene of children;
- (2) To encourage and assist associations concerned with child hygiene;
- (3) To exercise administrative and medical supervision over the officially supported associations.

In pursuit of its mission, the National Children's Society administers or approves child-welfare institutions, which may be classified in four groups:

*First Group.* — Societies for pre-natal care, organising free pre-natal consultation centres and homes for mothers.

*Second Group.* — Societies for care at birth, which supply maternity outfits and lend incubators.

*Third Group.* — Societies for post-natal care, which organise well-baby clinics, milk kitchens, crèches and nursery schools and also supervise children boarded out or put to nurse.

*Fourth Group.* — Societies for the care of children of 3 years and over, including canteens for ailing children and school-children's settlements.

The National Children's Society has also a Medico-Pedagogical Institute for children who are mentally backward or suffering from various defects, but whom it is possible to educate.

The National Children's Society is allowed to receive gifts and legacies. Annual grants are made to it by the State, provinces and communes, and since 1920 it has received the following credits from these sources:

Year	Francs	Year	Francs
1920	25,643,617	1925	23,132,449
1921	31,272,792	1926	25,132,695
1922	22,937,705	1927	19,845,258
1923	18,980,840	1928	19,396,861
1924	20,883,058		

The State grants are included in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Health, which is responsible for supervising the Society's activities.

#### IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

##### *International Conventions and Agreements.*

On March 26th and 28th, 1929, by an exchange of notes at The Hague, an Arrangement was concluded between Belgium and the Netherlands for the notification of cases of infectious human diseases reported in the Belgo-Netherlands frontier district.

The *Moniteur Belge* of September 13th, 1929, published the International Sanitary Convention of 1926, under which act the Convention came into force in Belgium.

*Laws and Regulations.*

The Law of May 18th, 1929, exempts from certain fiscal charges the National Water-Supply Company and also associations of communes and private individuals for establishing water-supply services or for objects of communal concern, constituted in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Law of August 18th, 1907, or that of March 1st, 1922.

A new Law relating to the conferring of academic degrees and the syllabus of University examinations was promulgated on May 21st, 1929.

A Royal Decree of July 1st, 1929, provides for the re-organisation of the studies and examinations prescribed for the dentist's diploma.

A Royal Decree of July 16th, 1929, sets up in the Ministry of the Interior and Public Health an advisory committee with the title of Commission for Studies on Alcoholism, to study effective measures for the control of alcoholism.

## V. BUDGET.

The budget of the Public Health Administration for the financial year 1929 amounted to 51,230,999 francs, allocated as follows:

Inspectorates of Public Health; pharmacies, public health works, laboratories, Vaccine Office, Central Public Health Board, Provincial Medical Committees, Health Service of Seaports	Francs
Prophylaxis against infectious diseases, diffusion of public health knowledge, Office international d'hygiène publique, Paris	4,419,640
Inspection of foodstuffs, laboratory, Department for the Inspection of Butcher's Meat	690,626
Royal Academy of Medicine	1,229,130
	193,920
Grants in aid of public health work (subsidies for water systems, lazarets, etc.):	
Ordinary budget	8,000,000
Extraordinary budget	11,260,000
Prophylaxis against tuberculosis	7,500,000
National Children's Society	14,537,683
Prophylaxis against venereal diseases	1,400,000
Anti-cancer measures	2,000,000
Total	51,230,999

# BULGARIA.

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Central Statistical Office (Sofia).

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1920.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31-VII-1926 . . . . .	103.146,2	2.743.025	2.735.716	5.478.741	2.756.441	2.733.974	5.490.415
31-VII-1920 . . . . .	103.146,2	2.420.784	2.426.187	4.846.971	2.445.841	2.426.796	4.872.637
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926, par rapport à 1920: Increase or decrease in 1926 compared with 1920:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	0	+ 322.241	+ 309.529	+ 631.770	+ 310.600	+ 307.178	+ 617.778
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . . . .	0	+ 53.707	+ 51.588	+ 105.295	+ 51.767	+ 51.196	+ 102.963
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) . . . . .	—	+ 21,1	+ 20,2	+ 20,6	+ 20,1	+ 20,0	+ 20,1

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1920.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926 . . . . .	53,1	53,2	- 7.309	-2,7	-22.467	-8,2
1920 . . . . .	47,0	47,2	5.403	2,2	-19.045	-7,8
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1926 par rap- port à 1920. Increase or decrease in 1926 as compared with 1920 . . . . .	+ 6,1	+ 6,0	-12.712	-4,9	- 3.422	-0,4

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1926) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population résidente I. 1926 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	85.191	80.678	0	165.869	—	—	—
1	76.855	73.986	0	150.841	—	—	—
2	79.529	77.315	0	156.844	—	—	—
3	78.125	76.447	0	154.572	—	—	—
4	77.733	76.554	0	154.287	—	—	—
0-4	397.433	384.980	0	782.413	—	—	—
5-9	289.580	277.960	0	567.540	—	—	—
10-14	290.145	274.357	164	564.502	—	—	—
15-19	306.442	297.139	32.250	603.581	—	—	—
20-24	263.359	265.363	178.835	528.722	—	—	—
25-29	220.986	224.784	205.512	445.770	—	—	—
30-34	169.047	175.065	167.854	344.112	—	—	—
35-39	143.467	162.082	158.006	305.549	—	—	—
40-44	143.575	154.604	151.793	298.179	—	—	—
45-49	113.328	118.196	116.505	231.524	—	—	—
50-54	83.740	96.674	95.444	180.414	—	—	—
55-59	96.959	84.803	84.027	181.762	—	—	—
60-64	75.734	73.119	72.516	148.853	—	—	—
65-69	55.749	53.580	53.183	109.329	—	—	—
70-74	40.755	41.994	41.702	82.749	—	—	—
75-79	25.033	22.745	22.611	47.778	—	—	—
80-84	15.060	15.932	15.820	30.992	—	—	—
85-89	7.550	6.938	6.890	14.488	—	—	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	5.031	5.360	5.325	10.391	—	—	—
Age inconnu . unknown .	52	41	27	93	—	—	—
Total . .	2.743.025	2.735.716	1.412.464	5.478.741	—	—	—

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population résidante I. 1926 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married Women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	31,1	29,5	15,6	14,7	30,3	0,0	0,0	—
1	28,0	27,0	14,0	13,5	27,5	0,0	0,0	—
2	29,0	28,3	14,5	14,1	28,6	0,0	0,0	—
3	28,5	27,9	14,2	14,0	28,2	0,0	0,0	—
4	28,3	28,0	14,2	14,0	28,2	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	144,9	140,7	72,5	70,3	142,8	0,0	0,0	—
5-9	105,7	101,6	52,9	50,7	103,6	0,0	0,0	—
10-14	105,7	100,4	52,9	50,1	103,0	0,6	0,3	—
15-19	111,8	108,6	55,9	54,3	110,2	122,0	6,6	—
20-24	96,0	97,0	48,1	48,4	26,5	673,9	32,6	—
25-29	80,6	82,2	40,4	41,0	81,4	914,3	37,5	—
30-34	61,6	64,0	30,9	31,9	62,8	958,8	30,6	—
35-39	52,3	59,2	26,2	29,6	55,8	975,9	28,8	—
40-44	52,3	56,5	26,2	28,2	54,4	981,8	27,7	—
45-49	41,3	43,2	20,7	21,6	42,3	985,7	1,3	—
50-54	30,5	35,3	15,3	17,6	32,9	987,3	17,4	—
55-59	35,3	31,0	17,7	15,5	33,2	990,9	15,3	—
60-64	27,6	26,7	13,8	13,4	27,2	991,7	13,2	—
65-69	20,3	19,6	10,2	9,8	20,0	992,6	9,7	—
70-74	14,9	15,4	7,4	7,7	15,1	993,0	7,6	—
75-79	9,1	8,3	4,6	4,1	8,7	994,1	4,1	—
80-84	5,5	5,8	2,7	2,9	5,6	993,0	2,9	—
85-89	2,8	2,5	1,4	1,2	2,6	993,1	1,2	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	1,8	2,0	0,9	1,0	1,9	993,3	1,0	—
Age inconnu . unknown .	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	659,0	0,0	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	500,7	499,3	1.000,0	516,3	257,8	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	5.101	53.300	—	192.381	1.064	108.250	84.131
1924	5.206	55.425	—	207.117	1.069	107.818	99.299
1925	5.314	52.629	—	196.312	1.064	102.212	94.100
1926	5.423	54.181	—	202.730	982	93.409	109.321
1927	5.536	51.340	—	183.334	1.127	112.119	71.215
1928	5.649	55.987	—	185.189	1.214	98.713	86.476
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	5.372	53.810	—	194.510	1.087	103.753	90.757
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923	—	10,4	—	37,7	0,21	21,2	16,5
1924	—	10,6	—	39,8	0,21	20,7	19,1
1925	—	9,9	—	36,9	0,20	19,2	17,7
1926	—	10,0	—	37,4	0,18	17,2	20,2
1927	—	9,3	—	33,1	0,20	20,3	12,9
1928	—	9,9	—	32,9	0,21	17,5	15,3
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	—	10,0	—	36,2	0,20	19,3	16,9
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Départements Departments	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bourgas . . . . .	499	—	19,462	—	39,0	—
2. Varna . . . . .	237	—	7,694	—	32,5	—
3. Vidin . . . . .	284	—	8,341	—	29,4	—
4. Vratza . . . . .	406	—	13,317	—	32,8	—
5. Kusténil . . . . .	249	—	8,709	—	35,0	—
6. Mastanly . . . . .	191	—	5,932	—	31,1	—
7. Pachmakly . . . . .	71	—	2,421	—	34,1	—
8. Petritch . . . . .	194	—	7,479	—	38,6	—
9. Plovdiv . . . . .	582	—	21,189	—	36,4	—
10. Pléven . . . . .	442	—	12,619	—	28,5	—
11. Roussé . . . . .	352	—	12,432	—	35,3	—
12. Sofia . . . . .	669	—	20,483	—	30,6	—
13. St.-Zagora . . . . .	334	—	10,310	—	30,9	—
14. Tirnovo . . . . .	514	—	13,918	—	27,1	—
15. Haskovo . . . . .	255	—	8,384	—	32,9	—
16. Choumen . . . . .	370	—	12,499	—	33,8	—
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	1.190	—	27.684	—	23,3	—
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	4.459	—	157.505	—	35,3	—
Total général. — Grand Total	5.649	—	185.189	—	32,8	—

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births				
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1923	98.624	93.757	192.381	628	436	1.064	99.252	94.193	193.445		
1924	106.383	100.734	207.117	583	486	1.069	106.966	101.220	208.186		
1925	101.311	95.001	196.312	606	458	1.064	101.917	95.459	197.376		
1926	105.120	97.610	202.730	553	429	982	105.673	98.039	203.712		
1927	94.696	88.638	183.334	667	470	1.127	95.353	89.108	184.461		
1928	95.147	90.042	185.189	723	491	1.214	95.870	90.533	186.403		
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	100.213	94.297	194.510	625	462	1.087	100.838	94.759	195.597		
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children				Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live-births and still-births together)							
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total	
11		12		13		14		15		16	
1923		5,19		44,04		5,37		0,63		0,46	0,55
1924		5,60		19,96		5,68		0,55		0,48	0,51
1925		6,64		32,10		6,76		0,59		0,48	0,54
1926		7,69		28,67		7,79		0,52		0,44	0,48
1927		6,83		39,57		7,01		0,69		0,53	0,61
1928		5,66		47,25		5,90		0,73		0,54	0,65
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929		6,27		35,28		6,42		0,62		0,49	0,56



## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	14.237	227	15.614	249	—	—
II . . .	18.144	245	18.856	266	—	—
III . . .	17.321	218	18.358	237	—	—
IV . . .	17.211	202	16.763	211	—	—
V . . .	15.731	212	14.556	230	—	—
VI . . .	14.737	171	13.908	210	—	—
VII . . .	15.931	208	14.891	232	—	—
VIII . . .	15.985	226	16.007	237	—	—
IX . . .	13.988	195	14.624	240	—	—
X . . .	15.289	193	17.331	246	—	—
XI . . .	11.969	173	12.709	154	—	—
XII . . .	10.379	142	8.937	132	—	—
Total . . .	180.922	2.412	182.554	2.635	—	—
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	14.464	15.863	—	31,1	33,5	—
II . . .	18.389	19.122	—	43,6	43,0	—
III . . .	17.539	18.595	—	37,5	39,1	—
IV . . .	17.413	16.974	—	38,4	36,8	—
V . . .	15.943	14.786	—	34,0	31,0	—
VI . . .	14.908	14.118	—	32,8	30,5	—
VII . . .	16.139	15.123	—	34,3	31,6	—
VIII . . .	16.211	16.244	—	34,4	33,9	—
IX . . .	14.183	14.864	—	31,0	32,6	—
X . . .	15.482	17.577	—	32,7	36,5	—
XI . . .	12.142	12.854	—	26,5	27,5	—
XII . . .	10.521	9.069	—	22,2	18,8	—
Total . . .	183.334	185.189	—	33,1	32,8	—

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1928	1928	1929
					En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bourgas . . . . .	9.304	—	18,6	—	— 1,7	—
2. Varna . . . . .	3.992	—	16,8	—	— 2,5	—
3. Vidin . . . . .	4.265	—	15,0	—	— 3,2	—
4. Vratza . . . . .	6.411	—	15,8	—	— 3,1	—
5. Kustendil . . . . .	4.281	—	17,2	—	— 3,9	—
6. Mastanly . . . . .	3.597	—	18,8	—	— 2,1	—
7. Pachmakly . . . . .	1.305	—	18,4	—	— 3,6	—
8. Pétritch . . . . .	4.848	—	25,0	—	— 1,5	—
9. Plovdiv . . . . .	11.247	—	19,3	—	— 3,6	—
10. Pléven . . . . .	7.092	—	16,0	—	— 4,3	—
11. Roussé . . . . .	7.283	—	20,7	—	— 1,3	—
12. Sofia . . . . .	10.680	—	16,0	—	— 2,2	—
13. St-Zagora . . . . .	5.329	—	16,0	—	— 4,0	—
14. Tirnovo . . . . .	7.851	—	15,3	—	— 2,7	—
15. Haskovo . . . . .	4.075	—	16,0	—	— 3,4	—
16. Choumen . . . . .	7.153	—	19,3	—	— 1,9	—
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	18.975	—	15,9	—	— 1,1	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	79.738	—	17,9	—	— 3,2	—
Total général — Grand Total	98.713	—	17,5	—	— 2,8	—

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	2.550	2.551	56.694	51.556	22,2	20,2	+ 2,0
1924	2.604	2.602	55.075	52.743	21,2	20,3	+ 0,9
1925	2.659	2.655	52.559	49.653	19,8	18,7	+ 1,1
1926	2.715	2.708	48.096	45.313	17,7	16,7	+ 1,0
1927	2.773	2.763	57.624	54.495	20,8	19,7	+ 1,1
1928	2.830	2.819	50.233	48.480	17,8	17,2	+ 0,6
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	2.689	2.683	53.380	50.373	19,9	18,8	+ 1,1
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	16.945	13.851	30.796	15.091	12.421	27.512
1	5.821	5.339	11.160	4.169	4.174	8.343
2	2.649	2.740	5.389	1.920	1.971	3.891
3	1.594	1.565	3.159	1.038	1.157	2.195
4	1.024	1.062	2.086	707	734	1.441
0-4	28.033	24.557	52.590	22.925	20.457	43.382
5-9	1.955	2.038	3.993	1.722	1.685	3.407
10-14	868	955	1.823	796	892	1.688
15-19	1.679	1.855	3.534	1.609	1.797	3.406
20-24	1.984	2.344	4.328	1.845	2.319	4.164
25-29	1.364	1.961	3.325	1.269	1.909	3.178
30-34	1.046	1.413	2.459	1.079	1.360	2.439
35-39	1.085	1.522	2.607	925	1.264	2.189
40-44	1.225	1.402	2.627	1.135	1.230	2.365
45-49	1.240	1.166	2.406	1.192	1.145	2.337
50-54	1.330	1.210	2.540	1.216	1.142	2.358
55-59	1.958	1.377	3.335	1.735	1.363	3.098
60-64	2.184	1.816	4.000	2.175	1.773	3.948
65-69	2.355	2.026	4.381	2.232	1.975	4.207
70-74	2.612	2.468	5.080	2.429	2.439	4.868
75-79	2.369	2.085	4.454	2.159	1.906	4.065
80-84	1.853	1.806	3.659	1.731	1.660	3.391
85-89	1.203	1.163	2.366	1.037	1.017	2.054
90 et plus and over . . . . .	1.276	1.330	2.606	1.021	1.144	2.165
Age inconnu . . . . .	5	1	6	1	3	4
Age unknown . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	57.624	54.459	112.119	50.233	48.480	98.713

## 12\* (concluded).

B. Proportional figures.<sup>1</sup>

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	198,9	171,7	185,7	177,1	154,0	165,9	— 21,8	— 17,7	— 19,8
1	75,7	72,2	74,0	54,2	56,4	55,3	— 21,5	— 15,8	— 18,7
2	33,3	35,4	34,4	24,1	25,5	24,8	— 9,2	— 9,9	— 9,6
3	20,4	20,5	20,4	13,3	15,1	14,2	— 7,1	— 5,4	— 6,2
4	13,2	13,9	13,5	9,1	9,6	9,3	— 4,1	— 4,3	— 4,2
0-4	70,5	63,8	67,2	57,7	53,1	55,4	— 12,8	— 10,7	— 11,8
5-9	6,8	7,3	7,0	5,9	6,1	6,0	— 0,9	— 1,2	— 1,0
10-14	3,0	3,5	3,2	2,7	3,3	3,0	— 0,3	— 0,2	— 0,2
15-19	5,5	6,2	5,9	5,3	6,0	5,6	— 0,2	— 0,2	— 0,3
20-24	7,5	8,8	8,2	7,0	8,7	7,9	— 0,5	— 0,1	— 0,3
25-34	6,2	8,4	7,3	6,0	8,2	7,1	— 0,2	— 0,2	— 0,2
35-44	8,0	9,2	8,7	7,2	7,9	7,5	— 0,8	— 1,3	— 1,2
45-54	13,0	11,1	12,0	12,2	10,6	11,4	— 0,8	— 0,5	— 0,6
55-64	24,0	20,2	22,2	22,6	19,9	21,3	— 1,4	— 0,3	— 0,9
65-74	51,5	47,0	49,3	48,3	46,2	47,2	— 3,2	— 0,8	— 2,1
75-84	105,3	100,6	103,0	97,0	92,2	94,7	— 8,3	— 8,4	— 8,3
85-89	159,3	167,6	163,3	137,4	146,6	141,8	— 21,9	— 21,0	— 21,5
90 et plus and over	253,6	248,1	250,8	202,9	213,4	208,4	— 50,7	— 34,7	— 42,4
Age inconnu unknown	96,2	24,4	64,5	19,2	73,2	43,0	— 77,0	+ 48,8	— 21,5
Total	2,10	19,9	20,5	18,3	17,7	18,0	— 2,7	— 2,2	— 2,5

<sup>1</sup> Figures based on the distribution of the population by age and sex shown by the 1928 Census.



## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	9,159	—	19,3	—	—
II . . . . .	9,735	—	21,9	—	—
III . . . . .	11,406	—	24,0	—	—
IV . . . . .	10,014	—	21,7	—	—
V . . . . .	8,313	—	17,4	—	—
VI . . . . .	6,270	—	13,6	—	—
VII . . . . .	6,375	—	13,3	—	—
VIII . . . . .	6,865	—	14,3	—	—
IX . . . . .	6,555	—	14,1	—	—
X . . . . .	7,267	—	15,1	—	—
XI . . . . .	7,620	—	16,3	—	—
XII . . . . .	9,134	—	18,9	—	—
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	30,300	—	21,7	—	—
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	24,597	—	17,6	—	—
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	19,795	—	13,9	—	—
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	24,021	—	16,8	—	—
Total . . . . .	98,713	—	17,5	—	—

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 16.

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929<sup>1</sup>.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> révision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>os</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifique Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	710	15	7	6	738	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	6,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	6,5	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 80 towns with a total population of 1,116,086 on December 31st, 1926.

## 17.

MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Central Statistical Office.

		Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)							
		I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.							
		Affections							
Année	Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
		N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-168	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.							
1927	1,392	1,711	2,664	2,102	470	111	5		
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.							
1927	12,3	15,1	23,6	18,6	4,2	1,0	0,0		
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.							
	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.							
1927	879	1,564	148	2,311	1,682	77	362	1,474	539
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.							
1927	7,8	13,8	1,3	20,4	14,9	0,7	3,2	13,0	4,8
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 80 towns with a total population of 1,116,086 inhabitants on December 31st, 1926.

## 18.

MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicemia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicemia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:			
						Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1927	—	28.313	77	95	—	27,2	—	33,6	
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## 19.

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	182	—	—	1,6	—	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	453	—	—	4,0	—	—
Total des décès par causes ex- térieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	635	—	—	5,6	—	—
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	19.094	—	—	158,9	—	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	18.459	—	—	153,2	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 80 towns with a total population of 1,116,086 inhabitants on December 31st, 1926.

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1928.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1927										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	158	123	281	271	10	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,5	4,1
1	262	188	450	440	10	2,8	2,1	2,5	2,4	4,1
2	215	170	385	374	11	2,3	1,9	2,1	2,1	4,6
3	218	153	371	363	8	2,3	1,7	2,0	2,0	3,3
4	222	180	402	395	7	2,3	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,9
5	270	211	481	472	9	2,9	2,4	2,6	2,6	3,7
6	317	191	508	504	4	3,3	2,2	2,8	2,8	1,7
7	287	208	495	485	10	3,0	2,3	2,7	2,7	4,1
8	272	172	444	440	4	2,9	1,9	2,4	2,4	1,7
9	213	181	394	386	8	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,1	3,3
10	252	190	442	430	12	2,7	2,2	2,4	2,4	5,0
11	196	172	368	362	6	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,5
12	237	164	401	395	6	2,5	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,5
13	207	180	387	379	8	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,1	3,3
14	195	148	343	340	3	2,1	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,2
15	218	162	380	375	5	2,3	1,8	2,1	2,1	2,1
16	188	152	340	333	7	2,0	1,7	1,9	1,8	2,9
17	169	137	300	302	4	1,8	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,7
18	153	129	282	273	9	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	3,7
19	143	119	262	255	7	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,4	2,9
20	178	121	299	294	5	1,9	1,4	1,6	1,6	2,1
21	129	90	219	214	5	1,4	1,0	1,2	1,2	2,1
22	135	125	260	255	5	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	2,1
23	118	95	213	207	6	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,1	2,5
24	99	85	184	182	2	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,8
25	111	86	197	194	3	1,2	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2
26	98	77	175	173	2	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,8
27	84	70	154	152	2	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
28	105	70	175	174	1	1,1	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,4
29	89	80	169	164	5	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	2,1
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	5.538	4.229	9.767	9.583	184	58,5	47,7	53,3	53,0	76,3
1	2.034	1.708	3.742	3.668	74	21,5	19,3	20,4	20,3	30,7
2	1.390	1.187	2.577	2.517	60	14,7	13,4	14,1	13,9	27,9
3	1.204	971	2.175	2.129	46	12,7	11,0	11,9	11,8	19,1
4	969	810	1.779	1.741	38	10,2	9,1	9,7	9,6	15,8
5	912	733	1.645	1.620	25	9,6	8,3	9,0	9,0	10,4
6	888	702	1.590	1.570	20	9,4	7,9	8,7	8,7	8,3
7	897	725	1.622	1.606	16	9,5	8,2	8,8	8,9	6,6
8	831	681	1.512	1.496	16	8,8	7,7	8,2	8,3	6,6
9	824	730	1.554	1.542	12	8,7	8,2	8,5	8,5	5,0
10	749	689	1.438	1.421	17	7,9	7,8	7,8	7,9	7,0
11	709	686	1.395	1.385	10	7,5	7,7	7,6	7,7	4,1
Total	16.945	13.851	30.796	30.278	518	179,0	156,3	168,0	157,4	214,8

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	179	123	302	290	12	1,9	1,4	1,6	1,6	4,6
1	253	217	470	447	23	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,4	8,7
2	212	155	367	357	10	2,2	1,7	2,0	2,0	3,8
3	199	157	356	346	10	2,1	1,7	1,9	1,9	3,8
4	219	140	359	340	19	2,3	1,6	1,9	1,9	7,2
5	243	195	438	428	10	2,6	2,2	2,4	2,3	3,8
6	293	215	508	502	6	3,1	2,4	2,7	2,7	2,3
7	290	223	513	503	10	3,0	2,5	2,8	2,8	3,8
8	249	199	448	437	11	2,6	2,2	2,4	2,4	4,2
9	208	163	371	360	11	2,2	1,8	2,0	2,0	4,2
10	249	180	429	420	9	2,6	2,0	2,3	2,3	3,4
11	209	161	370	361	9	2,2	1,8	2,0	2,0	3,4
12	229	169	398	388	10	2,4	1,9	2,1	2,1	3,8
13	227	157	384	379	5	2,4	1,7	2,1	2,1	1,9
14	233	158	391	384	7	2,4	1,8	2,1	2,1	2,7
15	203	186	389	384	5	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,9
16	194	141	335	333	2	2,0	1,6	1,8	1,8	0,8
17	194	145	339	328	11	2,0	1,6	1,8	1,8	4,2
18	161	123	284	279	5	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,9
19	141	141	282	281	1	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,5	0,4
20	167	131	298	292	6	1,8	1,5	1,6	1,6	2,3
21	134	99	233	228	5	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,9
22	113	101	214	211	3	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1
23	114	107	221	215	6	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	2,3
24	128	96	224	219	5	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,9
25	87	95	182	179	3	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,1
26	87	88	169	165	4	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,5
27	96	76	172	168	4	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,5
28	87	76	163	159	4	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,5
29	80	55	135	132	3	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,1
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	5.472	4.272	9.744	9.515	229	57,5	47,4	52,6	52,1	86,9
1	2.029	1.615	3.644	3.557	87	21,3	17,9	19,7	19,5	33,0
2	1.254	1.130	2.384	2.316	68	13,2	12,5	12,9	12,7	25,8
3	1.020	838	1.858	1.816	42	10,7	9,3	10,0	9,9	15,9
4	839	658	1.497	1.464	33	8,8	7,3	8,1	8,0	12,5
5	746	586	1.332	1.304	28	7,8	6,5	7,2	7,1	10,6
6	666	576	1.242	1.224	18	7,0	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,8
7	675	581	1.256	1.242	14	7,1	6,5	6,8	6,8	5,3
8	664	566	1.230	1.208	22	7,0	6,3	6,6	6,6	8,3
9	629	590	1.219	1.209	10	6,6	6,6	6,6	6,6	3,8
10	548	520	1.068	1.053	15	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,7
11	549	482	1.028	1.028	10	5,8	5,4	5,6	5,6	3,8
Total	15.091	12.421	27.512	26.936	576	158,6	137,9	148,6	147,6	218,6

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . . . .	—	—	2.893	—	—	169,4
II . . . . .	—	—	5.144	—	—	333,5
III . . . . .	—	—	3.383	—	—	199,5
IV . . . . .	—	—	2.528	—	—	155,5
V . . . . .	—	—	1.980	—	—	118,3
VI . . . . .	—	—	1.625	—	—	100,6
VII . . . . .	—	—	2.444	—	—	147,0
VIII . . . . .	—	—	2.343	—	—	141,6
IX . . . . .	—	—	2.013	—	—	126,3
X . . . . .	—	—	2.205	—	—	137,0
XI . . . . .	—	—	2.056	—	—	134,5
XII . . . . .	—	—	2.182	—	—	140,1
Total . . . . .	—	—	30.796	—	—	168,0
1928						
I . . . . .	—	—	2.145	—	—	137,1
II . . . . .	—	—	2.689	—	—	183,0
III . . . . .	—	—	3.417	—	—	216,3
IV . . . . .	—	—	2.962	—	—	194,2
V . . . . .	—	—	2.266	—	—	144,7
VI . . . . .	—	—	1.660	—	—	110,0
VII . . . . .	—	—	1.723	—	—	111,1
VIII . . . . .	—	—	1.979	—	—	127,6
IX . . . . .	—	—	1.807	—	—	119,9
X . . . . .	—	—	1.971	—	—	125,2
XI . . . . .	—	—	2.260	—	—	147,7
XII . . . . .	—	—	2.633	—	—	167,9
Total . . . . .	—	—	27.512	—	—	148,6

## 22.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Central Statistical Office.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3° Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . .	51	—	1,8	—
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	833	—	30,0	—
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	173	—	6,2	—
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	11	—	0,4	—
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	11	—	0,4	—
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . .	8	—	0,3	—
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	58	—	2,1	—
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	7	—	0,3	—
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	413	—	14,9	—
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	11	—	0,4	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . .	4	—	0,1	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	56	—	2,0	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	54	—	1,9	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . .	11	—	0,4	—
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	18	—	0,6	—
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	86	—	3,1	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	42	—	1,5	—
100-101	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	886	—	31,9	—
113		964	—	34,7	—
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	20	—	0,7	—
200	Infanticide . . . . .	—	—	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	206	—	7,4	—

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 80 towns (see note to Table 10).

March 1931.



# CHINESE REPUBLIC

BY

Dr. J. HENG LIU, Minister of Health.

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## INTRODUCTION.

1. *System of Health Administration in the Country.*

The year 1929 marks the dawn of a new era in public health in China in that the Ministry of Health, which was formally inaugurated in November 1928, started the first year of its career. At the same time, was started the systematic introduction of municipal health administrations, notably in the special municipalities and in the provincial governments, where a Department of Health is provided for by statute. It is anticipated that the next ten years will see health departments established in most of the cities having a population of over 100,000. In the "hsien" or counties, until a department of health is established, the administration of health is entrusted to the division of public safety of the "hsien" government.

2. *Organisation of the Ministry of Health.*

The Ministry of Health is one of the eleven ministries constituting the Executive Yuan, or Council, which, together with four others, make up the National Government.

Coming under the Minister and two Vice-Ministers, there are in the Ministry of Health itself the following departments:

- (1) Department of General Affairs, in charge of correspondence, publications, accounts, supplies.
- (2) Department of Medical Administration, in charge of supervision over local health administrations, general medical practice, and drugs, health education.
- (3) Department of Health and Sanitation, in charge of public health services, industrial health, health insurance, sanitation.
- (4) Department of Epidemic Prevention, in charge of control of communicable diseases, animal diseases, quarantine.
- (5) Department of Vital Statistics, in charge of vital statistics, health statistics.
- (6) Secretariat.
- (7) Counsellors.
- (8) Technical experts.

3. *Health Services under the Ministry of Health.*

(1) *International Advisory Council*, which at present is constituted by only two members: Doctor L. Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations Secretariat; and Doctor Victor G. Heiser, Director for the Far East International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

(2) *The National Board of Health*, constituted by thirteen to seventeen leading health authorities in the country, which meets twice a year to discuss health problems confronting the Ministry.

(3) *Central Hospital*, a 400-bed general hospital, located in Nanking.

(4) *The Central Laboratory of Hygiene*, established in Shanghai by the Ministry of Health in March 1929 and composed of five divisions: (a) General Affairs, (b) Pathology, (c) Chemistry, (d) Pharmacology, and (e) Bacteriology.

(5) *The National Epidemic Prevention Bureau*, established in Peiping in 1919 for the manufacture of vaccines and sera and laboratory research, under new organisation regulations, with its three Departments of Immunology, Bacteriology, and Filterable Virus.

(6) *The North Manchurian Plague Prevention Bureau*, established in Harbin following the plague epidemic of 1910, with its function of plague prevention work and research in bacteriological problems.

(7) *The National Midwifery Board*, a joint commission on midwifery education and practice created by the Ministries of Health and of Education, and under the auspices of which comes the First National Midwifery School in Peiping.

(8) *National Commission of Medical Education*, a joint commission of the Ministries of Health and of Education on matters concerning standards of medical education.

(9) *National Commission on Industrial Health*, a joint commission of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour and Commerce on industrial health problems.

(10) *Local Health Administrations* — provincial health bureau at Hangchow, municipal health departments at Shanghai, Peiping, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow, Nanking and Tsingtao; and divisions of health under the Department of Public Safety in a number of other municipalities.

## I. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. *General*. — The lack of information concerning the occurrence and prevalence of communicable diseases is one of the greatest problems existing in China. The Ministry of Health is therefore obliged to base its records on estimates made by the local authorities as to whether a particular disease was absent, sporadic, prevalent or epidemic where exact figures are unavailable. A list of nine notifiable communicable diseases — namely, *plague, cholera, smallpox, typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria, typhus, scarlet fever, and cerebro-spinal meningitis* — was drawn up, and popular posters and pamphlets on these diseases were widely distributed. Notification post-cards on the communicable diseases were sent every month in advance to the leading hospitals, medical practitioners and health authorities, and although the returns were far from being complete, they give a general idea of the movement and prevalence of epidemic diseases throughout the country.

Regulations on the prevention of epidemics were promulgated.

2. *Plague*. — Endemic plague has been found to exist in a portion of Shansi and some adjacent districts of Inner Mongolia and also in the Tungliao and Suiyuan districts, leading to frequent and often dangerous outbreaks.

The epidemic which broke out in September 1928 continued through the winter and lasted till March 1929. From statistics collected, it was shown that this outbreak, both in extent and the number of victims, was more severe than most of those observed previously in these areas. The infection, originating among the Mongols in a village in Suiyuan, spread over a large area, including five counties in Shensi Province to the west of the Yellow River, Hung Yuan Hsien in Shansi and Paotow at the north of the Yellow River, the area from where the 1917-18 epidemic started. Sporadic cases were also observed in Kirin, Tsahar and Fukien. Deaths resulting from this epidemic numbered over 1,000.

The character of the epidemic was mainly bubonic. The mortality from this form of the disease was especially high in newly invaded villages (96 per cent or more). In those which had been visited in previous years, recoveries were more frequent, the percentage of fatal cases being computed to be about 80 per cent. Septicæmic cases — with 100 per cent mortality — occurred.

In at least ten localities, the disease assumed pneumonic features. Nevertheless, owing to the inauguration of early measures in all these places, the total number of primary pneumonic plague cases (all fatal) was less than 100.

In February, an Anti-plague Commission was sent by the Ministry of Health to the infected area. A temporary plague prevention office and a laboratory were created. Premises were prepared to accommodate patients and contacts, but most of the affected families were confined to their compounds with strict instructions for isolating the patients as far as possible. People were encouraged to evacuate their villages to mountain caves. Sanitary inspection was carried out with the assistance of the police, and posters and leaflets employed. A burying corps was organised and provision made for the burning and disinfection of all infected houses and effects belonging to the plague victims. Vaccine (supplied by the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau and the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service) was administered whenever feasible. Cases soon became sporadic, the last death noted being on February 24th, 1929.

Plans are being made for the establishment of advance anti-plague posts to suppress future outbreaks as soon as they arise.

3. *Cholera*. — A number of serious epidemics of cholera have continued their annual appearance in China. During the year, cholera epidemics were reported in six southern provinces (Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien). The situation was most serious in Shanghai, where in that city alone reports from hospitals showed a total number of 6,660 suspected cases, one-third of which were bacteriologically proved. Serious attempts to combat the disease had been made individually by the three health authorities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Council and of the French Municipal Council, but with no significant results. The Ministry of Health therefore, at the end of the year, invited the Far-Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations Health Section to assist in an epidemiological study of the situation. A conference of the three health authorities was called in December and it was unanimously agreed that the success of the campaign against the disease would depend on the joint effort of all the health authorities concerned. It was decided that special action was to be taken in the coming spring through mass vaccination on the largest possible scale. Additional measures against cholera would be the provision of artesian wells for such groups of the population as were not supplied through waterworks, strict supervision of food and destruction of flies, adequate provision of isolation facilities, and a joint epidemiological study of the disease in the port.

4. *Smallpox*. — Smallpox vaccination has just been made compulsory in China. As the public is beginning to realise the value of smallpox vaccination, the Ministry of Health is utilising this as the chief channel for education of the people on preventive medicine. Two campaigns throughout China are planned every year — one from March to May and the other from September to November — when posters and handbills are widely distributed, and the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau is ordered to sell smallpox vaccine at half price to all health organisations participating in these campaigns. Local health departments are also encouraged to open classes to teach the technique of smallpox vaccination.

Epidemics, however, still appeared during the year in nine provinces (Shantung, Kansu, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Kweichow, Szechuen, Anhwei, Hunan and Liaoning) but none of them lasted more than three months.

5. *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*. — Cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared during the spring in a large part of the Yangtse Valley (Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Anhwei, Shanghai, Nanking and Tientsin) and gradually spread until it assumed epidemic form in April.

It was most severe in Shanghai where the number of cases probably exceeded 1,000. The number reported by hospitals and physicians was only 502, and deaths 94. The incidence was highest between the ages of 10 and 30 and higher in males than in females. The following preventive measures were taken immediately after the first notification of the disease:

- (a) Introduction of system of notification of the disease by hospitals and physicians;
- (b) Appointment of experts to help in investigations;
- (c) Supply of meningococcus vaccine for the municipalities;
- (d) Preparation of posters and pamphlets on the prevention of cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemics;
- (e) Disinfection and segregation of patients by sanitary inspectors;
- (f) Laboratory analysis of specimens by the Municipal Hygienic Laboratory;
- (g) Free inoculation with meningococcus vaccine.

In Nanking, the disease broke out during April. At its first appearance, a conference of all medical and health organisations in the capital was called by the Ministry of Health to devise means to cope with the situation. A number of technical personnel were sent to different schools and other organisations for investigation, examination and preventive inoculations. By this means, the disease was checked before it became seriously epidemic. The epidemic disappeared after July.

#### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

Owing to the much other pressing work that demands the immediate attention of the health authorities, not much was done to control tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, venereal diseases, and alcoholism.

## II. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

### 1. Health Conferences.

In order to learn at first hand problems confronting local health administrations so as to formulate an intelligent health programme for the country, a number of health conferences were conducted during the year. The first conference of local health officers (of five provinces) was held under the auspices of the Ministry in January 1929. On February 20-25th, a national conference of municipal health commissioners was again summoned by the Ministry.

Following the Commissioners' Conference, the first meeting of the National Board of Health took place, at which national policy on the more important health questions was brought up for discussion. Some of the topics on the agenda were as follows:

- The policy to be adopted in regard to the old-style medical practice;
- Training of health and medical personnel;
- The principle of health demonstrations;
- Health education and publicity;
- The standardisation of health administration for special municipalities.

### 2. Training of Personnel.

The following table shows the number of doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, and their proportion in relation to population in the special municipalities:

	Nanking	Shanghai	Tientsin	Hankow	Canton	Tsingtao
Population . . . . .	497,625	2,500,000	1,391,721	620,531	811,751	362,898
Medical practitioners: . . . . .	118	403	74	182	342	72
Old-style practitioners . . . . .	244	1,800	416	637	754	149
Proportion of medical practitioners to population . . . . .	1:4,000	1:6,000	1:18,000	1:3,000	1:2,400	1:5,000
Proportion of old-style practitioners to population . . . . .	1:2,000	1:1,400	1:3,000	1:900	1:1,100	1:2,400
Midwives: . . . . .	17	94	2	20	178	1
Old-style midwives . . . . .	41	97	166	47	2	1
Proportion of midwives to population . . . . .	1:29,300	1:26,500	1:695,800	1:31,000	1:4,600	1:362,900
Proportion of old-style midwives to population . . . . .	1:12,100	1:25,800	1:8,400	1:13,200	1:405,900	1:362,900
Pharmacists: . . . . .	13	54	24	19	40	15
Proportion of pharmacists to population . . . . .	1:38,300	1:46,300	1:58,000	1:32,660	1:20,300	1:24,200
Nurses - total number registered under the Nurses' Association of China . . . . .			(2,305)			
Proportion of registered nurses to population . . . . .			1:173,500			

It is obvious that the number of medical personnel in China is far from sufficient to meet the demand. Plans are being made for the establishment of a national training institute for health workers, but circumstances have made the immediate undertaking of this project inadvisable. In order to meet the urgency of the situation, the Ministry of Health has followed the plan outlined below:

(a) *Training of Health Personnel Abroad.* — The Ministry of Health has adopted the policy of utilising organisations already existent in foreign countries so as to benefit from

their experience in health administration. Such facilities were made available through the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation. During the summer of 1929, three division chiefs and one technical expert of the Ministry of Health and two senior officials of municipal health organisations were sent to Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health and to the Harvard University School of Public Health for special training. The Director of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau was also given a year's leave of absence in order to investigate the standard methods of the manufacture of biological products used by different institutions both in Europe and the United States. By the end of the year, the Chief Medical Officer of the Peiping First Special Health Area was given an appointment to study industrial hygiene in the London School of Hygiene and Public Health, and industrial health administration in various countries in Europe.

(b) *Training of Junior Health Personnel.* — As far as the facilities in the country allowed, the following courses were given during the year, mostly with the help of the Peiping Health Department and the Peiping Union Medical College:

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors' Training Course: April 15th - July 31st.
- (b) Course for Army Medical Officers: April 15th - June 30th.
- (c) Teachers' Summer Training Course: July 22rd - August 17th.
- (d) Chekiang Health Officers' Training Course: September 25th - December 31st.

### 3. *Demonstration Centres.*

Realising the important part which demonstration centres play in public health administration, the Ministry of Health has established and encouraged the local health organisations to establish demonstration centres, which, besides affording service to the communities in which they are located, serve to train health personnel for the years to come.

During the present year, the following demonstrations are being held:

- (a) Provincial health administration;
- (b) Urban health administration;
- (c) Rural health administration;
- (d) Army medical service;
- (e) Midwifery training (see under Maternal and Child Welfare);
- (f) School health (see under School Health).

*The Chekiang Provincial Health Demonstration.* — In order to give an example of a provincial demonstration centre, the Chekiang Provincial Government, in conjunction with other work, has been making rapid progress in health matters.

During the autumn, two groups of medical personnel were elected through examination for training in public health. To group I (seven candidates) a four-month course was given in the First Special Health Area of the Department of Health at Peiping. Group II (eight candidates) was given a short training course at the provincial centre of government. Candidates of group I will be appointed as senior health officials in the different "hsien" governments, while candidates of Group II serve as junior health officials.

A provincial midwifery school was established during the year giving a two-year course to students selected through re-examination of candidates sent by different "hsiens". It is the aim of the provincial government to provide each "hsien" in the province with two properly trained midwives.

Plans are being made to establish a 400-bed provincial hospital in the city of Hangchow to serve as a centre for public health work. The provincial health department, the provincial laboratory and the division of sanitary engineering will be moved to this hospital when construction is completed.

Work in connection with epidemiological research, diagnostic work and the manufacture of vaccines is in charge of a provincial hygienic laboratory, which began work in September. The city waterworks are now under construction. Public burying-grounds have been established in two "hsiens". It is planned that at least one public burying-ground shall be established in each "hsien" before the end of 1930.

*The Peiping (Urban) Health Demonstration.* — Established in 1925, the Peiping Health Demonstration has been of unique importance in that, apart from its influence in demonstrating the value of State medicine, it is the first centre where medical undergraduates have been instructed in hygiene and public health administration. With assistance from the Peiping Union Medical College, a fairly comprehensive programme according to modern standards is in operation.

The health work of the Demonstration Station is divided as follows: Division of Vital Statistics and Communicable Diseases, Division of Sanitation and Division of Medical Service. There has been general progress from year to year.

Division of Vital Statistics and Communicable Diseases. — An 80% perfection has been attained in the reporting of births, deaths, and communicable diseases. Every case of death within the area was investigated and its cause registered. The four main causes of death for the year were: *tuberculosis of the lungs, other respiratory diseases, cardiac and renal diseases, and gastro-intestinal disease.* Investigations were also made into obstetrical aid and into the economic condition of the family in all cases of births and deaths.

Division of Sanitation. — As outlined in the section on Health Education, the Peiping Health Demonstration centre, in co-operation with other local health organisations, conducted during the year the following courses:

- Course for sanitary inspectors;
- Course for Hangchow Provincial Health Officers;
- Six training classes for old-style midwives.

Much publicity work on health was done during the campaign in May, which included street demonstrations, health plays, health exhibition and an anti-fly campaign. Supervision of sanitary conditions of restaurants, latrines and homes was conducted by three sanitary inspectors, and water was analysed in the Municipal Laboratory.

Division of Medical Services. — These services deal with: clinics, schools, factories, and patients in their own homes and makes use in each case of nurses. Free medical treatment was given to all the population in the First Special Health Area. A health service was organised in nine schools for a total of two thousand students, and the industrial health service continued for the 1,100 employees of the Yenching Rug Factory. Both services were efficient in performing periodical physical examinations, correcting defects, and giving preventive inoculations. Regular visits were made by the public health nurses to the sick, expectant mothers and new-born babies.

*The Kaochiao Rural Health Demonstration.* — The majority of the population is rural, and it is therefore logical to make immediate efforts to improve health conditions in the villages so as to reduce China's excess mortality. An experiment was conducted by the Department of Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai in the rural district of Kaochiao (population 5,071).

Curative medicine is very attractive to the people in this district. As many as 6,808 treatments were given at the clinics during the six months of its existence; 902 persons were vaccinated for smallpox. Medical services undertaken by the Demonstration include care for expectant mothers and new-born children, visits to homes, schools and factories, popular health education, and industrial hygiene conducted in four factories. A new artesian well and a fly-proof public latrine were constructed to help maintain the sanitary conditions of the village.

*The Woosung Rural Health Demonstration.* — The Woosung Rural Demonstration Centre was established in September under the joint auspices of the Department of Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and of the Medical School of the Central University. Woosung is about 15 miles from Shanghai and has a population of 10,000. The Demonstration Centre consists of four divisions; General Affairs and Vital Statistics, Medical Service, Sanitation, and Public Health.

There was an out-patient department to deal with general and special cases, maternity, eye, ear, nose and throat and dental surgery. Although a good deal of difficulty was encountered when the first attempt was made in physical examination and the correction of physical defects of school-children in one of the primary schools, the value of such services

soon resulted in voluntary requests from various school authorities for assistance in the organising of health services in their schools. The percentage of children found with defects among a total of 492 was as high as 85.

By the end of the year the police assisted by reporting all births within twenty-four hours. This greatly facilitated matters in that home visits could be made immediately upon notification. A puericulture club was formed during April and met once a week.

Weekly open-air lectures and demonstrations were given at a neighbouring village. During one of the demonstrations, sanitary towels and tooth-brushes were distributed. Besides giving health education to the rural population, it is the object of the Demonstration to train health personnel. After the year's experience, in addition to the courses for students of the Central University Medical School, a class for nursing is being planned for the coming spring.

*The Tingsien Rural Health Demonstration.* — The Tingsien Rural Health Demonstration, which deals with an area of more than 400 villages and a population of 60,000, is being conducted by the Association for the Promotion of Mass Education in China. Health education occupies an essential part in the programme of that Association. The work is still in its early stage of development. The health centre now consists of re-modelled Chinese houses. School health work was carried on in the schools under the auspices of the Mass Education Movement. Regular health lectures were given. Successful popular health education and vaccination campaigns were carried out in the city and in the villages. A modest but good start has also been made in obstetrical service, public health visiting, investigation of deaths and births, and survey of certain health conditions.

*Demonstration in the Army Medical Service.* — The entire army, placed under the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Corps, and numbering 300,000, has this year, for the first time in China, been vaccinated against cholera. It is hoped that vaccination against typhoid will be practised on the same scale next year.

From April 15th to June 30th, 1929, an extensive course for army medical officers was given in Chinese in the Peiping Union Medical College under the auspices of the National Medical Association.

#### 4. Outstanding Work of Health Organisations under the Ministry of Health.

Since its establishment in 1926, the *Department of Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai* has been undertaking extensive public health work, especially school health and preventive medicine. Large campaigns in smallpox vaccination were conducted. In 1929, over 130,000 people were inoculated against cholera and about the same number against smallpox. Two rural demonstration centres were established in Kaochiao and Woosung, both of which are doing very good work.

In April, a school health service was introduced in fourteen schools. Reports up to the end of the year show the following statistics:

Students who have received treatment	10,894
Physical examination	8,638
Dental treatment	1,185
Trachoma treatments	1,563

Sanitary inspections were conducted on a wide scale. Besides the examination of meat for sale, sanitary inspection was extended in October to cows and sheep.

The *Peiping Health Department* has emphasised midwifery and pre-natal work. It was the first to introduce the system of home visits to expectant mothers and newborn children and also training courses for old-style midwives. The Health Station of the First Special Health Area established four years ago is still the model for health work and the only centre with an extensive visiting service.

The *Canton Health Department* (established 1920) is taking the lead in the following work:

It established its own port quarantine service in 1928.



It is conducting special hospitals for the care of mental diseases. During the year 736 new patients were admitted in the first and second mental hospitals of which 446 were cured and 154 died.

The Department maintained a municipal infant welfare centre to which mothers were also admitted before delivery.

It has also been active in preventive work. During the year 26,453 persons were vaccinated against smallpox, and 982 and 682 inoculated respectively against typhoid and cholera.

*The Hankow Health Department* is the first health authority to provide free cremation facilities for the people. Three double and four single cremation ovens were built during the year and began to operate in November. Uniform porcelain jars were provided for the ashes.

Consultations for prostitutes are held twice a month; 2,227 were examined. Three doctors and two nurses were in charge of the work.

The following preventive inoculations were given during the year:

Smallpox . . . . .	17,642
Cholera . . . . .	14,405

*The Tientsin Health Department* gave the following preventive inoculations during the year:

Smallpox . . . . .	12,558
Cholera . . . . .	157
Typhoid . . . . .	353

The Department also maintained a laboratory for the examination of water and milk supply, etc.

*The Tsingtao Health Department*, during the short period of two months since its foundation, did little more than establish its various services. It intends to organise an Institute for the treatment of drug addicts.

*National Epidemic Prevention Bureau* — the following statistics indicate the output during the year by this institution:

Serum and anti-toxin . . . . .	604,830	c.c.
Vaccines . . . . .	2,568,957	»
Diagnostic serum and culture media . . . . .	39,512	»
Miscellaneous . . . . .	80,882	»

*The Central Laboratory of Hygiene*, since its establishment in April, did the following work:

Analyses of patent medicines 112 (of which 42 — 37.5 per cent — were found to contain poisonous drugs).		
Other drugs . . . . .	18	
Chemical analysis . . . . .	236	
Vaccines and diagnostic products manufactured . . . . .	51,492	c.c.
Examination of vaccines and sera . . . . .	5	
Specimens . . . . .	1,682	
Wassermann reactions and Kahn tests . . . . .	1,202	

##### 5. Sanitation.

As sanitation is a branch of public health which can be started immediately, much encouragement was given to the local authorities to undertake such work.

(a) *National Sanitation Days*. — To stimulate public interest, the Ministry of Health has declared May 15th and December 15th as "National Sanitation Days". On these occasions, nation-wide sanitary demonstrations are staged under the auspices of the Ministry and the local health authorities.

(b) *Training of Sanitary Inspectors*. — House-to-house inspection and the reporting of births and deaths by sanitary inspectors have been undertaken with great success by the Health Department of the Municipality of Greater Peiping. In order to train inspectors

in other localities, a four-month course principally on sanitation and the prevention of disease was conducted at Peiping from April 15th to July 31st. Secondary school graduation was required and candidates were selected through entrance examinations. Two-thirds of the course consisted of field work, for which the efficient system of sanitary inspection already in existence in the First Special Health Area of the municipality was utilised to the fullest extent.

(c) *Housing.* — Insanitary houses, rather than overcrowding, have been the chief problem in China. Not much building has been done although a number of houses have been pulled down during recent years under the control of the local departments of public works. Especially in the capital, a great number of bad houses have been removed this year and modern sanitary ones have replaced them.

Serious work on this problem has been limited to the port of Shanghai.

For the population whose mud-huts have been torn down, 100 modern houses with artesian wells, a sanitary screened latrine and a community hall have been erected. A second lot of 100 houses is under construction. It is estimated that 20,000 of these houses will have to be constructed in order to provide the population of the municipality which now lives in mud-huts or afloat with proper housing after their insanitary lodgings have been done away with.

(d) *Water Supply.* — China's water supply still comes chiefly from wells, rivers and ponds, which in most cases are polluted. Where health departments exist, periodical examination of the water supplies are being made at the city laboratories.

Only nine cities in the whole of China (Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Amoy and Canton) are in possession of modern waterworks. Much encouragement was therefore given for their construction. Subject to provisions stipulated under the Waterworks Regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, local authorities may issue bonds for the construction of waterworks and the land required is not taxed. Private individuals who propose to invest money for the construction of waterworks are encouraged in the following manner:

The concession for the proposed waterworks may run from twenty to thirty years;

The local government may guarantee the prospective investors a fixed rate of interest for a period of five years.

Plans have been made for the construction of city waterworks in the capital and at Changsha; the city waterworks at Hangchow are already under construction and should be finished within two years.

(e) *Sewerage.* — The construction of sewerage systems is the duty of the local departments of public works. Well-constructed sewerage systems exist only in a limited number of cities. In most of the rural districts, trenches still constitute the main channel for water removal.

(f) *Food and Drink.* — The analysis of drugs, food and drink is done by the Central Hygienic Laboratory under the Ministry of Health and also by the city laboratories.

The use of milk is limited to children and to the few well-to-do persons. Strict regulations have already been formulated for ensuring sanitary dairies.

The main problem in connection with the control of food and drink lies in the custom of obtaining food from peddlers; especially in cut fruit and cold drinks. As a first step towards the control of such traders, the local health authorities have been demonstrating the consequences that follow from these insanitary conditions and have encouraged the use of cheap fly-proof covers, etc.

Regulations have been drawn up for the factories where foodstuffs and cold drinks are manufactured and for the utensils and preservatives used.

## 6. *Maternal and Child Welfare.*

The entire absence of adequate facilities in midwifery and the paramount importance of educating midwives led to the formation in January of a National Midwifery Board by the Ministries of Health and of Education. As it is impracticable to stop immediately the practice of all the old-style midwives, two steps are being taken.

(a) *Training of Old-style Midwives.* — As an immediate remedy, short courses lasting for two months on asepsis and the essentials of physiology principles are being conducted for practising old-style midwives. The first of these courses was conducted by the Peiping Health Demonstration centre. As these women are largely illiterate, the course was given entirely by demonstration. It consists of fourteen demonstrations, each lasting two hours. Very simple lessons were given on cleanliness, methods of resuscitation and on the necessity for referring abnormal cases to doctors and hospitals. On completing the course, an oral and practical examination was given to each individual. Each of the graduates is required to attend under supervision, after she has finished her two months' training, at least five cases, in which she is supposed to adopt the new and improved methods. Up to the present, the Peiping Health Demonstration has graduated six classes; 120 graduated old-style midwives are now under supervision.

(b) *The "First National Midwifery School".* — This institution is the first advanced midwifery school established at Peiping by the Government under the auspices of the National Midwifery Board. Secondary school graduation is required for the two-year course; primary school graduation for the six-month course. The former will serve as teachers in future State midwifery schools, and the latter as practising midwives. A hospital containing twenty-five beds affords practical training for the students. The school was opened in November. Owing to the lack of space, only twenty-five students were admitted after examination of applicants from all parts of the country. The school maternity hospital proved such a success that all the beds were occupied at once and a great number of patients had to be sent to other hospitals. It is hoped that the school will in a short time turn out a sufficient number of young women able to organise similar schools in other parts of the country. It is the aim of the Ministry of Health to train 100,000 modern midwives within the next fifty years.

A similar school is planned for Nanking. The Chekiang Provincial Government is supporting a third one in Hangchow.

(c) *Child Welfare.* — Child-welfare services organised by the health authorities have been even more heartily appreciated by the population. A system of home visits by public health nurses to infants has been introduced by most of the health departments. The weekly or fortnightly mothers' and children's clubs usually bring a big attendance. Most of the health authorities are likewise conducting pediatric clinics for the care of sick children. Baby competitions held during the year by the Health Departments of the Special Municipalities of Nanking, Shanghai, and Peiping have been especially popular.

## 7. School Health.

(a) *Teachers' Summer Courses on Hygiene.* — In view of the important position that primary and secondary school-teachers occupy in relation to the development of healthy habits among children, a four-week summer course was conducted at Shanghai from July 22nd to August 17th under the joint auspices of the Ministries of Health and of Education. Sixteen health experts from various health organisations gave lectures. There was a regular attendance of forty-one school-teachers. The subjects dealt with both by lecture and demonstration were:

- Health education, and the teaching of healthy habits;
- Physical examination;
- Principles of nutrition;
- School health service;
- Infectious diseases of children and their prevention;
- Bacteriology and immunology;
- Principles of physical education.

(b) *The Hsiao-chuang School Health Demonstration Centre.* — With the help of the school authorities, a demonstration school health service is now in operation at the Hsiao-chuang Normal School, near Nanking, under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. To this school are attached five primary schools and three kindergartens. Students at the normal school

come from different parts of the country, mostly with Government assistance. The method of teaching is very up to date, and the school serves as the centre for social work.

The co-operative plan for health improvement was agreed upon in May 1929 between the Ministry of Health and the school, but it was not fully carried out until the latter part of August of the same year. A medical officer was put in charge of the Health Board of the school which meets once every two weeks.

**Health Education.** — For students at the normal school, a course on health education consisting of lectures and demonstrations on the detection of symptoms of communicable diseases, the treatment of trachoma, vaccination against smallpox, common drugs and first aid, and the teaching of healthy habits, was completed in three months. Popular talks were given at weekly meetings of the Women's Club. Cups, towels, and tooth-brushes for every pupil were provided in all primary schools. On special occasions, talks on health subjects were also given to farmers in the centre's tea-shop.

**Preventive Medicine.** — 682 students were subjected to physical examination. The greatest number of defects were trachoma, defective teeth, and digestive troubles. About one-third of the trachoma cases were cured by daily treatment with copper citrate ointment, while soya-bean milk was made available to under-nourished students. No attempt was made to give dental treatment. The number of preventive inoculations given was:

Smallpox . . . . .	682
Cholera . . . . .	60
Typhoid . . . . .	334
Diphtheria . . . . .	83

Boiled water was exclusively used for drinking purposes in the schools. General cleanliness was fairly satisfactory in the school premises.

Six school clinics and one village clinic were conducted.

**Appropriation from the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund.** — At the end of the year, a sum of 10,000 gold dollars was secured from the Belgian Boxer Indemnity Fund for the first year's expenditure on transforming the centre into a Rural Demonstration Centre for Hsiao-chuang. This contribution made it possible to increase the personnel and facilities, and a comprehensive programme was drawn up for the next five years, at the end of which it is hoped that the following results will have been attained:

- (i) Crude death rate not exceeding 20 per 1,000 population;
- (ii) Smallpox and tetanus neonatorum reduced to a minimum;
- (iii) A secondary hospital of 20 beds — namely, one bed per 1,200 population and one physician per 8,000 population;
- (iv) Medical service, both preventive and curative, should everywhere be obtainable within one mile;
- (v) A model school health service established for rural education;
- (vi) Satisfactory registration of births and deaths.

(c) *School Health in the School for Orphans of the Revolutions.* — The Ministry of Health is also undertaking school health work at the School for Orphans of the Revolutions. A school nurse was employed to assist in all the work and to ensure sanitary conditions in the school, and daily visits were made by the school physician to give medical treatment and carry out various preventive measures.

## 8. Industrial Health.

A joint Commission on Industrial Health of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and Commerce was organised in November to advise the two respective Ministries on this important problem. Among other things, the Commission is giving much attention to the question of health insurance. The industrial city of Wusih has been chosen as a centre for industrial health demonstration.

### 9. *Popular Health Education.*

Much is being done both by the central and local health authorities towards instructing the general public in the rudiments of public health.

(a) *Health Exhibit.* — During the summer, the first national public health exhibition was held at the West Lake, Hangchow, in connection with the 1929 National Exhibition. A number of health models, posters, and photographs were exhibited for nearly six months; and at the request of the National Medical Association the exhibition will be re-opened for its annual meeting to be held in February of 1931.

(b) *Health Talks and Demonstrations.* — Lectures were given at the Ministry twice a week. Special lectures were given during the annual meeting of the China Medical Board, the National Medical Association and during public health campaigns of the local organisations. At the Ministry itself, only one demonstration in old-style midwifery training was given, while, at the local health organisations, demonstrations in child welfare, industrial and school health, and public health nursing have been given at frequent intervals.

(c) *Material for Educational Purposes.* — A number of posters and pamphlets on various health topics, including child health and the nine notifiable communicable diseases, were compiled and widely distributed among schools, industrial centres and the general public through the local authorities. No effort is being spared to create interest in health matters so that the public will in time itself demand the execution of health work instead of adopting its present attitude of indifference.

### 10. *Pharmacopœia.*

The Ministry, through the Central Hygienic Laboratory, is exercising strict control over Chinese and foreign drugs offered for sale in the market. Regulations concerning patent medicines, narcotic and poisonous drugs have been promulgated.

The work of the Committee on National Pharmacopœia has just been concluded, and within the next few months, the first "Chinese National Pharmacopœia" will be published. This book will in many respects be unique, for it will contain information not only on Western drugs, but also on many herbs and chemicals which have for centuries been known to native Chinese practitioners. Interesting research is being conducted upon valuable Chinese medicines so that their use may be extended beyond the Chinese borders.

### 11. *Maritime Quarantine.*

An invitation was extended during the latter part of the year through the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the League of Nations, as a result of which a Health Mission comprising the Medical Director (Dr. L. Rajchman) and a health officer of the League Secretariat (Dr. F. G. Boudreau) came to China in November to make a survey of the health administration in China and the port health services, with a view to drawing up a plan for the establishment of a National Port Health Service and giving advice regarding various health services. On recommendations from the Mission to the Ministry of Health the following schemes are under consideration:

- (1) Inauguration of a National Port Quarantine Service within the next few months;
- (2) Establishment of a National Field Health Service for the demonstration of health work and the training of health personnel;
- (3) Development of the Chekiang Health Service as a provincial health demonstration centre;
- (4) Training of personnel abroad;
- (5) The control of cholera in Shanghai.

## III. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 1. Registration of Medical personnel.

Registration of medical personnel and institutions is being enforced. In 1929, the numbers of medical practitioners, pharmacists and midwives registered at the Ministry of Health are as follows:

Medical practitioners . . . . .	900 (male 834, female 66)
Pharmacists . . . . .	49
Midwives . . . . .	385

## 2. Medical Institutions and Personnel in Certain Municipalities.

As medical statistics from most cities are incomplete, only those of special municipalities are given below:

Population . . . . .	Nanking	Shanghai	Peiping	Tientsin	Hankow	Canton	Tsingtao
1. Hospitals:	497,625	2,500,000	1,329,602	1,391,721	620,531	811,751	362,898
Public . . . . .	1	14		10	2	5	4
Private . . . . .	31	43		47	18	22	16
Opened by foreigners . . . . .	2	0		2	7	3	20
Total . . . . .	34	57		59	27	30	40
Hospital beds . . . . .	361	1,412		303	524	2,625	426
2. Pharmacies and Dispensaries . . . . .	31	18	54	34	60	60	26
3. Old-style Pharmacies . . . . .	74	28	182	237	198	501	85
4. Medical Practitioners:							
Graduates from public medical schools . . . . .	21	96	82	25	54	104	15
Graduates from private medical schools . . . . .	38	160	83	9	41	179	12
Graduates from medical schools abroad . . . . .	23	122	58	0	25	43	14
Non-medical graduates . . . . .	36	25	3	40	62	16	31
Total . . . . .	118	403	226	74	182	342	72
Old-style practitioners . . . . .	244	1,800	0	416	637	754	149
5. Midwives:							
Midwives . . . . .	17	94					
Old-style midwives . . . . .	41	97		2	20	178	1
6. Pharmacists:							
Graduates from medical schools . . . . .	4	49			47	2	1
Non-medical school graduates . . . . .	9	5		8	8	22	8
Total . . . . .	13	54		16	11	18	7
Total . . . . .				24	19	40	15

## 3. Nurses.

Total number of nurses registered under the Nurses' Association of China . . . . .	2,305	- distributed as follows:
Hospital nurses . . . . .	1,386	
Public health nurses . . . . .	41	
School nurses . . . . .	40	
Special nurses . . . . .	33	
Army nurses . . . . .	13	
Assistants in pharmacies . . . . .	19	
Married . . . . .	136	
Dead . . . . .	67	
Unknown . . . . .	570	

## 4. Graduates from Medical Schools in China.

Provinces	
Hopei . . . . .	1,793
Kiangsu . . . . .	788
Liaoning . . . . .	573
Chekiang . . . . .	556
Kwangtung . . . . .	469
Shantung . . . . .	89
Hunan . . . . .	51
Szechuen . . . . .	37 (dentists 4)
Kiangsi . . . . .	33
Total . . . . .	4,389

## 5. Statistics on Mission Hospitals in China.

Provinces	Hospitals	Doctors	Nurses	Schools	Hospital Beds
Anhwei . . . . .	8	22	32	4	327
Chekiang . . . . .	9	46	56	8	1,311
Kansu . . . . .	1	3	2	0	120
Fukien . . . . .	34	69	94	13	2,121
Kiangsu . . . . .	24	121	215	17	2,386
Kiangsi . . . . .	3	7	8	0	110
Kwangtung . . . . .	27	91	84	8	1,879
Honan . . . . .	5	10	21	2	334
Hopei . . . . .	16	103	99	12	1,105
Hunan . . . . .	16	33	56	3	749
Hupei . . . . .	16	53	113	13	1,340
Kweichow . . . . .	2	2	4	1	85
Manchuria . . . . .	18	45	39	5	940
Shansi . . . . .	10	24	34	5	642
Shantung . . . . .	17	58	65	8	820
Shensi . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-
Szechuen . . . . .	18	44	60	8	706
Yunnan . . . . .	3	5	5	1	60
Total . . . . .	228	736	987	108	15,035

## IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Up to December 31st, 1929, the Ministry of Health has promulgated and compiled in book form over seventy sets of regulations, the most important of which are:

1. Organic Law of the Ministry of Health.
2. Departments and Divisions in the Ministry of Health.
3. Organic Law of the National Health Administration.
4. Organic Law of the National Board of Health.
5. Rules governing Meetings of the National Board of Health.
6. Organic Law of the Central Hygienic Laboratory.
7. Office Rules in the Central Hygienic Laboratory.
8. Rules governing Analysis of Specimens at the Central Hygienic Laboratory.
9. Service Charges at the Central Hygienic Laboratory.
10. Provisional Regulations governing Medical Practitioners.
11. Provisional Regulations governing Pharmacists.
12. Regulations governing Midwives.
13. Regulations governing the Examination of Midwives.
14. National Midwifery Board.
15. Regulations governing Old-style Midwives.
16. Regulations governing the Sale of Drugs and Medicines.
17. Regulations on the Control of Hospitals.
18. Regulations on the Control of the Trade in Foods and Beverages and the Utensils thereof.

19. Regulations on the Control of Utensils for Foods and Drinks.
20. Regulations on the Control of Trade in Cold Drinks.
21. Regulations on the Control of Preservatives for Foods and Drinks.
22. Regulations on the Control of Trade in Cow's Milk.
23. Ordinance for Sanitation in Food and Beverage Manufacturing Plants.
24. Waterworks Regulations.
25. An Act for the Promotion of Waterworks.
26. Regulations governing Artesian Wells.
27. Regulations governing the Prevention of Infectious Diseases.
28. Bye-laws on the Enforcement of the Regulations governing the Prevention of Infectious Diseases.
29. Rewards and Penalties in the Epidemic Prevention Service.
30. Regulations governing Pensions for Persons engaged in the Epidemic Prevention Service.
31. Regulations on Smallpox Vaccination.
32. Regulations governing Smallpox Vaccination Training Institutes.
33. Regulations governing Slaughter-houses and Abattoirs.
34. Bye-laws on the Enforcement of Regulations governing Slaughter-houses and Abattoirs.
35. Regulations governing the Removal of Refuse.
36. Bye-laws on the Enforcement of the Regulations governing the Removal of Refuse.
37. Regulations governing Post-mortem Anatomy.
38. Regulations governing Public Cemeteries.
39. Regulations on the Control of Delay in Burial.
40. Regulations governing Rewards for making Contributions to Health Work.
41. Provisional Regulations governing the Compilation of Vital Statistics in Special Municipalities and Cities.
42. Regulations on Physical Examination of Students at Schools.

## V. BUDGET.

	\$	\$
<i>Ministry of Health :</i>		
1. Salary . . . . .	557,040.00	
2. Running expenditures . . . . .	210,986.04	
3. Contingent . . . . .	45,000.00	
<b>B. National Board of Health :</b>		813,026.04
1. Travelling expenses . . . . .	9,700	
2. Running expenditures . . . . .	2,300	
3. Contingent . . . . .	10,600	
<b>C. Central Hygienic Laboratory :</b>		22,600
1. Salary . . . . .	43,920	
2. Running expenditures . . . . .	21,960	
<b>D. National Epidemic Prevention Bureau :</b>		65,880
1. Salary and allowances . . . . .	63,240	
2. Running expenditures . . . . .	44,232	
3. Special fees . . . . .	2,400	
4. Contingent . . . . .	3,000	
<b>E. First National Midwifery School :</b>		112,872
1. Salary . . . . .	18,732	
2. Running expenditures . . . . .	22,284	
		41,016

September 1930.



# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## A. Vital and Public Health Statistics

SUPPLIED BY THE

Vital Statistics Department of the Government Statistical Office (Prague).

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1930 AND 1921.

Source: La Statistique tchécoslovaque, volume 9. Rapports de l'Office de statistique de  
la République tchécoslovaque.

Date des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-XII-1930 . . . . .	140.446	—	—	14.726.158 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
15-II-1921 . . . . .	140.394	6.559.503	7.053.669	13.613.172	—	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1930, par rap- port à 1921: Increase or decrease in 1930 compared with 1921:							
a) Absolu (c). — Actual.	+ 52	—	—	+ 1.112.986	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . . . .	—	—	—	+ 113.602	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) . . . . .	—	—	—	+ 8,02	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Provisional data.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1930 AND 1921.

Source: See Table 1.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1930 . . . . .	105 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
1921 . . . . .	97	—	494.166	75	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1930 par rapport à 1921. Increase or decrease in 1930 as compared with 1921 . . . . .	+ 8	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figure.

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1921) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: La Statistique tchécoslovaque, volume 9.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population présente I. 1921 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		To	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	170.658	165.553	0	336.211	—	—	—
1	130.452	126.706	0	257.158	—	—	—
2	73.924	71.502	0	145.426	—	—	—
3	72.176	69.739	0	141.915	—	—	—
4	78.551	77.519	0	156.070	—	—	—
0-4	525.761	511.019	0	1.036.780	—	—	—
5-9	698.121	692.505	0	1.390.626	—	—	—
10-14	784.152	776.632	248	1.560.784	—	—	—
15-19	733.352	745.894	34.737	1.479.246	—	—	—
20-24	644.950	681.004	220.436	1.325.954	—	—	—
25-29	493.583	568.269	338.807	1.061.852	—	—	—
30-34	422.154	494.121	355.234	916.275	—	—	—
35-39	393.514	453.248	344.952	846.762	—	—	—
40-44	367.267	413.968	313.807	781.235	—	—	—
45-49	347.879	384.338	284.018	732.217	—	—	—
50-54	315.304	344.776	236.633	660.080	—	—	—
55-59	260.569	286.378	174.646	546.947	—	—	—
60-64	219.940	257.533	131.340	477.473	—	—	—
65-69	158.450	189.363	74.321	347.813	—	—	—
70-74	102.663	132.088	35.950	234.751	—	—	—
75-79	55.333	71.372	12.345	126.705	—	—	—
80-84	23.055	32.134	3.220	55.189	—	—	—
85-89	6.007	9.584	587	15.591	—	—	—
90 et plus . . } and over . . }	1.718	2.843	169	4.561	—	—	—
Age inconnu . } unknown . . }	5.731	6.600	2.341	12.331	—	—	—
Total . .	6.559.503	7.053.669	2.563.791	13.613.172	—	—	—

## 3.\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population présente I. 1921 Census — Actual population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	26,0	23,5	12,5	12,2	24,7	0	0	—
1	19,9	17,9	9,6	9,3	18,9	0	0	—
2	11,3	10,1	5,4	5,3	10,7	0	0	—
3	11,0	9,9	5,3	5,1	10,4	0	0	—
4	12,0	11,0	5,8	5,7	11,5	0	0	—
0-4	80,2	72,4	38,6	37,6	76,2	0	0	—
5-9	106,4	98,2	51,3	50,9	102,2	0	0	—
10-14	119,6	110,1	57,6	57,1	114,7	0	0	—
15-19	111,8	105,7	53,9	54,8	108,7	46,6	2,6	—
20-24	98,3	96,5	47,4	50,0	97,4	323,7	16,2	—
25-29	75,1	80,6	36,2	41,8	78,0	596,2	24,9	—
30-34	64,4	70,1	31,0	36,3	67,3	718,9	26,1	—
35-39	60,0	64,3	28,9	33,3	62,2	761,1	25,3	—
40-44	56,0	58,7	27,0	30,4	57,4	758,0	23,1	—
45-49	53,0	54,5	25,6	28,2	53,8	739,0	20,9	—
50-54	48,1	48,9	23,2	25,3	48,5	686,3	17,4	—
55-59	39,7	40,6	19,2	21,0	40,2	609,8	12,8	—
60-64	33,5	36,5	16,1	19,0	35,1	510,0	9,6	—
65-69	24,2	26,8	11,6	13,9	25,5	392,5	5,5	—
70-74	15,7	18,7	7,5	9,7	17,2	272,2	2,6	—
75-79	8,4	10,1	4,1	5,2	9,3	173,0	0,9	—
80-84	3,5	4,6	1,7	2,3	4,0	100,2	0,2	—
85-89	0,9	1,4	0,4	0,7	1,1	61,2	0,0	—
90 et plus . . . and over . . .	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3	59,4	0,0	—
Age inconnu . . . Age unknown . . .	0,9	0,9	0,4	0,5	0,9	354,7	0,2	—
Total . . .	1.666,0	1.666,0	421,2	512,2	1.000,0	363,5	188,3	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Sources: La Statistique tchécoslovaque, volume 63 (1923 et 1924), and data from the State Statistical Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	13.934.000	130.448	5.342	379.808	9.519	209.488	170.320	
1924	14.073.000	126.624	5.198	363.331	9.230	215.837	147.494	
1925	14.196.000	130.307	5.136	355.989	8.337	215.590	140.399	
1926	14.310.000	130.805	5.033	351.706	8.249	222.685	129.021	
1927	14.407.000	130.237	5.228	335.709	7.663	230.625	105.084	
1928	14.498.000	137.201	5.416	337.269	7.526	219.217	118.052	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	14.236.000 14.587.000	130.937 139.200	5.225 5.379	353.968 326.307	8.421 7.282	218.907 225.527	135.061 100.780	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		9,36	0,38	27,26	0,68	15,04	12,22	
1924		9,00	0,37	25,82	0,66	15,34	10,48	
1925		9,18	0,36	25,08	0,59	15,19	9,89	
1926		9,14	0,35	24,58	0,58	15,56	9,02	
1927		9,04	0,36	23,30	0,53	16,01	7,29	
1928		9,46	0,37	23,26	0,52	15,12	8,14	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929		9,20 9,54	0,37 0,37	24,87 22,37	0,59 0,50	15,38 15,46	9,49 6,91	
		Emigration				Emigration		
	Immigra- tion	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigra- tion	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</i>				<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>				
1923	1.743	34.712	18.343	32.969	0,12	2,49	1,32	2,37
1924	2.106	25.683	6.626	23.577	0,15	1,83	0,47	1,68
1925	2.634	21.889	7.379	19.255	0,18	1,54	0,52	1,36
1926	2.146	23.690	12.063	21.544	0,15	1,66	0,84	1,51
1927	2.922	22.266	14.833	19.344	0,20	1,54	1,03	1,34
1928	1.300	25.479	15.461	24.179	0,09	1,76	1,07	1,67
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	2.142 634	25.620 28.166	12.451 13.222	23.478 27.532	0,15 0,04	1,80 1,93	0,87 0,91	1,65 1,89

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Provinces	Population moyenne (en milliers)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	Average population (1,000's)		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bohême — Bohemia . . .	7.027	7.058	132.034	127.683	18,79	18,09
2. Moravie et Silésie — Mora- via and Silesia . . . . .	3.519	3.536	76.908	75.381	21,85	21,32
3. Slovaquie — Slovakia . .	3.259	3.287	99.673	95.387	30,58	29,02
4. Russie subcarpathique — Sub-Carpathian Russia . . .	693	706	28.654	27.856	41,35	39,46
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	2.973	3.013	48.870	48.849	16,44	16,21
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	11.525	11.574	288.399	277.458	25,02	23,97
Total général. — Grand Total	14.498	14.587	337.269	326.307	23,26	22,37

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Sources: La Statistique tchécoslovaque, volume 63 (1923 et 1924) and data from the State Statistical Office.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	196.093	183.715	379.808	5.261	4.258	9.519	201.354	187.973	389.327
1924	187.169	176.162	363.331	5.140	4.089	<sup>1</sup> 9.230	192.309	180.251	<sup>1</sup> 372.561
1925	183.641	172.347	<sup>1</sup> 355.989	4.743	3.594	8.337	188.384	175.941	<sup>1</sup> 364.326
1926	181.161	170.545	351.706	4.553	3.695	<sup>1</sup> 8.249	185.714	174.240	<sup>1</sup> 359.955
1927	172.550	163.159	335.709	4.270	3.391	<sup>2</sup> 7.663	176.820	166.550	<sup>2</sup> 343.372
1928	173.476	163.791	<sup>2</sup> 337.269	4.289	3.236	<sup>1</sup> 7.526	177.765	167.027	<sup>3</sup> 344.795
Moy. - Aver.									
1923-28	182.348	171.620	353.968	4.709	3.711	<sup>1</sup> 8.421	187.057	175.331	<sup>1</sup> 362.389
1929	168.371	157.936	326.307	4.173	3.107	<sup>2</sup> 7.282	172.544	161.043	<sup>2</sup> 333.589
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	6,74	23,56	7,12	2,61	2,27	2,44			
1924	6,25	25,70	6,69	2,67	2,27	2,48			
1925	6,55	31,97	7,07	2,52	2,04	2,29			
1926	6,22	23,22	6,59	2,45	2,12	2,29			
1927	5,76	25,92	6,17	2,41	2,04	2,23			
1928	5,91	32,54	6,43	2,41	1,94	2,18			
Moy. - Aver.									
1923-28	6,25	26,89	6,69	2,52	2,12	2,32			
1929	6,61	34,31	7,14	2,42	1,93	2,18			

<sup>1</sup> Including 1 birth of sex unknown.

<sup>2</sup> " " 2 births " " "

<sup>3</sup> " " 3 " " "

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Sources: La Statistique tchécoslovaque, volume 63 (1923 et 1924), and data from the State Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	341.867	7.949	349.816	37.941	1.570	39.511	379.808	9.519	389.327
1924	326.002	7.662	333.664	37.329	1.568	38.897	363.331	9.230	372.561
1925	318.943	6.994	325.937	37.046	1.343	38.389	355.989	8.337	364.326
1926	314.266	6.917	321.183	37.440	1.332	38.772	351.706	8.249	359.955
1927	299.541	6.375	305.916	36.168	1.288	37.456	335.709	7.663	343.372
1928	301.334	6.317	307.651	35.935	1.209	37.144	337.269	7.526	344.795
Moy. - Av.									
1923-28	316.992	7.036	324.028	36.976	1.385	38.361	353.968	8.421	362.389
1929	291.945	6.071	298.016	34.362	1.211	35.573	326.307	7.282	333.589

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
	Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)	18	19			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	99,90	164,93	101,49	2,27	3,97	2,44	24,53	2,72
1924	102,74	169,88	104,40	2,30	4,03	2,48	23,16	2,65
1925	104,06	161,09	105,37	2,15	3,50	2,29	22,46	2,61
1926	106,45	161,47	107,71	2,15	3,44	2,29	21,96	2,61
1927	107,74	168,08	109,08	2,08	3,44	2,23	20,79	2,51
1928	106,55	160,64	107,73	2,05	3,25	2,18	20,78	2,48
Moy. - Av.								
1923-28	104,46	164,47	105,86	2,17	3,61	2,32	22,27	2,60
1929	105,31	166,30	106,64	2,04	3,40	2,18	20,01	2,36



## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births							
	Légit.		Illégit.		Légit.		Illégit.	
	1927		1928		1929			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I . . .	26.655	3.606	25.862	3.306	25.518	3.135		
II . . .	24.871	3.328	24.804	3.241	23.748	2.945		
III . . .	27.279	3.365	26.721	3.385	26.362	3.358		
IV . . .	25.617	3.168	25.541	3.182	24.379	3.221		
V . . .	26.300	3.357	26.318	3.271	25.654	3.459		
VI . . .	25.978	3.239	25.551	3.003	24.437	3.005		
VII . . .	25.628	2.937	25.511	2.785	25.080	2.827		
VIII . . .	24.923	2.779	24.744	2.662	25.196	2.772		
IX . . .	24.500	2.733	24.622	2.763	24.236	2.655		
X . . .	22.823	2.455	24.665	2.711	23.643	2.310		
XI . . .	21.895	2.444	23.650	2.738	21.459	2.057		
XII . . .	23.072	2.757	23.345	2.888	22.233	2.618		
Total . . .	299.541	36.168	301.334	35.935	291.945	34.362		
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)								
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures						Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929		
	8	9	10	11	12	13		
I . . .	30.261	29.168	28.653	24,80	23,83	23,19		
II . . .	28.199	28.045	26.693	25,57	24,48	23,90		
III . . .	30.644	30.106	29.720	25,09	24,57	24,03		
IV . . .	28.785	28.723	27.600	24,34	24,20	23,05		
V . . .	29.657	29.589	29.113	24,26	24,12	23,52		
VI . . .	29.217	28.554	27.442	24,68	24,04	22,89		
VII . . .	28.565	28.296	27.907	23,34	23,04	22,52		
VIII . . .	27.702	27.406	27.968	22,62	22,30	22,56		
IX . . .	27.233	27.385	26.891	22,97	23,01	22,40		
X . . .	25.278	27.376	25.953	20,62	22,25	20,92		
XI . . .	24.339	26.388	23.516	20,51	22,15	19,57		
XII . . .	25.829	26.233	24.851	21,05	21,30	20,01		
Total . . .	335.709	337.269	326.307	23,30	23,26	22,37		



## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	29.337	23.265	52.602	27.817	21.530	49.347
1	4.215	3.932	8.147	3.404	3.162	6.566
2	1.663	1.622	3.285	1.458	1.365	2.823
3	1.052	1.082	2.134	876	829	1.705
4	833	805	1.638	763	734	1.497
0-4	37.100	30.706	67.806	34.318	27.620	61.938
5-9	1.904	1.919	3.823	2.258	2.149	4.407
10-14	1.176	1.278	2.454	989	1.036	2.025
15-19	2.771	2.611	5.382	2.651	2.540	5.191
20-24	3.560	3.285	6.845	3.506	3.262	6.768
25-29	3.106	3.356	6.462	3.146	3.240	6.386
30-34	2.539	3.059	5.598	2.640	2.980	5.620
35-39	2.652	2.880	5.532	2.531	2.731	5.262
40-44	3.240	3.092	6.332	3.130	2.845	5.975
45-49	3.842	3.432	7.274	3.739	3.171	6.910
50-54	4.842	4.468	9.310	4.898	4.434	9.332
55-59	6.203	5.504	11.707	6.243	5.203	11.446
60-64	7.613	7.291	14.904	7.482	7.250	14.732
65-69	9.353	9.526	18.879	8.727	9.148	17.875
70-74	9.300	10.718	20.018	9.283	10.383	19.666
75-79	8.718	10.318	19.036	8.111	9.663	17.774
80-84	5.267	6.767	12.034	4.827	6.319	11.146
85-89	2.266	3.227	5.493	2.077	3.090	5.167
90 et plus and over . . . .	667	1.028	1.695	561	1.016	1.577
Age inconnu . . . .	27	14	41	13	7	20
unknown . . . .						
Total . . . .	116.146	114.479	230.625	111.130	108.087	219.217

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	189,02	155,12	172,36	183,08	146,27	164,97	— 5,94	— 8,85	— 7,39
1	28,05	26,82	27,44	23,38	21,96	22,68	— 4,67	— 4,86	— 4,76
2	11,01	11,09	11,05	9,87	9,45	9,66	— 1,14	— 1,64	— 1,39
3	6,75	7,17	6,96	5,85	5,71	5,78	— 0,90	— 1,46	— 1,18
4	5,23	5,23	5,23	4,93	4,89	4,91	— 0,30	— 0,34	— 0,32
0-4	48,09	41,08	44,64	45,76	37,79	41,83	— 2,33	— 3,29	— 2,81
5-9	3,12	3,23	3,17	3,24	3,16	3,20	+ 0,12	— 0,07	+ 0,03
10-14	2,01	2,21	2,11	1,96	2,08	2,02	— 0,05	— 0,13	— 0,09
15-19	3,64	3,46	3,55	3,52	3,39	3,45	— 0,12	— 0,07	— 0,10
20-24	4,99	4,51	4,75	4,88	4,46	4,67	— 0,11	— 0,05	— 0,08
25-34	5,05	5,12	5,09	5,00	4,84	4,92	— 0,05	— 0,28	— 0,17
35-44	7,48	6,40	6,90	7,13	5,89	6,45	— 0,35	— 0,51	— 0,45
45-54	12,90	10,20	11,46	12,78	9,73	11,14	— 0,12	— 0,47	— 0,32
55-64	25,99	21,83	23,81	25,53	21,18	23,26	— 0,46	— 0,65	— 0,55
65-74	62,08	55,75	58,62	59,10	53,16	55,86	— 2,98	— 2,59	— 2,76
75-84	147,58	138,33	142,35	132,51	124,66	128,06	— 15,07	— 13,67	— 14,29
85-89	331,09	258,72	284,36	293,49	263,52	274,80	— 37,60	+ 4,80	— 9,56
90 et plus and over	504,16	392,37	429,88	488,68	451,56	464,10	— 15,48	+ 59,19	+ 34,22
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16,70	15,36	16,01	15,88	14,41	15,12	— 0,82	— 0,95	— 0,89

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928  Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 com- pared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés comme taux annuels  Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — Per month.					
I . . . . .	18.355	21.580	14,99	17,46	+ 2,47
II . . . . .	17.848	26.170	15,58	23,44	+ 7,86
III . . . . .	20.850	23.355	17,01	18,88	+ 1,87
IV . . . . .	19.497	20.097	16,43	16,78	+ 0,35
V . . . . .	19.998	19.478	16,30	15,73	— 0,57
VI . . . . .	18.447	16.773	15,53	13,99	— 1,54
VII . . . . .	17.664	16.963	14,38	13,69	— 0,69
VIII . . . . .	17.282	15.826	14,06	12,77	— 1,29
IX . . . . .	16.284	15.689	13,68	13,07	— 0,61
X . . . . .	17.437	16.579	14,17	13,36	— 0,81
XI . . . . .	16.213	15.947	13,61	13,27	— 0,34
XII . . . . .	19.342	17.070	15,70	13,74	— 1,96
B. Par trimestre. — Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	57.053	71.105	15,87	19,81	+ 3,94
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	57.942	56.348	16,09	15,51	— 0,58
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	51.230	48.478	14,05	13,18	— 0,87
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	52.992	49.596	14,50	13,46	— 1,04
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	219.217	225.527	15,12	15,46	+ 0,34

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Reports of the State Statistical Office, Nos. 38, 1929, and 36, 1930.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	1,251	0,86	8,136	5,62	655	8,05	15,38	52,36
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	1,138	0,78						
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	20	0,01	7,352	5,04	608	8,27	15,48	53,43
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	20	0,01						
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . .	1928	1	0	41	0,03	1	2,44	2,44	100,00
	Typhus . . . . .	1929	3	0						
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	0	0						
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . .	1928	15	0,01	1,166	0,80	0	0	1,29	0
	Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1929	14	0,01						
6	Variole . . . . .	1928	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	2	0						
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	1,429	0,99	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles . . . . .	1929	656	0,45						
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	811	0,56	23,209	16,02	467	2,01	3,49	57,58
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	755	0,52						
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	1,447	1,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	706	0,48						
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	1,580	1,09	12,787	8,83	959	7,50	12,36	60,70
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	2,067	1,42						

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	398	0,27	2.819	1,95	89	3,16	14,12	22,36
	Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	1.492	1,02						
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	516	0,36	113.100	77,61	882	0,78	1,32	59,12
	Influenza without pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	1.177	0,81						
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	87	0,06	381	0,26	26	6,82	22,83	29,88
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	114	0,08	545	0,37	49	8,99	20,92	42,98
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plague . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	520	0,36	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	624	0,43	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	29	0,02	102	0,07	15	14,71	28,43	51,72
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	25	0,02	24	0,02	2	8,33	104,17	8,00
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	160	0,11	51	0,03	26	50,98	313,73	16,25
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	181	0,12	72	0,05	32	44,44	251,39	17,68
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	78	0,05	211	0,15	73	34,60	36,97	93,59
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1929	116	0,08	234	0,16	101	43,16	49,57	87,07

## 14\* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	0	0								
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	0	0								
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	22	0,02	103	0,07	17	16,50	21,36	77,27		
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	19	0,01	126	0,09	10	7,94	15,08	52,63		
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	11	0,01								
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	6	0								
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	23.218	16,01	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1929	23.427	16,06	—	—	—	—	—	—		
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	1.298	0,90	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1929	1.198	0,82	—	—	—	—	—	—		
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	1.607	1,11	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1929	1.500	1,03	—	—	—	—	—	—		
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	484	0,33	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	460	0,32	—	—	—	—	—	—		
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	8	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	10	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—		



## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	511	469	980	33,63	31,86	32,76
1-4 . . . . .	735	646	1.381	12,29	11,07	11,69
0-4 . . . . .	1.246	1.115	2.361	16,62	15,25	15,94
5-9 . . . . .	605	807	1.412	5,04	6,85	5,94
10-14 . . . . .	2.342	2.943	5.285	15,92	19,87	17,90
15-19 . . . . .						
20-24 . . . . .	3.467	3.685	7.152	22,06	20,70	21,34
25-29 . . . . .						
30-34 . . . . .	1.985	1.367	3.352	27,28	15,87	21,09
35-39 . . . . .						
40-44 . . . . .	2.587	1.932	4.519	29,91	20,10	24,75
45-49 . . . . .						
50-54 . . . . .	1.009	1.033	2.042	24,58	20,27	22,19
55-59 . . . . .						
60-64 . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 et plus and over Age inconnu unknown . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	13.241	12.882	26.123	18,92	17,17	18,02

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome	Autres tumeurs malignes	Total des tumeurs
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifique Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse	Total des tumeurs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	15.550	320	65	67	16.002	—	—	—	—
1928	16.056	382	35	91	16.564	—	—	—	—
1929	16.239	402	49	94	16.784	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	10,79	0,22	0,05	0,05	11,11	—	—	—	—
1928	11,08	0,26	0,02	0,06	11,42	—	—	—	—
1929	11,13	0,28	0,03	0,06	11,50	—	—	—	—

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature Internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	18.963	27.409	35.460	19.915	5.373	1.410	414	
1928	18.924	27.449	31.882	19.121	5.464	1.505	504	
1929	18.833	30.342	33.259	18.846	5.817	1.547	429	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	13,16	19,02	24,61	13,82	3,73	0,97	0,29	
1928	13,05	18,93	21,99	13,19	3,77	1,04	0,35	
1929	12,91	20,80	22,80	12,92	3,99	1,06	0,29	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	8.503	22.284	5.236	24.530	13.668	637	4.111	27.528
1928	8.728	22.368	4.129	22.669	12.734	717	4.211	25.461
1929	9.106	24.841	4.242	23.176	12.066	843	4.406	27.265
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	5,90	15,47	3,63	17,03	9,49	0,44	2,85	19,11
1928	6,02	15,43	2,85	15,64	8,78	0,49	2,90	17,56
1929	6,24	17,03	2,91	15,89	8,27	0,58	3,02	18,69

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	—	343.372	750	559	—	21,84	—	16,28
1928	—	344.795	872	536	—	25,29	—	15,55
1929	—	333.589	788	621	—	23,62	—	18,62

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	3.734	4.116	4.048	2,59	2,84	2,77
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	5.480	5.737	6.120	3,80	3,96	4,20
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	9.214	9.853	10.168	6,39	6,80	6,97
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	230.625	219.217	225.527	160,07	151,21	154,61
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	221.411	209.364	215.359	153,68	144,41	147,64

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY, 1927-1929.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1927										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	2.221	1.696	3.917	3.384	533	12,87	10,39	11,67	11,30	14,74
1	1.035	791	1.826	1.521	305	6,08	4,90	5,50	5,14	8,56
2	698	598	1.296	1.098	198	4,12	3,72	3,93	3,73	5,60
3	470	363	833	704	129	2,79	2,27	2,53	2,40	3,67
4	392	305	697	601	96	2,33	1,91	2,13	2,05	2,74
5	412	308	720	629	91	2,46	1,93	2,20	2,15	2,61
6	498	318	816	692	124	2,98	2,00	2,50	2,37	3,56
7	454	332	786	658	128	2,72	2,09	2,41	2,26	3,69
8	373	300	673	580	93	2,24	1,89	2,07	2,00	2,69
9	310	255	565	462	103	1,87	1,61	1,74	1,59	2,99
10	298	229	527	439	88	1,80	1,45	1,63	1,52	2,56
11	305	219	524	460	64	1,84	1,39	1,62	1,59	1,87
12	333	263	596	516	80	2,02	1,67	1,85	1,79	2,34
13	280	242	522	451	71	1,70	1,54	1,62	1,57	2,08
14	297	236	533	448	85	1,81	1,50	1,66	1,56	2,50
15	293	241	534	458	76	1,78	1,54	1,66	1,60	2,24
16	261	210	471	413	58	1,59	1,34	1,47	1,44	1,71
17	257	209	466	392	74	1,57	1,34	1,46	1,37	2,19
18	273	201	474	407	67	1,67	1,29	1,48	1,42	1,98
19	254	208	462	394	68	1,56	1,33	1,45	1,38	2,02
20	242	220	462	398	64	1,49	1,41	1,45	1,40	1,90
21	249	172	421	350	71	1,53	1,11	1,32	1,23	2,11
22	205	171	376	325	51	1,26	1,10	1,18	1,14	1,52
23	198	150	348	301	47	1,22	0,97	1,10	1,06	1,40
24	189	166	355	313	42	1,17	1,07	1,12	1,10	1,26
25	157	117	274	235	39	0,97	0,76	0,87	0,83	1,17
26	187	105	292	259	33	1,16	0,68	0,92	0,92	0,99
27	139	116	255	212	43	0,86	0,75	0,81	0,75	1,29
28	131	114	245	194	51	0,81	0,74	0,78	0,69	1,53
29	137	112	249	204	45	0,85	0,73	0,79	0,72	1,36
b) Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	11.633	9.010	20.643	17.607	3.036	67,24	55,13	61,36	58,67	83,56
1	3.355	2.634	5.989	5.122	867	20,70	16,99	18,89	18,06	25,93
2	2.778	2.211	4.989	4.212	777	17,41	14,44	15,95	15,04	23,74
3	2.420	1.837	4.257	3.584	673	15,39	12,14	13,80	12,96	20,97
4	1.830	1.396	3.226	2.718	508	11,80	9,32	10,58	9,94	16,16
5	1.578	1.165	2.743	2.350	393	10,29	7,84	9,08	8,67	12,70
6	1.197	1.011	2.208	1.896	312	7,88	6,85	7,37	7,05	10,24
7	1.129	929	2.058	1.801	257	7,48	6,33	6,91	6,73	8,52
8	939	780	1.719	1.468	251	6,24	5,33	5,79	5,50	8,36
9	924	893	1.817	1.588	229	6,16	6,12	6,14	5,97	7,67
10	826	726	1.552	1.379	173	5,54	5,01	5,28	5,22	5,84
11	728	673	1.401	1.254	147	4,91	4,67	4,79	4,76	5,01
Total	29.337	23.265	52.602	44.979	7.623	170,02	142,59	156,69	150,16	210,77

20\* (continued).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	2.227	1.622	3.849	3.271	578	12,84	9,90	11,41	10,85	12,08
1	1.013	804	1.817	1.511	306	5,92	4,96	5,45	5,07	8,65
2	752	532	1.284	1.067	217	4,42	3,30	3,87	3,60	6,19
3	522	370	892	741	151	3,08	2,30	2,70	2,51	4,33
4	387	339	726	625	101	2,29	2,11	2,20	2,12	2,91
5	412	310	722	604	118	2,44	1,94	2,20	2,05	3,41
6	459	321	780	668	112	2,73	2,01	2,38	2,28	3,25
7	410	332	742	646	96	2,44	2,08	2,27	2,21	2,79
8	356	293	649	561	88	2,13	1,84	1,99	1,92	2,57
9	309	257	566	484	82	1,85	1,62	1,74	1,66	2,40
10	291	251	542	457	85	1,75	1,58	1,67	1,57	2,49
11	315	244	559	483	76	1,89	1,54	1,72	1,66	2,24
12	257	244	501	437	64	1,55	1,54	1,55	1,51	1,89
13	297	259	556	486	70	1,79	1,64	1,72	1,68	2,07
14	312	244	556	483	73	1,89	1,55	1,72	1,67	2,16
15	293	243	536	484	52	1,77	1,54	1,66	1,68	1,54
16	267	223	490	416	74	1,62	1,42	1,52	1,44	2,20
17	271	221	492	428	64	1,65	1,41	1,53	1,49	1,91
18	228	214	442	389	53	1,39	1,37	1,38	1,35	1,58
19	246	203	449	394	55	1,50	1,30	1,40	1,37	1,64
20	237	169	406	343	63	1,45	1,08	1,27	1,20	1,88
21	226	180	406	345	61	1,38	1,15	1,27	1,20	1,83
22	170	159	329	278	51	1,04	1,02	1,03	0,97	1,53
23	176	155	331	293	38	1,08	1,00	1,04	1,03	1,14
24	194	138	332	286	46	1,19	0,89	1,04	1,00	1,39
25	157	155	312	274	38	0,96	1,00	0,98	0,96	1,15
26	169	148	317	275	42	1,04	0,95	1,00	0,97	1,27
27	159	125	284	253	31	0,98	0,81	0,89	0,89	0,94
28	158	125	283	251	32	0,97	0,81	0,89	0,88	0,97
29	127	85	212	176	36	0,78	0,55	0,67	0,62	1,09
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	11.489	9.027	20.516	17.540	2.976	66,29	55,13	60,87	58,23	82,97
1	3.395	2.436	5.831	4.928	903	21,05	15,79	18,48	17,43	27,58
2	2.704	1.999	4.703	3.943	760	17,19	13,21	15,24	14,24	23,96
3	2.142	1.663	3.805	3.198	607	13,86	11,14	12,52	11,72	19,62
4	1.736	1.244	2.980	2.530	450	11,39	8,42	9,93	9,38	14,81
5	1.332	1.030	2.362	1.998	364	8,83	7,03	7,94	7,47	12,13
6	1.097	904	2.001	1.721	280	7,33	6,21	6,78	6,48	9,40
7	1.018	761	1.779	1.533	246	6,85	5,26	6,06	5,81	8,33
8	867	678	1.545	1.377	168	5,88	4,71	5,30	5,25	5,74
9	756	670	1.426	1.238	188	5,14	4,67	4,91	4,74	6,46
10	719	567	1.286	1.148	138	4,92	3,97	4,45	4,41	4,77
11	562	551	1.113	996	117	3,86	3,87	3,86	3,84	4,04
Total	27.817	21.530	49.347	42.150	7.197	160,35	131,45	146,31	139,88	200,28

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1929										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	2.184	1.462	3.646	3.125	521	12,97	9,26	11,17	10,70	15,16
1	1.033	735	1.768	1.492	276	6,22	4,70	5,48	5,17	8,16
2	717	469	1.186	966	220	4,34	3,01	3,70	3,36	6,55
3	481	363	844	721	123	2,93	2,34	2,64	2,52	3,69
4	387	315	702	596	106	2,36	2,03	2,20	2,09	3,19
5	349	301	650	554	96	2,13	1,95	2,04	1,94	2,90
6	404	323	727	629	98	2,48	2,09	2,29	2,21	2,97
7	343	290	633	537	96	2,11	1,88	2,00	1,89	2,92
8	309	238	547	462	85	1,90	1,55	1,73	1,63	2,59
9	297	225	522	435	87	1,83	1,47	1,65	1,54	2,66
10	284	222	506	432	74	1,75	1,45	1,61	1,53	2,27
11	281	219	500	430	70	1,74	1,43	1,59	1,52	2,15
12	281	240	521	459	62	1,74	1,57	1,66	1,63	1,91
13	293	228	521	454	67	1,82	1,49	1,66	1,61	2,06
14	289	232	521	427	94	1,80	1,52	1,66	1,52	2,90
15	282	239	521	466	55	1,76	1,57	1,67	1,66	1,70
16	242	191	433	377	56	1,51	1,26	1,39	1,35	1,74
17	244	193	437	375	62	1,53	1,27	1,40	1,34	1,93
18	251	162	413	358	55	1,57	1,07	1,33	1,28	1,71
19	224	194	418	367	51	1,40	1,28	1,35	1,32	1,59
20	214	179	393	343	50	1,34	1,18	1,27	1,23	1,56
21	198	147	345	274	71	1,25	0,97	1,11	0,99	2,22
22	176	156	332	288	44	1,11	1,03	1,07	1,04	1,38
23	163	135	298	255	43	1,03	0,90	0,96	0,92	1,35
24	161	139	300	255	45	1,02	0,92	0,97	0,92	1,41
25	159	151	310	255	55	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,92	1,73
26	134	116	250	210	40	0,85	0,77	0,81	0,76	1,26
27	106	129	235	196	39	0,67	0,86	0,76	0,71	1,23
28	130	107	237	202	35	0,82	0,71	0,77	0,73	1,11
29	125	115	240	191	49	0,79	0,77	0,78	0,69	1,55
b) Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	10.796	8.263	19.059	16.216	2.843	63,98	52,21	58,28	55,44	82,41
1	3.124	2.496	5.620	4.711	909	19,69	16,56	18,17	16,98	28,41
2	2.516	1.987	4.503	3.750	753	16,14	13,37	14,79	13,73	24,07
3	2.059	1.586	3.645	3.044	601	13,42	10,81	12,14	11,29	19,65
4	1.651	1.242	2.893	2.453	440	10,92	8,56	9,76	9,21	14,70
5	1.269	993	2.262	1.935	327	8,48	6,90	7,70	7,33	11,10
6	1.027	827	1.854	1.588	266	6,90	5,78	6,35	6,04	9,13
7	837	724	1.561	1.333	228	5,66	5,09	5,38	5,10	7,92
8	761	641	1.402	1.193	209	5,16	4,52	4,85	4,58	7,32
9	714	614	1.328	1.148	180	4,87	4,34	4,61	4,42	6,35
10	591	531	1.122	965	157	4,05	3,76	3,90	3,72	5,55
11	651	542	1.193	1.025	168	4,47	3,84	4,16	3,97	5,94
Total	25.996	20.446	46.442	39.361	7.081	154,40	129,46	142,33	134,82	206,07

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . . .	4.036	633	4.669	151,36	197,79	156,34
II . . . .	5.011	789	5.800	208,17	272,73	215,10
III . . . .	4.953	820	5.773	186,55	257,40	194,14
IV . . . .	4.081	739	4.820	159,84	241,26	168,57
V . . . .	3.855	706	4.561	146,62	223,06	154,83
VI . . . .	3.448	562	4.010	135,69	182,71	140,77
VII . . . .	3.565	583	4.148	136,07	183,55	141,20
VIII . . . .	3.860	658	4.518	147,93	207,34	154,37
IX . . . .	3.406	602	4.008	135,45	197,40	142,15
X . . . .	3.033	532	3.565	117,89	170,31	123,57
XI . . . .	2.736	487	3.223	110,70	162,36	116,29
XII . . . .	2.995	512	3.507	117,73	166,68	123,00
Total . . .	44.979	7.623	52.602	150,16	210,77	156,69
1928						
I . . . .	3.052	572	3.624	120,61	188,28	127,87
II . . . .	3.160	577	3.737	133,52	203,52	141,01
III . . . .	3.821	644	4.465	151,32	212,38	157,87
IV . . . .	3.656	638	4.294	149,65	217,33	156,91
V . . . .	3.678	660	4.338	145,69	218,09	153,44
VI . . . .	3.535	618	4.153	144,90	212,42	152,09
VII . . . .	3.611	611	4.222	143,29	204,12	149,75
VIII . . . .	3.895	623	4.518	154,66	208,82	160,39
IX . . . .	3.527	601	4.128	144,65	207,98	151,36
X . . . .	3.479	526	4.005	137,23	174,89	141,23
XI . . . .	3.117	512	3.629	126,31	174,46	131,43
XII . . . .	3.619	615	4.234	141,79	202,06	148,22
Total . . .	42.150	7.197	49.347	139,88	200,28	146,31



## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Data from the State Statistical Office.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3° Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . .	409	395	1,22	1,17
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	13,093	12,744	39,00	37,79
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	2,905	3,148	8,66	9,33
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	252	221	0,75	0,66
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	925	565	2,76	1,68
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . .	48	50	0,14	0,15
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . .	1,004	971	2,99	2,88
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	142	157	0,42	0,47
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	1,061	244	3,16	0,72
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	3	1	0,01	0,00
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	157	194	0,47	0,58
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . .	12	14	0,04	0,04
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	735	671	2,19	1,99
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	178	207	0,53	0,61
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	99	102	0,29	0,30
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	334	344	0,99	1,02
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	4,043	3,876	12,04	11,49
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis .	1,500	1,236	4,47	3,66
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	9,036	8,422	26,92	24,97
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	11,441	10,795	34,08	32,01
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	87	100	0,26	0,30
200	Infanticide . . . . .	77	61	0,23	0,18
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	796	737	2,37	2,19

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

Tuberculosis. — *Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Report by the Ministry of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	222	224	224	—	—	—	67.810	63.315	58.226
Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire. — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	1	1	1	42	42	45	205	218	249
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	2	2	2	237	276	322	540	540	475
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	4	4	4	1.115	1.342	1.345	2.254	2.612	3.125
Total pour enfants — Total for children . . . . .	7	7	7	1.394	1.660	1.712	2.999	3.370	3.849
Pour enfants et adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children and adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	5	5	5	1.007	1.007	1.007	4.422	4.585	4.873
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	19	19	21	2.164	2.206	2.264	8.208	8.615	8.684
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	2	2	2	43	60	80	90	165	194
Total pour adultes — Total for adults . . . . .	21	21	23	2.207	2.266	2.344	8.298	8.780	8.878
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	33	33	35	4.608	4.933	5.063	15.719	16.735	17.600
Sanatoria privés (de caractère commercial) — Private sanatoria (run on commercial lines) . . . . .	4	4	4	928	1.050	1.216	4.624	4.865	6.226
Hôpitaux <sup>1</sup> pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	20	21	22	3.741	4.013	4.056	12.108	11.944	12.083

<sup>1</sup> Public Hospitals only.

## 23\* (concluded).

Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Data collected by the Ministry of Health.

	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</i>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	296.275	287.085	275.655
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	277.872	273.760	256.139
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . . . .	93,79	95,35	92,92
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	79,0	73,85	67,88
<i>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	548.115	557.685	536.578
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	465.849	468.105	402.852
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	84,99	83,93	75,01
<i>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	854.390	844.770	812.233
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	743.721	741.865	658.991
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	98,58	87,82	81,13
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year . . . . .	5,15	5,45	4,90

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Reports of the State Statistical Office, Nos. 79 and 52.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année			Lits — Beds					
	Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	253	251	250	32.644	33.712	35.451	22,66	23,25	24,30
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	13	15	15	11.351	11.958	12.047	7,88	8,25	8,26
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	4	4	4	820	840	846	0,57	0,58	0,58
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	3	3	3	169	169	169	0,12	0,12	0,12
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	20	21	22	3.741	4.013	4.036	2,60	2,77	2,78

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
	dans le courant de l'année 1929 during the year 1929					7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	25.769	559.976	585.745	531.188	27.380	5,15	11.150.738	19,04
Hôpitaux d'aliénés <sup>1</sup> — Mental hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	12.803	9.013	21.816	6.952	1.866	26,84	4.719.383	216,33
Hôpitaux pour nourris- sons — Infant hospitals Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospi- tals . . . . .	660	9.769	10.429	8.953	837	9,35	249.005	23,88
Hôpitaux pour conta- gieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	239	2.349	2.588	2.243	144	6,42	69.875	27,00
Hôpitaux pour tubercu- leux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	3.334	12.083	15.417	11.734	113	0,96	1.326.525	86,04

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Data collected by the Ministry of Public Health.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10.000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	3.093	4.036	4.273	2,57	3,5	3,78
	F.	600	624	864			
	T.	3.693	4.660	5.137			
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	549	465	439	0,46	0,42	0,41
	F.	115	106	106			
	T.	664	571	545			
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	—	7.790	8.153	4,97	6,11	6,47
	F.	—	541	658			
	T.	7.133	8.331	8.811			
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	1.225	0,975	1,1	1,05
	F.	—	—	212			
	T.	1.400	1.412	1.437			
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	1.186	1.203	1.253	0,829	0,89	0,926
	F.	4	5	7			
	T.	1.190	1.208	1.260			
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	1.135	1.776	1.721	0,89	1,47	1,45
	F.	156	217	256			
	T.	1.291	1.993	1.977			
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .	M.	10.938	9.403	8.663	7,62	6,90	6,36
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			

## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Official Report.

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses -- Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses de district — District funds . . . . .	190	189	189	1,313,355	675,771	1,379,356	699,203	1,398,583	730,188
2. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds . . . . .	48	48	48	109,750	110,500	116,172	116,359	114,680	115,116
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Industrial funds . . . . .	24	23	21	32,082	3,224	34,048	3,444	35,826	3,326
4. Caisses corporatives — Professional guilds' funds . . . . .	34	33	25	67,816	37,793	76,979	41,424	74,619	39,839
5. Caisses d'associations — Association funds . . . . .	2	2	2	43,969	19,943	48,895	21,322	45,512	17,843
6. Caisses de secours mutuels enregistrées — Registered mutual benefit societies . . . . .	9	9	7	51,771	28,044	61,846	30,170	53,687	30,053
7. Caisses des employés privés — Private employees' funds . . . . .	3	3	3	100,443	24,055	—	—	121,473	29,891
Total . . . . .	310	307	295	1,719,186	899,330	1,717,296	911,922	1,844,380	966,256
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .				2,618,516		2,629,218		2,810,636	

## 27\* (continued).

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de membres malades — Number of sick members					
	1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Caisses de district — District funds . . . . .	648.003	264.523	648.419	259.529	757.519	303.727
2. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds . . . . .	43.087	36.945	41.797	35.722	47.048	38.467
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Industrial funds . . . . .	19.191	1.842	18.244	1.891	21.608	1.955
4. Caisses corporatives — Professional guilds' funds . . . . .	28.272	14.832	30.054	15.746	28.991	17.921
5. Caisses d'associations — Association funds . . . . .	16.743	7.688	17.917	7.615	21.967	8.697
6. Caisses de secours mutuels enregistrées — Registered mutual benefit societies . . . . .	21.516	9.839	23.132	9.225	25.111	9.223
7. Caisses des employés privés — Private employees' funds . . . . .	39.295	10.041	—	—	39.549	11.653
Total . . . . .	816.107	345.710	779.563	329.728	941.793	391.643
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .	1.161.817		1.109.291		1.333.536	
	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses de district — District funds . . . . .	15.351.421	7.793.527	15.054.147	7.710.620	18.254.867	8.802.387
2. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds . . . . .	871.852	776.709	900.395	772.549	1.015.309	793.814
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Industrial funds . . . . .	457.258	47.366	485.070	49.649	558.629	51.826
4. Caisses corporatives — Professional guilds' funds . . . . .	658.246	397.777	719.204	409.477	798.669	431.707
5. Caisses d'associations — Association funds . . . . .	637.995	342.652	583.818	324.910	657.701	290.848
6. Caisses de secours mutuels enregistrées — Registered mutual benefit societies . . . . .	569.120	262.087	576.927	283.407	598.853	282.817
7. Caisses des employés privés — Private employees' funds . . . . .	557.787	140.744	—	—	671.325	203.568
Total . . . . .	19.103.679	9.760.862	18.319.561	9.550.612	22.555.353	10.856.967
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .	28.864.541		27.870.173		33.412.320	

## 27\* (concluded).

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour Average duration of illness (in days) for					
	Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Percentage of members of each sex			Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			un cas de maladie One case			un membre One member		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	—	—	182	66	34	100	1,111	1,085	1,102	19,25 <sup>1</sup>	23,10 <sup>1</sup>	20,41 <sup>1</sup>	23,41	28,23	24,84
1928 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	181	65	35	100	1,067	1,047	1,060	19,26	23,99	20,66	23,50	28,97	25,12
1929	—	—	193	66	34	100	1,223	1,124	1,189	19,65 <sup>1</sup>	23,40 <sup>1</sup>	20,74 <sup>1</sup>	23,95	27,72	25,06

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the three private employees' Funds.



# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## B. Public Health Progress in 1929

BY

Dr. RICHARD SILBERMANN (Prague).

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#### I. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

##### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

###### 1. *Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.*

As a result of the enquiry by the League of Nations with regard to vaccination against scarlet fever and diphtheria, a subsidy was granted to the National Institute of Health to enable it to carry out a certain number of vaccinations of this kind. Prophylactic vaccination against scarlet fever was carried out in several communes with scarlet fever toxin prepared according to Dick's method at the National Institute of Health at Prague.

Prophylactic vaccination against diphtheria was performed in 4,625 cases with anatoxin prepared according to Ramon's method; 3,142 vaccinations were carried out at Prague and at Brno. Up to the end of the year, none of the children vaccinated had contracted the disease.

###### 2. *Typhoid Fever.*

The Ministry of Public Health inaugurated, in conjunction with the National Institute of Health, the preliminary work for the establishment of an Epidemic Research Service in the Moravská Trebova district, in which gastric typhoid fever is endemic. Further, work was begun on the organisation at Prague of a motor section for the district of Cechy (Bohemia). The three already existing anti-epidemic motor sections are to be provided with new laboratory cars.

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

*Mortality.* — The returns of the National Statistical Office show the following figures in this connection: deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in 1927: 27,966; 1928: 26,199; 1929: 26,200, of which 23,475 were from pulmonary tuberculosis. Out of every 100,000 inhabitants, there are still 180 deaths from tuberculosis.

*Prevention.* — The number of tuberculosis consulting clinics remained unchanged at 224.

Special attention was devoted to the organisation of the work of consulting clinics in Sub-Carpathian Russia, where at the moment there are fifteen consulting clinics for social diseases, each of which is responsible for anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal work as well as for maternal and child welfare. A special course was organised at the National Hospital at Mukacevo for doctors working in these institutions; the auxiliary personnel is recruited from among women who have qualified at the national training school for social welfare.

A government subsidy was granted to the Masaryk Anti-Tuberculosis League for the more general application of Calmette's method of vaccinating to newborn infants in tuberculous families.

*Curative Treatment.* — By granting appropriate subsidies, the Ministry of Public Health has endeavoured to promote the establishment of new sanatoria for pulmonary cases and also to provide for the enlargement and adequate equipment of those already in operation. Thus, the erection of a new, up-to-date National Sanatorium for tuberculous children was begun in Slovakia. Among the sanatoria which are nearing completion, the following deserve special mention: the Albertinum sanatorium for women at Zamberk (home for serious tuberculous cases), the sanatoria at Jablunkov and at ZÁry, also the Weinmann institute at Bukov.

The expenditure for the treatment of indigent children in these sanatoria amounts approximately to two million crowns. Serious facial disfigurement through lupus scars is treated in the sanatorium for plastic surgery at Prague. The Ministry paid, in 1929, for 3,000 days' treatment in this institute for people of small means.

The number of beds for tuberculous cases in the whole of Czechoslovakia was increased in 1929 from 3,926 to 4,056. In order to encourage the training of specialists in the treatment of tuberculosis, scholarships of three months and longer were granted to young doctors for training at the eight national sanatoria; in addition, travelling scholarships were granted, special continuation courses instituted and scholarships founded for instruction in dispensary work.

2. *Malaria.*

During the last few years, malaria has become increasingly rare in Czechoslovakia and is limited to a few districts in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.

In 1929, 431 cases of this disease in all and one death were reported in these two provinces. As in previous years, the Ministry has devoted special attention to drainage measures in these districts. Quinine was distributed to sick people at the expense of the State.

3. *Trachoma.*

The State campaign against trachoma instituted in 1927 was continued in Slovakia in 1929, when 30,330 medical examinations were carried out in 27 communes. Ten new main dispensaries were established with 14 branch dispensaries, so that, in 1929, 38 main dispensaries and 65 branch dispensaries in all were in operation. One chief medical officer, 35 social secretaries, one assistant and 33 medical officers were employed in these services. During the last quarter of 1928, 39,941 medical examinations were carried out, 2,687 homes were visited and 472 lectures given. This anti-trachoma work entailed a total expenditure of over 950,000 Czechoslovak crowns in 1929.

4. *Venereal Diseases.*

Special wards for venereal cases were established in some of the larger hospitals, and new consulting centres for venereal cases, so-called Wassermann stations, and dispensaries for children suffering from congenital syphilis were established.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

### 1. *Health Education.*

As in the past, the Ministry of Public Health has pursued active propaganda by means of films, exhibitions and pamphlets.

### 2. *Maternity and Infant Welfare.*

The number of maternity and infant-welfare centres was increased to 23. The Bill regarding medical supervision of school-children was amplified in the light of the experience gained in other countries. The Ministry of Health has devoted large sums of money to seaside treatment and 355 tuberculous children were given the benefit of a stay in seaside convalescent homes.

### 3. *Sanitation.*

Sanitation work was particularly actively pushed in 1929, specially in *Bohemia*, where over 80 water conduits were built, costing a total of 91 million crowns.

In the province of *Moravia*, a capital sum of 8 millions was spent on the installation of 58 communal water conduits.

In *Slovakia*, nine water conduits in towns and rural communes were laid, and plans were prepared for a further 80 communes.

Due attention was paid to the construction of baths. Three towns opened public baths with modern equipment and swimming baths.

### 4. *Physical Culture.*

Physical culture courses for about 9,000 persons were organised. Gymnastic instructors were sent abroad to Sweden, Paris and Geneva and also to the school at Springfield (United States of America) for purposes of study.

## III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

### 1. *Doctors.*

The Law of June 28th, 1929, No. 114, regulates medical practice.

The Law of June 28th, 1929, No. 113, concerning medical associations defines the scope of these bodies.

### 2. *Chemists.*

The law ratifying the International Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, was promulgated by a Decree of March 14th, 1929, No. 37. Chemists, responsible managers of public and institutional pharmacies and also owners of private pharmacies are bound to make accurate entries in their books of the purchase and sale of the drugs which are enumerated in Article 1 of Law No. 135 of 1928.

### 3. *International Agreements.*

The International Sanitary Convention of Paris, dated June 21st, 1926, has been ratified by Law No. 15 of 1929.

## IV. BUDGET.

	Czechoslovak crowns
General State Budget for the financial year 1929:	
Expenditure . . . . .	9,534,373,114
Receipts . . . . .	9,569,907,596
Budget of the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Culture:	
Expenditure . . . . .	144,771,872
Receipts . . . . .	31,874,866
Budget of the Ministry of Social Welfare:	
Expenditure . . . . .	8,352,661,360
Receipts . . . . .	18,390,300
Budget of State undertakings:	
Expenditure . . . . .	8,459,995,192
Receipts . . . . .	10,010,710,665
The State public baths are included in this chapter:	
Expenditure . . . . .	5,406,564
Receipts . . . . .	8,748,420
Principal items of the Budget of the Ministry of Public Health (ordinary and extraordinary expenditure):	
Central administration . . . . .	5,238,600
State institutions . . . . .	51,785,152
Advisory Councils . . . . .	62,800
Protection of springs . . . . .	18,000
Control of epidemics . . . . .	2,500,000
Campaign against social diseases (scrofula, tuberculosis, alcoholism, venereal disease, trachoma, rickets, mental diseases) . . . . .	10,088,000
Compulsory vaccination . . . . .	200,000
Care of youth . . . . .	4,310,000
Cost of acceding to international sanitary conventions . . . . .	90,000
Schools for nurses . . . . .	990,558
Charge for use of radium (rent) . . . . .	571,607
Physical culture . . . . .	2,200,000
Special training . . . . .	500,000
Sanitation . . . . .	6,850,000
Upkeep of health resorts (spas) and grants to institutes in these places for bacteriological and sanitary installations . . . . .	870,000
Grants for the building of hospitals . . . . .	2,950,000
Scholarships to medical students in Sub-Carpathian Russia while extraordinary conditions obtain . . . . .	15,000
Health departments in public administrations . . . . .	36,351,289
Police medical service . . . . .	961,305
Schools for midwives . . . . .	966,231

As in previous years, the various provinces, districts and communes, and also sickness insurance funds, have set aside in their budgets for the year 1929 considerable sums from their own receipts in taxes and duties for purposes of public health and social welfare.

# DENMARK

## Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Board of Health of the Kingdom (Copenhagen).

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1925 AND 1921.

Source: Statistiske Meddelelser, 4. Rakke, 76. Bind, 1. Hæfte.

Date des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5-XI-1925 . . . . .	42.927	1.676.152	1.758.403	3.434.555	—	—	—
1-II-1921 . . . . .	42.925	1.591.628	1.676.203	3.267.831	—	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1925, par rap- port à 1921: Increase or decrease in 1925 compared with 1921:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	+ 2	+ 84.524	+ 82.200	+ 166.724	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average	—	+ 17.794	+ 17.305	+ 35.099	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period)	—	+ 10,89	+ 10,01	+ 10,47	—	—	—

2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS  
OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1925 AND 1921.

Source: See Table 1.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1925 . . . . .	80	—	82.251	49,1	—	—
1921 . . . . .	76	—	84.575	53,1	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1925 par rap- port à 1921. Increase or decrease in 1925 as compared with 1921 . . . . .	+4	—	-2.324	-4	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1921) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Statistisk Tabelværk 5 Rakke, Litra A. No. 16.

A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidante I. 1921 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	39.654	38.612	0	78.266	31.986	30.978	62.964
1	33.398	32.662	0	66.060			
2	33.945	33.059	0	67.004	128.516	125.980	254.496
3	32.566	32.159	0	64.725			
4	33.002	32.459	0	65.461			
0-4	172.565	168.951	0	341.516	160.502	156.958	317.460
5-9	169.463	167.228	0	336.691	172.972	169.848	342.820
10-14	169.940	167.923	0	337.863	161.862	160.568	322.430
15-19	155.901	156.025	2.702	311.926	169.002	168.330	337.332
20-24	137.056	147.807	40.114	284.863	159.521	160.420	319.941
25-29	118.613	130.342	76.936	248.955	264.515	288.080	552.595
30-34	108.877	119.129	85.619	228.006			
35-39	101.672	109.591	83.065	211.263	211.704	234.176	445.880
40-44	93.424	99.240	74.262	192.664			
45-49	79.993	84.280	62.326	164.273	177.261	190.122	367.383
50-54	68.394	75.297	52.449	143.691			
55-59	57.142	64.332	41.286	121.474	124.933	137.299	262.232
60-64	51.993	60.164	34.113	112.157			
65-69	40.363	46.532	22.347	86.895	78.601	92.065	170.666
70-74	29.246	34.850	12.443	64.096			
75-79	18.697	22.419	5.766	41.116			
80-84	9.203	11.944	1.787	21.147			
85-89	3.225	4.539	394	7.764	35.627	43.634	79.261
90 et plus . . . and over . . .	679	1.240	83	1.919			
Age inconnu . . unknown	5.182	4.370	1.099	9.552			
Total . .	1.591.628	1.676.203	596.791	3.267.831	1.716.500	1.801.500	3.518.000

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidente I. 1921 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	24,9	23,0	12,1	11,8	23,9	0,0	0,0	17,9
1	21,0	19,5	10,2	10,0	20,2	0,0	0,0	
2	21,3	19,7	10,4	10,1	20,5	0,0	0,0	
3	20,5	19,2	10,0	9,8	19,8	0,0	0,0	
4	20,7	19,4	10,1	9,9	20,0	0,0	0,0	
0-4	108,4	100,8	52,8	51,6	104,4	0,0	0,0	90,3
5-9	106,5	99,8	51,9	51,2	103,1	0,0	0,0	97,4
10-14	106,8	100,2	52,0	51,4	103,4	0,0	0,0	91,7
15-19	98,0	93,1	47,7	47,7	95,4	17,3	0,8	95,9
20-24	86,1	88,2	41,9	45,2	87,1	271,4	12,3	90,9
25-29	74,5	77,8	36,3	39,9	76,2	590,3	23,5	157,2
30-34	68,4	71,0	33,3	36,5	69,8	718,7	26,2	126,7
35-39	63,9	65,4	31,1	33,5	64,6	758,0	25,4	
40-44	58,7	59,2	28,6	30,4	59,0	748,3	22,7	
45-49	50,3	50,3	24,5	25,8	50,3	739,5	19,0	104,4
50-54	43,0	44,9	20,9	23,0	43,9	696,6	16,0	
55-59	35,9	38,4	17,5	19,7	37,2	641,8	12,6	
60-64	32,7	35,9	15,9	18,4	34,3	567,0	10,4	74,5
65-69	25,4	27,7	12,4	14,2	26,6	480,3	6,8	
70-74	18,3	20,8	9,0	10,7	19,7	357,0	3,8	48,5
75-79	11,7	13,4	5,7	6,9	12,6	257,2	1,8	
80-84	5,8	7,1	2,8	3,7	6,5	149,6	0,5	
85-89	2,0	2,7	1,0	1,4	2,4	86,8	0,1	
90 et plus . . . and over . . .	0,4	0,7	0,2	0,4	0,6	66,9	0,0	22,5
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	3,2	2,6	1,6	1,3	2,9	251,5	0,4	
Total . . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	487,1	512,9	1.000,0	356,0	182,3	1.000,0



## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistisk Aarbog.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	3.356	26.842	1.872	74.827	1.839	37.903	36.924
1924	3.389	26.482	1.710	73.836	1.803	38.091	35.745
1925	3.425	25.786	1.895	71.897	1.737	37.083	34.814
1926	3.452	25.733	1.904	70.734	1.643	38.093	32.641
1927	3.475	26.199	2.136	68.024	1.598	40.190	27.834
1928	3.497	27.300	2.307	68.516	1.636	38.484	30.032
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	3.432	26.390	1.971	71.306	1.709	38.307	32.998
1929	3.518	27.725	—	65.297	1.619	39.486	25.821
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923		8,0	0,6	22,3	0,5	11,3	11,0
1924		7,8	0,5	21,8	0,5	11,2	10,5
1925		7,5	0,6	21,0	0,5	10,8	10,2
1926		7,5	0,6	20,5	0,5	11,0	9,5
1927		7,5	0,6	19,6	0,5	11,6	8,0
1928		7,8	0,7	19,6	0,5	11,0	8,6
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		7,7	0,6	20,8	0,5	11,1	9,6
1929		7,9	—	18,6	0,5	11,2	7,3
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>							
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océ- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
<i>A. Actual figures.</i>							
1923	—	—	7.601	—	—	—	2,3
1924	—	—	6.319	—	—	—	1,9
1925	—	—	4.578	—	—	—	1,3
1926	—	—	5.804	—	—	—	1,7
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,3
1928	—	—	7.996	—	—	—	2,2
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	—	—	6.666	—	—	—	2,0
1929	—	—	6.277	—	—	—	1,8
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Unpublished data from the Statistical Department.

Départements Counties	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Copenhague (ville — city)	598,3	603,9	11.131	10.577	18,6	17,5
2. Copenhague . . . . .	293,1	299,4	2.977	2.929	10,2	9,8
3. Frederiksborg . . . . .	114,4	115,0	1.868	1.860	16,3	16,2
4. Holbæk . . . . .	122,6	122,8	2.332	2.215	19,0	18,0
5. Sorø . . . . .	114,3	114,7	2.133	2.076	18,7	18,1
6. Prestø . . . . .	119,8	118,8	2.201	2.140	18,4	18,0
7. Bornholm . . . . .	46,4	46,5	916	903	19,3	19,4
8. Lolland-Falster . . . . .	135,3	135,0	2.741	2.576	20,3	19,1
9. Svendborg . . . . .	146,5	146,0	2.693	2.447	18,4	16,8
10. Odensee . . . . .	199,6	201,4	3.765	3.577	18,9	17,8
11. Vejle . . . . .	166,2	167,3	3.166	3.069	19,1	18,3
12. Skanderborg . . . . .	111,9	112,2	2.223	2.014	19,9	18,0
13. Aarhus . . . . .	143,7	145,7	3.317	3.046	23,1	20,9
14. Randers . . . . .	148,7	149,3	3.265	3.095	22,0	20,7
15. Aalborg . . . . .	183,7	185,3	4.194	4.054	22,8	21,8
16. Hjørring . . . . .	150,1	150,3	3.530	3.321	23,5	22,1
17. Thisted . . . . .	83,7	83,5	1.861	1.790	22,2	21,4
18. Viborg . . . . .	143,6	144,3	3.228	3.153	22,5	21,9
19. Ringkjøbing . . . . .	154,9	155,8	3.726	3.656	24,1	23,5
20. Ribe . . . . .	141,1	142,5	3.282	3.059	23,3	21,5
21. Haderslev . . . . .	60,6	60,8	1.324	1.234	21,8	20,3
22. Aabenraa . . . . .	39,3	39,5	913	851	23,2	21,5
23. Sønderborg . . . . .	40,1	39,8	777	765	19,4	19,2
24. Tønder . . . . .	38,1	38,2	953	890	25,0	23,3
25. Farøerne . . . . .	22,7	24,55	620	575	27,2	23,4
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	1.457,75	1.470,05	25.693	24.656	17,6	16,8
Total pour les communes ru- rales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	2.060,95	2.072,5	43.443	41.216	21,1	19,9
Total général. — Grand Total	3.518,7	3.542,55	69.136	65.872	19,6	18,6

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistisk Aarbog.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	38.437	36.390	74.827	1.031	808	1.839	39.468	37.198	76.666
1924	37.910	35.926	73.836	1.031	772	1.803	38.941	36.698	75.639
1925	36.704	35.193	71.897	976	761	1.737	37.680	35.954	73.634
1926	36.287	34.447	70.734	925	718	1.643	37.212	35.165	72.377
1927	34.945	33.079	68.024	889	709	1.598	35.834	33.788	69.622
1928	35.266	33.250	68.516	899	737	1.636	36.165	33.987	70.152
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	36.592	34.714	71.306	959	751	1.710	37.550	35.465	73.015
1929	33.503	31.794	65.297	870	749	1.619	34.373	32.543	66.916
			Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex. (live births and still-births together)			
			Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total	
			11	12	13	14	15	16	
1923	6	28	6	2,6	2,2	2,4			
1924	6	33	6	2,6	2,1	2,4			
1925	4	28	5	2,6	2,1	2,4			
1926	5	29	6	2,5	2,0	2,3			
1927	6	25	6	2,5	2,1	2,3			
1928	6	22	6	2,5	2,2	2,3			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	6	28	6	2,6	2,1	2,4			
1929	5	16	6	2,5	2,3	2,4			

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistisk Aarbog.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	66.772	1.574	68.353	8.055	265	8.320	74.827	1.839	76.666
1924	66.263	1.576	67.839	7.573	227	7.800	73.836	1.803	75.639
1925	64.394	1.528	65.922	7.503	209	7.712	71.897	1.737	73.634
1926	63.146	1.442	64.588	7.588	201	7.789	70.734	1.643	72.377
1927	60.508	1.408	61.916	7.516	190	7.706	68.024	1.598	69.622
1928	60.955	1.428	62.383	7.561	208	7.769	68.516	1.636	70.152
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	63.673	1.493	65.166	7.633	217	7.850	71.306	1.709	73.015
1929	58.264	1.398	59.662	7.033	221	7.254	65.297	1.619	66.916

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1,000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and stillb-rths			Sur 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	108	144	109	2,30	3,19	2,40	19,9	2,40
1924	103	126	103	2,32	2,91	2,38	19,6	2,23
1925	104	120	105	2,32	2,71	2,36	18,8	2,19
1926	107	122	108	2,23	2,58	2,27	18,3	2,20
1927	110	119	111	2,27	2,46	2,30	17,4	2,16
1928	110	127	111	2,29	2,68	2,33	17,4	2,16
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	107	127	108	2,29	2,76	2,34	18,6	2,22
1929	108	137	108	2,34	3,04	2,42	16,6	2,00

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Unpublished data from the Statistical Department.

Mols — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Legit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	5.312	677	5.145	655	5.035	684
II . . .	4.948	625	4.910	620	4.880	644
III . . .	5.623	703	5.707	678	5.311	662
IV . . .	5.361	661	5.519	663	5.204	653
V . . .	5.425	705	5.383	675	5.207	603
VI . . .	5.180	660	4.995	617	4.931	633
VII . . .	5.201	595	4.992	618	4.882	589
VIII . . .	5.127	563	5.138	576	4.859	538
IX . . .	4.882	619	4.835	595	4.796	579
X . . .	4.293	536	4.901	571	4.418	496
XI . . .	4.373	543	4.647	664	4.192	478
XII . . .	4.783	629	4.783	629	4.549	540
Total . . .	60.508	7.516	60.955	7.561	58.264	7.033
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) - Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together).						
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	I . . .	5.989	5.800	5.653	20,7	19,9
II . . .	5.573	5.530	5.524	19,2	19,0	18,8
III . . .	6.326	6.385	5.973	21,8	21,9	20,4
IV . . .	6.022	6.182	5.857	20,8	21,2	20,0
V . . .	6.130	6.058	5.810	21,2	20,8	19,8
VI . . .	5.840	5.612	5.564	20,2	19,3	19,0
VII . . .	5.796	5.610	5.471	20,0	19,3	18,7
VIII . . .	5.690	5.714	5.397	19,6	19,6	18,4
IX . . .	5.501	5.430	5.375	19,0	18,6	18,3
X . . .	4.829	5.472	4.914	16,7	18,8	16,8
XI . . .	4.916	5.311	4.670	17,0	18,2	15,9
XII . . .	5.412	5.412	5.089	18,7	18,6	17,4
Total . . .	68.024	68.516	65.297	19,6	19,6	18,6

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Unpublished data from the Statistical Department.

Départements Counties	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-brths)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)		Différence in death rates	
			General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Copenhague (ville — city)	6.981	7.067	11,6	11,7	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
2. Copenhague . . . . .	3.252	3.317	11,1	11,0	0	- 0,1
3. Frederiksborg . . . . .	1.358	1.397	11,8	12,1	- 1,2	+ 0,3
4. Holbæk . . . . .	1.406	1.423	11,4	11,6	+ 0,4	+ 0,2
5. Sorø . . . . .	1.312	1.334	11,5	11,6	- 0,5	+ 0,1
6. Prestø . . . . .	1.368	1.298	11,4	10,9	- 0,6	- 0,5
7. Bornholm . . . . .	574	616	12,4	13,2	- 0,9	+ 0,8
8. Lolland-Falster . . . . .	1.523	1.456	11,2	10,8	0	- 0,4
9. Svendborg . . . . .	1.681	1.903	11,5	13,0	- 1,2	+ 1,5
10. Odensee . . . . .	2.127	2.167	10,6	10,8	- 0,7	+ 0,2
11. Vejle . . . . .	1.962	1.907	11,8	11,4	+ 0,6	- 0,4
12. Skanderborg . . . . .	1.067	1.207	9,5	10,8	- 1,6	+ 1,3
13. Aarhus . . . . .	1.461	1.613	10,1	11,1	- 0,8	+ 1,0
14. Randers . . . . .	1.570	1.700	10,5	11,4	- 1,1	+ 0,9
15. Aalborg . . . . .	1.947	2.049	10,6	11,1	- 1,4	+ 0,5
16. Hjørring . . . . .	1.597	1.555	10,6	10,3	- 0,9	- 0,3
17. Thisted . . . . .	967	953	11,5	11,4	+ 0,4	- 0,1
18. Viborg . . . . .	1.468	1.477	10,2	10,2	- 1,5	0
19. Ringkjøbing . . . . .	1.551	1.588	10,0	10,2	- 1,0	+ 0,2
20. Ribe . . . . .	1.429	1.492	10,1	10,5	- 0,5	+ 0,4
21. Haderslev . . . . .	596	642	9,8	10,6	- 0,4	+ 0,8
22. Aabeuraa . . . . .	427	427	10,8	10,8	- 0,6	0
23. Sønderborg . . . . .	438	473	10,9	11,9	- 1,9	+ 1,0
24. Fönder . . . . .	383	421	10,0	11,0	- 1,4	+ 1,0
25. Faroerne . . . . .	193	253	8,5	10,3	+ 2,1	+ 1,8
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	17.005	17.611	11,6	12,0	- 0,1	+ 0,4
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	21.633	22.124	10,5	10,7	- 0,8	+ 0,2
Total général — Grand Total	38.638	39.735	11,0	11,2	- 0,5	+ 0,2

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistisk Aarbog.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	1.636	1.720	18.630	19.273	11,4	11,2	+ 0,2
1924	1.652	1.737	18.717	19.374	11,3	11,2	+ 0,1
1925	1.670	1.755	18.070	19.013	10,8	10,8	0
1926	1.684	1.768	18.615	19.478	11,1	11,0	+ 0,1
1927	1.695	1.780	19.525	20.665	11,5	11,6	— 0,1
1928	1.705	1.791	18.866	19.618	11,1	11,0	+ 0,1
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	1.674	1.758	18.737	19.570	11,1	11,1	0
1929	1.716	1.802	19.142	20.344	11,2	11,3	— 0,1

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Unpublished data from the Statistical Department.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1928			1929		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	3.156	2.381	5.537	3.138	2.275	5.413
1	377	276	653	280	231	511
2	152	132	284	107	101	208
3	90	68	158	75	56	131
4	73	66	139	59	59	108
0-4	3.848	2.923	6.771	3.659	2.712	6.371
5-9	227	222	449	228	190	418
10-14	190	169	359	159	141	300
15-19	358	326	684	354	357	711
20-24	435	445	880	430	480	910
25-29	342	419	761	360	437	797
30-34	365	459	824	347	493	840
35-39	452	547	999	421	529	950
40-44	485	522	1.007	503	554	1.057
45-49	595	620	1.215	650	675	1.325
50-54	801	797	1.598	787	837	1.624
55-59	1.015	987	2.002	1.059	982	2.041
60-64	1.337	1.318	2.655	1.298	1.333	2.631
65-69	1.614	1.784	3.398	1.702	1.801	3.503
70-74	2.082	2.246	4.328	2.090	2.501	4.591
75-79	2.014	2.326	4.340	2.146	2.612	4.758
80-84	1.568	1.932	3.500	1.669	2.086	3.755
85-89	830	1.094	1.924	949	1.155	2.104
90 et plus and over . . .	284	453	737	319	440	759
Age inconnu unknown . . .	24	29	53	12	29	41
Total . . . .	18.866	19.618	38.484	19.142	20.344	39.486



## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1929 compared with 1928			
	1928			1929			M.	F.	Total	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0	96,3	75,3	86,0	98,1	73,4	86,0	+ 1,8	- 1,9	0,0	
1	5,3	4,3	4,7	4,1	3,5	3,8	-	1,2	-	0,8
2										
3										
4										
0-4	23,5	18,2	20,9	22,8	17,3	20,1	- 0,7	- 0,9	- 0,8	
5-9	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,2	0,0	- 0,2	- 0,1	
10-14	1,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	- 0,2	- 0,1	- 0,1	
15-19	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	0,0	+ 0,2	+ 0,1	
20-24	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,7	3,0	2,8	- 0,1	+ 0,2	0,0	
25-34	2,7	3,1	2,9	2,7	3,2	3,0	0,0	+ 0,1	+ 0,1	
35-44	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,6	4,5	- 0,1	0,0	0,0	
45-54	8,0	7,6	7,8	8,1	8,0	8,0	+ 0,1	+ 0,4	+ 0,2	
55-64	19,2	17,0	18,1	18,9	16,9	17,8	- 0,3	- 0,1	- 0,3	
65-74	47,2	44,0	45,5	48,2	46,7	47,4	+ 1,0	+ 2,7	+ 1,9	
75 et plus and over	134,8	134,9	134,9	143,0	144,9	144,0	+ 8,2	+ 10,0	+ 9,1	
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total . . .	11,1	11,0	11,0	11,2	11,3	11,2	+ 0,1	+ 0,3	+ 0,2	

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Unpublished data from the Statistical Department.

Mols — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	3.583	3.898	12,3	13,3	+ 1,0
II . . . . .	3.312	4.179	11,4	14,3	+ 2,9
III . . . . .	3.710	4.420	12,7	15,1	+ 2,4
IV . . . . .	3.770	3.671	12,9	12,5	— 0,4
V . . . . .	3.901	3.844	13,4	13,1	— 0,3
VI . . . . .	3.216	3.002	11,0	10,2	— 0,8
VII . . . . .	2.977	2.992	10,2	10,2	—
VIII . . . . .	2.662	2.555	9,1	8,7	— 0,4
IX . . . . .	2.502	2.439	8,6	8,3	— 0,3
X . . . . .	2.916	2.644	10,0	9,0	— 1,0
XI . . . . .	2.734	2.845	9,4	9,7	+ 0,3
XII . . . . .	3.201	2.997	11,0	10,2	— 0,8
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	10.605	12.497	12,1	14,2	+ 2,1
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	10.887	10.517	12,5	12,0	— 0,5
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	8.141	7.986	9,3	9,1	— 0,2
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	8.851	8.486	10,1	9,6	— 0,5
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	38.484	39.486	11,0	11,2	+ 0,2

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Dódsarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès 1929. International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	22	0,06	133	0,3						
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	25	0,07	125	0,4						
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	0	0	284	0,8						
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	0	0	233	0,7						
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0						
	Typhus . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0						
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0						
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0						
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . .	1928	3	0,009	53	0,2						
	Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1929	1	0,003	16	0,04						
6	Variole . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0						
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0						
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	286	0,8	34.877	99,6						
	Measles . . . . .	1929	26	0,1	4.601	13,1						
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	21	0,06	2.378	6,8						
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	13	0,04	1.983	5,6						
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	277	0,8	19.617	56,0						
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	154	0,4	10.418	29,6						
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	190	0,6	5.752	16,4						
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	119	0,3	4.698	13,4						

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 6) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	526	1,50	85.347	243,7				
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	1.389	3,90	187.635	533,4				
14	Choléra asiatique Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0				
		1929	0	0	0	0				
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	1928	0	0	0	0				
		1929	0	0	1	0,003				
17	Peste Plague	1928	0	0	0	0				
		1929	0	0	0	0				
18	Fièvre jaune Yellow fever	1928	0	0	0	0				
		1929	0	0	0	0				
20	Lèpre Leprosy	1928	0	0	0	0				
		1929	0	0	0	0				
21	Erysipèle Erysipelas	1928	71	0,2	2.922	8,3				
		1929	65	0,2	2.906	8,3				
22	Poliomyélite aiguë Acute poliomyelitis	1928	9	0,03	86	0,2				
		1929	9	0,03	164	0,5				
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephallitis lethargica	1928	89	0,3	102	0,3				
		1929	75	0,2	139	0,4				
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	60	0,2	87	0,2				
		1929	71	0,2	96	0,3				

## 14\* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffre; absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0						
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0						
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	2	0,006	2	0,006						
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	2	0,006	3	0,008						
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0						
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0						
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	1,904	5,50	2,862	8,2						
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1929	2,009	5,70	3,045	8,6						
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	330	0,90	—	—						
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1929	274	0,80	—	—						
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	365	1,00	—	—						
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1929	312	0,90	—	—						
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	85	0,39	2,043	5,8						
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	78	0,20	1,937	5,5						
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	0	0	206	0,6						
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	0	0	204	0,6						
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	0	0	11,989	34,3						
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	0	0	11,336	32,2						

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Dødsårsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	48	30	78	14,6	9,5	12,1
1-4 . . . . .	105	67	172	8,0	5,2	6,6
0-4 . . . . .	153	97	248	9,3	6,0	7,6
5-9 . . . . .	44	51	95	2,5	3,0	2,8
10-14 . . . . .	41	56	97	2,5	3,4	3,0
15-19 . . . . .	116	164	280	6,8	9,7	8,3
20-24 . . . . .	143	224	367	9,1	14,2	11,6
25-29 . . . . .	215	332	547	8,3	11,7	10,0
30-34 . . . . .	148	178	326	7,0	7,7	7,4
35-39 . . . . .	122	130	252	7,0	7,0	7,0
40-44 . . . . .	81	94	175	6,6	6,9	6,8
45-49 . . . . .	61	93	154	7,8	10,2	9,1
50-54 . . . . .	20	37	57	5,7	8,6	7,3
55-59 . . . . .	0	0	0	—	—	—
60-64 . . . . .						
65-69 . . . . .						
70-74 . . . . .						
75 et plus and over						
Age inconnu unknown						
Total . . . . .	1.144	1.456	2.600	6,7	8,1	7,4

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Dódsaarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature Internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures				
	N <sup>os</sup> 43-40	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 4, 5)	
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifié Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 4, 5)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	4.897	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	5.025	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	5.070	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	14,1	—	0,12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	14,4	—	0,08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	14,4	—	0,09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Dødsaarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

		Classification suivant la Nomenclature internationale (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)							
		I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.							
		Affections							
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion		
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	3.854	4.410	5.356	1.103	1.318	332	246		
1928	3.834	4.362	5.145	1.114	1.265	383	259		
1929	3.999	4.341	5.108	1.110	1.317	421	292		
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	11,1	12,7	15,4	3,2	3,8	0,9	0,7		
1928	11,0	12,5	14,7	3,2	3,6	1,1	0,7		
1929	11,4	12,3	14,5	3,2	3,7	1,2	0,8		
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	1.996	4.264	635	4.846	408	59	697	5.219	793
1928	2.115	4.241	593	4.566	372	58	635	5.074	769
1929	2.178	4.193	695	4.519	364	63	641	5.223	853
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	5,7	12,3	1,8	13,9	1,2	0,2	2,0	15,0	2,3
1928	6,0	12,1	1,7	13,1	1,1	0,2	1,8	14,5	2,2
1929	6,2	11,9	2,0	12,8	1,0	0,2	1,8	14,8	2,4



## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Dódsaarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000 :			
						Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1927	—	69.669	72	141	—	10,3	—	20,2	
1928	—	70.159	81	106	—	11,5	—	15,1	
1929	—	66.916	65	142	—	9,7	—	21,2	

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Dódsaarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	556	614	593	1,6	1,8	1,7
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	876	915	863	2,5	2,6	2,4
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	1.432	1.529	1.456	4,1	4,4	4,1
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	40.130	38.445	39.482	115,5	110,0	112,2
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to exte- rnal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	38.698	36.916	38.026	111,4	105,6	108,1

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Source: Unpublished data from the Statistical Department.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	419	322	741	580	161	12,0	9,7	10,9	9,6	21,4
1	164	128	292	236	56	4,7	3,9	4,3	3,9	7,4
2	82	52	134	106	28	2,3	1,6	2,0	1,8	3,7
3	60	50	110	88	22	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,5	2,9
4	48	35	83	74	9	1,4	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2
5	41	31	72	55	17	1,2	0,9	1,1	0,9	2,3
6	50	21	71	65	6	1,4	0,6	1,0	1,1	0,8
7-29	370	308	678	584	94	10,6	9,3	10,0	9,7	12,5
b) Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	1.234	947	2.181	1.788	393	35,3	28,6	32,1	29,5	52,3
1	302	222	524	437	87	8,6	6,7	7,7	7,2	11,6
2	285	203	488	431	57	8,2	6,1	7,2	7,1	7,6
3	261	169	430	360	70	7,5	5,1	6,3	5,9	9,3
4	219	173	392	341	51	6,3	5,2	5,8	5,6	6,8
5	197	145	342	295	47	5,6	4,4	5,0	4,9	6,3
6	170	125	295	262	33	4,9	3,8	4,3	4,3	4,4
7	148	116	264	225	39	4,2	3,5	3,9	3,7	5,2
8	131	118	249	225	24	3,7	3,6	3,7	3,7	3,2
9	119	80	199	175	24	3,4	2,4	2,9	2,9	3,2
10	104	65	169	146	23	3,0	2,0	2,5	2,4	3,1
11	75	67	142	124	18	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,4
Total	3.245	2.430	5.675	4.809	866	92,9	73,5	83,4	79,5	115,2
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	482	337	819	634	185	13,7	10,1	12,0	10,4	24,5
1	154	144	298	242	56	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,0	7,4
2	98	68	166	141	25	2,8	2,0	2,4	2,3	3,3
3	64	42	106	96	10	1,8	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,3
4	45	27	72	59	13	1,3	0,8	1,0	1,0	1,7
5	38	33	71	62	9	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2
6	27	26	53	47	6	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
7-29	397	289	686	574	112	11,3	8,7	10,0	9,4	14,8

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1928 (fin — concluded)</b>										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.305	966	2.271	1.855	416	37,0	29,1	33,1	30,4	55,0
1	352	211	563	475	88	10,0	6,3	8,2	7,8	11,6
2	272	220	492	411	81	7,7	6,6	7,2	6,7	10,7
3	217	169	386	332	54	6,2	5,1	5,6	5,4	7,1
4	191	124	315	276	39	5,4	3,7	4,6	4,5	5,2
5	151	104	255	214	41	4,3	3,1	3,7	3,5	5,4
6	147	101	248	217	31	4,2	3,0	3,6	3,6	4,1
7	137	131	268	233	35	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,8	4,6
8	117	106	223	200	23	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,0
9	91	80	171	154	17	2,6	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,2
10	93	92	185	165	20	2,6	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,6
11	83	77	160	132	28	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,2	3,7
Total	3.156	2.381	5.537	4.664	873	89,5	71,6	80,8	76,5	115,5
<b>1929</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	487	333	820	663	157	14,5	10,5	12,6	11,4	22,3
1	163	129	292	224	68	4,9	4,1	4,5	3,8	9,7
2	94	48	142	123	19	2,8	1,5	2,2	3,8	2,7
3	62	50	112	102	10	1,9	1,6	1,7	3,5	1,4
4	41	24	65	57	8	1,2	0,8	1,0	1,0	1,1
5	36	36	72	64	8	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
6	27	18	45	38	7	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,0
7-29	351	282	633	532	101	10,5	8,9	9,7	9,1	14,4
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.261	920	2.181	1.803	378	37,6	28,9	33,4	31,0	53,7
1	292	229	521	429	92	8,7	7,2	8,0	7,4	13,1
2	318	199	517	445	72	9,5	6,2	7,9	7,6	10,2
3	261	152	413	360	53	7,8	4,8	6,3	6,2	7,5
4	211	138	349	306	43	6,3	4,3	5,3	5,3	6,1
5	178	124	302	266	36	5,3	3,9	4,6	4,6	5,1
6	144	101	245	219	26	4,3	3,2	3,7	3,8	3,4
7	127	113	240	218	22	3,8	3,6	3,7	3,7	3,1
8	102	90	192	168	24	3,0	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,4
9	91	89	180	159	21	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,7	3,0
10	82	61	143	122	21	2,4	1,9	2,2	2,1	3,0
11	71	59	130	114	16	2,1	1,9	10,0	2,0	2,3
Total	3.138	2.275	5.413	4.609	804	93,7	71,6	82,9	79,1	114,3

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Unpublished data from the Statistical Department.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . . . .	484	73	557	83,1	115,7	86,2
II . . . . .	507	78	585	88,1	123,8	91,6
III . . . . .	577	103	680	101,5	163,2	107,6
IV . . . . .	549	108	657	97,8	171,0	105,2
V . . . . .	569	89	658	102,6	139,8	106,4
VI . . . . .	385	74	459	70,2	116,4	75,0
VII . . . . .	330	57	387	60,7	90,0	63,8
VIII . . . . .	239	52	291	44,6	81,9	48,5
IX . . . . .	255	57	312	48,2	89,1	52,6
X . . . . .	249	50	299	47,9	78,9	51,3
XI . . . . .	297	61	358	58,1	96,9	62,3
XII . . . . .	368	64	432	73,0	102,2	76,2
Total . . . . .	4.809	866	5.675	—	—	—
1928						
I . . . . .	473	93	566	94,1	148,9	100,1
II . . . . .	451	95	546	89,7	152,2	102,0
III . . . . .	505	85	590	100,4	136,7	104,3
IV . . . . .	548	78	626	108,6	125,4	110,5
V . . . . .	479	75	554	95,0	121,1	97,9
VI . . . . .	351	68	419	69,8	110,4	74,3
VII . . . . .	331	60	391	66,1	97,1	69,5
VIII . . . . .	286	53	339	57,1	85,6	60,2
IX . . . . .	248	54	302	49,5	87,5	53,7
X . . . . .	287	64	351	56,8	103,2	61,8
XI . . . . .	316	68	384	62,2	107,9	67,3
XII . . . . .	389	80	469	76,6	127,0	82,1
Total . . . . .	4.664	873	5.537	—	—	—

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Dódsaarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. (3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.)  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1.000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	430	504	6,3	7,4
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	1.343	1.435	19,7	20,9
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	26	20	0,4	0,3
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	92	104	1,4	
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	0	1	0	1,5
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	210	192	3,1	0,01
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	8	13	0,1	2,8
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	203	64	3,0	0,2
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .				0,9
15	Entérite choléiforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	522	461	7,7	6,7
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	3	6	0,04	0,09
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	—	7	—	0,1
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	9	14	0,1	0,2
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the cen- tral nervous system . . . . .	51	46	0,7	0,7
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	12	18	0,2	0,3
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	28	28	0,4	0,4
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	214	176	3,1	2,6
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	54	53	0,8	0,8
100-101	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	1.582	1.424	23,2	20,8
113		53	48	0,8	0,7
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	64	55	0,9	0,8
200	Infanticide . . . . .	10	14	0,1	0,2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	230	237	3,5	3,4

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Medicinalberetning.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux traités Number of tuberculous patients treated		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	11	14	18	—	—	—	22.000 <sup>1</sup>	25.000 <sup>1</sup>	30.000 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Sanatoria :</i>									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	1	1	1	158	158	158	554	554	608
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	9	11	12	492	571	604	1.568	1.677	2.083
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	3	3	3	278	278	278	740	760	737
Total pour enfants — Total for children	13	15	15	928	1.007	1.040	2.862	2.991	3.428
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	14	14	14	1.194	1.208	1.208	4.333	4.505	4.500
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	1	2	2	134	187	187	623	750	—
Total pour adultes — Total for adults . . . . .	15	16	16	1.328	1.395	1.395	4.956	5.838	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	28	31	31	2.256	2.402	2.435	7.818	8.929	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals:									
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	33	33	—	1.068	1.029	—	3.739	3.723	—
Pour tuberculeux chirurgicaux — For surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total des hôpitaux — Total number of hospitals . . . . .	33	33	—	1.068	1.029	—	3.739	1.029	—
Asiles pour tuberculeux incurables — Homes for incurable cases . . . . .	5	5	—	142	147	—	198	243	—

<sup>1</sup> Approximative figures.

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Medicinalberetning.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes traitées Number of persons treated		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	1	1	1	944	980	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	6	6	6	5.504	5.643	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . .	229	231	—	—	—	—

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Medicinalberetning.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	180	177	—	15.812	17.462	—	45,5	49,9	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	12	12	12	6.618	6.777	6.854	19,0	19,4	19,5
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	4	4	4	593	605	649	1,7	1,7	1,8
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	7	7	7	240 <sup>1</sup>	240 <sup>1</sup>	240 <sup>1</sup>	0,7	0,7	0,7
Asiles pour idiots et imbeciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles . . . . .	4	4	4	4.201	4.226	4.915	12,1	12,1	14,0
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	4	4	4	359	359	377	1,0	1,0	1,1
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . . . .	1	1	1	72	72	72	0,2	0,2	0,2
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	20	19	—	1.102 <sup>2</sup>	1.070 <sup>2</sup>	—	3,2	3,1	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	33	33	—	1.068	1.029	—	3,1	2,9	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux <sup>3</sup> — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	6	6	6	229	231	—	0,7	0,7	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques <sup>4</sup> — Eye hospitals <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables . . . . .	3	3	3	137	142	142	0,4	0,4	0,4
Total . . . . .	276	272	—	30.500	32.300	—	87,8	92,4	—

<sup>1</sup> Approximative figures.<sup>2</sup> Besides these special hospitals, most of the general hospitals have special departments for epidemic diseases, so that the total number of beds for epidemic diseases is 3,000-4,000.<sup>3</sup> Most of the large general hospitals have special gynecological departments.<sup>4</sup> Special eye hospitals do not exist, but the general hospitals have several departments for eye diseases.



25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Année Year	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
		Au com- mence- ment de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2+3)	Sortis Dis- charged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
		Dans le courant des années 1927 et 1928 During the years 1927 and 1928							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	1927	11.822	146.364	158.186	134.052	10.660	8,0	5.035.578	31,8
	1928	13.474	165.017	178.491	—	11.209	—	5.578.133	31,2
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospi- tals . . . . .	1927	344	2.305	2.649	2.106	218	10,4	119.458	45,1
	1928	325	2.497	2.822	—	230	—	123.233	43,7
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for crip- ples . . . . .	1927	—	—	342	—	—	—	20.372	59,6
	1928	—	—	331	—	—	—	20.981	63,4
Hôpitaux pour conta- gieux — Hospitals for contagious disea- ses . . . . .	1927	520	6.645	7.165	6.247	364	5,8	181.022	25,3
	1928	554	6.385	6.939	—	355	—	176.649	25,4
Hôpitaux pour tubercu- leux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	1927	—	—	3.739	—	536	—	301.494	80,6
	1928	—	—	3.723	—	547	—	302.175	81,2

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Statistisk Aarbog and Medicinalberetningen.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble), pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	934	1.016	1.066			
	F.	147	163	179			
	T.	1.081	1.179	1.245	3,1	3,4	3,5
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	89	81	90			
	F.	6	12	9			
	T.	95	93	99	0,3	0,3	0,3
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	2.397	2.440	2.488			
	F.	161	172	181			
	T.	2.558	2.612	2.669	7,4	7,5	7,6
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	85	84	82			
	F.	61	64	66			
	T.	146	148	148	0,4	0,4	0,4
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	23	24	24			
	F.	19	17	20			
	T.	42	41	44	0,1	0,1	0,1
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	576	566	584			
	F.	291	332	352			
	T.	867	898	936	2,5	2,6	2,7
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	317	317	317	0,9	0,9	0,9
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	797	806	805	2,3	2,3	2,3
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives:							
Elèves — Students . . . . .		35	51	47	—	—	—
Diplômées au cours de l'an- née — Graduated during the year . . . . .		33	26	22	—	—	—
Au total — Total . . . . .		1.094	1.080	—	3,1	3,1	—

## 27.

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Information from the Directory of the Health Insurance Funds (the Faroe Islands included).

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together . . . .	1.647	1.650	1.645	717.708	790.290	729.352	806.008	738.630	819.701
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . .				1.507.998		1.535.360		1.558.331	

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de membres malades — Number of sick members					
	1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together . .	85.614	97.574	96.052	110.013	90.141	103.523
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together	183.188		206.065		193.664	
Enfants — Children . . . .	+ 19.519		+ 20.237		+ 21.314	
Caisses — Fund	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together . .	3.107.521	4.185.089	3.354.549	4.497.529	3.342.064	4.416.211
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together	7.292.610		7.849.078		7.758.275	
Enfants — Children . . . .	802.513		832.855		862.601	

## 27 (concluded).

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour Average duration of illness (in days) for					
	Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Percentage of members of each sex			Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			un cas de maladie One case			un membre One member		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	604	616	610	47,6	52,4	100,0	12,0	14,7	13,5	36,3	42,9	39,8	4,4	5,4	4,9
1928	606	621	614	47,5	52,5	100,0	12,7	15,4	14,2	34,9	40,8	38,1	4,6	5,6	5,2
1929	606	624	619	47,4	52,6	100,0	12,4	14,8	13,7	37,1	42,7	40,1	4,6	5,4	5,0

November 1930.

# EGYPT

Report prepared by the Ministry of Public Health.

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1927 AND 1917.

Source: Census of Egypt.

Date des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente <sup>1</sup> Resident population <sup>1</sup>		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19-II-1927 . . . . .	35.606	7.058.073	7.119.791	14.177.864	—	—	—
7-III-1917 . . . . .	35.571	6.369.517	6.348.738	12.718.255	—	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1920, par rap- port à 1917: Increase or decrease in 1927 compared with 1917:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	+ 35	+ 688.556	+ 771.053	+ 1.459.609	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	+ 3,5	+ 68.856	+ 77.105	+ 145.961	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	+ 0,0003	+ 10,8	+ 12,1	+ 11,5	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Difference between present and resident population is too small.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1927 AND 1917.

Source: Census of Egypt.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927 . . . . .	398	—	61.718	8,7	—	—
1917 . . . . .	358	—	-20.779	-3,2	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1927 par rapport à 1917. Increase or decrease in 1927 as compared with 1917 . . . . .	+ 40	—	+82.497	+ 13	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1927) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Census of Egypt.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1927 — Population présente I. 1927 Census — Present population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-0	249.167	243.786	0	492.953	—	—	—
1	127.462	135.141	0	262.603	—	—	—
2	207.314	221.127	0	428.441	—	—	—
3	208.750	223.729	0	432.479	—	—	—
4	201.769	212.452	0	414.221	—	—	—
0-4	994.462	1.036.235		2.030.697	—	—	—
5-9	937.427	921.953	689	1.859.380	—	—	—
10-14	860.481	719.396	10.240	1.579.877	—	—	—
15-19	680.114	614.727	213.961	1.294.841	—	—	—
20-24	522.705	577.265		1.099.970	—	—	—
25-29	573.544	652.626	1.054.420	1.226.170	—	—	—
30-34	494.326	571.058		1.065.384	—	—	—
35-39	493.372	442.461	873.577	935.833	—	—	—
40-44	377.965	411.579		789.544	—	—	—
45-49	283.969	242.872	458.089	526.841	—	—	—
50-54	270.568	303.076		573.644	—	—	—
55-59	120.763	106.412	193.144	227.175	—	—	—
60-64	177.333	213.000		390.432	—	—	—
65-69	67.310	61.235		128.545	—	—	—
70-74	93.624	113.431		207.055	—	—	—
75-79	26.786	24.602		51.388	—	—	—
80-84	39.448	56.834	106.045	96.282	—	—	—
85-89	7.486	7.598		15.084	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	18.049	22.254		40.303	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	18.341	21.078	7.327	39.419	—	—	—
Total	7.058.073	7.119.791	2.917.672	14.177.864	—	—	—



## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1927 — Population présente I. 1927 Census — Present population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	35,3	34,2	18,0	17,0	35,0	0,0	0,0	—
1	18,0	18,9	10,0	10,0	19,0	0,0	0,0	—
2	29,3	31,0	15,0	16,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	—
3	29,5	31,4	15,0	16,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	—
4	28,5	29,8	14,0	15,0	29,0	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	140,9	145,5	70,0	73,0	143,0	0,0	0,0	—
5-9	132,8	129,5	66,0	65,0	131,0			—
10-14	121,9	101,0	61,0	51,0	111,0	4,0	1,0	—
15-19	96,3	86,3	48,0	43,0	91,0	73,0	30,0	—
20-24	74,0	81,1	37,0	41,0	78,0	361,0	148,0	—
25-29	81,2	91,6	40,0	46,0	86,0			—
30-34	70,0	80,2	35,0	40,0	75,0			—
35-39	69,9	62,1	35,0	31,0	66,0	299,0	123,0	—
40-44	53,5	57,8	27,0	29,0	56,0			—
45-49	40,2	34,1	20,0	17,0	37,0	157,0	64,0	—
50-54	38,3	42,5	19,0	21,0	40,0	66,0	27,0	—
55-59	17,1	14,9	9,0	7,0	16,0			—
60-64	25,1	29,9	13,0	15,0	28,0			—
65-69	9,5	8,6	5,0	4,0	9,0			—
70-74	13,2	15,9	7,0	8,0	15,0			—
75-79	3,7	3,4	2,0	2,0	4,0			—
80-84	5,5	7,9	3,0	4,0	7,0	36,0	15,0	—
85-89	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	2,0			—
90 et plus . . and over.	2,5	3,1	1,0	2,0	3,0			—
Age inconnu . unknown.	2,5	2,9	1,0	1,0	2,0	3,0	1,0	—
Total . . .	1.000,0	1.000,0			1.000,0	1.000,0		1.000,0

## 4.\*

SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929. <sup>1</sup>

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	13.702	—	—	588.855	6.043	352.633	236.222
1924	13.965	—	—	604.568	5.703	343.864	260.704
1925	14.212	—	—	607.564	5.424	369.385	238.179
1926	14.432	—	—	623.825	5.131	377.461	246.364
1927	14.273	—	—	627.583	5.109	359.455	268.128
1928	14.534	—	—	629.433	5.030	380.376	249.057
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	14.186	—	—	613.638	5.407	363.862	249.776
1929	14.761	—	—	645.217	4.802	403.457	241.760
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923		—	—	43,0	0,4	25,7	17,3
1924		—	—	43,3	0,4	24,6	18,7
1925		—	—	42,8	0,4	26,0	16,8
1926		—	—	43,2	0,4	26,2	17,0
1927		—	—	44,0	0,4	25,2	18,8
1928		—	—	43,3	0,3	26,2	17,1
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		—	—	43,3	0,4	25,7	17,6
1929		—	—	43,7	0,3	27,3	16,4

<sup>1</sup> 1923-1926 on the 1917 Census; 1927 and 1929 on the 1927 Census.

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gouvernements. — Govern- rates:						
Le Caire — Cairo . . . . .	1.078	1.093	45.835	48.616	42,5	44,5
Alexandrie — Alexandria . .	589	598	23.967	26.462	40,7	44,3
Canal — Canal . . . . .	157	159	5.800	6.288	36,9	39,8
Damiette — Damietta . . . .	36	37	1.542	1.526	42,8	41,8
Suez — Suez . . . . .	42	42	1.802	1.841	42,9	41,0
District frontière — Frontier districts . . . . .	97	99	4.318	4.534	44,5	42,2
Provinces:						
Basse-Egypte — Lower Egypt:						
Behçira . . . . .	1.010	1.028	37.042	38.868	36,7	37,8
Dakahliah . . . . .	1.110	1.129	51.197	52.194	46,1	46,2
Gharbiah . . . . .	1.823	1.853	78.463	79.984	43,0	43,2
Minufiah . . . . .	1.132	1.150	51.214	52.888	45,2	46,0
Qalubiah . . . . .	650	659	25.523	26.183	39,3	39,8
Sharkiah . . . . .	1.016	1.032	42.474	43.127	41,8	41,8
Haute-Egypte — Upper Egypt:						
Aswan . . . . .	273	275	10.513	10.239	38,5	37,2
Asyut . . . . .	1.110	1.127	52.656	53.225	47,4	47,2
Beni Suef . . . . .	524	534	23.327	23.233	44,5	43,5
Fayum . . . . .	569	576	26.711	26.560	46,9	46,1
Girga . . . . .	996	1.008	44.137	46.163	44,3	45,8
Giza . . . . .	536	548	29.064	29.674	54,2	54,2
Minya . . . . .	858	870	37.548	38.397	43,8	44,1
Qena . . . . .	928	944	36.300	35.214	39,1	37,3
Total pour les villes <sup>1</sup> — Total for towns <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3.799	3.930	167.922	178.754	44,2	45,5
Total pour les communes ru- rales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	10.735	10.831	461.511	466.463	43,0	43,1
Total général. — Grand Total	14.534	14.761	629.433	645.217	43,3	43,7

<sup>1</sup> Health Inspectorates.

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1923	305.982	282.873	588.855	3.619	2.424	6.043	309.601	285.297	594.898	
1924	313.032	291.536	604.568	3.376	2.327	5.703	316.408	293.863	610.271	
1925	315.219	292.345	607.564	3.182	2.242	5.424	318.401	294.587	612.988	
1926	323.838	299.987	623.825	3.052	2.079	5.131	326.890	302.066	628.956	
1927	326.124	301.459	627.583	3.044	2.065	5.109	329.168	303.524	632.692	
1928	327.249	302.184	629.433	3.017	2.013	5.030	330.266	304.197	634.463	
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	318.574	295.064	613.638	3.215	2.192	5.407	321.789	297.256	619.045	
1929	334.678	310.539	645.217	2.810	1.992	4.802	337.488	312.531	650.019	
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children						Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)				
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total
11		12		13		14		15		16
1923		8,2		49,3		8,5		1,2		0,8
1924		7,4		45,1		7,7		1,1		0,8
1925		7,8		41,9		8,1		1,0		0,8
1926		8,0		46,8		8,2		0,9		0,7
1927		8,2		47,4		8,4		0,9		0,7
1928		8,3		49,9		8,6		0,9		0,7
Moy. - Av. 1923-28		8,0		46,7		8,3		1,0		0,8
1929		7,8		41,1		8,0		0,8		0,6

## 9.

## MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Mois - Month	Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together).					
	Chiffres absolus -- Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . .	56.893	56.718	61.901	47,8	46,8	50,3
II . . .	53.328	50.921	53.947	44,8	42,0	43,9
III . . .	54.542	55.075	58.623	45,9	45,5	47,7
IV . . .	55.081	53.065	55.577	46,3	43,8	45,2
V . . .	52.109	48.509	50.055	43,8	40,1	40,7
VI . . .	49.675	48.813	47.909	41,8	40,3	38,9
VII . . .	51.915	49.359	50.004	43,6	40,8	40,7
VIII . . .	51.245	49.838	51.135	43,1	41,1	41,6
IX . . .	48.496	49.788	49.924	40,8	41,1	40,6
X . . .	51.210	54.998	54.131	43,1	45,4	44,0
XI . . .	50.868	54.725	53.845	42,8	45,2	43,8
XII . . .	52.221	57.624	58.166	43,9	47,6	47,3
Total . .	627.583	629.433	645.217	44,0	43,3	43,7

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)		Difference in death rates	
			General death rate per 1.000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Gouvernements. — Govern- rates:</b>						
Le Caire — Cairo . . .	35.794	29.566	33,2	27,1	+ 5,9	— 6,1
Alexandrie — Alexandria . . .	14.337	16.330	24,3	27,3	— 1,9	+ 3,0
Canal — Canal . . . . .	3.241	3.522	20,6	20,3	+ 0,8	— 0,3
Damiette — Damietta . . .	817	999	22,7	27,4	+ 4,4	+ 4,7
Suez — Suez . . . . .	1.277	1.060	30,4	23,3	+ 6,2	— 7,1
Districts frontières — Fron- tier districts . . . . .	2.231	2.568	23,0	26,0	0,0	+ 3,0
<b>Provinces:</b>						
<b>Basse-Egypte — Lower Egypt:</b>						
Beheira . . . . .	19.247	20.599	19,1	20,0	— 1,4	+ 0,9
Dakahliah . . . . .	30.338	32.188	27,3	28,5	+ 1,1	+ 1,2
Gharbiah . . . . .	49.044	48.892	26,9	26,4	+ 1,3	— 0,5
Minoufiah . . . . .	32.047	33.804	28,3	29,4	— 0,9	+ 1,1
Qalubiah . . . . .	15.838	17.346	24,4	26,3	— 0,4	+ 1,9
Sharkiah . . . . .	25.798	25.868	25,4	25,1	— 0,7	— 0,3
<b>Haute-Egypte — Upper Egypt:</b>						
Aswan . . . . .	7.284	7.691	26,8	28,0	+ 3,5	+ 1,2
Asyut . . . . .	31.639	33.771	28,5	30,0	+ 2,7	+ 1,5
Beni Suef . . . . .	11.231	14.701	21,4	27,5	— 0,4	+ 6,1
Fayum . . . . .	15.220	21.255	26,7	36,9	— 1,9	+ 10,2
Girga . . . . .	26.907	30.088	27,0	29,8	+ 3,7	+ 2,8
Giza . . . . .	16.422	17.907	30,6	32,7	+ 0,6	+ 2,1
Minya . . . . .	24.660	25.685	28,7	29,5	+ 1,6	+ 0,8
Qena . . . . .	17.004	19.637	18,3	20,8	+ 0,3	+ 2,5
<b>Total pour les villes<sup>1</sup> — Total for towns<sup>1</sup> . . . . .</b>	<b>119.877</b>	<b>120.460</b>	<b>31,4</b>	<b>30,7</b>	<b>— 0,3</b>	<b>— 0,8</b>
<b>Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .</b>	<b>260.499</b>	<b>282.967</b>	<b>24,3</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>+ 1,2</b>	<b>+ 1,8</b>
<b>Total général — Grand Total</b>	<b>380.376</b>	<b>403.427</b>	<b>26,2</b>	<b>27,3</b>	<b>+ 1,0</b>	<b>+ 1,1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Health Inspectorates.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	—	—	198.437	154.196	—	—	—
1924	—	—	192.383	151.481	—	—	—
1925	—	—	205.327	164.058	—	—	—
1926	—	—	208.494	168.967	—	—	—
1927	7.058.073	7.119.791	198.585	160.870	28,13	22,6	+ 6,7
1928	—	—	208.396	171.980	—	—	—
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	—	—	201.937	161.925	—	—	—
1929	—	—	220.091	183.366	—	—	—

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

A.<sup>1</sup> Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'Age (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	53.768	41.374	95.142	52.899	41.900	94.799
1	29.165	24.271	53.436	32.677	28.254	60.931
2						
3	23.754	20.160	43.914	29.780	25.843	55.623
4						
0-4	106.687	85.805	192.492	115.356	95.997	211.353
5-9	7.563	5.908	13.471	8.337	6.468	14.805
10-14	9.404	5.841	15.245	9.136	5.711	14.847
15-19						
20-24	9.747	6.404	16.151	9.613	6.297	15.910
25-29						
30-34						
35-39	10.793	7.797	18.590	10.655	7.689	18.344
40-44						
45-49	9.360	6.294	15.654	9.343	6.196	15.539
50-54						
55-59	8.697	5.371	14.068	8.639	5.487	14.126
60-64						
65-69	9.109	6.291	15.400	9.198	6.245	15.443
70-74						
75-79	9.007	7.247	16.254	9.113	7.355	16.468
80-84						
85-89	8.422	9.514	17.936	8.644	9.668	18.312
90 et plus and over . . . .	9.613	14.323	23.936	10.121	14.662	24.783
Age inconnu . . . .	183	75	258	241	205	446
unknown . . . .						
Total . . . . .	198.585	160.870	359.455	208.396	171.980	380.376

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.



## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — A. Per month.					
I . . . . .	25.492	33.389	21,0	27,1	+ 6,1
II . . . . .	23.535	27.465	19,4	22,3	+ 2,9
III . . . . .	24.212	28.133	20,0	22,9	+ 2,9
IV . . . . .	26.517	29.292	21,9	23,8	+ 1,9
V . . . . .	33.206	41.153	27,4	33,5	+ 6,1
VI . . . . .	36.633	47.267	30,2	38,4	+ 8,2
VII . . . . .	38.095	43.359	31,5	32,0	+ 0,5
VIII . . . . .	39.655	37.053	32,7	30,1	— 2,6
IX . . . . .	33.753	30.866	27,9	25,1	— 2,8
X . . . . .	32.208	28.787	26,6	23,4	— 3,2
XI . . . . .	30.667	26.804	25,3	21,8	— 3,5
XII . . . . .	36.403	29.889	30,1	24,3	— 5,8
B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	73.239	88.987	20,2	24,1	+ 3,9
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	96.356	117.712	26,5	31,9	+ 5,4
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	111.503	111.278	30,7	29,0	— 1,7
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	99.278	85.480	27,3	23,2	— 4,1
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	380.376	403.457	26,2	27,3	+ 1,1

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Weekly and Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Nomenclature Internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Yea	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès <sup>1</sup> Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics <sup>1</sup>		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>2</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>2</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 death from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	544	0,1	2.393	1,6	627	26,2		
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	576	0,1						
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	24	0,0	2.934	2,0	665	22,7		
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	33	0,0						
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . .	1928	53	0,0	599	0,4	138	23,0		
	Typhus . . . . .	1929	46	0,0						
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	0	0						
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . .	1928	37	0,0						
	Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1929	54	0,0						
6	Variole . . . . .	1928	2	0,0	20	0,0	4	20,0		
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	3	0,0						
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	3.229	0,8	14.823	10,2	6.794	45,8		
	Measles . . . . .	1929	3.824	1,0						
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	4	0,0	77	0,1	4	5,2		
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	5	0,0						
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	165	0,0	2.850	2,0	304	10,7		
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	109	0,0						
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	966	0,3	2.660	1,8	1.091	41,0		
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	787	0,2						

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Health Inspectorates only.<sup>2</sup> Figures for the whole country. The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14 (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès <sup>1</sup> Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics <sup>1</sup>		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>2</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>2</sup>				10	11
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8 col. 9)		
		Années Year							Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4 col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8 col. 4)
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . Influenza with pulmonary complications . . .	1928 1929	29 17	0,0 0,0	4,001 3,872	2,8 2,6	268 314	6,7 8,1		
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . Influenza without pulmonary complications . . .	1928 1929	117 133	0,0 0,0						
14	Choléra asiatique . . . Asiatic cholera . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
16	Dysenterie . . . Dysentery . . .	1928 1929	841 692	0,2 0,2	1,677 2,005	1,2 1,4	875 737	52,2 36,8		
17	Peste . . . Plague . . .	1928 1929	40 48	0,0 0,0	519 170	0,4 0,1	177 70	34,1 41,2		
18	Fièvre jaune . . . Yellow fever . . .	1928 1929	1 0	0 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	50,0 0		
20	Lèpre . . . Leprosy . . .	1928 1929	40 25	0,0 0,0	47 98	0 0,1	44 31	93,6 31,6		
21	Erysipèle . . . Erysipelas . . .	1928 1929	191 245	0,1 0,1						
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . .	1928 1929	2 2	0,0 0,0	1 0	0 0	1 0	100,0 0		
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . Encephalitis lethargica . . .	1928 1929	7 10	0,0 0,0	11 10	0,0 0,0	7 10	63,6 100,0		
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . .	1928 1929	20 7	0,0 0,0	35 17	0,0 0,0	22 7	62,9 41,2		

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Health Inspectorates only.<sup>2</sup> Figures for the whole country. The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14 (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès <sup>1</sup>		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>2</sup>				10	11	
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics <sup>1</sup>		Cas		Décès				
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)			Proportion of deaths sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 4) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0	0	0			
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	5	0,0	11	0,0	4	36,4			
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	1	0,0	10	0,0	2	28,6			
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	12	0,0	37	0,0	27	73,0			
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	7	0,0	43	0,0	21	48,8			
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	2.079	0,5	2.566	1,8	2.261	88,1			
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1929	2.013	0,5	2.796	1,9	2.237	80,0			
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	33	0,0							
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1929	38	0,0							
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	619	0,2							
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1929	611	0,2							
					Maladies non soumises à la déclaration						
					Not compulsorily notifiable						
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	411	0,1							
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	469	0,1							
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	0	0							
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	0	0							
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	0	0							
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	1	0,0							

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Health Inspectorates only.<sup>2</sup> Figures for the whole country.

## 15.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	19	14	33	—	—	—
1-4	115	84	199	—	—	—
0-4	134	98	232	—	—	—
5-9	75	51	126	—	—	—
10-14	239	226	465	—	—	—
15-19	436	312	748	—	—	—
20-24	302	177	479	—	—	—
25-29	213	112	325	—	—	—
30-34	143	58	201	—	—	—
35-39	61	33	94	—	—	—
40-44	11	9	20	—	—	—
45-49	3	3	6	—	—	—
50-54	1	1	2	—	—	—
55-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-69	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—
75-79	—	—	—	—	—	—
80-84	—	—	—	—	—	—
85-89	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	1	1	2	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1.618	1.080	2.698	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Health Inspectorates only.

## 16.

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Annual Reports.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>os</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer, sarcome et autres tumeurs malignes	Autres tumeurs malignes	Total des tumeurs	
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifié	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse	Total des tumeurs				Cancer, Sarcoma and other malignant tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.								
1927	—	—	—	—	—	658		128	786
1928	750	49	6	12	817	—	—	—	—
1929	719	48	7	16	790	—	—	—	—
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	—	—	—	—	—	2,0	0,4	—	2,3
1928	1,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	2,2	—	—	—	—
1929	1,8	0,1	0,0	0,0	2,0	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Health Inspectorates only.

## 17.

MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929. <sup>1</sup>

Source: Annual Reports.

Classification suivant la «Nomenclature Internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)									
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.									
Affections									
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion		
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-154	N <sup>os</sup> 155-158		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	2.913	4.948	16.865	35.588	3.506	665	—		
1928	2.984	3.166	20.922	40.827	3.625	704	115		
1929	2.773	3.559	20.599	41.075	4.130	624	102		
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	9,5	16,2	55,1	116,4	11,5	2,2	—		
1928	7,9	8,3	55,1	107,5	9,5	1,9	0,3		
1929	7,1	9,1	52,4	104,5	10,5	1,6	0,3		
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases	
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 7-99	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	791	—	8.323	7.317	34.626	—	2.501	10.082	17.073
1928	883	2.936	8.487	5.467	39.171	154	2.726	10.137	8.323
1929	965	3.042	9.038	10.217	39.223	232	3.136	8.945	8.624
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	2,6	—	27,2	23,9	113,2	—	8,2	33,0	50,7
1928	2,3	7,7	22,3	29,7	103,1	0,4	7,2	26,7	21,9
1929	2,5	7,7	23,0	26,0	99,8	0,6	8,0	22,8	21,9

<sup>1</sup> Health Inspectorates only.

## 18.

MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.<sup>1</sup>  
Source: Annual Reports.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Taux pour 10,000 — Rate per 10,000:					
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	—	172.682	257	385	—	14,9	—	22,3
1928	—	171.338	232	425	—	13,5	—	24,8
1929	—	181.998	242	453	—	13,3	—	24,9

<sup>1</sup> Health Inspectorates only.

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.<sup>2</sup>

Source: Annual Reports.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suicide . . . . .	131	116	121	0,1	0,1	0,1
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	6.298	7.905	7.927	4,4	5,4	5,4
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	6.429	8.021	8.048	4,5	5,5	5,4
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	359.455	380.376	403.457	251,8	261,7	273,1
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	353.026	372.355	395.409	247,3	256,2	267,7

<sup>2</sup> For the whole of Egypt.



## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

## 20.

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY, 1927-1929.

Source: Annual Reports.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	7.600	5.455	13.055	—	—	—	—	250	—	—
1	3.651	2.676	6.327	—	—	—	—	124	—	—
2	3.870	3.063	6.933	—	—	—	—	135	—	—
3	4.329	3.295	7.624	—	—	—	—	157	—	—
4	4.903	3.839	8.742	—	—	—	—	171	—	—
5	4.376	3.316	7.692	—	—	—	—	148	—	—
6	7.293	5.769	13.062	—	—	—	—	263	—	—
7	3.778	3.012	6.790	—	—	—	—	130	—	—
8	6.445	5.063	11.508	—	—	—	—	209	—	—
9	3.016	2.354	5.370	—	—	—	—	98	—	—
10	3.334	2.599	5.933	—	—	—	—	111	—	—
11	1.173	933	2.106	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
Total	53.768	41.374	95.142	—	—	165	137	152	—	—
<b>1928</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	7.364	5.285	12.649	—	—	—	—	220	—	—
1	3.387	2.549	5.936	—	—	—	—	108	—	—
2	3.492	2.891	6.383	—	—	—	—	116	—	—
3	3.955	3.190	7.145	—	—	—	—	144	—	—
4	4.533	3.729	8.262	—	—	—	—	166	—	—
5	4.222	3.434	7.656	—	—	—	—	155	—	—
6	7.214	5.815	13.029	—	—	—	—	267	—	—
7	3.785	3.013	6.798	—	—	—	—	140	—	—
8	6.758	5.452	12.210	—	—	—	—	230	—	—
9	3.327	2.557	5.884	—	—	—	—	107	—	—
10	3.575	2.909	6.484	—	—	—	—	127	—	—
11	1.287	1.076	2.363	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
Total	52.899	41.900	94.799	—	—	162	139	151	—	—
<b>1929</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	7.636	5.709	13.345	—	—	—	—	216	—	—
1	3.668	2.724	6.392	—	—	—	—	118	—	—
2	3.838	3.010	6.848	—	—	—	—	117	—	—
3	4.256	3.294	7.550	—	—	—	—	136	—	—
4	5.062	4.088	9.150	—	—	—	—	183	—	—
5	4.730	3.753	8.483	—	—	—	—	177	—	—
6	8.073	6.689	14.762	—	—	—	—	295	—	—
7	4.159	3.368	7.527	—	—	—	—	147	—	—
8	7.399	5.941	13.340	—	—	—	—	267	—	—
9	3.379	2.755	6.134	—	—	—	—	113	—	—
10	3.775	2.926	6.701	—	—	—	—	124	—	—
11	1.164	956	2.120	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
Total	57.139	45.213	102.352	—	—	171	146	159	—	—

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Annual Reports.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1927					
I . . . . .	—	—	5.429	—	—	104
II . . . . .	—	—	5.472	—	—	104
III . . . . .	—	—	5.157	—	—	98
IV . . . . .	—	—	6.313	—	—	120
V . . . . .	—	—	9.799	—	—	187
VI . . . . .	—	—	12.497	—	—	238
VII . . . . .	—	—	14.563	—	—	277
VIII . . . . .	—	—	10.954	—	—	209
IX . . . . .	—	—	7.542	—	—	144
X . . . . .	—	—	6.810	—	—	130
XI . . . . .	—	—	5.532	—	—	106
XII . . . . .	—	—	5.074	—	—	97
Total . . . . .	—	—	95.142	—	—	152
	1928					
I . . . . .	—	—	4.551	—	—	87
II . . . . .	—	—	4.419	—	—	85
III . . . . .	—	—	4.763	—	—	91
IV . . . . .	—	—	6.684	—	—	129
V . . . . .	—	—	10.210	—	—	198
VI . . . . .	—	—	11.354	—	—	220
VII . . . . .	—	—	12.028	—	—	234
VIII . . . . .	—	—	12.331	—	—	241
IX . . . . .	—	—	8.839	—	—	172
X . . . . .	—	—	7.192	—	—	139
XI . . . . .	—	—	5.789	—	—	111
XII . . . . .	—	—	6.639	—	—	127
Total . . . . .	—	—	94.799	—	—	152

## 22.

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Annual Reports.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . .	—	98	—	0,6
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	—	10.243	—	61,0
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	242	258	1,4	1,5
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	176	635	1,0	3,8
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . .	0	0	0,0	0,0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	37	54	0,2	0,3
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	66	81	0,4	0,5
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	31	13	0,2	0,1
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	0	0	0,0	0,0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	—	35	—	0,2
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . .	1	3	0,0	0,0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	6	4	0,0	0,0
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	32	29	0,2	0,2
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . .	—	14	—	0,1
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	—	449	—	2,7
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	—	439	16,7	2,6
99a	Bronchite — Bronchitis . . . . .	2.822	3.237	11,8	19,3
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	2.002	—	—	—
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	17.068	18.016	100,9	107,2
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	211	202	1,2	1,2
200	Infanticide . . . . .	—	—	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	13.195	1.961	78,0	11,7

<sup>1</sup> Health Inspectorates only.

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Child-Welfare Section.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions <sup>1</sup> Number of institutions <sup>1</sup>			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1,008
<i>Sanatoria :</i>									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	1 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	30	—	—	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	1	1	1	165	170	179	124	150	173
<i>Lits dans les hôpitaux généraux — Beds in General Hospitals:</i>									
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .				10	10	10	488	495	489
Pour tuberculeux chirurgicaux — For surgical tuberculosis . . . . .				18	18	18	93	110	130

<sup>1</sup> State institutions only.<sup>2</sup> Opened in 1930.*Veneral Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions <sup>1</sup> Number of institutions <sup>1</sup>			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dispensaires antivénéériens — Venereal dispensaries . . . . .	6	10	14	8,280	14,206	22,652
Institutions pour prostituées — Institutions for prostitutes . . . . .	2	2	2	3,022	3,290	3,678

<sup>1</sup> State institutions only.

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Child-Welfare Section.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	8	16	19	19.890	50.561	103.079
Services obstétricaux dans des hôpitaux gé- néraux — Special obstetrical wards in general hospitals . . . . .	4	4	4	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants .	8	16	23	35.106	144.336	275.059
Pouponnières — Infants' homes . . . . .	2	2	2	348	363	384
Asiles pour nourrissons et enfants — Homes for infants and children . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	60
Sanatoriums marins <sup>1</sup> — Seaside sanatoria <sup>1</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour enfants — Dispensaries for children . . . . .	15	21	6	506.116	367.676	321.335
Ecoles pour sages-femmes <sup>2</sup> — Maternity schools . . . . .	10	10	10	190 <sup>2</sup>	158 <sup>2</sup>	151 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institution of 30 beds opened in 1930.<sup>2</sup> These figures represent the number of midwives who were given the licence after six months' training.

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.<sup>1</sup>

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année			Lits — Beds					
	Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	26	27	28	3.457	3.672	3.848	2,7	2,6	2,7
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	2.143	2.143	2.143	1,5	1,4	1,4
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	9	9	9	1.012	1.012	1.012	0,7	0,7	0,7
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	36	41	45	610	721	987	0,42	0,49	0,68

<sup>1</sup> The figures in these tables relate to Government institutions only.

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
	dans le courant de l'année 1929 during the year 1929					7	9	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	2.828	75.917	78.745	71.233	4.487	5,7	1.158.314	14,7
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	2.876	1.651	4.527	1.311	254	19,3	1.069.815	236
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	72	4.386	4.458	3.682	435	11,8	88.026	19,7
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	—	1.007	1.007	—	—	—	5.455	6
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	—	208	208	—	—	—	5.611	27
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	9.339	461.481	570.820	405.748	—	—	4.308.003	9,15

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Medical College.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble), pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10.000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M. F. T.	597 — 597	631 — 631	635 — 635	0,4 — 0,4	0,4 — 0,4	0,4 — 0,4
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	43 — 43	86 — 86	50 — 50	0,03 — 0,03	0,06 — 0,06	0,03 — 0,03
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 2.152	— — 2.390	— — 2.409	1,5 — 1,5	1,6 — 1,6	1,6 — 1,6
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M. F. T.	60 — 60	94 — 94	80 — 80	0,04 — 0,04	0,07 — 0,07	0,06 — 0,06
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	9 — 9	— — —	— — —	0,00 — 0,00
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 366	— — 391	— — 403	0,2 — 0,2	0,3 — 0,3	0,3 — 0,3
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M. F. T.	— — 1.019	— — 1.059	— — 666	0,7 — 0,7	0,7 — 0,7	0,4 — 0,4
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 409	— — 429	— — 454	0,3 — 0,3	0,3 — 0,3	0,3 — 0,3
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — 241	— — 263	— — 290	0,2 — 0,2	0,2 — 0,2	0,2 — 0,2

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

## A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The efficacy of vaccination as a preventive measure against plague, cholera, typhoid fever and diphtheria appears to the Health Administration to be proved, and the latter has accordingly framed a draft law whereby it can be made compulsory.

1. *Cholera*. — As in the past, all pilgrims were vaccinated against cholera before leaving Egypt (each pilgrim receiving two injections of vaccine) and were, as usual, examined on their return. The 343 suspect cases placed under observation all turned out negative. In certain cases, the agglutinative vibrios were isolated, but experiments showed that they were not cholera vibrios. The hæmolytic tests carried out in a solid medium are sometimes so little sensitive that they may give rise to error. The method adopted to test the hæmolytic power is that of red-cell suspension in a saline solution. Experience has shown that there is a marked difference as regards rapidity, production and quantity of hæmolysin produced between the various vibrio strains recovered at El-Tor. In the case of certain strains, there is no doubt about the hæmolysis. Definite hæmolysis is obtained by less than half-an-hour's incubation; in the case of other strains, however, there is a distinct slowing-down in the process of hæmolysis, which might lead an experimenter unacquainted with the phenomenon just described to conclude that the body examined was not hæmolytic. It is therefore necessary to wait at least twenty-four hours before recording the final result of the test.

The preparation of cholera vaccine has been carried on throughout the year and vaccine sufficient for 25,000 persons has been issued.

2. *Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever*. — In 1929, there was no appreciable decrease in the number of cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever. Since the introduction of Behring's "venula", a large number of blood cultures have been examined and certain changes made in Vidal's test. The agglutination technique employed until quite recently was Dreyer's standard method, with formalinised culture broths, but the difficulties of interpreting the effects of the Vidal reaction on inoculated persons are greater in the public health laboratories — under the conditions at present obtaining — than in the small laboratories: the isolation of non-mobile strains of *B. typhosus* has been repeatedly observed and, in one case, the absence of the usual agglutinant. The Administration accordingly adopted the Felix method (analysis of the receptor), which has in some cases distinct advantages over the ordinary technique. At the present time, the serum is tested by the standard method and controlled by the *B. typhosus* 901 strain recommended by Felix as being particularly sensitive to the small flocculent "O" agglutinins.

175,000 cubic cm. of vaccine were prepared in 1929.

3. *Plague*. — 3,522 laboratory examinations concerning plague were carried out during the year.

4. *Smallpox*. — The Institute produced and issued close on 3,971,300 doses of vaccine lymph during the year.

5. *Rabies*. — In 1929, 2,902 patients reported at the Anti-Rabies Institute for treatment, but of this number 1,393 were discharged immediately, as they did not require treatment. Treatment was discontinued in 53 cases, as the biting animals subsequently proved to be free from rabies, while six patients relinquished treatment on their own responsibility and 1,509 completed the course. The patients who developed hydrophobia for want of treatment were all from the provinces.

The case fatality was 1.38 per cent as against 0.39 per cent and 0.5 per cent in 1928 and 1927 respectively.

6. *Erysipelas*. — In view of the increase in the number of cases of erysipelas, this disease has been added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases.



## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis*. – In 1929, the two anti-tuberculosis dispensaries at Cairo and Mansourah treated 5,687 tuberculous persons, and continued the campaign against tuberculosis by applying preventive measures, disinfecting contaminated foci, and instructing the population in the dangers of the disease and the means of avoiding it.

2. *Malaria and Pseudo-continuous Fever*. – The rise of the Nile, which was particularly high in August and September 1929, resulted in the formation of a large number of ponds and pools where mosquitoes breed, and the number of fresh cases of malaria therefore shows a slight increase. The cases observed in the Cairo area were all mild tertian cases.

The Committee appointed for the purpose filled up, in the course of the year, 326 ponds and marshes of a total area of 906,115 square metres. The costs of this work amounted to £ E. 39,337. Apart from this, 134 ponds and marshes of a total area of 1,227,406 square metres are at present being filled up, as part of the programme.

3. *Syphilis*. – The increase in the number of free anti-venereal dispensaries has resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of Wassermann tests. More than 31,000 blood samples were examined, and in certain cases the results were checked by Kahn's flocculation tests.

4. *Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziosis*. – The discovery of quantities of molluscs along the banks of the Island of Rodah and the fact that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the island were suffering from schistosomiasis directed the authorities' attention to the Nile. Researches carried out over a sector of the banks of the Blue Nile and the White Nile revealed the existence in both streams of *Planorbis* and *Bullinus* molluscs.

Realising that the most effective method of combating ankylostomiasis and schistosomiasis was to prevent the pollution of the soil, the Administration had model latrines constructed to be set up in the fields. As this type of latrine entails costly upkeep, the authorities are at present considering a new type with pipes, which has been tried in a village outside Cairo. These latrines, 600 of which have already been installed in houses, consist of a circular hole 16 inches in diameter and 20 feet in depth, bored in the ground with an auger. The sides are stayed up to prevent their falling in, and are secured at the top by a cement ring supporting a concrete slab with a rectangular opening.

The institutions engaged in the campaign against the above-mentioned two diseases number at present fifty-five, forty-three being mobile units. In 1929, they treated 535,106 patients – i.e., an increase of 21.3 per cent compared with the preceding year (440,955). The number of cures was 175,712 as against 172,793 in 1928.

5. *Leprosy*. – A consultation centre for lepers was opened in Cairo on February 25th, 1929. It examined 392 patients during the year, 208 of whom were found to be suffering from leprosy. This centre will shortly be supplemented by a hospital with thirty beds, and the establishment of two fresh consultation centres for lepers – one in Lower Egypt and one in Upper Egypt – is under consideration; the number of these consultation centres will gradually be increased to one per moudirieh. A leper colony to accommodate 100 patients is being built to the north-east of Cairo, and it will be gradually extended so as to accommodate 1,000 patients. A draft law providing for the isolation of lepers is now being prepared.

## III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Child Welfare*. – The Health Administration having decided to institute general vaccination with Ramon antitoxin for children one year of age, the necessary measures were taken to avoid contact on admission to the Child-welfare Centre between children suffering from whooping-cough, measles or diphtheria.

Arrangements are also made to distribute clothes, bedding and even beds to mothers before and after childbirth and to indigent puerperal fever cases. Husbands of syphilitic women are given cards admitting them without charge to the anti-venereal dispensary. Two new child-welfare centres, a seaside sanatorium and a children's home were opened during the year.

2. *Public Health Education.* — The Health Administration is endeavouring, by every means in its power, to inculcate principles of hygiene in the population. Popular pamphlets have been published and are distributed in the towns and villages showing the inhabitants how the principal diseases are transmitted, what the symptoms are and how best to avoid infection; illustrated posters are also put up in the streets, railway stations, etc. The Health Propaganda Section has acquired films illustrating various health matters, and these are shown in districts with electric lighting. A doctor is specially deputed to give lectures, with films, in all the moudiriehs. The doctors belonging to the Health Administration give popular lectures on health in their districts every fortnight.

3. *Housing.* — The Government has undertaken to procure more sanitary dwellings for the workers in the poorer quarters. The construction of these dwellings has already been begun in Cairo.

4. *Water Supply.* — Five schemes for water-works construction were drawn up in 1929 and three stations were finished during the year.

5. *Medical Supervision over Pilgrims.* — 18,162 Egyptian pilgrims embarked at Suez for the Hedjaz in 1929. Of these, 207 died in the Hedjaz, 20 at El-Tor and 15 after their return. The infectious diseases observed among them after their return were typhoid fever, paratyphoid and dysentery.

The Administration sent three dispensaries with the pilgrims — one to Mecca, one to Djeddah and one to Yamboh — equipped with the necessary staff and material, including two motor-cars for the conveyance of patients.

As in previous years, two doctors, each with a car, were deputed to watch the Sinai peninsula and stop pilgrims who might attempt to return to Egypt by the desert route. Only one pilgrim was thus stopped. The Frontier Administration watched the western shore of the Red Sea, in the same way, to stop pilgrims who might attempt to re-enter Egypt in sailing ships and to keep them under observation for five days.

6. *Supervision over Foodstuffs and Beverages.* — A chemical laboratory was opened at Assiut in 1929, being the first institution of the kind in the provinces. 5,916 samples of water, mineral water and ice were examined in 1929, while the chemical laboratory examined 6,193 samples of various kinds; 15 per cent of the milk samples had been adulterated and 80 per cent of the samples of preserved foodstuffs were unfit for consumption.

#### IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

##### 1. HOSPITALS.

Two general hospitals, five rural hospitals and four out-patients' consultation centres for venereal diseases were opened in 1929, bringing the number of institutions under the General Hospitals Section up to fifty-three. They are as follows:

General hospitals. . . . .	28
Hospitals for venereal diseases (for prostitutes) . . . . .	2
Rural hospitals . . . . .	5
Out-patients' consultation centres for general diseases. . . . .	4
Out-patients' consultation centres for venereal diseases . . . . .	14

The number of beds in the general hospitals is at present 4,160 — *i.e.* an increase of 181 compared with the previous year (121 new beds for the new institutions and 60 for those already in existence).

Fifty-six doctors and fourteen specialists were appointed to the hospitals. The Administration is endeavouring to supply the hospitals with the most up-to-date apparatus (X-rays, radiotherapy, diathermy, etc.). 33,507 surgical operations were performed in the general hospitals in 1929 (26,222 in 1928).

## Work of the Hospitals (1928-1929).

	1928	1929
In-patients . . . . .	70,821	78,745
Out-patients . . . . .	781,965	908,318
Number of visits . . . . .	1,938,650	2,372,020
Patients treated in out-patients' clinics (independent and rural) . . . . .	43,596	52,567
Patients treated in hospitals for venereal diseases . . . . .	3,290	3,678
Patients treated in anti-venereal dispensaries . . . . .	14,206	22,652

## 2. SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

A school for nurses has been opened at the Kasr-el-Aini Hospital, with a view to the gradual substitution of female nurses for male nurses in all the hospitals. Seventeen girls who had completed at least their primary studies were admitted in 1929.

## 3. OPHTHALMOLOGY.

The "Princess Fawkia" Government Ophthalmic Hospital, and three ophthalmic services in the general hospitals at Assuan, Taieba and Esna were opened in 1929, bringing the number of ophthalmic institutions up to forty-five (thirty-one permanent and fourteen mobile).

The ophthalmic institutions have at present 987 beds (721 in 1928). During the year, 105 beds were added in existing institutions and 161 installed in new ones.

The Administration is endeavouring gradually to introduce ophthalmic treatment in all the district hospitals, and supplies the rural hospitals free of charge with large quantities of zinc collyrium for distribution among the inhabitants. Further, in all the ophthalmic institutions, the male nurses have now been replaced by female nurses.

## Work of the Ophthalmic Institutions, 1928-1929.

	1928	1929	Increase %.
New cases . . . . .	381,790	461,481	17
In-patients . . . . .	12,967	16,890	23
Operations . . . . .	171,487	195,942	12
Visits . . . . .	3,464,425	4,242,241	18

*Blindness.* — 40,590 persons, or 8.4 per cent of the patients examined, were found to be blind in one or both eyes. This percentage is lower than for 1928 (9.3 %), continuing the steady fall noted since 1919.

79 per cent of these cases were due to acute ophthalmia, while 40 per cent of the ophthalmia cases were due to gonococcal infection.

*School Clinics.* — Inspection and treatment of affections of the eye have now been organised in thirty-two Government primary schools. The number of pupils thus examined during 1929 was 12,191, and 92 per cent of all pupils examined were found to be infected with trachoma, 28 per cent being at an acute stage (trachoma I and II). The treatment given reduced this proportion to 8 per cent. The pupils of twenty-six other primary schools and kuttabs under the provincial boards, in districts where there is a permanent or travelling hospital, were treated in these institutions.

*Education and Propaganda.* — Two courses in ophthalmology, in April and October 1929, were attended by twenty-one and fourteen doctors respectively. The work of the eye hospitals in educating the population as regards the danger of diseases of the eye is supplemented by cinematograph films which are shown in all the towns and villages. Big-scale propaganda is now contemplated to include: (1) the distribution to school-children of pamphlets containing advice on how best to avoid diseases of the eye; (2) the exhibition of large posters in towns and villages; and (3) representations to the ecclesiastical authorities, asking them to impress this advice on their congregations.

## V. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

*International Conventions.* – A Decree was promulgated on January 30th, 1929, putting into force the International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, and the Protocol.

*National Laws.* – Decree-Law of January 30th, 1929, amending the Law of 1904 on Pharmacies and Trade in Poisonous Substances.

The principal changes introduced by the decree-law are as follows:

The number of pharmacies is restricted to *one* per 8,000 inhabitants in the Governorate and chief towns of moudirieh.

Holders of foreign diplomas may only exercise the profession of pharmacist after passing an examination covering the syllabus for the final examination of the State Faculty of Medicine.

Hospitals and dispensaries issuing toxic medicaments to visiting patients must have a qualified pharmacist on the staff.

## VI. BUDGET.

The budget of the Ministry of Public Health for the financial year ending April 1930 is about £E. 1,614,257. This is classified under the following heads:

	£E.
I. Salaries, wages and allowances . . . . .	641,501
II. General expenses . . . . .	553,802
III. New works . . . . .	418,954
	Total £E. 1,614,257

Further provision for the cost of services rendered to the Ministry of Public Health has been made in the budget of the following departments:

	£E.
Ministry of Finance: stationery . . . . .	2,226
” Finance: Government Press . . . . .	7,652
” Interior . . . . .	471
” Interior: Police . . . . .	1,340
” Public Works: State buildings . . . . .	745,925
” Communications: Post Office . . . . .	12,978
” Pensions . . . . .	29,495
	Total £E. 800,087

The item “New Works” (equipment for new buildings, and grants) includes:

	£E.
Grants for ophthalmic hospitals . . . . .	9,195
Child-welfare centres . . . . .	22,785
Endemic diseases . . . . .	4,675
Venereal clinics . . . . .	670
Public Health Laboratory . . . . .	13,795
Section for mental diseases . . . . .	4,915
Hospitals for infectious diseases, etc. . . . .	23,500
General hospitals . . . . .	16,689
Hospitals in towns and villages . . . . .	69,993
Frontier hospitals . . . . .	2,000
Anti-malaria campaign . . . . .	45,000
Filling-in of marshes . . . . .	200,000
Other works . . . . .	5,737

August, 1930.

Total £E. 418,954

# ESTONIA

## Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Public Health and Social Welfare Administration (Tallinn).

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

#### AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1928 AND 1922.

Sources: Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, No. 85 (12). 1922 Census, Vol. II.

Date des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-I-1928 . . . . .	—	—	—	1.114.941	—	—	—
28-XII-1922 . . . . .	47.549	520.239	586.820	1.107.059	519.317	588.076	1.107.393
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1928, par rap- port à 1922: Increase or decrease in 1928 compared with 1922:							
a) Absolu (c). — Actual.	—	—	—	+ 7.882	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	—	—	+ 1.576	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	—	—	+ 1,4	—	—	—

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1928 AND 1922.

Sources: Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, No. 85 (12). 1922 Census, Vol. II.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-I-1928 . . . . .	23,45	—	—	—	—	—
28-XII-1922 . . . . .	23,28	—	66,581	128	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1928 par rap- port à 1922. Increase or decrease in 1928 as compared with 1922 . . . . .	+0,17	—	—	—	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1922) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: 1922 Census, Vol. II.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1922 — Population résidante I. 1922 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	10.357	9.922	0	20.279	—	—	—
1	10.009	9.714	0	19.723	—	—	—
2	8.445	8.178	0	16.623	—	—	—
3	7.782	7.592	0	15.374	—	—	—
4	8.282	7.957	0	16.239	—	—	—
0-4	44.875	43.363	0	88.238	—	—	—
5-9	41.943	41.747	0	83.690	—	—	—
10-14	55.597	54.690	0	110.287	—	—	—
15-19	53.856	54.654	1.222	108.510	—	—	—
20-24	47.324	52.459	13.623	99.783	—	—	—
25-29	37.856	46.334	23.872	84.190	—	—	—
30-34	36.461	43.501	27.993	79.962	—	—	—
35-39	34.282	40.494	27.839	74.776	—	—	—
40-44	31.897	36.954	25.247	68.851	—	—	—
45-49	31.436	35.729	23.467	67.165	—	—	—
50-54	25.863	30.605	18.824	56.468	—	—	—
55-59	24.084	29.391	16.129	53.475	—	—	—
60-64	20.537	27.020	12.173	47.557	—	—	—
65-69	14.402	20.378	7.426	34.780	—	—	—
70-74	10.016	14.325	3.777	24.341	—	—	—
75-79	5.407	7.844	1.380	13.251	—	—	—
80-84	2.754	4.579	578	7.333	—	—	—
85-89	924	1.532	128	2.456	—	—	—
90 et plus . . . and over . . .	255	567	35	822	—	—	—
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	470	654	151	1.124	—	—	—
Total . . .	520.239	586.820	203.864	1.107.059	—	—	—

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âges (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1922 — Population résidante I. 1922 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1920 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1920	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	19,9	16,9	9,4	9,0	18,3	0,0	0,0	—
1	19,2	16,6	9,0	8,8	17,8	0,0	0,0	—
2	16,2	13,9	7,6	7,4	15,0	0,0	0,0	—
3	15,0	12,9	7,0	6,8	13,9	0,0	0,0	—
4	15,9	13,6	7,5	7,2	14,7	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	86,2	73,9	40,5	39,2	79,7	0,0	0,0	—
5-9	80,6	71,1	37,9	37,7	75,6	0,0	0,0	—
10-14	106,9	93,2	50,2	49,4	99,6	0,0	0,0	—
15-19	103,5	93,1	48,6	49,4	98,0	22,3	1,1	—
20-24	91,0	89,4	42,7	47,4	90,1	259,7	12,3	—
25-29	72,8	79,0	34,2	41,9	76,1	515,2	21,6	—
30-34	70,1	74,1	32,9	39,3	72,2	643,5	25,3	—
35-39	65,9	69,0	31,0	36,6	67,6	687,5	25,2	—
40-44	61,3	63,0	28,8	33,4	62,2	683,2	22,8	—
45-49	60,4	60,9	28,4	32,3	60,7	656,8	21,2	—
50-54	49,7	52,2	23,4	27,6	51,0	615,1	17,0	—
55-59	46,3	50,1	21,8	26,5	48,3	548,8	14,6	—
60-64	39,5	46,0	18,6	24,4	43,0	450,5	11,0	—
65-69	27,7	34,7	13,0	18,4	31,4	364,4	6,7	—
70-74	19,2	24,4	9,0	12,9	22,0	263,7	3,4	—
75-79	10,4	13,4	4,9	7,1	12,0	175,9	1,2	—
80-84	5,3	7,8	2,5	4,1	6,6	126,2	0,5	—
85-89	1,8	2,6	0,8	1,4	2,2	83,5	0,1	—
90 et plus and over.	0,5	1,0	0,2	0,5	0,7	61,7	0,0	—
Age inconnu . unknown.	0,9	1,1	0,5	0,6	1,0	230,9	0,1	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	469,9	530,1	1.000,0	347,4	184,1	—



## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office of Estonia,  
No. 94 (9), 103 (6), 106 (9).

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Still-born children <sup>1</sup>	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) aver deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.								
1923	1.111	9.494	482	22.347	617	16.630	5.717	
1924	1.116	8.761	491	21.441	502	16.918	4.523	
1925	1.117	8.207	593	20.445	473	16.680	3.765	
1926	1.117	8.550	560	19.977	434	18.047	1.930	
1927	1.116	8.660	553	19.705	400	19.356	349	
1928	1.116	8.801	566	20.064	420	17.785	2.279	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	1.116	8.746	541	20.663	474	17.569	3.094	
1929	1.116	8.807	671	19.110	405	20.178	1.068	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.								
1923	—	8,5	0,43	20,1	0,55	15,0	6,1	
1924	—	7,9	0,44	19,2	0,45	15,2	4,0	
1925	—	7,3	0,53	18,3	0,42	14,9	3,4	
1926	—	7,7	0,50	17,9	0,39	16,2	1,7	
1927	—	7,8	0,50	17,7	0,36	17,3	0,4	
1928	—	7,9	0,51	18,0	0,38	15,9	2,1	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	—	7,8	0,48	18,5	0,42	15,7	2,8	
1929	—	7,9	0,60	17,1	0,36	18,1	1,0	
Immigration and Emigration								
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration			
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océ- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.								
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	1.222	718	—	—	1,1	0,6	—
1925	—	2.676	1.948	—	—	2,4	1,7	—
1926	—	2.426	695	—	—	2,2	0,6	—
1927	—	2.322	1.054	—	—	2,1	0,9	—
1928	—	1.293	409	—	—	1,2	0,4	—
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	1.439	465	—	—	1,3	0,4	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.								

<sup>1</sup> Including still-births occurring before the seventh month of pregnancy.

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office of Estonia, 101 (4), 106 (9).

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Arrondissements (villes comprises). — Districts (towns included):</b>						
1. Viru . . . . .	149,273	—	2,838	2,802	19,0	18,8
2. Jarva . . . . .	58,211	—	1,145	1,098	19,7	18,9
3. Harju . . . . .	219,654	—	3,248	3,249	14,8	14,8
4. Laane . . . . .	75,991	—	1,450	1,381	19,1	18,2
5. Saare . . . . .	57,157	—	1,172	1,014	20,4	17,7
6. Pärnu . . . . .	94,014	—	1,665	1,549	17,7	16,5
7. Viljandi . . . . .	77,013	—	1,304	1,221	16,9	15,8
8. Tartu . . . . .	176,096	—	3,049	2,909	17,3	16,5
9. Valga . . . . .	39,690	—	697	623	17,6	15,7
10. Võru . . . . .	82,860	—	1,668	1,526	20,1	18,4
11. Petseri . . . . .	60,848	—	1,828	1,783	30,1	28,6
<b>Villes — Towns:</b>						
1. Tallinn . . . . .	128,169	127,708	1,411	1,402	11,0	11,0
2. Haapsalu . . . . .	4,586	4,505	55	62	12,0	13,8
3. Kuresaare . . . . .	3,502	4,073	39	49	11,1	12,0
4. Narva . . . . .	26,289	26,214	330	326	12,5	12,4
5. Nõmme . . . . .	12,810	12,727	175	214	13,7	16,8
6. Palde . . . . .	3,366	3,393	37	46	11,0	13,6
7. Paldiski . . . . .	1,155	1,141	11	11	9,5	9,6
8. Petseri . . . . .	3,627	3,883	65	66	17,9	17,0
9. Pärnu . . . . .	21,744	21,417	267	220	12,3	10,3
10. Põltsamaa . . . . .	2,954	2,966	16	25	5,4	8,4
11. Rakvere . . . . .	12,427	12,828	130	165	10,5	12,9
12. Tapa . . . . .	3,402	3,840	61	55	17,9	14,3
13. Tartu . . . . .	61,609	64,666	705	680	11,4	10,5
14. Tõrva . . . . .	2,606	2,376	38	40	14,6	16,8
15. Türi . . . . .	3,030	3,204	69	56	22,8	17,5
16. Valga . . . . .	14,395	14,042	169	145	11,7	10,3
17. Viljandi . . . . .	13,687	12,774	178	174	13,0	13,6
18. Võru . . . . .	5,715	5,715	64	66	11,2	11,5
<b>Total pour les villes. — Total for towns</b>	<b>325,073</b>	<b>327,472</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>3,802</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>11,6</b>
<b>Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts</b>	<b>790,674</b>	<b>788,178</b>	<b>16,244</b>	<b>15,308</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>19,4</b>
<b>Total général. — Grand Total</b>	<b>1,115,747</b>	<b>1,115,650</b>	<b>20,064</b>	<b>19,110</b>	<b>18,0</b>	<b>17,1</b>

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin, 106 (9).

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Still-births <sup>1</sup>			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1923	11.470	10.877	22.347	346	271	617	11.816	11.148	22.964			
1924	10.988	10.453	21.441	278	224	502	11.266	10.677	21.943			
1925	10.599	9.846	20.445	256	217	473	10.855	10.063	20.918			
1926	10.280	9.697	19.977	245	189	434	10.525	9.886	20.411			
1927	10.198	9.507	19.705	221	179	400	10.419	9.686	20.105			
1928	10.221	9.843	20.064	240	180	420	10.461	10.023	20.484			
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	10.626 9.764	10.037 9.346	20.663 19.110	264 212	210 193	474 405	10.890 9.976	10.244 9.539	21.137 19.515			
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children				Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)								
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total		
11		12		13		14		15		16		
1923		5,4		27,7		6,0		2,9		2,4	2,7	
1924		5,1		24,1		5,5		2,5		2,1		2,3
1925		7,6		18,0		7,9		2,4		2,2		2,3
1926		6,0		29,6		6,5		2,3		1,9		2,1
1927		7,3		23,5		7,6		2,1		1,8		2,0
1928		3,8		33,3		4,4		2,3		1,8		2,0
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929		5,9 4,5		25,7 9,8		6,3 4,6		2,4 2,1		2,0 2,0		2,2 2,1

<sup>1</sup> Including still-births occurring before the seventh month of pregnancy.

## 7.\*

## BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS.

Source: Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV, 1930.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés par Abortions notified by				Conceptions (Col. 3, 4 & 8)
				Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages- femmes Midwives	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1923 . . . . .	1.111	22.347	617	3.106	—	—	—	26.070
1924 . . . . .	1.116	21.441	502	3.210	—	—	—	25.153
1925 . . . . .	1.117	20.445	473	3.402	—	—	—	24.320
1926 . . . . .	1.117	19.977	434	3.402	—	—	—	23.813
1927 . . . . .	1.116	19.705	400	3.714	—	—	—	23.819

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (Col. 9)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil
	Par 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) ~ Per 1,000 of average population				Four 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (Col. 9, Tabl. 7 A)			Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Col. 3 & 4)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1923 . . . . .	20,1	0,6	2,8	23,4	85,7	2,4	11,9	13,5
1924 . . . . .	19,2	0,4	2,9	22,5	85,2	2,0	12,8	14,6
1925 . . . . .	18,3	0,4	3,1	21,7	84,1	1,9	14,0	16,3
1926 . . . . .	17,9	0,4	3,1	21,3	83,9	1,8	14,3	16,7
1927 . . . . .	17,7	0,4	3,3	21,3	82,7	1,7	15,6	18,5

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Sources: Demography, Vol. II, Monthly Bulletin 47 (2), 64 (3), 74 (1), 85 (12), 106 (9).  
Population and Public Health, Vol. IV.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Still-births <sup>1</sup>	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Still-births <sup>1</sup>	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Still-births <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	19.011	515	19.526	1.581	102	1.683	22.347	617	22.964
1924	18.074	414	18.488	1.395	88	1.483	21.441	502	21.943
1925	17.585	417	18.002	1.412	56	1.468	20.445	473	20.918
1926	16.845	333	17.178	1.532	61	1.593	19.977	434	20.411
1927	18.100	349	18.449	1.605	51	1.656	19.705	400	20.105
1928	18.409	355	18.764	1.655	65	1.720	20.064	420	20.484
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	18.004	397	18.401	1.530	70	1.601	20.663	474	21.138
1929	17.522	353	17.875	1.588	52	1.640	19.110	405	19.515

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1.000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort nés Per 100 live and stillbirths			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1.000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	76,8	165,3	79,3	2,4	5,6	2,7	18,6	1,5
1924	71,6	175,3	74,3	2,0	5,4	2,3	17,8	1,4
1925	74,3	118,4	75,4	2,2	3,6	2,3	16,9	1,4
1926	83,4	154,8	84,9	2,2	3,9	2,1	16,4	1,5
1927	81,4	127,5	82,4	2,0	3,1	2,0	16,2	1,5
1928	82,5	154,8	84,0	—	3,8	2,0	16,5	1,5
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	78,3	149,3	80,0	2,1	4,2	2,2	17,0	1,5
1929	83,1	128,4	84,0	2,0	3,2	2,1	15,7	1,4

<sup>1</sup> Including births occurring before the seventh month of pregnancy.

<sup>2</sup> For the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, these totals include births of legitimacy unknown.

## 9.\*

## MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin 85 (12), 106 (9). Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Mois - Month	Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . .	1.665	1.814	1.791	17,6	19,2	18,9
II . . .	1.553	1.642	1.678	18,1	18,6	19,6
III . . .	1.610	1.775	1.748	17,0	18,8	18,4
IV . . .	1.711	1.648	1.638	18,7	18,0	17,9
V . . .	1.674	1.556	1.560	17,7	16,5	16,5
VI . . .	1.647	1.571	1.490	18,0	17,2	16,2
VII . . .	1.766	1.761	1.603	18,6	18,6	16,9
VIII . . .	1.640	1.737	1.610	17,3	18,4	17,0
IX . . .	1.632	1.630	1.666	17,8	17,8	18,2
X . . .	1.603	1.584	1.528	16,9	16,8	16,1
XI . . .	1.533	1.653	1.301	16,7	18,1	14,2
XII . . .	1.671	1.693	1.497	17,6	17,9	15,8
Total . . .	19.705	20.064	19.110	17,7	18,0	17,1

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Population and Public Health, Vol. IV. Monthly Bulletin 106 (9).

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) <sup>1</sup> General death rate per 1,000 of average population <sup>1</sup>		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arrondissements (villes comprises) — Districts (towns included):						
1. Viru . . . . .	2.568	2.704	17,2	18,1	— 0,2	+ 0,9
2. Järva . . . . .	959	1.029	16,5	17,7	— 2,2	+ 1,2
3. Harju . . . . .	3.308	3.888	15,1	17,7	— 1,9	+ 2,6
4. Lääne . . . . .	1.299	1.637	17,1	21,5	— 1,5	+ 4,4
5. Saare . . . . .	938	1.180	16,4	20,6	— 3,7	+ 4,2
6. Pärnu . . . . .	1.510	1.772	16,1	18,8	— 1,7	+ 2,7
7. Viljandi . . . . .	1.361	1.418	17,7	18,4	— 1,3	+ 0,7
8. Tartu . . . . .	2.891	3.243	16,4	18,4	— 1,8	+ 2,0
9. Valga . . . . .	544	644	13,7	16,2	— 3,3	+ 2,5
10. Võru . . . . .	1.224	1.371	14,8	16,5	— 0,7	+ 1,7
11. Põltsamaa . . . . .	1.183	1.292	19,4	21,2	+ 1,8	+ 1,8
Villes — Towns:						
1. Tallinn . . . . .	1.722	1.973	13,4	15,4	— 1,8	+ 2,0
2. Haapsalu . . . . .	69	102	15,0	22,6	— 2,9	+ 7,6
3. Kuressaare . . . . .	44	86	12,6	21,1	— 9,3	+ 8,5
4. Narva . . . . .	449	485	17,1	18,5	— 1,9	+ 1,4
5. Nõmme . . . . .	150	198	11,7	15,6	— 1,4	+ 3,9
6. Paide . . . . .	48	41	14,3	12,1	— 6,4	— 2,2
7. Paldiski . . . . .	15	20	13,0	16,7	— 7,3	+ 3,7
8. Põltsamaa . . . . .	36	58	9,9	14,9	— 2,5	+ 5,0
9. Pärnu . . . . .	350	405	16,1	18,9	— 1,3	+ 2,8
10. Põltsamaa . . . . .	31	45	10,5	15,2	— 3,0	+ 4,7
11. Ranvere . . . . .	151	157	12,2	12,2	— 2,1	0,0
12. Tapa . . . . .	43	59	12,6	15,4	— 5,0	+ 2,8
13. Tartu . . . . .	827	984	13,4	15,2	— 3,1	+ 1,8
14. Tõrva . . . . .	29	59	11,1	24,8	— 6,1	+ 13,7
15. Turi . . . . .	36	36	11,9	11,2	— 3,3	— 0,7
16. Valga . . . . .	163	144	11,3	10,3	— 1,2	— 1,0
17. Viljandi . . . . .	207	207	15,1	16,2	— 0,6	+ 1,1
18. Võru . . . . .	82	96	14,3	16,8	+ 1,1	+ 2,5
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	4.452	5.155	13,7	15,7	— 2,1	+ 2,0
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	13.333	15.023	16,9	19,1	— 1,0	+ 2,2
Total général — Grand Total . . . . .	17.785	20.178	15,9	18,1	— 1,4	+ 2,2

<sup>1</sup> For the heading "Districts (towns included)," the rates are based on the population figures of the 1922 Census.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin, 106 (1).

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M. <sup>1</sup>	F. <sup>1</sup>	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	522	589	8.899	7.731	17,0	13,1	+ 3,9
1924	525	591	8.993	7.925	17,1	13,4	+ 3,7
1925	525	592	8.868	7.812	16,9	13,2	+ 3,7
1926	525	592	9.480	8.567	18,1	14,5	+ 3,6
1927	525	591	10.155	9.201	19,3	15,6	+ 3,7
1928	525	591	9.345	8.440	17,8	14,3	+ 3,5
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	525	591	9.290	8.279	17,7	14,0	+ 3,7
1929	525	591	10.520	9.658	20,0	16,3	+ 3,7

<sup>1</sup> Sex distribution based on the proportions shown by the 1922 Census.



## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin 92 (7), 93 (8). Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

A.<sup>1</sup> Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1.276	983	2.259	1.190	889	2.079
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-4	2.012	1.668	3.680	1.744	1.416	3.160
5-9	297	305	602	200	191	391
10-14	156	180	336	136	130	266
15-19	265	244	509	229	237	466
20-24	439	303	742	400	306	706
25-29	346	272	618	312	288	600
30-34	629	474	1.103	550	514	1.064
35-39						
40-44						
45-49	775	518	1.293	765	434	1.199
50-54						
55-59						
60-64	1.618	1.366	2.984	1.561	1.344	2.905
65-69						
70-74						
75-79	1.556	1.890	3.446	1.493	1.760	3.253
80-84						
85-89						
90 et plus and over	50	128	178	57	108	165
Age inconnu unknown	127	132	259	54	71	125
Total	10.155	9.201	19.356	9.345	8.440	17.785

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Sources: Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV. Monthly Bulletin 106 (9).

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928.  Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — A. Per month.					
I . . . . .	1.606	1.735	17,0	18,3	+ 1,3
II . . . . .	1.574	3.249	17,8	38,0	+ 20,2
III . . . . .	1.832	3.016	19,4	31,8	+ 12,4
IV . . . . .	1.644	1.767	18,0	19,3	+ 1,3
V . . . . .	1.481	1.530	15,7	16,1	+ 0,4
VI . . . . .	1.356	1.348	14,8	14,7	— 0,1
VII . . . . .	1.309	1.241	13,8	13,1	— 6,7
VIII . . . . .	1.241	1.226	13,1	12,9	— 0,2
IX . . . . .	1.216	1.175	13,3	12,8	— 0,5
X . . . . .	1.445	1.278	15,3	13,5	— 1,8
XI . . . . .	1.453	1.249	15,9	13,6	— 2,3
XII . . . . .	1.628	1.364	17,2	14,4	— 2,8
B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	5.012	8.000	18,1	29,1	+ 11,0
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	4.481	4.645	16,2	16,7	+ 0,5
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	3.766	3.642	13,4	12,9	— 0,5
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	4.526	3.891	16,1	13,8	— 2,3
Total . . . . .	17.785	20.178	15,9	18,1	+ 2,2

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.Sources: Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.  
Monthly Bulletin, 92 (7), 93 (8).

1	2 Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929			494 471	4,43 4,22			7,9	
			61 63	0,55 0,56						
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929			281 202	2,52 1,81			9,4	
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			0 0	
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	1 0	0,01 0			0 0	
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	6 0	0,05 0			— —	
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	3 2	0,03 0,02	2 0	0,02 0				
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	84 78	0,75 0,70	640 3.705	5,74 33,21			13,1	
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	414 163	3,71 1,46	2.947 2.179	26,41 19,53				
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	153 87	1,21 0,78	— —	— —				
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	60 108	0,54 0,97	306 405	2,83 3,63				

## 14\* (continued).

1	Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
				Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
							Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)
Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)												
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	75	0,67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	1.425	12,77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	Choléra asiatique Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	
		1929	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	1928	2	0,02	7	0,06	—	—	28,6	—	—	
		1929	3	0,03	11	0,10	—	—	27,3	—	—	
17	Peste Plague	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	
		1929	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	
18	Fièvre jaune Yellow fever	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Lèpre Leprosy	1928	6	0,05	18	0,16	—	—	33,3	—	—	
		1929	4	0,04	19	0,17	—	—	21,0	—	—	
21	Erysipèle Erysipelas	1928	45	0,40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1929	44	0,39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Poliomyélite aiguë Acute poliomyelitis	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—	1	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	
		1929	—	—	1	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	—	—	59	0,53	—	—	—	—	—	
		1929	—	—	22	0,20	—	—	—	—	—	

## 14\* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —	
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —	
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —	
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928 1929	2,383 2,389	21,36 21,41	1,717 1,532	15,39 13,73			138,8 155,9	
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928 1929	44 57	0,39 0,51	4 2	0,04 0,02			1.100,0 2.850,0	
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1928 1929	88 88	0,79 0,79	100 142	0,90 1,27			88,0 62,0	
38	Syphillis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929			1,166 1,118	10,45 10,02			0,6 0,7	
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928 1929	30 34	0,27 0,30	30 95	0,27 0,85			— —	
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1928 1929			3,586 3,660	32,14 32,81			— —	

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe <sup>1</sup> Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex <sup>1</sup>		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	12	8	20	—	—	—
1-4 . . . . .	38	35	73	—	—	—
0-4 . . . . .	50	43	93	11,1	9,9	10,5
5-9 . . . . .	20	24	44	4,8	5,7	5,3
10-14 . . . . .	31	49	80	5,6	9,0	7,3
15-19 . . . . .	90	121	211	16,7	22,1	19,4
20-24 . . . . .	166	144	310	35,1	27,5	31,1
25-29 . . . . .	154	143	297	40,7	30,9	35,3
30-34 . . . . .	213	174	387	30,1	20,7	20,0
35-39 . . . . .	233	82	315	36,8	11,3	23,2
40-44 . . . . .	231	62	293	46,2	10,3	26,7
45-49 . . . . .	195	83	278	55,8	17,5	33,8
50-54 . . . . .	90	61	151			
55-59 . . . . .	17	17	34			
60-64 . . . . .	2	0	2	56,3	27,0	38,8
65-69 . . . . .	13	7	20			
70-74 . . . . .						
75-79 . . . . .						
80-84 . . . . .						
85-89 . . . . .						
90 et plus and over . . . . .						
Age inconnu unknown . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	1.505	1.010	2.515	28,9	17,2	22,7

<sup>1</sup> Rates based on the population figures of the 1922 Census.

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin, 87 (2). Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-40	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas précisé Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (col. 2, 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	—	—	—	—	—	791	171	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	812	198	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	811	28	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	—	—	—	—	—	7,1	1,5	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	7,3	1,8	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	7,3	0,2	—	—

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin, 87 (2). Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1929) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1929)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	1.860	1.617	2.057	1.030	459	46	44	
1928	1.746	1.349	1.953	835	474	43	36	
1929	1.811	1.620	2.240	1.061	465	48	39	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10.000 of average population.								
1927	16,7	14,5	18,4	9,2	4,1	0,4	0,4	
1928	15,6	12,1	17,5	7,5	4,2	0,4	0,3	
1929	16,2	14,5	20,1	9,5	4,2	0,4	0,3	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	267	1.388	82	1.120	—	—	157	3.248
1928	304	1.116	75	1.053	—	—	151	3.202
1929	339	1.375	71	1.289	—	—	129	3.892
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10.000 of average population.								
1927	2,4	12,4	0,7	10,0	—	—	1,4	29,1
1928	2,7	10,0	0,7	9,4	—	—	1,3	28,7
1929	3,0	12,3	0,6	11,5	—	—	1,2	34,9



## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin, 87 (2). Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble <sup>1</sup>  Total number of live births and still-births <sup>1</sup>	Décès par — Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:			
						Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1927	19.817	20.105	17	64	8,6	8,5	32,3	31,8	
1928	20.172	20.484	21	80	10,4	10,2	39,7	39,0	
1929	19.228	19.515	14	74	7,3	7,2	38,5	37,9	

<sup>1</sup> Including still-births occurring before the seventh month of pregnancy.

## 19.\*

## MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1927-1929.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin, 87 (2). Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suicide . . . . .	280	276	291	2,5	2,5	2,6
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	544	516	487	4,9	4,6	4,4
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	824	792	778	7,4	7,1	7,0
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	19.356	17.785	20.178	173,5	159,4	180,9
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality) . . . . .	18.532	16.993	19.400	166,1	152,3	173,9

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

## 20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Source: Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	84	56	140	—	—	8,2	5,9	7,1	—	—
1	30	25	55	—	—	2,9	2,6	2,8	—	—
2	31	15	46	—	—	3,0	1,6	2,3	—	—
3	17	17	34	—	—	1,7	1,8	1,7	—	—
4	15	13	28	—	—	1,5	1,4	1,4	—	—
5	24	12	36	—	—	2,4	1,3	1,8	—	—
6	16	12	28	—	—	1,6	1,3	1,4	—	—
7-13	106	94	200	—	—	10,4	9,9	10,1	—	—
14-20	71	61	132	—	—	7,0	6,4	6,7	—	—
21-29	58	58	116	—	—	5,7	6,1	5,9	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	452	363	815	—	—	44,3	38,2	41,4	—	—
1	150	110	260	—	—	14,7	11,6	13,2	—	—
2	116	70	186	—	—	11,4	7,3	9,4	—	—
3	91	69	160	—	—	8,9	7,3	8,1	—	—
4	81	64	145	—	—	7,9	6,7	7,3	—	—
5	78	56	134	—	—	7,7	5,9	6,8	—	—
6	70	38	108	—	—	6,9	4,0	5,5	—	—
7	51	50	101	—	—	5,0	5,3	5,1	—	—
8	49	51	100	—	—	4,8	5,4	5,1	—	—
9	50	45	95	—	—	4,9	4,7	4,8	—	—
10	43	38	81	—	—	4,2	4,0	4,1	—	—
11	43	26	69	—	—	4,2	2,7	3,5	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	2	3	5	—	—	0,2	0,3	0,3	—	—
Total	1.276	983	2.259 <sup>1</sup>	1.926	280	125,1	103,4	114,6	—	—
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	92	63	155	—	—	9,0	6,4	7,7	—	—
1	31	31	62	—	—	3,0	3,1	3,1	—	—
2	30	21	51	—	—	2,9	2,0	2,5	—	—
3	22	13	35	—	—	2,1	1,3	1,7	—	—
4	6	11	17	—	—	0,6	1,1	0,8	—	—
5	30	12	42	—	—	2,9	1,2	2,1	—	—
6	23	13	36	—	—	2,2	1,3	1,8	—	—
7-13	110	72	182	—	—	10,8	7,3	9,1	—	—
14-20	62	49	111	—	—	6,1	5,0	5,5	—	—
21-29	51	41	92	—	—	5,0	4,2	4,6	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including 53 children of unknown legitimacy.

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1928 (fin — concluded)</b>										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	457	326	783	—	—	44,7	33,1	39,0	—	—
1	127	95	222	—	—	12,4	9,6	11,1	—	—
2	89	80	169	—	—	8,7	8,1	8,4	—	—
3	95	54	149	—	—	9,3	5,5	7,4	—	—
4	69	47	116	—	—	6,8	4,8	5,8	—	—
5	76	46	122	—	—	7,4	4,7	6,1	—	—
6	58	50	108	—	—	5,7	5,1	5,4	—	—
7	58	49	107	—	—	5,7	5,0	5,3	—	—
8	46	39	85	—	—	4,5	4,0	4,2	—	—
9	36	42	78	—	—	3,5	4,3	3,9	—	—
10	37	32	69	—	—	3,6	3,2	3,4	—	—
11	38	28	66	—	—	3,7	2,8	3,3	—	—
Age inconnu unknown.	4	1	5	—	—	0,4	0,1	0,3	—	—
Total	1.190	889	2.079 <sup>1</sup>	1.714	296	116,4	90,3	103,6	—	—
<b>1929</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	64	57	121	—	—	6,6	6,1	6,3	—	—
1	43	24	67	—	—	4,4	2,6	3,5	—	—
2	21	20	41	—	—	2,2	2,1	2,1	—	—
3	25	13	38	—	—	2,6	1,4	2,0	—	—
4	16	10	26	—	—	1,6	1,1	1,4	—	—
5	17	10	27	—	—	1,7	1,1	1,4	—	—
6	23	16	39	—	—	2,4	1,7	2,0	—	—
7-13	88	74	162	—	—	9,0	7,9	8,5	—	—
14-20	62	50	112	—	—	6,3	5,3	5,8	—	—
21-29	56	41	97	—	—	5,7	4,4	5,1	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	415	315	730	—	—	42,5	33,7	38,2	—	—
1	106	93	199	—	—	10,9	9,9	10,4	—	—
2	88	81	169	—	—	9,0	8,7	8,9	—	—
3	79	72	151	—	—	8,1	7,7	7,9	—	—
4	99	65	164	—	—	10,1	7,0	8,6	—	—
5	66	62	128	—	—	6,8	6,6	6,7	—	—
6	64	39	103	—	—	6,6	4,2	5,4	—	—
7	62	61	123	—	—	6,3	6,5	6,4	—	—
8	58	26	84	—	—	5,9	2,8	4,4	—	—
9	42	34	76	—	—	4,3	3,6	4,0	—	—
10	43	40	93	—	—	5,4	4,3	4,9	—	—
11	6	30	73	—	—	4,4	3,2	3,8	—	—
Age inconnu unknown.	53	12	18	—	—	0,6	1,3	0,9	—	—
Total	1.181	930	2.111 <sup>2</sup>	1.691	287	120,9	99,5	110,5	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including 69 children of unknown legitimacy.

<sup>2</sup> Including 133 children of unknown legitimacy.

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Population and Public Health, Demography, Vol. IV.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . . .	—	—	229	—	—	136
II . . . .	—	—	217	—	—	142
III . . . .	—	—	227	—	—	135
IV . . . .	—	—	205	—	—	124
V . . . .	—	—	208	—	—	120
VI . . . .	—	—	174	—	—	102
VII . . . .	—	—	155	—	—	88
VIII . . . .	—	—	192	—	—	110
IX . . . .	—	—	198	—	—	119
X . . . .	—	—	161	—	—	94
XI . . . .	—	—	133	—	—	82
XII . . . .	—	—	160	—	—	96
Total . . . .	—	—	2.259	—	—	112
1928						
I . . . .	—	—	156	—	—	93
II . . . .	—	—	196	—	—	124
III . . . .	—	—	225	—	—	132
IV . . . .	—	—	215	—	—	131
V . . . .	—	—	198	—	—	120
VI . . . .	—	—	166	—	—	102
VII . . . .	—	—	151	—	—	90
VIII . . . .	—	—	128	—	—	76
IX . . . .	—	—	148	—	—	90
X . . . .	—	—	156	—	—	92
XI . . . .	—	—	167	—	—	102
XII . . . .	—	—	173	—	—	102
Total . . . .	—	—	2.079	—	—	104

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Sources: Monthly Bulletin, 87 (2). Population and Public Health, Vol. IV.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3° Rev. No. in International List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .				
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	341	386	17,3	19,2
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .				
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	1	9	0,1	0,4
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	31	26	1,6	1,3
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	64	40	3,2	2,0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	74	94	3,7	4,7
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	44	13	2,2	0,6
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	38	18	1,9	0,9
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	4	0	0,2	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	7	1	0,3	0,05
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	18	10	0,9	0,5
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the cen- tral nervous system . . . . .	11	6	0,6	0,3
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	3	4	0,2	0,2
71	Méningite et encéphalite — Meningitis and encephalitis . . . . .	86	98	4,4	4,9
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	338	281	17,2	14,0
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	13	17	0,7	0,8
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	198	227	10,0	11,3
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	248	153	12,6	7,6
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	13	5	0,7	0,2
	Autres maladies — Other diseases . . . . .	316	265	16,0	13,2
200	Infanticide . . . . .	1	2	0,1	0,1
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	410	424	20,8	21,1

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Personnel	Sex Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate. (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	278 — —	280 — —	—	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	888 <sup>1</sup> — —	—	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	— — —	—	—	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	224 — —	—	—	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	241 — —	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	335 416	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Up to November 20th, 1930.

## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin, 109 (12), 1930.

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caissees — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together . . . .	31	31	32	24.167	12.285	22.741	13.991	25.913	15.449
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . .				36.452		36.732		41.362	

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caissees — Fund	Nombre de membres malades <sup>1</sup> — Number of sick members <sup>1</sup>					
	1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together	16.734		18.186		13.123	
Caissees — Fund	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together . . . .	—	—	—	—	200.972	188.920
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together	—	—	—	—	389.892	

<sup>1</sup> Number of cases.

27\* (concluded).

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour Average duration of illness (in days) for					
	Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Percentage of members of each sex			Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			un cas de maladie One case			un membre One member		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	46,1	20,8	32,7	66,3	33,7	100	—	—	0,78	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	43,4	23,7	32,9	61,9	38,1	100	—	—	0,68	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	49,4	26,1	37,1	62,6	37,4	100	0,94	0,40	0,74	15,0	15,3	15,2	—	—	—

November 1930.



# FINLAND

BY Dr. Hermann LAVONIUS (Helsinki)

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31-XII-1920 . . . . .	388.279	1.510.957	1.594.146	3.105.103	1.660.230	1.704.577	3.364.807
31-XII-1910 . . . . .	373.604	1.433.644	1.487.553	2.921.197	1.546.694	1.568.503	3.115.197
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1910: Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	+ 14.675	+ 77.313	+ 106.593	+ 183.906	+ 113.536	+ 136.074	+ 249.610
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	+ 7.731,3	+ 10.659,3	+ 18.390,6	+ 11.353,6	+ 13.607,4	+ 24.961,0
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	+ 5,3	+ 6,9	+ 6,1	+ 7,1	+ 8,3	+ 7,7

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	9,3	10,1	83.189	55,1	44.347	26,7
1910 . . . . .	8,8	9,4	53.909	37,6	21.809	14,1
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1920 par rap- port à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	+ 0,5	+ 0,7	+ 29.280	+ 17,5	+ 22.538	+ 12,6

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	40.013	38.230	0	78.243	—	—	—
1	29.380	28.120	0	57.500	—	—	—
2	34.337	33.211	0	67.548	—	—	—
3	34.305	33.014	0	67.319	—	—	—
4	33.045	32.403	0	65.448	—	—	—
0-4	171.080	164.978	0	336.058	—	—	—
5-9	183.071	176.921	0	359.992	—	—	—
10-14	187.628	182.867	0	370.495	—	—	—
15-19	167.026	163.771	3.065	330.797	—	—	—
20-24	144.162	147.552	33.341	291.714	—	—	—
25-29	126.553	130.052	60.587	256.605	—	—	—
30-34	121.662	124.428	72.608	246.090	—	—	—
35-39	111.839	113.784	72.667	225.623	—	—	—
40-44	98.901	101.748	67.249	200.649	—	—	—
45-49	87.671	90.656	59.832	178.327	—	—	—
50-54	64.281	68.302	43.126	132.583	—	—	—
55-59	60.516	67.771	39.293	128.287	—	—	—
60-64	47.682	56.096	28.132	103.778	—	—	—
65-69	38.222	47.007	19.147	85.229	—	—	—
70-74	25.428	33.486	10.217	58.914	—	—	—
75-79	15.393	21.412	4.643	36.805	—	—	—
80-84	6.645	9.678	1.451	16.323	—	—	—
85-89	2.199	3.446	400	5.645	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	271	622	36	893	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total	1.660.230	1.704.577	515.704	3.364.807	—	—	—

3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Fémaline Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	24,1	22,4	11,9	11,4	23,3	0,0	0,0	—
1	17,7	16,5	8,8	8,3	17,1	0,0	0,0	—
2	20,7	19,5	10,2	9,9	20,1	0,0	0,0	—
3	20,6	19,4	10,2	9,8	20,0	0,0	0,0	—
4	19,9	19,0	9,8	9,6	19,4	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	103,0	96,8	50,9	49,0	99,9	0,0	0,0	—
5-9	110,3	103,8	54,4	52,6	107,0	0,0	0,0	—
10-14	113,0	107,3	55,8	54,3	110,1	0,0	0,0	—
15-19	100,6	96,1	49,6	48,7	98,3	18,7	0,9	—
20-24	86,8	86,6	42,8	43,9	86,7	226,0	9,9	—
25-29	76,2	76,3	37,6	38,7	76,3	465,9	18,0	—
30-34	73,3	73,0	36,1	37,0	73,1	583,5	21,6	—
35-39	67,4	66,7	33,3	33,8	67,1	638,6	21,6	—
40-44	59,6	59,7	29,4	30,2	59,6	660,9	20,0	—
45-49	52,8	53,2	26,1	26,9	53,0	660,0	17,8	—
50-54	38,7	40,1	19,1	20,3	39,4	631,4	12,8	—
55-59	36,5	39,7	18,0	20,1	38,1	579,8	11,7	—
60-64	28,7	32,9	14,1	16,7	30,8	501,5	8,4	—
65-69	23,0	27,6	1,3	14,0	25,3	407,3	5,7	—
70-74	15,3	19,6	7,5	10,0	17,5	305,1	3,0	—
75-79	9,3	12,6	4,6	6,3	10,9	216,9	1,4	—
80-84	4,0	5,7	2,0	2,9	4,9	149,9	0,4	—
85-89	1,3	2,0	0,7	1,0	1,7	116,1	0,1	—
90 et plus and over	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	90,2	0,0	—
Age inconnu unknown	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	—
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0	493,4	506,6	1.000,0	302,6	153,3	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	3.452	23.634	608	81.961	2.248	47.556	34.405	
1924	3.482	22.048	578	78.057	2.101	53.442	24.615	
1925	3.511	22.103	626	78.260	2.094	47.493	30.767	
1926	3.542	22.695	670	76.875	2.202	47.526	29.349	
1927	3.570	24.105	672	75.611	2.089	51.727	23.884	
1928	3.597	25.520	734	77.523	1.955	48.713	28.810	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	3.526	23.351	648	78.048	2.115	49.410	28.638	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		6,8	0,18	23,7	0,65	13,8	9,9	
1924		6,3	0,17	22,4	0,60	15,3	7,1	
1925		6,3	0,18	22,3	0,60	13,5	8,8	
1926		6,4	0,19	21,7	0,62	13,4	8,3	
1927		6,8	0,19	21,2	0,59	14,5	6,7	
1928		7,1	0,20	21,6	0,54	13,5	8,0	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929		6,6	0,18	22,1	0,60	14,0	8,1	
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>								
	Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
		Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</i>								
1923	—	13.835	12.152	—	—	4,01	3,52	—
1924	—	5.429	5.114	—	—	1,56	1,47	—
1925	—	2.490	2.075	—	—	0,71	0,59	—
1926	—	6.043	5.638	—	—	1,71	1,59	—
1927	—	6.088	5.696	—	—	1,71	1,59	—
1928	—	5.055	4.742	—	—	1,41	1,32	—
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	—	6.490	5.903	—	—	1,84	1,67	—
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Départements Departments	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Uusimaa . . . . .	488	—	7.560	—	15,5	—
2. Turku et Pori . . . . .	518	—	10.524	—	20,3	—
3. Ahvenanmaa . . . . .	27	—	372	—	13,7	—
4. Häme . . . . .	383	—	7.585	—	19,8	—
5. Vïpuri . . . . .	607	—	13.744	—	22,7	—
6. Mikkeki . . . . .	210	—	4.725	—	22,5	—
7. Kuopio . . . . .	375	—	9.651	—	25,7	—
8. Vaasa . . . . .	577	—	12.126	—	21,0	—
9. Oulu . . . . .	412	—	11.236	—	27,3	—
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	629	—	9.243	—	14,7	—
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	2.968	—	68.280	—	23,0	—
Total général. — Grand Total	3.597	—	77.523	—	21,6	—

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	42.322	39.639	81.961	1.307	941	2.248	43.629	40.580	84.209
1924	40.300	37.757	78.057	1.149	952	2.101	41.449	38.709	80.158
1925	40.354	37.906	78.260	1.185	909	2.094	41.539	38.815	80.354
1926	39.481	37.394	76.875	1.245	957	2.202	40.726	38.351	79.077
1927	38.973	36.638	75.611	1.201	888	2.089	40.174	37.526	77.700
1928	39.915	37.608	77.523	1.129	826	1.955	41.044	38.434	79.478
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	40.224	37.824	78.048	1.203	912	2.115	41.427	38.736	80.163
	Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children						Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)		
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	6,77	38,89	7,51	3,00	2,32	2,67			
1924	6,74	20,69	7,08	2,77	2,46	2,62			
1925	6,46	30,36	7,02	2,85	2,34	2,61			
1926	5,58	30,09	6,19	3,06	2,50	2,78			
1927	6,37	35,25	7,06	2,99	2,37	2,69			
1928	6,13	36,68	6,79	2,75	2,15	2,46			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	6,35	31,91	6,95	2,90	2,35	2,64			

## 7.\*

## BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS.

Source: Public Health Statistics.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés par Abortions notified by				Conceptions (Col. 3, 4 & 8)
				Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages- femmes Midwives	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927 . . . . .	3.570	75.611	2.089	2.003	—	986	2.989	80.689
1928 . . . . .	3.597	77.523	1.955	2.377	—	1.016	3.393	82.871

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (Col. 9)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil
	Par 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 of average population				Pour 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (Col. 9, Tabl. 7 A)			Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Col. 3 & 4)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1927 . . . . .	21,2	0,6	0,8	22,6	93,7	2,6	3,7	3,8
1928 . . . . .	21,6	0,5	0,9	23,0	93,5	2,4	4,1	4,3



## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	74.764	1.870	76.634	7.197	378	7.575	81.961	2.248	84.209
1924	71.281	1.780	73.061	6.776	321	7.097	78.057	2.101	80.158
1925	71.906	1.787	73.693	6.354	307	6.661	78.260	2.094	80.354
1926	70.631	1.871	72.502	6.244	331	6.575	76.875	2.202	79.077
1927	69.521	1.787	71.308	6.090	302	6.392	75.611	2.089	77.700
1928	71.399	1.695	73.094	6.124	260	6.384	77.523	1.955	79.478
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	71.584	1.798	73.382	6.464	317	6.781	78.048	2.115	80.163

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	87,8	168,1	90,0	2,4	5,0	2,7	21,7	2,1
1924	86,8	152,8	88,5	2,4	4,5	2,6	20,5	1,9
1925	81,2	146,6	82,9	2,4	4,6	2,6	20,5	1,8
1926	81,2	150,3	83,1	2,6	5,0	2,8	19,9	1,8
1927	80,5	144,6	82,3	2,5	4,7	2,7	19,5	1,7
1928	79,0	133,0	80,3	2,3	4,1	2,5	19,8	1,7
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	82,8	149,9	84,6	2,5	4,7	2,6	20,3	1,8

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	5.956	516	6.312	594	—	—
II . . .	5.078	506	5.705	532	—	—
III . . .	5.819	558	6.254	594	—	—
IV . . .	5.868	531	5.886	554	—	—
V . . .	6.257	599	5.928	526	—	—
VI . . .	6.259	547	6.174	558	—	—
VII . . .	6.757	561	6.586	511	—	—
VIII . . .	6.144	502	6.199	506	—	—
IX . . .	5.647	455	5.777	475	—	—
X . . .	5.262	411	5.397	392	—	—
XI . . .	5.060	447	5.473	399	—	—
XII . . .	5.414	457	5.708	483	—	—
Total . . .	69.521	6.090	71.399	6.124	—	—
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	6.472	6.906	—	1,8	1,9	—
II . . .	5.584	6.237	—	1,6	1,7	—
III . . .	6.377	6.848	—	1,8	1,9	—
IV . . .	6.399	6.440	—	1,8	1,8	—
V . . .	6.856	6.454	—	1,8	1,8	—
VI . . .	6.806	6.732	—	1,9	1,8	—
VII . . .	7.318	7.097	—	1,9	1,9	—
VIII . . .	6.646	6.705	—	2,0	2,0	—
IX . . .	6.102	6.252	—	1,9	1,8	—
X . . .	5.673	5.789	—	1,7	1,7	—
XI . . .	5.507	5.872	—	1,6	1,6	—
XII . . .	5.871	6.191	—	1,5	1,6	—
Total . . .	75.611	77.523	—	21,2	21,6	—

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)		Difference in death rates	
			General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Uusimaa . . . . .	6.199	—	12,7	—	— 122	—
2. Turku et Pori . . . . .	6.805	—	13,1	—	— 485	—
3. Ahvenanmaa . . . . .	376	—	13,8	—	+ 14	—
4. Häme . . . . .	4.936	—	12,9	—	— 280	—
5. Vupuri . . . . .	8.387	—	13,8	—	— 462	—
6. Mikkeli . . . . .	2.908	—	13,8	—	— 422	—
7. Kuopio . . . . .	5.523	—	14,7	—	— 118	—
8. Vaasa . . . . .	7.610	—	13,2	—	— 369	—
9. Oulu . . . . .	5.969	—	14,5	—	— 770	—
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	7.819	—	12,4	—	— 113	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	40.894	—	13,8	—	— 2.901	—
Total général — Grand Total	48.713	—	13,5	—	— 3.014	—

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	1.705	1.748	24.857	22.699	14,6	13,0	+ 1,6
1924	1.720	1.762	27.682	25.760	16,1	14,6	+ 1,5
1925	1.734	1.776	24.997	22.496	14,4	12,7	+ 1,7
1926	1.750	1.792	24.770	22.756	14,2	12,7	+ 1,5
1927	1.764	1.806	27.057	24.670	15,3	13,7	+ 1,6
1928	1.778	1.819	25.406	23.307	14,3	12,8	+ 1,5
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	1.742	1.784	25.795	23.615	14,8	13,2	+ 1,6
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

A.<sup>1</sup> Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	4.131	3.210	7.341	—	—	—
1	954	827	1.781	—	—	—
2	429	397	826	—	—	—
3	269	270	539	—	—	—
4	169	168	337	—	—	—
0-4	5.952	4.872	10.824	—	—	—
5-9	629	568	1.197	—	—	—
10-14	521	603	1.124	—	—	—
15-19	1.065	964	2.029	—	—	—
20-24	1.488	1.094	2.582	—	—	—
25-29	1.147	1.015	2.162	—	—	—
30-34	862	823	1.685	—	—	—
35-39	898	777	1.675	—	—	—
40-44	1.044	830	1.874	—	—	—
45-49	1.127	834	1.961	—	—	—
50-54	1.428	901	2.329	—	—	—
55-59	1.500	996	2.496	—	—	—
60-64	1.787	1.302	3.089	—	—	—
65-69	2.046	1.769	3.815	—	—	—
70-74	2.006	2.175	4.181	—	—	—
75-79	1.784	2.334	4.118	—	—	—
80-84	1.127	1.716	2.843	—	—	—
85-89	513	829	1.342	—	—	—
90 et plus and over . . .	133	268	401	—	—	—
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total . . .	27.057	24.670	51.727	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928  Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 com- pared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — A. Per month.					
I . . . . .	4.453	—	1,2	—	—
II . . . . .	4.255	—	1,2	—	—
III . . . . .	4.456	—	1,2	—	—
IV . . . . .	4.245	—	1,2	—	—
V . . . . .	4.292	—	1,2	—	—
VI . . . . .	4.021	—	1,1	—	—
VII . . . . .	3.776	—	1,0	—	—
VIII . . . . .	3.581	—	1,0	—	—
IX . . . . .	3.438	—	1,0	—	—
X . . . . .	3.816	—	1,1	—	—
XI . . . . .	3.894	—	1,1	—	—
XII . . . . .	4.486	—	1,2	—	—
B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	13.164	—	3,7	—	—
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	12.558	—	3,5	—	—
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	10.795	—	3,0	—	—
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	12.196	—	3,4	—	—
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	48.713	—	13,5	—	—

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 <sup>1</sup>.

Source: Public Health Statistics.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4 / col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8 / col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8 / col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928	9	0,14	81	1,29	9	11,11				
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928	0	0	143	2,27	0	0				
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928	0	0	1	0,02	0	0				
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1928	1	0,02	30	0,48	1	3,33				
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928	0	0	1	0,02	0	0				
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928	3	0,05	475	7,55	3	0,63				
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928	16	0,25	1.251	19,89	16	1,28				
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928	50	0,79	2.895	46,03	50	1,73				
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928	12	0,19	294	4,67	12	4,08				

<sup>1</sup> Data for towns only.

## 14 (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11
			4	5	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		
		Années Year							Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 9)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	57	0,91	18,434	293,10	57	0,31		
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications									
14	Choléra asiatique Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	1928	0	0	6	0,10	0	0		
17	Peste Plague	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18	Fièvre jaune Yellow fever	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20	Lèpre Leprosy	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21	Erysipèle Erysipelas	1928	41	0,65	662	10,53	41	6,19		
22	Poliomyélite aiguë Acute poliomyelitis	1928	0	0	2	0,03	0	0		
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica	1928	3	0,05	5	0,08	3	6,00		
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	17	0,27	17	0,27	17	100,00		



## 14 (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0				
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0				
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928	0	0	3	0,05	0	0				
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1928	1,336	21,24	—	—	1,336	—				
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1928	194	3,08	—	—	194	—				
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .											
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928	27	0,43	1,513	24,06	27	1,78				
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928	—	—	1,964	31,23	—	—				
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1928	—	—	8,086	12,857	—	—				

## 16.

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929. <sup>1</sup>

Source: Public Health Statistics.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139				
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes  Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou cancéreses dont le site n'est pas précisé Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mal- ignes de l'ovaire  Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse  Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs  Total number of tumours  (col. 2 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome  Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes  Other mal- ignant tumours	Total des tumeurs  Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.</i>									
1927	487		66		553	—	—	—	—
1928	529		69		598	—	—	—	—
1929	—		—		—	—	—	—	—
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.</i>									
1927	7,92		1,07		8,99	—	—	—	—
1928	8,41		1,10		9,51	—	—	—	—
1929	—		—		—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Data for towns only.

## 17.

MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929<sup>1</sup>.

Source: Public Health Statistics.

Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Année Year	Affections							
	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	523	1,335	763	356	151	1	4	
1928	597	1,517	672	291	157	1	11	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	8,51	21,71	12,41	5,79	2,46	0,02	0,07	
1928	9,49	24,12	10,68	4,63	2,50	0,02	0,17	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	—	—	516	168	—	—	455	441
1928	—	—	585	88	—	—	400	298
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10 000 of average population.								
1927	—	—	8,39	2,73	—	—	7,40	7,17
1928	—	—	9,30	1,40	—	—	6,36	4,74
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Data for towns only.

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Public Health Statistics.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par —; Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicemia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicemia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases			
						Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1927	76.589	77.700	158	78	20,63	20,33	10,18	10,04	
1928	78.290	79.478	146	69	18,65	18,37	8,81	8,68	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of Finland.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	614	600	—	1,7	1,7	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	2.086	1.887	—	5,8	5,2	—
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	2.700	2.487	—	7,6	6,9	—
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	51.727	48.713	—	144,9	135,4	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	49.027	46.226	—	137,3	128,5	—

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Public Health Statistics.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	22	38	—	0	0	—	0	0	—
Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	2	2	—	86	86	—	90	106	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	7	7	—	370	370	—	479	436	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children	9	9	—	456	456	—	569	542	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	21	23	—	1,056	1,145	—	2,895	3,190	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	28	30	—	1,512	1,601	—	3,464	3,732	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — Hospitals for pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	4	4	—	239	239	—	732	844	—

*Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Public Health Statistics.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	6	6	—	766	803	—
Autres institutions — Other institutions	19	19	—	4,439	4,157	—

## 23\* (concluded).

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Social Review.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts . . . . .	1	1	—	48	20	—

*Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Public Health Statistics.

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<i>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</i>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	48.146	46.482	38.237
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	46.209	43.692	36.203
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . .	96,0	94,0	94,7
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . .	60,1	57,8	47,6
<i>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	96	1.305	26
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	14	450	22
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	14,6	34,5	84,6
<i>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vac- cinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	48.242	47.787	38.263
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	46.223	44.142	36.225
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vacci- nations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	95,8	92,4	94,7
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year . . .	1,3	1,2	1,0

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Social Review.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	54	71	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	3	3	—	1.664	1.746	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . .	77	85	—	—	—	—

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Sources: Public Health Statistics and Social Review.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	162	176	—	5.506	5.606	—	15,4	15,6	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	35	37	—	5.192	5.290	—	14,5	14,7	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics . . . . .	3	5	—	115	235	—	0,3	0,7	—
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	—	—	—	48	20	—	0,1	0,1	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbeciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles . . . . .	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infant hospitals . . . . .	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	3	3	—	106	106	—	0,3	0,3	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . . . .	1	1	—	22	22	—	0,1	0,1	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	37	32	—	842	876	—	2,4	2,4	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	31	33	—	1.751	1.840	—	4,9	5,1	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	1	1	—	45	45	—	0,1	0,1	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	3	3	—	77	85	—	0,2	0,2	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	46	53	—	514	526	—	1,4	1,5	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	2	2	—	91	91	—	0,3	0,3	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables . . . . .	1	1	—	48	47	—	0,1	0,1	—
Total . . . . .	329	352	—	14.309	14.769	—	40,1	41,1	—



## 25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	4.085	87.732	91.817	87.654	4.660	5,3	1.652.001	18,0
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	5.085	3.837	8.922	3.654	356	9,7	1.908.301	213,9
Hôpitaux pour le traite- ment des affections nerveuses — Hospi- tals for the treatment of nervous diseases . . . . .	102	160	262	60	6	10,0	58.844	224,6
Hôpitaux pour nourris- sons — Infant hospi- tals . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospi- tals . . . . .	77	1.034	1.111	1.044	165	15,8	30.264	27,2
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for crip- ples . . . . .	14	100	114	85	—	0,0	6.336	55,6
Hôpitaux pour conta- gieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	280	3.599	3.879	3.468	179	5,2	97.162	25,0
Hôpitaux pour tubercu- leux — Tuberculo- sis hospitals . . . . .	1.635	4.340	5.975	4.254	456	10,7	653.651	109,4
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	18	5	23	5	5	100,0	6.597	286,8
Hôpitaux gynécologi- ques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	63	1.746	1.809	1.739	36	2,1	26.985	14,9
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	281	16.065	16.346	16.039	52	0,3	139.793	8,6
Hôpitaux ophtalmologi- ques — Eye hospitals Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incu- rables . . . . .	70	1.776	1.846	1.773	1	0,1	31.824	17,2
	47	6	53	6	5	83,3	15.949	300,9
Total . . . . .	11.757	120.400	132.157	119.781	5.921	4,9	4.627.707	35,0

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Public Health Statistics.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	315	276	263			
	F.	87	77	66			
	T.	402	353	329	1,12	0,98	0,91
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	59	46	46			
	F.	6	11	13			
	T.	65	57	59	0,18	0,16	0,16
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	840	869	883			
	F.	65	76	85			
	T.	905	945	968	2,53	2,63	2,67
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	7	8	15			
	F.	28	24	42			
	T.	35	32	57	0,10	0,09	0,16
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	4	3	5			
	F.	23	7	14			
	T.	27	10	19	0,07	0,03	0,05
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	171	171	169			
	F.	295	302	308			
	T.	466	473	477	1,30	1,32	1,32
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	314	327	354			
	F.	22	24	33			
	T.	336	351	387	0,94	0,98	1,07
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	341	303	323			
	F.	892	1.128	972			
	T.	1.233	1.431	1.295	3,45	3,98	3,57
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .		924	973	1.003	2,80	2,71	2,77

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Early in the year, there was an epidemic of scarlet fever at Helsinki; the origin being attributed to milk from a property on which cases of scarlet fever had occurred, the Milk Consumers' Association requested the Council of State to have the causes of the epidemic investigated. The Helsinki Health Commission accordingly appointed a committee of enquiry, including representatives of the medical and veterinary professions and a representative of the milk industry.

### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis*. — Under the terms of the anti-tuberculosis law, the State defrays three-quarters of the cost of establishing tuberculosis sanatoria and grants them a subsidy of 16 marks per day's sickness. Institutions in receipt of subsidies must comply with the following conditions—namely, they must:

- (1) Be institutions of public utility which do not operate for profit;
- (2) Be built on sites and according to plans approved by the Supreme Medical Council;
- (3) Apply tariffs approved by the Public Health Service and reserve at least one-half of their beds for free hospital treatment for indigent persons;
- (4) Operate under the control of the Supreme Medical Council, which reserves the right to approve the appointment of the medical director and the matron of the institution.

With a view to more energetic anti-tuberculosis action in the rural communes, a special social welfare organisation has been set up, and the State defrays the costs of its headquarters and the salaries of its doctors at the rate of one doctor per social welfare district. Each social welfare district includes a group of rural communes with a total population of not less than 40,000 inhabitants; communes constituted to form a social welfare district must engage an adequate number of nurses. The State pays one-half of the wages of such nurses and one-half of the expenditure on the treatment of tuberculous patients.

The one State sanatorium for tuberculosis, which had several classes of patients, has been converted into a popular sanatorium with a single scale of charges; one-half of the beds are free.

A tuberculosis sanatorium with 70 beds was opened in 1929 for members of the forces who have contracted tuberculosis during their period of service; this institution was found inadequate and is now being extended.

Four sanatoria, including one at Helsinki, have opened radiographical departments, and a number of clinics have X-ray apparatus.

2. *Mental Diseases*. — Under the terms of a law promulgated in 1929, the State grants subsidies to lunatic asylums founded by the communes or by groups of communes. The conditions for such subsidies are the same as in the case of tuberculosis sanatoria, except that the institutions in question are not bound to have free beds. The subsidy amounts to 13 marks per day's sickness.

3. *Alcoholism*. — The Convention with Lithuania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the suppression of contraband trade in alcohol came into force in 1929.

The report of the Alcohol Trade Bureau shows that the sale of alcohol has dropped 25.8 per cent since 1928, owing no doubt partly to the new regulations governing the right of doctors to prescribe alcoholic beverages. A total of 33,056 offences against the prohibition law were reported in 1929 (14.8 per cent more than in 1928). This represents a rate of 219

offences per 10,000 inhabitants for towns and 64 for rural districts. The most frequent offence (54.1 per cent) is still the keeping of hidden stocks; next in order come illicit sale (16.2 per cent), transport (16.1 per cent), manufacture (6.5 per cent), importation (3.1 per cent) and various offences (4 per cent).

There were 101,500 cases of drunkenness recorded—*i.e.*, an increase of 0.4 per cent compared with 1928. The towns accounted for 1,005 cases per 10,000 inhabitants and the rural districts for 126 cases—*i.e.*, for the country as a whole, 281 cases per 10,000 inhabitants.

### III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

#### 1. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

The promulgation in 1929 of the law prohibiting the use of white lead and sulphate of lead made it possible to ratify the international Convention concerning the use of white lead concluded at Geneva on October 25th, 1921.

The law on the employment of children and adults in industry applies to the following establishments:

- (1) Factories, industrial concerns and various workshops in towns and in the country;
- (2) Building undertakings, with the exception of repairs to and the building of private dwellings and outbuildings in the country;
- (3) Building undertakings in connection with railways, tramways, canals and ports;
- (4) Bathing establishments;
- (5) Undertakings for the loading and unloading of goods in ports.

The term "child", within the meaning of the law, denotes any person under 15 years of age. No child may be employed in an undertaking subject to the law. This provision does not apply, however, to work executed under the supervision of the public authorities by pupils in occupational schools. Before being engaged, the child must undergo medical inspection at the employer's cost and produce a medical certificate showing that the work in prospect is not such as to endanger his health or development. As a rule, the working day must not exceed 6 hours for a child and 8 hours for an adult. The working week is 36 hours for children and 48 hours for adults. It is prohibited to employ children before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening; for adults, work may begin at 6 o'clock in the morning but must end by 7 o'clock in the evening.

#### 2. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A new law which came into force on January 1st, 1930, prohibits the marriage of lunatics and idiots.

No person suffering from epilepsy of non-traumatic origin or from venereal disease at an infectious stage may contract marriage without special permission from the President of the Republic. Marriages are also forbidden between persons who are congenitally deaf and dumb, except by authorisation of the President of the Republic.

The fact of having contracted a venereal disease constitutes grounds for divorce, unless the person concerned can prove that his disease is not of extra-conjugal sexual origin and that he (or she) has not exposed the wife (husband) to the risk of infection. Divorce may also be granted on grounds of drug addiction. Should one of the parties become a lunatic or idiot, the other party may apply for a divorce after three years, if the state of the sufferer offers no hope of a complete cure. In certain cases, divorce may be granted even before the expiry of that period.

### 3. MIDWIVES.

The length of courses for midwives (formerly one year) has been increased to 15 months. These courses are given at the Midwives' School attached to the Helsinki Hospital. The training is free and includes the following branches: (1) natural confinement and care of new-born infants; (2) instrumental delivery; (3) mothercraft; (4) venereal diseases and prophylactic measures; (5) study of the legal provisions on the exercise of the profession of midwife in Finland. An optional course is provided for students who also wish to obtain the right to practise vaccination. At the end of the course, there is a public examination. Candidates must be between 20 and 30 years of age, must have completed the secondary-school course or an equivalent course and must be in good health and of irreproachable character. They are obliged to pass through a probationary period of six weeks.

On the conclusion of the regular course, students who have obtained the mark "good" follow a further three months' theoretical and practical course on instrumental delivery. Courses lasting a fortnight, on obstetrics and the care of new-born infants, are organised every year for certified midwives. Midwives in the service of the communes are required to follow these courses every ten years.

### 4. NURSES.

Under the terms of the law on the training of nurses, the State maintains nurses' schools with preparatory schools. The instruction must be uniform all over the country. The course is a three-year one and includes a compulsory period of four months in the preparatory schools.

Candidates must be between 19 and 30 years of age and must have completed their secondary school studies or equivalent studies; preference is given to those with higher education. Students must live in; a charge is made for the preparatory course, but, throughout the regular course, students receive free board, laundry, uniform, etc., and, whenever possible, lodging.

After the second year, the student is employed as a paid probationer in a hospital.

Only certified nurses who have passed the examinations prescribed by law and whose names are entered in the register of the Supreme Medical Council may be employed in the service of the State, the communes, public bodies or hospital institutions.

### 5. PRIVATE CLINICS.

A decree which came into force at the beginning of 1930 modifies the provisions relating to the charges of private clinics and introduces for surgical cases an operating theatre fee equivalent to the charge for 8 days' sickness.

### 6. HEALTH INSURANCE.

The draft law on compulsory health insurance, mentioned in Volume IV of the *International Health Year-Book*, was rejected by Parliament.

### 7. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Since 1929, the exercise of the profession of veterinary surgeon, which had previously come under the control of the Supreme Medical Council, has been placed under the Ministry of Agriculture, which has set up a veterinary department. Under the terms of a decree which came into force early in 1930, in order to obtain the right to practise as veterinary

surgeons, candidates must produce a certificate showing that they have passed the final veterinary surgeon's examination at a foreign university approved by the Supreme Medical Council of Finland and must take a further examination after a four months' practical stage under the direction of a veterinary surgeon approved by the Supreme Medical Council.

#### IV. BUDGET.

It is impossible, in the absence of data concerning the expenditure of the communes under this head, to estimate exactly, for the country as a whole, the total expenditure incurred on public health and curative medicine. Accordingly, the following statement shows only the sums expended by the State in 1929:

	Finnish Marks
Supreme Medical Council . . . . .	1,800,000
Salaries of district and divisional medical officers . . . . .	4,100,000
General hospitals and sanatoria . . . . .	41,000,000
Lunatic asylums . . . . .	18,600,000
Campaign against infectious diseases (including venereal diseases), and vaccination . . . . .	1,900,000
Miscellaneous (including a subsidy of 5,500,000 marks to rural communes for the wages of municipal midwives) . . . . .	14,600,000
Anti-tuberculosis measures . . . . .	12,000,000
Total . . . . .	94,000,000

The following credits were also voted by Parliament:

Building of new hospitals . . . . .	6,000,000
Subsidies for the building of lunatic asylums . . . . .	5,000,000
Subsidies for the building of tuberculosis sanatoria . . . . .	22,500,000
Subsidies to institutions for the treatment of epileptics . . . . .	950,000
Repairs and improvements for general hospitals . . . . .	8,800,000
Organisation of nurses' courses . . . . .	2,000,000

The sum of 8,900,000 marks was paid as compensation for accidents to State employes (including 3,100,000 marks for cost-of-living increase to persons who were victims of accidents before January 1st, 1926) and 2,100,000 marks for accidents and sickness during military service.

Parliament voted for child welfare a credit of 17,740,000 marks, including 8,200,000 marks for State reformatory schools, 4,360,000 for subsidies to communal or private reformatory schools and approximately 3,500,000 marks for nursery classes.

# FRANCE

BY

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1921.

Source: Recensement général de la population, tome I, première partie, et Annuaire statistique, 44<sup>e</sup> volume, 1928.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7-III-1926 . . . . .	550.986	19.309.568	20.918.913	40.228.481	—	—	40.743.897
6-III-1921 . . . . .	550.986	18.444.656	20.352.884	38.797.540	—	—	39.209.518
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926, par rapport à 1921: Increase or decrease in 1926 compared with 1921:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	0	+ 864.912	+ 566.029	+ 1.430.941	—	—	+ 1.534.379
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	0	+ 172.982	+ 113.206	+ 286.188	—	—	+ 306.876
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	0	+ 9,4	+ 5.6	+ 7,4	—	—	+ 7,8

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1921.

Source: Recensement général de la population, tome I, première partie.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926 . . . . .	—	74,0	1.609.345	80	—	—
1921 . . . . .	—	71,2	1.908.228	100	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926 par rapport à 1921. Increase or decrease in 1926 as compared with 1921 . . . . .	—	+ 2,8	— 298.883	— 20	—	—



## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1926) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1928.

Source: Résultats statistiques du Recensement de 1926. France entière. — Population présente totale. — Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France, tome XX, fascicule I, octobre-décembre 1930 et Causes de décès, année 1928.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population résidante I. 1926 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate for 1928			
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total	
		Total	Femmes mariées Married					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0-4	1.841.698	1.812.236	0	3.653.934	1.750.000	1.700.000	3.450.000	
5-9	1.153.517	1.126.180		2.279.697	1.500.000	1.470.000	2.970.000	
10-14	1.555.551	1.534.993		3.090.544	1.230.000	1.220.000	2.450.000	
15-19	1.725.423	1.698.431	106.708	3.423.854	1.720.000	1.650.000	3.370.000	
20-24	1.656.531	1.703.221	1.940.862	3.359.752	1.760.000	1.650.000	3.410.000	
25-29	1.625.285	1.651.689		3.276.974	1.600.000	1.640.000	3.240.000	
30-34	1.267.835	1.538.118		2.273.571	2.805.953	1.380.000	1.570.000	2.950.000
35-39	1.272.665	1.507.548	2.780.213		1.280.000	1.500.000	2.780.000	
40-44	1.245.640	1.447.417	2.693.057		1.270.000	1.480.000	2.750.000	
45-49	1.261.576	1.390.481	2.086.794	2.652.057	1.250.000	1.420.000	2.670.000	
50-54	1.182.731	1.255.991		1.545.957	2.438.722	1.240.000	1.340.000	2.580.000
55-59	1.022.697	1.125.118		2.147.815	1.050.000	1.160.000	2.210.000	
60-64	878.033	992.306	843.452	1.870.339	920.000	1.040.000	1.960.000	
65-69	681.247	821.169		1.502.416	730.000	860.000	1.590.000	
70-74	736.915	992.159	266.767	1.729.074	490.000	630.000	1.120.000	
75-79				290.000	420.000	710.000		
80 et plus and over	163.933	274.485		438.418	160.000	270.000	430.000	
Age inconnu unknown	38.291	47.371	15.415	85.662	0	0	0	
Total	19.309.568	20.918.913	9.079.516	40.228.481	19.620.000	21.020.000	40.640.000	

3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population résidente I. 1926 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1926 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1926	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	—	—	95,0	87,0	91,0	0,0	—	85,1
5-9	—	—	60,0	54,0	57,0	0,0	—	73,2
10-14	—	—	81,0	74,0	78,0	0,0	—	60,5
15-19	—	—	89,0	81,0	85,0	62,7	—	83,1
20-24	—	—	86,0	81,0	83,0	—	—	84,1
25-29	—	—	84,0	79,0	82,0	587,0	—	80,0
30-34	—	—	66,0	74,0	70,0	—	—	72,8
35-39	—	—	66,0	72,0	69,0	745,0	—	68,6
40-44	—	—	65,0	69,0	67,0	—	—	67,9
45-49	—	—	65,0	67,0	66,0	735,0	—	65,8
50-54	—	—	61,0	60,0	60,0	—	—	63,5
55-59	—	—	53,0	54,0	53,0	648,0	—	54,4
60-64	—	—	46,0	47,0	46,0	—	—	48,3
65-69	—	—	35,0	39,0	37,0	467,0	—	39,1
70-74	—	—	38,0	47,0	43,0	—	—	25,5
75-79	—	—	—	—	—	210,0	—	17,5
80-84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	—	—	8,0	13,0	11,0	—	—	10,6
Age inconnu . unknown .	—	—	21,0	2,0	2,0	325,0	—	0,0
Total . .	480,0	520,0	1.000,0	1.000,0	1.000,0	425,0	225,0	1.000,0



## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Journal Officiel, 8 mai 1930.

Départements Departments	Population légale le 7. III. 1926 (en milliers) Resident population (1,000's) at 7. III. 1926		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ain . . . . .	317,195	—	5,389	5,247	17,0	16,6
2. Aisne . . . . .	489,022	—	10,527	10,306	21,5	21,1
3. Allier . . . . .	370,562	—	5,406	5,498	14,6	14,8
4. Alpes (Basses-) . . . . .	88,347	—	1,353	1,286	15,3	14,5
5. Alpes (Hautes-) . . . . .	87,963	—	1,576	1,561	17,9	17,7
6. Alpes-Maritimes . . . . .	435,253	—	7,044	6,669	16,2	15,3
7. Ardèche . . . . .	289,263	—	5,114	4,974	17,7	17,2
8. Ardennes . . . . .	297,448	—	5,841	5,654	19,6	19,0
9. Ariège . . . . .	167,498	—	2,349	2,346	14,0	14,0
10. Aube . . . . .	238,253	—	4,390	4,355	18,4	18,3
11. Aude . . . . .	291,951	—	4,601	4,733	15,8	16,2
12. Aveyron . . . . .	328,876	—	6,017	5,726	18,3	17,4
13. Belfort (Territoire de) . . . . .	96,594	—	1,933	1,789	20,0	18,5
14. Bouches-du-Rhône . . . . .	929,549	—	15,147	11,676	16,3	15,8
15. Calvados . . . . .	390,492	—	8,803	8,576	22,5	22,0
16. Cantal . . . . .	196,999	—	3,671	3,497	18,6	17,7
17. Charente . . . . .	312,790	—	5,407	5,415	17,3	17,3
18. Charente-Inférieure . . . . .	417,789	—	7,438	7,354	17,8	17,6
19. Cher . . . . .	298,398	—	4,460	4,339	14,9	14,5
20. Corrèze . . . . .	469,289	—	4,420	4,140	16,4	15,4
21. Corse . . . . .	289,890	—	4,163	4,015	14,3	13,9
22. Côte-d'Or . . . . .	328,881	—	5,656	5,661	17,2	17,2
23. Côtes-du-Nord . . . . .	552,788	—	12,098	11,377	21,9	20,6
24. Creuse . . . . .	219,148	—	3,170	3,031	14,5	13,8
25. Dordogne . . . . .	392,489	—	6,578	6,372	16,7	16,2
26. Doubs . . . . .	296,591	—	6,310	6,076	21,3	20,5
27. Drôme . . . . .	263,750	—	4,330	4,185	16,4	15,9
28. Eure . . . . .	308,445	—	6,245	6,096	20,3	19,7
29. Eure-et-Loir . . . . .	255,213	—	4,986	4,887	19,5	19,1
30. Finistère . . . . .	753,702	—	16,119	15,257	21,4	20,2
31. Gard . . . . .	402,601	—	6,218	5,976	15,4	14,8
32. Garonne (Haute-) . . . . .	431,505	—	6,689	6,520	15,5	15,1
33. Gers . . . . .	196,419	—	2,846	2,808	14,5	14,3
34. Gironde . . . . .	827,973	—	13,547	12,955	16,3	15,6
35. Hérault . . . . .	500,575	—	7,507	7,584	15,0	15,2
36. Ille-et-Vilaine . . . . .	561,688	—	12,043	11,765	21,4	20,9
37. Indre . . . . .	255,095	—	4,215	3,963	16,5	15,5
38. Indre-et-Loire . . . . .	334,486	—	5,930	5,650	17,7	16,9
39. Isère . . . . .	558,079	—	9,609	9,327	17,2	16,7
40. Jura . . . . .	230,685	—	4,331	4,188	18,8	18,1
41. Landes . . . . .	263,111	—	4,267	4,169	16,2	15,8
42. Loir-et-Cher . . . . .	248,099	—	4,372	4,256	17,6	17,1
43. Loire . . . . .	669,216	—	11,241	10,753	17,9	16,1
44. Loire (Haute-) . . . . .	260,610	—	4,631	4,350	17,8	16,7
45. Loire-Inférieure . . . . .	651,487	—	12,255	11,660	18,8	17,9

## 5\* (concluded).

Départements Departments	Population légale le 7. III. 1926 (en milliers) Resident population (1,000's) at 7. III. 1926		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46. Loiret . . . . .	341,225	—	5,706	5,707	16,7	16,7
47. Lot . . . . .	171,776	—	2,510	2,355	14,6	13,7
48. Lot-et-Garonne . . . . .	246,609	—	3,916	3,725	15,9	15,1
49. Lozère . . . . .	104,733	—	1,776	1,749	16,9	16,7
50. Maine-et-Loire . . . . .	477,741	—	9,063	8,718	19,0	18,2
51. Manche . . . . .	431,367	—	9,644	9,459	22,3	21,9
52. Marne . . . . .	397,773	—	7,971	7,755	20,0	19,4
53. Marne (Haute-) . . . . .	195,370	—	3,707	3,593	18,9	18,4
54. Mayenne . . . . .	259,934	—	5,739	5,376	22,1	20,7
55. Meurthe-et-Moselle . . . . .	552,087	—	12,940	12,573	23,4	22,8
56. Meuse . . . . .	218,131	—	4,502	4,349	20,6	19,9
57. Morbihan . . . . .	543,175	—	12,561	11,815	23,1	21,7
58. Moselle . . . . .	633,461	—	14,793	14,333	23,3	22,6
59. Nièvre . . . . .	260,502	—	3,767	3,864	14,5	14,8
60. Nord . . . . .	1,969,159	—	39,975	39,379	20,3	20,0
61. Oise . . . . .	405,971	—	8,173	7,886	20,1	19,4
62. Orne . . . . .	277,637	—	5,716	5,397	20,6	19,4
63. Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	1,171,912	—	28,841	28,093	24,6	23,9
64. Puy-de-Dôme . . . . .	515,399	—	8,040	7,559	15,6	14,7
65. Pyrénées (Basses-) . . . . .	414,556	—	7,897	7,599	19,0	18,3
66. Pyrénées (Hautes-) . . . . .	187,875	—	2,942	2,928	15,7	15,6
67. Pyrénées-Orientales . . . . .	229,979	—	3,313	3,307	14,4	14,4
68. Rhin (Bas-) . . . . .	670,985	—	13,522	13,119	20,1	19,5
69. Rhin (Haut-) . . . . .	490,654	—	9,662	9,691	19,5	19,7
70. Rhône . . . . .	993,915	—	16,188	15,886	16,3	16,0
71. Saône (Haute-) . . . . .	226,313	—	4,028	3,926	17,8	17,3
72. Saône-et-Loire . . . . .	549,240	—	9,392	9,004	17,1	16,4
73. Sarthe . . . . .	387,482	—	8,037	7,677	20,7	19,8
74. Savoie . . . . .	231,210	—	4,599	4,278	19,9	18,5
75. Savoie (Haute-) . . . . .	245,317	—	4,571	4,512	18,6	18,4
76. Seine . . . . .	4,628,637	—	73,837	76,495	15,9	16,5
77. Seine-Inférieure . . . . .	885,299	—	19,281	18,831	21,8	21,3
78. Seine-et-Marne . . . . .	380,017	—	6,708	6,497	17,6	17,1
79. Seine-et-Oise . . . . .	1,137,524	—	18,360	18,425	16,2	16,2
80. Sèvres (Deux-) . . . . .	309,820	—	5,763	5,722	18,6	18,5
81. Somme . . . . .	473,916	—	9,240	9,216	19,5	19,4
82. Tarn . . . . .	301,717	—	4,974	4,725	16,5	15,6
83. Tarn-et-Garonne . . . . .	164,191	—	2,757	2,496	16,8	15,2
84. Var . . . . .	347,932	—	5,261	5,091	15,1	14,6
85. Vaucluse . . . . .	230,549	—	3,757	3,835	16,3	16,6
86. Vendée . . . . .	395,602	—	8,238	8,033	20,8	20,3
87. Vienne . . . . .	310,474	—	5,501	5,270	17,7	16,7
88. Vienne (Haute-) . . . . .	351,311	—	5,683	5,471	16,2	15,6
89. Vosges . . . . .	382,100	—	7,797	7,389	20,4	19,3
90. Yonne . . . . .	277,230	—	4,425	4,419	16,0	15,9
Total général — Grand Total	40,743,851	—	745,315	728,540	18,2	17,7
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	—	—	197,229	188,467	»	»
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	—	—	190,437	185,398	»	»
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	—	—	184,251	186,831	»	»
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	—	—	173,398	167,844	»	»

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistique du mouvement de la population.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	390.403	370.855	761.258	17.753	13.033	30.786	408.156	383.888	792.044
1924	385.263	368.256	753.519	16.653	12.247	28.900	401.916	380.503	782.419
1925	394.392	375.668	770.060	16.999	11.987	28.986	411.391	387.655	799.046
1926	392.082	375.393	767.475	16.272	11.837	28.109	408.354	387.230	795.584
1927	379.677	364.156	743.833	15.221	11.200	26.421	394.898	375.356	770.254
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children						Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)			
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.		F.		Total	
11		12	13	14		15		16	
1923		5	37	6		4,35		3,39	
1924		5	36	6		4,15		3,21	
1925		5	42	6		4,14		3,10	
1926		5	38	6		4,00		3,05	
1927		4	36	5		3,86		2,99	
1928		—	—	—		—		—	
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929		—	—	—		—		—	



## 9.

## MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistique du mouvement de la population, 1927.

Mois - Month	Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . . .	64.792	—	—	19,1	—	—
II . . . .	59.628	—	—	17,6	—	—
III . . . .	65.902	—	—	19,4	—	—
IV . . . .	64.561	—	—	19,0	—	—
V . . . .	65.909	—	—	19,4	—	—
VI . . . .	60.995	—	—	18,0	—	—
VII . . . .	64.971	—	—	19,1	—	—
VIII . . . .	62.343	—	—	18,4	—	—
IX . . . .	57.741	—	—	17,0	—	—
X . . . .	57.415	—	—	16,9	—	—
XI . . . .	57.621	—	—	17,0	—	—
XII . . . .	61.955	—	—	18,3	—	—
Total . . .	743.833	—	—	18,3	—	—



## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Journal officiel, 8 mai 1930.

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ain . . . . .	5.370	5.930	16,9	18,8	- 1,1	+ 1,9
2. Aisne . . . . .	7.790	8.502	15,9	17,4	- 0,1	+ 1,5
3. Allier . . . . .	6.239	7.007	16,8	18,9	- 0,9	+ 2,1
4. Alpes (Basses-) . . . . .	1.572	1.716	17,8	19,4	+ 0,5	+ 1,6
5. Alpes (Hautes-) . . . . .	1.461	1.474	16,6	16,7	- 0,6	+ 0,1
6. Alpes-Maritimes . . . . .	6.899	7.620	15,9	17,5	- 0,3	+ 1,6
7. Ardèche . . . . .	4.961	5.607	17,2	19,4	- 1,7	+ 2,2
8. Ardennes . . . . .	4.637	5.125	15,6	17,2	+ 0,2	+ 1,6
9. Ariège . . . . .	2.934	3.115	17,5	18,6	- 0,4	+ 1,1
10. Aube . . . . .	4.327	4.767	18,2	20,0	- 0,3	+ 1,8
11. Aude . . . . .	4.856	5.297	16,6	18,1	- 0,9	+ 1,5
12. Aveyron . . . . .	5.852	6.047	17,8	18,3	- 0,4	+ 0,5
13. Belfort (Territoire de) . . . . .	1.280	1.464	13,2	15,1	- 0,5	+ 1,9
14. Bouches-du-Rhône . . . . .	15.239	16.407	16,4	17,6	- 0,2	+ 1,2
15. Calvados . . . . .	7.946	8.271	20,3	21,2	+ 0,7	+ 0,9
16. Cantal . . . . .	3.389	3.291	17,2	16,7	+ 0,8	- 0,5
17. Charente . . . . .	5.568	5.985	17,8	19,1	- 0,1	+ 1,3
18. Charente-Inférieure . . . . .	7.333	8.107	17,6	19,4	- 0,1	+ 1,8
19. Cher . . . . .	5.189	5.667	17,4	19,0	- 0,5	+ 1,6
20. Corrèze . . . . .	4.337	4.667	16,1	17,3	- 0,1	+ 1,2
21. Corse . . . . .	3.777	3.664	13,0	12,6	+ 0,4	- 0,4
22. Côte-d'Or . . . . .	5.920	6.694	18,0	20,3	- 0,3	+ 2,3
23. Côtes-du-Nord . . . . .	9.924	10.640	17,9	19,2	- 0,1	+ 1,3
24. Creuse . . . . .	3.620	3.727	16,5	17,0	- 1,3	+ 0,5
25. Dordogne . . . . .	6.949	7.628	17,7	19,4	+ 0,4	+ 1,7
26. Doubs . . . . .	4.584	4.958	15,4	16,7	- 0,1	+ 1,3
27. Drôme . . . . .	4.393	5.242	16,6	19,9	- 2,4	+ 3,3
28. Eure . . . . .	5.696	6.281	18,5	20,4	+ 0,1	+ 1,9
29. Eure-et-Loir . . . . .	4.712	4.948	18,5	19,4	+ 0,9	+ 0,9
30. Finistère . . . . .	11.474	12.222	15,2	16,2	- 0,2	+ 1,0
31. Gard . . . . .	6.750	7.140	16,8	17,7	- 0,8	+ 0,9
32. Garonne (Haute-) . . . . .	8.019	8.800	18,6	20,4	- 1,0	+ 1,8
33. Gers . . . . .	3.743	4.116	19,1	21,0	- 0,7	+ 1,9
34. Gironde . . . . .	14.920	16.598	18,0	20,0	- 0,4	+ 2,0
35. Hérault . . . . .	7.966	8.523	15,9	17,0	- 1,2	+ 1,1
36. Ille-et-Vilaine . . . . .	11.100	11.651	19,8	20,7	+ 1,4	+ 0,9
37. Indre . . . . .	4.123	4.594	16,2	17,9	+ 0,1	+ 1,7
38. Indre-et-Loire . . . . .	5.571	6.426	16,6	19,2	- 0,5	+ 2,6
39. Isère . . . . .	9.727	10.475	17,4	18,7	- 0,7	+ 1,3
40. Jura . . . . .	4.099	4.192	17,8	18,1	- 0,2	+ 0,3
41. Landes . . . . .	4.076	4.515	15,5	17,2	- 0,5	+ 1,7
42. Loir-et-Cher . . . . .	4.086	4.628	16,5	18,6	+ 0,4	+ 2,1

## 10\* (concluded).

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
					En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43. Loire . . . . .	10.442	11.725	16,6	17,5	+ 0,3	+ 0,9
44. Loire (Haute-) . . . . .	4.226	4.776	16,2	18,3	- 1,0	+ 2,1
45. Loire-Inférieure . . . . .	11.466	12.785	17,6	19,6	-	+ 2,0
46. Loiret . . . . .	5.854	6.371	17,1	18,7	+ 0,2	+ 1,6
47. Lot . . . . .	3.573	3.863	20,8	22,5	+ 0,2	+ 1,7
48. Lot-et-Garonne . . . . .	4.491	5.192	18,2	21,0	- 0,9	+ 2,8
49. Lozère . . . . .	1.663	1.634	15,9	15,6	- 0,4	- 0,3
50. Maine-et-Loire . . . . .	8.681	9.172	18,2	19,2	+ 0,8	+ 1,0
51. Manche . . . . .	7.913	9.550	18,3	22,1	- 0,1	+ 3,8
52. Marne . . . . .	6.494	7.331	16,3	18,4	+ 0,1	+ 2,1
53. Marne (Haute-) . . . . .	3.592	3.853	18,4	19,7	+ 0,2	+ 1,3
54. Mayenne . . . . .	4.721	5.189	18,2	19,9	+ 0,2	+ 1,7
55. Meurthe-et-Moselle . . . . .	9.300	10.562	16,8	19,1	+ 0,3	+ 2,3
56. Meuse . . . . .	3.654	4.377	16,7	20,0	- 0,1	+ 3,3
57. Morbihan . . . . .	9.741	10.016	17,9	18,4	+ 1,2	+ 0,5
58. Moselle . . . . .	8.915	9.677	14,0	15,2	+ 0,3	+ 1,2
59. Nièvre . . . . .	4.652	5.266	17,9	20,2	- 0,8	+ 2,3
60. Nord . . . . .	27.855	31.796	14,1	16,1	+ 0,1	+ 2,0
61. Oise . . . . .	7.205	7.835	17,7	19,3	+ 0,4	+ 1,6
62. Orne . . . . .	5.566	5.997	20,0	21,6	+ 1,7	+ 1,6
63. Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	16.601	18.418	14,2	15,7	-	+ 1,5
64. Puy-de-Dôme . . . . .	8.838	9.464	17,1	18,4	- 0,3	+ 1,3
65. Pyrénées (Basses-) . . . . .	6.942	7.721	16,7	18,6	-	+ 1,9
66. Pyrénées (Hautes-) . . . . .	3.292	3.737	17,5	19,9	- 1,5	+ 2,4
67. Pyrénées-Orientales . . . . .	3.383	3.508	14,7	15,2	- 0,5	+ 0,5
68. Rhin (Bas-) . . . . .	9.402	10.376	14,0	15,4	- 0,2	+ 1,4
69. Rhin (Haut-) . . . . .	6.740	7.443	13,6	15,2	- 0,2	+ 1,6
70. Rhône . . . . .	16.195	17.372	16,3	17,5	+ 0,1	+ 1,2
71. Saône (Haute-) . . . . .	3.938	4.378	17,4	19,3	- 0,6	+ 1,9
72. Saône-et-Loire . . . . .	9.056	9.576	16,5	17,4	- 0,6	+ 0,9
73. Sarthe . . . . .	7.102	7.613	18,3	19,6	+ 0,8	+ 1,3
74. Savoie . . . . .	4.018	4.345	17,4	18,8	-	+ 1,4
75. Savoie (Haute-) . . . . .	4.302	4.312	17,5	17,6	- 0,2	+ 0,1
76. Seine . . . . .	70.903	79.760	15,3	17,2	+ 0,3	+ 1,9
77. Seine-Inférieure . . . . .	15.360	16.984	17,3	19,2	+ 0,2	+ 1,9
78. Seine-et-Marne . . . . .	6.638	7.193	17,4	18,9	- 0,4	+ 1,5
79. Seine-et-Oise . . . . .	19.298	21.687	17,0	19,0	+ 0,7	+ 2,0
80. Sèvres (Deux-) . . . . .	5.095	5.551	16,4	17,9	+ 0,3	+ 1,5
81. Somme . . . . .	8.383	9.376	17,7	19,8	+ 0,1	+ 2,1
82. Tarn . . . . .	5.214	5.540	17,3	18,3	- 0,2	+ 1,0
83. Tarn-et-Garonne . . . . .	3.109	3.470	18,9	21,1	- 0,1	+ 2,2
84. Var . . . . .	5.935	6.495	17,0	18,7	-	+ 1,7
85. Vaucluse . . . . .	4.330	4.821	18,8	20,9	- 1,3	+ 2,1
86. Vendée . . . . .	6.556	7.396	16,6	18,7	+ 0,1	+ 2,1
87. Vienne . . . . .	4.932	5.465	15,9	17,4	- 0,1	+ 1,5
88. Vienne (Haute-) . . . . .	5.591	5.619	15,9	16,0	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
89. Vosges . . . . .	6.189	6.851	16,2	17,9	- 0,5	+ 1,7
90. Yonne . . . . .	5.350	5.938	19,3	21,4	- 0,6	+ 2,1
Total général — Grand Total	675.110	741.104	16,5	18,0	-	+ 1,5

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistique du mouvement de la population 1923 à 1927, 1<sup>re</sup> partie, et 1928, 2<sup>e</sup> partie.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	—	—	340.562	325.128	17,7	15,6	+ 2,1
1924	—	—	348.652	330.290	18,1	15,8	+ 2,3
1925	—	—	365.747	342.569	19,0	16,4	+ 2,6
1926	19.309.568	20.918.913	366.856	345.895	19,0	16,6	+ 2,4
1927	—	—	344.649	330.891	17,9	15,9	+ 2,0
1928	—	—	349.999	329.047	18,1	15,7	+ 2,4
Moy. — Av.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923-28	—	—	352.762	333.887	18,3	16,0	+ 2,3
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistique du mouvement de la population, 2<sup>e</sup> partie.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	34.944	27.104	62.048	38.786	29.806	68.592
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-4	47.059	38.276	85.335	51.093	41.131	92.224
5-9	4.044	3.874	7.918	4.315	4.184	8.499
10-14	2.175	2.509	4.684	2.053	2.241	4.294
15-19	6.066	6.806	12.842	5.914	6.863	12.777
20-24	9.511	9.403	18.914	9.363	9.105	18.468
25-29	9.656	8.962	18.618	9.768	8.980	18.748
30-34	8.943	8.573	17.516	8.818	8.330	17.148
35-39	9.362	8.509	17.871	9.263	8.330	17.593
40-44	11.918	9.622	21.540	11.884	9.430	21.344
45-49	14.725	11.273	25.998	14.380	10.947	25.327
50-54	19.826	14.549	34.375	19.595	14.177	33.772
55-59	22.514	16.494	39.008	23.058	16.861	39.919
60-64	29.120	23.141	52.261	29.150	22.626	51.786
65-69	34.443	29.790	64.234	35.029	30.334	65.363
70-74	36.401	35.681	72.082	36.016	35.620	71.636
75-79	36.798	42.548	79.346	35.741	40.783	76.524
80-84	26.276	34.602	60.878	24.410	33.486	57.896
85-89	12.502	19.289	31.791	11.881	18.590	30.471
90 et plus and over . . .	3.297	6.985	10.282	3.259	7.014	10.276
Age unknown . . .	13	5	18	9	2	11
Total . . . .	344.649	330.891	675.540	344.999	329.047	674.046

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Age et groupes d'âge Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 <sup>1</sup>	91,5	74,6	83,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-4	29,9	22,45	24,66	29,26	24,20	27,37	- 0,64	+ 1,75	+ 2,71
5-9	3,02	2,95	2,98	2,87	2,84	2,86	- 0,15	- 0,11	- 0,12
10-14	1,57	1,82	1,69	1,67	1,84	1,76	+ 0,10	- 0,02	+ 0,07
15-19	3,51	4,11	3,08	3,44	4,17	3,79	- 0,07	+ 0,06	+ 0,71
20-24	5,33	5,64	5,48	5,31	5,52	5,41	- 0,02	- 0,12	- 0,07
25-29	6,19	5,52	5,84	6,10	5,48	5,78	- 0,09	- 0,04	- 0,106
30-34	6,67	5,48	6,02	6,39	5,31	5,82	- 0,28	- 0,17	- 0,20
35-39	7,26	5,66	6,40	7,26	5,55	6,34	0,00	- 0,11	- 0,06
40-44	8,58	6,45	7,72	9,34	6,35	7,72	+ 0,76	- 0,10	0,00
45-49	11,61	8,00	9,71	11,55	7,71	9,50	- 0,06	- 0,29	- 0,21
50-54	15,78	10,8	13,2	15,77	10,56	13,06	- 0,01	- 0,24	- 0,14
55-59	21,94	14,6	18,1	22,00	14,60	18,12	+ 0,06	0,00	+ 0,02
60-64	31,57	22,22	26,62	31,66	21,85	26,47	+ 0,09	- 0,37	- 0,15
65-69	48,43	35,33	33,63	48,32	35,05	41,17	- 0,11	- 0,27	+ 7,54
70-74	74,28	56,33	64,16	73,51	56,54	63,97	- 0,77	+ 0,21	- 0,19
75-79	127,31	103,52	113,35	123,33	97,56	106,70	- 3,98	- 5,96	- 6,65
80 et plus and over	261,8	219,7	235,00	250,38	214,93	227,37	- 11,42	- 4,77	- 7,63
Total	17,58	15,76	16,64	17,60	15,66	16,60	+ 0,02	- 0,10	- 0,04

1 For 1,000 live-births.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Mouvement de la population (Journal officiel du 8 mai 1930, annexe).

Trimestre — Quarter <sup>1</sup>	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	189.496	258.672	18,6	25,5	+ 6,9
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	168.436	175.982	16,6	17,3	+ 0,7
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	156.223	149.327	15,4	14,7	— 0,7
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	160.955	157.123	15,8	15,5	— 0,3
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	675.110	741.104	16,6	18,2	+ 1,6

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures not available.

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.Source: Mouvement de la population, 2<sup>e</sup> partie, 1928: Les causes de décès.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8 col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8 col. 6)
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . Typhoid fever . . .	1928 1929	2.224 —	0,55 —							
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . Paratyphoid fever . . .										
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	0 —	0 —							
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . Relapsing fever . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —							
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- dienne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	202 —	0,05 —							
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	16 —	0,00 —							
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	2.532 —	0,62 —							
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	482 —	0,12 —							
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	2.229 —	0,55 —							
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	2.343 —	0,58 —							

## 14 (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire				10	11			
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Notifiable diseases		8	9					
			4	5	6	7							
Nomenclature Internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International Causes of Death, 1929		Années Year		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Cas déclarés Cases		Décès Deaths			
				Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)		Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1928 1929	6,290 —	1,55 —									
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications . . . . .												
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . . Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1928 1929	0 —	0 —									
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery . . . . .	1928 1929	157 —	0,04 —									
17	Peste . . . . . Plague . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —									
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . . Yellow fever . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —									
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —									
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —									
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —									
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —									
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —									



## 14 (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	—	—								
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	—	—								
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	—	—								
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	57,462	14,14								
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1929	—	—								
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	4,494	1,11								
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1929	—	—								
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	5,723	1,41								
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1929	—	—								
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	—	—								
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	—	—								
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	—	—								

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Mouvement de la population, 2<sup>e</sup> partie: Les causes de décès.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5		7
0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-4	1.500	1.398	2.898	8,60	8,23	8,48
5-9	639	749	1.388	4,25	5,10	4,66
10-14	413	794	1.207	3,37	6,52	4,94
15-19	2.216	3.851	6.067	12,88	23,38	18,03
20-24	4.195	4.935	9.130	23,77	29,93	26,75
25-29	4.321	4.187	8.508	26,98	25,65	26,25
30-34	3.632	3.329	6.961	26,34	21,22	23,62
35-39	3.437	2.682	6.119	26,94	17,88	22,05
40-44	3.709	2.112	5.821	29,14	14,21	21,10
45-49	3.567	1.634	5.201	28,65	11,51	19,51
50-54	3.310	1.349	4.659	26,63	10,05	18,01
55-59	2.477	1.093	3.570	23,63	9,47	16,22
60-64	1.661	914	2.575	18,04	8,82	13,16
65-69	1.175	718	1.893	16,21	8,32	11,92
75 et plus. and over	835	847	1.682	8,03	6,27	7,02
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	37.087	30.592	67.679	18,92	14,57	16,66





## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Mouvement de la population, 2<sup>e</sup> partie: Les causes de décès.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000 :	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
					6	7	8	9
1927	761.971	770.254	855	1.291	11,2	11,1	16,9	16,7
1928	—	—	829	1.354	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.Source: Mouvement de la population, 2<sup>e</sup> partie: Les causes de décès.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	7.907	7.744	—	1,95	1,91	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	19.861	20.274	—	4,9	5,0	—
Total des décès par causes ex- térieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	27.768	28.018	—	6,9	6,9	—
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	675.540	674.046	—	166	166	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	647.772	646.028	—	160	159	—

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY IN 1927.

Source: Mouvement de la population, 1<sup>ère</sup> partie.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1927										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0-4	5,447	4,028	9,475	8,574	901	14,3	11,1	12,7	12,6	14,5
5-9	2,245	1,620	3,865	3,431	434	6,45	4,45	5,20	5,04	6,97
10-14	1,513	1,230	2,743	2,377	366	3,98	3,38	3,68	3,50	5,9
15-29	3,306	2,530	5,836	4,780	1,056	8,70	6,95	7,85	7,03	16,9
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	12,511	9,408	21,919	19,162	2,757	32,9	25,9	29,4	28,2	44,3
1	3,710	2,793	6,503	5,240	1,263	9,77	7,67	8,24	7,7	20,0
2	3,100	2,411	5,511	4,515	996	8,15	6,63	7,40	6,6	16,0
3-5	6,951	5,467	12,418	10,569	1,849	18,3	15,0	16,65	15,6	29,7
6-8	4,890	3,946	8,836	7,811	1,025	12,8	10,85	11,88	11,5	16,5
9-11	3,782	3,079	6,861	6,186	675	9,95	8,46	9,22	9,1	10,8
Total	34,944	27,104	62,048	53,483	8,565	91,8	74,5	83,5	78,5	137,5

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927.Source: Mouvement de la population, 1<sup>ère</sup> partie.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . . .	—	—	6.380	—	—	103
II . . . .	—	—	6.402	—	—	103
III . . . .	—	—	6.472	—	—	104
IV . . . .	—	—	5.570	—	—	88,3
V . . . .	—	—	5.222	—	—	84,3
VI . . . .	—	—	4.362	—	—	70,3
VII . . . .	—	—	4.850	—	—	78,3
VIII . . . .	—	—	5.197	—	—	84,0
IX . . . .	—	—	4.385	—	—	70,7
X . . . .	—	—	4.072	—	—	65,8
XI . . . .	—	—	3.941	—	—	63,5
XII . . . .	—	—	5.195	—	—	84,0
Total . . .	—	—	62.048	—	—	84,5

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Mouvement de la population, 2<sup>e</sup> partie: Les causes de décès.

N <sup>o</sup> de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	14.686	14.656	19,8	19,7
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .				
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .				
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	693	881	0,9	1,2
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	34	38	0,04	0,05
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	993	1.479	1,3	2,0
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	290	299	0,4	0,4
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	1.140	671	1,5	0,9
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	200	9	0,3	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	410	366	0,6	0,5
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	605	600	0,8	0,8
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	139	131	0,2	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	3.367	4.051	4,5	5,4
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	—	—	—	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	1.961	1.680	2,6	2,3
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	1.644	1.588	2,2	2,1
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	11.907	16.660	16,0	22,4
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	437	361	0,6	0,5
200	Infanticide . . . . .	—	—	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	1.489	7.512	8,7	10,1



## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Comité national de défense contre la tuberculose (Service de Statistique).

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	600	641	665	0	0	0	62.825 186.433	66.630 211.942	66.422 229.931
<i>Sanatoria :</i>									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire <sup>2</sup> — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	—	154	159	—	12.881	13.012	—	—	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	61	—	—	13.400	—	—	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte <sup>3</sup> — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	360	—	—	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children . . . . .	—	—	226	—	—	27.772	—	—	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	107	—	—	11.240	—	—	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	—	—	333	—	—	39.012	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — Hospitals for pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	15	—	—	3.100	—	—	—
Services de santé — Health Services . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	740	—	—	—
Services hospitaliers d'isolement — Special wards in hospitals . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	6.700	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The first line refers to new cases, and the second line gives the total number of tuberculous patients treated during each year.

<sup>2</sup> Preventoria and seaside sanatoria mainly for children.

<sup>3</sup> Heliotherapeutical institutions.

## 23\* (concluded).

Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dispensaires antivénéériens — Venereal dispensaries . . . . .	406	470	532	—	—	—
Dispensaires antiblennorrhagiques — Gonorrhoea dispensaries . . . . .	66	74	76	—	—	—
Services d'hérédosyphilis — Services for hereditary syphilis . . . . .	361	411	527	—	—	—
Services des prisons — Prison services . . . . .	86	92	136	—	—	—
Services ruraux — Rural services . . . . .	44	58	66	—	—	—
Laboratoires centraux et agréés — Central and approved laboratories . . . . .	38	52	57	—	—	—

## 24.\*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Office national d'Hygiène sociale.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	—	—	327	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	—	358	388	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants . . . . .	—	3,929	3,929	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hospitals for infants . . . . .	35	35	40	—	—	—
Autres institutions importantes — Other important institutions:						
Maisons maternelles et refuges — Homes for mothers . . . . .	—	126	112	—	—	—
Gouttes de Lait — Milk centres . . . . .	199	220	264	—	—	—
Pouponnières — Babies' homes . . . . .	90	93	131	—	—	—
Crèches . . . . .	—	465	494	—	—	—
Centres de placement surveillés — Supervised centres for placing children in homes . . . . .	48	51	108	—	—	—

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### (A) ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The reports of the Prefects and Departmental Health Inspectors have been collated by Dr. BROUARDEL, who submitted to the Academy of Medicine a general report on the position with regard to infectious diseases in France in 1929.

*Enteric Fever.* — There has been some recrudescence of this disease.

The cases have been very scattered and have occurred both in big centres and in the smallest hamlets.

In four Departments, the disease is on the decline (Mayenne, Gironde, Seine and Seine-et-Oise). These results coincide with the increase in the number of plants installed for the chlorination of water.

The disease is, in most cases, spread by water, though milk and, in certain maritime centres, shellfish constitute not unimportant sources of infection. The discharge of sewage direct into the soil is also frequently responsible for numerous cases of infection (Gironde, Somme and Côte d'Or).

In view of the above, the authorities have intensified their efforts to promote the installation of piped water supplies throughout the country and to increase the number of drinking-water and sewage-purification plants.

*Diphtheria.* — Morbidity and mortality from this disease have increased in certain areas and decreased in others (Gironde, Seine and Haute Savoie).

At the present time, however, the beginnings of a gradual decrease are becoming apparent as a result of the general introduction of vaccination with Ramon's anatoxin.

*Scarlet Fever.* — The recrudescence of this disease has been virtually general, the Departments reporting a decline being few in number.

*Measles.* — General recrudescence.

*Dysentery.* — Numerous isolated cases and several epidemic foci have been reported in the Moselle, Ardennes and Hérault Departments.

*Undulant Fever.* — There is clear evidence that this disease is spreading. There are important foci in the south-east.

*Trachoma.* — A few cases among colonial workers have been notified in the Seine and the Rhône Departments.

*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.* — A few foci in the larger centres: 83 cases in the Seine; 27 in the Seine-et-Oise, and 31 in the Rhône.

*Poliomyelitis.* — 83 cases reported in the Côte d'Or and a few isolated cases in other parts of the country.

*Influenza and Broncho-pneumonia.* — The severe winter caused a recrudescence of diseases of the respiratory organs, especially among old people, causing many deaths.

\* \* \*

To sum up, the position in 1929 showed no improvement as compared with 1928, and the Academy of Medicine has expressed the hope that "the measures taken to improve public health organisation, which include the perfecting of regional, departmental and municipal technical services, should also provide for the institution at the Ministry itself, along with the administrative services, of technical services to centralise, co-ordinate, stimulate and supervise public health work in the territory".

## (B) CHRONIC DISEASES.

## 1. Tuberculosis.

According to the report of the National Tuberculosis Defence Committee for 1929, the campaign against the disease has been vigorously carried on and valuable progress has been made.

Thus, 25 new dispensaries have been set up, which brings their number to 647. There is an increasing tendency to place specialists having no private practice in charge of these dispensaries; there are already 101 such specialists, 39 of whom are also health inspectors entrusted with the enforcement of public health and social hygiene measures. The difficulties encountered in recruiting this specialist staff will soon be overcome, thanks to the creation of a Chair of clinical tuberculosis at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

*Visiting Nurses.* — The shortage of competent staff is also being felt with regard to visiting nurses; but measures are being taken to increase their number, care being taken not to lower the standard, and the position may be said to be improving.

*Sanatoria.* — The lack of hospital accommodation for persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis is hampering progress.

The authorities, who are rightly concerned about this state of affairs, have adopted an extension plan providing for 20,000 additional beds in the space of five years — at the rate of 5,000 beds a year — and entailing an annual expenditure of 200,000,000 francs. In the meantime, various departmental bodies and organisations have erected or are erecting institutions of different sizes, such as the sanatorium of the Metallurgical and Mining Association, Isère, and, nearby, the students' sanatorium and the Rhône Department sanatorium. The Department of the Pas-de-Calais has started the building of a sanatorium of 600 beds, while the Department of the Nord has just decided to build an institution of 540 beds. The Renaissance sanitaire (Federation of Mutual Benefit Societies of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne) is working on a large sanatorium (600 beds) at Villiers-sur-Marne (Aisne). Finally, the National Federation of Ex-Service Men with Lung Wounds is preparing to lay out a sanatorium village in the Department of the Dordogne.

*Sanatorium Hospitals.* — 3,600 beds at present, but institutions of this kind are under construction in a certain number of Departments, including the Seine, the Bouches-du-Rhône, the Loire Inférieure, the Nord and the Meurthe-et-Moselle.

In the last-named Department, there is one bed per tuberculous patient per 1,080 inhabitants and one bed per every two deaths from tuberculosis — a higher proportion than in any other Department.

*Preventoria.* — The number of beds available for children exceeds 13,000. This figure will probably be increased shortly, about twenty Departments having already notified their intention of building new preventoria.

*Propaganda.* — Active propaganda, organised by the National Tuberculosis Defence Committee, in conjunction with the National Office of Social Hygiene, keeps public interest constantly alive by emphasising the danger of tuberculosis and inviting help from all quarters by means of lectures, films, leaflets, posters, postcards, theatrical performances, articles in newspapers and reviews, etc. The most important and profitable part of its work consists in promoting the sale of the anti-tuberculosis stamp; over 20,000,000 francs were collected in this way during the year 1929-30.

All this work has been carried on by co-ordinating the efforts of private committees and public bodies under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and Health, the National Office of Social Hygiene, and the National Tuberculosis Defence Committee.

\* \* \*

In reviewing the anti-tuberculosis campaign, special reference should be made to the work of the *Public Social Hygiene Office of the Department of the Seine* (which covers the whole of the Paris district).

The number of dispensaries operating under the Office in 1929 was 45.

The Office was also in touch with 13 private dispensaries and carried on the social service of the School of Puericulture of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, to which six visiting nurses are attached.

The number of patients registered with the dispensaries of the Office (76,535 on December 31st, 1928) had risen to 80,315 by December 31st, 1929. These included 44,377 cases diagnosed as tuberculous (14,376 infectious cases).

The staff of visiting nurses increased from 189 to 204 at the beginning of 1929.

Owing to the difficulties encountered by the Office in recruiting regular visiting nurses holding the diplomas hitherto required by the Administration, the Prefect of the Seine has introduced a qualifying certificate for visiting nurses and has established a Committee to organise training and probationer courses for candidates for such certificates.

In the dispensaries of the Office, 25,000 consultations are given, on an average, per month, to patients who come of their own accord and to those sent by practitioners. The number of home visits paid per month increased from 15,000 in January 1929, to 16,000 in December 1929.

Finally, the X-ray, laryngological and bacteriological services all expanded, the number of examinations made by them in 1929 being as follows: X-ray service, 61,105; laryngological service, 16,113; bacteriological service, 43,651.

There were distributed, by means of tickets, 105,675 francs' worth of milk and 24,049 francs' worth of meat, on doctors' prescriptions, to needy tuberculous patients treated in the dispensaries. Money grants were made by the associations affiliated to the dispensaries and by the Tuberculous Patients' Relief Fund to patients recommended after enquiry by the chief medical officers.

The Propaganda and Documents Sections of the Public Social Hygiene Office of the Department of the Seine continued its work by means of talks, lectures and films.

## 2. Malaria.

*In Algeria.* — The Anti-Malarial Service has been reorganised in such a way as to enable the Administration to utilise its staff and material to the best advantage. The campaign is now being carried on throughout the country by the Inspectorate of Health Services and Preventive Medicine. The institution of a central body specially entrusted with this work is contemplated.

The organisation of mobile sanitary squads is being planned (trained and experienced staff and nurses).

*In Corsica.* — A plan of campaign against malaria has been drawn up and a first anti-malaria centre has been established at Porto Vecchio. It is proposed to set up four other centres at Ajaccio, Propriano, Cazzamozza and Cazzabiancha; these will be dispensaries engaged in propaganda, prevention and treatment, with a specialised staff of parasitologists and nurses.

## 3. Cancer.

A total credit of 6,003,000 francs, including 1,803,000 francs from the State budget and 4,220,000 from special grants, was made available in 1929 for the cancer campaign.

A regional centre was created at Lille (Nord) and was able to procure 750 milligrammes of radium. Thus, on December 31st, 1929, the position in regard to anti-cancer organisations was as follows:

Regional treatment centres . . . . .	12
Departmental organisations . . . . .	12
Consultation and treatment centres in the Paris district . . . . .	12

The National Anti-Cancer League, acting in conjunction with the National Office of Social Hygiene, is also continuing its propaganda work in the form of courses: two series of courses for those who come into contact with persons suffering from cancer (superintendent

health visitors) have been organised and courses are also held in the religious communities which nurse cancer cases; *lectures*: many propaganda lectures having been given throughout France, while special activity has been displayed by the Red Cross Societies, which are able through their hospitals, dispensaries and consultation centres to help in the education and detection of patients; and *propaganda campaigns*: during 1929, 9,200 copies of the publication *The Anti-Cancer Campaign*, 6,000 posters, 170,000 pamphlets and 8,800 little pictures were distributed in 30 Departments. A film to disseminate an elementary knowledge of the first symptoms of the disease and of modern methods of treatment has been made.

#### 4. Venereal Diseases.

For this question see the report of the National Office of Social Hygiene, Service for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

It should be added that the Public Social Hygiene Office of the Seine has organised anti-syphilis consultations in several dispensaries in the suburbs through the Prophylactic Institute. Two dispensaries are working — one at the headquarters of the Section for the Welfare of North Africans in the Rue Lecomte and the other at the dispensary of the Paris Mosque — and are reserved for the use of North Africans.

During 1929, 4,966 persons were admitted to the various curative and preventive institutions, the attendance in terms of patient-days being 1,321,686 in 1929, as compared with 1,256,607 in 1928.

#### 5. Alcoholism.

The most important work has been done by the National Anti-Alcoholic League, which has consistently adhered to its invariable rule never to refuse a document or a propaganda lecture and to give them free of charge to those who cannot afford to pay for them.

Its work consisted of:

1. Lectures throughout France, and especially in Paris, in soldiers' clubs, lycées and higher schools;
2. Printing of the *Anti-Alcoholic Calendar*: 100,000 copies;
3. Publication of tear-off calendars containing a social hygiene precept for each day: 4,000 copies;
4. Monthly publication of the propaganda reviews *La Jeunesse* and *l'Etoile Bleu*: 10,000 copies.
5. 1,500 free parcels containing model lessons, dictation passages, problems, lectures, exercise-books, etc., were sent to teachers.

The First National Congress on French and Colonial Fruit was held in October 1929 and the General Fruit Office was set up to encourage the substitution of fruit juice for alcohol.

The National Office of Social Hygiene also carried on vigorous propaganda against alcoholism at its various campaigns against social evils, by means of posters, lectures and leaflets. Its propaganda service has thus assisted the work of the League.

### III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The campaign against infectious diseases and social evils was continued on particularly vigorous lines in 1929 and produced tangible results in the form of new public health and social hygiene organisations. Six new posts of departmental health inspector have been created, four of these appointments having been given to specialists.

Further, the number of polyvalent departmental social hygiene offices has risen from six to nine, and at the same time two new polyvalent departmental associations were set up, as well as three new anti-tuberculosis associations.

A special body, the National Office of Social Hygiene, attached to the Department of Public Assistance and Health at the Ministry of Labour, Health, Public Assistance and Social Welfare, contributed greatly to the development of the health services in 1929. In order to give an idea of this work, we cannot do better than insert here a summary of the annual report of the various services of this institution during the period July 1929 to December 31st, 1929.

## 1. NATIONAL OFFICE OF SOCIAL HYGIENE.

### *Documents Service.*

During the year 1929, the Office received 2,300 visitors.

The library acquired upwards of 1,000 volumes in 1929, which brings the number up to more than 3,000. These include the proceedings of congresses on public health or social hygiene, at most of which the Office was represented by a delegate.

The reviews department is steadily growing. At the end of 1929, 140 foreign reviews were being read and summarised by the Documents Service.

The number of indexed files exceeds 20,000. A swift intelligence service keeps every department of the Office informed of all notices, news, congresses and recent publications.

An official bulletin published quarterly serves as a liaison organ between the Office and the departmental organisations and persons interested in health matters.

A bibliographical list, published monthly, in the *Philanthropic Review*, sets forth all the printed matter collected on all questions affecting public health.

The number of applications received for information has again increased considerably. There were 1,005 applications in 1929. The Office was able to meet all these demands, thanks to the great mass of information collected.

The number of theses prepared with the aid of the documents which the Office places at the authors' disposal increases every year. During one quarter alone, it furnished the information required for the preparation of one thesis on medicine and sixteen theses on social relief.

### *Statistical Service.*

As the requests for information are becoming steadily more numerous and more specific in character, they have necessitated the organisation of a special statistical service on the birth rate, the rate of still-births, infant mortality and general mortality. The demographical papers prepared with the aid of these documents have often been used for guidance in setting up health inspectorates and anti-tuberculosis or polyvalent dispensaries.

Finally, this service has largely contributed towards the compilation of a census of abnormal children, juvenile delinquents and neuropaths.

### *Service of Technical Investigations and Departmental Enquiries.*

Information obtained in reply to enquiries made from departmental health offices has been revised and kept up to date since July 1st, 1928. To the information collected by the investigators, there have been added the particulars given in the records of the proceedings of the *conseils généraux* and in the prefects' reports.

Further, the departmental budgets have been carefully studied with reference to expenditure on health and assistance.

All the information collected and progress recorded has been set forth in a volume of more than 700 pages published under the name of *L'Armement sanitaire de la France*.

Surveys have been drawn up showing most of the organisations engaged in the campaign against social evils: departmental health inspectorates, health offices, departmental public health offices, maternity and infant-welfare services, medical inspectorates of schools, anti-tuberculosis campaign, hospitals and appropriations for health purposes.

Finally, maps and graphs have been drawn up showing all changes in sanitary equipment.

*Encouragement of Health Work.* — This service uses its specialised documentation to promote the establishment of the necessary health agencies in the Departments.

On July 1st, 1928, 22 Departments had received effective assistance from the Office, and on December 31st, 1929, the number had risen to 60. Thus, during that period, 9 departmental health inspectorates were set up and 25 medical inspectors appointed.

During the period under review, there is scarcely any Department which did not found either maternity and infant-welfare services (resident nurseries, crèches, etc.), anti-tuberculosis or polyvalent dispensaries, a preventorium, or a sanatorium, or reorganise or improve its public health or social hygiene services.

Proposals for adding to the health equipment of the country are constantly being studied.

Ten new health inspectorates are to be set up and 45 Departments are about to put new schemes of health protection into effect.

*Surveys.* — General surveys of a kind that can serve as a basis for departmental action have been undertaken and are made available for any institutions or persons to whom they may be of interest.

At the same time, the service replied to more than 150 requests for technical information, some of which involved the compilation of important files or special enquiries into the most varied questions relating to leprosy, the medical inspection of schools, the organisation of the campaign against social evils on a railway line, anti-diphtheria vaccination, etc.

Finally, the service keeps itself informed as to vacant posts available and competitions instituted, which it notifies through the Press or direct to more than fifty correspondents.

#### *Colonial Service.*

In 1929, this service took steps to extend the scope of its activities in a manner commensurate with the work to be accomplished in the colonial field. Exotic diseases are numerous, as numerous, indeed, as the diseases which prevailed in Europe in the Middle Ages, and the work of combating them is rendered very difficult by the remoteness of oversea possessions, the dissimilarity of the races concerned, and, also, the shortage of staff.

In order to put its plans into effect, the Colonial Health Section has endeavoured to get into touch with the departments of the Ministry of the Colonies, the economic agencies and all the associations dealing with colonial questions.

Through the medical and colonial Press, it has requested that all publications, pamphlets, leaflets and posters likely to be of interest should be sent to it, and has thus been able to collect material which will no doubt be amplified in the future.

Finally, keeping in constant touch with the National Committee on Infant Welfare and the Service for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, it has studied the measures to be taken to protect children and to combat syphilis in the French colonial empire.

#### *Central Service for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases.*

During the period under review, this service, which is linked up with the Directorate of Assistance and Public Health, was instrumental in securing the establishment of several new services, thus bringing up to 1,431 the number of organisations subsidised by the Ministry and managed by the local administrations which collaborate in the campaign against the venereal peril.

The number of anti-syphilis dispensaries rose from 470 at the end of 1928 to 533 in December 1929; 121 new services for the detection and treatment of congenital syphilis were attached to the maternity and infant-welfare institutions, thus raising the total number of these special consultation centres from 44 to 532.

*Anti-Gonorrhœa Campaign.* — This was also vigorously prosecuted, and, by the end of 1929, 76 specialised dispensaries were in operation. All towns with a population of over 40,000 will shortly be provided for in accordance with the plan drawn up.



*Prisons.* — The anti-venereal campaign has been continued in the prisons, where there are at present 161 detection and treatment services.

*Rural Service.* — In December 1928, 65 Departments had already organised a rural service. Five others have joined the movement and all the Departments will soon be provided for.

*Laboratories.* — At the same time, the service set up new serological laboratories, of which there are now 57.

*Maritime Service.* — The Central Anti-Venereal Service did not, however, confine itself to these new organisations, but endeavoured to further the application of the International Agreement concerning facilities for merchant seamen in the treatment of venereal diseases, and several dispensaries for seamen, which also take civilian patients, were set up. The maritime centre at Marseilles is being reorganised.

*Visiting Nurses.* — Among measures taken in 1929, reference should be made to those relating to visiting nurses, whose services are now employed in nearly 200 anti-syphilis dispensaries and congenital syphilis consultation centres. In about 40 of these, the visiting nurse concentrates exclusively on social anti-venereal work, whereas in small districts she is usually employed in anti-tuberculosis or maternity and infant-welfare work as well.

*Lunatic Asylums and Malaria-therapy.* — The lunatic asylums have been reminded that they can be supplied free of charge with specific medicaments and that they may have recourse to the central laboratories for serological tests. Further, the treatment of late and recalcitrant cases of syphilis, and, in particular, general paralysis, by means of malaria-therapy, has been decided upon and actually introduced in nine big towns.

Finally, an increasingly active *propaganda* service has been impressing on the public, by means of leaflets, posters and lectures, the seriousness of venereal diseases, and at the same time instructing it in the best means of combating or avoiding them. A group equipped with a cinema outfit tours the whole of the country by motor-car, thus effectively assisting the work of the Central Service. The results thus obtained from all these measures combined have been wholly satisfactory, as is clearly shown by the following figures:

Year	Budget	Number of services	Consultations	Laboratory tests	Therapeutic injections
1922	1,500,000	195	781,000	97,000	400,000
1923	3,000,000	310	925,000	140,000	480,000
1924	3,000,000	366	1,029,000	174,000	714,000
1925	5,200,000	472	1,125,000	268,000	854,000
1926	9,650,000	893	1,430,000	311,000	875,000
1927	11,750,000	1,001	1,698,000	314,000	1,151,180
1928	16,000,000	1,157	2,081,170	357,000	1,343,525
1929	18,000,000	1,431			

Statistics are still being compiled.

It should be pointed out that these efforts have coincided with a steady fall in the rate of still-births in France, which, in 1929, fell to 36.7 per thousand births. This figure is the lowest ever recorded in this country. In view of the importance of syphilis as a factor contributing towards still-births, it must be assumed that the efforts made to cope with this evil have produced these satisfactory results.

#### *Central Bureau for Nurses.*

During the period of eighteen months ending December 31st, 1929, the Central Bureau for Nurses, which was founded in July 1925 and placed under the authority of the Director

of Assistance and Public Health and under the auspices of the National Office, continued its usual work, thousands of letters being written and numerous visits received.

Seventy-one State examinations for nurses were organised and supervised (722 certificates being issued), and 57 visits were made to schools for nurses, as a result of which residential training homes have been set up or enlarged.

Enrolment and technical training of students desirous of taking up social work; supplementary courses for nurses and the enrolment of matrons and assistants; finding of employment for the staff; utilisation of the services of midwives in accordance with the Brisac-Mossé scheme.

Such has been the work which the Bureau has performed with the essential purpose of enrolling and training the numerous visiting nurses required to meet the demands of the ever-growing social hygiene services.

*General Propaganda Commission of the National Office of Social Hygiene.*

The propaganda service of all the social hygiene organisations — whether dealing with tuberculosis, syphilis, cancer, maternity and infant welfare, slums or alcoholism — has been entrusted to a special Commission, which resorts to the most varied and effective means of action.

*Press Articles.* — 27,000 articles were published in 1929 (as against 15,000 in 1927), in 300 bulletins, newspapers or reviews.

The *cinematograph* has also been widely used, this means of propaganda being more and more highly appreciated by educational workers as time goes on. The Office has at present a collection of more than 500 films relating to social hygiene and to diseases.

These films are lent to such public services and private institutions as ask for them, and are thus brought within the reach of all classes of society. Usually, they are commented upon by the service's lecturers, more than 2,000 educational gatherings having been thus organised in 1929.

Specially equipped motor-cars are used for disseminating these essential ideas on public health and social welfare throughout the country.

The decisive results achieved by this means of propaganda have led foreign countries, such as Poland, Belgium, Roumania, etc., to make collections of films on which their educational propaganda will be based.

*Other Methods of Propaganda.* — Systematically organised broadcasts (including 231 lectures, talks or communiqués) have kept public opinion constantly alive to the need of protecting the country against the evils which threaten it.

Numbers of coloured posters, pamphlets and leaflets of various kinds have also been used.

Two plays dealing with public health questions have also been staged — one of which had a run of 120 performances and was seen by about 70,000 spectators.

*Work in the Departments.* — Sixty Departments have been visited by the service's lecturers. The work took the form of organising special health weeks or fortnights. Localities to the number of 547 have been thus visited, nearly 1,200 lectures having been given to about 2½ million persons.

*Co-operation with the Big Professional Associations.* — The service has endeavoured to respond to the appeal made by all the big professional associations. Thus it has concentrated its educational efforts on members of the teaching profession, post office employees, merchant seamen, industrialists, workers' trades unions, foreign workers and also students, sailors and soldiers.

*Big National Campaigns.* — All the great health questions have been brought to the notice of the public by the various methods which we have enumerated.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign has also been carried on by means of the anti-tuberculosis stamp, the sales of which yielded about 22 million francs in 1929 as against 18 millions in 1928.

Anti-venereal propaganda has been carried on mainly by means of lectures, films, posters and theatrical performances.

The crusade in favour of maternity and infant welfare has been carried on by means of newspaper articles and posters and the organisation of special weeks and broadcast talks.

As regards diphtheria, a special propaganda week was held throughout France from April 22nd to 28th, 1929, for propaganda in favour of anti-diphtheria vaccination. The service has carried on special campaigns in favour of an improvement of the birth rate, against slums, avoidable disease and alcoholism, and in favour of an improved drinking-water supply, employing in each case the methods best calculated to achieve the object in view.

## 2. SANITATION.

A great deal of sanitation work was done in 1929 by the communal and departmental authorities.

With the aid of Government grants, amounting to 41,759,000 francs in all, 254 schemes were put into effect.

Further grants totalling 1,802,000 francs and distributed over 136 schemes were made for the transfer and laying out of cemeteries.

Finally, twenty municipal slaughter-houses were erected or enlarged, a total grant of 1,427,000 francs being accorded.

## 3. HOUSING.

So far as the year 1929 is concerned, the whole subject of housing may be dealt with under the heading of application of the laws on cheap dwellings (Laws of 1894, December 5th, 1922, and July 13th, 1928).

The expenditure incurred by the authorities can be shown by two figures. From 1898 (when the first loans were accorded to the societies or offices for the erection of cheap dwellings) to December 31st, 1927 — that is to say, over a period of nearly thirty years — the total advances accorded amounted to 133,782,500 francs. The sums advanced from the passing of the so-called "Loucheur Law" of July 13th, 1928, to December 31st, 1929, amounted to 2,036,242,400 francs, or about 50 per cent more than the advances accorded during the preceding thirty years.

This law, which has been modified and amended by subsequent laws, has the effect of making considerable capital sums available for the parties concerned at a very low rate of interest (2 per cent). Its purpose is twofold — to relieve the housing shortage and to facilitate the acquisition of small house property, by acting primarily through building credit societies and by making grants to heads of large families and to disabled ex-service men, reducing or cancelling the amounts payable by the most deserving borrowers and extending tax exemptions.

## 4. WATER SUPPLY.

The installation of piped water supplies has been encouraged by the authorities, and large grants have been accorded for this purpose by the *Pari-mutuel* Committee to the communes which have put such schemes in hand. Thus, a sum of 91,466,000 francs was granted to the communes in uninvaded areas, while 61,300,000 francs were distributed among the communes in liberated areas, representing a total outlay of 152,766,000 francs, to which must be added the contributions of the municipal or departmental bodies concerned.

Further, 67 schemes for the erection of shower-baths and washhouses were carried out with the aid of Government grants totalling 9,191,000 francs from the proceeds of the gaming tax.

Finally, under a Law dated December 30th, 1928, 500 millions were appropriated for advances to the rural communes during 1929 for the repair of local roads and work on water-supply schemes.

A special Health and Water Committee was set up to promote public health measures in France.

During 1929, the Committee carried on propaganda by means of leaflets, pamphlets, lectures, cinematograph films and posters.

The Committee distributed among the small communes, free of charge, several hundred thousand leaflets and pamphlets, which show in a fair and considered manner the disadvantages and dangers of unhealthy conditions in towns or villages and the advantages of better sanitation and greater comfort.

Posters were displayed in the small towns and country districts urging the inhabitants to have the water laid on in their homes, and lectures were organised showing the necessity of carrying out public health work (piped water supply, sewerage systems).

That the Committee's propaganda was opportune is clearly shown by the statistical table of communal water-supply schemes which it has published.

The action of the Committee has created a vast body of opinion in favour of the application of public health measures.

#### 5. MILK.

No special action was taken in 1929 with regard to dairy produce. Nevertheless, in the course of the year, satisfactory results were obtained in applying the 1928 joint instructions of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the optional control of dairy produce, this being a necessary preliminary to the introduction of compulsory control.

#### 6. MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

Statistical Table No. 24 shows the increase in the number of public organisations and private institutions for maternal and infant welfare. It should be noted that all these social welfare agencies tend more and more to combine their efforts and to co-ordinate their action with those of the other organisations engaged in anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal work.

Thus, there are already 26 departmental social hygiene offices which have a maternity and infant-welfare section working side by side with their anti-tuberculosis and anti-syphilis sections.

#### 7. WELFARE OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

In a certain number of Departments there is a medical inspectorate which looks after the children of school age. Unfortunately, the work of organising these services is still left to the initiative of the departmental or municipal bodies, and their organisation is thus lacking in uniformity and often defective. Nevertheless, a serious effort was made during the year to render methods more uniform. Thus most of the Departments are tending to substitute the whole-time specialist for part-time general practitioners.

On December 31st, these departmental services were as follows:

##### Departmental services:

Run by specialists . . . . .	15
Run by general practitioners . . . . .	22

##### Municipal services:

Run by specialists . . . . .	11
Run by general practitioners . . . . .	79

Simultaneously, a private group called "Health by Example", which lives up to its name, is spreading ideas of hygiene in the schools and providing some of them with such necessities as clothes-lockers, lavatories, shower-baths, etc. This organisation, engaged as it is both in practical action and in propaganda, is proving of material assistance to the authorities.

#### 8. HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Law of April 5th, 1928, provided for the organisation of health insurance, but was not enforced until two years after its promulgation and was amended in 1929 and again in 1930.

Nevertheless, so far as provision against sickness is concerned, it has undergone but minor alterations.

The health insurance system covers the cost of medical attendance, drugs and surgical appliances, treatment and maintenance in a curative establishment, transport, and surgical operations for the insured person, the wife or husband of the insured person, and any children in their care up to the age of 16.

This, however, is the plan for the future. In 1929, only the beneficiaries under the Law of July 15th, 1893, on free medical relief were guaranteed against the risk of sickness.

#### IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

##### 1. HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL-HOSTELS.

The position with regard to hospitals and hospital-hostels in July 1929 was as follows<sup>1</sup>:

	Number of institutions	Number of beds
General total (the whole of France)	1,301	151,514

##### 2. SANATORIA.

*Position with regard to Sanatoria.* — See Statistical Table No. 23. See also "Work of the National Office of Social Hygiene" and "Campaign against Tuberculosis", above.

##### 3. DISPENSARIES.

(a) *Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries.* — See Statistical Table No. 23; report of the National Office of Social Hygiene (Service of Departmental Investigations); chapter on the campaign against tuberculosis; report of the Public Social Hygiene Office of the Seine.

(b) *Anti-Venereal Dispensaries.* — See Statistical Table No. 23; report of the National Office of Social Hygiene (Service for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases).

##### 4. STAFF.

*Nurses.* — The following took State diplomas during the year:

Hospital nurses	431
Visiting tuberculosis nurses	159
Visiting child-welfare nurses	134

*Working of the Schools.* — The schools for nurses recognised by the administrative authorities which prepare for the State diploma received 1,683 students in 1929 (1,508 in 1928).

The total number of social hygiene visiting nurses (tuberculosis and child welfare) was 270 in 1929 (73 more than in 1928).

	Number in July 1930
Doctors	24,513
Health officers	114
Pharmacists	8,072
Dentists	6,324
Midwives	11,704

<sup>1</sup> The distribution of these institutions over the country cannot be dealt with within the limits of this report. The *Bulletin of the Office international d'Hygiène publique* for 1929, page 1154, may be consulted.

## V. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Of the laws and other official documents enumerated below, we may mention the Decree of March 30th, 1929, containing the administrative regulations for the application of the Law of April 5th, 1928, on social insurance.

This important document is a milestone in French social legislation and, even though, in consequence of the amendments made, the law will have to be recast, it will still remain the embodiment of a whole period of research and endeavour.

The two other documents likely to be of most interest to health experts are the instructions issued to the prefects by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Health regarding the reorganisation of the dispensaries. The first is designed to secure more effective medical control of prostitution (this circular emphasises the necessity for the rapid detection of venereal diseases and the desirability of bacteriological and serological tests, and dwells upon the administrative and health measures required to provide for the treatment of infectious prostitutes), while the second deals with the work of (female) social assistants in the anti-venereal campaign and directs that the practice of employing these workers should be gradually extended until it becomes general.

## PRINCIPAL TEXTS OF LAWS, ORDINANCES OR DECREES RELATING TO HEALTH.

1929.

(From the special index of the Information Service of the National Office of Social Hygiene.)

*Social Insurance.*

March 30th, 1929: Decree containing regulations for the application of the Law of April 5th, 1928, on social insurance.

November 15th, 1929: Ordinance. Primary social insurance funds, conditions to be fulfilled, model statutes, instructions regarding their constitution.

November 21st, 1929: Decree. Constitution of departmental social insurance offices.

*Cancer:*

December 19th, 1929: Ordinance. Institution of a regional centre at Lille.

*Health Education:*

October 2nd, 1929: Ordinance relating to the examinations for girls' secondary school certificates.

*Housing:*

January 1st, 1929: Decree setting up a body of officials to supervise cheap and medium-grade dwellings.

March 16th, 1929: Ordinance setting up a committee of investigation (suppression of insanitary blocks of houses).

*Industrial Hygiene:*

December 23rd, 1928: Decree relating to special hygienic measures applicable to goods displayed on stalls outside shops.

October 2nd, 1929: Ordinance setting forth details of training in first aid to the victims of electrical accidents.

March 29th, 1929: Ordinance relating to the use of respiratory apparatus in mines.

July 31st, 1929: Law for the improvement of housing conditions of agricultural labourers.

*Naval Hygiene:*

October 22nd, 1929: Ordinance relating to the organisation and operation of the Naval Medical Service.

August 8th, 1929: Decree laying down the conditions for the use of hydrocyanic acid for the deratisation of ships.

*Rural Hygiene :*

June 14th, 1929: Decree relating to the provisions of the Law of December 30th, 1928, according an advance of 500 million francs to the rural communes for repairs to local roads and work on water-supply schemes.

*Slaughter-houses. — Sanitary Police Measures concerning Animals :*

May 3rd, 1929: Decree concerning the sorting markets at the slaughter-houses of La Villette and Vaugirard.

June 3rd, 1929: Decree adding to the nomenclature of contagious diseases, melitococcic or undulant fever among sheep and goats.

October 2nd, 1929: Application of the Decree of June 3rd, adding melitococcic fever to the list of infectious diseases.

October 25th, 1929: Ordinance concerning the prevention of anaplasmosis of cattle.

November 22nd, 1929: Decree and ordinance of November 30th, adding typhemia among horses to the nomenclature of infectious diseases in the Departments of the Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine and Moselle.

*Notification of Diseases :*

July 21st, 1929: Decree rendering compulsory the notification of leprosy.

*Venereal Diseases :*

July 3rd, 1929: Circular relating to the reorganisation of sanitary dispensaries with a view to ensuring more effective health control of prostitution.

August 26th, 1929: Circular relating to the work of (female) social assistants in the campaign against venereal diseases.

*Finance Ministry :*

February 21st, 1929: Ordinance setting up a Supreme Health Council at the Ministry of Finance.

*Immigration :*

July 10th, 1929: Decree relating to the issue of identity cards to foreigners, Article 7, Health Certificate.

*Tuberculosis :*

March 30th, 1929: Finance Law, Article 51. Leave for long periods for officials suffering from tuberculosis.

*Medical Inspection of Schools :*

July 25th, 1929: Ordinance setting up a committee to investigate the question of school time-tables and the overworking of pupils.

*Nurses :*

February 7th, 1929: Decree setting up a permanent section of the Supplementary Training Board.

## VI. BUDGET.

## 1. MINISTRY OF LABOUR, HEALTH, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

	Francs
(1) <i>Appropriation for Health Expenditure in 1929</i> <sup>1</sup> .	
Infant welfare . . . . .	2,500,000
Grants to the St. Maurice national home for mothers and babies . . . . .	2,922,000
Supplementary Training Board for the schools for nurses . . . . .	195,700
Grants to institutions running holiday camps and open-air day nurseries . . . . .	3,000,000
Staff of the health services in Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .	322,800
<i>Ditto.</i> Allowances and grants . . . . .	67,620
<i>Ditto.</i> Material and miscellaneous expenditure . . . . .	235,000
National Central Council of Public Health . . . . .	65,600
<i>Ditto.</i> Salaries . . . . .	52,500
General hygiene and sanitation—epidemics . . . . .	2,275,000
Salaries of the staff of the maritime health service . . . . .	1,019,700
<i>Ditto.</i> Allowances . . . . .	57,000
Material and miscellaneous expenses of the maritime health service . . . . .	370,000
Grants for the erection, equipment or enlargement of regional anti-cancer centres . . . . .	1,800,000
Cancer commission . . . . .	3,000
Tuberculosis commission . . . . .	10,000
Campaign against tuberculosis . . . . .	18,000,000
Equipment, enlargement and repair of public sanatoria . . . . .	24,000,000
Grants for the erection, equipment or enlargement of preventoria and expenses for the running of public preventoria . . . . .	7,000,000
Assistance to tuberculous patients . . . . .	12,500,000
Prevention of venereal diseases: staff . . . . .	72,600
<i>Ditto.</i> Material and miscellaneous expenditure . . . . .	11,000,000
Grants at fixed rates to technical health advisers . . . . .	10,000
Expenditure on mineral water . . . . .	31,300
Thermal establishments run by Government contractors . . . . .	28,500
Staff of the Aix-les-Bains thermal establishment . . . . .	681,200
<i>Ditto.</i> Material and miscellaneous expenditure . . . . .	400,000
Government contribution to the payment of interest on supplementary loans of the organisations dealing with cheap dwellings . . . . .	2,640,000
	91,259,520
(2) <i>Appropriations for Public Assistance in 1929.</i>	
Grand total of appropriations . . . . .	627,926,270
(3) <i>Grants made from Special Funds.</i>	
<i>Pari Mutuel:</i> Grants to hospital-hostels and other charitable institutions, 667 applications:	
Maternity and infant-welfare institutions . . . . .	6,007,000
Isolation services for tuberculous patients . . . . .	1,675,000
Hospital-hostels . . . . .	42,174,000
	49,856,000

<sup>1</sup>In the ministerial budget, the appropriations for health are not shown separately from those for public assistance. We have tried to make this distinction here, although we realise that it is an arbitrary one; such a classification cannot be made with absolute accuracy, but it seems worth attempting.



*Club Tax :*

	Francs
Campaign against tuberculosis . . . . .	10,901,000
Campaign against cancer . . . . .	4,200,000
Campaign against venereal diseases . . . . .	7,000,000
Total . . . . .	22,101,000

(4) *Total Appropriations made by the Ministry of Labour, Health, Public Assistance and Social Welfare for the Campaign against Social Evils (1929).*

	Budget Francs	Special funds Francs	Total Francs
Tuberculosis . . . . .	61,510,000	12,576,000	74,086,000
Maternity and infant welfare <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	12,922,000	6,007,000	18,929,000
Venereal diseases . . . . .	11,000,000	7,000,000	18,000,000
Cancer . . . . .	1,803,000	4,200,000	6,003,000

## 2. MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

*Grants made out of Proceeds of the Gaming Tax :*

	Francs
Sanitation (execution of 254 schemes) . . . . .	41,759,000
Shower-baths and wash-houses (execution of 67 schemes) . . . . .	9,191,000
Slaughter-houses (execution of 20 schemes) . . . . .	1,427,500
Cemeteries (execution of 138 schemes) . . . . .	1,802,000
Homes, "patronages" and playing-fields (execution of 62 schemes) . . . . .	3,744,000
Total . . . . .	57,923,500

## 3. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

*Grants for Water-Supply Schemes made by the Government from the Pari-Mutuel Funds :*

	Francs
In uninvaded areas, 861 communes received grants amounting in all to . . . . .	91,466,000
In liberated areas, 445 communes received grants amounting in all to . . . . .	61,300,000
Total . . . . .	152,766,000

## 4. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

*Grants made to the Departments which have organised School Medical Inspection :*

	Francs
Total grants . . . . .	480,000

<sup>1</sup> This total does not comprise the expenditure on the care of children coming under public relief arrangements, which amounts to about 60 million francs.

## 5. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HEALTH SERVICES OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

	Francs
(1) Health services . . . . .	16,535,455
(2) Social hygiene (Public Office of Social Hygiene) . . . . .	25,536,439
(3) School hygiene . . . . .	1,142,400
	2,272,910
(4) Public health:	
Road-making and repairs . . . . .	136,647,936
Parks . . . . .	20,524,390
Cemeteries . . . . .	16,113,459
Slaughter-houses . . . . .	5,298,574
Sewerage . . . . .	16,249,541
	240,321,104

## 6. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HEALTH SERVICES OF THE PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

	Francs
Total appropriations for public health in 1929 . . . . .	4,849,730

## SUMMARY.

*Health Expenditure provided for in the Ministerial Budgets in 1929.*

	Francs
I. Ministry of Labour, Public Health Assistance and Social Welfare: Budget	91,259,520 <sup>1</sup>
II. Ministry of Labour. — Special funds:	
Club tax . . . . .	22,101,000
Pari Mutuel . . . . .	49,856,000
III. Ministry of the Interior: Gaming tax . . . . .	57,923,500
IV. Ministry of Agriculture: Pari Mutuel . . . . .	152,766,000
V. Ministry of Education: Medical inspection of schools . . . . .	480,000
	374,386,020 <sup>1</sup>

May 1931.

<sup>1</sup> Account must be taken of the expenditure for which provision is made in the budgets of the Departments. Part of this expenditure is a charge upon the State, but most of it (about 125,000,000 francs in 1929) remains a charge upon the communes and departments and should be added to this total.

# FRENCH COLONIES AND TERRITORIES UNDER FRENCH MANDATE IN AFRICA

Report supplied by the Ministry of Colonies (Paris).

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## A. FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

## INTRODUCTION.

An ordinance dated October 5th, 1927, promulgated in French West Africa the Decree of September 27th, 1927, concerning the safeguarding of public health.

An act of October 15th, 1927, modified and amplified by two ordinances of November 26th, 1927, defined certain measures for preventing or stamping out the epidemic of *yellow fever*.

A notice issued in December 1927 by the Governor-General's Department gives all the necessary instructions concerning the definition of yellow fever, its causes, mode of transmission, development and treatment.

Though, in 1929, French West Africa did not suffer from this disease, it had to protect itself against an equally serious malady - plague, which, since 1914 (when it first appeared), seems to have gained a footing in certain territories of the group and undergoes a cyclic evolution every year beginning in February-March and ending in November-December with a paroxysmal outbreak in July-August.

The measures prescribed were applied under conditions and in a manner slightly different from those previously recommended, experience having shown that the latter did not give by any means satisfactory results.

Up to the beginning of 1930, preventive vaccinations were only resorted to after the appearance of the first case. Distrust, if not a total lack of confidence, among the natives with regard to preventive vaccination made it impossible to act otherwise. Any sudden pressure brought to bear upon them would have produced a result contrary to that intended.

The prudent policy hitherto followed is now bearing fruit. Part of the population, so far from being hostile to vaccination, insists upon it, while the rest accept it without protest. All in fact are now convinced of the real efficacy of scientific methods.

In order to derive full benefit from this movement of public opinion, which should help to eradicate plague from French West Africa in the very near future, it has been decided that campaigns against the disease would, in 1930 and 1931, be undertaken in Senegal and in the Dakar district on general methodical lines, involving close co-operation between the technical and administrative services, and the employment of more staff and material.

With a view to promoting preventive vaccination in Senegal with an additional technical staff, orders were given that these vaccinations should be begun in February and finished at the beginning of March, after which the same staff would proceed to the Dakar district and carry out the same operations there with all due speed so as to finish its work by the beginning of April.

In order to prevent the introduction of plague from places outside Senegal and to offer all possible security to persons travelling in Senegal itself, barrage vaccination stations were established at the beginning of all routes of the Nyayes over which the Maures drive their flocks to N'Betete, Boro and Gayar.

A card bearing the name of the village, the name of the vaccinated person and the date on which he was vaccinated is issued to each individual.

The card is valid for the 1929-30 campaign and ceases to be so for the 1930-31 campaign, which will probably begin in December 1930.

Instructions concerning the application of measures for preventing the multiplication of rats and keeping rats away from inhabited centres were issued on March 19th, 1930, to all the Lieutenant-Governors of the Federation.

## I. DISTRICT OF DAKAR AND DEPENDENCIES.

## 1. Campaign against Certain Diseases.

During 1929, the Health Service continued its methodical and regular operations in the Dakar district and dependencies.

The following is a summary of the work done:

(a) *Smallpox.*

Vaccinations: 3,364.

(b) *Plague.*

The measures taken to combat the epidemic were both local and general.

1. *Local measures.* - (a) Whenever a case of plague is discovered, immediate enquiry.

(b) Closing of infected house.

(c) Isolation of patients and swift burial of the dead.

(d) Search for cases in neighbouring houses.

(e) Removal of contacts to the lazaret: the isolated persons are obliged to take off their clothing over a pool of cresol water. They are also washed all over with cresol water; their clothes are sulphurated and they are then re clothed with hospital clothing. They are immediately given an injection of serum (10 c.c.) and are released forty-eight hours later, if they have been vaccinated - if not, they are given a serum injection and vaccinated, and are kept under observation for six days.

The number of contacts isolated was 1,250. The population did not make much difficulty about these measures. No incidents occurred in connection with the removal of persons to the lazaret or their stay there.

(f) De-ratisation and de-insectisation of the infected houses.

The soil is sprayed with a strong cresol solution.

Burning of old mattresses.

Sulphuration with sulphur in the huts and with S. I. C. du Midi in the mud-houses.

(g) Rat-catching and endeavours to establish the murine plague index in the quarter, taking all necessary precautions: captured rats are freed of parasites by means of a strong cresol solution or boiling water, the rats' bodies being manipulated with long pincers and being subsequently incinerated.

2. *General measures.* - (a) Vaccinations - 25,543 in 1929, all with lipovaccine (dose 1 cc.).

(b) Tightening-up of sanitary measures for the collection and disposal of domestic refuse.

(c) Deratisation - More energetic measures have been taken to kill off the rats, since the killing of rats is the most important step in the general prophylaxis against bubonic plague.

All the various means of attack have been employed: poisoned bait, sulphuration of drains, rat-traps, etc. The number of rats captured was 249,845, or 93,031 more than in the previous year.

Infected houses were disinfected with S. I. C. du Midi for the mud-houses and by burning sulphur in the huts. The latter method was abandoned because it is ineffective and even dangerous. As the huts were always inadequately stopped up, the rats were not killed on the spot, so that there was danger of their spreading the disease. Moreover, fleas, being harder to destroy than rats, do not seem to be affected by sulphur fumes unless these are very concentrated.

Three experiments were made. The first in a mud-house, thoroughly well sealed, in which were placed six rats at liberty, tubes containing fleas and tubes containing mosquitoes. S. I. C. du Midi was used, in the proportion of 40 cc. per cubic metre; half-an-hour later the rats and the insects in the tubes had died, as well as the fleas parasitic on the rats.

Second experiment. - Hut insufficiently covered with tarpaulins, a large number of holes being left, rats and insects as in the previous experiment: S. I. C. du Midi. Half-an-hour later, though rats and mice were dead, the fleas on the rats and the fleas in the tubes were still alive.

Third experiment. - Hut covered with a few blankets: rats and insects in tubes: burning of sulphur for five hours killed mosquitoes and one rat. The other rats had made their escape and the fleas in tubes survived.

These experiments show that the disinfection of plague-infected huts is harder to carry out than the mere destruction of mosquitoes. Rats and, to an even greater extent, fleas are more resistant than mosquitoes. The huts must be closed up on more methodical lines: they must be totally covered with tarpaulins in spite of the difficulty this entails, and S. I. C. du Midi or some other powerful product should be used instead of sulphur.

The main object during 1929 was a campaign for exterminating by ordinary means the largest possible number of rats. But it must be acknowledged that, to attain this object effectively, life must also be rendered impossible for rats and mice. Their haunts and supplies of foodstuffs must be eliminated. Consequently:

- (1) All houses or huts should be built over a cement flooring and should be kept very clean;
- (2) Stringent rules should be adopted for the collection and disposal of household refuse;
- (3) Stores of grain and shops in which food-stuffs are sold should be rendered "rat-proof."

(c) *Malaria.*

The search for and destruction of breeding-sites or larvæ continued uninterruptedly throughout the year. Operations were so conducted that each house was visited once a week. As soon as the presence of mosquitoes was reported in a given spot, the health service sent a few specialists who speedily discovered the breeding-sites.

The number of breeding-sites destroyed was 221-158 containing *Stegomyia* larvæ, 58 containing *Culex* larvæ, 5 containing anopheline larvæ.

To combat the breeding of mosquitoes in the drains of the town and the port, the Health Service claytonised this collecting system on several occasions.

2. *Work of the Institute of Social Hygiene at Dakar.*

This Institute has been open to the public since June 1921. It is divided into seven departments:

- (1) General medicine.
- (2) Special branches: oto-rhino-laryngology, ophthalmology, stomatology.
- (3) Anti-tuberculosis Department.
- (4) Anti-venereal Department.
- (5) Douche Department.
- (6) Bacteriological Laboratory (1,020 examinations in 1928 and 2,385 examinations in 1929).
- (7) X-ray station established in 1928.

The Institute of Social Hygiene controls the tuberculosis campaign in the homes, and contact between patients and the dispensary is ensured by visiting nurses, whose work will become more important in 1930 as a result of the recent creation of a section of visiting probationer nurses and the attachment to the native hospital of a second European nurse. A certificated European visiting nurse, accompanied by an assistant midwife (a native of Senegal) visits the homes of children born the week before. She endeavours to convince parents of the need for protecting their child against tuberculosis. The task is by no means easy. She has to overcome many obstacles and supply interminable explanations. A great deal of patience is required. Considerable success has already been achieved, since the visiting nurse has made 605 anti-tuberculosis vaccinations during 1927, 721 in 1928 and 797 in 1929. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that, in time, the native population of Dakar will become convinced that this method of anti-tuberculosis vaccination is both innocuous and effective.

The Institute of Social Hygiene received 15,997 out-patients, to whom it gave 72,160 consultations in 1929, as against 2,621 out-patients and 22,796 consultations in 1920.

3. *Mission of Enquiry into Plague in Senegal.*

The investigations of this body, which was established in 1928, have been mainly concerned with rats, mice and fleas.

The examination of smear preparations of organs taken from 6,301 rats captured in town and country showed that the plague bacillus was present in only 14 cases - 6 in the country (*Mus rufinus*), and 8 in the town of St. Louis (*Mus alexandrinus*).

Of all these species, *Mus rufinus* was met with most frequently, the ratio actually reaching 69 per cent. There were, on the contrary, only 10 per cent *Golunda*. The *Mus ratus*, which mainly lives in towns, was rarely encountered in the country.

No unusual death rate was observed among rats.

As regards fleas, these were hunted for either on the ground or on the rats. In the first case, a white saucer containing oil in which a night-light floated was used as bait. An enormous quantity of fleas, running into thousands, were thus collected. In the case of fleas on rats, a washing-tub with a whitened bottom and cover was used. After the rat had been shut in the tub, chloroform was poured in.

From December onwards the female flea is full of eggs, and reproduction proceeds on an intense scale until the approach of the rainy season. The figure then diminishes rapidly, and from August onwards some rats have no more parasites.

On nine rats captured in April in the Mont-Rolland area, 112 fleas were collected (rate 9.2); one rat captured in June in Thor-Diander was found to have 38 fleas on it.

The highest flea rate was found in the cantons lying to the west of the railway.

The fleas collected from rodents, or in the sandy soil or the huts, were almost all of the *Xenopsylla Cheopis* species.

*Astia* was mainly found in a few villages.

In certain cases, however, one species had entirely supplanted another.

Whereas, for instance, in May, rats captured in the villages of Loucougne and N'Diarene, to the east of Kelle, had only *Astias*, in September in the same villages the fleas collected on rats were all *Xenopsylla Cheopis*.

\* \* \*

A number of fleas collected in the huts of persons suffering from plague were ground up in saline solution and mice were then inoculated with the resulting emulsion, either by subcutaneous injection or by painting on the shaved skin. Five tests were made, one of which gave a positive result. This was secured with the emulsion obtained from fleas coming from a hut in the village of Koba, with which two mice were inoculated, each by one of the methods described above.

The animal infected subcutaneously died on the fourth day. In its spleen and blood, bacilli were discovered morphologically similar to the Yersin. The animal inoculated under the skin was very ill, on the third day recovered, and was killed on the fifth. An examination of spleen smears showed the presence of bacilli having the morphological characteristics of the Yersin bacillus.

With a view to more detailed study in the Pasteur Institute in Dakar of the germ thus discovered, two other mice were inoculated with the spleen of the first two rodents experimented upon, by painting the shaved skin. Unfortunately, the animals died on the third day while they were being transported. However, the examination of smears showed the presence of Yersin bacillus.

This seems to prove that, in obviously infected surroundings in which plague-carrying fleas breed very freely, a combination of circumstances favourable to the transmission of plague bacillus from an infected to a healthy subject very rarely occurs.

Both in the case of the rural population living in uncrowded conditions in their villages, or town dwellers living in densely overcrowded hovels opening on to a courtyard full of filth and garbage of every kind, it would seem that man is, apart from his own organic defences, protected by a whole series of unsuspected factors, although everything would seem to indicate the danger of inevitable infection.

*Anti-plague Campaign.* - In the light of these data, how was plague prophylaxis planned in 1929? In the first place, endeavours were made to strengthen the individual body defences by the use of anti-plague vaccine - lipovaccine in particular. Secondly, steps were taken to protect human beings from contact.

The present advantage of lipovaccine over other vaccines is that only one inoculation is necessary; lipovaccine, moreover, seems to render the attack more benign when plague actually occurs in vaccinated individuals. Owing, however, to the oleaginous nature of the excipient in which the microbial elements are suspended, this vaccine is unfortunately resorbed very slowly, so that (in theory at any rate) some considerable time is bound to elapse before immunity is established, during which period the subject remains in a state of hypersensibility to the disease. It might therefore be deduced that lipovaccine is a prophylactic which ought to be employed only at a certain time.

It should be noted, however, that though, owing to special circumstances, anti-plague vaccination with lipovaccine was carried out when the disease was at its height, a comparison between the course of the epidemic in 1929 and 1928 respectively does not warrant any assertion that the disease thereby received any appreciable stimulus in 1929. June and July were the months in which most vaccinations were made, and the figures for fresh cases and deaths began to decrease in the second half of August.

This would seem to prove that the immunity is acquired by inoculated persons between the third and fortieth day. This indication will be of value in drawing up plans in 1930 for health protection against plague. The campaign will begin at a date sufficiently distant from that of the cessation of the previous epidemic, in order to avoid a revival of the epidemic, which might be facilitated by the enhanced susceptibility of vaccinated persons during the period in which they are acquiring immunity. As Senegal was declared free from plague in December 1929, the anti-plague campaign of 1930 will be undertaken from February 1st to April 1st.

During 1929, as from the month of April, various sanitary organisations whose duty it was to inspect the health of travellers were set up on the various roads. Stations with squads of vaccinators, and field hospitals for the reception and treatment of patients and the isolation of suspects were established in specially selected spots, such as cross-roads and the more important places where travellers start on, or arrive from, their journey, as well as the main halting places.

Similar steps were taken to protect the settled population and, in addition, infected or suspect premises were disinfected and fleas and rats were destroyed.

On the whole, the operations did not differ from the action taken in Senegal in recent years under similar circumstances. The net of observation posts was, however, drawn closer, sanitary discipline was more severe and fleas were destroyed in the manner already described.

Infected or suspect premises were disinfected in various ways according to whether they were thatch-huts in the bush or mud-houses in the towns. In the first case, the ideal method which the health officers always endeavoured to carry out – and to which the inhabitants invariably agreed – was the burning of the straw. In addition, clothes and household utensils were washed with soap or antiseptics or exposed for a long time to the strong sunlight. After bodily disinfection and disinsectisation, the persons were transferred to new huts situated two or three kilometres from all other groups of inhabitants and were kept under observation for five days.

No fresh cases were observed in these reconstructed villages.

In the towns, on the contrary, squirts with liquid insecticides were used and various processes of sulphurisation. In addition, the premises were swilled with water from the fire-brigade pumps, etc. As in the country, after these measures had been taken, no fresh cases were reported in the premises thus dealt with.

## II. DAHOMEY.

### 1. *Public Health.*

Real progress has been achieved during the past few years. Although the infant death rate is still considerable, it is nevertheless not as high as might be supposed.



Statistics show that the population is continuously increasing.

Whereas in 1918 there were 836,800 inhabitants, the 1929 census shows that the number has risen to 1,080,447.

The natives now come to hospital of their own accord, while health squads and maternity organisations are becoming increasingly popular.

Midwives, who a few years ago were rather mistrusted, now meet with a better reception.

In 1929, these midwives assisted at 2,461 child-births; on an average 205 per month (as against an average of only 120 in 1928).

The part played by visiting nurses is of the highest importance. These nurses come into closer contact with the natives, and their influence can and should be considerable.

The care and rearing of children, the campaign against social diseases (yaws, leprosy, alcoholism, syphilis and tuberculosis) form the groundwork of medical action.

388,086 consultations were given in 1929, a distinct increase on previous years.

There will be a further increase in 1930.

In the first three months of 1930, the number of consultations amounted to 118,170.

The number of deliveries was 340 in January, 312 in February and 375 in March.

The number of Jennerian vaccinations amounted to 275,954.

#### *Anti-larval campaign.*

Porto-Novo . . . . .	681	breeding-sites destroyed.
Cotonou . . . . .	582	" " "
Other posts . . . . .	3,315	" " "
	<u>4,578</u>	" " "

#### *Campaign against rats.*

Porto-Novo . . . . .	12,785	rats destroyed.
Cotonou . . . . .	18,313	" "
Other posts . . . . .	6,992	" "
	<u>38,090</u>	" "

## 2. *Sleeping-sickness Service.*

Sleeping-sickness in Dahomey is confined to one area, roughly corresponding to the Jougou district. It is bounded on the north by the Atakora Mountains on the west by Togo land, on the south by the Savalou district, and on the east by the river Oueme and Borgou. Its area is about 12,275 square kilometres. The population is 60,000, or about five inhabitants to the square kilometre.

On the Togo side, it is contiguous with the Cabrais country, a neighbouring centre of human trypanosomiasis in the Togo.

In the infected area, the incidence of disease varies according to districts. On the whole, it may be said that the northern cantons are seriously affected (the sleeping-sickness index attained 5.8 per cent in the Canton of Tanekakoko), while in the southern districts the index is round about – when it is not actually – zero (Alejo, Manigri, Bassila). In all these areas, the disease would appear to be of recent importation, not later (according to initial research work which has since been confirmed) than four or five years ago. The fact that trypanosome carriers are on the whole in excellent health bears out this supposition.

The cantons adjoining the Togo frontier are in general those most seriously affected.

In any case the existence of a human trypanosomiasis centre in Dahomey having been proved, it became necessary to establish a special organisation for identifying, treating, and isolating patients and stamping out the centre. This special service was organised in September 1928.

### *Organisation of the Service.*

*Personnel.* – The personnel is under the direction of a European Chief Medical Officer, a specialist on the subject, who has undergone practical training in a trypanosomiasis sector in Togoland.

The Chief Medical Officer has under him an assistant medical officer, also trained in practical bacteriological research work at the Paris Pasteur Institute.

Four male nurses form the investigation squad, whose duty it is to carry out microscopical examinations. Three other male nurses constitute the treatment squad. (Their number will be increased according to requirements.)

In addition, five guards are attached to the service for police work and collecting the population for inspection.

*Equipment.* – The equipment for investigation and treatment is appropriate to present needs. There are four microscopes in the sector. The service has a fully adequate supply of needles, syringes, slides, and the necessary apparatus: tables, ovens, warming pans, cards, etc.

*Premises.* – A sleeping-sickness camp has been established about 200 metres to the north of Jougou near the medical relief station. It consists of eight huts capable of housing thirty to fifty patients. In the bush, the squad has to work under hastily constructed thatch huts.

*Working methods.* – The campaign against sleeping-sickness includes, first of all, the vital – and most extensive and difficult – work of discovering patients. If it is to be effective, the whole population has to be inspected and classified as *normal positives* (trypanosome carriers) and *suspects* (persons with enlarged lymph glands the puncture of which gives a negative result).

Arrangements for the detection of cases are as follows: as soon as the squad arrives at a given spot, the guards are sent to the villages and neighbouring groups of huts. On the next day, they bring the population together and classification is begun. All persons with palpably hypertrophied glands are detained and the gland fluid is examined microscopically. According to the result, they are classified as positives or suspects.

Three cards are prepared: one is handed to the patient, another remains in the treatment station for the use of the nurse, while a third is filed by the secretary. Provided with the card, the patient receives his first injection. At that time, individuals suffering from leprosy, yaws, ulcers, etc., also receive treatment. Similarly, the coming together of the population is utilised to ensure the vaccination on the spot of every native inspected. Thus, when the second inspection is carried out, natives who have been found healthy at the first inspection cannot take the place of defaulters.

Trypanosomes have been discovered three times in lepers and once in an individual suffering from yaws.

A first survey was carried out in 1928-29 and gave an average percentage of 3.5 of the 38,658 persons examined. A second survey of 40,127 inhabitants showed a reduced proportion of 1.9.

*Treatment.* – Atoxyl is administered to all patients in the first period (a series of six injections at ten days' intervals); tryparsamide in the second and third periods of the disease (six weekly injections of increasing doses); novarsenobenzene, combined with, but subsequent to, atoxyl treatment.

*Administrative measures.* – These are carried out simultaneously with the medical measures at the same stages of the campaign against sleeping-sickness.

The administrative authorities group the natives for purpose of inspection, fix the most appropriate route for the inspectors, and organise the supervision of the anti-sleeping-sickness campaign throughout the cantons.

The administrative authorities also keep the supervisory records and index cards.

For *prophylaxis*, moranyl is used: it does not, however, appear to give conclusive results.

In agreement with the Governor of Togoland, the passage of natives from one colony to another is supervised in order to prevent sleeping-sickness patients proceeding to the other colony so as to escape treatment and supervision.

*Work done in the country in 1929-30.*

Better-trained detection squads and improved treatment have made it possible this year to examine a very large proportion of the population.

The 1929-30 campaign includes two successive surveys. The second survey was conducted on very strict lines and gave the following results: 40,127 natives were examined; of these 774, or 1.9 per cent, were found to be positives. The population of the Jougou district is estimated at 60,000 inhabitants; consequently, 66 per cent of the population was very carefully examined.

### III. UPPER VOLTA.

#### 1. *Public Health.*

In the capital of the colony, there are two squads of sanitary guards, each directed by a sworn non-commissioned officer. Every day they visit a number of houses.

The personnel also includes twenty-five labourers for sanitary work of different kinds, such as draining, spraying with petroleum, filling in pools and hollows, or unused or derelict wells, etc. Gardens, waste land, streets and avenues of the town are regularly weeded by them in the winter, and carefully cleaned up during the dry season.

The Municipal Health Service sees that wells are provided with a watertight cover, which is only raised when water is actually being drawn. The wells are also stocked with larvivorous fry (*siluræ*, perch, etc.).

In the various districts of the colony, the health service is placed under the technical supervision of the District Medical Officer and under the administrative authority of the District Commandant.

The working staff consists of nurses from the health section and sanitary guards posted in the different centres, their number varying according to the size of the locality.

The anti-larval campaign and, in general, all health and prophylactic measures have been carried on unremittingly.

There were 39 sanitary guards in the colony in 1928; on December 31st, 1929, there were 43. Of these, 13, including 2 probationers, are in service in the capital; the others work in the districts.

#### 2. *Sleeping-sickness.*

The campaign against sleeping-sickness includes:

- (1) A search for infected villages in the endemic zones and their neighbourhood. Bush-clearing round these villages and evacuation of the villages if necessary.
- (2) The discovery of infected persons, for each of whom a health card is prepared in triplicate (for the District Commandant, the Health Service and the patient himself).
- (3) Designation of centres of treatment in each zone to which the patients come on stated days for treatment.

Probably for these reasons sleeping-sickness does not seem to be increasing to the same extent as in other colonies with a more uniformly damp climate and denser vegetation. Research work has shown that the glossinæ belong to the *palpatis*, *morsitans* and above all the *tachinoides* varieties.

In the Lobi district, no case of sleeping-sickness was discovered, although the tsetse fly is very numerous in certain areas for instance along the banks of the Kamba.

In March, the number of sleeping-sickness patients was methodically ascertained. 69,543 natives were examined. 914 were found to be suffering from sleeping-sickness. The percentage therefore is 1.31.

These 914 sleeping-sickness patients were almost all in the first period and each was subjected to treatment. A few who were in an advanced stage of the disease were sent to the hospital of Ouagadougou.

The census carried out in the Gaoua district (a sub-district of the Dieboungou) during August and September gave the following results: of 33,874 natives examined, 55 were found to be suffering from sleeping-sickness — *i.e.*, a percentage of 0.16.

### 3. Leprosy.

The methodical search for lepers has shown that, out of a total of 2,618,779 inhabitants, 5,891 (or 0.22 per cent) are lepers.

A leprosarium was established at Tiara a few years ago. But, as it no longer achieved its object, the decision was reached to treat the lepers. The latter method is more in keeping with the principles at present advocated for the treatment and prophylaxis of this endemic disease.

## IV. NIGER.

### *Malaria.*

Throughout the whole of the Colony, mosquitoes — mainly anopheles — are very numerous during the winter season, but they swarm throughout the whole year in the territories near the river Niger.

It was absolutely necessary therefore to conduct a methodical campaign against them with a view to arresting malarial outbreaks, which are frequent.

Consequently, in July 1928, an anti-larval campaign was very carefully planned. The execution of the plan was entrusted to a sanitary squad consisting of a trained sworn nurse, a number of sanitary guards, several workmen provided with tools for carrying out minor levelling operations.

This squad works under the direct supervision of an assistant medical officer and under the orders of the Head of the Health Service.

Once a week all the inhabitants — including Europeans — are requested to refrain from keeping in their houses between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. any receptacle filled with water. The sanitary squad has instructions to visit the houses in order to make sure that these regulations are observed. Twice a week it treats with mazout the bathrooms and water-closets installed in the European houses.

Winter pools, even those caused by the annual flooding of the river, are drained or filled in.

The banks of the Niger for one kilometre above and below Niamey are kept free of grass and weeds. The shores of the large island which lies in the river off the capital are similarly treated. In addition, the branches of the trees are lopped once a year.

At various times during the year, all the land round the Europeans' houses is weeded and all objects removed which might harbour mosquito larvæ (empty tins, broken bottles, etc.).

By circular letters or private conversations, advice is given to Europeans as to the means of protection, both mechanical and chemical, to be employed (use all the year round of a proper mosquito net; taking, throughout the whole year, a preventive dose of quinine of 25 centigrammes).

More important operations are now under consideration; including the following:

- (1) Draining-off to the river of two large pools situated, one near the Public Works building, and the other near the military camp.

(2) Construction of a quay along the Niger, and two dams to prevent the flooding of neighbouring land when the river rises, since the floods produce large stretches of stagnant water.

(3) Planting of eucalyptus trees which help to dry the soil.

## V. SHORT SURVEY OF THE WORK OF CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA IN 1929.

### 1. Pasteur Institute at Dakar.

The Pasteur Institute at Dakar is maintained by a subsidy fixed at 200,000 francs in 1924, increased to 250,000 francs in 1926, and since 1927 to 300,000 francs. This income is supplemented by the sale of sera from the Pasteur Institute at Paris, by fees received for medical and chemical analyses, and by various gifts.

The number of clinical bacteriological analyses carried out in 1929 was 3,519.

The Bordet-Wassermann test for the diagnosis of syphilis was carried out with blood serum or cerebro-spinal fluid in 1,263 cases; 662 positive and 601 negative results were obtained.

The sero-diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid was carried out in nine cases; it proved positive once for paratyphoid *B. bacillus*.

Forty-three analyses of water in 1929 confirmed the result obtained in the previous year – namely, that the “verdunisation” method (Bunau-Varilla system) leads to the rapid disappearance of *bacillus coli*.

During 1929, 48 persons (28 Europeans and 20 natives) received treatment for rabies, as against 49 in 1928.

*Early prevention of tuberculosis.* – The Institute has continued to apply the B C G vaccine for the early prevention of tuberculosis.

The number of children vaccinated during 1929 was 966 (138 at the European Maternity Hospital, 388 at the native Maternity Hospital and 440 natives in their homes).

Since the method was first applied (May 24th, 1924, for native new-born infants, and April 1st, 1925, for European new-born infants), the number of infants vaccinated is 3,324.

These vaccinations are always willingly accepted by the families and have never given rise to the slightest incident.

513 Senegalese tirailleurs belonging to the relief detachments about to proceed to the home country, having been found fit after two negative skin tests, were vaccinated subcutaneously with B C G.

*Serum Department.* – In 1929, the following sera were issued:

Anti-diphtheritic, purified to 1,000 units . . . . .	600	bottles of 10 cc.
Anti-tetanic, ordinary . . . . .	3,525	ditto.
Anti-tetanic, purified to 1,500 units . . . . .	1,550	ditto.
Anti-tetanic, purified to 5,000 units . . . . .	850	ditto.
Anti-anthrax . . . . .	275	ditto.
Anti-streptococcic . . . . .	700	ditto.
Anti-meningococcic . . . . .	1,575	ditto.
Anti-dysenteric . . . . .	2,425	ditto.
Anti-venom . . . . .	3,850	ditto.
Anti-plague . . . . .	3,100	bottles of 20 cc.
Anti-pneumococcic . . . . .	2,230	ditto.
Polyvalent anti-gangrene . . . . .	2,035	ditto.
Anti-gonococcic vaccin . . . . .	620	boxes of 6 ampoules each

## 2. Laboratory at Bamako (Sudan).

The Laboratory at Bamako, which was established in 1908, has been so improved since 1929 and has received such liberal financial assistance that it has – though not pretending to vie with the great Colonial Pasteur Institutes – become one of the best-equipped scientific establishments in the Colonies. Originally intended to be only a vaccine-producing centre, it has now been organised for the campaign against the main endemic diseases and to facilitate all studies, not merely of local, but also of general interest.

<i>Smallpox Vaccine Department.</i> – Total quantity of smallpox vaccine prepared (doses)	430,000
Number of vaccinations by the laboratory staff . . . . .	72,802
Quantities of vaccine sent to the various stations in the Colony dependent on the Bamako vaccine-producing centre (doses) . . . . .	349,700
Average positivity obtained by using first vaccinations as controls . . . . .	98 %

*Subsidiary vaccine-producing centres.* – These are four in number – namely, Nioro, Sikasso, Mopti and Timbuctoo.

Routine analyses and examinations carried out in 1929 . . . . . 691

### Research Work.

During the year, research work was mainly concerned with *blackwater fever* and *icterus gravis*, *human oncocerciasis* and *elephantiasis*; *tropical boil* and its treatment with lipovaccines; a *peculiar febrile state* frequent among young European children whose clinical manifestations would seem to tally with the syndrome described by Lyons authors as “south wind” (“vent du Midi”).

*Leprosy* has also been studied. This is by far the most important of the local endemic diseases. The laboratory has been organised and equipped to carry out these researches.

## 3. Bacteriological Laboratory at Sor (St. Louis du Sénégal).

*Examination of rats and fleas.* – 3,290 rodents were examined; the various species were as follows: 2,968 *Mus Alexandrinus*, 173 *Mus Rufinus*, 115 *Golunda Campanæ*, 3 *Mus Rattus*, 2 *Kantchoulis*, 29 *Mus Musculus*.

At the time of the plague epidemic, there were found, in 8 rats and 1 mouse, cocci which looked very much like the Yersin bacillus (5 in July and 4 in August).

*Blood.* – 406 Wassermann tests were carried out.

*Respiratory organs.* – 214 examinations were made for the direct discovery of Koch's bacillus: 59 with Koch's bacillus, 155 negative.

*Vaccine.* – The seed lymph employed up to the beginning of 1929 for inoculating heifers was the lymph sent each month by parcel post by the Vaccine Institute at Bordeaux.

Although it gave a fairly satisfactory yield with heifers, this lymph tested direct on children showed that it was of very low virulence.

It was thought necessary therefore to resuscitate the strain by passing it through donkeys, whose power of regenerating vaccine has long been known.

Vaccine derived either from an asinine or a bovine strain is used for human vaccination only after it has been kept for at least one month in the ice-chest.

On an average each strain has been tested on three or four children: the results have always been positive.

*Despatch of vaccine.* – During 1929, the quantity of vaccine sent to the various centres was 471,885 doses.

In addition to fresh vaccine, the vaccine-producing centre possesses a quantity of dry vaccine from the rue Ballu Institute in Paris.

The dry vaccine is sent to the Haut-Fleuve and Casamance stations, in connection with which transport conditions are exceptionally difficult.

## B. FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

### 1. CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MAJOR ENDEMIC DISEASES.

(a) *Tuberculosis*. — A vast enquiry, previous to vaccination with B C G, is being carried out throughout French Equatorial Africa, with regard to the incidence of tuberculosis.

The disease seems at present to be rather rare among the natives except in centres such as Brazzaville, in which the population comes into contact with Europeans. Even there it is not very frequent.

At Brazzaville (Middle Congo), skin tests carried out in February 1929 on 450 native children in schools only gave 14 positive reactions — *i.e.*, 3.1 per cent.

At Libreville (Gaboon), of 604 tests, there were 486 negative reactions, 61 weakly positive, 43 medium positive, and 14 strong positive, which corresponds to 11 per cent positive results with the skin test, and 20 per cent with the intradermal test.

At Bangui (Oubangui), of 278 tests, 236 were negative, 10 weakly positive, 17 medium positive, 15 strong positive. Out of 1,332 cases examined in all, therefore, there were 174 positive results: 13 per cent.

(b) *Sleeping-sickness*. — On March 21st and 28th, 1929, circulars were issued completely re-organising the special sleeping-sickness service in the light of therapeutical progress.

The new instructions aim more and more at final cures rather than mere bleaching as in the past, which was simply a measure of prophylaxis.

Permanent cures may indeed now be hoped for in view of the new therapeutical weapons available (tryparsamide 270 Fourneau), which, at the Brazzaville centre of treatment — *i.e.*, in the case of patients nearly all seriously affected — have led in four years (from 1925 to 1929) to a decrease in mortality from 36 to 12.44 per cent.

In order to apply the new methods, which require careful supervision, it has been necessary to organise (in addition to the travelling squads and methods of detection and prophylaxis), numerous centres of treatment: 59 at present, distributed over 24 sectors: 12 special and 12 subsidiary.

This therapeutic work must continue to be linked up with administrative and land prophylaxis. Wherever, thanks to continuous occupation, work has been pushed forward systematically, it has led to a rapid decrease in the percentage of fresh infections.

Preventive experiments by means of moranyl (309 Fourneau) in 1928-1929 seem to have given some results. These experiments are being continued.

Such strenuous efforts have involved considerable expenditure, 4,500,000 francs in 1929. It is proposed to sanction high expenditure in 1930.

(c) *Yaws*. — Yaws are extremely frequent. In Oubangui-Shari, in particular, there are seven cases of yaws for every case of sleeping-sickness. In 1928, in two districts 9,000 cases were registered. A vigorous and effective campaign is being waged in the form of the distribution of arsenic drugs on a large scale.

(d) *Smallpox*. — Smallpox has for several years been of rare occurrence, particularly in Gaboon. There were 284,064 vaccinations in 1928. The dry vaccine gives excellent results. Its use, by the pin method, is economical and avoids the violent reactions sometimes caused by inoculation with the vaccinostyle.

### 2. SOCIAL MEDICINE.

The number of *consultations* given at fairs or in the dispensaries has increased from 323,569 in 1927 to 439,873 in 1928.

Consultations for infants were organised in several localities in 1929.

### C. CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

#### 1. DEMOGRAPHY.

The *area* of the Cameroons under French Mandate is 431,200 square kilometres.

*Population*. – 1,861,200 inhabitants.

The average *density* of population per square kilometre is therefore 4.3.

#### 2. BUDGET.

The Budget of the territory amounted in 1929 to 63,041,485 francs. Of this total, the amount expended on medical relief, hygiene, the permanent sleeping-sickness prophylaxis mission, amounted to 10,709,103 francs, as follows:

5,609,103 for native medical relief,

5,100,000 for the permanent prophylaxis mission.

The budget for public health therefore amounts to 17 per cent of the total budget.

#### 3. MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

The medical personnel of the Cameroons Relief Services consists of colonial army medical officers transferred to the unattached list and civil medical officers working under a contract.

On December 31st, 1929, there were 11 medical officers of the colonial troops of all ranks plus a major of the pharmaceutical service and a sub-lieutenant of the administrative service in charge of the hospital at Duala.

The number of civil medical officers working under contract was seven.

At Yaoundé, a certificated midwife of American nationality working under a contract is directing the school for native nurses. She gives theoretical courses and practical lessons both during the consultations and at the hospital.

The numerous native nursing staff also helps the relief services. This staff is for the most part already able to help the medical officers and be of great use. The staff is duly organised in the matter of grading; promotion and salaries are regulated by local decrees. On January 1st, 1930, it included:

- 4 sanitary assistants,
- 167 male nurses of all ranks on the regular staff establishment,
- 42 auxiliary male nurses,
- 24 female nurses on the regular staff establishment,
- 13 auxiliary female nurses,
- 14 leper hospital guardians on the regular staff establishment, and
- 9 assistant leper hospital guardians.

Concurrently with the work of the Government medical staff, the American Protestant Mission maintains in the Cameroons five qualified American practitioners from various States of the United States of North America.

Two other foreign doctors, one with the French Protestant Mission and the other with a Norwegian Mission, receive grants, as do also the American doctors. They undertake to supervise the native medical relief services in their respective areas.

Finally, there are at Duala two French civilian doctors not in any way connected with the Administration.



#### 4. HOSPITALS AND VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Cameroons under French Mandate is divided into fifteen administrative areas. With one exception, each is supposed to have its own medical officer whenever the available staff permits, as it generally does.

In the capital of each area there exists a local hospital on a scale commensurate with the size and population of the area, in which patients are admitted and consultations are given. The Duala hospital, which is the main health establishment in the territory, possesses general medical and surgical departments for Europeans and natives, as well as X-ray and electro-therapeutical equipment.

In 1920, there were 29,668 out-patients registered, to whom were accorded 180,689 consultations, and 2,490 native in-patients, the number of days in hospital totalling 62,755.

In 1929, the number of new out-patients - *i.e.*, persons who came to the doctor for the first time - was 268,102, the number of consultations being 1,274,128.

There were 12,249 native in-patients, the total number of days spent in hospital being 420,422.

Finally, numerous *secondary medical stations* having no medical officer are placed under the control of native staff nurses, consultations only being given. These stations are of some use in practice for the treatment of the commoner and most prevalent forms of external and internal disease. All serious cases, or patients whose condition would appear to necessitate surgical intervention, are sent to the central hospital of the area.

In short, throughout the whole of the territory there are 19 institutions under the control of a medical officer, with from 40 to 100 beds according to the size of the area. In addition, the institutions at Duala and Yaoundé can take in Europeans. Nine leprosaria (not including 3 others which are independent of the Administration and which the American Protestant Mission has obtained permission to open in certain localities). The exact number of lepers segregated in these establishments is not known, but may be estimated at about 350 on January 1st, 1930.

Twenty-six stations without a medical officer at which consultations are given by nurses of the local staff.

At Duala, the only community in the Cameroons which can properly be called a town, there is a *Town Health Service* under the direction of the District Medical Officer, assisted by a sergeant of the Colonial Infantry, who is in charge of a number of squads of 16 natives. These squads are mainly engaged in clearing the bush and destroying mosquitoes. They also, at frequent intervals, capture rats with a view to discovering plague infection. Up to the present no infected rat has been found at Duala.

A *bacteriological laboratory*, under the direction of the Duala district medical officer, and a *chemical laboratory*, under a major of the Colonial Army Pharmaceutical Service responsible for the chemical supplies department, make it possible to study and solve various health problems.

Moreover, a local Decree of long standing (December 15th, 1925) has established a Supreme Council of Public Health at Yaoundé, headquarters of the Commissioner of the Republic, and in the capital of each area a Sanitary Health Commission.

These commissions, of which the leading native chiefs of the area must be members, study questions raised by the latter in connection with hygiene, the conditions of their villages or any diseases occurring there. The medical officers of each area usually avail themselves of these meetings to impart to the native members, in the form of friendly talks, a certain amount of medical advice which, after constant repetition, ultimately bears fruit.

#### 5. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CERTAIN DISEASES.

(a) *Smallpox*. - During the period 1920-1929, the medical officers of the various areas, in the course of different tours of inspection throughout their districts, have been engaged in a continuous campaign of *smallpox vaccination*, and it may be said that practically the

whole population of the Cameroons – or, at any rate, the whole of the settled population – has now been vaccinated and re-vaccinated. During the same ten years, throughout the whole of the territory, there have been 2,727,307 Jennerian vaccinations (primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations).

Dried vaccine, which has recently been employed on an extensive scale, makes it possible to obtain a striking percentage of successes quite unobtainable with fresh vaccine, even in the districts of the North Cameroons farthest from Duala, which the supplies may not reach until over a month after despatch.

(b) *Leprosy*. – Leprosy exists in the Cameroons, as in almost all the other French colonies, but it has been impossible up to the present to make even an approximate survey of the number of lepers, though the latter would seem to be fairly numerous throughout the whole territory. Leprosaria exist in several districts; these are under the supervision of medical officers and possess a number of attendants. Some of them, for instance, the leprosaria in the Dschang and Ebolowa districts, are real agricultural settlements in which food-growing arrangements organised by the lepers themselves enable the authorities to maintain these people at very little expense.

On December 31st, 1929, 924 lepers were segregated in these hospitals, whereas many others less severely affected and regarded as not immediately infectious, came from their homes to receive treatment.

(c) *Tuberculosis*. – Tuberculosis is rather rare in the Cameroons. An enquiry conducted in 1928 in the various areas – but dealing only with definitely diagnosed cases in which Koch's bacillus had been found in the sputum and carried out at a time when no skin tests were being made – showed that, of 193,557 native out- or in-patients, there were only 86 cases of bacteriologically confirmed tuberculosis, a proportion of scarcely 0.444 per thousand. The largest number of cases was naturally met with in the towns or large centres, in which natives come more closely into touch with Europeans than in the bush.

(d) *Syphilis and Yaws*. – These diseases are extremely frequent. During 1929, in the campaign against them the following drugs were used:

650 kg. of iodide of potassium,  
75,570 doses of novarsenobenzene,  
4,730 doses of sulpharsphenamine,  
7,950 ampoules of bi-iodide of mercury,  
6,770 ampoules of benzoate of mercury,  
5,410 ampoules of cyanide of mercury,  
11 kg. of proto-iodide of mercury in the form of salts or tablets.

(e) *Alcoholism*. – Alcoholism can hardly spread in the Cameroons except as a result of smuggled alcohol or liquors, but the difficulty of smuggling without risk and the very high prices of liquors thus illicitly introduced into the country limit both the quantity of alcohol consumed and the number of consumers.

Local ordinances prohibit the sale of alcohol to natives and only authorise the consignment of what are held to be wholesome drinks—wine, beer, etc., containing not more than 18 degrees of alcohol. The authorities have also had to turn their attention to a large quantity of articles imported under the denomination “perfumery, medicaments”, etc., the high alcohol content of which justified their assimilation to liquors and spirits for ordinary consumption (in reality, the natives consumed them as such).

As a result, the sale of any product containing more than 19 degrees of alcohol has been, or will shortly be, forbidden.

(f) *Sleeping-sickness*. – The Cameroons permanent sleeping-sickness Prophylaxis Commission, which includes 10 medical officers of the colonial medical corps, 30 European health officials and 150 native assistants, has for some years been engaged in conducting a campaign against these diseases. In 1928, it discovered and gave methodical treatment to 115,384 infected persons. It has done even more in 1929.

Tours of inspection have been carried out in several sub-districts, and all infected persons – both fresh and old cases – have been very thoroughly treated.

The results of the prophylaxis campaign are as follows:

(1) The great epidemic wave which began in Nyong, and which threatened to submerge Yaoundé, Eseka, Lolodorf, Ebolowa and the whole population of the coastal zone, has been arrested.

(2) At the centre of infection at Bafia the disease is being held in check, for the time being at all events.

(3) Along the Lomie Abong-M'Bong road the epidemic has retreated 30 km.

Wherever data have been obtainable, a reduction of the virus of more than 95 per cent has been noted.

The trypanosomiasis death rate has been reduced in all centres to a rate approaching the general death rate.

Nevertheless, the work is not yet at an end, and the campaign, which is being pursued with even more powerful means, will doubtless produce even more decisive results.

#### D. TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH MANDATE.

##### 1. DEMOGRAPHY.

<i>Population.</i> – Europeans and assimilated persons . . . . .	485
Syrians . . . . .	62
Natives . . . . .	747,146
Proportion of children under 15 relatively to total population 33 per cent.	
Birth rate 424 per 10,000 inhabitants.	
Death rate 230 „ „ „	
Rate of increase 194 per 10,000 inhabitants.	

##### 2. DEATH RATE AMONG CHILDREN UP TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Of 100 deaths among children there are, according to the provinces:

From 5.7 to 25.3 still-births.

From 34.8 to 70.6 deaths of children up to 1 year of age.

From 16.9 to 31.3 deaths of children from 1 to 15 years of age.

Of 100 children, from 15.8 to 43.3 (according to provinces) die in childhood or adolescence.

##### 3. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CERTAIN DISEASES.

In 1929, efforts were mainly concentrated on protecting the population against the following diseases:

*Smallpox*, by Jennerian vaccination.

*Influenza*, of which there has been a very serious outbreak in the Palime district.

*Malaria*. – The spleen rate for the territory as a whole varies between 60 and 80 per cent. The prophylactic measures employed have been preventive quininisation and the extension of the use of mosquito nets.

*Amœbic dysentery, intestinal parasitism and various forms of filariosis.*

*Yaws*, which is fairly frequent and treated with excellent results with arsenobenzene preparations and stovarsol.

*Leprosy* is roughly stationary (2,500 lepers for the whole territory). As therapeutic prophylaxis has not produced the expected results, the authorities have decided to supplement it by prophylactic isolation.

*Sleeping-sickness*. - Very careful and extensive research work was again conducted in 1929 and the campaign against this endemo-epidemic disease has been prosecuted with increased intensity.

#### 4. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

Three new dispensaries were opened in 1929, two in the Anecho district and one in the Kluto district.

A native maternity hospital has been built at Palime and a new wing for in-patients at Lome.

The number of persons coming for consultations was 239,743, the number of consultations amounting to 578,413.

The number of in-patients was 1,379, representing 32,606 days' treatment.

378 native women were delivered by European methods either in maternity hospitals or ordinary hospitals, or at their homes.

The staff employed on public health work in Togoland was on December 31st, 1929, as follows:

*European staff*: 10 doctors, 1 chemist, 1 dentist, 3 health agents.

*Native staff*: 2 doctors, 2 midwives, 14 assistant doctors, 114 male nurses, 10 female nurses, 29 health guards, 2 lazaret and leprosarium guardians, 186 clerks, orderlies and labourers of various kinds.

#### 5. BUDGET.

Appropriations for the public health and relief services amounted in 1929 to 6,287,000 francs, or more than one-fifth of the total revenue of the territory.

*September 1930.*

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# GERMANY

## A. Results of the Vital and Public Health Statistics of the German Reich for 1928 and 1929

BY

Dr. E. ROESLE, Member of the Reich Office of Public Health (Berlin).

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### I. AREA AND POPULATION.

#### 1. AREA.

The area of the German Reich on December 31st, 1929, was 468,705 square kilometres. The slight difference between this and previous figures is due to new survey measurements.

#### 2. GROWTH OF THE POPULATION DURING THE YEARS 1925 TO 1929.

There has been no new census in the German Reich since 1925. The census due in 1930 had to be postponed till 1932 on financial grounds. Consequently, no new figures can be given for Tables 1 to 3. The figures for standard Tables 1 and 2 are those which appear in Table 1 of the second edition of this *Year-Book*, and the figures for Table 3 are those which appear in Table 1 of the third edition.

The resident population, counted on June 16th, 1925, totalled 62,410,619. By the middle of 1929, it may be estimated to have risen to 63,958,000, which gives an increase of approximately 1,547,000, or a yearly average increase of 387,000, or 6.14 per thousand of the mean population for the period 1925 to 1929. The above calculation is, of course, only an estimate.

The density of the population increased from 133.1 per square kilometre in 1925 to 136.5 in 1929, but, in reality, this increase only shows itself in a greater aggregation of the population in certain cities, particularly Berlin and Hamburg.

The population of communes with less than 15,000 inhabitants has, on the other hand, declined continuously since 1926 - *viz.*, from 35.8 millions in that year to 35.3 millions in 1929 - owing to the incorporation of many of these communes in the neighbouring cities. Further, in thickly populated districts, single cities have been constituted out of two or more neighbouring cities, which explains the fact that the number of towns with 15,000 or more inhabitants declined during the same period from 350 to 332, while the number of inhabitants (mean population) of these cities increased on the other hand from 27.1 to 28.6 millions. Of the last-named figure, no less than 19.2 millions, or 30 per cent of the entire population of the Reich, was accounted for by the 49 large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants.

## II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

## 1 (4).\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Vol. 360: Die Bewegung der Bevölkerung in den Jahren 1925 bis 1927. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1930.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.							
1923	61.742	581.277	33.939	1.297.449	42.705	857.898	439.551
1924	62.121	440.071	35.936	1.270.820	42.805	759.075	511.745
1925	62.409	482.792	35.451	1.292.499	43.828	744.691	547.808
1926	62.866	483.198	34.105	1.227.900	41.519	734.359	493.541
1927	63.252	538.463	36.499	1.161.719	38.310	757.020	404.699
1928	63.618	587.175	36.928	1.182.815	37.756	739.520	443.295
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	62.668	518.824	35.476	1.238.867	41.154	765.427	473.440
1929	63.958	589.431	39.424	1.147.458	36.189	805.962	341.496
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).							
B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.							
1923		9,4	0,55	21,0	0,7	13,9	7,1
1924		7,1	0,58	20,5	0,7	12,2	8,3
1925		7,7	0,57	20,7	0,7	11,9	8,8
1926		7,7	0,54	19,5	0,7	11,7	7,9
1927		8,5	0,58	18,4	0,6	12,0	6,4
1928		9,2	0,58	18,6	0,6	11,6	7,0
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28		8,3	0,57	19,8	0,7	12,2	7,6
1929		9,2	0,62	17,9	0,6	12,6	5,3
Emigration							
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océ- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Chiffres absolus.							
A. Actual figures.							
1923	—	—	115.416	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	58.328	—	—	1,87	—
1925	—	—	62.701	—	—	0,94	—
1926	—	—	65.280	—	—	1,01	—
1927	—	—	61.379	—	—	1,05	—
1928	—	—	57.241	—	—	0,97	—
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	—	—	70.058	—	—	0,90	—
1929	—	—	48.734	—	—	1,12	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).							
B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.							
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* The numbers in parentheses refer to the corresponding standard tables.

The principal characteristic of the movement of the population in 1928 was an increase in the number of marriages contracted and infants born alive and in the excess of births over deaths. In 1929, there was once again a sharp fall in the birth rate, accompanied by a simultaneous and even sharper rise in the death rate, making the excess of births over deaths more than 100,000 less than in the previous year. The marked increase in the number of marriages recorded since 1927 was arrested in 1929, although, once again, a numerous generation reached marriageable age in the latter year.

In 1929, the birth rate was for the first time below 18, being 17.9, a figure which is not far removed from the minimum birth rate on record for a whole country (*i.e.*, urban and rural population together). The death rate rose from 11.6 in 1928 to 12.6 in 1929; but the increase was only temporary. The 1929 figure was higher than any recorded since 1923. On the other hand, the death rate was never so low as in 1930.

The dominant factor in the German population figures at the present time is the preponderance of the medium age-groups. The percentage of persons of 15-50 years of age to the total population is higher than in any other country. It was already 555 per thousand in 1925, and, by 1928, it had risen to 559: the "ideal" demographic figure being usually taken as 500 per thousand. The reason for this increase is to be sought partly in the fact that the death rate in this group, especially among males, shows a marked falling off, and partly in the fact that the generations which have latterly been reaching this age group are very strong numerically. The economic consequences of this unusual age-distribution of the population have been reflected up till now in an increase of unemployment, which has itself tended to slow down the birth rate.

This abnormal preponderance of the population of reproductive age, which naturally has a favourable effect on the marriage rate but an unfavourable effect on the birth rate, will take time to eliminate, as the movement from the age-group 15-50 years to higher age-groups becomes larger, and the movement from the age-group 0-15 years to the age-group 15-50 years becomes smaller. This process is already clearly foreshadowed in the distribution of the German population according to age-groups, and has already been made the subject of calculations as to the future development of the population. It should be added that a new method of calculating the extent and future development of the natural intensity of growth of the German population has been employed in Volume 360 of the *Statistik des deutschen Reichs*, pages 48 to 57. The natural growth of population is shown under this method as a function of two variables - namely, the birth rate and death rate, and also as a function of the parameters of the distribution by age-groups of the male and female population.

The changes in the distribution of the German population, as between the three principal age-groups during the years 1925 and 1928, as calculated on the basis of the figures of births and deaths, were as follows:

Age-group	Number of resident population in the years				Increase or decrease	
	1925 (Census) (in thousands)	1928 (Estimate)	1925 (per 1000 of the total population)	1928	Absolute (in thousands)	(per 1,000 of the total population)
0-14 . . . . .	16,072	15,371	257.5	241.2	- 701	- 16.3
15-49 . . . . .	34,618	35,635	554.7	559.2	+ 1,017	+ 4.5
50 and over . . . . .	11,720	12,719	187.8	199.6	+ 999	+ 11.8
Total . . . . .	62,411	63,725	1,000.0	1,000.0	+ 1,314	+ 0.0

It is noticeable that the absolute increase of the population aged 50 and over was almost as great as that of the population of 15-50 years. The effect of the marked increase in the population of the higher age-groups has hitherto been to reduce the birth rate rather

than to increase the death rate. But the operation of the latter tendency is nevertheless already apparent in the progressive increase of the standardised death rate of the population of more than one year of age.

As regards the effect of emigration on the actual increase of the population, the only figures available are the oversea emigration figures which show - it is true - a progressive decrease in the years 1927 to 1929, but a relatively much smaller decrease than the natural increase of the population.

### III. BIRTH RATE.

#### 1. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE BIRTH RATE.

#### 2 (5).\*

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1930.

Pays — States	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Prusse — Prussia . . .	38.974	39.265	725.244	701.996	18,6	17,9
2. Bavière — Bavaria . . .	7.474	7.506	153.649	149.816	20,6	20,0
3. Saxe — Saxony . . .	5.041	5.054	81.479	80.579	16,2	15,9
4. Wurtemberg . . .	2.607	2.613	47.687	46.889	18,3	17,9
5. Bade — Baden . . .	2.347	2.359	45.963	44.545	19,6	18,9
6. Thuringe — Thuringia . .	1.635	1.642	30.865	29.280	18,9	17,8
7. Hesse . . .	1.366	1.371	25.376	24.666	18,6	18,0
8. Hambourg — Hamburg	1.205	1.222	16.605	16.549	13,8	13,5
9. Mecklembourg-Schwerin — Mecklenburg-Schwe- rin . . . . .	687	691	13.611	12.595	19,8	18,2
10. Oldenbourg — Oldenburg	559	562	12.300	11.702	22,0	20,8
11. Brunswick . . . . .	505	507	8.353	8.247	16,5	16,3
12. Six autres Pays — Six other States . . . . .	1.217	1.167	21.683	20.594	17,8	17,7
Total pour les villes <sup>1</sup> — Total for towns <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	28.091	28.619	408.227	00.801	14,15	14,0
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	35.527	35.339	774.588	746.657	21,8	21,1
Total général. — Grand Total	63.618	63.958	1.182.815	1.147.458	18,6	17,9

<sup>1</sup> 344 towns with 15,000 inhabitants and over.

In 1928, almost all the German States had a share in the transient increase in the birth-rate figures over these of the previous year, and the decline in the figures in 1929 was equally general. Even the fact that 1928 had 366 days must, under present circumstances, be regarded as one of the general contributory causes of the increase of the figures in that



year, accounting as it did for one-sixth of the total increase in the number of births. But the main reason is to be found in the marked increase in the number of marriages contracted in 1927 and 1928. In 1929, the marked fall in the birth rate did not begin until the fourth quarter of the year, reflecting the effects of the economic depression during the first quarter, which was intensified by the unusually cold weather. These again were general factors and their operation was accordingly the same in all countries.

## 2. VITALITY OF THE CHILDREN BORN.

## 3 (6).\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: See Table 1.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	670.024	627.425	1.297.449	23.776	18.929	42.705	693.800	646.354	1.340.154
1924	656.272	614.548	1.270.820	23.664	19.141	42.805	679.936	633.689	1.313.625
1925	666.667	625.832	1.292.499	24.443	19.385	43.828	691.110	645.217	1.336.327
1926	632.370	595.530	1.227.900	23.308	18.211	41.519	655.678	613.741	1.269.419
1927	597.765	563.954	1.161.719	21.454	16.856	38.310	619.219	580.810	1.200.029
1928	609.052	573.763	1.182.815	21.140	16.822	37.962	630.192	590.585	1.220.777
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	638.692	600.175	1.238.867	22.964	18.224	41.188	661.656	618.399	1.280.055
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	6,8	25,6	7,3	3,43	2,90	3,19			
1924	6,8	23,7	7,3	3,48	3,02	3,26			
1925	6,5	26,1	7,1	3,54	3,00	3,28			
1926	6,2	28,0	6,8	3,58	2,97	3,27			
1927	6,0	27,3	6,6	3,46	2,90	3,19			
1928	6,2	25,7	6,7	3,35	2,85	3,11			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	6,4	26,0	7,0	3,47	2,95	3,22			

In 1927, the excess of births of boys over births of girls reached the standard statistical value for the first time since the war (106 live births of boys to 100 live births of girls). This marks the end of the alleged effect of the world war on the increase of this proportion in the years succeeding the war. The percentage of dead births also fell to 3.19 in 1927 and 3.11 in 1928, but did not reach the 1913 minimum figure of 2.94. The remarkable circumstance that the increase in the percentage of dead births was confined, in the years 1925 and 1926, to boys was referred to in the last report. In 1927 and 1928, both sexes had a share in the decline.

## 3. LEGITIMACY OF NEW BIRTHS.

## 4 (8).\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: See Table 1.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	1,163,779	35,959	1,199,738	133,670	6,746	140,416	1,297,449	42,705	1,340,154
1924	1,138,488	35,816	1,174,304	132,332	6,989	139,321	1,270,820	42,805	1,313,625
1925	1,139,832	36,043	1,175,875	152,667	7,785	160,452	1,292,499	43,828	1,336,327
1926	1,075,972	33,875	1,109,847	151,928	7,644	159,572	1,227,900	41,519	1,269,419
1927	1,018,974	31,628	1,050,602	142,745	6,682	149,427	1,161,719	38,310	1,200,029
1928	1,038,434	31,385	1,069,819	144,381	6,577	150,958	1,182,815	37,962	1,220,777
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	1,095,913	34,118	1,130,031	142,954	7,070	150,024	1,238,867	41,188	1,280,055

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1,000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	103,0	158,0	104,8	3,00	4,80	3,19	18,9	2,2
1924	104,1	163,3	106,1	3,05	5,02	3,26	18,3	2,1
1925	118,1	177,6	120,1	3,07	4,85	3,28	18,3	2,4
1926	123,7	184,1	125,7	3,05	4,79	3,27	17,1	2,4
1927	122,9	174,4	124,5	3,01	4,47	3,19	16,1	2,3
1928	122,1	173,3	123,7	2,93	4,36	3,11	16,3	2,3
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	115,4	171,7	117,2	3,02	4,71	3,22	17,5	2,3

The year 1928 was conspicuous for a phenomenon not hitherto observed, in the shape of an increase in the number of legitimate and illegitimate live births as compared with the previous year, with a simultaneous decrease in the number of legitimate and illegitimate dead births. On the other hand, the number of deaths after birth of live-born infants less than one day old (legitimate and illegitimate) increased considerably, so that the decline in the number of dead births, which is much smaller, appears highly problematical. The movement of the figures of both dead births and deaths in the first few days after birth during the last four years has been so curious that it would seem to be due to some other than natural factor, as to which further particulars will be found in Chapter VI, paragraph 2, below.

## 4. SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS.

## 5 (9)\*

## MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE, IN 1927, 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Source: See Table 1 and "Wirtschaft und Statistik", 1930.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births							
	Légit.		Illégit.		Légit.		Illégit.	
	1927		1928		1929		1930	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I . . .	90.341	13.168	88.810	12.554	—	—	—	—
II . . .	84.331	12.342	85.959	12.268	—	—	—	—
III . . .	91.412	13.028	94.586	13.416	—	—	—	—
IV . . .	88.218	12.218	89.221	12.537	—	—	—	—
V . . .	90.015	12.933	89.548	12.456	—	—	—	—
VI . . .	85.625	11.920	86.016	11.808	—	—	—	—
VII . . .	86.533	11.542	88.181	11.872	—	—	—	—
VIII . . .	83.935	11.480	84.766	11.064	—	—	—	—
IX . . .	81.930	11.493	83.889	11.584	—	—	—	—
X . . .	78.253	10.403	82.955	11.432	—	—	—	—
XI . . .	76.459	10.547	81.255	11.369	—	—	—	—
XII . . .	81.922	11.671	83.248	12.021	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	1.018.974	142.745	1.038.434	144.381	—	—	—	—
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)								
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)				
1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
I . . .	103.509	101.364	299.240	294.925	19,3	18,8	18,8	18,4
II . . .	96.673	98.227			19,9	19,5		
III . . .	104.440	108.002	300.211	295.622	19,4	20,0	18,8	18,4
IV . . .	100.436	101.758			19,3	19,5		
V . . .	102.948	102.004			19,2	18,9		
VI . . .	97.545	97.824	285.309	—	18,8	18,8	17,9	—
VII . . .	98.075	100.053			18,3	18,6		
VIII . . .	95.415	95.830	261.946	—	17,8	17,8	16,4	—
IX . . .	93.423	95.473			18,0	18,3		
X . . .	88.656	94.387	261.946	—	16,5	17,5	16,4	—
XI . . .	87.006	92.624			16,7	17,8		
XII . . .	93.593	95.269	17,4	17,7	17,4	17,7	—	—
Total . . .	1.161.719	1.182.815	1.146.706	—	18,4	18,6	17,9	—

In 1930, as in 1929, the birth rate in the second quarter was the same as in the first quarter of the year. This phenomenon was observed for the first time in these two years

and is indicative of the progress made in the rationalisation of child-bearing. Until these years, the birth rate was always higher in the first quarter than in the second quarter. On the other hand, the difference between the birth rate of the third and fourth quarters is still maintained, though it is considerably less than it used to be. The fourth quarter of 1929 shows the lowest birth rate hitherto recorded (16.4). The reason is to be sought, not only in the periodically recurring setback in the number of marriages concluded in the first quarter, but also in the economic depression and the epidemic of influenza at the beginning of 1929.

## IV. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 1. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY.

6 (10).\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: See Table 2.

Pays — State	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1.000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Prusse — Prussia . . . . .	449.769	493.981	11,5	12,6	— 0,4	+ 1,1
2. Bavière — Bavaria . . . . .	94.620	100.265	12,7	13,4	— 0,3	+ 0,7
3. Saxe — Saxony . . . . .	54.987	60.956	10,9	12,1	— 0,1	+ 1,2
4. Wurtemberg . . . . .	30.423	31.524	11,7	12,1	— 0,3	+ 0,3
5. Bade — Baden . . . . .	27.636	29.904	11,8	12,7	— 0,3	+ 0,9
6. Thuringe — Thuringia . . . . .	18.283	20.356	11,2	12,4	— 0,3	+ 1,2
7. Hesse . . . . .	15.223	16.371	11,2	11,9	0,0	+ 0,7
8. Hambourg — Hamburg . . . . .	13.723	14.881	11,4	12,2	— 0,2	+ 0,8
9. Mecklenbourg - Schwerin — Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . . .	8.891	9.416	12,9	13,6	— 0,4	+ 0,7
10. Oldenbourg — Oldenburg . . . . .	5.704	6.366	10,2	11,3	— 0,1	+ 1,1
11. Brunswick . . . . .	6.087	6.773	12,1	13,4	— 0,5	+ 1,3
12. Six autres Pays — Six other States . . . . .	4.234	15.180	11,4	13,0	— 0,4	+ 1,6
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	292.191	325.173	10,4	11,4	— 0,1	+ 1,0
Total pour les communes ru- rales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	447.329	480.800	12,6	13,6	— 0,5	+ 1,0
Total général — Grand Total	739.520	805.973	11,6	12,6	— 0,4	+ 1,0

As in the case of the decline in the birth rate, all German States shared in the increase of mortality in 1929. The increase was indeed tolerably uniform, pointing to a general

cause which can only have been the influenza epidemic in the first quarter of the year, to which period indeed the increase in the mortality figures was confined.

Whereas, in the case of the birth rate, there are still notable differences between the different States, in the case of the mortality figures, the differences are being increasingly equalised out. The maximum rate was 12.9 for the year 1928 in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which has, proportionately speaking, the largest number of old persons of any German State, and the minimum 10.2 in Oldenburg. These local differences are much diminished, however, if only the mortality figures for the ages 1 to 60 are compared and standardised. The result is to show, for the years 1924 and 1926, a death rate of 4.74 in Oldenburg and 5.38 in Mecklenburg-Schwerin for males, and 4.58 in Oldenburg and 5.19 in Mecklenburg-Schwerin for females, from which it may be deduced that the relatively considerable differences between the gross mortality figures of the two States must have been due to the difference in the age-group distribution of the populations of the two.

The effect of the different age-group distribution is even more conspicuous in the comparison of the mortality figures of the urban and rural population. In 1928, the mortality of cities with 15,000 or more inhabitants was 10.4, as against 12.6 for all the other communes together. A more exact calculation of the death rate in town and country is not possible, as the official mortality statistics do not distinguish the residence of the dead person.

## 2. MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.

7(11).\*

### MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: See Table 1.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	29.732	32.000	430.706	427.192	14,4	13,4	— 1,0
1924	29.939	32.182	379.920	379.155	12,7	11,8	— 0,9
1925	30.197	32.212	374.898	369.746	12,4	11,5	— 0,9
1926	30.438	32.428	370.193	364.166	12,1	11,2	— 1,1
1927	30.641	32.611	380.515	376.505	12,4	11,6	— 0,8
1928	30.834	32.783	374.002	365.518	12,1	11,2	— 0,9
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	30.297	32.369	385.039	380.380	12,7	11,8	— 0,9
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Owing to the fact that the decline in the mortality of males in the years after the war was almost identical with that of the females, the difference between the two figures and the ratio of the one to the other remained practically unchanged. The mortality rate for both sexes in 1928 (12.1 for the males and 11.2 for the females) was as low as the corresponding figures for 1926, which represent the lowest rates hitherto observed in the case of the German population.

A clearer picture than that afforded by a comparison of the gross mortality rates of the two sexes can be obtained by comparing the gross and standardised rates of the mortality of the population of more than one year old.

Year	Mortality of population over 1 year old						Increase in mortality as a result of increase in the higher age-groups as compared with 1910		
	Gross rates per thousand of the population of each sex			Standardised rates on the basis of the age-grouping of each sex in 1910			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1925 . . .	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
1926 . . .	10.2	9.7	9.9	8.7	8.6	8.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
1927 . . .	10.5	10.2	10.4	9.0	8.9	9.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
1928 . . .	10.3	10.0	10.0	8.7	8.6	8.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.5

The lower standardised rates show that the mortality in the years 1925 to 1928 would have been more favourable if the age-grouping of the population in those years had been the same as in 1910, when the proportion of persons of 60 years and more was only 7.8 per thousand of the total population, as compared with 9.2 in 1925 and 9.8 in 1928. If the gross rates are standardised on the basis of the 1925 age-grouping, the effect of the much more rapid increase in the higher age-groups during the period will be even clearer. The gross rate of 10.1 for both sexes together in 1928 then compares with a standardised rate of 9.6, which shows the increase in the higher age-groups accounted by itself for an increase of 0.5 in the 1928 death rate over that of 1925. From this cause alone, an average yearly increase in the mortality of 0.17 may be therefore anticipated hereafter and is no more to be avoided than the increase in the higher age-groups. The future alone will show for how long it is possible to counteract this natural and predictable increase by reduction in the mortality of children and adults of the medium age-groups.

To show up the real difference between the mortality of the males and females, the death rates have been standardised for both sexes on the basis of the total population in 1910, so as to eliminate the effect of the increasing divergence in the age-grouping of the two sexes.

The greater increase in the higher age-groups in the case of the female sex was bound to make both the gross mortality rate and the standardised rate for the female sex appear too high; hence, the remarkably small excess of the gross mortality rates among males at the present time. In reality, the ratio of male to female mortality has not been any less in recent years than it was before the world war, as will be seen from the following comparison of the gross and standardised rates:

Year	Mortality of all ages together per thousand of the population of each sex				Ratio of male to female mortality, the latter being taken as 100	
	Gross rates of mortality		Standardised rates on the basis of the age-grouping of the entire population in 1910		Gross rates	Standardised rates
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1926 . . . . .	12.1	11.2	12.1	10.4	108	116
1927 . . . . .	12.4	11.5	12.3	10.7	108	115
1928 . . . . .	12.1	11.1	11.8	10.1	109	117

If the effect of the greater mortality from physiological causes of male children in the first year of life is eliminated by making the comparison apply only to the population over one year of age, the difference between the gross and standardised rates of each sex is even greater than in the previous table.

Year	Mortality of the population over one year of age per thousand of the population of each sex				Ratio of male to female mortality, the latter being taken as 100	
	Gross rates		Standardised rates on the basis of the age-groupings of the entire population in 1910		Gross rates	Standardised rates
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1926 . . . . .	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.1	105	114
1927 . . . . .	10.5	10.2	9.6	8.5	103	113
1928 . . . . .	10.3	10.0	9.2	8.1	103	114

In fact, the difference between the gross and standardised rates of mortality is now so large that the ratio of male to female mortality can no longer be calculated on any basis but that of the standardised rates.

### 3. MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

(See Table 8, pages 332 and 333.)

Since the year 1926, in which the mortality in Germany reached the lowest level recorded up till then, the death figures for the various age-groups have ceased to follow a uniform course. While the decline in the mortality of children in the first and first four years of life continued, the mortality in the fifth to the ninth year increased again between 1925 and 1928. It was pointed out in the report for 1925-26 (Volume II of this *Year-Book*, page 32) that the death rate of this age-group in 1924 had fallen to the lowest point ever recorded in European countries (below 2 per thousand), thus approximating to the record low figure of New Zealand. This development is the more remarkable in view of the fact that, in 1924, the 1915 to 1919 generations, and, in 1925, the 1916 to 1920 generations were passing through these age-groups. But these generations are so weak numerically that the dangers of infection in their case were necessarily reduced to a minimum, owing to the smallness of the families. It is a fact that the deaths in Germany from acute infectious diseases of children were never so few as in the years 1924 and 1925. In the years which followed, the generations passing through this age-group were numerically stronger, and the danger of infection and accordingly of mortality inevitably increased. The variations in the number of living persons of from five to nine years old after the war is shown by the fact that it fell from 5.1 millions in 1922 to 3.9 millions at the beginning of 1925, and rose again to 5.5 millions in 1928. These marked variations are reflected also in the number of deaths.

Year	Number of deaths between 5 and 9 years of age	
	Absolute figure	Per 1,000 living persons of the same age
1922 . . . . .	10,551	2.1
1924 . . . . .	7,055	1.7
1925 . . . . .	7,229	1.8
1928 . . . . .	10,417	1.9

It appears, therefore, that the generations of the years 1914 to 1919 and 1915 to 1920, which suffered most from the war have, since the war, shown the lowest mortality recorded. The same phenomenon is bound to recur in the age-group 10-14 years in 1929 and 1930, when these generations passed out of this age-group, unless they were affected by other diseases - e.g., tuberculosis - to an increased degree.

As compared with 1927, the changes in the number of deaths of the various age-groups in 1928 were very small. The decline of 18,500 in the number of deaths was confined to the age-groups 0-4 and 75-89 years. In the following year, this drop was, however, more than offset by the influenza epidemic.

## 8 (12).\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1928 and 1929.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	64.056	48.665	112.721	60.311	45.267	105.578
1	8.154	7.008	15.162	—	—	—
2	3.369	2.833	6.202	—	—	—
3	2.185	1.841	4.026	—	—	—
4	1.740	1.584	3.324	—	—	—
0-4	79.504	61.931	141.435	73.538	57.058	130.596
5-9	5.058	4.276	9.334	5.615	4.802	10.417
10-14	3.406	3.228	6.634	3.173	2.691	5.864
15-19	8.353	6.928	15.281	8.540	6.966	15.506
20-24	12.317	10.185	22.502	12.743	9.743	22.486
25-29	10.879	10.668	21.547	11.228	10.489	21.717
30-34	8.329	10.787	19.116	8.721	10.425	19.146
35-39	9.227	10.826	20.053	8.883	10.753	19.636
40-44	11.426	11.640	23.066	11.147	11.582	22.729
45-49	15.258	14.185	29.443	15.013	13.933	28.946
50-54	21.086	18.560	39.646	21.029	18.244	39.273
55-59	25.031	21.717	46.748	25.870	21.529	47.399
60-64	31.965	28.953	60.918	32.395	28.879	61.274
65-69	36.714	37.209	73.923	37.294	36.625	73.919
70-74	36.760	41.146	77.906	36.728	40.619	77.347
75-79	33.457	40.867	74.324	32.297	39.488	71.785
80-84	21.056	27.697	48.753	19.453	26.144	45.597
85-89	8.617	12.387	21.004	8.362	12.131	20.493
90 et plus . . . . .	2.013	3.298	5.311	1.915	3.401	5.316
and over . . . . .						
Age unknown . . . . .				59	17	76
Total . . . . .	380.515	376.505	757.020	374.002	365.518	739.520



## 8 (12)\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	107,2	86,3	97,0	99,0	78,9	89,3	- 8,2	- 7,4	- 7,7
1									
2	6,8	6,1	6,5	5,9	5,5	5,7	- 0,9	- 0,6	- 0,8
3									
4									
0-4	28,1	22,7	25,5	26,4	21,3	23,9	- 1,7	- 1,4	- 1,6
5-9	2,0	1,7	1,9	2,0	1,8	1,9	+ 0,0	+ 0,1	+ 0,0
10-14	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,3	+ 0,1	- 0,1	+ 0,0
15-19	2,6	2,2	2,4	2,7	2,2	2,4	- 0,1	+ 0,0	+ 0,0
20-24	4,0	3,3	3,6	4,1	3,1	3,6	+ 0,1	- 0,2	+ 0,0
25-34	3,9	3,8	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,8	+ 0,0	- 0,1	- 0,1
35-44	5,4	5,0	5,2	5,2	4,9	5,0	- 0,2	- 0,1	- 0,2
45-54	10,3	8,7	9,4	10,2	8,4	9,3	- 0,1	- 0,3	- 0,1
55-64	23,2	19,3	21,2	23,1	18,7	20,9	- 0,1	- 0,6	- 0,3
65-74	57,3	51,1	54,0	56,0	49,2	52,3	- 1,3	- 1,9	- 1,7
75-84	144,0	131,4	136,7	133,0	122,7	127,0	- 11,0	- 8,7	- 9,7
85-89	288,3	264,3	273,6	267,8	245,0	253,8	- 20,5	- 19,3	- 19,8
90 et plus and over	343,2	319,0	327,8	323,9	322,5	318,6	- 19,3	+ 3,0	- 9,2
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,4	11,6	12,0	12,1	11,2	11,6	- 0,3	- 0,4	- 0,4

## 4. SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF MORTALITY.

9 (13).\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Source: See Table 5.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928. Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	28	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — A. Per month.					
I . . . . .	67.952	—	12,6	—	—
II . . . . .	60.763	—	12,0	—	—
III . . . . .	72.769	—	13,5	—	—
IV . . . . .	67.449	—	12,9	—	—
V . . . . .	65.527	—	12,2	—	—
VI . . . . .	59.890	—	11,5	—	—
VII . . . . .	59.198	—	11,0	—	—
VIII . . . . .	54.456	—	10,1	—	—
IX . . . . .	53.637	—	10,3	—	—
X . . . . .	59.085	—	11,0	—	—
XI . . . . .	54.948	—	10,5	—	—
XII . . . . .	63.846	—	11,8	—	—
Total . . . . .	739.520	—	11,6	—	—
B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.					
	1929	1930	1929	1930	Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1930 en comparaison avec 1929. Increase or decrease in death rate for 1930 compared with 1929
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	269.754	191.864	17,0	12,0	— 5,0
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	193.725	184.025	12,1	11,4	— 0,7
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	167.616	—	10,5	—	—
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	174.878	—	10,9	—	—
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	805.973	—	12,6	—	—

The only outstanding feature of the monthly death rate in Germany in 1928 was the circumstance that the figures for November were very much less than those for October. Only July and August show a lower mortality than November. The margin between this minimum and the maximum in March is also much less than in the previous year.

The special feature of the seasonal mortality in 1929 was the fact that the death rate in the first quarter of the year (17.0) was 4.3 higher than the rate for the first quarter of 1928, as a result of the influenza epidemic and the exceptional cold. On the other hand, the rate for the first quarter of 1930 (12) represents a record low figure for this season. It may be attributed to the very mild winter of 1930.

## V. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

10 (14).\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Reichsgesundheitsblatt, 1930, Statistische Sonderbeilage zu Nr. 32.

1	Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics.		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
				Années Year	4	5	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
							6	7	8			9
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)	Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)	
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	1.100	0,2	6.935	1,1	844	12			77	
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	6.440	1,0	722	11				
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	—	—	4.946	0,8	182	4			—	
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	5.845	0,9	182	3				
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
	Typhus . . . . .	1929	—	—	1	0,0002	1	100				
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	1	0,0001	2	0,0003	0	0			0	
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	0	0	0	0				
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . .	1928	35	0,1	—	—	—	—			—	
	Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—				
6	Variole . . . . .	1928	0	0	2	0,0003	0	0			0	
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	—	—	2	0,0003	0	0				
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	2.554	0,4	—	—	—	—			—	
	Measles . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—				
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	1.605	0,3	122.225	19,2	1.189	1			74	
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	95.918	15,0	1.050	1				
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	3.566	0,6	—	—	—	—			—	
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—				
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	3.423	0,5	46.905	7,4	2.686	6			79	
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	—	—	50.540	7,9	3.495	7				

## 10 (14)\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929		Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Malades à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 10)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
						Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . . Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1928	12,372	1,90	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . . Influenza without pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . . Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery . . . . .	1928 1929	244 —	0,04 —	3,395 3,472	0,5 0,5	237 263	— 8	— —	97	
17	Peste . . . . . Plague . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . . Yellow fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	3 1	0,0005 0,0002	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas . . . . .	1928 1929	2,402 —	0,40 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1928 1929	150 —	— —	975 1,132	0,2 0,2	140 153	14 14	— —	93	
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . . Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1928 1929	164 —	0,03 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1928 1929	451 —	0,1 —	823 959	0,1 0,1	436 503	53 52	— —	97	

## 10 (14) \* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Death recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Morve et farcin . . . . . Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	1 .0	0,0001 0	0 0	0 0		0
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1928 1929	21 —	0,003 —	252 185	0,04 0,03	22 19	9 10		105
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	2 —	0,0003 —	2 1	0,0003 0,0002	2 1	100 100		100
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1928 1929	46.427 —	7,30 —	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1928 1929	9.245 —	1,50 —	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .									
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929	2.275 —	0,40 —	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
	Trachome . . . . . Trachoma . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	1.936 1.535	0,3 0,2	0 0	0 0		— —
	Fièvre puerpérale } post partum Puerperal fever }	1928 1929	1.427 —	— —	4.942 4.506	0,8 0,7	1.179 1.094	24 24		83 —
	Septicémie post abortum . Septicæmia post abortum .	1928 1929	1.980 —	— —	2.684 2.380	0,4 0,4	1.124 1.083	42 45		57 —

As appears from the figures of morbidity from notifiable diseases, the rise in the scarlet-fever rate, which began in 1924 and continued without interruption after that, reached its maximum in 1928. The number of reported cases of scarlet fever rose during this period from 33,000 to 122,000 or from 5.3 to 19.2 per 10,000 inhabitants. If the rate is calculated per 10,000 of the population under 15 years of age, the increase is from 20.1 to 80.1, but the latter figure is really smaller, since the number of cases of patients of 15 or over must also have increased. On the other hand, the statistics of the causes of death reveal a much smaller increase in scarlet-fever mortality. While there were 0.03 deaths from scarlet fever per 10,000 live persons of the age of 0-15 years in 1924, and 0.63 deaths per 10,000 live persons of 15 years or more, these rates had risen in 1928 to 0.06 and 0.85 respectively. The fatality rate must therefore have appreciably diminished, and the same phenomenon is observable in the case of other epidemics.

On the other hand, the increase in the morbidity from diphtheria was not arrested even in 1929, and the death rate from this disease remains up to the present unaffected. The variations in the morbidity and mortality of other notifiable diseases were slight.

## 2. MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

11\*(15)\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Reichsgesundheitsblatt 1930; Statistische Sonderbeilage zur Nr. 30.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in Years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Reich.						
0	643	527	1.170	10,5	9,2	9,9
1-4	1.161	1.092	2.253	5,2	5,1	5,1
0-4	1.804	1.619	3.423	6,6	6,1	6,4
5-14	1.093	1.308	2.401	2,2	2,7	2,4
15-29	8.653	10.803	19.456	9,4	11,6	10,5
30-59	12.473	11.021	23.494	11,3	8,8	10,0
60-69	2.753	2.135	4.888	14,2	9,9	11,9
70 et plus and over	896	1.113	2.009	9,6	9,1	9,3
Age inconnu unknown	0	1	1	—	—	—
Total	27.672	28.000	55.672	9,0	8,5	8,8

## B. Villes et campagne. — B. Towns and Rural Districts.

344 villes de 5.000 habitants et plus — 344 towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over:			
1928	24.756		
1929	25.029		8,8
Communes de moins de 15.000 habitants — Communes of less than 15,000 inhabitants:			8,7
1928	30.916		
1929	—		8,7

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in Germany was again lower in 1928, being only 55,672 as compared with 59,037 in 1927 and 93,074 in 1923. The death rate per 10,000 inhabitants fell from 15.1 in 1923 to 9.3 in 1927, and 8.8 in 1928. This brings the figures down to the minimum point recorded, so far at least as Europe is concerned. It should be stated, however, that the number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis cannot be regarded as complete, as the rules for ascertaining the cause of death are not uniform throughout the Reich. The distribution of the rate according to age and sex shows that, in the case of the female sex, all age-groups shared in the decline, whereas in the case of the male sex, a slight increase was apparent in persons of under one year of age and in the group 5-15 years. This applies, however, only to deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and may consequently be taken as a sign of improvement in the determination of this cause of death. It is also noticeable that there is no longer any difference in the rate in towns and in the country.

## 3. MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS.

12 (16).\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: See Table 11.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> révision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifique Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	33.772	—	—	—	—	68.945	8.118	—	77.063
1928	35.551	—	—	—	—	72.529	8.932	—	81.461
1929	37.051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	12,3	—	—	—	—	10,9	1,3	—	12,2
1928	12,6	—	—	—	—	11,4	1,4	—	12,8
1929	12,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In 1928, the death rate from tumours in Germany (12.8 deaths per 10,000 inhabitants) for the first time exceeded the corresponding rate for the urban population. The latter rate, however, applies only to malignant tumours; it was 12.6 in 1928.

The number of deaths from tumours of all kinds in Germany rose from 77,063 in 1927 to 81,461 in 1928 — an increase of 4,398. During the same period, the number of deaths from senile decay fell by 6,158. As, however, the mortality from all causes at the age of





The marked reduction in the number of deaths attributed to senile decay has had as its counterpart, not only an increase in deaths recorded as due to tumours, but also in the increase of deaths assigned to diseases of the circulatory system, the figure for which has been steadily rising since 1926. But this increase, like that of the cancer death rate, affects only persons of 60 years of age or over. It does not, therefore, affect the generality of the population to any extent.

## 5. MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH.

14 (18).\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: See Table 11.

A. Reich.

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicaemia		Autres maladies puerpérales  Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale post partum Puerperal septicaemia post partum		Autres maladies puerpérales  Other puerperal diseases	
			post partum	post abortum					
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures				Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000.		
1	2	3	4	4 (a)	5	6	7	8	9
1927	1.185.472	1.200.029	1.295	1.831	2.955	10,9	10,8	24,9	24,6
1928	1.205.000	1.220.571	1.427	1.980	3.125	11,8	11,7	25,9	25,6
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## B. Towns of 15,000 Inhabitants and over.

Année Year	Nombre d'enfants (nés vivants et mort-nés) parmi la population domiciliée  Number of live births and still-births among the resident population	Décès (parmi la population domiciliée dans les villes) par: Total deaths (among resident population of the towns) from:					
		Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicaemia			Autres maladies puerpérales  Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie post partum Septicaemia post partum	Autres maladies puerpérales  Other puerperal diseases
		post partum	post abortum	Total			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures				Taux pour 10.000 enfants (nés vivants et mort-nés) Rate per 10,000 live births and still-births	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1927	408.423	450	741	1.191	1.137	10,9	27,7
1928	422.815	454	830	1.284	1.197	10,7	28,1
1929	414.462	422	826	1.248	1.175	10,2	28,3

In 1928, the rate of the mortality in childbirth again increased, as a result, not only of puerperal fever *post partum*, but also of other puerperal diseases. The mortality in the case of the latter (25.6 deaths per 10,000 children born) reached a figure only once exceeded since 1892 (25.9 in 1893). The large increase in the number of lying-in hospitals and in the number of births taking place in these institutions since the war has not sufficed to prevent the continuous rise in this figure which has been observable since the war. The reason for the rise cannot be given in the absence of detailed information, but it is probably due to the inclusion in the puerperal mortality statistics of deaths in consequence of abortion.

One element in this general increase was the number of deaths from septicæmia *post abortum*, but the data on this point cannot be regarded as complete. Since the mortality from puerperal fever *post partum* in towns shows a decrease in 1928, the increase in the figure for the whole of Germany must be due to an increase in the rural districts.

## 6. VIOLENT DEATHS.

15 (19).\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: See Table 11.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	15.974	16.036	—	2,5	2,5	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	26.249	27.669	—	4,1	4,4	—
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	42.223	43.705	—	6,6	6,9	—
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	757.020	739.520	—	119,7	116,2	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality) . . . . .	714.797	695.815	—	113,1	109,3	—

## VI. INFANT MORTALITY.

## 1. GENERAL COURSE OF INFANT MORTALITY.

The marked decline in infant mortality in Germany, which began in 1924, was arrested for the first time in 1929, the number of deaths in the first year of life rising from 105,205 in 1928 to 110,378 in 1929, or from 88 to 96 per 1,000 live births. Town and country shared

equally in this increase. The general cause is to be found in the exceptional cold in the months of January to March 1929, when the increase was largest, and, to that extent, the increase may be treated as fortuitous.

## 2. MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE.

16 (20).

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Source: Preussische Statistik, Vols. 298 to 301.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 10.00 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Prusse. — I. Prussia.										
1927										
a) Jours d'âge: Days of age:										
0	6.366	4.765	11.131	9.176	1.955	17,3	13,8	15,6	14,4	25,7
1	2.717	2.115	4.832	3.944	888	7,4	6,1	6,8	6,2	11,7
2	1.458	1.143	2.601	2.115	486	4,0	3,3	3,6	3,3	6,4
3	819	611	1.430	1.169	261	2,2	1,8	2,0	1,8	3,4
4	532	402	934	746	188	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,2	2,5
5	397	307	704	575	129	1,1	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,7
6	392	291	683	564	119	1,1	0,8	1,0	0,9	1,6
7	337	253	590	489	101	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	1,3
8	320	243	563	459	104	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7	1,4
9	260	232	492	398	94	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	1,2
10	273	225	498	413	85	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,1
11	260	228	488	412	76	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,0
12	284	213	497	394	103	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,4
13	268	210	478	377	101	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,3
14	227	199	426	326	100	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	1,3
15-30	3.015	2.335	5.350	4.345	1.005	8,2	6,7	7,5	6,8	13,2
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	17.925	13.772	31.697	25.912	5.785	48,7	37,4	44,4	40,6	75,9
1	3.776	2.824	6.600	5.394	1.206	10,3	7,7	9,2	8,5	15,8
2	3.346	2.498	5.844	4.723	1.121	9,1	6,8	8,2	7,4	14,7
3	2.670	1.976	4.646	3.797	849	7,3	5,4	6,5	6,0	11,9
4	2.129	1.580	3.709	3.048	661	5,8	4,3	5,2	4,8	8,7
5	1.865	1.331	3.196	2.701	495	5,1	3,6	4,5	4,2	6,5
6	1.644	1.284	2.928	2.486	442	4,5	3,5	4,1	3,9	5,8
7	1.494	1.144	2.638	2.266	372	4,1	3,1	3,7	3,6	4,9
8	1.344	1.075	2.419	2.089	330	3,7	2,9	3,4	3,3	4,3
9	1.136	968	2.104	1.836	268	3,1	2,6	2,9	2,9	3,5
10	1.052	837	1.889	1.659	230	2,9	2,3	2,6	2,6	3,0
11	888	798	1.686	1.484	202	2,4	2,2	2,4	2,3	2,7
Total	39.269	30.087	69.356	57.395	11.961	106,7	82,1	97,1	91,5	157,0

## 16 (20) (continued).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1928										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	6.624	4.873	11.497	9.494	2.003	17,7	13,8	15,8	14,6	26,3
1	2.800	2.067	4.867	3.989	878	7,5	5,9	6,7	6,1	11,5
2	1.494	1.102	2.596	2.127	469	4,0	3,1	3,6	3,3	6,2
3	852	616	1.468	1.192	276	2,3	1,7	2,0	1,8	3,6
4	509	381	890	658	132	1,4	1,1	1,2	1,0	1,7
5	424	311	735	612	123	1,1	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,6
6	371	248	619	513	106	1,0	0,7	0,9	0,8	1,4
7	339	246	585	479	106	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7	1,4
8	311	215	526	434	92	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,2
9	301	210	511	426	85	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,1
10	260	188	448	377	71	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,9
11	228	193	421	362	69	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,9
12	246	201	447	349	98	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	1,3
13	259	193	452	267	85	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	1,1
14	254	197	451	368	83	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,1
15-30	2.684	2.159	4.843	3.933	910	7,2	6,1	6,7	6,0	11,9
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	17.956	13.400	31.356	25.770	5.586	48,0	38,0	43,2	39,6	73,3
1	3.448	2.579	6.027	4.876	1.151	9,2	7,3	8,3	7,5	15,1
2	3.124	2.306	5.430	4.391	1.039	8,4	6,5	7,5	6,8	13,6
3	2.428	1.842	4.270	3.517	753	6,5	5,2	5,9	5,4	9,9
4	1.954	1.436	3.390	2.860	530	5,2	4,1	4,7	4,4	7,0
5	1.596	1.213	2.809	2.401	408	4,3	3,4	3,9	3,7	5,4
6	1.425	1.082	2.507	2.142	365	3,8	3,1	3,5	3,3	4,8
7	1.221	1.023	2.244	1.965	279	3,3	2,9	3,1	3,0	3,7
8	1.048	884	1.932	1.669	263	2,8	2,5	2,7	2,6	3,5
9	917	774	1.691	1.485	206	2,5	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,7
10	908	729	1.637	1.452	185	2,4	2,1	2,3	2,2	2,4
11	728	614	1.342	1.182	160	1,9	1,7	1,8	1,8	2,1
Total	36.753	27.882	64.635	53.710	10.925	98,3	79,1	89,0	82,6	143,4
1929										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	6.600	4.729	11.329	9.374	1.955	18,2	13,9	16,1	14,9	26,9
1	2.729	2.133	4.862	3.987	875	7,5	6,3	6,9	6,3	12,1
2	1.477	1.073	2.550	2.138	412	4,1	3,2	3,6	3,4	5,7
3	834	599	1.433	1.205	228	2,3	1,8	2,0	1,9	3,1
4	495	393	888	746	142	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,2	2,0
5	357	275	632	523	109	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,5
6	368	287	655	544	111	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,5
7	308	242	550	424	126	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,7	1,7
8	287	231	518	422	96	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	1,3

## 16 (20) (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1929 (fin — concluded)</b>										
a) Jours d'âge (suite) — Days of age (cont.):										
9	266	187	453	383	70	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	1,0
10	251	203	454	376	78	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,1
11	268	199	467	387	80	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,1
12	252	208	460	378	82	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,1
13	272	186	458	378	80	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,6	1,1
14	259	192	451	371	80	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,1
15-27	2.820	2.289	5.109	4.163	946	7,8	6,7	7,3	6,6	13,0
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	17.843	13.426	31.269	25.799	5.470	49,3	39,5	44,5	41,0	75,4
1	3.702	2.682	6.384	5.188	1.196	10,2	7,9	9,1	8,2	16,5
2	3.433	2.467	5.900	4.834	1.066	9,5	7,3	8,4	7,7	14,7
3	2.826	2.076	4.902	4.029	873	7,8	6,1	7,0	6,4	12,0
4	2.185	1.635	3.820	3.182	638	6,0	4,8	5,4	5,1	8,8
5	1.759	1.441	3.200	2.750	450	4,9	4,2	4,6	4,4	6,2
6	1.590	1.223	2.813	2.445	368	4,4	3,6	4,0	3,9	5,1
7	1.479	1.101	2.580	2.260	320	4,1	3,2	3,7	3,6	4,4
8	1.336	1.046	2.382	2.105	277	3,7	3,1	3,4	3,3	3,8
9	1.178	939	2.117	1.879	238	3,3	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,3
10	974	828	1.802	1.589	213	2,7	2,4	2,6	2,5	2,9
11	844	704	1.548	1.388	160	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2
Total	39.149	29.568	68.717	57.448	11.269	108,2	86,9	97,9	91,3	155,3
<b>II. Le Reich — The Reich.</b>										
<b>1928</b>										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	29.887	21.866	51.753	—	—	49,1	38,1	43,8	—	—
1	5.760	4.181	9.941	—	—	9,5	7,3	8,4	—	—
2	5.123	3.693	8.816	—	—	8,4	6,4	7,5	—	—
3	3.910	2.971	6.881	—	—	6,4	5,2	5,8	—	—
4	3.164	2.333	5.497	—	—	5,2	4,1	4,7	—	—
5	2.576	1.971	4.547	—	—	4,2	3,4	3,8	—	—
6	2.238	1.782	4.020	—	—	3,7	3,1	3,4	—	—
7	1.905	1.599	3.504	—	—	3,1	2,8	3,0	—	—
8	1.739	1.442	3.181	—	—	2,9	2,5	2,7	—	—
9	1.459	1.247	2.706	—	—	2,4	2,2	2,3	—	—
10	1.406	1.164	2.570	—	—	2,3	2,0	2,2	—	—
11	1.144	1.018	2.162	—	—	1,9	1,8	1,8	—	—
Total	60.311	45.267	105.578	—	—	99,0	78,9	89,3	—	—

## Annexe — Annex.

Enfants nés vivants Live births	Prusse - Prussia	
	1928	1929
M. . . . .	373.894	361.826
F. . . . .	352.380	340.170
Total . . . . .	726.274	701.996
Légit. . . . .	650.108	629.448
Illégit. . . . .	76.166	72.548

The Reich statistics do not record deaths in the first month of life according to days of life, and the following particulars are therefore confined to Prussia. As stated in last year's report, the decline in the mortality in the first month of life in Prussia was very slight, even as compared with years far back in the past. The decline was also very small in 1928. The explanation is to be found in the fact that mortality during the first five days of life in Prussia is still on the increase. In the main, however, it is mortality in the first day of life which has increased in comparison with earlier periods, as the following table shows:

Year	Number of deaths in Prussia (per 1,000 live births of the same year) at the ages of:			
	0-1 year	0-1 month	0-5 days	0-1 day
1881 to 1885 . . . . .	207.2	64.4	22.6	9.5
1901 to 1905 . . . . .	189.7	56.8	23.5	11.1
1926 . . . . .	101.0	42.8	27.1	14.2
1927 . . . . .	97.1	44.4	28.9	15.6
1928 . . . . .	89.0	43.2	29.4	15.8
1929 . . . . .	97.9	44.5	29.9	16.1

In 1928, 15.8 per 1,000 live-born children died before the end of the first day of life, as compared with 11.1 in the five years 1901 to 1905 – an increase of 4.7. The mortality of infants of 0-5 days in the same periods was 29.4 and 23.5 respectively – making an increase of 5.9. The most notable feature of these figures is the early stage at which the predominance of deaths of illegitimate children begins to assert itself. It begins with the first day of life, and, in 1928 (26.3), was almost twice as large as that of the legitimate children (14.6). The increase of mortality on the first day of life, both of legitimate and of illegitimate children, cannot, however, be due to natural causes. An attempt has been made to explain it by the supposition that the legal line of demarcation between miscarriages and notifiable confinements is shifted by the midwives towards the latter in order to enable the mothers to obtain the financial support which the law gives them on notification of a confinement. The suggestion put forward in the last report, that the increase in the percentage of first-born children, who are exposed to greater danger during delivery, explains this phenomenon, is not confirmed by enquiries which have been made into the subject, at any rate, so far as the last few years are concerned. The suggestion cannot, however, be entirely rejected in any enquiry into the reasons for this phenomenon, which dates back for a number of decades.

On the other hand, in spite of the increase in the mortality of the first few days of life, the death rate both of legitimate and illegitimate children in the first month of life was lower in the years 1926 to 1929 than at the beginning of the present century, though the decrease in the higher mortality of illegitimate children under one month was only slightly greater than that of the mortality of legitimate children of the same age. While 53.5 per 1,000 legitimate live-born children and 100 per 1,000 illegitimate live-born children died during the first month of life in the five years 1901 to 1905, these figures were reduced in 1928 to 39.6 and 73.3. The ratio of the two figures has therefore scarcely altered. For the following eleven months of life, however, it continuously declined.

### 3. SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

In 1928, as in 1927, the highest death rate among children under one year of age occurred in the months January to April: in the summer months, there was no noticeable increase, even in the case of illegitimate children. In 1927, the lowest rate (82.4) was

reached in July, whereas, in 1928, it was reached in November (75.9). In comparing the mortality of legitimate with illegitimate children, the chief differences are found in the winter months, from which it may be concluded that the principal cause of the early death of illegitimate children is to be found in affections of the respiratory organs.

## 17 (21).\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: 1927: See Table 1. 1928: Unpublished Report.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1927					
I . . . .	8.768	2.010	10.778	96,2	155,6	103,6
II . . . .	9.089	2.043	11.132	111,0	176,4	119,1
III . . . .	9.652	2.211	11.863	107,2	173,5	115,4
IV . . . .	8.218	1.829	10.047	95,0	149,6	101,8
V . . . .	7.608	1.677	9.285	85,4	133,2	91,3
VI . . . .	6.735	1.601	8.336	78,4	131,8	85,0
VII . . . .	6.762	1.552	8.314	76,4	124,3	82,4
VIII . . . .	6.949	1.708	8.657	78,8	137,0	86,1
IX . . . .	6.745	1.672	8.417	79,5	139,5	86,9
X . . . .	6.815	1.556	8.371	78,2	126,8	84,2
XI . . . .	6.562	1.568	8.130	78,2	133,1	84,9
XII . . . .	7.733	1.658	9.391	89,3	136,7	95,1
Total . . . .	91.636	21.085	112.721	89,9	147,7	97,0
	1928					
I . . . .	7.725	1.873	9.598	91,1	158,1	99,3
II . . . .	7.453	1.720	9.173	87,8	145,3	94,8
III . . . .	8.444	1.863	10.307	99,1	156,9	106,2
IV . . . .	8.072	1.745	9.817	94,7	146,7	101,0
V . . . .	7.555	1.667	9.222	88,6	140,6	95,0
VI . . . .	6.706	1.574	8.280	78,6	132,9	85,3
VII . . . .	6.964	1.546	8.510	81,5	130,2	87,5
VIII . . . .	6.501	1.567	8.068	76,1	134,3	82,9
IX . . . .	6.604	1.554	8.158	77,1	131,2	83,7
X . . . .	6.680	1.537	8.217	77,7	128,8	83,9
XI . . . .	6.019	1.448	7.467	77,3	120,6	75,9
XII . . . .	7.141	1.620	8.761	82,5	134,6	88,9
Total . . . .	85.864	19.714	105.578	82,7	136,5	89,3

## 4. CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY.

18 (22).\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: See Table 11.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev. No. in International List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)							
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year					
		1927	1928	1927	1928				
1	2	3	4	5	6				
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	43.091	43.335	37,09	36,64				
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérose — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .								
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .								
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .					951	834	0,82	0,71
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .					1.293	904	1,11	0,76
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .					66	68	0,06	0,06
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .					2.938	2.604	2,53	2,20
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .					271	245	0,23	0,21
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .					2.908	1.099	2,50	0,93
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .					—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	282	388	0,24	0,33				
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	123	112	0,11	0,09				
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	517	444	0,45	0,37				
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	666	726	0,57	0,62				
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	—	—	—	—				
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—				
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	—	—	—	—				
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	4.660	3.935	4,01	3,33				
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	14.227	12.760	12,25	10,79				
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	13.696	13.152	11,79	11,12				
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	526	455	0,45	0,38				
200	Infanticide . . . . .	390	392	0,34	0,33				
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	1.164	769	1,00	0,65				



The diminution in influenza and in affections of the respiratory organs is almost the sole cause of the decline in infant mortality in 1928 as compared with 1927. These diseases may be regarded as responsible for the fluctuations in the yearly and monthly rates of infant mortality at the present time. Compared with these, the fluctuations in the death rates from other causes — in particular, affections of the digestive organs — are of minor importance. The only noticeable feature is the continued decline, in 1928, of mortality from congenital syphilis and tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. On the other hand, the mortality from tuberculosis of the other organs has slightly increased, a development which, as already observed, is doubtless attributable in some measure to greater accuracy in determining the causes of death in childhood.

## VII. HEALTH INSTITUTIONS.

19 (23).\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	49	—	—	3,557	—	—	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	34	—	—	2,292	—	—	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	—	—	19	—	—	3,068	—	—	—
Pour enfants scrofuleux ou menacés de tuberculose (Préventorium) — For scrofulous or pre-tuberculous children (Preventoria) . . . . .	—	—	311	—	—	32,547	—	—	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children . . . . .	382	415	403	30,678	33,000	41,464	—	—	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour adultes — Total for adults . . . . .	193	193	187	20,893	21,133	22,688	—	—	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	575	608	590	51,571	54,133	64,152	—	—	—
Maisons de convalescence en forêt — Forest Convalescent Homes . . . . .	163	200	158	—	—	10,032 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
Ecoles de plein air — Open-air schools . . . . .	32	35	41	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Accommodation available.

## 19 (23)\* (concluded).

## Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Beilage zu den amtlichen Nachrichten für Reichs-Versicherung 1930, Nr. 6.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	204	249	265	52.052	69.553	77.250

## Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Bericht der Deutschen Reichs-Haupt-Stelle gegen den Alkoholismus, 1930.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dispensaires antialcooliques — Anti-alco- holic dispensaries . . . . .	—	—	450	—	—	—
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts . . . . .	—	—	30	—	—	—

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1925, 1926, 1927.

1	1925	1926	1927
	2	3	4
<b>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</b>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	1.140.836	1.161.128	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	1.082.570	1.101.552	—
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants	94,89	94,87	—
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	85,1	85,2	—
<b>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	1.333.206	1.294.677	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	1.249.684	1.221.046	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	93,74	94,31	—
<b>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	2.474.042	2.455.805	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	2.332.254	2.322.598	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vacci- nations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	94,3	94,6	—
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year . . . . .	3,7	3,7	—

There are no special statistics at present with regard to health institutions for the Reich, most of such institutions not being governmental but communal or private.

As regards tuberculosis, the German Central Committee for the Campaign against Tuberculosis (*Deutsches Zentralkomitee zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose*) periodically takes a census of the institutions for the campaign against this disease. The results of the last census, taken in 1929, are here reproduced. This enumeration distinguished for the first time those institutions or dispensaries which satisfy scientific requirements in the sense that they are provided with the necessary apparatus for diagnosis (X-ray apparatus and the like) from those which are not. The information given with regard to other institutions shows that the number of beds in preventoria for children and in sanatoria for adults has also risen steadily during the last few years. The former had 41,464 beds and the latter 22,668 beds in 1929, to which totals must be added the beds in the special tuberculosis wards in the hospitals.

The number of the consultation centres established by the Reich Office of Health for persons suffering from venereal diseases has increased from 264 in 1927 to 265 in 1929. The number of persons consulting these centres rose, in 1929, to over 120,000, of whom only 77,250 or 64 per cent were found to be infected.

In 1929, the German Central Office for the Campaign against Alcoholism resumed the publication of reports. Its report for 1929, however, only shows an approximate figure for the institutions for the campaign against alcoholism.

Figures called for by the Reichstag, showing all the establishments in Germany for the care of mothers and infants, give the following information:

Institution	Number of institutions for the care of mothers and infants in 1930		Number of beds in	
	Public	Private	Public institutions	Private institutions
A. Pre-natal care: consultation centres for pregnant women . . . . .	1,426	1,823	—	—
B. Lying-in hospitals . . . . .	279	343	13,283 <sup>1</sup>	5,345
C. Institutions for mothers after confinement . . . . .	70	135	2,232 <sup>1</sup>	3,721
D. Institutions for healthy and sick children . . . . .	375	835	18,909	22,013
E. Welfare centres for mother and child . . . . .	6,159	3,617	—	—
F. Day institutions for children:			Number of children that can be accommodated	
Crèches . . . . .	108	225	3,211 <sup>2</sup>	8,387
Kindergartens . . . . .	1,865	5,417	101,485 <sup>2</sup>	320,470
Refuges . . . . .	—	853	—	42,340

<sup>1</sup> Beds for mother and child count as two beds.

<sup>2</sup> No information available from Baden.

## VIII. STATISTICS RELATING TO CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 1. HOSPITALS.

20 (25).\*

STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1930.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	3.802	3.842	—	358.329	374.260	—	57	59	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	404	407	—	155.109	162.783	—	25	26	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	212	268	—	7.798	9.208	—	1,3	1,4	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	128	129	—	4.848	4.870	—	0,8	0,8	—
	4.546	4.646	—	526.469	551.111	—	83	87	—

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Année Year	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
		Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Trattés Treated (col. 2+3)	Sortis Dis- charged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
		dans le courant des années 1927 et 1928 during the years 1927 and 1928							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	1927	215.056	3.153.625	3.368.681	—	157.630	—	94.423.791	28,0
	1928	224.564	3.400.735	3.625.299	—	168.539	—	99.206.437	27,4
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	1927	—	—	271.597	—	13.317	—	51.678.443	190,3
	1928	—	—	290.045	—	13.929	—	54.178.514	186,8
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Obstetrical hospitals	1927	—	—	128.861	—	689	—	1.984.217	15,4
	1928	—	—	142.369	—	825	—	2.119.836	14,9
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	1927	—	—	48.130	—	—	—	995.227	20,7
	1928	—	—	49.333	—	—	—	1.037.156	21,0
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	1927	—	—	3.817.269	—	171.636	—	149.091.678	39,1
	1928	—	—	4.107.046	—	183.293	—	166.541.343	38,1

The number of institutions included in the hospital statistics was 100 more in 1928 than in 1927; but the increase was confined to general and lying-in hospitals. The number of patients treated in all these hospitals exceeded 4 millions for the first time in 1928. The number of deaths in these institutions increased at a corresponding rate, accounting in 1928 for one-quarter of all the deaths of the Reich population; the effect of this circumstance on the diagnosis of the causes of death could not fail to be satisfactory.

Similarly, the number of notifiable confinements taking place in lying-in hospitals increased considerably in 1928, totalling 123,445, or one-tenth of the total number of confinements. The number of confinements in the general hospitals must have been still larger; the statistics of the latter do not, however, specify confinements as such, but include them under the general heading of "other developmental diseases". The number of female patients coming under this heading increased from 99,343 in 1925 to 160,850 in 1928, and this increase is so abnormal as to be explicable only by an increase in the number of confinements in these institutions. The reason why the number of lying-in hospitals given in these statistics is smaller than the number given by the special census of these establishments (see the previous section) is that private institutions with less than 11 beds are not included in the first-named computation.

Special importance attaches to the marked increase in the number of patients treated in lunatic asylums since the year 1925. Their number increased from 231,798 in 1925 to 290,045 in 1928, so that in the latter year there were 4.6 lunatics per 1,000 inhabitants. This is the highest figure hitherto recorded in the statistics of the German asylums, which date back to 1877. The increase is due not so much to the larger number of dipsomaniacs and morphine addicts as to the increased facilities for hospital treatment given by the welfare authorities to mental cases.

## 2. MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

(See Table 21, page 354.)

The number of medical students fell heavily throughout the years 1920 to 1925, a circumstance which will mean a decrease in the number of doctors qualifying down to 1931. The number of the latter fell steadily during the period 1924 to 1929 from 2,620 to 985. The result has been a new afflux of medical students since 1926. The number of medical students increased from 8,522 in 1926 to 15,359 in 1929. There was a particularly large increase in the number of women students of medicine, which rose during this period from 1,308 to 2,620 - that is to say, it was nearly doubled. The increase in the number of dentistry students was proportionately even greater, the number rising from 1,667 in 1926 to 4,577 in 1929. The latter figure is equal to one-half the present number of dentists in all Germany.

Censuses of health personnel (similar to that of May 1st, 1927) were taken on December 31st, 1928, and December 31st, 1929, throughout Germany. The censuses applied to practising medical men so far as known to the official medical officers as a result of the current obligation on doctors to report themselves. At the same time, the *Reichsmedizinalkalender* gives the total number of doctors, including those employed on Government service or social work or with the Army and those who no longer practise, and the information thus supplied must also be taken into account in all international comparisons. The difference between the results of the two compilations is fairly considerable, as the number of all doctors, according to the *Reichsmedizinalkalender*, was 48,507 at the end of September 1928 and 49,974 in October 1930, whereas the number shown by the other returns as at December 31st, 1929, was only 47,534. According to the *Reichsmedizinalkalender*, 1,966 doctors were no longer practising in 1928, and 2,893 doctors were no longer practising in 1930, which may help to explain to some extent the difference between the figures shown in the two compilations.

## 21 (26).\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt, 1931, Nr. 2.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble, pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population			
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M. F. T.	8.158 1:547 9.705	10.188 2.008 12.196	12.739 2.620 15.359				
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	1.265 229 1.494	977 181 1.158	797 188 985	1,56	1,88	2,40	
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	41.844 1.739 43.583	43.746 2.202 45.948	45.113 2.421 47.534	6,9	7,2	7,4	
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M. F. T.	2.085 307 2.392	2.932 450 3.382	3.885 692 4.577	0,38	0,53	0,71	
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	94 19 113	170 25 195	304 32 336	0,02	0,03	0,05	
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.		8.473 392 8.865	8.558 407 8.965	1,4	1,4	1,4	
VII. a) Pharmaciens diplômés au cours de l'année — Phar- macists graduated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	455 103 558	494 162 656				
b) Pharmaciens — Pharma- cists . . . . .	M. F. T.		10.639 319 10.958	10.769 395 11.164	1,7	1,7	1,7	
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M. F. T.		2.723 1.062 3.785	2.769 1.253 4.022	0,6 4,6	0,6 4,4	0,6 4,3	
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .		29.348	28.102	27.484				
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feld- chers) . . . . .	M. F. T.	5.407 2.735 8.142	5.655 3.545 9.200	5.516 3.800 9.316	1,3	1,45	1,45	

## IX. HEALTH INSURANCE FUND STATISTICS.

The number of health insurance funds with a legal obligation to submit an annual report to the Reich Insurance Office was increased in 1928 by the accession of the Seamen's Insurance Fund (*Seekrankenkasse*) which, like the Miners' Funds (*Knappschaftskassen*), has almost exclusively male members. The total number of members of all these funds in 1929 increased to nearly 21 millions - that is to say, one-third of the population. The increase of this figure as compared with the previous year was, however, considerably less than the increase in the years 1927 and 1928. The number of cases of sickness and accident involving incapacitation for work and entitling to compensation increased much more than proportionately to the growth of membership during 1929, exceeding, for the first time, 12 millions. Such cases amounted to 59.2 per 100 members, as compared with 56.1 in 1928. As this increase was confined to the winter months, it may be assumed that it was due to the same causes which produced the simultaneous increase of mortality among the entire population. A more important consideration is the steady increase in the average duration of incapacitation, which, in 1929, amounted to 14 days per member. The increase in this figure began as far back as 1890, but remained until 1903 within narrow limits, increasing from 5.4 in 1889 to 7.0 in 1903. In the latter year, the period during which the health insurance funds were legally compelled to give compensation for incapacitation was increased from 13 to not less than 26 weeks, so that, on this ground alone, an increase in its mean duration was to be expected, and in fact it increased from 7.8 days in 1904 to 8.7 days in 1913. After the war, the increase was much more marked - viz., from 10.9 in 1924 to 14.0 in 1929. As this figure represents the result of multiplying the ratio of cases of sickness to the number of members by the average duration of the sickness, its development justifies the deduction that these two factors must have increased uninterruptedly, as was in fact the case.

## 22 (27).\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Band 373: «Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1928».

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres (en milliers) Membership (in thousands)					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses territoriales — Territorial funds . . . . .	2.150	2.142		7.839	5.388	8.104	5.621		
2. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds . . . . .	431	423		1.056	978	1.041	965		
3. Caisses d'entreprise — Works funds . . . . .	4.087	4.007		2.636	752	2.714	784		
4. Caisses de corps de métiers — Guild funds . . . . .	824	914		397	123	452	146		
5. Caisse maritime — Seamen's funds . . . . .	—	1		—	—	53	0,3		
6. Caisses minières — Miners' funds . . . . .	33	33		780	9	773	9		
Total . . . . .	7.525	7.520		12.708	7.250	13.136	7.526	13.308	7.648
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .				19.958		20.662		20.956	

## 22 (27),\* (continued).

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caisses -- Funds	Nombre de membres malades (en milliers) Number of sick members (in thousands)						Nombre de jours de maladie (en milliers) Number of days of illness (in thousands)					
	1927		1928		1929		1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses territoriales -- Territorial funds	4.451	2.603	4.840	2.778			95.021	70.684	107.198	77.192		
2. Caisses agricoles -- Agricultural funds	394	361	383	359			7.742	8.505	7.982	8.716		
3. Caisses d'entreprises -- Works funds	1.708	471	1.802	493			38.506	11.662	42.681	12.565		
4. Caisses de corps de métiers -- Guild funds	222	62	252	76			4.564	1.586	5.462	1.896		
5. Caisse maritime -- Seamen's funds	—	—	21	— <sup>1</sup>			—	—	673	1		
6. Caisses minières -- Miners' funds	660	5	587	5			18.940	127	16.590	107		
Total . . . . .	7.435	3.503	7.886	3.711			164.774	92.565	180.586	100.475		
Les deux sexes ensemble -- Both sexes together . . . . .	10.938		11.597		12.410		257.339		281.062		293.894	

1 13 cases of illness.



## 22 (27)\* (concluded).

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour					
	Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Percentage of members of each sex			Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			un cas de maladie			un membre		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	415	222	316	63,7	36,3	100	58,6	48,3	54,8	22,2	26,3	23,5	13,0	12,8	12,9
1928	423	230	325	63,6	36,4	100	60,2	49,3	56,1	22,9	26,9	24,2	13,8	13,3	13,6
1929	—	—	327	63,5	36,5	100	—	—	59,2	—	—	23,7	—	—	14,0

## X. COST OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

The table showing the outlay of public money on health services, which was contained in the last report, has been filled up for the years 1927 and 1928. By "outlay" is meant in this case the balance of the expenditure on the health services over the income therefrom, which had to be met out of public funds. This outlay increased from 242.6 million Reichsmarks in the financial year 1925-26 to 281.5 million Reichsmarks in the financial year 1928-29, or from 3.89 to 4.42 Reichsmarks per inhabitant. The share of the Reich is lower than previously, but that of the States, and still more that of the communes, is considerably higher. This is explained by the fact that the outlay of the Reich is confined to administrative expenditure, whereas that of the communes is burdened to a continually increasing extent with the cost of hospitals and the various institutions in connection with public hygiene.

On the other hand, the aggregate administrative expenditure of the Reich, States and communes increased during the same period to a very much greater extent - namely, from 11,100 million Reichsmarks in 1925-26 to 16,900 million Reichsmarks in 1928-29. The percentage of this total represented by the expenditure for the public health services was bound therefore to be lower; it dropped, in fact, during the period from 2.07 to 1.67 per cent of the total administrative expenditure. But this drop is of no appreciable significance in view of the heavy increase in the aggregate expenditure.

into the source of the infection. A further decree of October 23rd, 1929 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 909) provides that Government veterinary surgeons must also take part in these enquiries.

5. *Prussia*. — The Ministry for Social Welfare issued a Decree to the district medical officers dated October 19th, 1929 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 932) containing "instructions for the combating of epidemic infantile paralysis".

6. *Prussia*. — A Ministerial Decree of June 18th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, pages 529 and following) deals with the carrying out of bacteriological tests in connection with scarlet fever, and recommends *preventive vaccination against scarlet fever* and the treatment of this disease with *anti-toxic scarlet fever streptococcic serum*. It also contains general rules for carrying out a special enquiry into the significance of the presence of hemolytic streptococci in persons recovering from scarlet fever and lays down the principles which should govern vaccination against scarlet fever.

7. *Saxony*. — The Ministry of the Interior introduced on October 30th, 1929, as a temporary measure (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 895) the compulsory notification of *epidemic ringworm* (alopecia due to microsporion) and issued two memoranda — one for doctors and one for the general public.

8. *Saxony*. — A Decree was published on September 26th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 728) concerning the action to be taken by *school authorities in the event of epidemics of infectious diseases*.

9. *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*. — The Ministry of Health published on October 24th, 1929 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 895) a new list of the diseases made compulsorily notifiable in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, after the *obligation to notify communicable diseases* had been extended on January 15th, 1929 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 150) to encephalitis, meat, fish and sausage poisoning and bites of animals suffering or suspected of suffering from rabies.

10. *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*. — On March 10th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 266), a *law on the combating of typhoid* (enteric), *paratyphoid and dysentery* was promulgated, containing provisions relating to the obligation to notify such diseases and the action to be taken with regard to permanent carriers.

11. *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. — The Ministry extended, in its notice of July 25th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 209), the obligation to notify *communicable diseases to all forms of encephalitis*.

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES (SOCIAL MEDICINE).

### 1. Tuberculosis.

During the years 1928 and 1929, there was a further marked decline in tuberculosis in the German Reich. A survey of what was done in 1928 and 1929 to combat tuberculosis in Germany is given in the report of the German Central Tuberculosis Committee, published each year in connection with the Tuberculosis Conference.

The German Tuberculosis Conference was held at Bad Wildbad in 1928 and at Bad Pyrmont in 1929.

The Reich Ministry of the Interior allocated 500,000 marks in 1928 and in 1929 to the German Central Tuberculosis Committee, in addition to which further grants were made of 51,000 and 56,050 marks respectively for promoting scientific research in connection with tuberculosis and 61,000 and 42,000 marks for the erection and upkeep of hospitals and sanatoria. Jointly with the Ministry of Labour, 250,000 marks were appropriated in each of these two years for the purpose of giving sanatorium treatment to members of the nursing staff who had contracted tuberculosis.

The Reich Ministry of Labour made grants amounting to 205,000 marks in 1928-29 to sanatoria which have contracted to admit war invalids. In 1928, 45,013 members of invalidity insurance funds received continuous clinical treatment, involving an average cost of 675 marks per person for 77 days' treatment.

In 1928, the *Reich Postal Administration* spent 650,000 marks on tuberculosis relief for its employees and their families, and 700,000 marks in 1929, while the *Reich Railways Company* devoted 2,000,000 marks in each of these years to this object.

In the *Reich sanatoria for diseases of the lung*, 150,000 marks were spent in each of the two years under review on improvements to the X-ray installations alone.

Whereas formerly *social insurance* measures for the relief of tuberculosis were undertaken by the sickness, invalidity and employees insurance funds, the second Decree of February 11th, 1929 (see Section II — 4 below) relating to the extension of *accident insurance to occupational diseases* provides that, under certain conditions, accident insurance benefits may be paid to persons suffering from tuberculosis.

On April 16th, 1928, the *Reich Ministry of Justice* issued a memorandum on "Special institutions and relief for tuberculous prisoners in the German States", which is printed in the Central Committee's report on the position with regard to the campaign against tuberculosis in the spring of 1930.

On March 31st, 1928, the *Reich Railways Company* issued general instructions concerning tuberculosis relief, providing for the unification and centralisation of the relief work of the various railway authorities concerned with the campaign against tuberculosis (*Reich Health Gazette*, 1928, page 384).

A new Working Associations Committee was set up in 1929 in connection with the German Central Tuberculosis Committee, to keep in touch with the "Working Associations" set up in all parts of Germany to combat tuberculosis and to assist these with advice and information, and to collect and make known the data obtained in their joint work in the individual districts.

Of the German States, Lippe and Lübeck introduced new tuberculosis laws on May 7th, 1928, and September 8th, 1928, respectively (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, pages 482 and 531).

## 2. Venereal Diseases.

A return of venereal cases for the *Reich* was prepared between November 15th and December 14th, 1927. The provisional results are published in the *Reich Health Gazette* for 1928, page 372 (see *Health Year-Book* 1928). Now the final results are known (*Reich Health Gazette* supplement No. 3, to No. 51 of December 19th, 1928, pages 579 and following). Compared with 1919, the figures show a marked decline in the frequency of venereal disease, amounting to one-third for gonorrhœa, about two-thirds for syphilis and as much as nine-tenths for soft chancre. The annual incidence of venereal infection among the whole population of the *Reich* may be estimated at 83 men in 10,000 and 30 women in 10,000 or altogether 58 persons in 10,000 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 584).

## 3. Alcoholism.

The legislative bodies in Germany have for years been considering the desirability of introducing a *Reich* law to deal with the abuse of alcohol and, after protracted negotiations, the Inn and Public House Law was passed on April 28th, 1920.

The *Reich* devotes 1,800,000 marks a year to combating alcoholism and the physical evils resulting therefrom. Half of this is devoted to the campaign against drunkenness itself and the other half to combating tuberculosis and venereal disease.

# II. PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

## 1. Health Education.

The *Reich Commission for Health Education* devoted special efforts in 1928-1929 to educating school-children. In order to interest the school authorities in effective health education work in the schools, a health course for school inspectors was organised by the Educational Department of the Prussian Commission, and further courses of lectures were given, for young teachers on general health subjects and for teachers generally on elementary

dietetics in connection with the Food Exhibition in Berlin. The Reich Commission, together with the Reich social health associations, took part in the International Press Exhibition at Cologne in 1928 and in the various exhibitions of the German Health Museum.

During the period from February 24th to March 3rd, 1929, the unions of German co-operative associations organised a Reich "Safety Week". A Prussian Ministerial Decree of December 7th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929; page 135) called upon all authorities and associations responsible for public health and the prevention of accidents to take part in this demonstration.

With a view to facilitating this work, the Reich Commission for Health Education published suggestions for the organisation of the Reich "Safety Week" and supplied them free of charge to the local offices. In addition, a film was shown and a series of photographs published relating to hygiene and the prevention of accidents in the home; there was considerable demand for the latter.

A Prussian Ministerial Decree of December 10th, 1927, provides that information regarding quackery and the secret cure nuisance shall be given in the industrial and professional schools. A further decree of December 29th, 1927, provides that school-children shall receive systematic instruction with regard to the injury to health resulting from the use of quack remedies, in connection with the general instruction on health (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 146).

## 2. Maternity and Child Welfare.

(1) *German Reich*. — The Maternity Law of May 18th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 474) provides for the granting of maternity benefits for four weeks before and four consecutive weeks following upon confinement.

(2) *German Reich*. — The Law of May 30th, 1929, concerning the *minimum age at which children may be employed* at sea or at which young persons may be employed as trimmers or stokers, and concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed on board ships (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 528).

(3) On July 1st, 1928, arrangements were made in the German Reich for the collection of uniform *statistics* of abortions, for all German university and provincial gynaecological clinics. The first results, dealing with the second semester of 1928, are published in the *Reich Health Gazette* for 1929, page 677.

4. *Prussia*. — A Ministerial Decree of July 24th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 630) contains *provisions relating to the protection of adopted children*.

## 3. The Food Trade.

The decree relating to the *description of food-stuffs on the outer packing* was amended as regards preserved fish products by the Ministerial Decree of March 28th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 326).

The Reich Law of March 30th, 1928, relating to the free import of *frozen meat* provides that, as from May 1st, 1928, 50,000 tons of frozen meat a year may be imported free of duty, to meet the requirements of the poorer sections of the population (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 338).

A Decree of April 24th, 1928, of the Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture provides that the free import of frozen meat applies only to frozen beef and contains detailed regulations governing its delivery (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 338).

In 1929, the preliminary discussions held in the Ministries concerned on the issue of fresh regulations relating to the milk trade led to the promulgation on July 31st, 1930, of the *Reich Milk Law* (*Reich Health Gazette* 1930, page 694).

## 4. Sickness and Accident Insurance.

On November 14th, 1928, the Reich Minister of Labour issued a Decree on *treatment and occupational relief as part of the accident insurance system*. This decree provides that

treatment is to be given as long as there is a prospect of mitigating the effects of the injuries sustained or increasing the ability of the patient to earn a living, or as long as special treatment is necessary to prevent the patient's condition from becoming worse or to relieve his sufferings (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 790).

On December 20th, 1928, the third Law amending the system of *accident insurance* was published; a large number of paragraphs of Book III of the Reich Insurance Regulations were amended (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 34).

The second Decree of February 11th, 1929, *extending accident insurance to occupational diseases* provides for the extension of accident insurance to a further number of occupational diseases and, in particular, to: diseases caused by phosphorus, quicksilver and its combinations, combinations of manganese, sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic oxide; chronically recurring diseases of the skin contracted as a result of galvanisation work and contact with exotic woods; diseases of the muscles, bones and joints contracted from working with compressed air machinery; diseases of the lower respiratory tracts and of the lung due to basic slag; serious lung diseases caused by dust (silicosis); complete or severe deafness caused by noise; grey cataract, tropical diseases, typhus, scurvy and infectious diseases (in hospitals, etc., and scientific laboratories).

Should a serious case of silicosis be diagnosed simultaneously with tuberculosis of the lung, tuberculosis is to be regarded as a dust-borne disease of the lung for the purpose of the payment of compensation. The doctors are obliged to report such occupational diseases, or even the suspicion of such diseases, to the Insurance Office (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 234).

On February 27th, 1929, the Reich Minister of Labour issued "*Instructions concerning the care of the health of insured persons*" (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 270) recommending that, with a view to concerted measures for the general health improvement of the population, the various insurance institutions, the public and private welfare institutions, the State and communal health authorities, the medical corps and other authorities concerned should form themselves into working associations, societies for specific purposes and other associations. The instructions, which came into force on April 1st, 1929, provide in the first place for the measures to be taken by the insurance institutions to combat tuberculosis and venereal disease among insured persons.

By decree of the Reich Minister of Labour of May 17th, 1929, concerning accident insurance institutions, a *professional co-operative association for health and welfare work* was set up to which the laboratories for medical research and tests engaged in public health work, and the organisations using X-ray installations for the purposes of public health work must belong (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 472).

### III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

#### (a) WITHIN THE REICH.

1. The Decree of the Reich Minister of Labour of November 14th, 1928 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1928, page 790) concerning the *treatment of the sick and occupational relief* as part of accident insurance, governs the supply of artificial limbs, false teeth, and trained dogs for the blind, to members of the insurance fund.

2. Third Reich Law of December 20th, 1928, *amending the system of accident insurance* (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 34).

3. The decree of the Transport Minister of the Reich concerning *the care of the sick on merchant vessels* of January 4th, 1929 (*Reich Health Gazette* 1929, page 85) provides for the equipment of vessels with medicines and other remedies and with suitable food for sick persons, and contains provisions relating to sick-bay accommodation, the obligation for long-distance vessels carrying a certain complement of passengers and crew to carry one or more ship's doctors, and to the work of these doctors. The decree also contains provisions relating to the testing of the equipment kept on board.

## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1928 AND 1920.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Dates des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15-16-V-1928 . . . . .	130.199	3.076.235	3.128.449	6.204.684	—	—	—
31-XII-1920 . . . . .	150.833	2.748.350	2.783.124	5.531.474	—	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1928, par rap- port à 1920: Increase or decrease in 1928 compared with 1920:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	-20.634 <sup>1</sup>	+327 885	+345.325	+673.210	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Decrease due to the Treaty of Lausanne (1923). The population of the present territory of Greece on December 31st, 1920, was 5,016,889 inhabitants (2,495,316 males and 2,521,573 females).

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1928 AND 1920.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928 . . . . .	4.766	—	52.214	16.97	—	—
1920 . . . . .	3.667	—	34.774	12.65	—	—
1920 <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3.853	—	26.257	10.52	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1920. Increase or decrease in 1928 as compared with 1920 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Within the boundaries fixed by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923).

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1928) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1928 — Population présente I. 1928 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	87.127	81.953	0	169.080	—	—	—
1	68.506	63.769	0	132.275	—	—	—
2	85.346	82.079	0	167.425	—	—	—
3	76.666	74.508	0	151.174	—	—	—
4	72.789	71.620	0	144.409	—	—	—
0-4	390.434	373.929	0	764.363	—	—	—
5-9	320.223	305.378	0	625.601	—	—	—
10-14	313.345	286.392	428	599.737	—	—	—
15-19	342.666	350.953	24.987	693.619	—	—	—
20-24	259.870	288.005	122.404	547.875	—	—	—
25-29	253.277	264.865	186.737	518.142	—	—	—
30-34	184.340	198.397	162.174	382.737	—	—	—
35-39	174.427	200.758	164.521	375.185	—	—	—
40-44	152.139	174.496	134.652	326.635	—	—	—
45-49	160.357	152.534	109.525	312.891	—	—	—
50-54	139.213	136.195	84.250	275.408	—	—	—
55-59	107.940	100.977	57.310	208.917	—	—	—
60-64	92.083	98.981	42.871	191.064	—	—	—
65-69	70.654	70.613	25.685	141.267	—	—	—
70-74	48.802	54.508	13.669	103.310	—	—	—
75-79	29.854	29.391	5.809	59.245	—	—	—
80-84	15.138	18.651	2.668	33.789	—	—	—
85-89	6.658	6.942	890	13.600	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	4.295	6.965	722	11.260	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	10.520	9.519	4.727	20.039	—	—	—
Total	3.076.235	3.128.449	1.144.029	6.204.684	—	—	—



## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révélées) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1928 — Population présente I. 1928 Census — Actual population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (popula- tion totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total popula- tion of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	28,3	26,2	14,0	13,2	27,2	0,0	0,0	—
1	22,3	20,4	11,0	10,3	21,3	0,0	0,0	—
2	27,7	26,2	13,8	13,2	27,0	0,0	0,0	—
3	24,9	23,8	12,4	12,0	24,4	0,0	0,0	—
4	23,7	22,9	11,7	11,6	23,3	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	126,9	119,5	62,9	60,3	123,2	0,0	0,0	—
5-9	104,1	97,6	51,6	49,2	100,8	0,0	0,0	—
10-14	101,9	91,5	50,5	46,2	96,7	1,49	0,07	—
15-19	111,4	112,2	55,2	56,6	111,8	71,20	4,03	—
20-24	84,4	92,1	41,9	46,4	88,3	425,01	19,73	—
25-29	82,3	84,7	40,8	42,7	83,5	705,03	30,10	—
30-34	59,9	63,4	29,7	32,0	61,7	817,42	26,14	—
35-39	56,7	64,2	28,1	32,4	60,5	819,50	26,52	—
40-44	49,5	55,8	24,5	28,1	52,6	771,66	21,70	—
45-49	52,1	48,8	25,8	24,6	50,4	718,04	17,65	—
50-54	45,3	43,5	22,4	22,0	44,4	618,60	13,58	—
55-59	35,1	32,3	17,4	16,3	33,7	567,55	9,24	—
60-64	29,9	31,6	14,8	16,0	30,8	433,12	6,91	—
65-69	23,0	22,6	11,4	11,4	22,8	363,74	4,14	—
70-74	15,9	17,4	7,9	8,8	16,7	250,77	2,20	—
75-79	9,7	9,4	4,8	4,7	9,5	197,65	0,94	—
80-84	4,9	6,0	2,4	3,0	5,4	143,05	0,43	—
85-89	2,2	2,2	1,1	1,1	2,2	128,21	0,14	—
90 et plus . . and over	1,4	2,2	0,7	1,1	1,8	103,66	0,12	—
Age inconnu . unknown .	3,4	3,0	1,7	1,5	3,2	496,59	0,76	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	495,8	504,2	1.000,0	365,69	184,38	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	6.130	44.165	—	113.926	1.284	102.042	11.884
1924	6.085	44.451	—	117.014	1.206	93.320	23.694
1925	5.962	48.462	—	156.367	1.962	88.633	67.734
1926	6.042	44.188	1.223	181.278	1.735	84.136	97.142
1927	6.129	44.243	961	176.527	1.816	100.020	76.507
1928	6.205	41.262	1.147	189.250	1.911	105.665	83.585
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	6.092	44.461	—	155.727	1.652	95.636	60.091
1929	6.285	43.850	1.232	179.696	1.836	113.983	65.713
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) <sup>1</sup>.</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.<sup>1</sup></i>							
1923	5.720	7,72	—	19,92	0,22	17,84	2,08
1924	5.532	8,04	—	21,15	0,22	16,87	4,28
1925	5.819	8,33	—	26,87	0,34	15,23	11,64
1926	5.910	7,48	0,20	30,68	0,29	14,24	16,44
1927	6.023	7,35	0,16	29,31	0,30	16,61	12,70
1928	6.205	6,65	0,18	30,50	0,31	17,03	13,47
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	5.868	7,58	—	26,54	0,28	16,30	10,24
1929 <sup>2</sup>	6.255	7,01	0,20	28,73	0,29	18,22	10,51
Immigration and Emigration							
Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion			Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion		
	Totale Total	Transocé- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocé- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	110.157	119.776	15.933	9.619	17,53	19,06	2,54
							1,53

<sup>1</sup> These figures cover only the population of the municipalities and communes which have supplied data.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	1928	1929	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Thrace occidentale . . .	303	308	11.051	10.688	36,74	34,70
2. Macédoine . . . . .	1.414	1.430	51.783	50.389	36,62	35,24
3. Epire . . . . .	312	316	8.833	9.124	28,31	28,87
4. Thessalie . . . . .	493	498	16.013	13.840	32,48	27,79
5. Iles Ioniennes . . . . .	213	215	5.064	5.156	23,77	23,98
6. Crète . . . . .	387	390	9.583	9.644	24,76	24,73
7. Iles Cyclades . . . . .	130	132	4.173	3.956	32,10	29,97
8. Iles de la mer Egée . . .	308	311	8.144	7.623	26,44	24,51
9. Peloponèse . . . . .	1.053	1.055	30.105	27.602	28,59	26,16
10. Grèce Centrale et Eubée	1.592	1.600	44.501	41.674	27,95	26,05
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	1.996	2.010	55.064	53.219	27,59	26,48
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	4.209	4.245	134.186	126.477	31,88	29,79
Total général. — Grand Total	6.205	6.255	189.250	179.696	30,50	28,73

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	61.414	52.512	113.926	752	532	1.284	62.166	53.044	115.210
1924	62.652	54.362	117.014	665	541	1.206	63.317	54.903	118.220
1925	82.514	73.853	156.367	1.111	851	1.962	83.625	74.704	158.329
1926	95.698	85.580	181.278	1.014	721	1.735	96.712	86.301	183.013
1927	93.111	83.416	176.527	1.007	809	1.816	94.118	84.225	178.343
1928	99.072	90.178	189.250	1.086	825	1.911	100.158	91.003	191.161
Moy. - Aver.									
1923-28	82.410	73.317	155.727	939	713	1.652	83.349	74.030	157.379
1929 <sup>1</sup>	93.863	85.833	179.696	1.032	804	1.836	94.895	86.637	181.532
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	17	41	17	1,21	1,00	1,11			
1924	52	23	15	1,05	0,99	1,02			
1925	12	31	20	1,33	1,14	1,24			
1926	19	41	21	1,05	0,84	0,95			
1927	12	25	18	1,07	0,96	1,02			
1928	10	32	10	1,08	0,91	1,00			
Moy. - Aver.									
1923-28	12	32	13	1,13	0,96	1,05			
1929 <sup>1</sup>	9	28	10	1,09	0,93	1,01			

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naisances légitimes Legitimate births			Naisances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	112.487	1.184	113.671	1.439	100	1.539	113.926	1.284	115.210
1924	115.681	1.103	116.784	1.333	103	1.436	117.014	1.206	118.220
1925	154.084	1.861	155.945	2.283	101	2.384	156.367	1.962	158.329
1926	178.921	1.609	180.530	2.357	126	2.483	181.278	1.735	183.013
1927	174.387	1.654	176.041	2.140	162	2.302	176.527	1.816	178.343
1928	187.026	1.794	188.820	2.224	117	2.341	189.250	1.911	191.161
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	153.764	1.534	155.298	1.962	118	2.081	155.727	1.652	157.379
1929 <sup>1</sup>	177.221	1.731	178.952	2.475	105	2.580	179.696	1.836	181.532

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naisances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	13	78	13	1,04	6,50	1,11	19,66	0,25
1924	11	85	12	0,94	7,17	1,02	20,91	0,24
1925	15	51	15	1,19	4,24	1,24	26,48	0,39
1926	13	73	14	0,89	5,07	0,95	30,28	0,40
1927	12	89	13	0,94	7,04	1,02	28,95	0,36
1928	12	61	12	0,95	5,00	1,00	30,14	0,36
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	13	71	13	0,99	5,67	1,05	26,20	0,33
1929 <sup>1</sup>	14	57	14	0,97	4,07	1,01	28,33	0,40

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929 <sup>1</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .						
II . . .				57.599		
III . . .						
IV . . .				42.121		
V . . .						
VI . . .	174.387	2.140			177.221	2.475
VII . . .				42.588		
VIII . . .						
IX . . .				46.942		
X . . .						
XI . . .						
XII . . .						
Total . . .	174.387	2.140	187.026	2.224	177.221	2.475
	Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	1927	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .		57.599			9.28	
II . . .						
III . . .						
IV . . .		42.121			6,79	
V . . .						
VI . . .	176.527		179.696	29,31		
VII . . .		42.588			6,86	28,73
VIII . . .						
IX . . .		46.942			7,57	
X . . .						
XI . . .						
XII . . .						
Total . . .	176.527	189.250	179.696	29,31	30,50	28,73

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>
	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Thrace occidentale . . .	5.580	6.993	18,42	22,70	- 1,81	+ 4,28
2. Macédoine . . . . .	24.629	28.993	17,42	20,27	- 1,21	+ 2,85
3. Epire . . . . .	5.848	5.670	18,74	17,94	+ 1,53	- 0,80
4. Thessalie . . . . .	8.692	10.788	17,63	21,66	+ 2,20	+ 4,03
5. Iles Ioniennes . . . . .	3.201	3.422	15,03	15,92	- 0,38	+ 0,89
6. Crète . . . . .	4.615	5.049	11,93	12,95	- 0,52	+ 1,02
7. Iles Cyclades . . . . .	2.259	2.111	17,38	15,99	- 0,91	- 1,39
8. Iles de la mer Egée . . . . .	4.303	4.655	13,97	14,97	- 1,27	+ 1,00
9. Peloponèse . . . . .	18.715	18.373	17,77	17,42	+ 1,78	- 0,35
10. Grèce Centrale et Eubée	27.823	27.929	17,48	17,46	+ 1,45	- 0,02
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	39.503	38.940	19,79	19,37	+ 4,20	- 0,42
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	66.162	75.043	15,72	17,68	- 2,95	+ 1,96
Total général — Grand Total <sup>1</sup>	105.665	113.983	17,03	18,22	+ 0,42	+ 1,19

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	5.720		52.866	49.176	9,2	8,6	+ 0,6
1924	5.532		48.451	44.869		8,8	8,1
1925	5.819		46.784	41.849	8,0	7,2	+ 0,8
1926	5.910		43.740	40.396		7,4	6,8
1927	6.023		51.774	48.246	8,6	8,0	+ 0,6
1928	3.076	3.128	54.102	51.563		17,6	16,5
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		5.868	49.620	46.017	8,5	7,8 <sup>1</sup>	+ 0,7
1929 <sup>2</sup>	3.104	3.151	59.368	54.615	19,1	17,3	+ 1,8

<sup>1</sup> Rates per 1,000 of population of both sexes.<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.



## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	9.279	8.466	17.745	9.202	8.533	17.735
1	4.826	4.497	9.323	4.339	4.268	8.607
2	2.932	2.888	5.820	2.686	3.606	5.292
3	1.279	1.098	2.377	1.318	1.258	2.576
4	781	761	1.542	856	810	1.666
0-4	19.097	17.710	36.807	18.401	17.475	35.876
5-9	1.881	1.686	3.567	1.937	1.894	3.831
10-14	948	846	1.794	938	897	1.835
15-19	1.571	1.559	3.130	1.607	1.699	3.306
20-24	1.741	1.850	3.591	1.773	1.962	3.735
25-29	1.731	1.996	3.727	1.821	2.094	3.915
30-34	1.190	1.481	2.671	1.260	1.514	2.774
35-39	1.400	1.647	3.047	1.605	1.819	3.424
40-44	1.409	1.302	2.711	1.415	1.369	2.784
45-49	1.850	1.355	3.205	1.985	1.380	3.365
50-54	1.965	1.359	3.324	2.103	1.494	3.597
55-59	2.166	1.306	3.472	2.422	1.571	3.993
60-64	2.511	1.859	4.370	2.763	2.093	4.856
65-69	2.873	2.082	4.955	3.212	2.453	5.665
70-74	2.682	2.562	5.244	2.972	2.837	5.809
75-79	2.410	2.377	4.787	2.700	2.721	5.421
80-84	1.821	2.178	3.999	2.061	2.426	4.487
85-89	1.128	1.246	2.374	1.326	1.514	2.840
90 et plus and over	895	1.388	2.283	1.035	1.674	2.709
Age inconnu unknown	505	457	962	766	677	1.443
Total	51.774	48.246	100.020	54.102	51.563	105.665

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	—	—	—	105,62	104,12	104,89	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	63,34	66,93	65,07	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	31,47	31,75	31,61	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	17,19	16,88	17,04	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	11,76	11,31	11,54	—	—	—
0-4	—	—	—	47,13	46,73	46,94	—	—	—
5-9	—	—	—	6,05	6,20	6,12	—	—	—
10-14	—	—	—	2,99	3,13	3,06	—	—	—
15-19	—	—	—	4,69	4,84	4,77	—	—	—
20-24	—	—	—	6,82	6,81	6,82	—	—	—
25-34	—	—	—	7,04	7,79	7,42	—	—	—
35-44	—	—	—	9,25	8,50	8,85	—	—	—
45-54	—	—	—	13,65	9,95	11,83	—	—	—
55-64	—	—	—	25,92	18,32	22,12	—	—	—
65-74	—	—	—	51,77	42,28	46,91	—	—	—
75-84	—	—	—	105,82	107,14	106,50	—	—	—
85-89	—	—	—	199,16	218,09	208,82	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	—	—	—	240,98	240,34	240,59	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	72,81	71,12	72,01	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	17,59	16,48	17,03	—	—	—

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Trimestre — Quarter <sup>1</sup>	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus. Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929 <sup>2</sup>	1928	1929 <sup>2</sup>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . .	26.485	—	4,27	—	—
1st quarter . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	20.975	—	3,38	—	—
2nd quarter . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	28.054	—	4,52	—	—
3rd quarter . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	30.151	—	4,86	—	—
4th quarter . . .					
Total . . .	105.665	113.983	17,03	18,22	+ 1,19

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures not available.<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece, and data from the Ministry of Health.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to Causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus <sup>2</sup> Actual figures <sup>2</sup>	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928	1,496	2,41	1,631	2,63	54	3,31	91,72	3,61
		1929	1,253	2,09	3,082	4,90	110	3,57	40,66	
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928								
		1929								
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928	9	0,01	21	0,03	1	4,76	42,86	11,11
		1929	6	0,01	57	0,09	7	12,28	10,53	116,67
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928	4	0,01	2	0,00	1	50,00	200,00	25,00
		1929	1	0,00	7	0,01	0	0	14,29	0,00
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1928	5,841	9,41						
		1929	6,144	10,24						
6	Variolo . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928	2	0,00	24	0,04	0	0	8,33	0
		1929	4	0,01	5	0,01	0	0	80,00	0
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928	437	0,70	2,335	3,76	35	1,50	18,72	8,01
		1929	313	0,52	8,523	13,56	24	0,28	3,67	7,67
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928	249	0,40	503	0,81	50	9,94	49,50	20,08
		1929	609	1,01	1,812	2,88	267	14,74	33,61	43,84
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928	1,417	2,28	1,208	1,95	17	1,41	117,30	1,20
		1929	728	1,21	2,100	3,34	40	1,90	34,67	5,49
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928	313	0,50	421	0,68	47	11,16	74,35	15,02
		1929	314	0,52	752	1,20	126	16,76	41,76	40,13

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

<sup>2</sup> For 1929, these figures cover a population of about 6,000,000 inhabitants; data for the whole country are not available.

## 14\* (continued).

1	2 Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929 Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	3,275	5,28	2,877	4,64	23	0,80	113,83	0,70
		1929	5,200	8,67	25,531	40,62	506	1,98	20,37	9,73
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications									
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	3	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	1,734	2,79	429	0,69	17	3,96	404,20	0,98
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	1,565	2,61	370	0,59	19	5,14	422,97	1,21
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	9	0,01	25	0,04	7	28,00	36,00	77,78
	Plague . . . . .	1929	11	0,02	21	0,03	10	47,62	52,38	90,91
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1928	1	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	5	0,01	10	0,02	0	0	50,00	0
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	5	0,01	17	0,03	3	17,65	29,41	60,00
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	166	0,27	89	0,14	5	5,62	186,52	3,01
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	171	0,28	116	0,18	4	3,45	147,41	2,34
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	5	0,01	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	5	0,01	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	45	0,07	1	0,00	1	100,00	500,00	2,22
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	33	0,05	9	0,01	3	33,33	366,67	9,09
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1929	64	0,10	117	0,19	48	41,03	54,70	75,00
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1929	144	0,24	229	0,36	85	37,02	62,88	59,03

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	0	0	1	0,02	0	0	0	0		
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	192	0,31	104	0,17	6	5,77	184,61	3,12		
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1929	152	0,25	122	0,19	9	7,38	124,59	5,92		
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	29	0,05	1	0,00	0	0	2.900,00	0		
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	30	0,05	4	0,01	4	100,00	750,00	13,33		
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	8.505	13,71								
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1929	8.440	14,07								
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	1.064	1,71								
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1929	1.148	1,91								
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	877	1,41	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration Not compulsorily notifiable							
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1929	734	1,22								
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	121	0,20								
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	121	0,20								
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	1	0,00								
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	1	0,00								
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	11	0,02								
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	5	0,01								







## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:				
				Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	176.578	178.343	619	458	35,06	34,71	25,94	25,68
1928	189.006	191.161	645	611	34,13	33,74	32,33	31,96
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: General Statistics of Greece.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	231	280	—	0,38	0,45	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	2.401	2.480	—	3,99	4,00	—
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	2.632	2.760	—	4,37	4,45	—
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	100.020	105.665	—	166,06	170,29	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	97.388	102.905	—	161,69	165,84	—

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Ministry of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions. Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	5	5	7	0	0	0	—	—	—
<i>Sanatoria:</i> Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	2	2	2	90	90	125	45	50	83
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .			5			217			273
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals: Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	9	9		1.350	1.500		2.250	2.500	
			8			1.656			1.412

*Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Ministry of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries . . . . .	10	10	10	13.750	14.100	14.215
Hôpitaux spéciaux — Special Hospitals . . . . .	7	7	7			4.840
Services spéciaux dans des Hôpitaux généraux — Special wards in General Hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	5.402	5.153	
						387

## 23\* (concluded).

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Ministry of Health.

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<i>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</i>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	138.000	147.000	293.000
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	216.000
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . . . .	96,2	95,4	73,72
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	—	—	120,20
<i>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	550.000	600.000	257.000
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	123.000
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	20,0	19,3	47,86
<i>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	688.000	747.000	550.000
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	339.000
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	58,1	57,3	61,64
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year . . . . .	—	—	5,39

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Ministry of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	5	5	5	3,695	3,805	6,123
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . .	400	400	316	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hos- pitals for infants . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—
Asiles pour enfants — Children's homes .	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pouponnières — Babies' homes . . . . .	—	—	22	—	—	954

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Ministry of Health.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of Institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10.000 of average population		
	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>	1929	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>	1929	1927 <sup>1</sup>	1928 <sup>1</sup>	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	51	66	67	4.061	4.787	4.948	6,966	7,715	7,9
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	6	9	9	1.166	1.198	1.914	2,000	1,931	3,0
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infant hospitals	3	5	7	60	206	256	1,029	0,332	0,4
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	3	2	1	90	82	60	0,134	0,132	0,1
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	1	1	0	68	—	0	0,116	—	0
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	2	2	2	434	354	329	0,744	0,570	0,5
Hôpitaux et sanatoria pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	4	8	15	725	1.249	1.998	1,244	2,013	3,2
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	3	3	4	36	78	331	0,061	0,126	0,5
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	2	3	1	126	328	96	0,216	0,528	0,2
Maternités — Maternity hospitals			4			220			0,3
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	1	2	2	5	6	5	0,008	0,009	0,01
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	—	1	1	—	24	193	—	0,038	0,3
Total	76	102	113	6.771	8.312	10.350	11,62	13,40	16,5

<sup>1</sup> Data for public institutions only.

## 25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
		dans le courant de l'année 1929 during the year 1929						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	3.105	61.174	64.279	57.288	4.191	7,3	1.215.733	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	1.893	1.351	3.244	591	254	43,0	498.769	—
Hôpitaux pour nourris- sons — Infant hos- pitals . . . . .	210	1.074	1.284	192	798	415,6	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospi- tals . . . . .	32	1.080	1.112	926	166	17,9	20.203	—
Hôpitaux pour conta- gieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	28	639	667	551	88	16,0	18.731	—
Hôpitaux pour tubercu- leux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	1.553	1.768	3.321	555	968	174,4	543.889	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	298	133	431	10	34	340,0	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologi- ques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	—	221	—	—	12	—	—	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	167	5.902	6.069	5.822	55	0,9	52.328	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologi- ques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	0	1.643	1.643	1.643	0	0	—	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incur- ables . . . . .	180	56	236	14	29	207,1	67.800	—
Total . . . . .	7.466	75.041	82.286	67.592	6.595	9,7	2.417.453	—

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Ministry of Health.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble, pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . .	M.	1.787	1.757	1.509			
	F.	90	100	100			
	T.	1.877	1.857	1.609	3,01	2,99	2,56
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year .	M.	170	254	236			
	F.	15	13	12			
	T.	185	267	248	0,30	0,43	0,39
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	4.567	4.767	5.084	7,45	7,68	8,09
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students .	M.	207	267	222			
	F.	110	118	107			
	T.	317	385	329	0,52	0,62	0,52
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year .	M.	63	47	58			
	F.	23	19	36			
	T.	86	66	94	0,14	0,11	0,15
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	601	625	589	0,98	1,01	0,94
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	1.100	1.169	1.151	1,79	1,88	1,83
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .		395	452	487	0,64	0,73	0,77

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### 1. *Plague.*

Twenty-one cases of plague were recorded in 1929. The necessary prophylactic measures were taken — namely, systematic deratisation and the anti-plague vaccination of persons living in the neighbourhood of infected foci and of crews of vessels arriving in the principal ports.

#### 2. *Smallpox.*

Five cases of a mild form were reported. The vaccination and systematic re-vaccination of the inhabitants were continued.

#### 3. *Typhus.*

Fifty-seven sporadic cases were reported in different regions. All the small foci were carefully located and systematically deloused.

#### 4. *Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid.*

There were 3,082 cases reported, and anti-typhoid vaccination was employed on a large scale, with satisfactory results.

#### 5. *Influenza.*

A total of 25,531 cases occurred, chiefly during the early months of the year, with the peak in April. The average mortality was 2 per cent.

#### 6. *Dengue Fever.*

There were 127 cases of a benign form recorded, with no deaths. All were persons who had escaped infection during the big epidemic in 1927-28.

#### 7. *Rabies.*

The two anti-rabies institutes, at Athens and Salonika respectively, supplied the needs of the whole population in 1929.

### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

#### 1. *Malaria.*

Generally speaking, the endemic form of the disease was less serious in 1929 than during the five years immediately preceding.

In a few small foci, particularly in Macedonia, where it assumed an epidemic character during the summer-autumn season, the spread of the disease was arrested by the timely application of stringent measures.



Larger credits having been included in the budget for anti-malaria measures, it was possible to carry on a continuous and effective campaign.

The Ministry of Public Health organised higher courses in malariology during the winter of 1929; 64 doctors attended the theoretical and practical post-graduate courses, and 200 young men attended courses for the training of malariologists' assistants.

Minor drainage works were carried out in several communes and the systematic distribution of quinine was continued in malarial regions.

The companies responsible for dyke construction along rivers and for draining marshes in Central and Eastern Macedonia began their preliminary work.

#### 2. *Leishmaniasis (Kala-Azar).*

Fifty cases and three deaths were reported. Most of the cases occurred in Messenia, the chief focus of the disease. A special service for the detection and treatment of cases was instituted there in 1929.

#### 3. *Cancer.*

Cancer cases showed an increase of 20 per cent compared with 1928.

#### 4. *Veneral Diseases.*

The anti-venereal dispensaries in the towns were very busy. Three travelling dispensaries were set up for the detection and treatment of hereditary syphilis in Macedonia, Thrace and Epirus.

It should be noted that the ratio of syphilitic findings to medical inspections was 1 to 3,403 inspections among registered prostitutes and 1 to 15 among clandestine prostitutes.

#### 5. *Leprosy.*

More vigorous efforts were made to detect the disease and fresh cases were discovered. In order to permit of the rational application of new therapeutic methods and experimental research, an anti-leprosy station, with a fully equipped laboratory, was set up at the Athens hospital for infectious diseases. About 150 in-patients received treatment, up-to-date therapeutic methods — chiefly those of Muir and Rogers — being employed, with very satisfactory results.

#### 6. *Trachoma.*

Anti-trachoma dispensaries were set up in 1929 at Athens and the Piræus, in Crete and at Santorini, and a large number of patients were treated, particularly among the refugees and lower classes of the population.

Investigations into the frequency of trachoma and the delimitation of the infected regions were continued.

### III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

#### 1. *Housing.*

The service of the Ministry of Social Welfare built in 1929, chiefly in the provincial towns, a large number of working-class houses for the permanent housing of the refugees.

### 2. *Water Supply.*

The work on the scheme to supply the towns of Athens and the Piræus with water from the artificial lake at Marathon is almost complete and the repairing of the water-supply system of many towns has been continued. The smaller communities generally show remarkable keenness in executing such works.

### 3. *Maternity and Infant Welfare.*

Maternity and infant welfare was further strengthened by the setting up, at the Ministry of Public Health, of a National Council for Maternity and Infant Welfare, which will be responsible for supervising and directing the work of this nature carried out by the Government and various welfare organisations.

The Patriotic Welfare Foundation, though still autonomous, is now a Government organisation under the Ministry of Public Health, and has been very active throughout the country.

### 4. *Health Insurance.*

Seven Health Insurance Funds were in operation in 1929, with a membership of 58,000

## IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

### 1. *Hospitals.*

In the country as a whole, 113 hospitals with 10,711 beds were in operation in 1929. Of these:

- 36 (5,666 beds) belong to the State,
- 30 (1,797 beds) belong to the municipalities,
- 8 (406 beds) belong to the communes,
- 20 (1,991 beds) belong to philanthropic societies,
- 2 (46 beds) belong to industrial companies,
- 5 (282 beds) belong to the national university,
- 7 (324 beds) belong to foreign organisations, and
- 5 (199 beds) are private establishments.

### 2. *Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals.*

In 1929, there were two sanatoria for children suffering from surgical tuberculosis (125 beds), 5 for adults suffering from mixed tuberculosis (217 beds) and 8 for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (1,656 beds).

### 3. *Dispensaries.*

There were, in 1929, 7 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries, 10 anti-venereal dispensaries, 3 anti-trachoma dispensaries and 136 popular dispensaries.

### 4. *Pharmacies.*

There were 1,151 pharmacies in 1929.

5. *Doctors, Medical Students, Dentists, etc.*

Doctors . . . . .	5,084
Medical students . . . . .	1,609
Dentists . . . . .	589
Pharmaceutical chemists . . . . .	1,151
Midwives . . . . .	487

## V. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. Law No. 3926, of February 13th, 1929, ratifying the Paris International Sanitary Convention of June 21st, 1926.

2. Law No. 4161, of March 5th, 1929, setting up at the Ministry of Public Health a National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Public Health, and placing maternity and child welfare under the protection of the State.

The Council possesses juridical personality, with the management of its own funds. It is responsible for supervising and directing maternity and child welfare and hygiene.

A credit of one million drachmæ was appropriated in the budget of the Ministry of Public Health.

3. Law No. 4062, of March 5th, 1929, conferring juridical personality on the Patriotic Foundation for Child Welfare, and placing it under the authority of the Ministry of Public Health. This law is designed to promote maternity and child welfare by every possible means and to co-ordinate the activities of the various bodies engaged in this work.

The budget of the Ministry of Public Health includes a subsidy to the Patriotic Foundation, up to the amount of 8 million drachmæ a year.

4. Laws Nos. 4063, 4064, 4065, 4066 and 4067, of March 5th, 1929, setting up four sanatoria and an anti-tuberculosis hospital. These institutions have juridical personality and operate under the authority of the Minister of Public Health. A subsidy of 500,000 drachmæ is granted to each of them.

5. Law No. 4068, of March 5th, 1929, setting up permanent services at the Ministry of Public Health for the cleaning up of hereditary syphilis foci.

6. Law No. 4069, of March 5th, 1929, setting up at Athens a School of Public Health for the training of specialised medical officers of health and subordinate personnel for the public health services.

The budget of the Ministry of Public Health includes a credit of 500,000 drachmæ for scholarships to doctors selected by the Government to complete their studies abroad.

7. Law No. 4070, of March 5th, 1929, abolishing all import taxes and duties levied by the ports, municipalities or communes on quinine in any form (salts, pills, tablets, ampoules).

The retail sale of quinine at a price exceeding wholesale prices by more than 30 per cent is prohibited.

8. Decree of March 29th, 1929, on the periodical deratisation of Greek vessels. Vessels engaged in national coastwise traffic are subjected every three months to compulsory deratisation in the ports of the Piræus and Salonika and once a year to deratisation with complete disinfection in the St. George lazaret.

9. Law No. 4175, of June 17th, 1929, ratifying the Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925.

10. Law No. 4333, of August 9th, 1929, setting up at the Ministry of Public Health the "Athens Public Health Centre" for the administration of a public health programme on the lines of the scheme drawn up by the League of Nations Health Committee.

The School of Public Health set up under Law No. 4069 will operate under the authority of the Public Health Centre.

The Government is authorised to fill the posts of Director of the School of Public Health and of technical advisers to the Public Health Centre, by appointing foreign public

health specialists (not exceeding three in number), appointed for a maximum period of five years. A credit of 21 million drachmæ is included for the purpose under the 1929 budget.

In virtue of presidential decrees and at the proposal of the Ministry of Public Health, the public health services of the various Ministries have been transferred to the Ministry of Public Health.

No law, decree or provision relating to public health may be promulgated without the approval of the Minister of Public Health.

## VI. BUDGET:

Expenditure	Financial Year 1928-29 Drachmæ	Financial Year 1929-30 Drachmæ
1. Infectious diseases . . . . .	13,284,000	11,806,000
2. Campaign against tuberculosis . . . . .	23,861,000	34,900,000
3. Campaign against malaria . . . . .	2,250,000	4,067,500
4. Campaign against venereal diseases . . . . .	5,690,000	7,525,000
5. Campaign against trachoma . . . . .	10,000	800,000
6. Campaign against leprosy . . . . .	3,165,000	4,250,000
7. Hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases . . . . .	7,900,000	13,450,000
8. Maternity and child welfare . . . . .	1,320,000	6,900,000
9. Medical assistance (hospitals, dispensaries, etc.) . . . . .	36,300,000	31,950,000
10. Health propaganda . . . . .	150,000	350,000
11. Medical corporations and associations . . . . .	2,210,000	1,730,000
12. Greek Red Cross . . . . .	1,800,000	2,000,000

June 1931.

# HUNGARY

Report prepared by the Health Reform Bureau (Budapest)

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31-XII-1920 . . . . .	92.916	3.870.904	4.109.239	7.980.143	—	—	—
31-XII-1910 . . . . .	92.916 <sup>1</sup>	3.789.868 <sup>1</sup>	3.817.103 <sup>1</sup>	7.606.971 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1910: Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	—	+ 81.036	+ 292.136	+ 373.172	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	+ 2,1	+ 7,7	+ 4,9	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Data for the present territory.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	85,9	—	238.335	62	—	—
1910 . . . . .	81,9	—	27.235	7	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1910: Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	4,0	—	+ 211.100	+ 55	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population présente I. 1920 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	108.230	104.297	0	212.527	—	—	—
1	82.325	79.670	0	161.995	—	—	—
2	49.151	47.914	0	97.065	—	—	—
3	47.557	46.387	0	93.944	—	—	—
4	48.816	48.596	0	97.412	—	—	—
0-4	336.079	326.864	0	662.943	—	—	—
5-9	433.606	432.911	0	866.517	—	—	—
10-14	458.514	455.581	19	914.095	—	—	—
15-19	418.817	425.776	43.242	844.593	—	—	—
20-24	350.198	405.390	195.157	755.588	—	—	—
25-29	285.198	340.572	233.529	625.770	—	—	—
30-34	250.096	297.614	227.746	547.710	—	—	—
35-39	242.452	275.441	219.371	517.893	—	—	—
40-44	216.693	240.161	189.539	456.854	—	—	—
45-49	193.527	200.312	155.148	366.178	—	—	—
50-54	181.295	184.883	231.510	308.329	—	—	—
55-59	155.463	152.866		274.637	—	—	—
60-64	134.265	140.372		203.330	—	—	—
65-69	100.535	102.795	117.098	129.139	—	—	—
70-74	61.123	68.016	26.300	68.153	—	—	—
75-79	33.270	34.883		30.219	—	—	—
80-84	13.787	16.432		8.172	—	—	—
85-89	3.528	4.644	2.511		—	—	—
90 et plus and over.	831	1.509		2.340	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown.	1.627	2.217	1.005	3.844	—	—	—
Total . .	3.870.904	4.109.239	1.642.175	7.980.143	—	—	—

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population présente I. 1920 Census — Actual population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	28,0	25,0	14,0	13,0	27,0	0,0	0,0	—
1	21,0	19,0	10,0	10,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	—
2	13,0	12,0	6,0	6,0	12,0	0,0	0,0	—
3	12,0	11,0	6,0	6,0	12,0	0,0	0,0	—
4	13,0	12,0	6,0	6,0	12,0	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	87,0	79,0	42,0	41,0	83,0	0,0	0,0	—
5-9	112,0	105,0	55,0	54,0	109,0	0,0	0,0	—
10-14	118,0	111,0	58,0	57,0	115,0	0,0	0,0	—
15-19	108,0	104,0	52,0	54,0	106,0	102,0	51,0	—
20-24	90,0	99,0	44,0	51,0	95,0	481,0	258,0	—
25-29	74,0	83,0	36,0	42,0	78,0	686,0	373,0	—
30-34	65,0	72,0	31,0	37,0	68,0	765,0	416,0	—
35-39	63,0	67,0	30,0	35,0	65,0	796,0	424,0	—
40-44	56,0	58,0	27,0	30,0	57,0	789,0	415,0	—
45-49	50,0	49,0	24,0	25,0	49,0	774,0	394,0	—
50-54	47,0	45,0	23,0	23,0	46,0	686,0	343,0	—
55-59	40,0	37,0	20,0	19,0	39,0			—
60-64	35,0	34,0	17,0	17,0	34,0			—
65-69	26,0	25,0	13,0	13,0	26,0	481,0	245,0	—
70-74	16,0	17,0	8,0	8,0	16,0			—
75-79	9,0	9,0	4,0	5,0	9,0	256,0	133,0	—
80-84	3,0	4,0	2,0	2,0	4,0			—
85-89	1,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	1,0	110,0	62,0	—
90 et plus . . . and over . . .	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			—
Age inconnu . . . Age unknown . . .	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	453,0	261,0	—
Total . . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	486,0	514,0	1.000,0	400,0	206,0	—



## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	8.181.307	78.706	6.933	238.971	6.579	159.287	79.684	
1924	8.248.046	75.060	6.105	221.462	6.592	167.668	53.794	
1925	8.321.608	74.382	5.750	235.480	6.656	142.150	93.330	
1926	8.413.062	76.849	5.853	229.484	6.803	139.905	89.579	
1927	8.491.789	77.026	5.666	218.548	6.230	150.675	67.873	
1928	8.564.823	79.634	5.615	224.693	6.622	146.496	78.197	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	8.370.106	76.943	5.987	228.107	6.580	151.030	77.077	
1929	8.635.230	78.518	5.159	215.463	6.276	152.847	62.616	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		9,6	0,8	29,2	0,8	19,5	9,7	
1924		9,1	0,7	26,8	0,8	20,3	6,5	
1925		8,9	0,7	28,3	0,8	17,1	11,2	
1926		9,1	0,7	27,3	0,8	16,6	10,7	
1927		9,1	0,7	25,7	0,7	17,7	8,0	
1928		9,3	0,7	26,2	0,8	17,1	9,1	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		9,2	0,7	27,2	0,8	18,0	9,2	
1929		9,1	0,6	25,0	0,7	17,7	7,3	
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>								
Immigration	Emigration			Immigration	Emigration			
	Totale Total	Transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</i>				<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>				
1923	287	2.951	1.935	+ 2.664	0,03	0,36	0,24	+ 0,33
1924	474	2.025	673	+ 1.551	0,06	0,25	0,08	+ 0,19
1925	450	2.986	1.530	+ 2.536	0,05	0,36	0,18	+ 0,31
1926	680	3.436	2.790	+ 2.756	0,08	0,41	0,33	+ 0,33
1927	933	3.516	3.171	+ 2.583	0,11	0,41	0,37	+ 0,30
1928	767	6.651	5.471	+ 5.884	0,09	0,78	0,64	+ 0,69
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	598	3.594	2.595	+ 2.996	0,07	0,43	0,31	+ 0,36
1929	624	9.937	7.092	+ 9.313	0,07	1,15	0,82	+ 1,08

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Départements et villes municipales <sup>1</sup> Counties and County Boroughs <sup>1</sup>	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Baranya . . . . .	251.874	253.466	6.241	5.685	24,8	22,4
2. Pécs . . . . .	47.163	47.212	1.334	1.309	28,3	27,7
3. Féjér . . . . .	244.815	247.397	6.443	6.102	26,3	24,7
4. Szekesjehérvár . . . . .	39.692	39.805	807	955	20,3	24,0
5. Győr . . . . .	101.648	103.012	2.831	2.588	27,9	25,1
6. Győr . . . . .	51.408	51.596	974	1.037	19,0	20,1
7. Komárom . . . . .	122.327	123.488	2.976	2.976	24,3	24,1
8. Moson . . . . .	57.351	58.084	1.642	1.544	28,6	26,6
9. Somogy . . . . .	387.676	389.966	9.068	8.718	23,4	22,4
10. Sopron . . . . .	152.645	154.300	4.004	3.778	26,2	24,5
11. Sopron . . . . .	36.593	36.766	681	660	18,6	17,9
12. Tolna . . . . .	277.631	279.052	6.356	5.900	22,9	21,1
13. Vas . . . . .	292.382	295.080	7.156	6.892	24,5	23,4
14. Veszprém . . . . .	251.562	253.863	6.571	6.338	26,1	25,0
15. Zala . . . . .	374.138	377.410	9.521	9.103	25,5	24,1
16. Esztergom . . . . .	61.391	62.013	1.837	1.601	29,9	25,8
17. Hont . . . . .	29.040	29.248	669	670	23,0	22,9
18. Nógrád . . . . .	194.407	196.382	5.665	5.293	29,1	27,0
19. Pozsony . . . . .	1.766	1.796	50	44	28,3	24,5
20. Bács-Bodrog . . . . .	102.822	103.687	2.712	2.646	26,4	25,5
21. Baja . . . . .	19.131	19.113	517	489	27,0	25,6
22. Csongrád . . . . .	154.776	155.987	4.082	3.757	26,4	24,1
23. Hódmezővásárhely . . . . .	62.383	62.500	1.150	1.196	18,4	19,2
24. Szeged . . . . .	124.693	125.424	2.988	3.100	24,0	24,7
25. Heves . . . . .	321.798	324.714	9.153	8.602	28,4	26,5
26. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok . . . . .	419.221	422.988	11.624	11.127	27,7	26,3
27. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun . . . . .	1.252.434	1.263.170	32.444	31.078	25,9	24,6
28. Budapest . . . . .	928.317	928.412	17.137	16.668	18,5	17,9
29. Kecskemét . . . . .	78.982	79.781	2.400	2.338	30,4	29,3
30. Abauj-Torna . . . . .	95.214	96.440	2.737	2.818	28,7	29,2

<sup>1</sup> The italics indicate County Boroughs.

## 5\* (concluded).

Départements et villes municipales <sup>1</sup> Counties and County Boroughs <sup>1</sup>	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Bereg { Szabolcs . . . . .	4.472	4.526	141	133	31,5	29,4
{ Szatmar . . . . .	24.196	24.589	874	822	36,1	33,4
32. Borsod . . . . .	276.796	280.122	8.482	8.162	30,7	29,1
33. Miskolc . . . . .	58.823	59.011	1.364	1.404	23,2	23,8
34. Gömör et Kishont . . . . .	17.329	17.480	462	420	26,7	24,0
35. Ung . . . . .	1.532	1.555	43	33	28,1	21,2
36. Zemplén . . . . .	151.770	153.740	4.675	4.567	30,8	29,7
37. Békés . . . . .	332.706	335.018	8.639	8.166	26,0	24,4
38. Bihar . . . . .	176.841	178.785	5.363	5.084	30,4	28,4
39. Hajdu . . . . .	185.416	187.459	6.001	5.553	32,4	29,6
40. Debrecen . . . . .	108.396	109.108	2.919	2.968	26,9	27,2
41. Szabolcs . . . . .	385.320	392.105	14.647	14.227	38,0	36,3
42. Szatmar . . . . .	124.592	126.698	4.545	4.561	36,5	36,0
43. Arad . . . . .	24.362	24.670	786	691	32,3	28,0
44. Csanád . . . . .	140.253	141.383	3.612	3.259	25,8	23,0
45. Torontál . . . . .	16.739	16.832	370	401	22,1	23,8
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	1.555.581	1.558.728	32.271	32.124	20,7	20,6
Total pour les communes ru- rales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	7.009.242	7.076.502	192.422	183.339	27,5	25,9
Total général. — Grand Total	8.564.823	8.635.230	224.693	215.463	26,2	25,0

<sup>1</sup> The Italics indicate County Boroughs.

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	123.455	115.516	238.971	3.681	2.898	6.579	127.136	118.414	245.550
1924	114.073	107.389	221.462	3.680	2.912	6.592	117.753	110.301	228.054
1925	121.569	113.911	235.480	3.650	3.006	6.656	125.219	116.917	242.136
1926	118.108	111.376	229.484	3.841	2.962	6.803	121.949	114.338	236.287
1927	112.820	105.728	218.548	3.603	2.627	6.230	116.423	108.355	224.778
1928	115.730	108.963	224.693	3.672	2.950	6.622	119.402	111.913	231.315
Moy. - Aver.									
1923-28	117.626	110.481	228.107	3.688	2.892	6.580	121.314	113.373	234.687
1929	111.015	104.448	215.463	3.544	2.732	6.276	114.559	107.180	221.739
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
11		12	13	14	15	16			
1923	6,9	27,0	7,4	2,9	2,5	2,7			
1924	6,1	26,4	6,8	3,1	2,6	2,9			
1925	6,8	21,4	7,1	2,9	2,6	2,7			
1926	5,9	29,7	6,7	3,2	2,6	2,9			
1927	6,7	37,1	7,4	3,1	2,4	2,8			
1928	6,1	24,4	6,7	3,1	2,6	2,9			
Moy. - Aver.									
1923-28	6,4	27,5	7,0	3,0	2,6	2,8			
1929	6,3	29,7	6,9	3,1	2,6	2,8			

## 7.

BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the City of Budapest.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés par Abortions notified by				Conceptions (Col. 3, 4 & 8)
				Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages- femmes Midwives	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1928 . . . . .	928.317	17.137	668	—	—	—	1.552	19.357
1929 . . . . .	928.412	16.668	639	—	—	—	—	—

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (Col. 9)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil
	Par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 of average population				Pour 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (Col. 9, Tabl. 7 A)			Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Col. 3 & 4)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1928 . . . . .	18,5	0,7	1,7	20,9	88,4	3,4	8,2	—
1929 . . . . .	18,0	0,7	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Data for Budapest only.

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	221.456	5.830	227.286	17.515	749	18.264	238.971	6.579	245.550
1924	204.874	5.824	210.698	16.588	768	17.356	221.462	6.592	228.054
1925	216.479	5.863	222.342	19.001	793	19.794	235.480	6.656	242.136
1926	210.220	5.984	216.204	19.264	819	20.083	229.484	6.803	236.287
1927	200.151	5.489	205.640	18.397	741	19.138	218.548	6.230	224.778
1928	206.054	5.842	211.896	18.639	780	19.419	224.693	6.622	231.315
Moy. - Av.									
1923-28	209.873	5.805	215.678	18.234	775	19.009	228.107	6.580	234.687
1929	196.711	5.545	202.256	18.752	731	19.483	215.463	6.276	221.739

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1,000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1,000 hab. (population moyenne)	
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)	Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	7,3	11,4	7,4	2,6	4,1	2,7	27,1	2,1
1924	7,5	11,6	7,6	2,8	4,4	2,9	24,8	2,0
1925	8,1	11,9	8,2	2,6	4,0	2,7	26,0	2,3
1926	8,4	12,0	8,5	2,8	4,1	2,9	25,0	2,3
1927	8,4	11,9	8,5	2,7	3,9	2,8	23,6	2,1
1928	8,3	11,8	8,4	2,8	4,0	2,9	24,0	2,2
Moy. - Av.								
1923-28	8,0	11,8	8,1	2,7	4,1	2,8	25,0	2,2
1929	8,7	11,6	8,8	2,7	3,8	2,8	22,8	2,2

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Mols — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	18.350	1.727	17.637	1.634	16.752	1.673
II . . .	17.327	1.703	16.795	1.566	16.273	1.624
III . . .	18.207	1.673	18.181	1.626	18.091	1.815
IV . . .	16.584	1.515	17.002	1.575	15.657	1.550
V . . .	17.322	1.679	17.384	1.643	16.820	1.694
VI . . .	15.695	1.537	16.577	1.500	15.291	1.457
VII . . .	16.953	1.492	18.081	1.583	17.006	1.720
VIII . . .	17.848	1.521	18.829	1.568	18.891	1.636
IX . . .	17.679	1.496	17.959	1.520	18.527	1.629
X . . .	15.576	1.315	17.007	1.496	16.799	1.408
XI . . .	14.122	1.268	15.605	1.448	13.563	1.172
XII . . .	14.488	1.471	14.997	1.480	13.041	1.374
Total . . .	200.151	18.397	206.054	18.639	196.711	18.752
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	20.077	19.271	18.425	27,7	26,4	25,1
II . . .	19.030	18.361	17.897	29,0	27,7	26,9
III . . .	19.880	19.807	19.906	27,4	27,1	27,1
IV . . .	18.099	18.577	17.207	25,9	26,3	24,3
V . . .	19.001	19.027	18.514	26,2	26,0	25,2
VI . . .	17.232	18.077	16.748	24,7	25,6	23,7
VII . . .	18.445	19.664	18.726	25,5	26,9	25,5
VIII . . .	19.369	20.397	20.527	26,7	27,9	28,0
IX . . .	19.175	19.479	20.156	27,4	27,6	28,5
X . . .	16.891	18.503	18.207	23,3	25,3	24,8
XI . . .	15.390	17.053	14.735	22,0	24,2	20,8
XII . . .	15.959	16.477	14.415	22,0	22,5	19,6
Total . . .	218.548	224.693	215.463	25,7	26,2	25,0

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Départements et villes municipales <sup>1</sup>  Counties and County Boroughs <sup>1</sup>	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité		
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)  General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	
					En comparaison avec As compared with		
						1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Baranya . . . . .	4.253	4.489	16,9	17,7	- 2,1	+ 0,8	
2. Pécs . . . . .	1.277	1.268	27,1	26,8	+ 0,4	- 0,3	
3. Féjér . . . . .	3.587	3.799	14,6	15,4	- 0,8	+ 0,8	
4. Szekesfehérvár . . . . .	756	779	19,0	19,6	+ 1,3	+ 0,6	
5. Győr . . . . .	1.232	1.461	12,1	14,2	- 3,6	+ 2,1	
6. Győr . . . . .	765	869	14,9	16,8	- 1,7	+ 1,9	
7. Komárom . . . . .	1.697	1.933	13,9	15,7	- 1,8	+ 1,8	
8. Moson . . . . .	802	917	14,0	15,8	- 1,9	+ 1,8	
9. Somogy . . . . .	6.344	6.862	16,4	17,6	- 1,2	+ 1,2	
10. Sopron . . . . .	2.123	2.350	13,9	15,2	- 3,3	+ 1,3	
11. Sopron . . . . .	480	515	13,1	14,0	- 0,7	+ 0,9	
12. Tolna . . . . .	4.497	4.918	16,2	17,6	- 0,7	+ 1,4	
13. Vas . . . . .	4.211	4.439	14,4	15,1	- 1,4	+ 0,7	
14. Veszprém . . . . .	4.083	4.224	16,2	16,7	- 1,0	+ 0,5	
15. Zala . . . . .	6.120	5.961	16,4	15,8	- 0,6	- 0,6	
16. Esztergom . . . . .	1.124	1.072	18,3	17,3	+ 0,4	- 1,0	
17. Hont . . . . .	482	440	16,6	15,0	+ 1,7	- 1,6	
18. Nógrád . . . . .	3.640	3.368	18,7	17,2	+ 0,1	- 1,5	
19. Pozsony . . . . .	15	18	8,5	10,0	- 0,2	+ 1,5	
20. Bács-Bodrog . . . . .	1.783	1.846	17,4	17,8	- 1,5	+ 0,4	
21. Baja . . . . .	526	514	27,5	26,9	+ 0,7	- 0,6	
22. Csongrád . . . . .	2.679	2.739	17,3	17,6	+ 0,3	+ 0,3	
23. Hódmezővásárhely . . . . .	1.026	1.086	16,4	17,4	- 0,9	+ 1,0	
24. Szeged . . . . .	2.296	2.331	18,4	18,6	+ 0,6	+ 0,2	
25. Heves . . . . .	5.931	5.992	18,4	18,5	- 0,6	+ 0,1	
26. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok . . . . .	7.350	7.868	17,5	18,6	- 0,1	+ 1,1	
27. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun . . . . .	20.226	21.823	16,2	17,3	+ 0,1	+ 1,1	
28. Budapest . . . . .	16.315	17.300	17,6	18,6	- 0,2	+ 1,0	
29. Kecskemét . . . . .	1.528	1.612	19,3	20,2	+ 1,8	+ 0,9	
30. Abauj-Torna . . . . .	1.647	1.456	17,3	15,1	- 0,6	- 2,2	
31. Bereg ( Szabolcs . . . . .	77	89	17,2	19,7	- 2,5	+ 2,5	
Szatmár . . . . .	482	429	19,9	17,4	- 5,4	- 2,5	
32. Borsod . . . . .	5.118	4.875	18,5	17,4	- 0,1	- 1,1	
33. Miskolc . . . . .	1.255	1.139	21,3	19,3	+ 1,7	- 2,0	
34. Gömör . . . . .	286	293	16,5	16,7	- 1,8	+ 0,2	
35. Ung . . . . .	17	13	11,1	8,4	- 9,4	- 2,7	
36. Zemplén . . . . .	2.576	2.724	17,0	17,7	- 1,4	+ 0,7	
37. Békés . . . . .	6.053	6.129	18,2	18,3	- 0,2	+ 0,1	
38. Bihar . . . . .	3.228	3.331	18,3	18,6	- 0,4	+ 0,3	

<sup>1</sup> The Italics indicate County Boroughs.



## 10\* (concluded).

Départements et villes municipales <sup>1</sup>  Counties and County Boroughs <sup>1</sup>	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)  General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
					1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39. Hajdu . . . . .	3.407	4.061	18,4	21,7	- 0,1	+ 3,3
40. Debrecen . . . . .	2.079	2.384	19,2	21,8	+ 0,2	+ 2,6
41. Szabolcs . . . . .	7.532	7.771	19,5	19,8	- 1,5	+ 0,3
42. Szatmár . . . . .	2.459	2.436	19,7	19,2	- 3,1	- 0,5
43. Arad . . . . .	461	401	18,9	16,2	- 2,3	- 2,7
44. Csanád . . . . .	2.385	2.225	17,0	15,7	- 1,3	- 1,3
45. Torontál . . . . .	286	298	17,1	17,7	+ 0,9	+ 0,6
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	28.303	29.797	18,2	19,1	—	+ 0,9
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	118.193	123.050	16,9	17,4	- 0,8	+ 0,5
Total général — Grand Total	146.496	152.847	17,1	17,7	- 0,6	+ 0,6

<sup>1</sup> The italics indicate County Boroughs.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers)  Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe  Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sex masculin et celui du sex féminin  Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1923	3.974,932	4.206.375	82.820	76.467	20,7	18,1	+ 2,6
1924	4.009,083	4.238,964	86.408	81.260	21,5	19,1	+ 2,4
1925	4.047,303	4.274,305	72.793	69.357	17,9	16,1	+ 1,8
1926	4.095,067	4.317,995	71.355	68.550	17,3	15,8	+ 1,5
1927	4.136,472	4.355,317	76.765	73.910	18,5	16,9	+ 1,6
1928	4.174,809	4.390,014	75.109	71.387	17,9	16,2	+ 1,7
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	4.072,944	4.297,162	77.542	73.489	19,0	17,1	+ 1,9
1929	4.211,232	4.423,998	78.792	74.055	18,7	16,7	+ 2,0

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1928 AND 1929.

A.<sup>1</sup> Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1928			1929		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	22.053	17.696	39.749	21.662	16.997	38.659
1	3.351	3.164	6.515	3.406	3.124	6.530
2	1.232	1.123	2.355	1.159	1.146	2.305
3	704	742	1.446	748	674	1.422
4	514	518	1.032	530	510	1.040
0-4	27.854	23.243	51.097	27.505	22.451	49.956
5-9	1.799	1.747	3.546	1.749	1.742	3.491
10-14	731	938	1.669	731	817	1.548
15-19	1.960	2.503	4.463	2.039	2.420	4.459
20-24	2.554	2.605	5.159	2.706	2.736	5.442
25-29	2.113	2.455	4.568	2.255	2.474	4.729
30-34	1.693	2.138	3.831	1.813	2.198	4.011
35-39	1.649	1.892	3.541	1.770	1.968	3.738
40-44	1.974	1.937	3.911	2.007	1.983	3.990
45-49	2.194	2.042	4.236	2.429	2.121	4.550
50-54	2.770	2.299	5.069	2.807	2.555	5.362
55-59	3.281	2.839	6.120	3.478	2.947	6.425
60-64	4.120	3.660	7.780	4.425	3.999	8.424
65-69	4.972	4.699	9.671	5.456	5.061	10.517
70-74	5.580	5.541	11.121	6.057	6.242	12.299
75-79	5.071	5.245	10.316	5.933	5.957	11.890
80-84	2.969	3.250	6.219	3.432	3.636	7.068
85-89	1.394	1.674	3.068	1.706	1.977	3.683
90 et plus and over	388	655	1.043	472	752	1.224
Age inconnu unknown	43	25	68	22	19	41
Total	75.109	71.387	146.496	78.792	74.055	152.847

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	11.969	13.595	16,4	18,5	+ 2,1
II . . . . .	10.967	14.855	16,6	22,4	+ 5,8
III . . . . .	13.093	15.733	17,9	21,4	+ 3,5
IV . . . . .	12.232	14.138	17,3	20,0	+ 2,7
V . . . . .	12.192	13.309	16,7	18,1	+ 1,4
VI . . . . .	11.552	11.267	16,4	15,9	— 0,5
VII . . . . .	12.768	11.507	17,5	15,7	— 1,8
VIII . . . . .	13.394	12.285	18,3	16,7	— 1,6
IX . . . . .	12.030	12.198	17,1	17,2	+ 0,1
X . . . . .	12.225	12.262	16,7	16,7	—
XI . . . . .	11.189	10.667	15,9	15,1	— 0,8
XII . . . . .	12.885	11.031	17,6	15,0	— 2,6
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	36.029	44.183	17,0	20,7	+ 3,7
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	35.976	38.714	16,8	18,0	+ 1,2
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	38.192	35.990	17,6	16,5	— 1,1
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	36.299	33.960	16,7	15,6	— 1,1
Total . . . . .	146.496	152.847	17,1	17,7	+ 0,6

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

1	2 Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928	1,467	1,71	9,842	11,49	1,124	11,4	14,9	76,6
		1929	1,830	2,12	12,758	14,78	1,506	11,8	14,3	82,3
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .									
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . . Typhus . . . . .	1928	1	0,00	4	0,00	—	—	25,0	—
		1929	1	0,00	4	0,00	—	—	25,0	—
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928	—	—	1	0,00	—	—	—	—
		1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- dénne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	7	0,00	452	0,53	—	—	1,6	—
		1929	15	0,02	193	0,22	1	0,5	7,8	6,7
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928	1	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928	507	0,59	41,575	48,55	408	1,0	1,2	80,5
		1929	389	0,45	28,417	32,91	309	1,1	1,4	79,4
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928	418	0,49	7,267	8,49	342	4,7	5,8	81,8
		1929	176	0,20	4,168	4,83	133	3,2	4,2	75,6
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928	653	0,76	10,087	11,78	330	3,3	6,5	50,5
		1929	438	0,51	6,211	7,19	253	4,1	7,1	57,8
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928	1,148	1,34	9,402	10,98	796	8,5	12,2	69,3
		1929	1,312	1,52	12,770	14,79	959	7,5	10,3	73,1

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . . Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1928 1929	423 1,310	0,49 1,52	486 10,569	0,57 12,24	75 816	15,4 7,7	87,0 12,4	17,7 62,3		
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . . Influenza without pulmonary complications . . . . .											
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . . Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1928 1929										
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery . . . . .	1928 1929	423 578	0,49 0,67	2,129 2,928	2,49 3,39	231 350	10,9 12,0	19,9 19,7	54,6 60,6		
17	Peste . . . . . Plague . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . . Yellow fever . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas . . . . .	1928 1929	429 516	0,50 0,60	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . . Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1928 1929	31 29	0,03 0,03	52 41	0,06 0,05	26 28	50,0 68,3	59,6 70,7	83,9 96,6		



## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1929.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10.000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	305	238	543	—	—	—
1	229	234	463	—	—	—
2-6	474	512	986	—	—	—
7-14	392	573	965	—	—	—
15-19	809	1.378	2.187	—	—	—
20-24	1.287	1.578	2.865	—	—	—
25-29	1.078	1.286	2.364	—	—	—
30-34	1.471	1.601	3.072	—	—	—
35-39	1.254	892	2.146	—	—	—
40-44	1.007	622	1.629	—	—	—
45-49	635	536	1.171	—	—	—
50-54	238	172	410	—	—	—
55-59	16	22	38	—	—	—
60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-69	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—
75-79	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 et plus and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9.195	9.644	18.839	20,8	21,8	21,8

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Année Year	Classification suivant la Nomenclature internationale. (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1929) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1929)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>os</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifié Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gues de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours, of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	—	—	—	—	—	7.093	730	7.823	
1928	—	—	—	—	—	7.564	829	8.393	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	7.827	821	8.648	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	—	—	—	—	—	8,3	0,9	9,2	
1928	—	—	—	—	—	8,8	1,0	9,8	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	9,1	1,0	10,0	



17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature Internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)									
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.									
Affections									
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion		
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-80	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	14.349	14.819	19.697	15.112	2.683	498	222		
1928	14.010	15.046	18.458	16.539	2.864	550	203		
1929	14.202	17.145	19.839	16.676	2.960	512	221		
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	16,9	17,5	23,2	17,8	3,2	0,6	0,3		
1928	16,4	17,6	21,6	19,3	3,3	0,6	0,2		
1929	16,4	19,9	23,0	19,3	3,4	0,6	0,3		
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases	
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>o</sup> 204, 205	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	5.867	14.502	1.357	16.540	10.073	202	2.269	21.748	1.559
1928	6.030	14.691	1.139	15.745	11.365	200	2.364	19.411	1.458
1929	6.204	16.789	1.246	16.841	11.304	245	2.381	21.444	1.451
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	6,9	17,1	1,6	19,5	11,9	0,2	2,7	25,6	1,8
1928	7,0	17,2	1,3	18,4	13,3	0,2	2,8	22,7	1,7
1929	7,2	19,4	1,4	19,5	13,1	0,3	2,8	24,8	1,7

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales .Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 10,000 — Rate per 10,000:			
					Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	222.271	224.778	347	317	15,6	15,4	14,3	14,1
1928	228.818	231.315	396	371	17,3	17,1	16,2	16,0
1929	219.243	221.739	363	364	16,6	16,4	16,6	16,4

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	2.430	2.605	2.504	2,9	3,0	2,9
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	3.075	3.154	3.191	3,6	3,7	3,7
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	5.505	5.759	5.695	6,5	6,7	6,6
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	150.675	146.496	152.847	177,5	171,0	177,0
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	145.170	140.737	147.152	171,0	164,3	170,5

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	488	319	807	—	—	4,3	3,0	3,7	—	—
1-6	3.537	2.638	6.175	—	—	31,4	25,0	28,3	—	—
7-29	5.259	4.219	9.478	—	—	46,6	39,9	43,4	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	9.284	7.176	16.460	—	—	82,3	67,9	75,4	—	—
1-2	4.585	3.538	8.123	—	—	40,6	33,5	37,2	—	—
3-5	4.237	3.382	7.619	—	—	37,6	32,0	34,9	—	—
6-8	2.544	2.110	4.654	—	—	22,6	19,9	21,3	—	—
9-11	1.954	1.585	3.539	—	—	17,3	15,0	16,2	—	—
Total	22.604	17.791	40.395	—	—	200,4	168,3	185,0	—	—
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	506	312	818	—	—	4,4	2,9	3,6	—	—
1-6	3.574	2.565	6.139	—	—	30,9	23,5	27,3	—	—
7-29	5.103	4.101	9.204	—	—	44,1	37,6	41,0	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	9.183	6.978	16.161	—	—	79,4	64,0	71,9	—	—
1-2	4.476	3.604	8.080	—	—	38,7	33,1	36,0	—	—
3-5	4.153	3.446	7.599	—	—	35,9	31,6	33,8	—	—
6-8	2.387	1.996	4.383	—	—	20,6	18,3	19,5	—	—
9-11	1.854	1.672	3.526	—	—	16,0	15,3	15,7	—	—
Total	22.053	17.696	39.749	—	—	190,6	162,3	176,9	—	—
<b>1929</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	477	354	831	—	—	4,3	3,4	3,9	—	—
1-6	3.535	2.576	6.111	—	—	31,8	24,7	28,4	—	—
7-29	4.582	3.685	8.267	—	—	41,3	35,3	38,3	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	8.594	6.615	15.209	—	—	77,4	63,4	70,6	—	—
1-2	4.249	3.311	7.560	—	—	38,3	31,7	35,1	—	—
3-5	4.259	3.343	7.602	—	—	38,4	32,0	35,3	—	—
6-8	2.580	2.106	4.686	—	—	23,2	20,2	21,7	—	—
9-11	1.980	1.622	3.602	—	—	17,8	15,5	16,7	—	—
Total	21.662	16.997	38.659	—	—	195,1	162,8	179,4	—	—

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928						
I . . . . .	—	—	2.662	—	—	147
II . . . . .	—	—	2.434	—	—	135
III . . . . .	—	—	2.997	—	—	166
IV . . . . .	—	—	2.948	—	—	163
V . . . . .	—	—	2.933	—	—	162
VI . . . . .	—	—	3.067	—	—	169
VII . . . . .	—	—	4.335	—	—	237
VIII . . . . .	—	—	4.823	—	—	262
IX . . . . .	—	—	3.957	—	—	215
X . . . . .	—	—	3.394	—	—	183
XI . . . . .	—	—	2.961	—	—	158
XII . . . . .	—	—	3.238	—	—	173
Total . . . . .	—	—	39.749	—	—	177
1929						
I . . . . .	—	—	3.449	—	—	185
II . . . . .	—	—	3.226	—	—	173
III . . . . .	—	—	3.450	—	—	185
IV . . . . .	—	—	2.993	—	—	162
V . . . . .	—	—	3.291	—	—	178
VI . . . . .	—	—	2.705	—	—	147
VII . . . . .	—	—	3.141	—	—	172
VIII . . . . .	—	—	4.310	—	—	236
IX . . . . .	—	—	4.021	—	—	219
X . . . . .	—	—	3.357	—	—	183
XI . . . . .	—	—	2.411	—	—	133
XII . . . . .	—	—	2.305	—	—	128
Total . . . . .	—	—	38.659	—	—	179

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1928 AND 1929.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	190	234	0,8	1,1
160	Débilité congénitale, iclère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	13.079	12.176	58,2	56,6
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	907	1.042	4,0	4,8
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	231	233	1,0	1,1
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	136	114	0,6	0,5
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	32	25	0,1	0,1
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	362	253	1,6	1,2
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	90	109	0,4	0,5
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	173	332	0,8	1,5
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	173	138	0,8	0,6
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	113	136	0,5	0,6
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	6	10	0,0	0,0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	410	363	1,8	1,7
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the cen- tral nervous system . . . . .	186	152	0,8	0,7
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	52	28	0,2	0,1
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	264	318	1,2	1,5
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	3.466	3.155	15,4	14,6
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	763	801	3,4	3,7
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	5.938	5.999	26,4	27,8
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	8.778	8.466	39,1	39,3
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	90	83	0,4	0,4
200	Infanticide . . . . .	70	39	0,3	0,2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	516	522	2,3	2,4

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Comité national de défense contre la tuberculose.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	47	60	67	—	—	—	22.582 224.496	41.994 288.982	45.672 <sup>1</sup> 293.801
Nombre de sanatoria pour adultes et enfants — Total number of sanatoria for adults and children . . . . .	10	11	11	2.500	2.550	2.550	—	—	—
Nombre d'hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Total number of tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	15	17	18	842	1.404	1.428	—	—	—
Lits pour tuberculeux dans les hôpitaux généraux — Beds for tuberculous patients in general hospitals . . . . .	—	—	—	598	598	598	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The first line refers to new cases, and the second line gives the total number of tuberculous patients treated during each year.

*Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	18	18	18	—	—	—
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries . . . . .	6	6	6	—	—	40.019
Asiles de traitement de l'hérédosyphilis — Homes for the treatment of hereditary syphilis . . . . .	18	18	18	—	—	—

## 23\* (concluded).

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Dispensaires antialcooliques — Anti-alcoholic dispensaries . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts . . . . .	—	1	1	0	10	29

*Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<i>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</i>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	188.724	180.851	188.010
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	184.437	179.774	187.153
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . . . .	97,7	99,4	99,5
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	86,4	80,5	87,2
<i>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	239.869	232.286	248.095
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	229.993	225.248	241.519
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	95,9	96,9	97,3
<i>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	428.593	413.137	436.105
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	414.430	405.022	428.672
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	96,7	98,0	98,3
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year . . . . .	4,9	4,7	5,0

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants .	139	177	208	66.957	94.493	93.312

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux de l'État — State Hospitals . . . . .	10	—	10	2.385	—	2.676	—	—	—
Maisons d'allénés de l'Etat et privées — State and Private Lunatic Asylums	6	—	6	1.986	—	2.053	—	—	—
Cliniques et hôpitaux obsté- tricaux — Obstetrical Cli- nics and Hospitals . . . .	34	—	34	4.464	—	4.720	—	—	—
Hôpitaux publics — Public Hospitals . . . . .	37	—	38	12.959	—	15.837	—	—	—
Hôpitaux privés de caractère public — Private Hospitals of a Public Character . . .	33	—	35	2.543	—	3.098	—	—	—
Hôpitaux privés — Private Hospitals . . . . .	64	—	73	6.248	—	7.397	—	—	—
Hôpitaux des frères de la Charité — Hospitals of the Brethren of Mercy . . . .	4	—	5	910	—	995	—	—	—
Infirmiers des maisons de correction, établissements pénitentiaires et prisons — Infirmaries of Reformato- ries, Penitentiaries and Pri- sons . . . . .	28	—	26	829	—	843	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	216	226	227	32.324	34.299	37.619	38,1	—	—



25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hôpitaux de l'Etat — State Hospitals . . .	1.675	23.827	25.502	23.058	809	—	672.540	—
Maisons d'aliénés de l'E- tat et privées — State and Private Lun- atic Asylums . . .	1.911	2.417	4.328	2.091	289	—	712.497	—
Cliniques et hôpitaux obstétricaux — Ob- stetrical Clinics and Hospitals . . . . .	2.792	62.723	65.515	60.105	2.583	—	1.259.917	—
Hôpitaux publics — Public Hospitals . . .	11.999	167.538	179.537	155.515	10.617	—	5.005.682	—
Hôpitaux privés de ca- ractère public — Pri- vate Hospitals of a Public Character . . .	2.106	36.688	38.794	34.586	2.086	—	891.062	—
Hôpitaux privés — Pri- vate Hospitals . . .	4.532	69.529	74.061	66.347	2.404	—	2.042.369	—
Hôpitaux des frères de la Charité — Hospi- tals of the Brethren of Mercy . . . . .	850	7.801	8.651	7.451	364	—	345.140	—
Infirmières des maisons de correction, établis- sements pénitentiaires et prisons — Infir- maries of Reforma- tories, Penitentiaries and Prisons . . . . .	516	8.448	8.964	8.373	68	—	186.370	—
Total . . . . .	26.381	378.971	405.352	357.526	19.220	—	11.115.577	—

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes] ensemble) pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) <sup>a, c</sup> Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . .	M.	2.363	2.184	2.020			
	F.	219	197	211			
	T.	2.582	2.381	2.231	3,0	2,8	2,6
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year .	M.	577	554	480			
	F.	104	89	60			
	T.	681	643	540	0,8	0,8	0,6
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	6.724	7.400	7.742	7,9	8,6	9,0
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	1.180	1.200	1.307	1,4	1,4	1,5
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	931	902	877	1,1	0,9	1,0
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .	M.	6.025	5.942	5.858	7,1	6,9	6,8
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	0,0



27\* (continued).

B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de membres malades <sup>1</sup> Number of sick members <sup>1</sup>						Nombre de jours de maladie Number of days of illness					
	1927		1928		1929		1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Agences locales de l'Institut général d'assurance sociale — Local branches of the Social Insurance General Institute . . . . .	—	—	142.033	59.353	—	—	—	—	4.498.553	3.180.684	—	—
B. Instituts autonomes d'assurance — Autonomous insurance institutes . . . . .	—	—	27.439	9.050	—	—	—	—	754.210	419.073	—	—
comprenant — including:												
I. Etablissements d'assurance-maladie des entreprises de transport — Health insurance institutes of transport undertakings . . . . .	—	—	22.325	2.039	—	—	—	—	524.370	63.625	—	—
II. Etablissement d'assurance-maladie de la Régie des tabacs — Health Insurance Institute of the Tobacco Régie . . . . .	—	—	395	3.202	—	—	—	—	7.804	122.021	—	—
III. Etablissement d'assurance-maladie de la Caisse d'épargne postale — Health Insurance Institute of the Postal Savings Fund . . . . .	—	—	145	70	—	—	—	—	3.127	2.153	—	—
IV. Etablissement d'assurance-maladie d'employés privés — Health Insurance Institute for Private Employees . . . . .	—	—	4.574	3.739	—	—	—	—	218.909	231.274	—	—
C. Caisses de mineurs — Miners' funds . . . . .	—	—	28.573	416	—	—	—	—	541.396	11.105	—	—
Total . . . . .	—	—	198.045	68.819	—	—	—	—	5.794.159	3.610.862	—	—
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Number of cases.

## 27\* (concluded).

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne de même sexe Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe Percentage of members of each sex			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour Average duration of illness (in days) for					
										un cas de maladie One case			un membre One member		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	175	75	124	68,6	31,4	100,0	27,1	20,6	25,1	29,3	52,5	47,5	7,9	10,8	8,8
1929	—	—	—	67,5	32,5	100,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

## A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The only infectious disease which occurred in epidemic form during 1929 was *influenza*. Between January 1st and March 31st, 1929, 4,466 cases of influenza with complications and 933 deaths was notified in Hungary.

The following measures were taken against infectious diseases: analysis of drinking-water in the villages, investigations for bacillus-carriers, provision of suitable closets.

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis*. — The number of dispensaries was increased from fifty-nine to sixty-six.

2. *Malaria*. — Very few cases occurred.

3. *Venereal Diseases*. — In order to promote the campaign against venereal diseases, a ministerial commissioner was appointed to organise a uniform campaign in the whole country. During the year, venereal dispensaries were established in eight cities.

From January 1st, 1928, to December 31st of the same year, a statistical survey on venereal diseases was made in order to show their prevalence. This survey shows that there were, during 1928, 54,079 cases of venereal diseases under treatment — *i.e.* 6.3 cases per 1,000 inhabitants.

Of these, 3.1 per thousand were syphilis, 3.1 per thousand gonorrhœa, 0.14 per thousand soft chancre.

4. *Alcoholism*. — The number of alcohol addicts, treated in mental clinics and hospitals (severe cases) rose from 490 (in 1928) to 576 in 1929. The increase was in male patients. Male alcohol addicts represented 11.10 per cent of the total of mental patients in 1929 as against 9.32 per cent in the previous year. The proportion for female patients is 1.59 per cent (1929) and 1.36 (1928).

The National Charity Association established a hospital for alcohol addicts.

5. *Trachoma*. — An increase in cases of trachoma occurred. In places where there were a number of cases, special trachoma physicians were appointed, and general eye examinations held. The number of trachoma patients at the end of 1929 was about 15,000.

## III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. *The State Public Health Institute.* — The number of laboratory examinations made by the Institute and its branches increased from 17,288 (1928) to 45,166 (1929).

A travelling service to visit out-patients was established in the demonstration districts.

2. *Institute and Museum of Social Hygiene.* — The work was continued with some restrictions. Investigations were made into the social and occupational conditions of working-women.

3. *Propaganda Centre.* — Films and diapositives were shown and pamphlets distributed during the lectures. The film stock was increased by eight new films. Eight series of health diapositives — five in Hungarian and three in German — were issued on the prevention of tuberculosis. New pamphlets were issued on household work, healthy habits of life, nutrition, care of the teeth and prevention of diseases (venereal diseases and tuberculosis).

4. *Protection of Mothers and Infants.* — The work of the National Stephania Association may be summarised as follows:

Pre-natal visits	27,743
Visits at birth of child	69,380
Visits to new-born infants	93,312

5. *Protection of Children.* — 69,000 children were treated in the State Orphans' Asylums. The State established for prætuberculous children a preventorium with seventy beds.

6. *Mental Diseases.* — 6,633 new mental patients were admitted to the thirty-two mental clinics and hospitals of the country (3,794 males and 2,839 females). 26.4 per cent of all patients are given treatment in five colonies.

7. *Housing.* — Between 1923 and 1929, the Housing Office granted loans amounting to 50 milliard paper-crowns, and 15,920,000 pengö for the building of private houses. The construction of State colonies and houses was continued, but was limited by the resources available.

During 1929, 304 houses containing 402 flats were built by private persons with the support of the State.

8. *Social Insurance Institute.* — To improve the provisions for the sick, ninety-eight new physicians were employed; a central bureau was organised for the admission of patients and for the registration of hospital beds; a sanatorium with 160 beds was established for insured patients.

9. *Physical Culture.* — The National Academy for Gymnastics increased the training period from three years to four.

## IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. *Chemists' Shops.*

Permission was given to establish thirty-seven new chemists' shops and four new branches.

2. *Training of Physicians and of Medical Auxiliary Personnel.*

(a) *Course for Health Officers.* — This course was held in the State Public Health Institute; twenty-five physicians attended the course and obtained a theoretical training of five months followed by a practical training of four months.

(b) *Post-graduate Training of Physicians.* — Post-graduate courses were also held by other organisations which employ physicians in a considerable number, such as the National Stephania Association, the Social Insurance Institute and the Sickness Insurance Institute of the State Railways.

(c) *Post-graduate courses for Midwives* were organised and were attended by 475 women.

## V. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

The Ministry of Public Welfare laid down the administrative duties of midwives in cases of births and abortions.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Public Welfare, the Ministry of the Interior prescribed the registration of abortions through the Registrars' Offices.

## VI. BUDGET.

The budget of the Ministry of Public Welfare for the year 1929-30 contains the following items of expenditure:

	Pengö
1. Central administration . . . . .	3,045,590
2. Public Health . . . . .	43,599,190
3. Sanitary Institutions . . . . .	7,233,340
4. Protection of children . . . . .	9,876,690
5. Social Insurance . . . . .	3,292,400
6. Public Charity . . . . .	6,336,120
7. Pensions . . . . .	1,116,670
Total . . . . .	74,830,000

The item "Public Health" includes the following sub-items:

1. Care of the sick, payments by the State . . . . .	1,260,000
2. The same, payments by cities, towns and villages . . . . .	17,112,000
3. Prevention of infectious diseases . . . . .	360,000
4. Prevention of social diseases . . . . .	660,000
5. Provision of drinking-water . . . . .	153,193
6. Post-graduate training of physicians . . . . .	50,000
7. Training of midwives and nurses . . . . .	100,000
8. Miscellaneous . . . . .	12,500
9. Sickness benefits for public employees . . . . .	350,400
10. Public health nursing . . . . .	355,410
11. Institutions for the care of persons disabled in the war . . . . .	280,729
12. State prothese factory . . . . .	213,725
13. Care for war orphans . . . . .	892,156
14. Pensions, etc. . . . .	18,534,025
15. Transitory expenditures . . . . .	3,265,052
Total . . . . .	43,599,190

The item "Sanitary Institutions" contains the following sub-items:

1. National Public Health Council . . . . .	15,490
2. Sanitary Inspectors . . . . .	45,117
3. State Lunatic Asylums . . . . .	932,790
4. State Hospitals . . . . .	3,839,520
5. State Public Health Institute . . . . .	179,758
6. Institute and Museum of Social Hygiene . . . . .	85,665
7. Transitory expenditures . . . . .	70,000
8. Investments . . . . .	2,065,000
Total . . . . .	7,233,340

# IRISH FREE STATE

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Department of Local Government  
and Public Health (Dublin).

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1926 AND 1911.

Source: Census of Population of the Irish Free State, 1926, Vol. I.

Date des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Actual population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18-IV-1926 . . . . .	68.895	1.506.889	1.465.103	2.971.992	—	—	—
2-IV-1911 . . . . .	68.895	1.589.509	1.550.179	3.139.688	—	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1926, par rap- port à 1911: Increase or decrease in 1926 compared with 1911							
a) Absolu (c). — Actual.	—	— 82.620	— 85.076	— 167.696	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	— 5.508	— 5.672	— 11.180	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	— 3,56	— 3,76	— 3,66	—	—	—



## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1911.

Source: Census of Population of the Irish Free State, 1926, vol. 1.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population  Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Actual	Résidante Resident	Population présente Actual population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926 . . . . .	43,1	—	—41.786	—27,7	—	—
1911 . . . . .	45,6	—	—39.330	—24,7	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1926 par rap- port à 1911. Increase or decrease in 1926 as compared with 1911 . . . . .	— 2,5	—	+ 2.456	+ 3,0	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1926) AND ESTIMATES OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Census of Population of the Irish Free State 1926, Volume V, Part I.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population présente I. 1926 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	28.084	27.307	0	55.391	—	—	—
1	28.374	27.502	0	55.876	—	—	—
2	29.728	28.545	0	58.273	—	—	—
3	29.872	29.178	0	59.050	—	—	—
4	30.115	29.008	0	59.123	—	—	—
0-4	146.173	141.540	0	287.713	—	—	—
5-9	144.764	139.869	0	284.633	—	—	—
10-14	150.814	144.719	0	295.533	—	—	—
15-19	146.047	140.140	987	286.187	—	—	—
20-24	124.518	115.713	15.021	240.231	—	—	—
25-29	106.646	108.755	41.574	215.401	—	—	—
30-34	92.502	90.798	53.021	183.300	—	—	—
35-39	87.349	88.410	59.717	175.759	—	—	—
40-44	86.050	83.035	61.138	169.085	—	—	—
45-49	87.010	81.883	62.069	168.893	—	—	—
50-54	85.648	77.070	58.838	162.718	—	—	—
55-59	67.121	58.592	45.004	125.713	—	—	—
60-64	53.671	51.475	39.121	105.146	—	—	—
65-69	51.499	49.713	38.849	101.212	—	—	—
70-74	37.485	44.761	35.511	82.246	—	—	—
75-79	20.926	25.041	20.434	45.967	—	—	—
80-84	12.082	15.315	12.868	27.397	—	—	—
85-89	5.044	6.251	5.434	11.295	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	1.540	2.023	1.721	3.563	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1.506.889	1.465.103	551.307	2.971.992	—	—	—

3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population présente I. 1926 Census — Actual population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	18,7	18,6	9,5	9,2	18,7	0,0	0,0	—
1	18,8	18,8	9,5	9,2	18,7	0,0	0,0	—
2	19,7	19,5	10,0	9,6	19,6	0,0	0,0	—
3	19,8	19,9	10,1	9,8	19,9	0,0	0,0	—
4	20,0	19,8	10,1	9,8	19,9	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	97,0	96,6	49,2	47,6	96,8	0,0	0,0	—
5-9	96,1	95,5	48,7	47,1	95,8	0,0	0,0	—
10-14	100,1	98,8	50,8	48,7	99,5	0,0	0,0	—
15-19	96,9	95,6	49,1	47,2	96,3	70,4	0,3	—
20-24	82,6	79,0	41,9	38,9	80,8	129,9	5,1	—
25-29	70,8	74,2	35,8	36,6	72,4	382,3	14,0	—
30-34	61,4	62,0	31,1	30,6	61,7	583,9	17,8	—
35-39	58,0	60,3	29,4	29,7	59,1	675,5	20,1	—
40-44	57,1	56,7	29,0	27,9	56,9	736,3	20,6	—
45-49	57,7	55,9	29,3	27,6	56,9	758,0	20,9	—
50-54	56,8	52,6	28,8	25,9	54,7	763,4	19,8	—
55-59	44,5	40,0	22,6	19,7	42,3	768,1	15,1	—
60-64	35,6	35,1	18,1	17,3	35,4	760,0	13,2	—
65-69	34,2	33,9	17,3	16,7	34,0	781,5	13,1	—
70-74	24,9	30,5	12,6	15,1	27,7	793,3	11,9	—
75-79	13,9	17,1	7,0	8,4	15,4	816,0	6,9	—
80-84	8,0	10,5	4,1	5,2	9,3	840,2	4,3	—
85-89	3,4	4,3	1,7	2,1	3,8	869,3	1,8	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	1,0	1,4	0,5	0,7	1,2	850,7	0,6	—
Age inconnu . . unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	507,0	493,0	1.000,0	376,3	185,5	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</b>							
1923	3.014	15.632	—	61.690	—	42.217	19.473
1924	3.005	14.822	—	63.402	—	45.180	18.222
1925	2.985	13.820	—	62.069	—	43.650	18.419
1926	2.969	13.570	—	61.176	—	41.740	19.436
1927	2.957	13.418	—	60.054	—	43.677	16.377
1928	2.949	13.716	—	59.176	—	41.792	17.384
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	2.980	14.163	—	61.261	—	43.043	18.219
1929	2.946	13.593	—	58.280	—	42.991	15.289
<b>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</b>							
1923		5,19	—	20,47	—	14,01	6,46
1924		4,93	—	21,10	—	15,03	6,07
1925		4,63	—	20,79	—	14,62	6,17
1926		4,57	—	20,60	—	14,06	6,54
1927		4,54	—	20,31	—	14,77	5,54
1928		4,65	—	20,07	—	14,17	5,90
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		4,75	—	20,56	—	14,45	6,11
1929		4,61	—	19,78	—	14,59	5,19
<b>Immigration and Emigration</b>							
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
	Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</b>							
1923	—	—	20.570	—	—	—	6,82
1924	3.392	—	19.311	+ 15.919	1,13	—	6,43
1925	2.791	—	30.302	+ 27.511	0,93	—	10,15
1926	1.983	—	30.359	+ 28.376	0,67	—	10,23
1927	2.084	—	27.309	+ 25.225	0,70	—	9,23
1928	2.890	—	24.800	+ 21.910	0,98	—	8,41
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	2.628 <sup>1</sup>	—	25.442	+ 23.788 <sup>1</sup>	0,88 <sup>1</sup>	—	9,73
1929	2.737	—	20.882	+ 18.145	0,93	—	7,09
<b>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</b>							
1923							—
1924							+ 5,30
1925							+ 9,22
1926							+ 9,56
1927							+ 8,53
1928							+ 7,43
Moy. — Av. 1923-28							+ 9,24 <sup>1</sup>
1929							+ 6,16

<sup>1</sup> Average for the years 1924-1928.

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Comtés et « County Boroughs » Counties and County Boroughs	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000.s)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. Rate per 1,000 inhab.	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>LEINSTER:</b>						
1. Carlow . . . . .	34,476	—	740	692	21,46	20,07
2. Dublin <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	188,961	—	3.585	3.597	18,85	18,85
3. Dublin Co. Borough <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	316,693	—	8.551	8.595	26,83	26,88
4. Kildare . . . . .	58,028	—	1.248	1.229	21,51	21,18
5. Kilkenny . . . . .	70,990	—	1.392	1.405	19,60	19,79
6. Laoighis . . . . .	51,540	—	968	1.028	18,78	19,95
7. Longford . . . . .	39,847	—	774	750	19,43	18,82
8. Louth . . . . .	62,739	—	1.290	1.196	20,56	19,06
9. Meath . . . . .	62,969	—	1.113	1.163	17,68	18,47
10. Offaly . . . . .	52,592	—	1.021	968	19,41	18,41
11. Wexmeath . . . . .	56,818	—	1.108	1.084	19,50	19,08
12. Wexford . . . . .	95,848	—	1.928	1.836	20,12	19,16
13. Wicklow . . . . .	57,591	—	1.098	1.087	19,07	18,87
<b>MUNSTER:</b>						
14. Clare . . . . .	95,064	—	1.716	1.760	18,05	18,51
15. Cork . . . . .	287,257	—	4.879	4.733	16,98	16,48
16. Cork Co. Borough . . . . .	78,490	—	1,831	1.784	23,33	22,73
17. Kerry . . . . .	149,171	—	2.799	2.743	18,76	18,39
18. Limerick . . . . .	100,895	—	2.097	2.054	20,78	20,36
19. Limerick Co. Borough . . . . .	39,448	—	1.099	1.131	27,85	28,67
20. Tipperary, N. Riding . . . . .	59,645	—	1.169	1.069	19,60	17,92
21. Tipperary, S. Riding . . . . .	81,370	—	1.559	1.611	19,16	19,80
22. Waterford . . . . .	51,915	—	955	893	18,40	17,20
23. Waterford Co. Borough . . . . .	26,647	—	645	616	24,21	23,12
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>						
24. Galway . . . . .	169,366	—	3.442	3.402	20,32	20,09
25. Leitrim . . . . .	55,907	—	903	982	16,15	17,56
26. Mayo . . . . .	172,690	—	3.168	3.061	18,35	17,73
27. Roscommon . . . . .	83,556	—	1.502	1.426	17,98	17,07
28. Sligo . . . . .	71,388	—	1.261	1.163	17,67	16,29
<b>ULSTER (partie del' — part of)</b>						
29. Cavan . . . . .	82,452	—	1.496	1.370	18,15	16,62
30. Donegal . . . . .	152,508	—	2.727	2.736	17,88	17,94
31. Monaghan . . . . .	65,131	—	1.112	1.116	17,07	17,13
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	861,611	—	20.484	20.405	23,69	23,55
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	2.110,381	—	38.692	37.875	18,56	18,21
Total général.—Grand Total <sup>1</sup>	2.971,992	—	59.176	58.280	20,07	19,78

<sup>1</sup> The rates for Dublin County, Dublin County Borough, and Suiriat Éireann are calculated on the estimated population in the middle of each year.

Estimated population Dublin County	1928	1929
Dublin County Borough	190,173	190,773
	318,700	319,700

## 6.

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children
	M.	F.	Total	Nés vivants — Live-born
1	2	3	4	5
1923	31.808	29.882	61.690	6,4
1924	32.713	30.689	63.402	6,6
1925	31.818	30.251	62.069	5,2
1926	31.382	29,794	61.176	5,3
1927	30.606	29.448	60.054	3,9
1928	30.327	28.849	59.176	5,1
Moy. — Aver.				
1923-28	31.442	29.819	61.261	5,4
1929	29.583	28.697	58.280	3,1

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	60.066	—	—	1.624	—	—	61.690	—	—
1924	61.725	—	—	1.677	—	—	63.402	—	—
1925	60.407	—	—	1.662	—	—	62.069	—	—
1926	59.460	—	—	1.716	—	—	61.176	—	—
1927	58.296	—	—	1.758	—	—	60.054	—	—
1928	57.388	—	—	1.788	—	—	59.176	—	—
Moy. - Av.									
1923-28	59.557	—	—	1.704	—	—	61.261	—	—
1929	56.427	—	—	1.853	—	—	58.280	—	—

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1.000 average population	
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	26	—	—	—	—	—	19,9	0,5
1924	26	—	—	—	—	—	20,5	0,6
1925	27	—	—	—	—	—	20,2	0,6
1926	28	—	—	—	—	—	20,0	0,6
1927	29	—	—	—	—	—	19,7	0,6
1928	30	—	—	—	—	—	19,5	0,6
Moy. - Av.								
1923-28	28	—	—	—	—	—	20,0	0,6
1929	32	—	—	—	—	—	19,2	0,6

## 9.\*

## MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE, IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Mols — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . .						
II . . .	14.504	388	14.177	416	13.717	434
III . . .						
IV . . .						
V . . .	15.335	499	15.316	524	14.823	522
VI . . .						
VII . . .						
VIII . . .	14.855	447	14.426	442	14.497	496
IX . . .						
X . . .						
XI . . .	13.602	424	13.469	406	13.390	401
XII . . .						
Total . . .	58.296	1.758	57.388	1.788	56.427	1.853
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .						
II . . .	14.892	14.593	14.151	20,14	19,8	19,2
III . . .						
IV . . .						
V . . .	15.834	15.840	15.345	21,42	21,5	20,8
VI . . .						
VII . . .						
VIII . . .	15.302	14.868	14.993	20,70	20,2	20,4
IX . . .						
X . . .						
XI . . .	14.026	13.875	13.791	18,97	18,8	18,7
XII . . .						
Total . . .	60.054	59.176	58.280	20,31	20,1	19,8



## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Comtés et County Boroughs Counties and County Boroughs	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
					1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>LEINSTER:</b>						
1. Carlow . . . . .	535	514	15,52	14,91	+ 0,06	- 0,61
2. Dublin <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2.479	2.636	13,04	13,82	- 0,77	+ 0,78
3. Dublin Co. Borough <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4.883	5.286	15,32	16,53	- 2,25	+ 1,21
4. Kildare . . . . .	856	844	14,75	14,54	+ 0,81	- 0,21
5. Kilkenny . . . . .	1.118	1.055	15,75	14,86	+ 0,16	- 0,89
6. Laoighis . . . . .	800	776	15,52	15,06	+ 0,11	- 0,46
7. Longford . . . . .	588	596	14,76	14,96	- 0,92	+ 0,20
8. Louth . . . . .	929	928	14,81	14,79	- 0,43	- 0,02
9. Meath . . . . .	893	963	14,18	15,29	- 2,13	+ 1,11
10. Offaly . . . . .	802	751	15,25	14,28	+ 2,40	- 0,97
11. Wexmeath . . . . .	792	888	13,94	15,63	+ 1,06	+ 1,69
12. Wexford . . . . .	1.674	1.498	17,47	15,63	- 0,30	- 1,84
13. Wicklow . . . . .	801	900	13,91	15,63	- 1,70	+ 1,72
<b>MUNSTER:</b>						
14. Clare . . . . .	1.222	1.299	12,85	13,66	- 1,39	+ 0,81
15. Cork . . . . .	3.718	3.842	12,94	13,37	- 1,20	+ 0,43
16. Cork Co. Borough . . . . .	1.193	1.328	15,20	16,92	+ 0,23	+ 1,72
17. Kerry . . . . .	1.740	1.712	11,66	11,48	- 2,04	- 0,18
18. Limerick . . . . .	1.399	1.531	13,87	15,17	- 0,39	+ 1,30
19. Limerick Co. Borough . . . . .	634	645	16,07	16,35	+ 0,53	+ 0,28
20. Tipperary, N. Riding . . . . .	843	893	14,13	14,97	- 0,31	+ 0,84
21. Tipperary, S. Riding . . . . .	1.163	1.103	14,29	13,56	- 1,11	- 0,73
22. Waterford . . . . .	765	745	14,74	14,35	- 0,50	- 0,39
23. Waterford Co. Borough . . . . .	414	455	15,54	17,08	- 0,26	+ 1,54
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>						
24. Galway . . . . .	2.270	2.206	13,40	13,03	+ 0,56	- 0,37
25. Leitrim . . . . .	740	857	13,24	15,33	- 0,98	+ 2,09
26. Mayo . . . . .	2.110	2.062	12,22	11,94	- 0,61	- 0,28
27. Roscommon . . . . .	1.168	1.200	13,98	14,36	+ 0,28	+ 0,38
28. Sligo . . . . .	1.043	1.013	14,61	14,19	- 0,32	- 0,42
<b>ULSTER (partie de l' - part of):</b>						
29. Cavan . . . . .	1.186	1.234	14,38	14,97	+ 0,60	+ 0,59
30. Donegal . . . . .	2.126	2.239	13,94	14,68	+ 0,10	+ 0,74
31. Monaghan . . . . .	908	992	13,94	15,23	- 0,78	+ 1,29
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	12.769	13.446	14,76	15,52	- 1,12	+ 0,76
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	29.023	29.545	13,93	14,21	- 0,38	+ 0,28
Total général <sup>1</sup> — Grand Total <sup>1</sup>	41.792	42.991	14,17	14,59	- 0,60	+ 0,42

<sup>1</sup> See note to Table 5.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	1.526	1.488	21.561	20.656	14,13	13,88	+ 0,25
1924	1.521	1.484	22.821	22.359	15,00	15,07	— 0,07
1925	1.512	1.473	22.118	21.532	14,63	14,62	+ 0,01
1926	1.505	1.464	20.844	20.896	13,85	14,27	— 0,42
1927	1.499	1.458	21.812	21.865	14,55	15,00	— 0,45
1928	1.496	1.453	20.933	20.859	13,99	14,36	— 0,37
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	1.510	1.470	21.682	21.361	14,36	14,53	— 0,17
1929	1.496	1.450	21.547	21.444	14,40	14,79	— 0,39

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'Age (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1928			1929		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2.241	1.775	4.016	2.332	1.770	4.102
1	497	447	944	487	439	926
2	226	244	470	242	212	454
3	142	143	285	143	140	283
4	120	128	248	103	124	227
0-4	3.226	2.737	5.963	3.307	2.685	5.992
5-9	346	352	698	362	352	714
10-14	234	272	506	247	253	500
15-19	444	453	897	399	480	879
20-24	510	545	1.055	509	526	1.035
25-29	502	505	1.007	441	520	961
30-34	431	513	944	472	544	1.016
35-39	484	585	1.069	529	582	1.111
40-44	602	592	1.194	634	615	1.249
45-49	778	790	1.568	800	744	1.544
50-54	1.117	1.069	2.186	1.177	1.075	2.252
55-59	1.286	1.148	2.434	1.372	1.145	2.517
60-64	1.679	1.509	3.188	1.819	1.560	3.379
65-69	1.981	1.797	3.778	2.035	1.936	3.971
70-74	2.444	2.724	5.168	2.692	2.855	5.547
75-84	3.461	3.648	7.109	3.417	4.011	7.428
85-94	1.274	1.479	2.753	1.217	1.422	2.639
95 et plus and over	134	141	275	118	139	257
Total	20.933	20.859	41.792	21.547	21.444	42.991

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1,000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1929 compared with 1928		
	1928			1929			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 <sup>1</sup>	73,89	61,55	67,87	78,83	61,68	70,38	+ 4,94	+ 0,13	+ 2,51
1	17,65	16,39	17,02	17,28	16,13	16,72	- 0,37	- 0,26	- 0,30
2	7,66	8,62	8,12	8,20	7,51	7,86	+ 0,54	- 1,11	- 0,26
3	4,78	4,94	4,87	4,82	4,85	4,83	+ 0,04	- 0,09	- 0,04
4	4,01	4,45	4,22	3,44	4,31	3,87	- 0,57	- 0,14	- 0,35
0-4	22,23	19,50	20,89	22,79	19,17	21,01	+ 0,56	- 0,33	+ 0,12
5-9	2,41	2,54	2,47	2,52	2,54	2,53	+ 0,11	0,00	+ 0,06
10-14	1,56	1,90	1,72	1,65	1,77	1,71	+ 0,09	- 0,13	- 0,01
15-19	3,06	3,26	3,15	2,75	3,46	3,10	- 0,31	+ 0,20	- 0,05
20-24	4,12	4,75	4,42	4,12	4,59	4,35	0,00	- 0,16	- 0,07
25-34	4,71	5,14	4,93	4,62	5,39	5,00	- 0,09	+ 0,25	+ 0,07
35-44	6,31	6,93	6,61	6,76	7,05	6,90	+ 0,45	+ 0,12	+ 0,29
45-54	11,06	11,80	11,41	11,53	11,56	11,55	+ 0,47	- 0,24	+ 0,14
55-64	24,73	24,34	24,54	26,61	24,83	25,76	+ 1,88	+ 0,49	+ 1,22
65-74	50,09	48,25	49,14	53,50	51,24	52,34	+ 3,41	+ 2,99	+ 3,20
75-84	105,61	91,15	97,66	104,25	100,41	102,14	- 1,36	+ 9,26	+ 4,48
85-94	206,08	191,03	197,70	196,83	184,01	189,71	- 9,25	- 7,02	- 7,99
95 et plus and over.	378,08	304,45	336,34	332,39	300,87	314,57	- 45,69	- 3,58	- 21,77
Total . .	13,99	14,36	14,17	14,40	14,79	14,59	+ 0,41	+ 0,43	+ 0,42

<sup>1</sup> Rates per 1,000 births.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Trimestre — Quarter <sup>1</sup>	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decreases in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . .	12.578	13.960	17,1	19,0	+ 1,9
1st quarter . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	11.062	10.895	15,0	14,8	— 0,2
2nd quarter . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	8.561	8.524	11,6	11,6	0,0
3rd quarter . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	9.591	9.612	13,0	13,1	+ 0,1
4th quarter . . .					
Total . . .	41.792	42.991	14,2	14,6	+ 0,4

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures not available.

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General: Returns of Notifications of Infectious Diseases by Medical Officers of Health.

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
Années Year	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	92	0,31	364	1,23			25,3	
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	86	0,29	467	1,59			18,4	
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	2	0,01	*	—			—	
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	2	0,01	*	—			—	
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . .	1928	7	0,02	30	0,10			23,3	
	Typhus . . . . .	1929	7	0,02	14	0,05			50,0	
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	0	—	—	—			—	
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	0	—	—	—			—	
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . .	1928	3	0,01	0	—			—	
	Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1929	5	0,02	1	—			—	
6	Variole . . . . .	1928	0	—	0	—			—	
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	0	—	0	—			—	
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	369	1,25	283**	—			—	
	Mensles . . . . .	1929	139	0,47	249**	—			—	
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	79	0,27	2,272	7,71			3,5	
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	62	0,21	1,773	6,02			3,5	
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	279	0,95	45**	—			—	
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	393	1,33	24**	—			—	
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	225	0,76	1,841	6,24			12,2	
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	304	1,03	2,335	7,93			13,0	

\* Included in typhoid fever.

\*\* Notifiable in parts of the country only.

## 14\* (continued).

1	Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	2	Maladies — Diseases	3	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8 / col. 4)	
						4	5	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths				11
								Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	260	0,88	233*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	562	1,91	323*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	598	2,03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Influenza without pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	1,097	3,72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	8	0,03	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	9	0,03	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Plague . . . . .	1929	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	34	0,12	159	0,54	—	—	—	—	—	21,4	—	
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	28	0,10	123	0,42	—	—	—	—	—	22,8	—	
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	2	0,01	5**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	5	0,02	2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,0	—	
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	46	0,16	10**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	34	0,12	25**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	18	0,06	7**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1929	21	0,07	12**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\* Acute primary pneumonia and influenza pneumonia.

\*\* Notifiable in parts of the country only.

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11
			4	5	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		
			Années Year		Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)					Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . . .	1928 1929	0 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928 1929	2 0	0,01 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928 1929	3,189 2,999	10,82 10,18	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
32	Tuberculose des méninges <sup>s</sup> ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928 1929	230 224	0,78 0,76	925* 1,028*	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1928 1929	628 652	2,13 2,21	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929	27 18	0,09 0,06	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . .	1928 1929	4 1	0,01 0,00	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

\* Infectious cases only.



## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Annual Report of the Registrar-General.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10,000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	42	32	74	13,8 <sup>1</sup>	11,1 <sup>1</sup>	12,5 <sup>1</sup>
1-4 . . . . .	78	91	169	7,3	6,7	8,0
0-4 . . . . .	120	123	243	8,3	8,8	8,5
5-9 . . . . .	63	48	111	4,4	3,4	3,9
10-14 . . . . .	55	112	167	3,7	7,8	5,7
15-19 . . . . .	202	271	473	13,9	19,5	16,6
20-24 . . . . .	289	318	607	23,4	27,7	25,5
25-29 . . . . .	269	252	521	22,6	23,2	22,9
30-34 . . . . .	178	206	384	19,9	18,4	19,1
35-39 . . . . .	177	181	358	15,3	14,6	15,0
40-44 . . . . .	167	131	298	14,3	10,4	12,4
45-49 . . . . .	143	123	266	4,6	5,4	5,0
50-54 . . . . .	120	107	227	2,0	1,4	1,7
55-59 . . . . .	91	71	162	—	—	—
60-64 . . . . .	81	42	123	—	—	—
65-69 . . . . .	32	31	63	—	—	—
70-74 . . . . .	9	20	29	—	—	—
75-84 . . . . .	5	6	11	—	—	—
85-94 . . . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—
95 et plus and over . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	2.004	2.043	4.047	13,4	14,1	13,7

<sup>1</sup> Rates per 10,000 births.

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature Internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)						Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 84 b)	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 84 b) 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifié Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Tumeur cérébrale Cerebral tumours	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 3 a) 4, 5)				
1	2	3	3 a)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.										
1927	3.113	48	33	18	21	3.233	—	—	—	—
1928	3.190	57	39	17	26	3.329	—	—	—	—
1929	3.116	52	43	20	26	3.257	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.										
1927	10,52	0,17	0,11	0,06	0,07	10,93	—	—	—	—
1928	10,82	0,19	0,13	0,06	0,09	11,29	—	—	—	—
1929	10,58	0,18	0,14	0,07	0,09	11,06	—	—	—	—

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	3.859	5.365	6.127	2.276	1.520	237	74	
1928	3.958	5.485	5.543	2.417	1.604	231	79	
1929	3.782	6.002	6.094	2.368	1.670	223	75	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	13,05	18,14	20,72	7,70	5,14	0,80	0,25	
1928	13,42	18,60	18,80	8,20	5,44	0,78	0,27	
1929	12,84	20,37	20,69	8,04	5,67	0,76	0,25	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	1.363	5.031	2.610	2.833	703	106	1.117	8.198
1928	1.465	5.117	2.427	2.358	818	89	1.213	7.997
1929	1.463	5.616	2.696	2.608	770	91	1.271	7.762
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	4,61	17,01	8,83	9,58	2,38	0,36	3,78	27,72
1928	4,97	17,35	8,23	8,00	2,77	0,30	4,11	27,12
1929	4,97	19,06	9,15	8,85	2,61	0,31	4,31	26,35

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	96	98	111	0,32	0,33	0,38
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	749	785	860	2,53	2,66	2,92
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	845	883	971	2,85	2,99	3,30
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	43.677	41.792	42.991	147,71	141,72	145,93
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality) . . . . .	42.832	40.909	42.020	144,86	138,73	142,63

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	260	225	485	414	71	8,50	7,64	8,08	7,10	40,39
1-7	283	192	475	437	38	9,25	6,51	7,91	7,50	21,62
8-14	133	86	219	205	14	4,34	2,92	3,65	3,52	7,96
15-21	79	77	156	138	18	2,58	2,61	2,60	2,37	10,24
22-29	139	98	237	207	30	4,54	3,32	3,94	3,55	17,06
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	894	678	1.572	1.401	171	29,21	23,00	26,18	24,04	97,27
1	287	211	498	414	84	9,38	7,17	8,30	7,10	47,78
2	204	151	355	294	61	6,66	5,13	5,91	5,04	34,70
3-5	418	373	791	687	104	13,66	12,67	13,17	11,78	59,16
6-11	578	460	1.038	952	86	18,89	15,63	17,28	16,33	48,92
Total	2.381	1.873	4.254	3.748	506	77,80	63,60	70,84	64,29	287,83
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	245	193	438	370	68	8,08	6,69	7,40	6,45	38,03
1-7	253	197	450	403	47	8,35	6,83	7,61	7,02	26,29
8-14	121	101	222	199	23	3,99	3,50	3,75	3,47	12,87
15-21	102	85	187	150	37	3,36	2,95	3,16	2,61	20,69
22-29	132	90	222	184	38	4,35	3,12	3,75	3,21	21,25
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	853	666	1.519	1.306	213	28,13	23,09	25,67	22,76	119,13
1	271	192	463	386	77	8,94	6,66	7,82	6,73	43,06
2	205	166	371	298	73	6,76	5,76	6,27	5,19	40,83
3-5	412	314	726	625	101	13,58	10,89	12,27	10,89	56,49
6-11	500	437	937	852	85	16,48	15,15	15,84	14,84	47,54
Total	2.241	1.775	4.016	3.467	549	73,89	61,55	67,87	60,41	307,05

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1929										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	255	160	415	355	60	8,62	5,57	7,12	6,29	32,38
1-7	245	196	441	404	37	8,28	6,83	7,56	7,16	19,97
8-14	138	96	234	211	23	4,67	3,34	4,02	3,74	12,41
15-21	108	72	180	152	28	3,65	2,51	3,09	2,69	15,11
22-29	122	90	212	181	31	4,12	3,14	3,64	3,21	16,73
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	868	614	1.482	1.303	179	29,34	21,39	25,43	23,09	96,60
1	297	219	516	419	97	10,04	7,63	8,85	7,43	52,35
2	225	204	429	352	77	7,61	7,11	7,36	6,24	41,55
3-5	428	350	778	671	107	14,47	12,20	13,35	11,89	57,75
6-11	514	383	897	811	86	17,37	13,35	15,39	14,37	46,41
Total	2.332	1.770	4.102	3.556	546	78,83	61,68	70,38	63,02	294,66

## 21.\*

## SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels Per 1,000 live births of the same category occurring in the same month and 11 previous months (see Table 9); monthly number of deaths reckoned as rate for the year		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928						
I-III . . .	—	—	1.213	—	—	83,12
IV-VI . . .	—	—	985	—	—	62,18
VII-IX . . .	—	—	844	—	—	56,77
X-XII . . .	—	—	974	—	—	70,20
Total . . .	3.467	549	4.016	60,41	307,05	67,87
1929						
I-III . . .	—	—	1.266	—	—	89,46
IV-VI . . .	—	—	1.014	—	—	66,08
VII-IX . . .	—	—	885	—	—	59,03
X-XII . . .	—	—	937	—	—	67,94
Total . . .	3.556	546	4.102	63,02	294,66	70,38

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3° Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	155	162	2,62	2,78
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	1.024	1.026	17,30	17,61
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	446	479	7,53	8,22
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	15	11	0,25	0,19
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	68	26	1,15	0,44
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	2	3	0,04	0,05
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	142	197	2,40	3,38
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	11	20	0,19	0,35
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	48	68	0,81	1,16
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	4	2	0,07	0,03
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	1	1	0,02	0,02
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	13	12	0,22	0,21
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the cen- tral nervous system . . . . .	22	11	0,37	0,19
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	39	61	0,66	1,05
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	62	59	1,05	1,01
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	476	402	8,05	6,90
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	220	226	3,72	3,88
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	356	422	6,01	7,24
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	499	495	8,43	8,49
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	19	34	0,32	0,58
200	Infantile . . . . .	11	13	0,19	0,22
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	18	12	0,30	0,21

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

23.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.  
*Tuberculosis. — Institutions approved for Treatment of Tuberculosis, 1927 to 1929.*  
 Source: Department of Local Government and Public Health.

	Lits réservés aux tuberculeux Definitive reservation of beds						Nombre total de lits dans les institutions qui ne prévoient pas de lits spécialement réservés aux tuberculeux Total beds available in institutions where there is no definite allocation for tuberculous patients					
	Nombre d'établissements Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Adultes. — Adults :</i>												
a) Sanatoria (Tuberculose pulmonaire) — Sanatoria (Pulmonary) . . . . .	9	9	9	801	832	832	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical Hospitals . . . . .	21	21	22	247	247	252	48	48	48	3,219	3,231	3,231
c) Hôpitaux chirurgicaux réservés aux cas avancés — Surgical and Advanced Case Hospitals . . . . .	15	15	15	354	354	354	8	8	8	793	793	793
d) Hôpitaux pour cas avancés — Advanced Case Hospitals . . . . .	15	15	15	365	365	365	9	9	9	1,391	1,391	1,391
e) Hôpitaux pour le traitement de la tuberculose de toutes formes — Hospitals for all classes . . . . .	6	6	8	103	103	119	1	1	1	220	220	220
a)-e) Total pour adultes — Total for Adults . . . . .	66	66	70	1,870	1,901	1,942	66	66	66	5,623	5,635	5,635
<i>Enfants — Children :</i>												
f) Sanatoria (Tuberculose pulmonaire) — Sanatoria (Pulmonary) . . . . .	1	1	1	50	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
g) Sanatoria (Tuberculose chirurgicale) — Sanatoria (Surgical) . . . . .	3	3	3	229	229	229	—	—	—	—	—	—
h) Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical Hospitals . . . . .	3	3	3	41	41	41	1	1	1	22	22	22
f)-h) Total pour enfants — Total for Children . . . . .	7	7	7	320	320	320	1	1	1	22	22	22
a)-h) Total général (adultes et enfants) — Total for Adults and Children . . . . .	73	73	77	2,190	2,221	2,262	67	67	67	5,645	5,657	5,657



## 23 (concluded).

*Number of Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Number of Patients who received Treatment (All Forms) under Approved Tuberculosis Schemes.*

1	Année se terminant le 31 mars — Year ended March 31st		
	2	3	4
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries . . . . .	163	175	182
Nombre des malades traités — Number of patients treated:			
Tuberculose pulmonaire — Pulmonary:			
Enfants — Children . . . . .	1.982	1.829	2.022
Adultes — Adults . . . . .	8.591	8.402	8.871
Tuberculose non pulmonaire — Non-Pulmonary:			
Enfants — Children . . . . .	2.052	2.295	2.528
Adultes — Adults . . . . .	1.820	1.970	1.955
Total . . . . .	14.445	14.496	15.376

*Veneral Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Department of Local Government and Public Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
				Année se terminant le 31 mars Year ended March 31st		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	5	9	10	2.744	2.985	3.486
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries . . . . .						

*Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	54.305 <sup>1</sup>	52.501 <sup>1</sup>	61.643 <sup>1</sup>
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . . . .	—	—	—
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	88,8	87,4	104,2

<sup>1</sup> All successful primary vaccinations, i. e., not necessarily confined to infants.

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Department of Local Government and Public Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	24	29	29	143,334	145,576	133,815
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants						
Asiles pour mères avec enfants — Resi- dential accommodation for mothers and children . . . . .	7	7	7	808	794	913

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: National Health Insurance Commission.

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caissees — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Sociétés approuvées — Ap- proved Societies . . . . .	76	71	66	343,518	158,318	280,857 <sup>1</sup>	123,723 <sup>1</sup>	284,241	126,569
2. « Deposit Contributors Fund »	1	1	1	2,603	1,075	2,317	1,103	2,121	1,067
3. Assurance militaire — Mili- tary Forces . . . . .	1	1	1	1,486	—	1,301	—	1,119	—
4. Personnes exemptées — Ex- empt Persons . . . . .	1	1	1	827	104	779	99	722	102
Total . . . . .	79	74	69	348,434	159,497	285,254	124,925	288,203	127,738
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .				507,931		410,179		415,941	

<sup>1</sup> The decrease in membership in 1928 was due to the cessation from insurance of a large number of insured persons on the termination on December 31st, 1927, of an Act which had retained them in insurance, although unemployed, beyond the normal dates.

## 27\* (concluded).

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

CATEGORIES — FUND	Nombre de membres malades Number of sick members						Nombre de jours de maladie <sup>1</sup> Number of days of illness <sup>1</sup>					
	1927		1928		1929		1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Sociétés approuvées — Approved Societies	60,440	28,219	58,900	30,413	62,863	32,501	4,199,244	2,171,082	4,456,566	2,472,840	4,623,852	2,594,760
2. • Deposit Contributors Fund	318	176	275	185	301	198	12,110	6,498	9,853	7,828	11,820	7,938
3. Assurance militaire — Military Forces	714	—	697	—	525	—	202,952	—	188,752	—	97,092	—
4. Personnes exemptées — Exempt Persons	51	11	50	13	46	12	1,926	359	1,795	254	1,386	456
Total	61,523	28,406	59,922	30,611	63,735	32,711	4,416,232	2,177,939	4,656,966	2,480,922	4,734,132	2,603,154
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together	89,929		90,533		96,446		6,594,171		7,137,888		7,337,286	

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe Percentage of members of each sex			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) <sup>1</sup> pour Average duration of illness (in days) <sup>1</sup> for					
										un cas de maladie One case			un membre One member		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	232	109	171	68,6	31,4	100,0	18	18	18	72	77	73	13	14	13
1928	191	86	139	69,5	30,5	100,0	21	24	22	78	81	79	16	20	17
1929	193	88	141	69,3	30,7	100,0	22	26	23	74	80	76	16	20	18

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Sundays.

# ITALIAN COLONIES

Report supplied by the Ministry of Colonies (Rome).

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. ERITREA.    | 3. CYRENAICA.    |
| 2. SOMALILAND. | 4. TRIPOLITANIA. |

## I. ERITREA (1928).

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### 1. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The Health Service consists of the following organisations:

*Hamasién Commissioner's District.*

*Asmara.* — Hospital with syphilis ward; out-patient department for Europeans; out-patient department for Eritreans; out-patient syphilis department.

*Ghinda.* — Out-patient service for the railways and Eritrean population.

*Massawa Commissioner's District.*

*Massawa.* — Hospital with out-patient department.

*Barca, Gasc and Selit Commissioner's District.*

*Agordal.* — Hospital with out-patient department.

*Tessenei.* — Infirmary.

*Barentù.* — Out-patient service.

*Keren Commissioner's District.*

*Keren.* — District infirmary with out-patient department.

*Achele-Guzai Commissioner's District.*

*Adi-Caieh.* — District infirmary with out-patient department.

*Saganeili.* — District infirmary with out-patient department.

*Senafè.* — Out-patient service.

*Seraè Commissioner's District.*

*Adi-Ugri.* — District infirmary with out-patient department.

*Assab Commissioner's District.*

*Assab.* — Out-patient service.

### 2. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CERTAIN DISEASES.

*Malaria.* — The malaria zones in Eritrea are vast, and during the last few years there has been a continual influx of Europeans and natives into these zones in connection with the extensive agricultural and road-making work in progress. The incidence of malaria, which had diminished as a result of rigorous prophylaxis, has hence slightly increased, probably because the amount expended on anti-malaria measures, which was formerly adequate, has now become insufficient owing to the increased immigration.

The most common forms were simple and double tertian and quartan. Malignant tertian was fairly frequent.

The only death noted among Europeans was due to malarial hepatitis. Of the 19 cases dealt with among Eritreans, 4 were pernicious malaria and 15 malarial cachexia.

*Diseases of the Eye.* — Eye diseases treated, particularly those treated in the out-patient departments and among the Eritrean population, were mainly cases of trachoma, or its after-effects.

*Syphilis and Other Venereal Diseases.* — Prophylactic measures have not yet yielded the desired results, particularly in Asmara and Massawa. Registered prostitutes have to be medically examined twice a week; but, owing to lack of adequate and suitable premises, the only prostitutes who come under observation are those suffering from a severe form of disease. The others are left free under the very inadequate supervision of the matron.

In addition, there are in Asmara and in the other Commissioners' districts a large number of street-walkers, who, as the "ladies" of Europeans or wives of obliging Eritrean husbands, carry on prostitution on a large scale and evade health supervision. Yet these are precisely the women who spread infection, and they are found mostly in the *teccerie* (low-class public houses).

Such being the situation, and pending the institution of syphilis dispensaries in the various Commissioners' districts, it would be very desirable, in order to combat the spread of venereal disease:

(a) That the competent authorities should carefully supervise the *teccerie* and insist on the medical inspection of all the women, without distinction, who frequent these premises and who engage in clandestine prostitution;

(b) That all women who have, on satisfactory evidence, been denounced to the competent authorities by the health authorities should be obliged to undergo medical inspection;

(c) That women who engage, either publicly or privately, in prostitution should be obliged to carry some permanent distinguishing mark and a personal booklet to be shown at the request of their clients;

(d) That premises should be established in each Commissioner's district in which all women found to be infected could be brought together and carefully watched.

*Skin Diseases.* — On the plateau, these are mainly scabies and pruriginous dermatitis, due to the uncleanly habits of the native population. In the plains, the commonest forms are lichen and lichenoid affections. Cases of psoriasis and vitiligo are common.

*Infectious Diseases.* — Among Europeans, three fatal cases occurred — two of ileo-typhoid and one of typhus. There were 115 cases of infectious diseases recorded among Eritreans, as follows:

- 32 cases of smallpox (12 deaths);
- 2 cases of tetanus (2 deaths);
- 1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis (1 death);
- 15 cases of amœbic dysentery (5 deaths);
- 43 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (16 deaths);
- 12 cases of ileo-typhoid (5 deaths);
- 10 cases of measles (no deaths).

The cases of smallpox occurred in July and August in a few localities of the Keren district, where there was a small epidemic starting among pilgrims returned from Mecca. A single case at Massawa is also to be ascribed to the same origin. The epidemic occurred suddenly and was circumscribed. In the Keren district, 52,000 persons were vaccinated; 7,545 at Massawa, and about 10,000 in various other localities of the colony.

There were also 4,360 pilgrims returning from Mecca vaccinated against cholera at Massawa.

Towards the end of the year, in the last three weeks of December, there occurred an epidemic of measles, which attacked all the European children and adolescents, not only in Asmara, but also in the districts of Keren, Adi-Ugri, and Adi-Caieh. A few cases were reported among the Eritrean population. The disease was mild, and there were no deaths.

## 2. SOMALILAND (1928-29).

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## 1. HEALTH POLICY.

In this colony, where numerous pathogenic factors are tending rapidly to debilitate an organically weak race already undermined by constitutional disease, the health services are of vital importance.

The data available, though far from plentiful, show that the death rate exceeds the birth rate — a state of affairs which must be remedied at all costs.

The colonial medical officer has a twofold task — he has not merely to tend the sick, but also to gain the confidence of the native population. Natives come to the dispensaries without distrust, and are ingenuously astounded at the rapidity with which the doctor allays human suffering.

The work of the medical officer, therefore, is not merely beneficial; it furnishes constant, and so to speak material, proof of the ascendancy of civilisation. It may even be said that the modern physician has supplanted the witch-doctor — a noteworthy achievement when we consider the pre-eminently religious tendencies of the Somali.

The infirmary at Afgoi receives 5,000 patients monthly. The number of patients treated at Baidoa, Merca, Genale, and Oddur (about 3,000 per month) is continuously increasing; while, at the Duca degli Abruzzi village, the patients are so numerous that a second medical officer has had to be supplied. We shall not refer to treatment in the home, which, owing to the constant increase in the white population and the growth of confidence amongst the natives, is attaining such proportions that it occupies most of the time of the medical staff.

## 2. CAMPAIGN AGAINST SYPHILIS.

In Italian Somaliland, syphilis is the paramount evil which is destroying the native races. Its incidence is so terrible among all natives that it may be regarded almost as a constitutional disease, the indelible signs of which affect all ages and whole generations.

The distressing infant mortality, which is constantly increasing in spite of the fact that only a small number of deaths are notified even in Mogadiscio, is due, not merely to the poverty of the natives and to their ignorance of the most elementary rules of mothercraft, but also — and fundamentally — to congenital syphilis.

The gradual depopulation of the townships leads to increased immigration of more virile elements from the open country and gradually depletes the labour supply on which the development of the colony so largely depends.

The arseno-benzene treatment of syphilis, supplemented by mercury, iodine or bismuth injections, has been administered on an increasing scale. More than 30,000 persons have received intravenous injections of "neoiacol", and the medical officers in the interior report that the results have in every case been very satisfactory.

In addition to these therapeutic measures, others of a hygienic and prophylactic nature have been adopted with a view to combating venereal disease at the source:

1. Setting up at Mogadiscio and in other smaller townships, such as Baidoa (where several companies of troops are stationed), for the treatment of syphilis, of premises for the institutional treatment, isolation and *sterilisatio magna* of infected women.

There were no definite rules concerning prostitution. Infected women (estimated at about 300) were free to go where they liked in Mogadiscio, infecting both whites and natives. The percentage of persons affected naturally reached a very high figure, and caused much anxiety to the competent authorities.

It was therefore decided to isolate all infected women in suitable premises, where, under the supervision of the police and treated by a special medical officer, they are kept quite apart until they have been thoroughly "cleaned". The Mogadiscio syphilis ward has on an average 60 in-patients and works very satisfactorily. In the future, its activities may be developed with a view to the gradual return to health of the white and native population.

2. Institution of well-organised brothels (for Europeans and natives), under rigorous health control.

This is no easy problem because the native women object to even so limited a form of seclusion as is at present being carried out.

3. The systematic registration of all prostitutes, together with compulsory weekly inspection, and the tracking down of clandestine prostitutes.

### 3. CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

A disease which is spreading even more dangerously is pulmonary tuberculosis. *There can be no doubt that, unless this grave peril is henceforth combated by all available means, it will shortly become the main cause of the depopulation of the colony.* It is prevalent in the towns (like Mogadiscio), and the most seriously affected race are the Migiurlina, who, being tall and microsplanchnous, are peculiarly liable to the disease. At the present time, pulmonary tuberculosis is, perhaps, more common than any other form of tuberculosis (glands, bones, skin), which are, nevertheless, by no means infrequent.

Formerly, no steps had been taken to combat the disease, and the sufferers, living without any precautions with their families, were constant sources of infection. In view of the wide incidence of the disease, it was not possible to isolate all tuberculous subjects as only scanty means and few premises were available.

Now, at any rate, steps are being taken to arrest the spread of the disease. The most infectious cases have been isolated in institutions, and in every instance thorough disinfection has been carried out. In addition, many tuberculous subjects are treated as out-patients or are isolated in their own homes and treated by drastic therapeutic methods, including intravenous injections with special medicaments. Very often the patients are also provided with additional nourishment. There is a proposal to establish an institution for consumptives at Danane for the open, and hence epidemiologically more dangerous, forms, an institution without which the anti-tuberculosis campaign must necessarily remain incomplete.

In the G. De Martino Hospital, a helio-therapeutical section is being instituted for the rational treatment of surgical forms of tuberculosis.

Subsequently, these measures will be supplemented by the establishment of dispensaries specially organised for the tracing of cases in the out-patient departments for the prophylaxis of children, since adult tuberculosis is the epilogue of a drama begun in the cradle. The definite solution of this serious problem is to be found in the protection of infants.

An attempt is being made to obtain definite figures with regard to pulmonary tuberculosis — the incidence of which is at present practically unknown. These figures will also be communicated to the Congress on Colonial Medicine.

### 4. CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

Malaria is fairly widespread throughout the colony, except in the coastal regions, which are mainly immune. The anti-malaria campaign has been carried on this year with greater energy than usual, the following being the means adopted:

- (1) Mechanical protection wherever possible;
- (2) Rules and advice on the avoidance of malaria;
- (3) Quinine prophylaxis and therapy;
- (4) The gradual sanitation of certain malarial regions of special interest to the colony (Afgoi, Genale, Duca degli Abruzzi village, Baidoa).

Following on the systematic use of mosquito netting for the protection of doors and windows, the number of malaria cases, particularly in the Genale and Afgoi regions, has decreased to a remarkable extent. The medical officers of the interior have been strongly recommended to insist that these effective means of prophylaxis should be scrupulously applied by the whole population.

Undoubtedly, however, the noteworthy improvement is also due to a better understanding of the rules of prophylaxis by white colonists, who have realised the value of the work carried out by our colonial doctors. Where, however, the doctor has been able to render the greatest service is in distributing quinine on a large scale in all the affected areas. Natives also know and appreciate the efficacy of intravenous treatment, and arrive at the infirmary in a state of fevered exhaustion, after covering miles on foot.

From July 1928 to July 1929, more than 50,000 intravenous injections of quinine were given; while about a million pills, 12,000 ampoules of bichloride and 15,000 litres of Baccelli mixture were distributed. Such figures, never attained in the past, show the energy with which the work has been taken up.

Naturally, the campaign has been greatly intensified in the zone of the concessions and, in general, wherever the urgent demand for labour has called for efficient organisation and the maintenance of a high standard of health. In the district of the Duca degli Abruzzi village, some land reclamation work has also been carried out.

#### 5. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ANKYLOSTOMIASIS AND AMŒBIC DYSENTERY.

Systematic enquiries having proved the existence in various parts of the colony (particularly in the Duca degli Abruzzi village, which seems to be the largest focus of these parasitic infections) of numerous cases of amœbic dysentery and ankylostomiasis, a campaign has been inaugurated against these diseases, which render the victims unfit for work over a long period and thus seriously complicate the already difficult task of agricultural colonisation.

As regards infection contracted from well-water, active hygienic, prophylactic and curative measures have been adopted, and steps have been taken to make an accurate survey of all existing foci in Somaliland. In the Duca degli Abruzzi village, where more than 4,000 cases of ankylostomiasis were discovered — *i. e.*, a morbidity rate of over 50 per cent — therapeutic and prophylactic treatment has been given with carbon tetrachloride. This treatment, which has been administered to whole villages, is the best as well as the most economical therapy.

#### 6. LEPROSARIA.

Leprosy has been slowly spreading, so that it is now an undoubted danger to future generations of natives. In 1927, a leprosarium was established at Jelib for the lepers of the Goscia area; the premises are at present too small to accommodate all the native lepers traced and notified.

In March 1928, there were no less than 34 lepers at the Jelib leprosarium.

Accurate and repeated enquiries in all the regions of Benadir and Northern Somaliland have now proved that there are definite leprosy foci (Afgoi, Audegle, the Duca degli Abruzzi village, Merca, Jelib); in these areas alone, about 100 lepers were discovered.

The Department of Health has provisionally placed these lepers in huts under the supervision of a medical officer, while food and medicaments have been distributed to them on a generous scale. These provisional measures will not suffice, however, to solve a serious social and prophylactic problem. The Department of Health is therefore proposing to establish a second leprosarium on the most practical, hygienic and modern lines. In fact, a lepers' village is being constituted in which all wandering lepers can be placed, treated and provided with the necessary assistance.

For the sake of economy, and also in order to render the existence of these unfortunate persons more bearable, the village will be surrounded with farm-lands, so that any lepers able to work can grow food for themselves.

Active enquiries are being continued with a view to ascertaining the real number of all lepers in the colony and to identifying the various leprosy foci.



### 7. TRAINING COURSES.

*Probationer Sick-Attendants.* — Generally speaking, the sick-attendants were far from possessing the necessary qualifications. Unable to read and write, and ignorant withal, they lacked even the rudimentary knowledge which might enable them to assist the doctor and deliver them from that thoughtless automatism which in some cases rendered their ministrations more harmful than useful. Sick-attendants can be of the greatest assistance to the sanitary officers, both as relief workers and a means of influencing the natives, particularly nomads, as the network of medical stations under their management spreads. Steps have therefore been taken to recruit picked men and to discipline and instruct them by inaugurating training courses under the supervision of medical officers. These courses are organised mainly on a practical basis, without entirely disregarding theoretical training. The instruction given is very full and adapted to the special nosological conditions of the colony. At the end of each course the men are examined and classified by a board. It is very satisfactory to note that, after proper instruction, the sick-attendants are very useful, and will become even more useful in the future when the system has been working for some time.

*Native Midwives.* — Maternity relief and the campaign against infant mortality (which is very high) are problems directly connected with the repopulation of the colony — problems the solution of which is not merely a matter of sentiment but a very serious economic consideration from the point of view of the labour supply.

There was only one way to combat the death rate among mothers and infants — to select native women capable of being trained and formed into a body of native midwives who, besides assisting the medical officers, can also play an effective part in the political sphere. On April 1st of this year a school for midwives, with a two years' course, conducted by a medical officer, was inaugurated in the De Martino Hospital. In selecting candidates, preference was given to *young half-castes*, who form a veritable link between the Italians and the natives.

Accordingly, provision was made in the hospital for a maternity ward, which was necessary for practical teaching. It was noticed that, in spite of the many and formidable prejudices due to religion and customs and the strongly conservative habits of the natives, expectant mothers, after active propaganda, are beginning to come to the hospital. This fact may be of the greatest importance in counteracting the infant mortality. Future projects include a department of pediatrics and milk dispensaries.

### 8. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DEFENCE.

Somaliland is, by its geographical situation, particularly exposed to the development of epidemic diseases. The neighbouring port of Aden, which is a port of call for all vessels coming from the Indian Ocean, is continually assailed by plague and smallpox. Moreover, continuous and indispensable commercial and industrial relations connect this Arabian city with Somaliland, and its propinquity may cause the development of serious infectious disease to go undetected.

Undoubtedly, however, Somali pilgrims returning from Mecca are the greatest menace to the health of the colony.

This problem can be solved by the establishment of a maritime quarantine station (already planned) for the purpose of detaining under observation, disinfecting and, if necessary, isolating suspected or infected persons.

There is also a danger of epidemics being spread by infected persons coming from the south of the colony. Mombasa and the whole of Kenya are not only endemic smallpox foci but plague often appears in these regions and rapidly spreads with fatal effect.

Cases of infectious disease — even suspect cases — must be notified within twenty-four hours. A bi-monthly bulletin of infectious diseases is now published.

### 9. SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Particular attention is paid to smallpox vaccination, more than 300,000 being performed, especially in the Benadir areas. The natives submit to vaccination willingly.

As a matter of fact, vaccination is not an absolute novelty for these people; it is still practised in a primitive manner, particularly in the frontier regions, in the form of "arm to arm" vaccination. The Director of the Health Service has made personal investigations among the population around Mogadiscio, travelling among the nomads in the Mogadiscio-Balad-Warshek regions and vaccinating about 40,000 healthy natives. In order to meet urgent demands for vaccine lymph, the Sero-Vaccine Institute at Merca has been organised on a systematic basis and supplies 5,000 doses of vaccine lymph weekly.

### 3. CYRENAICA (1925-28).

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#### 1. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

It is still very difficult to obtain statistics concerning the health situation of the population of Cyrenaica because a proper registration service has only recently been introduced, and because different systems were followed by health officers in classifying and registering the diseases recorded by the out-patient departments and hospitals and at post-mortems.

Consequently, few really utilisable data are available for the period 1925-1928. The figures given in this memorandum are, however, sufficiently accurate to give a general idea of the health situation in Cyrenaica.

The area of Cyrenaica is 600,000 sq. km. and its population on December 31st, 1928, was 152,990.

*Marriages.* — The average figures were 7.82 per 1,000 for Italians, 18.98 per 1,000 for Moslems and 8.18 per 1,000 for Jews. The marriage rate for Italians is the same as in the rest of Italy; it shows a tendency to increase.

*Birth Rate.* — The birth rate among Italians is on an average 37 per 1,000 and is tending to increase (31 per 1,000 in 1924 and 38.9 per 1,000 in 1928). The Moslem population is also increasing — 30 per 1,000 in 1924 and 53 per 1,000 in 1928, averaging 44 per 1,000. The birth rate among Libyan Jews is increasing similarly — 32 per 1,000 in 1924, 37 per 1,000 in 1928, average 34.4.

*General Death Rate (Bengasi)*<sup>1</sup>. — In 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 respectively, the death rate was per 1,000 inhabitants:

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Italians . . . . .	14.8	14.4	18.9	16.4
Libyan Moslems . . . . .	36.7	38.0	59.3	59.9
Libyan Jews . . . . .	15.1	25.3	19.4	22.3

*Infant Mortality (Bengasi)*<sup>2</sup>. — The following table shows the considerable number of deaths per 1,000 births among children under 12 months. The ratio is as follows:

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Italians . . . . .	60.8	42.2	65.2	62.2
Moslems . . . . .	54.7	49.2	46.2	51.2
Jews . . . . .	68.1	45.2	55.9	50.0

<sup>1</sup> The population of Bengasi was: in 1925, 29,089; in 1926, 30,084; in 1927, 30,202; in 1928, 31,248.

<sup>2</sup> The number of births at Bengasi was: in 1925, 531; in 1926, 625; in 1927, 719; in 1928, 778.

## 2. EPIDEMIOLOGY (1925-28).

*Measles.* — In 1926 and 1927 there were fairly widespread epidemics of measles in Bengasi and Barce. The death rate was rather high owing to broncho-pulmonary complications, particularly among Moslem children.

*Scarlet Fever.* — Only one case in 1928; 4 in 1927; none in 1926; 24 in 1925; comparatively mild.

*Smallpox.* — In 1925, 12 cases; none in 1926; 1 in 1927 and none in 1928. The careful isolation of patients and wholesale vaccination sufficed to prevent a spread of the disease.

*Chickenpox.* — Small epidemics of chickenpox occurred in 1925 and 1928. The disease was mild.

*Typhoid and Paratyphoid.* — A few cases of these diseases were notified at Bengasi and elsewhere, mainly among troops of the outlying garrisons.

*Dysentery.* — Nearly all the cases observed were of the amoebic type. Those mainly affected were garrison troops. In 1928, 67 cases occurred, of which 50 were among Italian troops belonging to the motor corps.

*Undulant Fever.* — A few cases were notified in 1927. There is an epidemic focus in the neighbourhood of Barce (Marawa). Special steps have recently been taken to prevent the troops of this locality from drinking goats' milk.

*Diphtheria and Croup.* — A few isolated cases were notified each year (maximum 12 in 1928).

*Whooping-cough.* — No cases in 1926 or 1927; one case notified in 1925 and 152 in 1928.

*Mumps.* — In 1925, 23 cases were notified; 36 in 1926, 14 in 1927, and none in 1928. The disease occurs almost exclusively among young recruits; appropriate treatment is reasonably effective.

*Influenza.* — Only forms with complications are notified. No case in 1925 and 1926, 3 cases in 1927, 103 cases in 1928. In the summer of 1928 there were a few cases of fever with symptoms of influenza, which preceded an epidemic of dengue fever. It is not easy to decide at present whether the epidemic was one of influenza or dengue fever, though many doctors who attended patients in the summer and in the autumn of 1928 are of opinion that there were two separate epidemics.

*Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.* — Two cases in 1925, none in 1926 and 1927, 23 cases in 1928, of which 22 occurred among Italian troops and Libyan Moslems.

*Malaria.* — One case notified in 1925, 2 in 1926, one in 1927, one in 1928 — all imported. There are no malaria foci in any of the occupied localities of the colony.

*Relapsing Fever.* — Eight cases in 1925, 66 in 1926, none in 1927 and 1928. Of the 74 cases notified, 55 occurred among troops in camp.

*Leprosy.* — Four cases were reported during the four-year period in various parts of the colony.

*Plague and Cholera.* — No cases reported during the four-year period.

*Typhus.* — No case reported during the four-year period.

*Dengue Fever.* — At the end of September 1928 there appeared, for the first time in the colony, a few cases of dengue fever. The disease spread considerably in the town of Bengasi. The cases reported up to December 31st, 1928, were 236; but there can be no doubt that, owing to the mild character of the disease, very many patients did not call in a doctor. The disease was probably introduced from Greece, with which country there are frequent communications during the summer — *i. e.*, the sponge-fishing season along the Bengasi coast. Outside Bengasi, there were only 2 cases at Derna, and these were persons who had come from Bengasi.

*Tuberculosis.* — The statistical data refer only to cases notified, because they occurred in a centre of some importance or because they ended fatally. Among the native population, the doctor is very rarely called in before death, so that the diagnosis of tuberculosis is, to some extent, a matter of guesswork.

As, however, the death rate among persons between 20 and 30 years of age is not excessive, it may be assumed that pulmonary tuberculosis is not more common than in Italy.

*Syphilis.* — Lack of statistical data makes it impossible to give any figures regarding the incidence of this disease; but the frequency with which syphilitic lesions are observed in out-patients who come to be treated for other ailments, the high still-birth rate and death rate among children under 12 months of age seem to denote widespread infection among the Moslem population.

Moslems regard these ailments much more lightly than Italians. Women very rarely seek medical treatment for venereal disease; even the men never carry the cure through to the end. As soon as the more visible signs of the ailment begin to disappear, they discontinue the treatment. Consequently, there is much contagion in the homes, in spite of numerous health measures, such as the institution of general out-patient services and of skin and venereal disease dispensaries, and the very careful supervision of prostitution.

There is not much syphilis among Italians, as is shown by army returns. In the period 1925-1928, there were only 175 cases of syphilitic chancre among the troops — *i. e.*, 2.34 per 1,000.

*Trachoma.* — This disease is fairly common. Among schoolchildren, the average trachoma morbidity rate during the last five years was 21.07 among Italians, 79.75 among Moslems and 64.67 among Jews.

*Leishmaniosis.* — Kala-azar (tropical splenomegaly) is very rare. Very few cases have been noted since the beginning of the occupation (1912 to date).

"Oriental sore" is less uncommon. Every year a few cases (not more than about 10) are recorded among the native population.

*Bilharziosis.* — Very few cases have been reported up to the present, and only in the Derna and Tobruk Commissioners' districts.

*Koch-Weeks Conjunctivitis.* — At the end of the spring and the beginning of the summer a number of cases of this disease are observed to occur.

### 3. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

*Out-patient Services.* — The number of general and special out-patient services is considerable throughout the colony. Natives avail themselves willingly of these institutions, where they receive free treatment and, when necessary, medicines to continue the treatment at home.

*School Medical Attendance.* — All the schools of the colony are periodically visited by colonial medical officers, who are responsible for school hygiene and medical attendance.

In Bengasi there is a special full-time medical inspector of schools.

The percentage of schoolchildren suffering from trachoma is as follows:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Italians . .	28.32	22.35	22.62	18.70	16.86
Moslems . .	88.83	83.89	77.45	78.31	70.28
Jews . . . .	69.66	68.70	63.22	61.50	60.08

## 4. TRIPOLITANIA.

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## I. INTRODUCTION.

1. *Demography.*

The area of Tripolitania is approximately 900,000 sq. km. The population is about 590,000 (Italians and foreigners 19,000; Arabs 204,000; Berbers 136,000; Arabo-Berbers 178,000; Cologhli 36,000; Jews 16,000). Of these inhabitants, 357,000 are settled, 126,000 semi-nomads and 85,000 true nomads.

The Arabs are scattered throughout the whole country, but the largest number live along the coast. The Berbers live mainly on the high plateau. The largest community of Cologhli is at Misurata and the largest Jewish colony at Tripoli. The population of the town of Tripoli was 64,000 at the end of May 1929 (18,000 Italians and foreigners, 31,000 Arabs and Berbers, 15,000 Jews). During the same year, 2,028 birth and 2,070 deaths were registered at Tripoli.

As regards climate, Tripoli may — proceeding southwards — be divided into four zones:

- (a) A coastal zone which, under the favourable influence of the Mediterranean, may be said to have a maritime climate;
- (b) A zone with a sub-desert climate or climate of steppes;
- (c) A zone of high plateaux with special characteristics due to its altitude;
- (d) A zone including the regions to the south of the Gebel (high plateaux) and the Sirtic coast line, which has a desert climate.

2. *Hydrological Characteristics.*

In Tripolitania there are no real mountain ranges nor permanent streams, since the bulk of water running in the wadys in the rainy season does not reach the sea but sinks into the subsoil through the permeable ground. In the coastal plains there is an abundance of fresh or slightly brackish water at a depth of from two to fifteen metres. The farther one proceeds into the interior, the deeper lies the water-bearing stratum from which, as

from the secondary stratum, water, raised by native or modern methods, is obtained both for drinking and agricultural purposes. There are very few springs.

### 3. Health Organisation.

In view of the neglected state of the population, the primitive nature of the health organisation and the frequency of epidemic infectious diseases, a technical and advisory body known as the Directorate of Civil Health attached to the Secretariat-General, was created in 1914 to meet the health requirements of the colony. Subsequently, the following institutions were established:

- (1) Scientific laboratories;
- (2) A prophylaxis equipment depôt;
- (3) A central dispensary and surgical and medical supply depôt for the dispensaries;
- (4) A port medical and veterinary office, with its annex, the maritime health station;
- (5) A venereal disease ward, venereal disease dispensary and service for the supervision of prostitution;
- (6) An eye and anti-trachoma dispensary;
- (7) A polyclinic with a first-aid service and special dispensary for Moslem women;
- (8) A school health supervision service;
- (9) Health services for Government institutions, railways, monopolies, civil prisons, etc.;
- (10) A prophylaxis squad of disinfectors and rat-catchers;
- (11) An isolation ward;
- (12) Civil medical and surgical out-patient departments for the interior. There were 4 of these in 1920. There are now 13, each the headquarters of a colonial medical officer. In addition there are also 15 out-patient departments or secondary health stations at which a sick-attendant resides, and which the medical officer visits periodically or in case of emergency.

The colonial hospital and all the camp dispensaries, infirmaries and health stations in the three southern zones are under the Military Director of Health. These out-patient departments and infirmaries, 23 in number, also serve the civil population, as well as the occupying troops. In view of their twofold duties, the central dispensary of the Directorate of Civil Health contributes part of the pharmaceutical and other supplies required by the out-patient departments. Thus, a co-ordinated network of out-patient departments and infirmaries have been established up to the very limits of the most recently re-occupied territory. Apart from these services, there is also the health service of the municipality of Tripoli. A municipal health office was established in 1920, under the control of a medical officer, who has under him six doctors and one veterinary surgeon. This health office is now most efficiently organised, and affords valuable assistance in solving the health and social problems of the city, providing free medical, obstetrical and pharmaceutical aid to the poor. It also supervises food supplies, soil and domestic sanitation, veterinary and mortuary arrangements, etc. The most recent developments are the anti-rabies dispensary and the observation kennels, and the municipal chemical testing laboratory for foodstuffs. Other social institutions are run by civil and religious bodies, such as the Società Italiana di Beneficenza (milk dispensary, crèche), the Italian Red Cross (out-patient department, seaside holiday camp, training school for nurses), the Foundlings' Home of the White Sisters, etc.

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### 1. Acute Diseases.

It is particularly difficult in the interior zones and among the nomad population to obtain the speedy notification of infectious diseases.

Medical officers are, of course, obliged to notify all cases observed by them, but tribal chieftains are also bound to report cases of acute disease to the military or civil authorities

of the district. Accordingly, one of the duties of the Italian or native gendarmerie, who are constantly patrolling the interior, is to collect information concerning the health of the population and transmit it immediately to the commanding officer, so that the medical officer may take instant action if necessary. The native sick-attendants scattered throughout the interior and the local guards act as health observers and render really valuable services in co-operation with the medical officer of the district. The latter may use the motor transport service of the local, civil or military authorities. The population readily submits to small-pox vaccination on a very wide scale.

While the capital possesses a squad of disinfectors who may be sent wherever necessary, the prophylaxis equipment dépôt is well supplied to meet any emergency. In addition, each out-patient department has apparatus and disinfectants ready for instant local action.

The well-equipped bacteriological laboratory is engaged in organising a scientific campaign against infectious diseases. A special ward in the Colonial Hospital, a lazaret and other isolation premises in other large centres in the colony are available for the isolation of patients.

The maritime health station for the Port of Tripoli is able to cope adequately with the maritime health measures as laid down in a recent Royal Decree.

It is able to receive about 200 persons in quarantine and possesses Geneste-Herscher sterilising autoclaves, baths, a laundry, infirmary, etc., and is amply provided with prophylaxis equipment and apparatus for disinfection on board ship.

The number of smallpox vaccinations and revaccinations performed in 1929 was 5,010 for the town of Tripoli and 14,687 for the rest of the colony.

Moslem Mecca pilgrims are subject to the measures laid down in the 1926 International Sanitary Convention as implemented by special rules issued by the Governor. Mortality from infectious diseases had been reduced in 1929 to one-third of the 1928 figures and one-fourth of the 1927 figures for the city of Tripoli.

## 2. Chronic Diseases.

*Tuberculosis.* — The spread of tuberculosis is greatly facilitated, particularly in the towns, by overcrowding and the other general conditions under which the Arab and Jewish population lives in the native quarters. The highest average mortality occurs among the Arabs (5.50 per 1,000); it is much lower among the Jews (1.35 per 1,000) and among the Europeans (1.50 per 1,000). There are no morbidity data, the notification of tuberculosis not being compulsory.

As regards improved housing, the municipality of Tripoli has prepared a town-planning scheme, including slum clearance in whole quarters. Remarkable progress has already been made substantially to the benefit of public health.

Other prophylactic measures include the careful supervision of the milk supply, through the veterinary inspection of imported cows, the colony being fortunate in possessing a native breed of cattle which is immune from bovine tuberculosis, as has been demonstrated by experiments on thousands of carcasses.

Careful supervision in the schools, an anti-tuberculosis dispensary established in the Bedouin Arab camp by the Fascist Colonial Institute (Turin section), with the distribution of foodstuffs, the seaside holiday camp, and the crèche, etc., all help forward the campaign.

The various out-patient departments in the city are also centres for the treatment and detection of disease.

In order to inculcate in the population a knowledge of the essential elements of hygiene, the cinematograph has also been employed with films demonstrating the possibilities of modern anti-tuberculosis work. These films are shown in the public squares of the most populous native quarters.

*Malaria.* — Certain regions of the colony are affected, though not very severely. Nevertheless, the development of colonisation, the advent of numerous families from Italy and the laying out of new water supply systems for agriculture have recently necessitated the adoption of far-reaching protective measures.

The Government has made provision for the construction of two large main drainage canals in the Ain Zara and Tajura region. These canals flow out into the sea. They collect the surface water of the region through secondary collectors lined with cement blocks to prevent the sandy sides from falling in.

The health authorities have expended a certain amount of money on "minor bonification", and have distributed huge quantities of quinine and adjuvants, as well as crude petroleum and Paris green for anti-larval measures.

The blood of all fever-stricken patients showing clinical symptoms of malaria is examined. All possible efforts are made to effect lasting cures, although here, as elsewhere, serious difficulties are caused by the natives' indifference, prejudices and nomadic habits.

Intensive propaganda has been carried on through medical officers, sick attendants and the Press, with a view to imparting to the population a knowledge of the excellent precepts on the subject laid down by the Ministry of the Interior. In 1928-29, about 1,850,000 lire were expended on sanitation and other anti-malaria work.

*Venereal Disease.* — The prophylaxis and treatment of venereal disease is now effectively and logically organised. Contagion has in fact decreased to such an extent that the results obtained in this direction may be hailed as a veritable victory. Formerly the troops (who provide a convenient criterion) were extensively infected; whereas at present, chancre and other primary syphilitic lesions have become extremely rare. The prophylactic service, which is carried on by specialists, includes:

- (1) The inspection of brothels;
- (2) A venereal disease dispensary giving free treatment;
- (3) A venereal disease ward for prostitutes.

A special measure of prophylaxis adopted in the colony is the following:

All prostitutes who have been brought to the venereal ward on account of contagion are provided with a special *treatment record card* and are obliged, even if they proceed to other parts of the colony, to continue, apart from all other hospital treatment, dispensary treatment with arseno-benzenes or mercury or bismuth preparations. The progress of the treatment is noted in the booklet, so that the visiting medical officer of any place where the holder happens to be may decide whether the person should be given a new series of injections if she has not been treated for some time.

*Alcoholism.* — Drunkenness as a social evil is practically non-existent. The Arabs are, generally speaking, sober and temperate.

Government restrictions limit the number of public houses and only allow drinks to be sold at certain hours. A special Government Anti-Alcohol Commission has the matter in hand.

*Trachoma.* — Trachoma is the most widespread disease in the colony, although there has been a noteworthy improvement in the last ten years. Certain statistics relating to schoolchildren in Tripolitania seem, however, to indicate that, even at the present time, 25 per cent of the European schoolchildren, 40 per cent of the Jewish schoolchildren and 46 per cent of the Moslem schoolchildren are suffering from the disease.

From the number of patients treated by the ophthalmological department of the polyclinic and in the Tripoli municipal dispensaries, it would seem that 50 per cent of the native population is affected. The disease is also very common in other centres in the colony, where trachoma is responsible for more cases than any other disease. The whole of the prophylactic work hinges upon supervision in the schools combined with the prevention of contact between the healthy children and those suffering from trachoma, who are isolated.

Treatment is continued throughout the holidays.

Steady propaganda is conducted through the masters, imams, rabbis, doctors, sick-attendants and the Press (periodicals and tracts).

Unfortunately, the huge numbers of sufferers, the deplorable health conditions under which they live, the climatic conditions and the chronic nature of the disease greatly impede effective prophylaxis and the reduction of morbidity.



## III. PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

1. *Public Health Education.*

Naturally, as regards public health education, Europeans and natives are not on the same plane. Even among natives, however, there has been a constant if slow improvement, particularly among the younger generation. Doctors and sick-attendants, schoolmasters and civil and military authorities take every opportunity of raising the standard of health knowledge either by verbal or written propaganda. Health police measures such as proclamations, warnings and prosecutions produce their effect. Nevertheless the natives are, by racial tradition and prejudice, religion and surroundings, not very amenable to the rules of modern hygiene.

2. *Maternal and Child Welfare.*

Various institutions exist for maternal and child welfare. In view, however, of the very high rate of infant mortality, particularly from intestinal diseases, much greater effort is necessary, and the National Maternal and Child Welfare Association of Italy has accordingly been asked to co-operate.

3. *School Hygiene.*

Most encouraging results are obtained by health propaganda in the schools. In Tripolitania, schools are Government institutions. In Tripoli, in 1928-29 there were 278 classes with 8,369 pupils (Italian and native).

Including private non-subsidised schools, there were, in the whole of Tripolitania, 780 schools with 20,635 pupils. Through the schools, very important results are achieved in the field of health by co-operation between doctors, sick-attendants and masters, and the unremitting work of persuasion and instruction carried out by the teaching staff, so that, in health matters, an improvement is obtained among the children which it would be well-nigh impossible to achieve amongst adults.

For school health inspection there are, in Tripoli, a medical officer and two women inspectors; in the interior, the colonial and military medical officers.

The medical officers pay particular attention to the prevention of infectious diseases, the prevention and treatment of trachoma and skin diseases, such as ringworm. The Colonial Balilla, as well as the Colonial "Dopolavoro" Organisation, largely assist in improving health and hygiene among the younger generation by means of physical training and by inculcating the ideas of discipline and obedience, *inter alia*, to the rules of health, which form part of the programme of these bodies.

4. *Sanitation and Town-Planning.*

Besides the collector drains already mentioned in connection with malaria, secondary canals, the filling in of stagnant pools, reafforestation and agricultural bonification have been carried out, mainly as an adjunct to colonisation. Building (both the reconditioning of older structures and, in particular, new building) has, in the last eight years, developed to a really marvellous extent.

The main roads in the north of the colony are asphalted or are in process of being tarred. Even in the smaller townships, in addition to the improvement of the native quarters, blocks of public and private buildings for official or other purposes have been laid out, together with houses, dispensaries, markets, squares, dwellings for officials, barracks, hotels, avenues, gardens, etc.

5. *Water Supply.*

The water supply is one of the greatest problems of the colony.

The rainfall is slight and there are no important springs or perennial streams. Water is obtained from the primary or secondary strata and is used both for drinking and agricultural purposes.

There are many wells, both of the ordinary and artesian varieties, in which the water is raised either by native systems or electrical and wind-operated pumps.

In some townships built on limestone, the water supply is derived from rain collected in cisterns. The chemical characteristics of the water vary from place to place, but, in general, they are generally unsatisfactory, owing to an excess of certain matter, such as chlorides and deposits, and owing furthermore to the hardness of the water. On the other hand, its bacteriological characteristics are generally satisfactory owing to the nature of the ground through which it passes, the ample natural filtering stratum and the comparative absence of causes of contamination.

#### 6. Sewers.

Naturally, in the smaller townships of the colony, there are no real sewers, except in a few seaside towns, and even there they are not always fully adequate.

Various adjustments and changes are under consideration. Tripoli itself has a sewage system of the radial type, the sewage being taken out to sea through cement pipes.

The municipal authorities have provided for the construction of secondary collectors, sewers, drains, cesspools, etc., but the problem of modernising the whole sewage system is an urgent one.

Street and domestic refuse is removed by scavengers and refuse-carts which call at every house.

#### 7. Milk.

Generally speaking, there is no scarcity of milk. Cows' and goats' milk are both used in varying proportions according to the locality and local cattle are immune from bovine tuberculosis. Imported milch kine are tested for tuberculosis. The goats which supply the city have all been subjected to Zammit's test for undulant fever, which, however, is not very common in Tripolitania. The municipality of Tripoli is proposing to establish a central dairy, whence the milk will be distributed to the population, in sealed bottles, after pasteurisation. This central dairy is now almost ready to commence operations. The milk supply is increasing owing to the development of colonisation and the increased number of cattle. There are quite a number of dairies organised on modern lines.

#### 8. Health Insurance.

There are, in the colony, branches of the National Insurance Fund against industrial accidents, invalidity and old age, and of the Health Insurance Fund for seamen and airmen, with their own medical staff and dispensaries. Insurance is compulsory.

The recent laws on compulsory tuberculosis insurance also apply in Tripolitania.

### IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

The whole body of Italian health legislation applies to the colony, except where it conflicts with special local regulations. As regards the prophylaxis of infectious diseases, the same rules are in force, but the law of 1913 concerning pharmaceutical chemists has been specially adapted to local conditions by the Royal Decree of May 25th, 1922.

The Ordinance No. 1, of January 12th, 1930, concerning port health inspection, as well as the maritime health regulations of 1925 (amended), also apply to Tripolitania.

Naturally, Italian health legislation is applied with such modifications as local conditions, the character of the population and the incomplete organisation of the services necessitate. In the interior of the colony, even health regulations are made public by proclamations and orders issued to tribal chieftains. The public authorities are responsible for seeing that these regulations are enforced. In the capital and other large centres, the laws are applied in exactly the same way as in a provincial town in Italy.

The international conventions which apply to the colony are the 1926 Paris International Sanitary Convention, which includes rules for the pilgrimages to Mecca, and the

Franco-Italian Agreement of 1906 for the mutual recognition of sanitary measures adopted in the vessels of each country. There are also special agreements concluded with foreign countries for the exchange of epidemiological information — *i. e.*, French Somaliland, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Transjordan, Cyprus and the other Italian colonies and possessions. There is, in Tripoli, no special venereal disease dispensary for sailors as contemplated in the 1924 Brussels International Convention. Italian and foreign sailors, however, receive free treatment at the Government venereal disease dispensary attached to the central dispensary.

#### V. BUDGET.

In the financial year July 1st, 1928, to June 30th, 1929, the budget estimates for staff and the various services were as follows:

	Lire
Health (civil population): Salaries, allowances and grants to the medical and auxiliary staff . . . . .	1,142,512.55
Operation of the health services . . . . .	893,220.00
Total . . . . .	2,035,732.55

In 1928-29, a number of public works entirely or mainly connected with public health were completed.

#### VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

##### 1. Health Personnel.

*Doctors.* — In Tripoli there are 79 medical officers, including two attached to the Directorate of Health who are on the roll of the public health administration and may not practise.

The above include 2 medical officers on the roll of the Ministry of the Interior, 21 colonial doctors, medical officers working on a contract, under the orders of the Colonial Ministry but having the right to practise on their own behalf; 32 military medical officers, who are also entitled to practise privately. Of these, 12 serve in the Colonial Hospital and 20 in the out-patient departments of the various garrison stations of the interior. In addition, these are 24 unattached private practitioners.

Of the above medical men, 3 are surgeons, 2 bacteriologists, one an obstetrician and gynecologist, 2 ear, nose and throat specialists, 2 children's specialists, 4 dental surgeons, 4 oculists, 2 radiologists, 6 venereal disease specialists. The others are all clinicians or general practitioners.

*Doctors in Chemistry.* — There are 4 analysts in the civil, military and municipal chemical laboratories. One of these, under the orders of the Governor, is engaged in special research work in the Government Office for Saline Deposits.

*Pharmaceutical Chemists.* — These number 7, and there are 3 chemists' assistants, who, after a final examination, are entitled to manage a pharmacy under a provisional clause of the Governor's decree of May 1922 on the practice of pharmacy in Tripolitania.

*Miscellaneous.* — In addition to the above, there are 18 midwives, about 110 sick-attendants, 4 masseurs, 3 sanitary agents, 6 municipal health inspectors, 6 disinfectors and rat-catchers (composing the prophylactic squad); 4 dental technicians, 4 opticians and 4 technical assistants in the bacteriological and chemical laboratory.

##### 2. Hospitals.

The "Vittorio Emanuele III Colonial Hospital" at Tripoli with 600 beds provided 150,636 days' treatment during the financial year 1928-29. The cost of upkeep for that period was 6,000,000 lire, representing an average of 35.41 lire per patient per day.

Tripoli has also a lazaret for infectious cases.

There are no other hospitals properly so-called in the colony, but there are a number of infirmaries attached to the dispensaries and served by colonial or military medical officers.

November 1930.

# JAPAN<sup>1</sup>

Report prepared by the Sanitary Bureau, Department of Home Affairs (Tokio)

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<sup>1</sup> The data in the present report deal with Japan proper only.

## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Japan proper is 381,810 square kilometres (*i.e.*, 56.6 per cent of that of the whole Japanese Empire).

The population of Japan proper, as estimated on October 1st, 1928, was 62,122,200.

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

(a) *Live Births and Still-Births, 1919-1928.*

Année — Year	Nés vivants — Live births		Mort-nés — Still-births	
	Chiffres absolus	Par 1,000 habitants	Chiffres absolus	Par 1,000 habitants
	Actual figures	Per 1,000 inhabitants	Actual figures	Per 1,000 inhabitants
1919 . . . . .	1,778,685	31,62	132,939	2,36
1920 . . . . .	2,025,564	36,19	144,038	2,57
1921 . . . . .	1,990,876	35,06	138,301	2,44
1922 . . . . .	1,969,314	34,16	132,244	2,29
1923 . . . . .	2,043,297	34,94	133,863	2,29
1924 . . . . .	1,998,520	33,79	125,839	2,13
1925 . . . . .	2,086,091	34,92	124,403	2,08
1926 . . . . .	2,104,405	34,77	124,038	2,05
1927 . . . . .	2,060,737	33,61	116,922	1,91
1928 . . . . .	2,135,852	34,38	120,191	1,93

(b) *Geographical Distribution of Births, 1928.*

Districts	Préfectures	Nés vivants — Live births		Mort-nés — Still-births	
		Chiffres absolus	Par 1,000 habitants	Chiffres absolus	Par 1,000 habitants
		Actual figures	Per 1,000 inhabitants	Actual figures	Per 1,000 inhabitants
Hokkaido — Hokkaido . . . . .		103,510	40,01	4,322	1,86
Tohoku	Aomori . . . . .	38,950	45,89	1,761	2,07
	Iwate . . . . .	38,148	40,76	2,664	2,85
	Miyagi . . . . .	43,195	39,41	2,386	2,18
	Akita . . . . .	40,844	42,53	2,530	2,63
	Yamagata . . . . .	41,824	39,30	2,032	1,96
	Foukousima . . . . .	55,256	37,21	3,383	2,28
	Fukushima . . . . .				

## (b) Geographical Distribution of Births, 1928 (continued).

Districts District	Préfectures Prefecture	Nés vivants — Live births		Mort-nés — Still-births	
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par 1,000 habitants Per 1,000 inhabitants	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par 1,000 habitants Per 1,000 inhabitants
Kanto	Ibaracki . . . . .	52,247	36,13	3,849	2,66
	Totchigi — Tochigi . . . . .	41,308	36,94	3,059	2,74
	Gumma . . . . .	41,130	35,44	2,840	2,45
	Saitama . . . . .	51,455	35,70	3,758	2,61
	Chiba . . . . .	50,497	35,09	3,182	2,21
	Tokio . . . . .	152,251	30,56	9,334	1,87
	Kanagawa . . . . .	50,911	34,50	3,184	2,16
Hokuriku	Nihigata — Niigata . . . . .	71,458	37,68	3,319	1,75
	Toyama . . . . .	29,092	38,03	1,289	1,68
	Ishikawa . . . . .	25,863	34,34	1,351	1,79
	Fukui . . . . .	21,553	36,10	1,162	1,95
Tosan	Yamanachi . . . . .	21,694	35,47	1,298	2,12
	Nagano . . . . .	55,451	33,18	3,511	2,10
	Gifu . . . . .	42,483	36,25	2,333	1,99
Tokai	Shizuoka . . . . .	66,374	37,98	3,681	2,11
	Aichi . . . . .	85,570	34,72	4,683	1,90
	Mie . . . . .	39,625	35,00	2,033	1,80
Kinki	Shiga . . . . .	22,319	33,33	1,222	1,82
	Kioto . . . . .	43,369	29,27	2,602	1,76
	Osaka . . . . .	96,194	28,65	6,728	2,00
	Hlogo . . . . .	81,444	31,92	4,906	1,92
	Nara . . . . .	19,531	32,77	1,358	2,28
	Wakayama . . . . .	26,390	32,54	1,541	1,90
Chugoku	Tottori . . . . .	14,994	31,02	972	2,01
	Shimane . . . . .	23,372	32,14	1,449	1,99
	Okayama . . . . .	38,772	30,98	2,544	2,03
	Hirosima . . . . .	53,726	32,26	2,795	1,68
	Hirosima . . . . .	34,088	30,21	1,464	1,30
Shikoku	Tokushima . . . . .	24,926	35,50	1,560	2,22
	Kagawa . . . . .	25,788	36,09	1,274	1,78
	Ehime . . . . .	39,320	34,87	2,027	1,80
	Kochi . . . . .	22,841	32,72	1,289	1,85
Kiushu Kyushu	Fukuoka — Fukuoka . . . . .	78,012	32,87	4,626	1,95
	Saga . . . . .	24,030	34,74	1,030	1,49
	Nagasaki . . . . .	38,663	32,72	1,676	1,42
	Koumamoto . . . . .	44,207	33,09	1,298	0,97
	Kumamoto . . . . .	31,607	33,28	1,409	1,48
	Oita — Oita . . . . .	24,949	34,83	1,157	1,62
	Miyazaki . . . . .	51,262	33,99	1,765	1,17
Okinawa . . . . .	15,359	27,99	5	0,01	
Total général — Grand Total . . . . .		2,135,852	34,38	120,191	1,93

(c) *Distribution of Births according to Sex, 1927-1928.*

## LIVE BIRTHS.

Année — Year	M.	F.	Nombre de garçons pour 100 filles Number of males for 100 females
1927 . . . . .	1.048.946	1.011.791	103,7
1928 . . . . .	1.090.702	1.045.150	104,4

## STILL-BIRTHS.

Année — Year	M.	F.	Nombre de garçons pour 100 filles Number of males for 100 females
1927 . . . . .	63.401	53.140	119,3
1928 . . . . .	65.339	54.432	120,0

(d) *Distribution of Births according to Legitimacy and Illegitimacy, 1928.*

## LIVE BIRTHS.

Année — Year	Legit.		Illegit.	
	Total	Pour 100 naissances vivantes Per 100 live births	Total	Pour 100 naissances vivantes Per 100 live births
1928 . . . . .	1.992.645	93,3	143.207	6,7

## STILL-BIRTHS.

Année — Year	Legit.		Illegit.	
	Total	Pour 100 mort-nés Per 100 still-births	Total	Pour 100 mort-nés Per 100 still-births
1928 . . . . .	96.097	80,0	24.085	20,0

(e) *Seasonal Distribution of Births, 1928.*

Mois Month	Nés vivants — Live births		Mort-nés — Still-births	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Moyenne quotidienne pour 1,000 naissances par jour de l'année Daily average on an annual basis of 1,000 births a day	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Moyenne quotidienne pour 1,000 naissances par jour de l'année Daily average on an annual basis of 1,000 births a day
I . . . . .	254.125	1.404,7	11.131	1.093,4
II . . . . .	207.894	1.228,4	11.170	1.172,9
III . . . . .	256.305	1.416,8	11.355	1.115,4
IV . . . . .	144.459	825,2	9.537	968,1
V . . . . .	142.497	787,7	8.935	877,7
VI . . . . .	135.938	776,5	8.399	852,6
VII . . . . .	155.882	861,7	9.256	909,2
VIII . . . . .	162.772	899,8	9.669	949,8
IX . . . . .	172.575	985,7	9.954	1.010,4
X . . . . .	178.013	984,0	10.203	1.002,3
XI . . . . .	183.446	1.047,8	9.689	983,5
XII . . . . .	141.946	784,6	10.890	1.069,8
Mois inconnu . . . . . Month unknown . . . . .	—	—	3	—
Total . . . . .	2.135.852	—	120.191	—

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

(a) *Number of Deaths and General Mortality Rates, 1919-1928.*

Année — Year	Nombre de décès Number of deaths	Taux par 1.000 habitants Rate per 1,000 of population
1919 . . . . .	1.281.965	22,79
1920 . . . . .	1.422.096	25,41
1921 . . . . .	1.288.570	22,69
1922 . . . . .	1.286.941	22,32
1923 . . . . .	1.332.485	22,78
1924 . . . . .	1.254.946	21,22
1925 . . . . .	1.210.706	20,27
1926 . . . . .	1.160.734	19,18
1927 . . . . .	1.214.323	19,80
1928 . . . . .	1.236.711	19,91



## (b) Geographical Distribution of Deaths, 1928.

Districts — District	Prefectures — Prefecture	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux par 1.000 habitants Per 1,000 of population
Hokkaido — Hokkaido . . . . .		48,298	18,67
Tohoku	Aomori . . . . .	19,674	23,18
	Iwate . . . . .	21,363	22,82
	Miyagi . . . . .	21,809	19,90
	Akita . . . . .	20,958	21,82
	Yamagata . . . . .	22,387	21,04
	Fukushima Foukousima . . . . .	29,085	19,59
Kanto	Ibaracki . . . . .	31,128	21,52
	Totchi — Tochi . . . . .	21,773	19,47
	Gunma . . . . .	23,419	20,18
	Saitama . . . . .	32,106	22,27
	Chiba . . . . .	33,270	23,12
	Tokio . . . . .	84,759	17,01
	Kanagawa . . . . .	28,088	19,03
Hokuriku	Nihigata — Niigata . . . . .	40,768	21,51
	Toyama . . . . .	18,205	23,80
	Ishikawa . . . . .	19,147	25,42
	Fukui . . . . .	15,069	25,24
Tosan	Yamanashi . . . . .	11,768	19,24
	Nagano . . . . .	30,454	18,22
	Gifu . . . . .	26,318	22,46
Tokai	Shizuoka . . . . .	34,175	19,56
	Aichi . . . . .	52,733	21,40
	Mie . . . . .	25,366	22,41
Kinki	Shiga . . . . .	14,332	21,40
	Kioto . . . . .	28,145	18,99
	Osaka . . . . .	59,105	17,60
	Hiogo . . . . .	48,560	19,03
	Nara . . . . .	11,479	19,26
	Wakayama . . . . .	15,061	18,57
Chugoku	Tottori . . . . .	9,069	18,76
	Shimane . . . . .	16,389	22,53
	Okayama . . . . .	24,322	19,43
	Hirosima — Hiroshima . . . . .	31,784	19,08
	Yamaguchi . . . . .	21,675	19,21
Shihoku	Tokushima . . . . .	15,339	21,84
	Kagawa . . . . .	14,184	19,85
	Ehime . . . . .	21,402	18,98
	Kochi . . . . .	14,740	21,12
Kiushu Kyushu	Fukuoka — Fukuoka . . . . .	47,827	20,15
	Saga . . . . .	14,264	20,62
	Nagasaki . . . . .	23,008	19,47
	Koumamoto . . . . .	25,849	19,35
	Oita — Oita . . . . .	19,944	21,00
	Miyazaki . . . . .	12,449	17,38
	Kagoshima . . . . .	26,505	17,58
Okinawa . . . . .	9,141	16,66	
Total général — Grand Total . . . . .		1,236,711	19,91

(c) *Distribution of Deaths by Age, 1928.*

Age (en années) (in years)	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	Taux par 1.000 décès Per 1,000 of total deaths
0-4	458.933	371,1
5-9	33.375	27,0
10-14	22.425	18,1
15-19	52.704	42,6
20-24	51.345	41,5
25-29	40.754	33,0
30-34	33.149	26,8
35-39	31.251	25,3
40-44	33.085	26,7
45-49	39.533	32,0
50-54	47.872	38,7
55-59	49.779	40,2
60-69	130.335	105,4
70-79	148.118	119,8
80-89	59.695	48,3
90 & plus-up	4.308	3,5
Age inconnu — unknown	50	0,0
Total	1.236.711	1.000,0

(d) *Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, 1928.*

Mois — Month	Décès — Deaths	Moyenne quotidienne pour 1.000 décès par jour de l'année Daily average per 1,000 of daily average deaths for each year
I	106.800	1.019,6
II	107.773	1.099,8
III	117.623	1.122,9
IV	100.490	991,3
V	91.770	876,1
VI	88.885	876,8
VII	105.369	1.005,9
VIII	110.791	1.057,7
IX	105.883	1.044,5
X	104.294	995,7
XI	93.862	925,9
XII	103.157	984,8
Mois inconnu Month unknown	14	—
Total	1.236.711	—

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## (a) Mortality according to Principal Causes, 1928.

Causes	Number of deaths	Per 1,000 of total deaths	Per 1,000 of population
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers . . . . .	9,233	7.5	0.15
Typhoid fever only . . . . .	8,780	7.1	0.14
Typhus . . . . .	3	0.0	0.00
Malaria . . . . .	164	0.1	0.00
Smallpox . . . . .	100	0.1	0.00
Measles . . . . .	11,122	9.0	0.18
Scarlet fever . . . . .	220	0.2	0.00
Whooping-cough . . . . .	11,440	9.3	0.18
Diphtheria . . . . .	4,410	3.6	0.07
Influenza . . . . .	9,669	7.8	0.16
Cholera . . . . .	1	0.0	0.00
Cholera nostras . . . . .	158	0.1	0.00
Other epidemics and endemics . . . . .	20,195	16.3	0.33
Including:			
Dysentery . . . . .	2,752	2.2	0.04
Plague . . . . .			
Cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	171	0.1	0.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	85,878	69.4	1.38
Tuberculosis of the brain and central nervous system . . . . .	5,701	4.6	0.09
Tuberculosis of the intestine and peritonitis . . . . .	22,643	18.3	0.36
Other forms of tuberculosis . . . . .	28,053	22.7	0.45
Cancer and other malignant neoplasms . . . . .	44,534	36.0	0.72
Cancer only . . . . .	43,234	35.0	0.70
Meningitis . . . . .	53,388	43.2	0.86
Cerebral hæmorrhage and malacia . . . . .	102,760	83.1	1.65
Organic diseases of the heart . . . . .	37,717	30.5	0.61
Acute bronchitis . . . . .	17,670	14.3	0.28
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	15,002	12.1	0.24
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia . . . . .	125,787	101.7	2.03
Other diseases of the respiratory organs . . . . .	30,173	24.4	0.49
Pleuritis only . . . . .	16,144	13.1	0.26
Diseases of the stomach . . . . .	23,554	19.0	0.38
Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	146,359	118.3	2.36
Appendicitis and cellulitis of the iliac fossa . . . . .	2,586	2.1	0.04
Hernia and intestinal occlusion . . . . .	4,770	3.9	0.08
Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . .	4,296	3.5	0.07
Nephritis . . . . .	62,884	50.8	1.01
Diseases of the female organs of reproduction . . . . .	1,932	1.6	0.03
Puerperal fever . . . . .	1,938	1.6	0.03
Other diseases due to pregnancy and delivery . . . . .	4,059	3.3	0.07
Deformity, congenital debility and diseases peculiar to children . . . . .	80,804	65.3	1.30
Deformity and congenital debility only . . . . .	66,971	54.2	1.08
Senile decay . . . . .	77,251	62.5	1.24
Deaths from external causes . . . . .	26,381	21.3	0.43
Suicide . . . . .	13,032	10.5	0.21
Other diseases . . . . .	127,987	103.5	2.06
Including:			
Syphilis . . . . .	6,860	5.5	0.11
Beriberi . . . . .	19,036	15.4	0.31
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	2,171	1.8	0.03
Peritonitis . . . . .	19,728	16.0	0.32
Ambiguous diagnosis given or causes unknown . . . . .	45,509	36.8	0.73
Total . . . . .	1,236,711	1,000.0	19.91

(b) *Principal Causes of Death, in Decreasing Order, 1928.*

Causes	Number	Per 1,000 of total deaths
Diarrhœa and enteritis . . . . .	146,359	118.3
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia . . . . .	125,787	101.7
Cerebral hæmorrhage and malacia . . . . .	102,760	83.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	85,878	69.4
Senile decay . . . . .	77,251	62.5
Deformity and congenital debility . . . . .	66,971	54.2
Nephritis . . . . .	62,884	50.8
Meningitis . . . . .	53,388	43.2
Cancer . . . . .	43,234	35.0
Organic diseases of the heart . . . . .	37,717	30.5
Deaths from external causes . . . . .	26,381	21.3
Diseases of the stomach . . . . .	23,554	19.0
Intestinal tuberculosis . . . . .	22,643	18.3
Peritonitis . . . . .	19,728	16.0
Beriberi . . . . .	19,036	15.4
Acute bronchitis . . . . .	17,670	14.3
Pleuritis . . . . .	16,144	13.1
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	15,002	12.1
Suicide . . . . .	13,032	10.5
Whooping-cough . . . . .	11,440	9.3
Measles . . . . .	11,122	9.0
Influenza . . . . .	9,669	7.8
Typhoid fever . . . . .	8,780	7.1
Syphilis . . . . .	6,860	5.5
Tuberculosis of the brain and central nervous system . . . . .	5,701	4.6
Hernia and intestinal occlusion . . . . .	4,770	3.9
Diphtheris . . . . .	4,410	3.6
Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . .	4,296	3.5
Appendicitis and cellulitis of the iliac fossa . . . . .	2,586	2.1
Dysentery . . . . .	2,752	2.2
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	2,171	1.8
Puerperal fever . . . . .	1,938	1.6

(c) *Death Rates from Ten Principal Causes per 1,000 of Population, 1919-1928.*

Année — Year	Diarrhée et entérite	Pneumonie et broncho- pneumonie	Hémorra- gie céré- brale et ramolle- issement du cerveau	Tubercu- lose pulmonaire	Vices de conforma- tion et débilité congén- itale	Sénilité	Néphrite	Méningite	Cancer	Affections organiques du cœur
	Diarrhœa and enteritis	Pneumonia and broncho- pneumo- nia	Cerebral hæmorr- hage and malacia	Pulmonary tubercu- losis	Deformity and congenital debility	Senile decay	Nephritis	Meningitis	Cancer	Organic diseases of the heart
1919 . . . . .	2,42	2,68	1,50	1,66	1,23	1,11	0,93	1,44	0,68	0,60
1920 . . . . .	2,54	3,14	1,57	1,56	1,31	1,19	0,99	1,24	0,71	0,62
1921 . . . . .	2,73	2,00	1,59	1,46	1,33	1,16	1,05	1,20	0,70	0,64
1922 . . . . .	2,66	1,95	1,58	1,48	1,32	1,11	1,06	1,21	0,69	0,63
1923 . . . . .	2,82	2,04	1,62	1,39	1,31	1,30	1,07	1,26	0,69	0,70
1924 . . . . .	2,57	2,09	1,74	1,34	1,25	1,23	1,05	1,16	0,68	0,66
1925 . . . . .	2,38	2,16	1,61	1,37	1,17	1,17	1,00	0,98	0,68	0,64
1926 . . . . .	2,33	1,79	1,63	1,33	1,12	1,17	0,98	0,94	0,68	0,59
1927 . . . . .	2,44	1,96	1,66	1,40	1,22	1,09	0,98	0,90	0,68	0,60
1928 . . . . .	2,36	2,03	1,65	1,38	1,24	1,08	1,01	0,86	0,70	0,61

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

## (a) Deaths of Children below Five Years of Age, 1919-1928.

Année — Year	Nombre de décès	Proportion par 1,000 décès
	Number of deaths	(Mortalité totale) Rate per 1,000 deaths (Total)
1919 . . . . .	474,452	370,1
1920 . . . . .	517,822	364,1
1921 . . . . .	504,054	391,2
1922 . . . . .	492,060	382,4
1923 . . . . .	505,750	379,6
1924 . . . . .	475,615	379,0
1925 . . . . .	461,419	381,1
1926 . . . . .	438,419	377,7
1927 . . . . .	457,757	377,0
1928 . . . . .	458,933	371,1

## (b) Deaths of Children below Five Years of Age by Age-Groups and Sex, 1928.

Age	Chiffres absolus			Par 1,000 enfants décédés au-dessous de 5 ans Rate per 1,000 deaths under 5 years
	Actual figures			
	M.	F.	Total	
Au-dessous d'un an — Under 1 year . . . . .	158,849	135,032	293,881	640,3
1 an — 1 year . . . . .	40,845	39,432	80,277	174,9
2 ans — 2 years . . . . .	20,748	20,626	41,374	90,2
3 ans — 3 years . . . . .	13,103	13,403	26,506	57,8
4 à 5 ans — 4 to 5 years . . . . .	8,165	8,730	16,895	36,8
Total . . . . .	241,710	217,223	458,933	1,000,0

## (c) Infant Mortality by Age-Groups, 1928.

Death occurred	Actual figures	Rate per 1,000 deaths under 1 year
Within five days after birth . . . . .	45,218	153.9
Within five to ten days after birth . . . . .	25,537	86.9
Within ten to fifteen days after birth . . . . .	16,617	56.5
Within fifteen days to one month after birth . . . . .	28,308	96.3
Number of days unknown . . . . .	2	0.0
Within one to two months after birth . . . . .	37,392	127.2
Within two to three months after birth . . . . .	25,232	85.9
Within three to six months after birth . . . . .	45,772	155.8
Within six months to one year after birth . . . . .	69,803	237.5
Total . . . . .	293,881	1,000.0

In 1928 the rate of infant mortality was 138 per 1,000 live births, a decrease of 4 as compared with the preceding year.

(d) *Infant Mortality according to Principal Causes, 1928.*DEATHS OF CHILDREN BELOW FIVE YEARS OF AGE.<sup>1</sup>

Diseases	Deaths	Per 1,000 deaths under 5 years
Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	107,596	234.4
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia . . . . .	85,775	186.9
Deformity and congenital debility . . . . .	66,971	145.9
Meningitis . . . . .	38,017	82.8
Acute bronchitis . . . . .	15,440	33.6
Diseases peculiar to infants . . . . .	13,833	30.1
Whooping-cough . . . . .	11,161	24.3
Measles . . . . .	10,372	22.6
Beriberi . . . . .	9,920	21.6
Deaths from external causes . . . . .	8,051	17.5
Nephritis . . . . .	7,710	16.8
Syphilis . . . . .	4,481	9.8
Influenza . . . . .	4,083	8.9
Diphtheria . . . . .	3,349	7.3
Peritonitis . . . . .	2,714	5.9
Pleuritis . . . . .	2,430	5.3
Diseases of the stomach . . . . .	2,301	5.0
Organic diseases of the heart . . . . .	2,108	4.6
Pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	1,992	4.3
Tuberculosis of the brain and central nervous system . . . . .	1,753	3.8
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	1,233	2.7
Dysentery . . . . .	1,142	2.5

<sup>1</sup> The causes of death from which less than 1,000 deaths occurred were omitted from the above table.

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: CASES, DEATHS AND GERM CARRIERS, 1929.

Mois Month	Cas — Cases													Décès — Deaths		Porteurs de germes Germ Carriers				
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	Total	Taux pour 100,000 hab.		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par 100 cas Per 100 cases	Con- vales- cents	Sains Healthy
															Rate per 100,000 of population	Rate per 100,000 of population				
	1929													1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1929	
Choléra . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	134	25	9	—	205	1	0,33	0,00	116	56,59	—	76
Cholera . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	134	25	9	—	205	1	0,33	0,00	116	56,59	—	76
Dysenterie et "Ekiri" . . . . .	484	459	664	868	1.581	2.745	6.423	6.974	5.080	2.961	1.323	766	30.328	25.126	48,19	40,45	12,617	41,60	23	456
Dysentery and "Ekiri" . . . . .	484	459	664	868	1.581	2.745	6.423	6.974	5.080	2.961	1.323	766	30.328	25.126	48,19	40,45	12,617	41,60	23	456
Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	2.214	1.703	1.652	1.644	2.635	2.972	4.224	5.517	5.442	3.808	3.127	2.516	37.454	42.213	59,51	67,95	7.426	19,83	734	622
Typhoid fever . . . . .	2.214	1.703	1.652	1.644	2.635	2.972	4.224	5.517	5.442	3.808	3.127	2.516	37.454	42.213	59,51	67,95	7.426	19,83	734	622
Paratyphoïde. Paratyphoid . . . . .	148	98	72	100	303	369	569	831	665	538	329	209	4.231	4.921	6,72	7,92	386	9,12	113	213
Paratyphoid . . . . .	148	98	72	100	303	369	569	831	665	538	329	209	4.231	4.921	6,72	7,92	386	9,12	113	213
Varicelle . . . . .	4	5	66	14	18	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	114	728	0,18	1,17	12	10,50	—	—
Smallpox . . . . .	4	5	66	14	18	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	114	728	0,18	1,17	12	10,50	—	—
Typhus . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	1	1	15	23	0,02	0,04	1	6,67	—	*
Typhus . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	1	1	15	23	0,02	0,04	1	6,67	—	*
Fièvre scarla- tine . . . . .	559	575	540	592	585	473	318	182	298	408	578	540	5.648	5.726	8,97	9,22	243	4,30	—	—
Scarlet fever . . . . .	559	575	540	592	585	473	318	182	298	408	578	540	5.648	5.726	8,97	9,22	243	4,30	—	—
Diphthérie . . . . .	2.006	2.323	2.597	2.138	1.693	1.283	851	654	846	1.407	1.942	1.959	19.699	17.542	31,30	28,24	4.507	22,88	66	11
Diphtheria . . . . .	2.006	2.323	2.597	2.138	1.693	1.283	851	654	846	1.407	1.942	1.959	19.699	17.542	31,30	28,24	4.507	22,88	66	11
Méningite cé- rébro-spi- nale . . . . .	12	25	39	34	35	26	27	65	44	13	13	20	353	396	0,56	0,48	210	59,15	1	55
Cerebro-spinal meningi- tis . . . . .	12	25	39	34	35	26	27	65	44	13	13	20	353	396	0,56	0,48	210	59,15	1	55
Peste . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Cholera.* — The cases of cholera recorded in the above table first appeared among people living most of their time on the river at Osaka. The epidemic was introduced from abroad in the middle of August. The disease spread to various prefectures along the Inland Sea that have communications with Osaka, such as Hyogo, Yamaguchi, Nara, Fukuoka, Tokushima, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kakawa, Oita, Wakayama and Miye. In the middle of September, it decreased somewhat, but towards the end of that month there were outbreaks in several districts. In the beginning of October, it again began to decrease, and after slight fluctuations came to an end late in November.

*Plague.* — A plague-infected rat was found in the dockyard during June, but since that time neither patient nor infected rat has been found.

*Influenza.* — Sporadic cases of mild influenza occurred in January and February, but with the advent of warmer weather they gradually diminished. The death-rate was extremely low, being 1.10 per cent.

*Encephalitis epidemica.* — Until the month of July, only sporadic cases, about 10 per month, had appeared in eight prefectures. Toward the end of August, the number of cases suddenly increased, the peak being reached in August and September with 982 and 909 cases respectively. In October, it began to decrease, and after November the epidemic practically came to an end. The total number of cases was 2,015 with 1,364 deaths (case-fatality rate, 67.69 per cent). The seasonal and geographical distribution of the occurrence of the disease were almost the same as in 1928, but the number of cases was much higher.

Most of the cases occurred in the prefectures along the Inland Sea, such as Okayama (374), Hyogo (362), Kagawa (349) and Hiroshima (229). In thirty other prefectures, some sporadic cases also occurred.

*Rabies.* — The total number of cases of rabies during 1929 was only 3. The number of rabid dogs reported totalled 171, which is a decrease of 274 as against the figures of the preceding year.

*Investigation for the Improvement of Japanese Privies.* — As stated in volume V of the *Year-Book*, various experiments have been made at a research laboratory since 1927 for the purpose of the improvement of privies.

Their construction was recommended in various districts and, as a result, the number of such privies installed by the end of November 1929 reached 3,401 and the result of their use was satisfactory.

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

### 1. Tuberculosis.

#### MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS: RATE PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION, 1927 AND 1928.

Year	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1927. . . . .	19.48	13.94
1928. . . . .	19.26	13.82

#### MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF NOT LESS THAN 100,000: RATE PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION, 1927 AND 1928.

Year	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1927. . . . .	26.11	19.05
1928. . . . .	24.90	18.08

In accordance with the Law for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the authorities carried out medical examination of persons engaged in occupations favouring the spread of the



disease and of those living or working in places where the spread of the disease is feared. The results of the examinations in the last two years were as follows:

Year	Number of persons examined	Positive results	Number of tuberculosis cases per 1,000 persons examined
1927 . . . . .	1,346,575	330	0.25
1928 . . . . .	1,454,405	460	0.32

Tuberculous persons engaged in occupations conducive to the spread of the disease may be prohibited from engaging in such occupations. The number of patients so prohibited in 1927 was 113 and in 1928 was 93. There is a provision which allows the Local Governor to give financial aid to tuberculous patients who are thus prohibited from engaging in their occupations or who, being unable to pay the cost of treatment, are placed in sanatoria under his orders as a preventive measure. The number of persons thus assisted and the amounts spent were as follows:

Year	Persons receiving relief	Total number of days	Total expenditure in Yen
1927 . . . . .	27	3,515	2,739.95
1928 . . . . .	37	9,096	3,746.78

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CLINICS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS AT THE END OF MARCH 1928 AND 1929.

Année Year	Cliniques fondées — Clinics established by			Personnes examinées Number of persons examined			Personnel médical Medical Personnel
	par l'Association japonaise pour la lutte préventive contre la tuberculose Japanese Association for the prevention of tuberculosis	par d'autres organismes Other bodies	Total	à titre onéreux	à titre gratuit	Total	
				Paying	Free		
1928 . . . . .	1.232	131	1.363	4.523	10.199	14.642	1.479
1929 . . . . .	1.311	128	1.439	1.199	12.866	14.065	1.462

## 2. Malaria.

In Japan proper, *malaria tropica* exists only in Okinawa prefecture; the number of deaths from malaria in 1928 was 106 (64 males and 42 females), which represents a death rate of 19.31 per 100,000 of population.

Malaria investigations are being carried out in the infected villages, infected patients and carriers are being traced, and all measures for prevention and cure vigorously carried out.

## 3. Cancer.

The death-rate from cancer has remained almost stationary during the last ten years (1919-1928), with only a slight variation of between 6.8 and 7.1 per 10,000 population.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1927-1928.

Year	M.	F.	Total
1927 . . . . .	20,866	20,776	41,642
1928 . . . . .	21,815	21,419	43,234

## DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER ACCORDING TO THE ORGANS AFFECTED, 1927-1928.

Organes atteints Organs affected	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Bouche et gorge . . . . .	759	290	1.049	805	316	1.121
Mouth and throat . . . . .						
Estomac et foie (y compris l'œsophage) . . . . .	17.513	10.700	28.213	18.257	11.197	29.454
Stomach and liver (including œsophagus) . . . . .						
Péritoine, intestin et rectum . . . . .	1.122	1.199	2.321	1.321	1.274	2.595
Peritoneum, intestines, and rectum . . . . .						
Organes génitaux de la femme . . . . .	—	6.947	6.947	—	6.963	6.963
Women's genital organs . . . . .						
Sein . . . . .	—	658	658	—	706	706
Breasts . . . . .						
Peau . . . . .	124	111	235	114	70	184
Skin . . . . .						
Autres organes internes . . . . .	1.348	871	2.219	1.318	893	2.211
Other internal organs . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	20.866	20.776	41.642	21.815	21.419	43.234

## 4. Venereal Diseases.

DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS, HEREDITARY SYPHILIS AND DORSAL TABES IN 1927-1928  
PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION.

	1927	1928
Syphilis . . . . .	11.3	11.0
Hereditary syphilis . . . . .	6.5	6.2
Dorsal tabes . . . . .	1.8	2.0

The number of cases of venereal diseases discovered during the physical examination of young men for conscription shows a slight decrease in gonorrhœa and an increase in syphilis and soft chancre. The following table shows the figures for recent years:

Année — Year	Recrues examinées Conscripts examined	Diagnostic — Disease			
		Syphilis	Gonorrhée Gonorrhœa	Chancre mou Soft chancre	Total
1927 . . . . .	580.110	1.111	4.107	1.619	6.837
1928 . . . . .	596.068	1.275	4.199	1.777	7.251

## CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG PROSTITUTES, 1927-1928.

Année — Year	Prostituées examinées Prostitutes examined	Diagnostic — Disease			
		Syphilis	Gonorrhée Gonorrhœa	Chancre mou Soft chancre	Total
1927 . . . . .	2.956.438	4.297	36.980	18.744	60.021
1928 . . . . .	2.878.665	3.757	32.793	18.833	55.383

## NUMBER OF LOCK HOSPITALS FOR LICENSED PROSTITUTES, 1927-1928.

Année — Year	Prisons, hôpitaux Number of Lock hospitals	Lits — Beds	Admissions	Prostituées clandestines admises conformément aux dispositions du règlement administratif  Secret prostitutes admitted under the Administrative enforcement law
1927 . . . . .	149	5.613	1.086.574	22.349
1928 . . . . .	148	5.562	1.085.188	19.211

The Law for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases issued as Law No. 48 in April 1927 was put into force on September 1st, 1928. Some of the principal measures taken since its enforcement are as follows:

The number of societies newly-established under this Law (voluntary self-protection society for the prevention of venereal diseases formed for the benefit of women other than licensed prostitutes, whom the authorities place under control on the ground of public morals) amounted to 341, with 23,144 members. (The total number at present is: 1,812 societies with 120,216 members.)

NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR VENEREAL DISEASES RECOGNISED BY THE HOME MINISTER  
UNDER THE LAW OF APRIL 1927.

Number of Prefectures	Dispensaries	Patients treated		Physicians
		In-patients	Out-patients	
7	98	757	3,922	148

As regards voluntary organisations, there is in Tokio an association called "The Japan Association for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases". This association is a member of the International Union against Venereal Diseases, and has branches at Ibaraki, Okayama and Miyagi prefectures. There are similar private associations in Aichi and Hiroshima prefectures.

## 5. Alcoholism.

## NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM, 1927-1928.

Année — Year	Sexe	Chiffres absolus Deaths	Décès par 100.000 habitants Per 100,000 of the population	Par 100.000 habitants de même sexe Rate for 100,000 of the population, male or female
	Sex			
1927 . . . . .	M.	327	0,52	1,06
	F.	14	0,02	0,05
1928 . . . . .	M.	376	0,59	1,20
	F.	20	0,03	0,06

The National Temperance League of Japan – a legal entity – increased during 1929 its member societies by twenty (total: 1,150 societies with 202,000 members).

The expenditure of the league for 1928 amounted to 335,000 yen and the Government granted a subsidy of 700 yen. The Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association of Japan, which is a temperance league of students from universities, colleges and higher-grade schools added two more schools with 6,200 members. Its expenditure for 1928 was 7,000 yen.

In some of the rural districts, all the villagers or those of certain age have voluntarily formed groups pledging themselves to temperance. The number of such villages amounted to thirty-nine. The movement has also become popular among seamen.

### III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

#### 1. Control of Foodstuffs.

In June 1928, the Regulation for the Control of Preservatives and Decolorisers for Foods and Beverages was issued and the existing Regulation for the Control of Preservatives abolished.

The change was made for the purpose of making the control up to date and conform to the legislation in foreign countries.

#### CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS, 1928.

Marchandises Good	Examens effectués Number of exami- nations	Sanctions — Action taken				
		Interdic- tion de livrer à la consom- mation Con- demned	Marchandise Goods		Exercice du commerce Trading	
			détruite Destroyed	affectée à d'autres usages Otherwise disposed of	interdit Prohibited	suspendu Suspended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lait entier . . . . .	73.753	2.763	1.274	436	—	3
Whole milk . . . . .						
Lait écrémé . . . . .	143	—	—	—	—	—
Skimmed milk . . . . .						
Lait condensé . . . . .	889	31	9	21	—	—
Condensed milk . . . . .						
Lait écrémé condensé . . . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed skimmed milk . . . . .						
Lait en poudre . . . . .	194	—	—	—	—	—
Powdered milk . . . . .						
Glace naturelle . . . . .	1.670	141	68	73	—	—
Natural ice . . . . .						
Glace artificielle . . . . .	1.220	121	42	20	—	—
Artificial ice . . . . .						
Neige . . . . .	16	7	2	5	—	—
Snow . . . . .						
<i>A reporter</i> . . . . .	77.890	3.063	1.395	555	—	3
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Report Brought forward</i>		77.890	3.063	1.395	555	—	3
Saké . . . . .		70.469	956	422	424	—	—
Sake . . . . .							
Vin . . . . .		1.278	68	40	13	—	—
Wine . . . . .							
Liqueurs distillées . . . . .		2.663	31	16	15	—	—
Distilled liquors . . . . .							
Autres boissons alcooliques . . . . .		7.987	487	464	15	—	—
Other alcoholic drinks . . . . .							
Limonade . . . . .		22.739	6.575	6.462	29	1	1
Lemonade . . . . .							
Eau de Seltz . . . . .		156.416	12.956	12.535	354	1	—
Soda water . . . . .							
Siroop . . . . .		15.843	5.241	5.194	26	1	1
Syrup . . . . .							
Eaux minérales . . . . .		11.056	1.162	1.162	—	—	—
Mineral waters . . . . .							
• Ramune • . . . . .		110.978	23.370	22.905	319	—	—
Gâteaux . . . . .		31.305	2.113	1.960	61	—	—
Cakes . . . . .							
• Kamaboko • . . . . .		4.292	470	312	15	—	—
Conserves . . . . .		13.622	659	623	19	—	—
Canned foods . . . . .							
Soy . . . . .		19.547	1.164	894	71	—	—
Vinaigre . . . . .		4.072	53	43	9	—	—
Vinegar . . . . .							
Autres denrées . . . . .		142.210	5.248	4.885	270	—	—
Other food . . . . .							
Articles émaillés . . . . .		6.138	231	31	199	—	—
Enamelled ware . . . . .							
Autres articles métalliques . . . . .		22.745	3.860	90	3.764	—	—
Other metallic ware . . . . .							
Porcelaine et faïence . . . . .		10.011	2.349	357	1,970	—	—
Porcelain and earthenware . . . . .							
Autres ustensiles . . . . .		27.904	3.463	27	3.408	—	—
Other food utensils . . . . .							
Jouets . . . . .		891	156	125	11	—	—
Toys . . . . .							
Articles de toilette . . . . .		481	8	8	—	—	—
Toilet articles . . . . .							
Produits antiseptiques . . . . .		192	12	9	—	—	—
Antiseptics . . . . .							
Divers . . . . .		54.951	9.830	9.177	91	—	—
Sundries . . . . .							
<b>Total</b>		<b>815.680</b>	<b>83.525</b>	<b>79.136</b>	<b>11.638</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

## CONTROL OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, 1923.

	Bœufs Oxen	Veaux Calves	Chèvres Goats	Moutons Sheep	Porcs Pigs	Chevaux Horses	Total
Nombre d'animaux abattus Number slaughtered . . . . .	300.051	28.638	2.304	910	696.230	75.374	1.103.507
Nombre d'interdictions d'abattre Number of prohibitions . . . . .	102	17	—	—	96	274	489
Nombre de destructions totales ordonnées . . . . .	166	14	—	1	177	77	435
Carcases condemned and total de- struction ordered . . . . .							
Nombre de destructions partielles ordonnées . . . . .	5.042	244	2	4	3.240	3.019	11.551
Partial destruction ordered . . . . .							
Nombre de cas dans lesquels seule la destruction des viscères a été ordonnée Destruction of viscera only ordered . . . . .	76.000	1.535	20	210	287.004	10.950	375.719

## INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEAT, 1923.

	Bœuf Beef	Mouton Mutton	Porc Pork	Cheval Horse-flesh	Total
			Kilogrammes		
Nombre d'examens Passed examinations . . . . .	47.040.949	46.819	827.057	—	47.914.825
Envois non admis Rejected . . . . .	179.566	117	—	—	179.683

## 2. Milk Supply.

## Cow's MILK.

	1927	1928
Nombre de laiteries Number of dairies . . . . .	6.304	6.370
Nombre de vaches laitières Number of milch cows . . . . .	49.662	51.825
Quantité de lait produite (en litres) Quantity of milk (litres) . . . . .	87.260.626	100.410.430
Nombre de laitiers détaillants Number of dealers in milk . . . . .	10.586	10.667

## IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Number of Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons, Pharmacists,  
Midwives, Nurses, etc., at the end of 1927 and 1928.

Designation	Nombre — Number				Augmentation ou Diminution Increase or Decrease	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Pour 10.000 habitants Per 10,000 of population		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 10.000 hab. Per 10,000 of population
	1927	1928	1927	1928		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Médecins — Medical Practitioners . . . . .	47.118	47.860	7,68	7,70	+ 750	+ 0,01
II. Dentistes — Dental Surgeons . . . . .	13.731	14.881	2,24	2,40	+ 1.150	+ 0,16
III. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists . . . . .	16.180	17.189	2,64	2,77	+ 1.009	+ 0,13
IV. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .	45.663	46.299	7,45	7,45	+ 636	
V. Infirmières — Nurses . . . . .	57.088	63.417	9,31	10,21	+ 6.329	+ 0,90
VI Praticiens en : — Persons engaged in :						
Acupuncture . . . . .	4.966	5.457			+ 491	
Moxacautérisation — Moxacauteri- sation . . . . .	4.555	4.980			+ 426	
Massage . . . . .	34.409	35.353			+ 944	

## 2. Pharmacies.

At the end of 1928, there were 9,322 pharmacies. 27,411 drug stores, and 1,534 drug manufactories.

In addition to pharmacists, physicians and dental and veterinary surgeons are permitted to prepare medicines for the use of their own patients; the number of persons thus authorised was 58,427.

During 1928, drug inspectors made 26,461 visits and in 7,149 cases medicines not up to the standard specified by the Pharmacopœa Japonica were found. There were 447 convictions.

## V. BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929 (APRIL 1929 TO MARCH 1930).

## 1. Expenditure defrayed by the National Treasury.

	Yen
For the Bureau of Health of the Department of Home Affairs . . . . .	86,211
Contribution to the Office international d'hygiène publique . . . . .	7,740
Contribution to the Far-Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau of the League of Nations . . . . .	15,000
Contribution to the International Union for the Prevention of Tuberculosis . . . . .	117
For the Public Health Laboratories . . . . .	861,202
For the Research Institute of Nutrition . . . . .	86,214
For expenditure on sanitary measures incurred by local administrative autho- rities . . . . .	272,328
Grants for the prevention of notifiable infectious diseases . . . . .	818,417

	Yen
Grants for the prevention of leprosy . . . . .	304,535
Grants for the prevention of tuberculosis . . . . .	377,350
Grants for the prevention of trachoma . . . . .	97,516
Grants for the prevention of venereal diseases . . . . .	60,879
Grants to lunatic asylums . . . . .	245,262
Grants for the construction of waterworks . . . . .	1,631,000
Grants for the construction of sewerage works . . . . .	196,700
Expenses in connection with the examination of medical practitioners and pharmacists . . . . .	45,396
Expenses in connection with the establishment of a National Lepers' Home . . . . .	7,453
Establishment of a National Lepers' Home (annual appropriation to the total amount of 900,000 yen) . . . . .	498,884
Establishment of Toxicology Department in Tokio Hygienic Laboratory . . . . .	14,000
Prevention of infectious diseases . . . . .	1,487,014
Prevention of rabies . . . . .	70,496
Preparation of medicines and testing of medical plants . . . . .	111,237
Investigation into and encouragement of public health measures . . . . .	105,881
Research work in connection with the control of communicable intestinal diseases and intestinal parasites . . . . .	15,393
Prevention of accidents in factories and investigation of the sanitary conditions of factories and mines . . . . .	49,823
Grant of health insurance benefits and provisions for the promotion of popular hygiene . . . . .	21,062,835
Insurance Section of the Bureau of Social Work of the Department of Home Affairs . . . . .	288,499
Grant to fund to be handed over to the Health Insurance Unions . . . . .	1,402,877
Grants to Saiseikai . . . . .	250,000
Total . . . . .	30,470,264

2. *Expenditure defrayed by Public Bodies for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Isolation Wards, Hospitals, Waterworks and Sewerage, Collection and Destruction of Refuse, Slaughter-houses, Cemeteries and Crematoria, and for the Provision of Parks.*

	Yen
Health and hospital expenditure in Hokkaido and different prefectures . . . . .	10,050,744
Health expenditure in cities . . . . .	81,358,035
Health expenditure in towns and villages . . . . .	29,099,463
Total . . . . .	120,508,242
Grand total . . . . .	150,978,506

August 1930.



# LATVIA

## Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the State Statistical Office (Riga).

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1930 AND 1925.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Dates des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11-II-1930 . . . . .	65.791,4	886.078	1.013.967	1.900.045	—	—	—
10-II-1925 . . . . .	65.791,4	859.957	984.848	1.844.805	—	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1930, par rap- port à 1925: Increase or decrease in 1930 compared with 1925:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	0	+ 26.121	+ 29.119	+ 55.240	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	0	+ 5.224	+ 5.824	— 11.048	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	0	+ 5,98	+ 5,83	+ 5,90	—	—	—

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1930 AND 1925.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1930 . . . . .	28,9	—	127.889	144	—	—
1925 . . . . .	28,2	—	124.891	145	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1930 par rap- port à 1925. Increase or decrease in 1930 as compared with 1925 . . . . .	+0,7	—	+ 2.998	-1	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1930) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1930 — Population résidante. I. 1930 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	16.814	16.400	0	33.214	—	—	—
1	16.553	16.200	0	32.753	—	—	—
2	17.448	16.887	0	34.335	—	—	—
3	17.176	16.911	0	34.087	—	—	—
4	17.352	17.074	0	34.426	—	—	—
0-4	85.343	83.472	0	168.815	—	—	—
5-9	80.026	77.653	0	157.679	—	—	—
10-14	55.754	55.839	0	111.593	—	—	—
15-19	84.324	86.037	2.277	170.361	—	—	—
20-24	88.810	90.741	22.159	179.551	—	—	—
25-29	78.436	88.587	45.946	167.023	—	—	—
30-34	55.237	80.202	51.445	135.439	—	—	—
35-39	53.410	69.976	47.626	123.386	—	—	—
40-44	51.936	65.988	44.683	117.924	—	—	—
45-49	52.531	62.024	40.984	114.555	—	—	—
50-54	49.501	58.558	35.982	108.059	—	—	—
55-59	47.411	53.305	29.128	100.716	—	—	—
60-64	35.180	43.323	19.956	78.503	—	—	—
65-69	30.625	40.080	15.128	70.705	—	—	—
70-74	17.313	24.797	6.937	42.110	—	—	—
75-79	11.294	17.500	3.548	28.794	—	—	—
80-84	4.322	7.883	992	12.205	—	—	—
85-89	1.817	3.487	374	5.304	—	—	—
90 et plus and over .	605	1.489	169	2.094	—	—	—
Age inconnu .	2.203	3.026	828	5.229	—	—	—
unknown .							
Total . .	886.078	1.013.967	368.162	1.900.045	—	—	—

## 3 \* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révoines) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1930 — Population résidente I. 1930 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	18,98	16,17	8,85	8,63	17,48	0,00	0,00	—
1	18,68	15,98	8,71	8,53	17,24	0,00	0,00	—
2	19,69	16,65	9,18	8,89	18,07	0,00	0,00	—
3	19,38	16,68	9,04	8,90	17,94	0,00	0,00	—
4	19,58	16,84	9,13	8,98	18,11	0,00	0,00	—
0-4	96,31	82,32	44,91	43,93	88,84	0,00	0,00	—
5-9	90,31	76,58	42,12	40,87	82,99	0,00	0,00	—
10-14	62,92	55,07	29,34	29,39	58,73	0,00	0,00	—
15-19	95,17	84,85	44,38	45,28	89,66	26,47	1,20	—
20-24	100,23	89,49	46,75	47,77	94,52	244,20	11,66	—
25-29	88,52	87,37	41,28	46,63	87,91	518,65	24,18	—
30-34	62,34	79,10	29,07	42,21	71,28	641,44	27,07	—
35-39	60,28	69,01	28,11	36,23	64,94	680,60	25,06	—
40-44	58,61	65,08	27,33	34,73	62,06	677,14	23,52	—
45-49	59,28	61,17	27,65	32,64	60,29	660,78	21,57	—
50-54	55,87	57,75	26,05	30,82	56,87	614,47	18,94	—
55-59	53,51	52,57	24,95	28,05	53,00	546,44	15,33	—
60-64	39,70	42,73	18,52	22,80	41,32	460,63	10,50	—
65-69	34,56	39,53	16,12	21,09	37,21	377,45	7,96	—
70-74	19,54	24,46	9,11	13,05	22,16	279,75	3,65	—
75-79	12,75	17,26	5,94	9,21	15,15	202,74	1,87	—
80-84	4,88	7,77	2,27	4,15	6,42	125,84	0,52	—
85-89	2,05	3,44	0,96	1,84	2,80	107,26	0,20	—
90 et plus and over	0,68	1,47	0,32	0,78	1,10	113,50	0,09	—
Age inconnu	2,49	2,98	1,16	1,59	2,75	273,63	0,44	—
Age unknown	2,49	2,98	1,16	1,59	2,75	273,63	0,44	—
Total . .	1.000,00	1.000,00	466,34	533,66	10.00,00	363,09	193,76	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	1,825,3	15,636	—	41,796	—	26,080	15,716
1924	1,843,1	15,534	—	41,172	473	28,399	12,773
1925	1,857,0	15,149	—	41,314	483	27,683	13,631
1926	1,870,5	15,439	—	41,073	488	27,557	13,516
1927	1,883,2	15,531	1,177	41,610	574	28,941	12,669
1928	1,895,0	16,210	1,310	39,126	534	27,299	11,827
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	1,862,3	15,583	—	41,015	—	27,660	13,355
1929	1,900,0	15,203	1,339	35,673	484	28,512	7,161
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923		8,57	—	22,90	—	14,29	8,61
1924		8,43	—	22,34	0,26	15,41	6,93
1925		8,16	—	22,25	0,26	14,91	7,34
1926		8,25	—	21,96	0,26	14,73	7,23
1927		8,25	0,63	22,10	0,30	15,37	6,73
1928		8,55	0,69	20,65	0,28	14,41	6,24
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		8,37	—	22,02	—	14,85	7,17
1929		8,00	0,70	18,73	0,25	15,01	3,77

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>RIGA (ville) . . . . .</b>	<b>339,3</b>	<b>377,9</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>15,30</b>	<b>13,78</b>
Riga . . . . . (district)	101,3	107,4	1,677	1,538	16,56	14,32
Cesis . . . . .	62,5	60,9	981	876	15,69	14,39
Valmiera . . . . .	90,9	84,9	1,483	1,418	16,31	16,70
Valka . . . . .	80,4	78,5	1,358	1,255	16,89	15,98
Madona . . . . .	73,3	73,1	1,160	1,088	15,82	14,88
<b>VIDZEME (province) . . . . .</b>	<b>408,4</b>	<b>404,8</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>16,31</b>	<b>15,25</b>
Liepāja . . . . . (district)	115,7	110,9	1,706	1,701	14,74	15,34
Aizpute . . . . .	31,9	31,3	681	632	21,37	20,22
Kuldīga . . . . .	53,4	53,6	1,066	1,030	19,96	19,20
Ventspils . . . . .	50,6	50,6	951	915	18,80	18,09
Talsi . . . . .	40,8	41,7	868	832	21,25	19,93
<b>KURZEME (province) . . . . .</b>	<b>292,4</b>	<b>288,1</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>18,03</b>	<b>17,74</b>
Tukums . . . . . (district)	42,0	43,4	844	769	20,11	17,71
Jelgava . . . . .	93,9	98,9	1,577	1,440	16,79	14,56
Bauska . . . . .	45,7	44,4	667	528	14,60	11,90
Jekabpils . . . . .	45,6	46,6	748	752	16,40	16,13
Ilukste . . . . .	55,0	54,8	1,623	1,481	29,50	27,02
<b>ZEMGALE (province) . . . . .</b>	<b>282,2</b>	<b>288,1</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>19,34</b>	<b>17,25</b>
Daugavpils . . . . . (district)	214,5	202,4	5,735	5,240	26,73	25,89
Rēzekne . . . . .	154,6	144,2	4,844	4,173	31,32	28,95
Ludza . . . . .	96,0	90,2	2,823	2,335	29,42	25,88
Jaunlatgale . . . . .	107,6	104,3	3,144	2,461	29,24	23,58
<b>LATGALE (province) . . . . .</b>	<b>572,7</b>	<b>541,1</b>	<b>16,546</b>	<b>14,209</b>	<b>28,89</b>	<b>26,26</b>
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	—	693,9 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	1.206,1 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—
<b>Total général. — Grand Total</b>	<b>1.895,0</b>	<b>1.900,0</b>	<b>39.126</b>	<b>35.673</b>	<b>20,65</b>	<b>18,77</b>

<sup>1</sup> 1930 Census.

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	21.735	20.061	41.796	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	21.047	20.125	41.172	264	209	473	21.311	20.334	41.645
1925	21.274	20.040	41.314	300	183	483	21.574	20.223	41.797
1926	21.038	20.035	41.073	295	193	488	21.333	20.228	41.561
1927	21.636	19.974	41.610	316	258	574	21.952	20.232	42.184
1928	20.082	19.044	39.126	303	231	534	20.385	19.275	39.660
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	21.135 18.327	19.880 17.346	41.015 35.673	— 268	— 216	— 484	— 18.595	— 17.562	— 36.157
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	8,34	—	—	—	—	—			
1924	4,58	26,32	4,80	1,24	1,03	1,14			
1925	6,16	63,93	6,68	1,39	0,90	1,15			
1926	5,01	52,85	5,46	1,38	0,95	1,17			
1927	8,32	22,48	8,50	1,44	1,28	1,36			
1928	5,45	31,17	5,76	1,49	1,20	1,35			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	6,32 5,66	— 24,07	— 5,88	— 1,44	— 1,23	— 1,34			

## 8.\*

LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: State Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	27.757	408	28.165	2.195	65	2.260	29.952	473	30.425
1925	28.619	395	29.014	2.442	88	2.530	31.061	483	31.544
1926	29.963	405	30.368	2.577	83	2.660	32.540	488	33.028
1927	30.881	464	31.345	2.908	110	3.018	33.789	574	34.363
1928	36.066	439	36.505	3.060	95	3.155	39.126	534	39.660
Moy. - Av. 1924-28	30.657	422	31.079	2.636	88	2.725	33.294	510	33.804
1929	32.825	387	33.212	2.848	97	2.945	35.673	484	36.157

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	73,28	137,42	74,28	1,45	2,88	1,55	15,06	1,19
1925	78,62	182,19	80,21	1,36	3,48	1,53	15,41	1,32
1926	79,19	170,08	80,54	1,33	3,12	1,48	16,02	1,38
1927	86,06	191,64	87,83	1,48	3,64	1,67	16,40	1,54
1928	78,21	177,90	79,55	1,20	3,01	1,35	19,03	1,61
Moy. - Av. 1924-28	79,19	172,81	80,60	1,36	3,24	1,51	16,40	1,41
1929	79,84	200,41	81,45	1,17	3,29	1,34	17,28	1,50

<sup>1</sup> Data incomplete except for 1928 and 1929.



## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Mols — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	3.669	269	3.585	313	3.298	263
II . . .	3.236	261	3.186	239	2.866	260
III . . .	3.631	337	3.434	313	3.104	287
IV . . .	3.329	267	3.001	266	2.782	250
V . . .	3.289	287	3.028	253	2.848	261
VI . . .	3.056	273	2.844	251	2.563	247
VII . . .	3.126	313	3.141	286	2.585	234
VIII . . .	3.110	239	2.961	261	2.653	224
IX . . .	3.068	260	2.590	210	2.575	230
X . . .	2.916	260	2.755	206	2.546	190
XI . . .	2.950	262	2.828	237	2.493	165
XII . . .	2.952	250	2.713	225	2.512	237
Total . . .	38.332	3.278	36.066	3.060	32.825	2.848
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	3.938	3.898	3.561	2,09	2,06	1,87
II . . .	3.497	3.425	3.126	1,86	1,81	1,64
III . . .	3.968	3.747	3.391	2,11	1,98	1,78
IV . . .	3.596	3.267	3.032	1,91	1,72	1,60
V . . .	3.576	3.281	3.109	1,90	1,73	1,64
VI . . .	3.329	3.095	2.810	1,77	1,63	1,48
VII . . .	3.439	3.427	2.819	1,82	1,81	1,48
VIII . . .	3.349	3.222	2.877	1,78	1,70	1,51
IX . . .	3.328	2.800	2.805	1,77	1,48	1,48
X . . .	3.176	2.961	2.736	1,69	1,56	1,44
XI . . .	3.212	3.065	2.658	1,70	1,62	1,40
XII . . .	3.202	2.938	2.749	1,70	1,55	1,45
Total . . .	41.610	39.126	35.673	22,10	20,65	18,77

<sup>1</sup> Rates calculated on the basis of the 1930 Census.

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
					En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RIGA (ville) . . . . .	4.863	5.408	14,33	14,31	+ 0,28	- 0,02
Riga . . . . . (district)	1.448	1.477	14,30	13,75	+ 0,25	- 0,55
Cesis . . . . .	883	983	14,12	16,15	- 1,42	+ 2,03
Valmiera . . . . .	1.310	1.350	14,41	15,90	- 0,83	+ 1,49
Valka . . . . .	1.140	1.135	14,18	14,45	- 0,41	+ 0,27
Madona . . . . .	1.021	979	13,93	13,39	- 1,86	- 0,54
VIDZEME (province) . . . . .	5.802	5.924	14,21	14,63	- 0,75	+ 0,42
Liepāja . . . . . (district)	1.510	1.692	13,05	15,26	- 0,52	+ 2,21
Aizpute . . . . .	440	427	13,81	13,66	- 2,41	- 0,15
Kuldīga . . . . .	772	795	14,45	14,82	- 0,16	+ 0,37
Ventspils . . . . .	737	733	14,57	14,49	- 0,46	- 0,08
Talsi . . . . .	568	649	13,91	15,55	0,74	+ 1,64
KURZEME (province) . . . . .	4.027	4.296	13,77	14,91	- 0,68	+ 1,14
Tukums . . . . . (district)	565	560	13,46	12,90	- 0,89	- 0,56
Jelgava . . . . .	1.434	1.491	15,27	15,08	- 0,46	- 0,19
Bauska . . . . .	596	613	13,04	13,82	- 1,75	+ 0,78
Jekabpils . . . . .	592	632	12,98	13,56	- 2,68	+ 0,58
Ilukste . . . . .	826	805	15,01	14,69	- 0,61	- 0,32
ZENGALE (province) . . . . .	4.013	4.101	14,22	14,24	- 1,12	+ 0,02
Daugavpils . . . . . (district)	3.192	3.396	14,88	16,78	- 1,69	+ 1,90
Rēzekne . . . . .	2.428	2.483	15,70	17,22	- 1,96	+ 1,52
Lucēza . . . . .	1.350	1.428	14,07	15,83	- 3,97	+ 1,76
Jaunatgale . . . . .	1.624	1.476	15,10	14,14	- 0,55	- 0,96
LATGALE (province) . . . . .	8.594	8.783	15,01	16,23	- 1,93	+ 1,22
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général — Grand Total	27.299	28.512	14,41	15,01	- 0,96	+ 0,60

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	1.825,3		13.773	12.307	—	—	—
1924	1.843,1		15.175	13.224	—	—	—
1925	865,9	991,1	14.519	13.164	16,77	13,28	+ 3,49
1926	872,4	998,1	14.540	13.017	16,67	13,04	+ 3,63
1927	879,0	1.004,2	15.068	13.873	17,14	13,81	+ 3,33
1928	884,7	1.010,3	14.335	12.964	16,20	12,83	+ 3,37
Moy. — Av.	—	—	14.568	13.091	—	—	—
1923-28	—	—	14.568	13.091	—	—	—
1929	886,0 <sup>1</sup>	1.014,0 <sup>1</sup>	14.838	13.674	16,75	13,49	+ 3,26

<sup>1</sup> Estimation based on the 1930 Census figures.

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: State Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2.242	1.740	3.982	2.128	1.641	3.769
1						
2						
3	1.080	959	2.039	872	772	1.644
4						
0-4	3.322	2.699	6.021	3.000	2.413	5.413
5-9	289	217	506	214	187	401
10-14	216	184	400	156	134	290
15-19	354	383	737	273	311	584
20-24	547	454	1.001	502	396	898
25-29	403	434	837	383	393	776
30-34	342	390	732	350	396	746
35-39	435	328	763	372	341	713
40-44	484	377	861	412	406	818
45-49	599	452	1.051	553	398	951
50-54	856	527	1.383	844	535	1.379
55-59	963	628	1.591	1.036	623	1.659
60-64	1.274	940	2.214	1.232	816	2.048
65-69	1.267	1.076	2.343	1.302	1.036	2.338
70-74	1.191	1.305	2.496	1.194	1.206	2.400
75-79	1.046	1.281	2.327	1.120	1.267	2.387
80-84	763	1.065	1.828	705	1.025	1.730
85-89	392	580	972	387	539	926
90 et plus . . . .	248	451	699	226	449	675
and over . . . .						
Age inconnu . . . .						
unknown . . . .	77	102	179	74	93	167
Total . . . . .	15.068	13.873	28.941	14.335	12.964	27.299

## 12\* (concluded).

B. Proportional figures.<sup>1</sup>

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	116,66	94,26	105,69	110,72	88,90	100,03	- 5,94	- 5,36	- 5,66
1	17,15	15,83	16,51	13,85	10,94	13,31	- 3,30	- 4,89	- 3,20
2									
3									
4									
0-4	40,42	34,15	37,35	37,42	30,53	33,58	- 3,00	- 3,62	- 3,77
5-9	5,08	3,84	4,46	3,76	3,31	3,54	- 1,32	- 0,53	- 0,92
10-14	2,52	2,13	2,32	1,82	1,55	1,68	- 0,70	- 0,58	- 0,64
15-19	3,98	4,23	4,10	3,07	3,43	3,25	- 0,91	- 0,80	- 0,85
20-24	6,79	5,00	5,84	6,23	4,36	5,24	- 0,56	- 0,64	- 0,60
25-29	7,19	5,21	6,01	6,83	4,72	5,57	- 0,36	- 0,49	- 0,44
30-34	6,26	5,56	5,87	6,41	5,64	5,98	+ 0,15	+ 0,08	+ 0,11
35-39	8,22	4,85	6,33	7,03	5,04	5,91	- 1,19	+ 0,19	- 0,42
40-44	8,80	5,99	7,30	7,49	6,45	6,94	- 1,31	+ 0,46	- 0,36
45-49	11,28	7,48	9,25	10,41	6,58	8,37	- 0,87	- 0,90	- 0,88
50-54	16,18	9,60	12,83	15,95	9,75	12,79	- 0,23	+ 0,15	- 0,04
55-59	24,24	13,90	18,74	26,08	13,79	19,54	+ 1,84	- 0,11	+ 0,80
60-64	33,92	21,12	26,98	32,80	18,33	24,95	- 1,12	- 2,79	- 2,03
65-69									
70-74	53,34	35,06	43,04	54,82	33,76	42,94	+ 1,48	- 1,30	- 0,10
75-79	68,84	55,53	61,17	69,01	51,31	58,82	+ 0,17	- 4,22	- 2,35
80-84	120,98	96,14	105,91	129,54	95,08	108,64	+ 8,56	- 1,06	+ 2,73
85-89	167,03	140,17	150,25	154,33	134,90	142,20	- 12,70	- 5,27	- 8,05
90 et plus and over	230,86	196,68	209,17	227,92	182,77	199,27	- 2,94	- 13,91	- 9,90
Age inconnu unknown	258,33	241,05	246,91	235,42	239,98	238,43	- 22,91	- 1,07	- 8,48
	11,70	8,20	9,41	11,25	7,48	8,78	- 0,45	- 0,72	- 0,63
Total	17,52	14,09	15,69	16,67	13,16	14,80	- 0,85	- 0,93	- 0,89

<sup>1</sup> Based on the population figures of the 1925 Census.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Mols — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	2.551	2.956	1,35	1,56	+ 0,21
II . . . . .	2.327	3.117	1,23	1,64	+ 0,41
III . . . . .	2.736	3.103	1,44	1,63	+ 0,19
IV . . . . .	2.557	2.658	1,35	1,40	+ 0,05
V . . . . .	2.486	2.482	1,31	1,31	—
VI . . . . .	2.081	2.090	1,10	1,10	—
VII . . . . .	2.073	1.970	1,09	1,04	— 0,05
VIII . . . . .	1.930	2.079	1,02	1,09	+ 0,07
IX . . . . .	1.791	1.921	0,95	1,01	+ 0,06
X . . . . .	2.049	2.021	1,08	1,06	— 0,02
XI . . . . .	2.051	1.996	1,08	1,05	— 0,03
XII . . . . .	2.667	2.119	1,41	1,12	— 0,29
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	7.614	9.176	4,02	4,83	+ 0,81
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	7.124	7.230	3,76	3,81	+ 0,05
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	5.794	5.970	3,06	3,14	+ 0,08
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	6.767	6.136	3,57	3,23	— 0,34
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	27.299	28.512	14,41	15,01	+ 0,60

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Public Health Department.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4 / col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8 / col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8 / col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	—	—	650	3,43	61	9,38		
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	919	4,84	94	10,23		
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0		
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	0	0	0	0		
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928	—	—	22	0,12	9	40,91		
		1929	—	—	25	0,13	3	12,00		
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	—	—	1	0,00	0	0		
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	0	0	0	0		
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- dénne . . . . .	1928	—	—	13	0,07	0	0		
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1929	—	—	5	0,03	0	0		
6	Variòle . . . . .	1928	—	—	2	0,01	0	0		
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	—	—	0	0	0	0		
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	—	—	734	3,87	32	4,36		
	Méasles . . . . .	1929	—	—	302	1,59	8	2,65		
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	—	—	974	5,14	14	1,44		
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	942	4,96	11	1,17		
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	—	—	99	0,52	8	8,08		
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	—	—	245	1,29	12	4,90		
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	—	—	221	1,17	23	10,41		
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	—	—	277	1,46	26	9,39		

<sup>1</sup> Data for hospitals and similar institutions only.

## 14 (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	—	—	1,046	5,52	14	1,34				
		1929	—	—	1,797	9,46	6	0,33				
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications											
14	Choléra asiatique Asiatic cholera	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0				
		1929	—	—	0	0	0	0				
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	1928	—	—	4	0,02	1	25,00				
		1929	—	—	22	0,12	1	4,55				
17	Peste Plague	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0				
		1929	—	—	0	0	0	0				
18	Fièvre jaune Yellow fever	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0				
		1929	—	—	0	0	0	0				
20	Lèpre Leprosy	1928	—	—	263	1,39	14	5,32				
		1929	—	—	276	1,45	28	10,14				
21	Erysipèle Erysipelas	1928	—	—	187	0,99	7	3,74				
		1929	—	—	276	1,45	27	9,78				
22	Poliomyélite aiguë Acute poliomyelitis	1928	—	—	19	0,10	3	15,79				
		1929	—	—	134	0,71	21	15,67				
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephallitis lethargica	1928	—	—	6	0,03	1	16,67				
		1929	—	—	9	0,05	6	66,67				
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	—	—	73	0,39	22	30,14				
		1929	—	—	85	0,45	36	42,35				



## 14 (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0				
	Glanders and farcy . . .	1929	—	—	0	0	0	0				
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	—	—	1	0,00	0	0				
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	—	—	2	0,01	0	0				
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0				
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	—	—	0	0	0	0				
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	—	—	3,678	19,41	311	8,45				
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1929	—	—	4,495	23,66	379	8,43				
	Tuberculose miliaire . . . . .	1928	—	—	29	0,15	14	48,28				
	Millary tuberculosis . . . . .	1929	—	—	36	0,19	8	22,22				
	Tuberculose des os . . . . .	1928	—	—	120	0,63	1	0,83				
	Tuberculosis of the bones . . . . .	1929	—	—	768	4,04	15	1,95				
	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	—	—	751	3,96	24	3,20				
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1929	—	—	564	2,97	42	7,45				
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	—	—	1,072	5,66	30	2,80				
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	—	—	1,192	6,27	17	1,43				
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	—	—	110	0,58	0	0				
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	—	—	160	0,84	0	0				
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	—	—	1,240	6,54	3	0,24				
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	—	—	1,566	8,24	0	0				

## 15.\*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.<sup>1</sup>

Source: State Statistical Office.

Groupes d'Age (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	28	20	48	16,65	12,20	14,45
1-4	45	30	75	6,57	4,47	5,53
0-4	73	50	123	8,55	5,99	7,29
5-9	42	48	90	3,09	3,60	3,34
10-14	52	110	162	6,17	12,79	9,51
15-19	252	311	563	15,07	17,34	16,24
20-24	203	194	397	18,68	12,92	15,34
25-29	176	91	267	16,85	7,11	11,48
30-34	211	66	277	21,77	5,90	13,27
35-39	135	42	177	20,52	5,04	11,86
40-44	30	25	55	10,49	5,91	7,76
45-49	6	6	12	8,90	4,67	6,12
50-54	0	1	1	0	3,30	1,91
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75-79						
80 et plus and over						
Age inconnu unknown						
Total	1.180	944	2.124	13,32	9,31	11,18

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete data.

## 16.

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.<sup>2</sup>

Source: Public Health Department.

Année Year	Carcinoma	Sarcoma et tumores, ceteri maligni	Tumores benigni	Total
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.				
1927	252	35	17	304
1928	220	34	28	282
1929	303	47	26	376
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.				
1927	1,34	0,19	0,09	1,61
1928	1,16	0,18	0,15	1,49
1929	1,59	0,25	0,14	1,98

<sup>2</sup> These data include only deaths registered by hospitals and similar institutions.

## 17.

MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Public Health Department.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)							
Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.							
Affections							
Année Year	du système nervé et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circu- latory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the diges- tive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil généto-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.							
1927	187	280	285	313	134	54	34
1928	279	333	215	300	137	49	28
1929	203	350	331	356	175	79	39
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.							
1927	0,99	1,49	1,51	1,66	0,71	0,29	0,18
1928	1,47	1,76	1,13	1,58	0,72	0,26	0,15
1929	1,07	1,84	1,74	1,87	0,92	0,42	0,21

<sup>1</sup> Data for cases treated in hospitals and similar institutions only.

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: State Statistical Office and Public Health Department.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929 <sup>2</sup>
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	281	368	321	1,49	1,94	1,69
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	719	699	733	3,82	3,69	3,86
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	1.000	1.067	1.054	5,31	5,63	5,55
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	28.941	27.299	28.512	153,68	144,06	150,06
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	27.941	26.232	27.458	148,37	138,43	144,51

<sup>2</sup> Based on the population figures of the 1930 Census.

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1928					
I . . . . .	—	—	270	—	—	67,4
II . . . . .	—	—	291	—	—	72,8
III . . . . .	—	—	370	—	—	93,1
IV . . . . .	—	—	344	—	—	87,2
V . . . . .	—	—	338	—	—	86,3
VI . . . . .	—	—	312	—	—	80,2
VII . . . . .	—	—	334	—	—	85,8
VIII . . . . .	—	—	342	—	—	88,2
IX . . . . .	—	—	252	—	—	65,8
X . . . . .	—	—	273	—	—	71,7
XI . . . . .	—	—	266	—	—	70,1
XII . . . . .	—	—	377	—	—	100,1
Total . . . . .	—	—	3.769	—	—	96,3
	1929					
I . . . . .	—	—	377	—	—	91,1
II . . . . .	—	—	365	—	—	88,9
III . . . . .	—	—	389	—	—	95,6
IV . . . . .	—	—	312	—	—	77,2
V . . . . .	—	—	305	—	—	75,8
VI . . . . .	—	—	266	—	—	66,6
VII . . . . .	—	—	340	—	—	86,5
VIII . . . . .	—	—	436	—	—	112,0
IX . . . . .	—	—	338	—	—	86,8
X . . . . .	—	—	236	—	—	61,0
XI . . . . .	—	—	209	—	—	54,6
XII . . . . .	—	—	234	—	—	61,5
Total . . . . .	—	—	3.807	—	—	106,7

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: State Statistical Office.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals . . . . .	1	1	1	150	150	150	676	980	1,512
Asiles pour enfants atteints de tuberculose des os — Homes for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones . . . . .	1	1	1	40	40	60	48	34	47
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	2	3	4	180	190	262	359	396	574
Sanatoria pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	8	8	9	357	375	386	1,281	1,475	1,582
Sanatoria pour adultes atteints de tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for adults suffering from tuberculosis of the bones . . . . .	2	2	2	136	137	151	222	149	207
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	12	13	15	673	702	799	1,862	2,020	2,363

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . . .	59	65	65	4,196	4,601	4,988	22,28	24,28	26,25
Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical hospitals . . . . .	13	13	13	346	324	324	1,84	1,71	1,71
Hôpitaux gynécologiques — Gynecological hospitals . . . . .	9	11	11	124	151	162	0,66	0,80	0,85
Maternités — Maternity hos- pitals . . . . .	1	3	3	7	11	11	0,04	0,06	0,06
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	1	1	1	415	471	465	2,20	2,49	2,45
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	3	3	3	66	70	74	0,35	0,37	0,39
Hôpitaux pour lépreux — Leper hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	220	220	220	1,17	1,16	1,16
Hôpitaux pour maladies vé- néériennes — Venereal di- seases hospitals . . . . .	1	1	1	120	120	120	0,64	0,63	0,62
Hôpitaux pour maladies des nerfs — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous di- seases . . . . .	1	1	1	30	30	30	0,16	0,16	0,16
Maisons d'aliénés — Lunatic asylums . . . . .	6	6	6	1,894	2,040	2,334	10,06	10,77	12,28
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	21	21	21	0,11	0,11	0,11
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	1	1	1	150	150	150	0,80	0,79	0,79
Sanatoria pour tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	8	8	10	357	375	408	1,90	1,98	2,15
Sanatoria pour tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for patients suffering from tu- berculosis of the bones . . . . .	2	2	2	136	137	151	0,72	0,72	0,79
Sanatoria pour maladies in- ternes — Sanatoria for in- ternal diseases . . . . .	1	2	3	20	34	58	0,11	0,18	0,31
Sanatoria pour maladies des voies respiratoires et des nerfs — Sanatoria for respi- ratory and nervous diseases . . . . .	0	1	1	0	20	24	0	0,11	0,13

## 25\* (continued).

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . .	2	3	3	180	190	240	0,96	1,00	1,26
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones . . . . .	1	1	1	40	40	60	0,21	0,21	0,32
Sanatoria pour enfants débiles — Sanatoria for debilitated children . . . . .	1	1	1	15	27	27	0,08	0,14	0,14
Instituts hydrothérapiques — Hydrotherapeutic institutes	1	1	2	70	70	86	0,37	0,37	0,45
Instituts diététiques — Dietetic institutes . . . . .	1	1	1	10	10	10	0,05	0,05	0,05
Maisons de convalescence — Convalescent homes — . . .	4	4	7	119	129	307	0,63	0,68	1,62
Total . . . . .	120	133	140	8.536	9.241	10.270	45,33	48,76	54,05

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	2.611	63.665	66.276	62.050	2.574	4,15	1.297.623	19,58
Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical hospitals	190							
Hôpitaux gynécologiques — Gynecological hospitals . . . . .	86	6.062	6.252	3.726	130	3,49	94.383	15,10
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	0	3.176	3.262	3.981	34	0,85	34.543	10,59
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	321	94	94	92	2	2,17	798	8,49
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	27	3.460	3.781	3.090	272	8,80	141.778	37,50
Hôpitaux pour lépreux — Leper hospitals . . . . .	27	352	379	307	46	14,98	9.904	26,13
Hôpitaux pour maladies vénériennes — Venereal diseases hospitals	246	26	272	0	27	0	78.950	290,26
	86	939	1.025	924	2	0,22	37.107	36,20

## 25\* (concluded).

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hôpitaux pour maladies des nerfs — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases . . .	21	114	135	116	4	3,45	7.874	58,33
Maisons d'aliénés — Lu- natic asylums . . .	2.173	1.419	3.592	1.019	186	18,25	823.334	229,21
Hôpitaux ophtalmologi- ques — Eye hospitals	0	184	184	179	0	0	2.357	12,81
Hôpitaux pour tubercu- leux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	146	1.512	1.658	1.274	235	18,45	47.116	28,42
Sanatoria pour tubercu- leux pulmonaires — Sanatoria for pulmo- nary tuberculosis . . .	282	1.626	1.908	1.577	9	0,57	129.562	67,90
Sanatoria pour tubercu- lose des os — Sana- toria for patients suffering from tuber- culosis of the bones	144	207	351	154	1	0,65	70.367	200,48
Sanatoria pour maladies internes — Sanatoria for internal diseases	16	345	361	330	3	0,91	10.355	28,68
Sanatoria pour maladies des voies respiratoires et des nerfs — Sana- toria for respiratory and nervous diseases	0	47	47	47	0	0	1.506	32,04
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tubercu- lose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for children suffering from pulmo- nary tuberculosis . . .	0	530	530	487	0	0	27.726	52,31
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tubercu- lose des os — Sana- toria for children suf- fering from tubercu- losis of the bones . . .	38	47	85	22	0	0	17.261	203,07
Sanatoria pour enfants débiles — Sanatoria for debilitated child- ren . . . . .	10	148	158	156	0	0	6.870	43,48
Instituts hydrothérapie- ques — Hydrothera- peutic institutes . . .	12	365	377	361	1	0,28	13.416	35,59
Instituts diététiques — Dietetic institutes . . .	9	47	56	43	4	9,30	3.134	55,96
Maisons de convalescence — Convalescent homes	11	585	596	512	0	0	15.717	26,37
Total . . . . .	6.429	84.950	91.379	80.447	3.530	4,39	2.871.681	31,43



## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office and Public Health Department.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10.000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	354	401	382			
	F.	178	196	177			
	T.	532	597	559	2,82	3,15	2,94
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	45	50	51			
	F.	59	46	31			
	T.	104	96	82	0,55	0,51	0,43
III. Médecins (total) — Doctōrs (total) . . . . .	M.	845	898	950			
	F.	274	310	349			
	T.	1.119	1.208	1.299	5,94	6,37	6,84
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	14	14	20			
	F.	151	159	170			
	T.	165	173	190	0,88	0,91	1,00
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	5	13	12			
	T.	5	13	12	0,03	0,07	0,06
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	152	152	150			
	F.	408	449	474			
	T.	560	601	624	2,97	3,17	3,28
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	781	803	793			
	F.	260	281	336			
	T.	1.041	1.084	1.129	5,53	5,72	5,94
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	76	85	105			
	F.	224	250	306			
	T.	300	335	411	1,59	1,77	2,16
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .		778	807	886	4,13	4,26	4,66
X. Aides-médecins (feldschers) — Doctors' assistants (feldschers)	M.	—	213	208			
	F.	—	5	5			
	T.	—	218	213	—	1,15	1,12

## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: State Statistical Office..

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds . . . . .	25	25	24	64.550	38.552	68.914	45.358	71.993	48.354
2. Caisses professionnelles — Occupational funds . . . . .	16	16	16	22.411	18.383	22.702	19.691	24.581	20.760
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds . . . . .	2	2	2	2.823	1.569	3.030	1.788	3.435	2.072
Total . . . . .	43	43	42	89.784	58.504	94.646	66.837	100.009	71.186
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .				148.288		161.483		171.195	

27\* (continued).

B. Number of Sick Members<sup>1</sup> and Duration of Disease.

Caisses — Fond	Nombre de membres malades Number of sick members						Nombre de jours de maladie Number of days of illness					
	1927		1928		1929		1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds	24.444	15.338	22.968	15.675	27.781	20.711	397.960	301.873	491.236	371.611	627.106	495.390
2. Caisses professionnelles — Occupational funds	7.906	5.059	7.525	4.483	9.007	5.987	187.795	126.674	187.774	136.738	213.863	157.665
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds	1.023	529	985	518	1.400	818	21.455	14.984	24.857	14.747	32.702	21.752
Total	33.373	20.926	31.478	20.676	38.188	27.516	607.210	443.531	703.867	523.096	873.671	674.807
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together	54.299		52.154		65.704		1.050.741		1.226.963		1.548.478	

<sup>1</sup> Temporarily unable to work.

27\* (concluded).

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour					
	Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Percentage of members of each sex			Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			un cas de maladie			un membre		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	102,15	58,26	78,74	60,55	39,45	100,00	37,17	35,77	36,62	14,76	17,33	15,75	18,19	21,20	19,35
1928	106,98	66,15	85,21	58,61	41,39	100,00	33,26	30,93	32,30	17,71	20,64	18,85	22,36	25,30	23,53
1929	112,87	70,21	90,10	58,42	41,58	100,00	38,18	38,65	38,38	17,84	19,32	18,45	22,88	24,52	23,57

Mars 1931.

# LITHUANIA

Report prepared by the Public Health Department (Kaunas).

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS TAKEN IN 1923.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Date du recensement Date of census	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17-IX-1923	55.658	1.034.563	1.136.053	2.170.616	—	—	—

2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS TAKEN IN 1923.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année du dernier recensement  Year of last census	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1923 . . . . .	39	—	101,490	97	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1923) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1923 — Population résidante I. 1923 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	27.002	25.968	0	52.970	29.247	27.926	57.173
1	21.261	20.834	0	42.095	22.971	22.316	45.287
2	25.179	24.440	0	49.619	27.230	26.219	53.449
3	23.018	23.115	0	46.133	24.988	24.755	49.743
4	20.447	20.315	0	40.762	22.187	21.829	44.016
0-4	116.907	114.672	0	231.579	126.623	123.045	249.668
5-9	88.468	89.613	0	178.081	95.808	96.217	192.025
10-14	129.402	126.028	0	255.430	140.182	135.240	275.422
15-19	124.800	139.728	2.681	264.528	135.140	149.996	285.136
20-24	118.091	124.022	31.652	232.113	117.099	133.167	250.266
25-29	87.597	94.757	50.827	182.354	94.911	101.704	196.615
30-34	60.332	70.660	47.977	130.992	65.329	75.851	141.180
35-39	46.607	59.143	42.950	105.750	50.425	63.535	113.960
40-44	41.382	57.284	73.183	98.666	44.822	61.462	106.284
45-49	42.605	48.359	90.964	90.964	46.167	51.950	98.117
50-54	78.532	93.743	55.684	172.279	85.051	100.607	185.658
55-59							
60-64	67.841	71.175		139.016	73.509	76.339	149.848
65-69							
70-74	29.244	31.959			31.600	34.267	65.867
75-79							
80-84			42.185	61.203	13.447	15.365	28.812
85-89							
90 et plus and over inconnu unknown	12.755	14.906		27.661	448	732	1.180
Total	1.034.563	1.136.053	347.139	2.170.616	1.120.561	1.219.477	2.340.038

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1923 — Population résidente I. 1923 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	26,1	22,9	12,4	12,0	24,4	0	0	24,6
1	20,6	18,3	9,8	9,6	19,4	0	0	19,5
2	24,3	25,5	11,6	11,3	22,9	0	0	23,9
3	22,2	20,3	10,6	10,6	21,2	0	0	21,4
4	19,8	17,9	9,4	9,4	18,8	0	0	19,4
0-4	113,0	100,9	53,8	52,9	106,7	0	0	107,7
5-9	85,5	78,9	40,7	41,3	82,0	0	0	82,8
10-14	125,1	110,9	59,6	58,1	117,7	0	0	118,8
15-19	120,6	123,0	57,5	64,4	121,9	8	19	123,8
20-24	104,5	109,2	49,8	57,1	106,9	91	225	108,4
25-29	84,7	83,4	40,4	43,6	84,3	146	536	84,8
30-34	58,3	62,2	27,8	32,6	60,4	138	679	60,9
35-39	45,0	52,1	21,5	27,2	48,7	124	726	49,1
40-44	40,0	50,4	19,1	26,4	45,5			45,8
45-49	41,2	42,6	19,6	22,6	41,9	211	693	42,3
50-54	75,9	82,5	36,2	43,2	79,4	160	594	80,1
55-59								
60-64	65,6	62,7	31,2	32,8	64,0			64,6
65-69								
70-74	28,3	28,1	13,5	14,7	28,2			28,4
75-79								
80-84						122	357	
85-89								
90 et plus and over	12,3	13,1	5,9	6,8	12,7			12,4
Age inconnu unknown								0,5
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0			1.000,0	1.000		1.000,0



## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	2.146,5	15.217	—	60.869	—	32.432	28.437	
1924	2.176,0	17.590	—	63.864	—	35.493	28.371	
1925	2.203,7	17.411	—	63.743	—	37.179	26.564	
1926	2.227,5	19.066	—	63.655	—	34.380	29.275	
1927	2.259,2	19.527	—	66.114	—	38.897	27.217	
1928	2.286,3	18.879	—	65.945	—	35.698	30.243	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	2.216,5	17.948	—	64.031	—	35.679	28.351	
1929	2.316,6	17.457	—	63.127	359	39.704	23.423	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>								
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		7,7	—	28,3	—	15,1	13,2	
1924		8,1	—	29,4	—	16,3	13,1	
1925		7,9	—	28,9	—	16,9	12,0	
1926		8,5	—	28,5	—	15,4	13,1	
1927		8,6	—	29,3	—	17,3	12,0	
1928		8,3	—	28,8	—	15,6	13,2	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		8,1	—	28,8	—	16,1	12,7	
1929		7,5	—	27,2	0,1	17,1	10,1	
		Emigration				Emigration		
	Immigra- tion	Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigra- tion	Totale Total	Trans- océa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus.</i>					<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>			
<i>A. Actual figures.</i>					<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>			
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	—	10.364	9.758	—	—	4,6	4,4	—
1927	—	18.086	17.420	—	—	8,0	7,7	—
1928	—	8.491	6.975	—	—	3,7	3,0	—
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	15.999	15.900	—	—	6,9	6,8	—

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Districts	Population moyenne (en milliers)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	Average population (1,000's)		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Alytus . . . . .	117,6	119,9	4,041	3,902	34,4	32,5
2. Birzai . . . . .	100,1	101,0	2,371	2,140	33,7	21,2
3. Kaunas . . . . .	203,3	205,0	5,704	5,780	28,5	28,1
4. Kėdainiai . . . . .	90,3	91,5	2,537	2,393	28,0	26,1
5. Kretinga . . . . .	99,9	101,5	3,478	3,227	34,8	31,8
6. Mariampolė . . . . .	105,0	106,5	3,121	3,049	29,7	28,6
7. Mazėtkiai . . . . .	75,1	75,9	2,238	2,150	29,7	28,3
8. Panevezys . . . . .	160,1	161,8	4,034	3,821	25,1	23,6
9. Raseiniai . . . . .	113,9	115,6	3,515	3,473	30,8	30,0
10. Rokiskis . . . . .	87,2	88,3	2,107	1,974	24,2	22,4
11. Seinai . . . . .	40,8	41,5	1,367	1,363	33,5	32,6
12. Sakiai . . . . .	70,1	70,7	1,585	1,650	22,6	23,3
13. Siauliai . . . . .	214,4	217,0	6,069	5,455	28,3	29,7
14. Taurage . . . . .	117,9	119,8	4,227	4,083	35,9	34,1
15. Telsiai . . . . .	85,0	86,4	3,123	2,790	36,7	32,3
16. Trakai . . . . .	84,3	85,9	3,061	2,850	36,3	33,1
17. Ukmergė . . . . .	132,8	134,3	3,544	3,587	26,6	27,7
18. Utena . . . . .	115,2	116,6	3,215	2,992	27,9	25,7
19. Viikaviskis . . . . .	84,6	85,7	2,096	2,158	24,8	25,2
20. Zarasai . . . . .	45,2	45,9	1,374	1,281	30,4	27,9
21. Klaipėda . . . . .	67,7	68,1	1,517	1,566	22,4	21,5
22. Pagėgiai . . . . .	39,6	39,8	802	790	20,2	19,8
23. Šilutė . . . . .	37,1	37,3	819	753	22,1	20,2
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	311,9	314,4	7,052	7,382	22,6	23,5
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	1,974,5	2,002,2	58,893	55,745	29,8	27,8
Total général. — Grand Total	2,286,4	2,316,6	65,945	63,127	28,8	27,2

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1923	31.289	29.580	60.869	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1924	32.802	31.062	63.864	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1925	32.574	31.169	63.743	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1926	32.724	30.931	63.655	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1927	34.118	31.996	66.114	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1928	33.847	32.098	65.945	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	32.892	31.139	63.890	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1929	32.663	30.464	63.127	205	154	359	32.868	30.618	63.486	
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children				Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total
11		12		13		14		15		16
1923	5,8		—		—		—		—	
1924	5,6		—		—		—		—	
1925	4,5		—		—		—		—	
1926	5,9		—		—		—		—	
1927	6,6		—		—		—		—	
1928	5,4		—		—		—		—	
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	5,6		—		—		—		—	
1929	7,2		75,1		7,3		0,6		0,5	

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	57.061	—	—	3.808	—	—	60.869	—	—
1924	59.896	—	—	3.964	—	—	63.864	—	—
1925	59.889	—	—	3.854	—	—	63.743	—	—
1926	59.949	—	—	3.706	—	—	63.655	—	—
1927	62.092	—	—	4.022	—	—	66.114	—	—
1928	62.138	—	—	3.807	—	—	65.945	—	—
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	60.170	—	—	3.861	—	—	64.031	—	—
1929	59.139	—	—	3.988	—	—	63.127	—	—

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	62,6	—	—	—	—	—	26,6	1,8
1924	62,1	—	—	—	—	—	27,5	1,8
1925	60,5	—	—	—	—	—	27,2	-1,7
1926	58,2	—	—	—	—	—	26,9	1,7
1927	60,8	—	—	—	—	—	27,5	1,8
1928	57,7	—	—	—	—	—	27,1	1,6
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	60,1	—	—	—	—	—	27,1	1,7
1929	63,2	—	—	—	—	—	25,5	1,7

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	6.547	436	6.025	327	6.162	375
II . . .	5.509	388	5.332	309	4.666	342
III . . .	4.718	386	4.946	415	5.310	404
IV . . .	5.920	347	6.447	375	5.686	346
V . . .	4.984	355	5.065	352	5.051	426
VI . . .	5.303	336	4.636	316	5.321	335
VII . . .	5.122	330	4.989	315	4.389	355
VIII . . .	4.711	324	4.094	291	4.196	308
IX . . .	4.640	300	5.102	304	4.772	343
X . . .	5.227	290	5.009	293	4.541	303
XI . . .	4.542	292	5.197	266	4.416	210
XII . . .	4.869	238	5.296	244	4.629	241
Total . . .	62.092	4.022	62.138	3.807	59.139	3.988
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	6.983	6.352	6.537	3,09	2,78	2,82
II . . .	5.897	5.641	5.008	2,61	2,47	2,16
III . . .	5.104	5.361	5.714	2,26	2,34	2,47
IV . . .	6.267	6.822	6.032	2,77	2,98	2,60
V . . .	5.339	5.417	5.477	2,36	2,37	2,36
VI . . .	5.639	4.952	5.656	2,50	2,17	2,44
VII . . .	5.452	5.304	4.744	2,41	2,32	2,05
VIII . . .	5.035	4.385	4.504	2,23	1,92	1,95
IX . . .	4.940	5.406	5.115	2,19	2,36	2,21
X . . .	5.517	5.302	4.844	2,44	2,32	2,09
XI . . .	4.834	5.463	4.626	2,14	2,39	2,00
XII . . .	5.107	5.540	4.870	2,26	2,42	2,10
Total . . .	66.114	65.945	63.127	29,26	28,84	27,25

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Districts	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)		Difference in death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
					En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alytus . . . . .	1.743	2.017	14,8	16,8	- 2,7	+ 2,0
2. Biržai . . . . .	1.419	1.382	14,2	13,7	- 0,8	- 0,5
3. Kaunas . . . . .	3.002	3.463	14,7	16,9	- 1,4	+ 2,2
4. Kėdainiai . . . . .	1.355	1.459	14,9	15,9	- 1,2	+ 1,0
5. Kretinga . . . . .	1.858	1.929	18,6	19,0	- 2,7	+ 0,4
6. Mariampolė . . . . .	1.564	1.639	14,1	15,3	- 2,4	+ 0,8
7. Mazeikiai . . . . .	1.315	1.443	17,5	18,9	- 1,5	+ 1,4
8. Panevėžys . . . . .	2.365	2.496	14,8	15,1	+ 0,6	+ 0,3
9. Raseiniai . . . . .	1.857	2.189	16,3	18,9	- 3,4	+ 2,6
10. Rokiskis . . . . .	1.045	1.356	12,0	15,4	- 4,0	+ 3,4
11. Seinal . . . . .	622	736	15,3	17,7	- 4,5	+ 2,4
12. Sakiai . . . . .	970	1.051	13,8	14,9	- 2,1	+ 1,1
13. Šiauliai . . . . .	3.350	3.786	15,0	17,4	- 1,6	+ 2,4
14. Tauragė . . . . .	2.319	2.592	19,7	21,6	- 2,2	+ 1,9
15. Telsiai . . . . .	1.740	1.933	20,5	22,4	- 0,9	+ 1,9
16. Trakai . . . . .	1.455	1.572	17,3	18,2	- 3,4	+ 0,5
17. Ukmergė . . . . .	2.048	2.284	14,2	15,8	- 2,1	+ 1,6
18. Utena . . . . .	1.801	1.989	15,6	17,1	+ 0,7	+ 1,5
19. Vilkaviskis . . . . .	1.024	1.222	12,1	14,3	- 2,0	+ 2,2
20. Zarasai . . . . .	682	848	15,1	18,5	- 1,0	+ 3,4
21. Klaipėda . . . . .	1.005	1.178	14,8	17,2	- 2,7	+ 2,4
22. Pagėgiai . . . . .	579	549	14,6	13,8	- 0,5	- 0,8
23. Šilutė . . . . .	580	591	15,6	15,8	- 1,4	+ 0,2
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	4.527	5.303	14,5	16,9	+ 1,5	+ 2,4
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	31.126	34.401	15,8	17,2	- 0,3	+ 1,4
Total général — Grand Total	35.698	39.704	15,6	17,1	- 1,7	+ 1,5

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexes masculin et celui du sexes féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	1.022,3	1.124,2	16.960	15.472	16,6	13,8	+ 2,8
1924	1.037,2	1.138,9	18.541	16.952	17,9	14,9	+ 3,0
1925	1.051,0	1.152,7	19.207	17.972	18,3	15,6	+ 2,7
1926	1.062,7	1.164,8	17.792	16.588	16,7	14,2	+ 2,5
1927	1.078,9	1.180,2	20.040	18.857	18,6	16,0	+ 2,6
1928	1.093,0	1.193,3	18.329	17.369	16,7	14,5	+ 2,2
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	1.057,5	1.159,0	18.476	17.201	17,4	14,6	+ 2,8
1929	1.108,5	1.208,1	20.646	19.058	18,6	15,8	+ 2,8

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	5.612	4.372	9.984	5.260	4.456	9.716
1						
2						
3	1.748	1.509	3.257	1.622	1.533	3.155
4						
0-4	7.360	5.881	13.241	6.882	5.989	12.971
5-9	498	436	934	442	432	854
10-14	199	226	425	213	221	434
15-19	419	450	869	328	376	704
20-24	509	530	1.039	458	486	926
25-29	547	552	1.099	457	501	958
30-34						
35-39	708	973	1.681	668	858	1.526
40-44						
45-49	910	924	1.834	780	819	1.599
50-54						
55-59	1.529	1.309	2.838	1.369	1.179	2.548
60-64						
65-69	2.579	2.284	4.863	2.279	1.985	4.264
70-74						
75-79	2.503	2.563	5.066	2.306	2.246	4.552
80-84						
85-89						
90 et plus . . . .	1.988	2.351	4.339	1.847	1.940	3.787
and over . . . .						
Age inconnu . . . .	291	378	669	320	348	668
unknown . . . .						
Total . . . . .	20.040	18.857	38.897	18.328	17.362	35.691



## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	192,2	161,8	180,9	184,4	163,1	173,9	- 14,8	+ 1,3	- 6,7
1									
2									
3	18,6	16,4	17,5	17,1	16,5	16,8	- 1,5	+ 0,1	- 0,7
4									
0-4	60,4	49,4	54,9	55,7	49,7	53,2	- 4,7	+ 0,3	- 2,2
5-9	5,4	4,7	5,0	4,5	4,6	4,6	- 0,9	- 0,1	- 0,5
10-14	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,6	+ 0,1	-	+ 0,1
15-19	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,5	2,6	2,5	- 0,7	- 0,5	- 0,6
20-24	4,5	4,1	4,3	4,0	3,6	3,8	- 0,5	- 0,5	- 0,5
25-34									
35-44									
45-54									
55-64									
65-74	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,2	4,1	4,1	- 0,5	- 0,7	- 0,6
75-84									
85-89									
90 et plus. and over									
Age inconnu unknown	673,6	533,6	586,8	732,2	486,0	579,3	+ 58,6	- 47,9	- 5,3
Total	18,6	16,0	17,3	16,8	14,5	15,6	- 1,8	- 1,5	- 1,6

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928  Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 com- pared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels  Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	3.143	4.037	1,37	1,74	+ 0,37
II . . . . .	3.122	4.019	1,36	1,77	+ 0,41
III . . . . .	3.475	3.793	1,51	1,63	+ 0,12
IV . . . . .	3.130	3.417	1,36	1,47	+ 0,11
V . . . . .	2.791	2.940	1,22	1,26	+ 0,04
VI . . . . .	2.658	2.634	1,16	1,11	— 0,05
VII . . . . .	2.666	2.967	1,16	1,28	+ 0,12
VIII . . . . .	2.893	3.535	1,26	1,52	+ 0,26
IX . . . . .	2.498	3.463	1,09	1,49	+ 0,40
X . . . . .	3.049	3.202	1,33	1,38	+ 0,05
XI . . . . .	2.653	2.793	1,16	1,21	+ 0,05
XII . . . . .	3.620	2.904	1,58	1,29	— 0,29
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
1st quarter . . . . .	9.740	11.849	4,24	5,14	+ 0,90
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
2nd quarter . . . . .	8.579	8.991	3,74	3,84	+ 0,10
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
3rd quarter . . . . .	8.057	9.965	3,51	4,29	+ 0,78
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
4th quarter . . . . .	9.322	8.899	4,07	3,88	— 0,19
Total . . . . .	35.698	39.704	15,56	17,15	+ 1,59

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Public Health Department.

1	Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
				Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
							Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	48 155	0,20 0,67	1.030 1.013	4,49 4,37	32 28	3,10 2,76				
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	235 151	1,02 0,65	519 420	2,26 1,81	44 35	8,72 8,33				
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	45 2	0,19 0,008	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0				
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	6 5	0,02 0,02	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0				
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	594 153	2,26 0,67	3.048 749	13,33 3,23	42 4	1,37 0,53				
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	524 591	2,24 2,55	739 1.094	3,23 4,72	20 16	2,70 1,46				
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	1.241 1.016	5,42 4,37	2.510 1.015	10,90 4,37	21 6	0,83 0,59				
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	149 278	0,65 1,20	282 555	1,23 2,39	12 26	4,25 4,68				

## 14\* (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire				10	11
			Death recorded according to causes of death statistics		Notifiable diseases					
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		
Années Year		Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)		Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)						
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . . Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1928 1929	279 713	1,22 3,07	4.121 5.883	18,06 25,39	13 19	0,33 0,32		
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . . Influenza without pulmo- nary complications . . . . .									
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . . Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery . . . . .	1928 1929	90 228	0,39 0,98	34 79	0,14 0,34	11 15	32,35 18,98		
17	Peste . . . . . Plague . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . . Yellow fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	7 2	0,03 0,008	1 0	14,28 0		
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	351 414	1,53 1,74	2 1	0,57 0,24		
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . . Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	17 51	0,07 0,22	4 11	23,53 21,57		

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
			Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
						Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)
	Maladies — Diseases								Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 9)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)	
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	1 1	0,004 0,004	1 1	100,0 100,0			
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928 1929	2,940 3,029	12,85 13,74							
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928 1929	3 81	0,01 0,34	1,402 1,051	6,13 4,53	37 31	2,63 2,95			
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1928 1929	120 288	0,52 1,23							
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	2,179 1,749	9,53 7,54	0 0	0 0			
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	65 43	0,28 0,26	0 0	0 0			
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	1,806 1,637	7,89 7,66	0 0	0 0			



## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

		Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)							
		I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.							
		Affections							
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal disease of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion		
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-80	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 150-158		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	—	1.616	4.392	2.061	—	—	—		
1928	—	1.687	4.152	1.694	—	—	—		
1929	—	2.632	4.201	2.615	—	—	—		
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	—	7,15	19,43	9,12	—	—	—		
1928	—	7,28	17,92	7,31	—	—	—		
1929	—	11,31	18,13	11,29	—	—	—		
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 90	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 184	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	553	1.616	75	2.590	463	106	519	3.850	10.017
1928	604	1.687	64	2.476	553	129	557	3.516	9.546
1929	663	1.969	188	2.768	1.345	152	614	4.846	9.620
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	2,45	7,15	0,33	11,46	2,04	0,42	2,30	17,03	44,32
1928	2,68	7,38	0,27	10,82	2,41	0,56	2,43	15,37	41,75
1929	2,81	8,49	0,81	11,94	5,80	0,65	2,65	20,91	41,09

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Suicide . . . . .	118	197	210	0,51	0,86	0,90
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	706	639	719	3,12	2,79	3,10
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	824	836	929	3,63	3,65	4,00
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	38.897	35.698	39.704	172,11	156,13	171,38
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality) . . . . .	38.073	34.862	38.775	168,47	152,46	167,37



## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . .	—	—	780	—	—	12,1
II . . .	—	—	1.082	—	—	17,0
III . . .	—	—	1.244	—	—	19,1
IV . . .	—	—	714	—	—	10,9
V . . .	—	—	653	—	—	10,0
VI . . .	—	—	599	—	—	9,1
VII . . .	—	—	687	—	—	10,3
VIII . . .	—	—	977	—	—	14,7
IX . . .	—	—	1.143	—	—	17,0
X . . .	—	—	913	—	—	13,7
XI . . .	—	—	573	—	—	8,6
XII . . .	—	—	618	—	—	9,7
Total . . .	—	—	9.984	—	—	151,1
1928						
I . . .	—	—	613	—	—	9,3
II . . .	—	—	692	—	—	10,6
III . . .	—	—	718	—	—	11,1
IV . . .	—	—	728	—	—	11,0
V . . .	—	—	718	—	—	9,4
VI . . .	—	—	831	—	—	12,7
VII . . .	—	—	898	—	—	13,7
VIII . . .	—	—	1.053	—	—	16,3
IX . . .	—	—	922	—	—	14,1
X . . .	—	—	914	—	—	14,0
XI . . .	—	—	717	—	—	10,9
XII . . .	—	—	909	—	—	13,7
Total . . .	—	—	9.713	—	—	149,0

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Public Health Department.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	2	2	2	—	—	—	393	961	524
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria . . . . .	1	1	1	50	50	50	46	157	195
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — Hospitals for pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	2	2	2	72	72	72	347	394	501

*Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Public Health Department.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries . . . . .	8	8	10	1,698	1,705	1,546
Hôpitaux pour maladies vénériennes — Hospitals for venereal diseases . . . . .	1	1	1	359	385	498

## 23\* (concluded).

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for alcohol addicts . . . . .	1	1	1	185	165	190

*Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

1	1927	1928	1929
2	3	4	
<b>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</b>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	7.718	6.926	12.953
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . . . .	—	—	—
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	16.598	13.056	50.347
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	66.825	59.867	132.149
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	—	—	—
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year . . . . .	—	—	—

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Public Health Department.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	4	4	5	798	1,769	1,258
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	2	2	7	2,677	2,573	3,770
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	51	51	91	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants .	4	4	4	2,702	1,564	2,447

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Public Health Department.

*Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.*

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . . .	33	36	41	1,374	1,547	1,889	6,41	6,76	8,19
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	1	1	2	500	500	570	2,33	2,18	2,46
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	80	80	80	0,37	0,34	0,32
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	1	1	1	40	50	50	0,18	0,21	0,21
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	72	72	72	0,33	0,31	0,31
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	1	1	1	20	20	20	0,08	0,08	0,08
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecolo- gical and obstetrical hos- pitals . . . . .	5	7	8	159	149	172	0,74	0,65	0,74
Maternités — Maternity hos- pitals . . . . .	2	2	2	17	17	17	0,05	0,07	0,07
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	3	3	2	50	50	45	0,23	0,21	0,18
Total . . . . .	50	55	61	2,312	2,485	2,915	10,80	10,87	12,58

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Public Health Department.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	255	310	322	1,52	1,65	1,79
	F.	89	83	93			
	T.	344	393	415			
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	—	—	—	0,059	0,10	0,14
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	14	25	33			
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	375	395	416	1,51	2,02	2,10
	F.	68	69	82			
	T.	443	464	498			
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	16	20	15	0,58	0,65	0,76
	F.	117	143	163			
	T.	133	163	178			
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	—	—	—	0,045	0,01	0,06
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	10	3	16			
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	47	47	50	1,19	1,21	1,29
	F.	226	231	249			
	T.	273	278	299			
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	252	251	247	1,19	1,20	1,16
	F.	20	20	20			
	T.	272	271	267			
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	382	388	391	1,91	1,98	1,97
	F.	66	66	67			
	T.	448	454	458			
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .	M.	309	314	355	1,35	1,37	1,44
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—			
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feld- chers) . . . . .	M.	196	233	248	0,88	1,05	1,10
	F.	6	8	9			
	T.	202	241	257			

## II. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Since August 9th, 1928, a police certificate is required for all deaths occurring in hospitals and towns, in which certificate the doctor has to enter the cause of death. Owing to the shortage of physicians and the sparsity of the population, this registration only applies, so far, to one-eighth of the population of Lithuania.

According to a Decree of the Ministry of the Interior, the following will be, as from August 9th, 1928, the official nomenclature of causes of death:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Typhus.  | 29. Diarrhœa and enteritis (from 0 to 2 years).                     |
| 2. Relapsing fever.   | 30. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over).                      |
| 3. Typhoid fever.   | 31. Convulsions.  |
| 4. Asiatic cholera.   | 32. Appendicitis and typhlitis.                                     |
| 5. Cholera nostras.   | 33. Hernia and ileus.   |
| 6. Dysentery.   | 34. Cirrhosis of the liver.   |
| 7. Smallpox.  | 35. Diabetes.   |
| 8. Scarlet fever.   | 36. Acute nephritis.  |
| 9. Diphtheria and croup.  | 37. Uræmia.   |
| 10. Measles.  | 38. Benign tumours and other diseases of the female genital organs. |
| 11. Whooping-cough.   | 39. Puerperal septicæmia (septicæmia, peritonitis, phlebitis).      |
| 12. Influenza.  | 40. Abortion.   |
| 13. Erysipelas.   | 41. Eclampsia.  |
| 14. Other epidemic diseases.  | 42. Placenta prævia.  |
| 15. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.                           | 43. Other puerperal accidents of pregnancy and labour.              |
| 16. Tuberculosis of the meninges.                                     | 44. Congenital debility and malformations.                          |
| 17. Other forms of tuberculosis.                                      | 45. Pemphigus.  |
| 18. Cancer and other malignant tumours.                               | 46. Senility.   |
| 19. Ordinary meningitis.  | 47. Alcoholism.   |
| 20. Epilepsy.   | 48. Violent deaths (suicide excepted).                              |
| 21. Apoplexy.   | 49. Suicide.  |
| 22. Hæmorrhage and softening of the brain.                            | 50. Other diseases.   |
| 23. Organic diseases of the heart.                                    | 51. Unknown or ill-defined diseases.                                |
| 24. Aneurysm.   |   |
| 25. Bronchitis.   |   |
| 26. Pneumonia.  |   |
| 27. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted). |   |
| 28. Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).                        |   |

Under the same Decree, the registration of still-births is compulsory throughout the whole of Lithuania.

Registration takes place at the police-station; the birth of a still-born child must be declared by the doctor, the midwife, or a member of the family present at the birth.

## III. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

1. *Water Supply.* — The Kaunas waterworks were opened on December 15th, 1929. There are already 30,000 metres of piping — *i. e.*, one-third of the total projected.

2. *Housing.* — The housing problem, very acute, particularly in the towns, at the close of the world war, is now virtually solved.

The number of houses built in the towns from 1922 to 1929 is as follows:

1922: 2,026.	1926: 1,416.
1923: 1,440.	1927: 1,416.
1924: 1,525.	1928: 1,606.
1925: 1,698.	1929: 1,466.

3. *Popular Education on Health Questions.* — Great importance is attached to the organisation of the "Health Week", which has been held every spring since 1927. With the help of the clergy, social organisations, communities, schools and the police, health propaganda penetrates to the remotest districts; it comprises the free distribution of pamphlets, the organisation of cinematographic performances, free baths, etc.

4. *Campaign against Infant Mortality.* — Courses describing the treatment to be given to infants and small children were organised in the hospitals in 1929, for the purpose of training children's nurses for hospitals, orphanages, etc. Candidates must be between 15 and 30 years of age and have completed their elementary education. The training, which is free and covers a period of two years, includes practical work in hospitals or orphanages and, on completion of the course, candidates have to undergo a period of probation in an institution selected by the Public Health Department.

#### IV. MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

1. *Area Medical Officers.* — By a Law of February 15th, 1928, area medical officers were instituted, with duties similar to those of district medical officers, but not including forensic medicine. The area medical officer is also responsible for medical assistance to paupers, particularly in the case of venereal disease. Ten area medical officers are already at work, and the number will be increased as circumstances permit.

2. *Feldchers.* — In May 1928, examinations were held for feldchers licensed under the Russian régime. In future, no more personnel of this kind will be appointed.



# MEXICO

## Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Department of Public Health, Mexico.

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1921 AND 1910.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Date des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1921 . . . . .	—	7.003.785	7.330.995	14.334.780	—	—	—
1910 . . . . .	1.969.154	7.504.471	7.665.898	15.160.369	—	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1921, par rap- port à 1910 — Increase or decrease in 1921 com- pared with 1910:							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual	—	—500.686	—324.903	—825.589	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1,000 habitants (popu- lation moyenne au cours de la période inter- censale) — Yearly ave- rage per 1,000 inhabi- tants (average popula- tion during the inter- census period) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1921 AND 1910.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Années des deux derniers recensements Year of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometre calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figure	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921 . . . . .	7,27	—	327.210	46,72	—	—
1910 . . . . .	7,63	—	151.427	20,18	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921 par rapport à 1910 — Increase or decrease in 1921 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	— 0,36	—	175.783	+ 26,54	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS  
OF THE LAST CENSUS (1921) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidante I. 1921 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	194.489	189.564	—	384.053	202.881	197.744	400.625
1	189.617	182.366	—	371.983	197.798	190.235	388.033
2	194.912	191.045	—	385.957	203.322	199.288	402.610
3	184.557	183.488	—	368.045	192.522	191.406	383.928
4	182.728	181.134	—	363.862	190.613	188.950	379.563
0-4	946.303	927.597	—	1.873.900	987.136	967.623	1.954.759
5-9	939.840	899.300	—	1.849.140	980.394	938.104	1.918.498
10-14	935.035	857.428	—	1.792.463	975.391	894.426	1.869.817
15-19	727.792	822.515	143.993	1.550.307	759.196	858.007	1.617.203
20-24	610.377	703.951	—	1.314.328	636.715	734.326	1.371.041
25-29	546.570	655.473	710.170	1.202.043	570.154	683.757	1.253.911
30-34	467.785	526.496	—	994.281	487.970	549.214	1.037.184
35-39	445.509	468.920	596.572	914.429	464.732	489.154	953.886
40-44	342.524	388.374	—	730.898	357.304	405.132	762.436
45-49	267.530	270.356	497.152	537.886	279.074	282.022	561.096
50-54	218.789	249.008	—	467.797	228.230	259.753	487.983
55-59	140.690	137.669	—	278.359	146.762	143.609	290.371
60-64	157.561	166.663	—	324.224	164.360	173.854	338.214
65-69	70.851	64.512	—	135.363	73.908	67.296	141.204
70-74	54.820	58.072	—	112.892	57.185	60.578	117.763
75-79	26.360	24.796	—	51.156	27.497	25.866	53.363
80-84	22.404	25.445	280.366	47.849	23.371	26.543	49.914
85 et plus . . and over . .	6.756	7.043	—	13.799	7.048	7.347	14.395
Age inconnu . unknown . .	76.289	77.377	—	153.666	79.580	80.716	160.296
Total . .	7.003.785	7.330.995	2.228.253	14.334.780	7.306.007	7.647.327	14.953.334

3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidente I. 1921 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (popula- tion totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total popula- tion of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	27,7	25,8	27,7	25,8	26,7	0	0	26,7
1	27,0	24,8	27,0	24,8	25,9	0	0	25,9
2	27,8	26,0	27,8	26,0	26,9	0	0	26,9
3	26,3	25,0	26,3	25,0	25,6	0	0	25,6
4	26,0	24,7	26,0	24,7	26,0	0	0	26,0
0-4	134,8	126,3	134,8	126,3	131,1	0	0	131,1
5-9	134,0	122,6	134,0	122,6	128,2	0	0	128,2
10-14	135,5	116,9	135,5	116,9	125,0	—	—	125,0
15-19	103,5	112,1	103,5	112,1	108,0	64,6	9,8	108,0
20-24	87,0	96,0	87,0	96,0	91,6	318,7	48,2	91,6
25-29	78,0	89,3	78,0	89,3	83,8	—	—	83,8
30-34	66,7	72,8	66,7	72,8	69,3	267,7	40,0	69,3
35-39	63,6	63,9	63,6	63,9	63,7	—	—	63,7
40-44	48,9	52,9	48,9	52,9	50,9	—	—	50,9
45-49	38,2	36,8	38,2	36,8	37,5	223,2	35,3	37,5
50-54	31,2	33,9	31,2	33,9	32,6	—	—	32,6
55-59	20,0	18,7	20,0	18,7	19,4	—	—	19,4
60-64	22,4	22,7	22,4	22,7	22,6	—	—	22,6
65-69	10,0	8,7	10,0	8,7	9,4	—	—	9,4
70-74	7,8	7,9	7,8	7,9	8,5	—	—	8,5
75-79	3,7	3,3	3,7	3,3	3,5	125,8	19,0	3,5
80-84	3,0	3,4	3,0	3,4	3,5	—	—	3,3
85 et plus . . and over . .	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	—	—	0,9
Age inconnu . . unknown.	10,8	10,9	10,8	10,9	10,7	—	—	10,7
Total . . .	1.000,0	1.000,0		1.000,0				1.000,0

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1922-1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1922	—	54.095	—	453.643	15.667	364.832	88.811	
1923	—	55.655	—	470.723	15.983	358.574	112.149	
1924	—	60.436	—	459.894	13.337	383.129	76.765	
1925	—	65.486	—	503.531	11.770	402.690	100.841	
1926	—	72.919	977	483.339	13.320	384.850	98.489	
1927	—	75.701	1.141	480.752	14.881	377.046	103.706	
Moy. - Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1928	—	76.534	1.291	—	—	—	—	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>								
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1922	—	3,6	—	30,8	1,0	24,7	6,0	
1923	—	3,7	—	31,9	1,0	24,3	7,6	
1924	—	4,1	—	31,2	0,90	26,0	3,2	
1925	—	4,4	—	34,2	0,79	27,3	6,8	
1926	—	4,9	0,6	32,8	0,90	26,1	6,6	
1927	—	5,1	0,7	32,6	1,0	25,6	7,0	
Moy. - Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1928	—	4,3	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>								
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration			
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus.</i>								
<i>A. Actual figures.</i>								
1922	90.859	63.145	7.255	— 37.714	6,1	4,2	0,50	— 1,9
1923	132.806	119.097	7.369	— 13.709	9,0	8,0	0,50	— 1,0
1924	150.507	93.537	7.095	— 56.070	10,2	6,2	0,48	— 4,0
1925	127.336	81.757	7.441	— 45.579	8,6	5,5	0,51	— 1,1
1926	108.497	92.150	7.635	— 16.347	7,2	6,2	0,53	— 1,0
1927	100.019	100.219	6.955	+ 200	6,7	6,9	0,47	+ 0,2
Moy. - Av. 1922-27	118.337	91.652	7.091	— 28.236	7,9	6,1	0,49	— 1,5
1928	105.376	86.073	5.374	— 19.303	7,2	5,8	0,36	— 1,2
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>								
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Aguascalientes . . . . .	108	108	5.221	—	4,8	—
2. Baja California Dto. N. . .	68	69	1.724	—	6,0	—
3. Baja California D. Sur. . .	—	—	2.436	—	—	—
4. Campeche . . . . .	74	74	2.361	—	3,2	—
5. Coahuila . . . . .	440	449	16.223	—	3,6	—
6. Colima . . . . .	103	105	1.849	—	1,7	—
7. Chiapas . . . . .	450	454	17.131	—	3,8	—
8. Chihuahua . . . . .	443	450	17.230	—	3,9	—
9. Distrito Federal . . . . .	1.051	1.057	13.030	—	1,2	—
10. Durango . . . . .	347	349	13.189	—	3,8	—
11. Guanajuato . . . . .	819	813	36.836	—	4,5	—
12. Guerrero . . . . .	607	614	22.028	—	3,6	—
13. Hidalgo . . . . .	638	641	19.941	—	3,1	—
14. Jalisco . . . . .	1.212	1.216	34.097	—	2,8	—
15. México . . . . .	895	897	31.457	—	3,5	—
16. Michoacán . . . . .	950	952	25.555	—	2,7	—
17. Morelia . . . . .	130	131	3.890	—	2,9	—
18. Nayarit . . . . .	166	167	3.769	—	2,3	—
19. Nuevo León . . . . .	343	344	12.344	—	3,5	—
20. Oaxaca . . . . .	998	1.002	39.504	—	3,9	—
21. Puebla . . . . .	1.034	1.036	33.204	—	3,2	—
22. Querétaro . . . . .	218	218	1.851	—	0,8	—
23. Quintana Roo . . . . .	12	12	282	—	23,5	—
24. San Luis Potosí . . . . .	421	417	18.695	—	4,4	—
25. Sinaloa . . . . .	364	368	11.417	—	3,1	—
26. Sonora . . . . .	299	303	9.806	—	3,2	—
27. Tabasco . . . . .	233	237	7818	—	3,3	—
28. Tamaulipas . . . . .	310	313	13.302	—	4,2	—
29. Tlaxcala . . . . .	181	182	6.380	—	3,5	—
30. Veracruz . . . . .	1.241	1.253	27.903	—	2,2	—
31. Yucatán . . . . .	374	376	15.591	—	4,1	—
32. Zacatecas . . . . .	364	362	14.578	—	4,0	—
33. Islas Marias . . . . .	—	—	10	—	—	—
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général — Grand total	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1922-1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births				
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1922	235.130	218.513	45.3643	8.907	67.70	15.677	224.037	225.283	469.325		
1923	244.090	226.633	47.0723	9.035	69.48	15.983	253.125	233.581	486.706		
1924	238.570	221.324	45.9894	7.728	56.09	13.337	246.298	226.933	473.231		
1925	261.812	241.719	50.3531	6.734	50.36	11.770	268.546	246.755	515.301		
1926	250.558	232.781	48.3339	7.570	57.50	13.320	258.128	238.531	496.659		
1927	250.887	229.865	48.0752	8.402	64.79	14.881	259.289	236.344	495.633		
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27 1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children				Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live-births and still-births together)							
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total	
11		12		13		14		15		16	
1922		7,7		13,2		10,8		3,7		2,7	3,3
1923		7,8		13,0		10,8		3,6		3,0	3,3
1924		7,9		13,7		10,8		3,1		2,5	3,3
1925		8,2		13,4		10,8		2,5		2,0	2,3
1926		7,7		13,2		10,8		2,9		2,4	2,7
1927		9,2		13,0		11,0		3,2		2,7	3,0
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27 1928		—		—		—		—		—	—

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1922-1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922	239.354	—	—	214.289	—	—	453.643	15.677	469.320
1923	238.231	—	—	232.492	—	—	470.723	15.983	486.706
1924	236.691	—	—	223.203	—	—	459.894	13.337	473.321
1925	245.896	—	—	257.635	—	—	503.531	11.770	515.301
1926	241.221	—	—	242.118	—	—	483.339	13.320	496.659
1927	236.723	6.705	243.428	244.029	8.176	252.205	480.752	14.881	495.633
Moy. - Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live-births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				Pour 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1922	472	—	457	—	—	—	1,60	1,43
1923	493	—	478	—	—	—	1,59	1,55
1924	486	—	471	—	—	—	1,58	1,49
1925	511	—	497	—	—	—	1,66	1,71
1926	502	—	488	—	—	—	1,62	1,61



## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1925	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Aguascalientes . . . . .	3.027	—	27,82	—	—	—
2. Baja California Dto. N.	768	—	20,53	—	—	—
3. Baja California D. Sur.	645	—	20,53	—	—	—
4. Campeche . . . . .	1.505	—	20,35	—	—	—
5. Coahuila . . . . .	9.867	—	22,39	—	—	—
6. Colima . . . . .	1.988	—	19,31	—	—	—
7. Chiapas . . . . .	10.026	—	22,30	—	—	—
8. Chihuahua . . . . .	8.519	—	19,23	—	—	—
9. Distrito Federal . . . . .	33.102	—	31,49	—	—	—
10. Durango . . . . .	6.411	—	18,47	—	—	—
11. Guanajuato . . . . .	24.685	—	30,13	—	—	—
12. Guerrero . . . . .	12.337	—	20,31	—	—	—
13. Hidalgo . . . . .	16.187	—	25,38	—	—	—
14. Jalisco . . . . .	28.209	—	23,27	—	—	—
15. México . . . . .	25.198	—	28,16	—	—	—
16. Michoacán . . . . .	18.152	—	19,10	—	—	—
17. Morelia . . . . .	3.073	—	32,88	—	—	—
18. Nayarit . . . . .	4.742	—	28,59	—	—	—
19. Nuevo León . . . . .	7.614	—	22,19	—	—	—
20. Oaxaca . . . . .	31.221	—	31,27	—	—	—
21. Puebla . . . . .	32.922	—	31,82	—	—	—
22. Querétaro . . . . .	4.585	—	21,00	—	—	—
23. Quintana Roo . . . . .	146	—	12,03	—	—	—
24. San Luis Potosí . . . . .	13.587	—	32,27	—	—	—
25. Sinaloa . . . . .	7.562	—	20,79	—	—	—
26. Sonora . . . . .	5.910	—	19,75	—	—	—
27. Tabasco . . . . .	3.665	—	15,99	—	—	—
28. Tamaulipas . . . . .	6.691	—	21,62	—	—	—
29. Tlaxcala . . . . .	5.934	—	32,71	—	—	—
30. Veracruz . . . . .	27.552	—	22,21	—	—	—
31. Yucatán . . . . .	13.399	—	35,87	—	—	—
32. Zacatecas . . . . .	7.831	—	21,51	—	—	—
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général — Grand total	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sex masculin et celui du sex féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	—	—	187.025	177.806	—	—	—
1923	—	—	184.198	174.576	—	—	—
1924	—	—	197.255	185.874	—	—	—
1925	—	—	206.853	195.837	—	—	—
1926	—	—	197.827	187.023	—	—	—
1927	—	—	194.277	182.769	—	—	—
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: National Statistics Office.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	54.314	46.886	101.200	50.066	42.697	92.763
1	20.454	19.940	40.394	18.946	18.881	37.827
2	22.591	23.297	45.888	24.842	25.291	50.134
3						
4						
0-4	97.359	90.123	187.482	93.855	86.869	180.724
5-9	6.142	5.980	12.122	6.022	5.855	11.877
10-13	3.508	3.023	6.531	3.276	2.721	5.997
14-19	6.626	7.070	13.696	6.041	6.436	12.477
20-24						
25-29						
30-34	33.506	31.067	46.573	31.664	29.282	60.946
35-39						
40-44						
45-49	25.006	21.824	46.830	25.497	21.560	47.057
50-54						
55-59						
60 et plus and over . . .	25.680	27.936	53.616	27.922	30.046	57.968
Age inconnu . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . .	197.827	187.023	384.850	194.277	182.769	377.046



## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . Typhoid fever . . .	1927 1928	2,586 —	1,74 —								
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . Paratyphoid fever . . .	1927 1928	259 —	0,17 —								
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1927 1928	561 —	0,37 —								
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . Relapsing fever . . .	1927 1928	326 —	0,21 —								
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1927 1928	20,091 —	13,52 —								
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1927 1928	6,638 —	4,27 —								
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1927 1928	6,448 —	4,38 —								
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1927 1928	382 —	0,26 —								
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . .	1927 1928	9,684 —	6,52 —								
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1927 1928	705 —	0,47 —								

## 14\* (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
			4	5	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths				
					6	7	8	9			
Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International Causes of Death, 1929		Années Year		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)	Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 5)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . Influenza with pulmonary complications .	1927 1928	330 —	0,22 —							
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1927 1928	3.308 —	2,22 —							
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . . Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1927 1928	0 —	0 —							
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery . . . . .	1927 1928	10.53 —	7,12 —							
17	Peste . . . . . Plague . . . . .	1927 1928	0 —	0 —							
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . . Yellow fever . . . . .	1927 1928	0 —	0 —							
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy . . . . .	1927 1928	148 —	0,09 —							
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas . . . . .	1927 1928	1.626 —	1,09 —							
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1927 1928	22 —	0,01 —							
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica	1927 1928	6 —	0,00 —							
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1927 1928	37 —	0,03 —							

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11
			4	5	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		
	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year							Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 9)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . . .	1927 1928	2 —	0,00 —						
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax . . .	1927 1928	76 —	0,05 —						
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1927 1928	62 —	0,04 —						
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . .	1927 1928	9.421 —	6,34 —						
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . .	1927 1928	90 —	0,06 —						
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1927 1928	896 —	0,60 —						
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1927 1928	1.416 —	0,95 —						
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1927 1928	1 —	0,00 —						
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1927 1928	47 —	0,03 —						

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2		2	0,1	—	
1-5	220	210	430	2,3	—	
0-5	222	210	432	—	2,2	
6-9	81	71	152	0,86	0,78	
10-13	64	74	138	0,68	0,86	
14-19	367	530	897	5,0	6,4	
20-24	709	609	1.318	11,6	8,6	
25-29	755	654	1.409	13,8	9,9	
30-34						
35-39	902	975	1.877	98,7	9,7	
40-44						
45-49	970	909	1.879	15,9	13,7	
50-54						
55-59	588	382	970	16,3	9,8	
60-64						
65-69	414	297	711	18,1	12,8	
70-74						
75-79	218	143	361	26,8	17,2	
80-84						
85-89	80	80	160	27,4	24,6	
90 et plus and over	29	29	58	72,0	6,2	
Age inconnu unknown	26	19	45	—	—	
Total	5.425	4.982	10.407	7,7	6,7	







## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1926-1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000			
					Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1926	493,375	496,659	1,073	2,967	21,74	20,17	60,11	59,95
1927	492,971	495,633	1,367	3,128	27,68	27,58	63,49	63,11
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 19.\*

## MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Source: National Statistics Office.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	479	162	—	0,32	0,10	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes .	13,664	15,178	—	9,32	10,89	—
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes .	14,143	15,340	—	9,64	10,99	—
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . .	384,850	377,046	—	260,62	253,73	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieu- res (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	370,707	361,706	—	250,98	242,74	—

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: National Statistics Office.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès  Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . .	267	540	1,06	2,15
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclé- rème — Congenital debility, ic- terus and sclerema . . . . .	8.205	7.451	32,82	29,68
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquen- ces de l'accouchement — Prema- ture birth, injury at birth . . .	556	975	2,22	3,88
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	964	871	3,85	3,47
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	1.024	1.048	4,09	4,18
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	125	78	0,50	0,31
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . .	6.114	4.203	24,56	16,74
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	315	156	1,26	0,62
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	1.238	752	4,09	3,00
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras . . . . .	200	174	0,80	0,69
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . .	0	0	0	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	0	0	0	0
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	5	2	0,02	0,01
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . . .	5	0	0,02	0
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	617	640	2,47	2,55
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convul- sions of infants . . . . .	6.413	7.172	25,67	28,65
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	1.528	446	6,11	1,77
100-101		14.157	15.232	56,62	60,68
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	15.367	18.502	61,46	73,71
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	458	436	1,82	1,73
200	Infanticide . . . . .	46	5	0,18	0,02
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined. . . . .	29.594	19.325	118,38	76,55

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: National Statistics Office.

N <sup>o</sup> de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . .	267	540	1,06	2,15
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclé- rème — Congenital debility, ic- terus and sclerema . . . . .	8.205	7.451	32,82	29,68
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquen- ces de l'accouchement — Prema- ture birth, injury at birth . . .	556	975	2,22	3,88
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	964	871	3,85	3,47
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	1.024	1.048	4,09	4,18
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	125	78	0,50	0,31
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . .	6.114	4.203	24,56	16,74
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	315	156	1,26	0,62
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	1.238	752	4,09	3,00
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras . . . . .	200	174	0,80	0,69
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . .	0	0	0	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	0	0	0	0
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du systè- me nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	5	2	0,02	0,01
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . . .	5	0	0,02	0
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	617	640	2,47	2,55
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convul- sions of infants . . . . .	6.413	7.172	25,67	28,65
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . .	1.528	446	6,11	1,77
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	14.157	15.232	56,62	60,68
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	15.367	18.502	61,46	73,71
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	458	436	1,82	1,73
200	Infanticide . . . . .	46	5	0,18	0,02
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined. . . . .	29.594	19.325	118,38	76,55

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . .	247	258	—	14.668	15.724	—	0,17	0,17	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	4	4	—	1.919	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . .	1	1	—	54	22	—	—	—	—

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au com- mencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2+3)	Sortis Dis- charged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
	Dans le courant de l'année 1926 During the year 1926					8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . .	12.032	186.187	198.219	175.770	10.743	6,13	—	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	1.779	1.894	3.673	1.409	416	29,80	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . .	19	189	208	176	18	10,20	—	—
Total . . . . .	13.830	188.270	202.100	177.355	11.177	6,30	—	—

June 1930.

# THE NETHERLANDS

BY

Dr. H. F. MINKEMA

of the Public Health Service of the Netherlands (The Hague)

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1909.

Source: Censuses of the Population.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31-XII-1920 . . . . .	32.603 <sup>2</sup>	3.525.363	3.566.477	7.091.840	3.410.262	3.455.052	6.865.314
31-XII-1909 . . . . .	32.600	—	—	—	2.899.125	2.959.056	5.858.175
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1909: Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1909:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	+ 3	—	—	—	+ 511.137	+ 496.137	+ 1.007.139
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	—	—	—	+ 46.467	+ 45.091	+ 91.558
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	—	—	—	+ 14,73	+ 14,04	+ 14,39

<sup>1</sup> Excluding inland waters; 34,201 square kilometres including inland waters.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1909.

Source: Censuses of the Population.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1.000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1.000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	217,5	210,6	41.114	11	44.790	13
1909 . . . . .	—	179,7	—	—	59.925	21
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1909. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1909 . . . . .	—	+ 30,9	—	—	— 15.135	— 8



## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Censuses of the Population.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	93.730	89.614	0	183.344	—	—	—
1	76.636	73.339	0	149.975	—	—	—
2	74.160	71.494	0	145.654	—	—	—
3	75.309	73.161	0	148.470	—	—	—
4	76.111	73.816	0	149.927	—	—	—
0-4	395.946	381.424	0	777.370	—	—	—
5-9	376.887	366.799	0	743.686	—	—	—
10-14	362.007	354.382	0	717.138	—	—	—
15-19	340.509	333.847	5.231	674.356	—	—	—
20-24	297.840	300.966	75.053	598.806	—	—	—
25-29	263.007	271.455	159.839	534.462	—	—	—
30-34	233.274	242.010	177.902	475.284	—	—	—
35-39	212.732	220.120	171.187	432.852	—	—	—
40-44	196.336	203.662	159.608	399.998	—	—	—
45-49	170.982	177.913	137.209	348.895	—	—	—
50-54	146.479	152.529	112.370	299.008	—	—	—
55-59	127.213	132.600	90.189	259.813	—	—	—
60-64	97.101	102.495	60.999	199.596	—	—	—
65-69	77.409	84.132	41.248	161.541	—	—	—
70-74	53.645	60.403	22.229	114.048	—	—	—
75-79	34.680	40.250	9.899	74.930	—	—	—
80-84	17.028	21.246	3.152	38.274	—	—	—
85-89	5.279	7.025	513	12.304	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	1.138	1.765	39	2.903	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	21	29	4	50	—	—	—
Total	3.410.262	3.455.052	1.226.671	6.865.314	—	—	—

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (popula- tion totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total popula- tion of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	27,5	25,9	13,6	13,1	26,7	0	0	—
1	22,5	21,2	11,2	10,7	21,9	0	0	—
2	21,7	20,7	10,8	10,4	21,2	0	0	—
3	22,1	21,2	11,0	10,7	21,7	0	0	—
4	22,3	21,4	11,1	10,7	21,8	0	0	—
0-4	116,1	110,4	57,7	55,6	113,3	0	0	—
5-9	110,5	106,2	54,9	53,4	108,3	0	0	—
10-14	106,4	102,6	52,8	51,6	104,4	0	0	—
15-19	99,8	96,6	49,6	48,6	98,2	16	0,8	—
20-24	87,4	87,1	43,4	43,9	87,3	249	10,9	—
25-29	77,1	78,6	38,3	39,6	77,9	589	23,3	—
30-34	68,4	70,1	34,0	35,2	69,2	735	25,9	—
35-39	62,4	63,7	31,0	32,1	63,1	777	24,9	—
40-44	57,6	58,9	28,6	29,7	58,3	784	23,3	—
45-49	50,1	51,5	24,9	25,9	50,8	771	20,0	—
50-54	42,9	44,1	21,3	22,2	43,5	737	16,4	—
55-59	37,3	38,4	18,5	19,3	37,8	680	13,1	—
60-64	28,5	29,7	14,1	14,9	29,0	595	8,9	—
65-69	22,7	24,4	11,3	12,3	23,6	490	6,0	—
70-74	15,7	17,4	7,8	8,8	16,6	368	3,2	—
75-79	10,2	11,6	5,0	5,8	10,8	221	1,4	—
80-84	5,0	6,2	2,4	3,1	5,5	148	0,5	—
85-89	1,6	2,0	0,8	1,0	1,8	73	0,1	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,6	22	0	—
Age inconnu . . unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	496,7	503,3	1.000,0	355	178,7	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistics of the Movements of the Population.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.							
1923	7.213	57.167	2.024	187.512	5.336	72.809	114.703
1924	7.315	56.433	2.102	182.430	4.875	71.167	111.263
1925	7.416	54.768	2.198	178.545	4.661	72.121	106.424
1926	7.526	55.299	2.368	177.493	4.520	73.614	104.136
1927	7.625	56.551	2.571	175.098	4.663	77.614	97.484
1928	7.731	59.078	2.708	179.010	4.616	73.805	105.204
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	7.471	56.549	2.328	180.014	4.779	73.522	106.536
1929	7.833	61.472	—	177.217	4.488	83.214	94.003
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne).							
B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.							
1923		8,0	0,28	26,1	0,74	10,2	16,0
1924		7,4	0,28	25,2	0,67	9,8	15,3
1925		7,4	0,30	24,2	0,63	9,8	14,5
1926		7,4	0,31	23,8	0,61	9,8	13,9
1927		7,5	0,34	23,1	0,61	10,2	12,8
1928		7,7	0,36	23,3	0,61	9,6	13,7
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		7,7	0,31	24,3	0,64	9,9	14,4
1929		7,7	—	22,8	0,60	10,7	12,1
Emigration							
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océ- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.							
1923	43.736	31.275	5.648	— 12.461	6,1	4,4	0,8
1924	34.085	38.437	3.137	— 4.352	4,7	5,4	0,4
1925	31.362	31.105	3.020	— 257	4,3	4,3	0,4
1926	40.043	27.922	3.156	— 12.121	5,4	3,8	0,4
1927	38.119	29.325	3.340	— 8.797	5,0	4,2	0,5
1928	37.329	32.498	2.804	— 4.831	4,9	4,3	0,5
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	37.445	31.760	3.517	— 5.685	4,9	4,3	0,5
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne).							
B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.							
1923					6,1	4,4	0,8
1924					4,7	5,4	0,4
1925					4,3	4,3	0,4
1926					5,4	3,8	0,4
1927					5,0	4,2	0,5
1928					4,9	4,3	0,5
Moy. — Av. 1923-28					4,9	4,3	0,5
1929					—	—	—

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Netherlands.

Provinces	Population moyenne (en milliers)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	Average population (1,000's)		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Brabant Septentrional . . . . .	858	881	24,585	25,273	29,1	29,0
2. Gueldre . . . . .	812	819	19,461	19,086	24,1	23,5
3. Hollande Méridionale . . . . .	1,901	1,930	40,870	40,443	27,7	21,1
4. Hollande Septentrionale . . . . .	1,463	1,484	29,065	28,568	20,0	19,4
5. Zélande . . . . .	249	248	4,907	4,777	19,7	19,3
6. Utrecht . . . . .	394	399	8,704	8,732	22,3	22,1
7. Frise . . . . .	403	402	9,114	8,865	22,6	22,1
8. Overijssel . . . . .	504	513	12,299	12,444	24,7	24,5
9. Groningue . . . . .	392	392	8,588	8,139	21,9	20,9
10. Drenthe . . . . .	223	222	6,117	5,713	27,4	25,8
11. Limbourg . . . . .	531	543	15,318	15,177	29,1	28,4
Total pour les villes <sup>1</sup> . — Total for towns <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3,649	3,667	74,603	73,909	21,1	20,6
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	4,081	4,097	104,425	103,308	25,7	25,2
Total général. — Grand Total	7,730	7,764	179,028	177,217	23,3	22,8

<sup>1</sup> Towns of 20,000 inhabitants and over.

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Netherlands.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	95.544	90.130	185.674	4.035	3.347	7.382	99.579	93.477	193.056
1924	93.692	88.738	182.430	2.663	2.212	4.875	96.355	90.950	187.305
1925	91.731	86.814	178.545	2.626	2.035	4.661	94.357	88.849	183.206
1926	91.434	86.059	177.493	2.470	2.050	4.520	93.904	88.109	182.013
1927	90.144	84.954	175.098	2.555	2.104	4.659	92.699	87.058	179.757
1928	91.885	87.143	179.028	2.542	2.075	4.617	94.427	89.218	183.645
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	92.405	87.306	179.711	2.815	2.304	5.119	95.220	89.610	184.830
1929	—	—	177.217 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	4.480 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	181.697 <sup>1</sup>
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	6,0	20,6	6,5	4,1	3,6	3,8			
1924	5,6	20,4	5,9	2,8	2,4	2,6			
1925	7,5	29,0	6,2	2,8	2,3	2,5			
1926	6,2	20,4	6,6	2,6	2,3	2,5			
1927	6,1	21,4	6,5	2,8	2,4	2,6			
1928	5,4	22,5	5,3	2,6	2,5	2,5			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	5,8	22,4	6,1	2,9	2,6	2,8			
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—			

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figure.

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistics of the Movement of the Population.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	182.227	7.138	189.365	3.447	244	3.691	185.674	7.382	193.056
1924	179.153	4.721	183.874	3.277	154	3.431	182.430	4.875	187.305
1925	175.363	4.540	179.903	3.182	121	3.303	178.545	4.661	183.206
1926	174.149	4.409	178.558	3.344	111	3.455	177.493	4.520	182.013
1927	171.940	4.545	176.485	3.158	118	3.276	175.098	4.663	179.761
1928	175.697	5.501	181.198	3.326	115	3.431	179.023	5.616	184.639
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	176.421	5.142	181.563	3.289	144	3.433	179.710	5.286	184.996
1929	—	—	178.384	—	—	—	177.216	4.490	181.706

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne)	
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)	Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	18,6	33,1	19,1	3,7	6,6	3,8	25,4	0,50
1924	18,0	31,6	18,4	3,7	6,5	3,7	24,4	0,44
1925	17,8	26,0	18,0	2,5	3,6	2,5	23,9	0,40
1926	18,8	24,6	18,8	2,4	3,2	2,4	23,3	0,45
1927	18,0	25,3	18,2	2,5	3,5	2,5	22,3	0,41
1928	18,0	20,4	18,7	2,6	3,3	2,5	22	0,40
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	18,2	26,8	18,5	2,9	4,4	2,9	23,5	0,45
1929	—	—	18,6	—	—	2,4	22,9	0,42

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office, No. 2, 1927 and 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births							
	Légit.		Illégit.		Légit.		Illégit.	
	1927		1928		1929			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I . . .	14.814	302	15.071	323	14.664	274		
II . . .	13.968	268	14.513	264	14.198	266		
III . . .	15.344	276	16.083	364	15.282	296		
IV . . .	14.476	264	14.999	246	14.756	260		
V . . .	15.186	281	15.119	318	15.247	288		
VI . . .	13.933	300	14.150	262	14.413	271		
VII . . .	14.898	239	15.027	265	14.861	297		
VIII . . .	14.588	269	14.958	230	14.964	279		
IX . . .	13.870	215	14.250	250	14.608	242		
X . . .	13.278	247	14.051	281	14.192	240		
XI . . .	13.171	244	13.686	248	13.350	214		
XII . . .	14.355	247	13.893	266	13.425	241		
Total . . .	171.840 <sup>1</sup>	3.158 <sup>1</sup>	175.688 <sup>1</sup>	3.322 <sup>1</sup>	173.960	3.168		
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)								
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures						Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
1927		1928		1929		1927	1928	1929
8	9	10	11	12	13			
I . . .	15.116	15.394	14.938	22,6	23,8	22,7		
II . . .	14.236	14.777	14.464	24,7	24,4	24,4		
III . . .	15.620	16.246	15.578	24,4	25,1	23,7		
IV . . .	14.740	15.245	15.016	23,8	24,3	23,6		
V . . .	15.467	15.437	15.535	24,1	23,9	23,6		
VI . . .	14.233	14.412	14.684	22,9	23	23		
VII . . .	15.137	15.292	15.158	23,6	23,6	23		
VIII . . .	14.857	15.188	15.243	31,1	23,4	23,1		
IX . . .	14.085	14.500	14.850	22,6	23	23,2		
X . . .	13.525	14.331	14.432	21	22	21,8		
XI . . .	13.415	13.934	13.564	21,5	22,1	21,1		
XII . . .	14.602	14.159	13.666	22,6	21,7	20,6		
Total . . .	175.098 <sup>1</sup>	179.010 <sup>1</sup>	177.128	23,1 <sup>1</sup>	23,3 <sup>1</sup>	22,8		

<sup>1</sup> Corrected figures.

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office.

Provinces	Décès (mort-nés non compris) - Death (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Brabant-Septentrional	9.805	10.623	11,8	12,3	+ 0,8	+ 0,5
2. Gueldre	8.846	9.562	11,0	11,8	+ 0,7	+ 0,8
3. Hollande-Méridionale	17.494	18.670	9,4	9,8	+ 0,3	+ 0,4
4. Hollande-Septentrionale	13.943	14.830	9,8	10,1	+ 0,6	+ 0,3
5. Zélande	2.541	2.480	10,2	10	+ 0,8	- 0,2
6. Utrecht	3.960	4.088	10,2	10,3	+ 0,8	+ 0,1
7. Frise	4.453	4.410	11,1	11	+ 1,1	- 0,1
8. Overijssel	5.083	5.274	10,4	10,4	+ 0,9	0
9. Groningue	3.941	4.572	10,1	11,7	+ 0,8	+ 1,6
10. Drenthe	2.241	2.661	10,1	12	+ 0,6	+ 1,9
11. Limbourg	5.307	6.044	10,3	11,3	0	+ 1
Total pour les villes <sup>1</sup> — Total for towns <sup>1</sup>	33.067	36.813	9,4	10,1	+ 0,4	+ 0,7
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	44.547	46.401	11	11,3	+ 0,7	+ 0,3
Total général — Grand Total	77.614	83.214	10,2	10,7	+ 0,5	+ 0,5

<sup>1</sup> Towns of 20,000 inhabitants and over.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistics of the Movement of the Population.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1923	3.546	3.604	35.682	35.289	10,1	9,8	+ 0,3
1924	3.601	3.663	35.642	35.525	9,9	9,7	+ 0,2
1925	3.655	3.710	36.318	35.803	9,9	9,6	+ 0,3
1926	3.710	3.761	36.787	36.570	9,9	9,7	+ 0,2
1927	3.763	3.813	38.819	38.795	10,3	10,1	+ 0,2
1928	3.788	3.838	37.099	36.718	9,8	9,6	+ 0,2
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	3.677	3.732	36.724	36.450	10,0	9,8	+ 0,2
1929	3.866	3.914	41.688	41.536	10,8	10,6	+ 0,2



## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

A.<sup>1</sup> Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0						
1	5.982	4.297	10.279	5.467	3.903	9.370
2						
3	2.553	2.145	4.698	2.144	1.696	3.840
4						
0-4	8.535	6.442	14.977	7.611	5.599	13.210
5-9	1.284	1.092	2.376	1.349	1.099	2.448
10-14						
15-19	758	772	1.530	772	685	1.457
20-24	1.763	1.745	3.508	1.675	1.751	2.426
25-29						
30-34	1.561	1.838	3.399	1.535	1.842	3.377
35-39						
40-44	2.131	2.398	4.529	2.044	2.361	4.405
45-49						
50-54	3.586	3.577	7.163	3.654	3.625	7.279
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74	13.911	14.551	28.462	13.721	14.033	27.754
75-79						
80 et plus and over . . .	5.296	6.380	11.670	4.737	5.723	10.460
Age inconnu unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . .	38.819	38.795	77.614	37.098	36.718	73.816

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office, No. 2, 1930.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928  Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 com- pared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés comme taux annuels  Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	7.545	7.589	11,68	11,6	— 0,1
II . . . . .	6.551	10.542	10,84	17,8	+ 7,0
III . . . . .	8.365	12.156	12,94	18,5	+ 5,6
IV . . . . .	7.037	7.336	11,24	11,5	+ 0,3
V . . . . .	6.371	6.717	9,85	10,2	+ 0,3
VI . . . . .	5.424	5.309	8,64	8,3	— 0,3
VII . . . . .	5.365	5.565	8,26	8,4	+ 0,1
VIII . . . . .	4.892	5.067	7,52	7,7	+ 0,2
IX . . . . .	4.900	5.146	7,77	8,0	+ 0,3
X . . . . .	5.667	5.690	5,69	8,6	— 0,1
XI . . . . .	5.257	5.852	8,52	9,1	+ 0,8
XII . . . . .	6.405	6.212	9,81	9,4	— 0,4
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	22.461	30.287	11,82	15,9	+ 4,0
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	18.832	19.362	9,9	10,0	+ 0,1
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	73.779	83.181	9,65	10,7	+ 1,1

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office.

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				10	11
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year							Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	106 79	0,14 0,1	884 651	1,13 0,81	106 79	11,9 12,0		
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	34 —	0,05 —	0 —	0 —		
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	— —	— —	— —	— —		
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	— —	— —	— —	— —		
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- démique . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	6 3	0,01 0,005	— —	— —	— —	— —		
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	0 21	0 0,03	— 703	— 0,9	— 21	— 3,0		
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	641 362	0,83 0,46	— —	— —	— —	— —		
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	156 129	0,20 0,2	15.337 15.888	19,7 20,4	156 129	1,0 1,0		
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	566 563	0,74 0,74	— —	— —	— —	— —		
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	299 317	0,39 0,41	4.417 4.885	5,7 6,2	299 317	6,7 6,6		

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	1,500	1,88						
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	4,450	5,73						
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—		
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	3	0	65	0,1	3	5,0		
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	6	0,01	60	0,1	6	1,0		
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—		
	Plague . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—		
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	4	0	—	—	—	—		
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	2	0	2	0	2	—		
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	153	0,2						
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	—	—						
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	14	0,02	75	0,1	14	18,6		
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	79	0,1	507	0,65	79	15,5		
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	47	0,06	67	0,1	47	70,1		
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	39	0,05	85	0,1	39	46,0		
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	68	0,1	119	0,15	68	57,0		
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1929	82	0,1	148	0,19	82	55,0		

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in column 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2 Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920 Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—		
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—		
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—		
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	4,730	6,14	—	—	—	—		
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1929	4,980	6,4	—	—	—	—		
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	756	0,98	—	—	—	—		
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1929	745	0,99	—	—	—	—		
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	976	1,26	—	—	—	—		
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1929	959	1,23	—	—	—	—		
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	255	0,32	—	—	—	—		
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—		
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—		
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		
40	Gonocoecle . . . . .	1928	9	0,01	—	—	—	—		
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—		

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in Years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	117	82	199	0,30	0,21	0,27
1-4	232	189	421	0,61	0,76	0,54
0-4	349	271	620	0,91	0,91	0,81
5-9	236	270	506	0,62	0,69	0,80
10-14	309	413	722	0,81	1,08	0,94
15-19	659	887	1.546	1,73	2,29	2,01
20-24	422	546	968	1,10	1,41	1,27
25-29	305	380	685	0,80	0,99	0,89
30-34	304	286	590	0,80	0,69	0,80
35-39	350	382	732	0,91	0,99	0,95
40-44	20	22	42	0,06	0,06	0,06
45-49	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-69	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—
75-79	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 et plus and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2.954	3.457	6.411	7,76	8,95	8,36

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature Internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifié Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (col. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	9.168	150	25	61	9.404	8.798	370	0	9.168
1928	9.202	201	30	55	9.488	8.865	307	0	9.172
1929	9.400	210	45	48	9.703	—	—	0	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	12,1	0,2	0,07	0,16	12,4	11,8	0,48	0	11,7
1928	12,3	0,3	0,08	0,14	12,5	12,0	0,38	0	11,7
1929	12,1	0,27	0,08	0,06	12,3	—	—	—	—

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> révision, 1929) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1929)								
	I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
	Affections								
	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion		
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-89	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 150-158		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	7.228	12.622	10.441	3.885	3.733	339	94		
1928	7.761	13.223	9.507	3.854	3.809	388	97		
1929	8.383	12.122	12.322	3.914	3.846	430	116		
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	9,3	16,8	13,4	5,1	4,9	0,5	0,1		
1928	10,0	17,1	12,3	4,9	4,9	0,6	0,1		
1929	10,1	15,4	15,8	5,0	4,9	0,5	0,1		
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	4.166	9.071	2.134	6.873	1.424	300	2.677	3.957	1.307
1928	4.800	8.717	1.794	6.714	1.400	296	2.763	4.001	1.411
1929	5.299	9.345	2.135	8.957	1.504	307	2.697	4.870	1.810
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	5,5	11,9	2,5	9,1	1,8	0,4	3,5	5,2	1,7
1928	6,2	11,0	2,2	8,7	1,8	0,4	3,8	5,3	1,9
1929	6,7	12,0	2,7	11,4	1,9	0,39	3,4	6,2	2,3



## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Taux pour 10,000 — Rate per 10,000:	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
			1	2	3	4	5	6
1927	—	175.098	156	453	—	8,1	—	25,1
1928	—	179.023	167	436	—	9,0	—	24,2
1929	—	177.217	233	359	—	13,1	—	20,2

## 19.\*

## MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1927-1929.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suicide . . . . .	557	533	505	0,72	0,68	0,64
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	2.070	2.286	2.327	2,74	2,98	2,97
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	2.627	2.819	2.832	3,46	3,66	3,61
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	77.614	73.805	83.224	102,45	96,12	106,2
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality) . . . . .	74.987	71.086	80.392	98,99	92,46	102,6

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge										
Days of age:										
0	—	—	1,682	—	—	—	—	9,6	—	—
1-7	—	—	1,352	—	—	—	—	7,7	—	—
8-14	—	—	513	—	—	—	—	2,9	—	—
15-21	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	2,2	—	—
22-29	—	—	411	—	—	—	—	2,4	—	—
b) Mois d'âge										
Months of age:										
0	2,512	1,831	4,343	4,171	172	14,3	10,5	24,8	—	—
1	527	356	883	857	26	3,0	2,0	5,0	—	—
2	445	300	745	720	25	2,6	1,7	4,3	—	—
3	351	275	626	604	22	2,0	1,6	3,6	—	—
4	300	206	506	489	17	1,7	1,2	2,9	—	—
5	292	207	499	486	13	1,7	1,2	2,9	—	—
6-7	578	413	991	964	27	3,3	2,4	5,7	—	—
8-9	493	389	882	861	21	2,8	2,1	4,9	—	—
10-11	442	308	750	732	18	2,5	1,8	4,3	—	—
Total	5,940	4,285	10,225	9,884	341	33,9	24,5	58,4	—	—
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge										
Days of age:										
0	—	—	1,680	—	—	—	—	9,5	—	—
1-7	—	—	1,241	—	—	—	—	7,0	—	—
8-14	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	2,9	—	—
15-21	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	2,3	—	—
22-29	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	2,1	—	—
b) Mois d'âge										
Months of age:										
0	2,495	1,718	4,213	4,081	132	13,9	10,0	23,9	—	—
1	497	358	855	829	26	2,8	1,9	4,7	—	—
2	419	299	718	706	12	2,3	1,7	4,0	—	—
3	350	255	605	586	19	2,0	1,3	3,3	—	—
4	289	212	501	489	12	1,6	1,1	2,7	—	—
5	253	166	419	406	13	1,4	0,9	2,3	—	—
6-7	416	325	741	719	22	2,2	2,0	4,2	—	—
8-9	393	331	724	711	13	2,2	1,9	4,1	—	—
10-11	351	240	591	580	11	2,0	1,3	3,3	—	—
Total	5,463	3,904	9,367	9,107	260	30,4	22,1	52,5	—	—

20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1929										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	—	—	1.711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-7	—	—	1.330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8-14	—	—	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-21	—	—	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22-29	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	—	—	4.351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-7	—	—	949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8-9	—	—	935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-11	—	—	760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	10.485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels Per 1,000 live births of the same category occurring in the same month and 11 previous months (see Table 9); monthly number of deaths reckoned as rate for the year		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . . . .	—	—	1.221	—	—	81,2
II . . . . .	—	—	1.883	—	—	79,8
III . . . . .	—	—	1.019	—	—	67,9
IV . . . . .	—	—	880	—	—	66,5
V . . . . .	—	—	791	—	—	52,7
VI . . . . .	—	—	686	—	—	47,2
VII . . . . .	—	—	668	—	—	44,4
VIII . . . . .	—	—	689	—	—	45,9
IX . . . . .	—	—	661	—	—	45,6
X . . . . .	—	—	729	—	—	49
XI . . . . .	—	—	755	—	—	52,4
XII . . . . .	—	—	1.099	—	—	74
Total . . . . .	—	—	10.180	—	—	58,8
1928						
I . . . . .	—	—	1.048	—	—	70,5
II . . . . .	—	—	960	—	—	68,9
III . . . . .	—	—	1.078	—	—	72,2
IV . . . . .	—	—	828	—	—	57,1
V . . . . .	—	—	805	—	—	53,8
VI . . . . .	—	—	609	—	—	41,9
VII . . . . .	—	—	616	—	—	41,1
VIII . . . . .	—	—	608	—	—	40,4
IX . . . . .	—	—	660	—	—	45,2
X . . . . .	—	—	713	—	—	47,1
XI . . . . .	—	—	643	—	—	43,7
XII . . . . .	—	—	799	—	—	52,6
Total . . . . .	—	—	9.367	—	—	52,3

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	696	737	3,97	4,12
160	Débilité congénitale, ictere et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	955	875	5,45	4,89
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquen- ces de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	2,002	2,128	11,2	10,87
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	70	66	0,4	0,37
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	242	163	1,38	0,91
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	2	3	0,01	0,01
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	414	332	2,36	1,85
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	6	10	0,02	0,02
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	240	87	1,38	0,91
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	2	0	0,01	0,00
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	24	42	0,13	0,3
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	14	8	0,08	0,06
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	79	58	0,45	0,32
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the cen- tral nervous system . . . . .	105	102	0,60	0,57
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	31	39	0,18	0,22
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	106	80	0,63	0,9
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	624	536	3,56	2,99
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	103	80	0,63	0,85
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	1,574	1,398	8,92	7,6
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	1,056	920	6,03	5,6
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	51	77	0,32	0,95
200	Infanticide . . . . .	2	1	0,01	0,01
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	6	5	0,02	0,01
		36	21	0,12	0,07

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Verslagen en mededeelingen betreffende de volksgezondheid.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries . . . . .	47	49	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
Sanatoria pour enfants — Sanatoria for children . . . . .	6	6	—	589	600	—	830	864	—
Sanatoria pour adultes — Sanatoria for adults . . . . .	18	18	—	2,415	2,500	—	3,273	3,640	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	24	24	—	3,004	3,100	—	4,103	4,504	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals:	1	1	—	200	200	—	—	—	—
Pavillons spéciaux pour tuberculeux dans les hôpitaux généraux — Special wards for tuberculous patients in general hospitals . . . . .	44	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for alcohol addicts . . . . .	9	9	10	1,920	2,200	2,300
Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts . . . . .	2	1	1	27	20	20

## 23\* (concluded).

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<b>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.</b>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	140.414	49.875	104.140
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . .	97	98	97
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . .	—	—	—
<b>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . .	10.239	2.808	1.365.774
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	150.653	52.683	1.469.914
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	97	97	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	—	—	—
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year	—	—	—

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Verslagen en mededeelingen betreffende de volksgezondheid, 1928 &amp; 1929.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	226	230	230	22.209	22.890	24.902	—	—	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	36	37	38	20.000	21.000	21.000	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics . . . . .	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	2	1	1	60	30	20	—	—	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbecilles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles . . . . .	10	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	14	16	14	900	1.000	990	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	1	1	1	300	300	300	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	1	1	1	100	100	100	—	—	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	4	4	4	800	800	800	—	—	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	7	8	8	246	290	290	—	—	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables . . . . .	1	1	1	50	50	50	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	303	312	310	44.665	46.460	48.552	—	—	—



## 25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	16.728	207.658	2.243.386	191.821	—	—	6.796.650	30

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Verslagen en mededeelingen betreffende de volksgezondheid, 1928 &amp; 1929.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	2.054	2.323	—			
	F.	300	310	—			
	T.	2.354	2.633	—	3,0	3,4	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	231	215	—			
	F.	12	23	—			
	T.	243	238	—	0,3	0,3	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	4.177	4.291	—	5,5	5,6	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	328	339	—	0,43	0,5	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	47	50	—			
	F.	11	7	—			
	T.	58	57	—	0,07	0,07	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	625	650	—	0,81	0,83	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	632	638	—	0,82	0,82	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	2.200	2.400	—	2,8	3,1	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .		965	968	—	1,2	1,2	—

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1929 shows an increase in the number of cases and deaths due to *scarlet fever* and to *diphtheria*. While efforts to reduce the number of cases by immunising large groups of schoolchildren did not yield all the results expected, they did, none the less, have a favourable influence; cases were far less numerous among children who had been vaccinated than among the others. Vaccinations are accordingly being continued under official supervision.

*Poliomyelitis* showed a marked increase: 507 cases as compared with 75 in 1928. The southern and western provinces were hardest hit; in two small places morbidity rose to 16 per 240 or even per 220 inhabitants.

An epidemic of *smallpox* broke out at Rotterdam in July 1929. The disease, to start with of a benignant form with a very low mortality, was at first taken for *alastrim* and reported as such. After a certain time, however, more serious cases having appeared and the death rate having risen, it was recognised as *variola minor*. The epidemic, which occurred in the outskirts of Rotterdam, in Delft and in The Hague, had been checked by October, as a result of the large number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out (upwards of 2 millions). A total of 390 cases and 21 deaths was recorded; of these cases only 60 were observed outside the three above-mentioned towns.

During the epidemic — *i.e.*, from June to November—83 cases of post-vaccinal encephalitis were recorded: 52 after first vaccination and 31 after re-vaccination. The exhaustive investigations of the Commission set up to study vaccination and questions connected therewith have not thrown any light on the nature of this affection. The immunisation of the population, reduced by the suspension of the application of Article 17 of the Law on Infectious Diseases, under which children must be vaccinated in order to obtain permission to attend school, was very favourably influenced by this mass vaccination; over 25 per cent of the population are now vaccinated against smallpox.

No case of *plague*, *cholera* or *typhus* was reported.

### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

#### 1. Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis remained practically stationary, with a slightly higher death rate than in 1928: 8.6 per 10,000 as compared with 8.4 in 1928.

The campaign against tuberculosis is being energetically prosecuted and 18 district centres for anti-tuberculosis consultation, provided with the most up-to-date equipment, permit of early detection. The attendance at these centres was 26,300 in 1928 and 29,200 in 1929. About half of the persons examined were found to be suffering from the disease; 30 per cent of them were between 20 and 30 years of age and in 25 per cent of the cases the sputum contained Koch bacilli. About 10,000 persons were radiographed in 1928 and 13,400 in 1929. Treatment not being compulsory, of the 14,000 persons found to be suffering from tuberculosis in 1929, 1,850 entered hospitals, 3,060 sanatoria, and 500 day sanatoria, while 2,200 were treated in their own homes.

The remaining cases are not receiving treatment and the persons infected constitute a menace to those around them. Efforts are being made to encourage the hospital treatment of tuberculous persons by granting allowances throughout the duration of the treatment.

The activities of the Netherlands Association for the Campaign against Tuberculosis already extend to 92 per cent of the area of the Kingdom, and the Government granted the Association in 1929 a subsidy of 736,000 florins.

The data supplied by the labour councils show that early treatment yields excellent results. For the patients with whom such organisations have dealt, there is a percentage of 80 cures per hundred cases.

The BCG treatment of *new-born children* continues to give good results and no complications are recorded. It is given under strict medical supervision, in hospitals exclusively, and only to children coming from homes in which there is danger of infection.

## 2. Venereal Diseases.

According to the data supplied to the Association for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases by private practitioners, the number of cases of primary syphilis was 176 in 1928. Investigations carried out in lunatic asylums on *dementia paralytica* revealed 350 cases among 19,000 patients. The proportion was 2.8 per cent for males and 0.75 per cent for females.

# III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

## 1. INFANT WELFARE.

In 1929, the infant mortality rate was 5.9 per cent for the whole Kingdom; the slight increase as compared with the previous year was attributable to the exceptional severity of the spring. The Health Administrations' efforts were directed chiefly to the southern provinces, where infant mortality is highest (8.4 per cent in the Province of Brabant as compared with only 4.3 per cent in the Province of South Holland). In 1929, the attendance of children at the 239 infant consultation centres was 350,000.

Among measures for the reduction of infant mortality may be noted the institution of special courses for uncertificated midwives, which have proved a great success.

## 2. WELFARE OF CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

This hitherto somewhat neglected group is now receiving increasing attention. Many infant consulting centres have already opened welfare centres for children of pre-school age, so that a child is now under medical supervision throughout its career. These centres perform valuable service in the detection of children exhibiting residual traces of poliomyelitis. Two of the centres, specialising in orthopædic treatment, state that 10 per cent of the cases sent to them were *sequelæ* of that disease.

## 3. HOUSING.

About 40,000 dwelling-houses were erected in 1928. The number of vacant dwellings is on the increase — representing 3 per cent — which has enabled the authorities to deal more energetically with the problem of unhealthy dwellings: 1,531 were declared unfit for human habitation in 1928.

## IV. BUDGET.

## EXTRACT FROM THE GENERAL STATE BUDGET FOR 1929.

*Public Health Section.*

	Florins
Health Council (salaries and miscellaneous) . . . . .	84,400
General Health Inspectorate (salaries and miscellaneous) . . . . .	440,000
Central Public Health Laboratory . . . . .	164,500
State Serological Institute . . . . .	101,500
Pharmaco-therapeutic Institute . . . . .	34,000
State Institute for Purification of Drainage Water . . . . .	31,000
State Drinking-Water Supply Bureau . . . . .	122,000
Subsidies for cost of installation of waterworks . . . . .	123,000
Subsidies to the Health Committees . . . . .	53,200
Contribution to the payment of salaries of communal medical officers and midwives . . . . .	27,000
Campaign against epidemic and infectious diseases . . . . .	333,200
Subsidies for the campaign against tuberculosis . . . . .	1,320,900
Subsidies for the campaign against lupus . . . . .	3,000
Subsidies for the treatment of epileptics . . . . .	15,000
Subsidies to the Netherlands Cancer Institute . . . . .	30,000
Subsidy to the Netherlands Association for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases . . . . .	10,000
Campaign against venereal diseases among seamen . . . . .	25,000
Subsidies for the campaign against alcoholism . . . . .	76,000
State school for midwives . . . . .	260,000
Private school for midwives at Heerlen . . . . .	85,900
Children's country holidays and medical examination of children . . . . .	265,000
Subsidy to societies for the campaign against infant mortality and for the training of uncertificated midwives . . . . .	150,000
Application of the law concerning the legal protection of the nurses' diploma . . . . .	13,000
Subsidies to the Medical Relief and Public Health Associations . . . . .	15,000
Subsidy for the improvement of the sanitary conditions in the Drenthe peat area . . . . .	37,000
Subsidies to the communes for the application of the law on the inspection of butcher's meat . . . . .	406,350
Subsidies to the communes for the service of inspection of foodstuffs . . . . .	1,852,000
Subsidies to the communes under the Housing Act . . . . .	11,500,000
Subsidies to the communes for the demolition of unhealthy tenements in rural districts . . . . .	30,600
Subsidy to the Netherlands Institute for People's Dwellings . . . . .	5,000
Total . . . . .	17,613,550

January 1931.

# NEW ZEALAND

Report prepared by the Department of Health and the Census  
and Statistics Office (Wellington).

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION<sup>1</sup> ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1921.

Source: Vol. I of Census.

Date des recensements Date of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente <sup>2</sup> Present population <sup>2</sup>			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20-IV-1926 . . . . .	267.501	6 6.384	658.085	1.344.469	—	—	—
17-IV-1921 . . . . .	267.501	621.136	593.541	1.214.677	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926 par rapport à 1921: Increase or decrease in 1926 compared with 1921:							
a) Absolu(e). — Actual . . . . .	0	+ 65.248	+ 64.544	+ 129.792	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . . . .	0	+ 13.028	+ 12.888	+ 25.916	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the intercensal period) . . . . .	0	+ 19,9 <sup>3</sup>	+ 20,5 <sup>4</sup>	+ 20,2 <sup>5</sup>	—	—	—

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1921.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Vol. I of Census.

Années des deux derniers recensements Year of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe masculin sur le sexe féminin Excess of males over females			
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1.000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1.000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926 . . . . .	5,03	—	28.209	43	—	—
1921 . . . . .	4,54	—	27.595	46	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926 par rapport à 1921. Increase or decrease in 1926 as compared with 1921 . . . . .						
	+ 0,49	—	+ 704	— 3	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The above figures do not include Maoris (aboriginal natives) or European-Maori half-castes, figures for whom are as follows:  

1926 Census	Males	33,258	Females	30,412	Total	63,670
1921 Census	Males	30,015	Females	20,972	Total	50,987

<sup>2</sup> Resident population not available. An investigation in 1921 showed that in New Zealand "resident" and "present" population were in effect almost identical.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated on males only. — <sup>4</sup> Calculated on females only. — <sup>5</sup> Calculated on both sexes.

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX,<sup>1</sup> ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1926) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Vol. III of Census and Annual Report on Population and Buildings.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années revolues)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population présente I. 1926 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 <sup>2</sup> II. Estimate for 1929 <sup>2</sup>		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	13.315	12.706	—	26.021	13.536	12.898	26.434
1	13.572	13.087	—	26.659	13.472	12.861	26.333
2	13.643	12.953	—	26.596	13.499	12.987	26.486
3	13.774	13.221	—	26.995	13.201	12.652	25.853
4	14.350	13.810	—	28.160	13.163	12.653	25.816
0-4	68.654	65.777	—	134.431	66.871	64.051	130.922
5-9	67.678	65.118	—	132.796	69.225	66.327	135.552
10-14	68.263	65.686	—	133.949	66.955	64.772	131.727
15-19	63.481	60.833	1.513	124.314	68.071	64.363	132.434
20-24	57.902	54.910	15.989	112.812	63.453	59.922	123.375
25-29	51.883	51.767	32.544	103.650	57.237	53.756	110.993
30-34	45.290	49.589	36.928	94.879	49.230	51.426	100.656
35-39	49.042	49.609	38.376	98.651	45.353	48.938	94.291
40-44	48.902	46.655	36.387	95.557	49.163	48.965	98.126
45-49	45.918	41.546	31.468	87.464	48.226	44.749	92.975
50-54	35.218	31.069	22.385	66.284	41.181	37.615	78.796
55-59	27.132	24.028	15.882	51.160	30.859	27.540	58.399
60-64	19.286	18.084	10.403	37.370	22.989	21.075	44.064
65-69	14.449	13.206	6.268	27.655	15.797	15.248	31.045
70-74	10.505	8.850	3.185	19.355	11.019	10.044	21.063
75-79	6.071	5.412	1.465	11.483	6.997	6.056	13.053
80-84	3.108	2.915	522	6.023	3.172	3.057	6.229
85-89	1.364	1.188	128	2.552	1.230	1.231	2.461
90 et plus and over	384	348	26	732	413	366	779
Age inconnu unknown	1.854	1.495	352	3.349	—	—	—
Total	686.384	658.085	253.812	1,344.469	717.441	689.501	1,406.942

<sup>1</sup> Above figures do not include Māoris (aboriginal natives) or European-Māori half-castes.<sup>2</sup> Mean population, year ending December 31st, 1929.

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population résidants I. 1926 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	19,4	19,3	9,9	9,5	19,4	—	—	18,9
1	19,8	19,9	10,1	9,7	19,8	—	—	18,7
2	19,9	19,7	10,1	9,6	19,8	—	—	18,8
3	20,0	20,1	10,3	9,8	20,1	—	—	18,4
4	20,9	21,0	10,7	10,3	20,9	—	—	18,3
0-4	100,0	100,0	51,1	48,9	100,0	—	—	93,1
5-9	98,6	99,0	50,3	48,4	98,8	—	—	96,3
10-14	99,5	99,8	50,8	48,9	99,6	—	—	93,6
15-19	92,5	92,4	47,2	45,2	92,5	—	—	—
20-24	84,4	83,4	43,1	40,8	83,9	24,9	1,1	94,1
25-29	75,6	78,7	38,6	38,5	77,1	628,7	24,2	97,7
30-34	66,0	75,4	33,7	36,9	70,6	744,7	27,5	78,9
35-39	71,4	75,4	36,5	36,9	73,4	773,6	28,5	71,5
40-44	71,2	70,9	36,4	34,7	71,1	779,9	27,1	67,0
45-49	66,9	63,1	34,1	30,9	65,0	757,4	23,4	66,1
50-54	51,3	47,2	26,2	23,1	49,3	720,5	16,6	56,0
55-59	39,5	36,5	20,2	17,9	38,0	661,0	11,8	41,6
60-64	28,1	27,5	14,3	13,5	27,8	575,3	7,7	31,3
65-69	21,1	20,1	10,7	9,8	20,6	474,6	4,7	22,1
70-74	15,3	13,4	7,8	6,6	14,4	359,9	2,4	15,0
75-79	8,8	8,2	4,5	4,0	8,5	270,7	1,1	9,3
80-84	4,5	4,4	2,3	2,2	4,5	179,1	0,4	4,4
85-89	2,0	1,8	1,0	0,9	1,9	107,7	0,1	1,7
90 et plus and over	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,5	74,7	0,0	0,6
Age inconnu unknown	2,7	2,3	1,4	1,1	2,5	235,5	0,3	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	510,5	489,5	1.000,0	385,7	188,8	1.000,0



## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Auckland . . . . .	445,074	450,298	8,761	8,478	19,68	18,83
2. Hawke's Bay . . . . .	67,969	68,660	1,378	1,364	20,27	19,87
3. Taranaki . . . . .	69,483	69,950	1,516	1,483	21,82	21,20
4. Wellington . . . . .	286,658	292,090	5,548	5,563	19,35	19,05
5. Marlborough . . . . .	18,457	18,590	400	371	21,67	19,96
6. Nelson . . . . .	51,317	51,740	976	995	19,02	19,23
7. Westland . . . . .	15,696	15,910	416	423	26,50	26,59
8. Canterbury . . . . .	220,459	222,544	4,223	4,050	19,16	18,20
9. Otago . . . . .	148,971	150,050	2,548	2,551	17,10	17,00
10. Southland . . . . .	66,600	67,110	1,434	1,469	21,53	21,89
Total pour les villes (14 districts urbains). — Total for towns (14 urban areas) .	725,985	737,800	12,875	12,486	17,73	16,92
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	664,699	669,142	14,325	14,261	21,55	21,31
Total général. — Grand Total	1,390,684	1,406,942	27,200	26,747	19,56	19,01

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	14.531	13.436	27.967	491	403	894	15.022	13.839	28.861
1924	14.295	13.719	28.014	501	354	855	14.796	14.073	28.869
1925	14.518	13.635	28.153	482	379	861	15.000	14.014	29.014
1926	14.649	13.824	28.473	470	416	886	15.119	14.240	29.359
1927	14.291	13.590	27.881	506	372	878	14.797	13.962	28.759
1928	14.082	13.118	27.200	424	415	839	14.506	13.533	28.039
Moy. - Aver.									
1924-28	14.367	13.577	27.944	477	387	864	14.844	13.964	28.808
1929	13.645	13.102	26.747	501	369	870	14.146	13.471	27.617
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	8,15	21,84	8,55	3,27	2,91	3,10			
1924	4,20	41,53	5,14	3,39	2,52	2,96			
1925	6,48	27,18	7,04	3,21	2,70	2,97			
1926	5,97	12,98	6,17	3,11	2,92	3,02			
1927	5,16	36,02	5,98	3,42	2,66	3,05			
1928	7,35	2,17	7,19	2,92	3,07	2,99			
Moy. - Aver.									
1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1929	4,14	35,77	5,01	3,54	2,74	3,15			

8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naisances légitimes Legitimate births			Naisances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	26.707	851	27.558	1.260	43	1.303	27.967	894	28.861
1924	26.676	813	27.489	1.338	42	1.380	28.014	855	28.869
1925	26.821	816	27.637	1.332	45	1.377	28.153	861	29.014
1926	27.000	834	27.834	1.473	52	1.525	28.473	886	29.359
1927	26.494	827	27.321	1.387	51	1.438	27.881	878	28.759
1928	25.817	791	26.608	1.383	48	1.431	27.200	839	28.039
Moy. - Av.									
1924-28	26.562	816	27.378	1.382	48	1.430	27.944	864	28.808
1929	25.420	828	26.248	1.327	42	1.369	26.747	870	27.617

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (col. 9)	Naisances Total births (col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	45,05	48,10	45,15	3,09	3,30	3,10	20,95	0,99
1924	47,76	49,12	47,80	2,96	3,04	2,96	20,54	1,03
1925	47,31	52,26	47,46	2,95	3,27	2,97	20,16	1,00
1926	51,73	58,69	51,94	3,00	3,41	3,02	19,96	1,09
1927	49,75	58,09	50,00	3,03	3,55	3,05	19,28	1,01
1928	50,85	57,21	51,04	2,97	3,35	2,99	18,56	0,99
Moy. - Av.								
1924-28	49,46	55,56	49,64	2,98	3,36	3,00	19,69	1,02
1929	49,61	48,28	49,57	3,15	3,07	3,15	18,07	0,94

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Mols — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births							
	Légit.		Illégit.		Légit.		Illégit.	
	1927		1928		1929			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I . . .								
II . . .	6.820	352	6.613	336	6.395	313		
III . . .								
IV . . .								
V . . .	6.289	325	6.417	341	6.247	303		
VI . . .								
VII . . .								
VIII . . .	6.766	365	6.403	374	6.438	378		
IX . . .								
X . . .								
XI . . .	6.619	345	6.384	332	6.340	333		
XII . . .								
Total . . .	26.494	1.387	25.817	1.383	25.420	1.327		
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)								
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures						Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929		
	8	9	10	11	12	13		
I . . .								
II . . .	7.172	6.949	6.708	5,22	5,00	4,77		
III . . .								
IV . . .								
V . . .	6.614	6.758	6.550	4,81	4,86	4,66		
VI . . .								
VII . . .								
VIII . . .	7.131	6.777	6.816	5,19	4,87	4,84		
IX . . .								
X . . .								
XI . . .	6.964	6.716	6.673	5,07	4,83	4,74		
XII . . .								
Total . . .	27.881	27.200	26.747	20,29	19,56	19,01		

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1927	1929
					En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Auckland . . . . .	3.508	3.712	7,88	8,24	— 0,08	+ 0,36
2. Hawke's Bay . . . . .	537	645	7,90	9,39	— 1,24	+ 1,49
3. Taranaki . . . . .	511	508	7,35	7,26	+ 0,79	— 0,09
4. Wellington . . . . .	2.508	2.544	8,75	8,71	+ 0,70	— 0,04
5. Marlborough . . . . .	151	164	8,18	8,82	+ 0,61	+ 0,64
6. Nelson . . . . .	413	450	8,05	8,70	+ 0,22	+ 0,65
7. Westland . . . . .	207	210	13,19	13,20	— 0,46	+ 0,01
8. Canterbury . . . . .	1.985	1.992	9,00	8,95	— 0,21	— 0,05
9. Otago . . . . .	1.427	1.479	9,58	9,86	— 0,56	+ 0,28
10. Southland . . . . .	564	610	8,47	9,09	— 0,57	+ 0,62
Total pour les villes (14 districts urbains) — Total for towns (14 urban areas) .	6.561	6.755	9,03	9,15	+ 0,07	+ 0,12
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	5.250	5.559	7,90	8,31	—	+ 0,31
Total général — Grand Total	11.811	12.314	8,49	8,75	+ 0,04	+ 0,26

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Année Year	Population moyenne <sup>1</sup> (en milliers) Average population <sup>1</sup> (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	649,766	624,785	6.438	5.073	9,91	8,12	— 1,79
1924	661,933	636,702	6.106	4.661	9,22	7,32	— 1,90
1925	678,728	651,031	6.167	4.859	9,09	7,46	— 1,63
1926	690,767	662,160	6,673	5,146	9,66	7,77	— 1,89
1927	701,568	672,871	6,514	5,099	9,28	7,58	— 1,70
1928	709,483	681,201	6,555	5,256	9,24	7,72	— 1,52
Moy. — Av.							
1924-28	688,496	660,793	6.403	5.004	9,30	7,57	— 1,73
1929	717,441	689,501	6.922	5.392	9,65	7,82	— 1,83

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of Maoris.

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	610	470	1.080	609	375	984
1	64	76	140	82	78	160
2	60	38	98	53	52	105
3	39	35	74	38	30	68
4	23	18	41	25	29	54
0-4	796	637	1.433	807	564	1.371
5-9	109	76	185	130	108	238
10-14	97	69	166	95	63	158
15-19	129	98	227	113	108	221
20-24	152	153	305	166	168	334
25-29	155	134	289	162	177	339
30-34	145	165	310	131	158	289
35-39	195	180	375	204	207	411
40-44	257	191	448	266	212	478
45-49	372	272	644	339	295	634
50-54	403	297	700	434	309	743
55-59	430	315	745	497	340	837
60-64	508	361	869	517	354	871
65-69	563	414	977	556	428	984
70-74	652	477	1.129	640	452	1.092
75-79	591	490	1.081	616	505	1.121
80-84	487	390	877	468	403	871
85-89	329	260	589	282	278	560
90 et plus. . . . . and over . . . . . Age inconnu . . . . . unknown . . . . .	144	120	264	132	127	259
Total . . . . .	6.514	5.099	11.613	6.555	5.256	11.811

12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	43,71	35,22	39,56	44,07	28,64	36,56	+ 0,36	- 6,58	- 3,00
1	4,79	5,94	5,35	6,04	5,97	6,00	+ 1,25	+ 0,03	+ 0,65
2	4,53	2,99	3,77	4,00	4,09	4,05	- 0,53	+ 1,10	+ 0,28
3	2,88	2,70	2,79	2,88	2,37	2,63	-	- 0,33	- 0,16
4	1,68	1,38	1,53	1,85	2,24	2,04	+ 0,17	+ 0,86	+ 0,51
0-4	11,73	9,81	10,79	11,98	8,74	10,40	+ 0,25	- 1,07	- 0,39
5-9	1,59	1,16	1,38	1,89	1,63	1,76	+ 0,30	+ 0,47	+ 0,38
10-14	1,41	1,04	1,23	1,40	0,96	1,18	- 0,01	- 0,08	- 0,05
15-19	1,96	1,57	1,77	1,68	1,70	1,69	- 0,28	+ 0,13	- 0,08
20-24	2,50	2,67	2,58	2,67	2,86	2,76	+ 0,17	+ 0,19	+ 0,18
25-29	2,84	2,55	2,70	2,90	3,34	3,12	+ 0,06	+ 0,79	+ 0,42
30-34	3,12	3,25	3,19	2,76	3,10	2,93	- 0,36	- 0,15	- 0,26
35-39	4,12	3,65	3,88	4,42	4,23	4,32	+ 0,30	+ 0,58	+ 0,44
40-44	5,15	3,96	4,57	5,37	4,37	4,87	+ 0,22	+ 0,41	+ 0,30
45-49	7,96	6,32	7,17	7,11	6,69	6,91	- 0,85	+ 0,37	- 0,26
50-54	10,66	8,80	9,78	11,01	8,71	9,92	+ 0,35	- 0,09	+ 0,14
55-59	14,77	12,27	13,60	16,43	12,66	14,66	+ 1,66	+ 0,39	+ 1,06
60-64	24,61	18,85	21,84	24,04	17,84	21,07	- 0,57	- 1,01	- 0,77
65-69	37,35	29,25	33,43	35,71	28,78	32,33	- 1,64	- 0,47	- 1,10
70-74	59,89	50,99	55,78	58,80	47,21	53,38	- 1,09	- 3,78	- 2,40
75-79	91,09	83,69	87,58	90,23	83,42	87,03	- 0,86	- 0,27	- 0,55
80-84	157,40	133,24	145,66	150,97	137,21	144,28	- 6,43	+ 3,97	- 1,38
85-89	239,80	202,97	222,01	211,55	215,00	213,25	- 27,25	+ 12,03	- 8,76
90 et plus . and over	348,67	308,48	329,18	336,73	339,57	338,12	- 11,94	+ 31,09	+ 8,94
Age inconnu . unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total .	9,28	7,58	8,45	9,24	7,72	8,49	- 0,04	+ 0,14	+ 0,04



## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	939	936	0,68	0,67	— 0,01
II . . . . .	853	761	0,61	0,54	— 0,07
III . . . . .	841	853	0,60	0,61	+ 0,01
IV . . . . .	810	851	0,58	0,60	+ 0,02
V . . . . .	944	1.014	0,68	0,72	+ 0,04
VI . . . . .	989	1.093	0,71	0,78	+ 0,07
VII . . . . .	1.154	1.282	0,83	0,91	+ 0,08
VIII . . . . .	1.237	1.315	0,89	0,93	+ 0,04
IX . . . . .	1.082	1.128	0,78	0,80	+ 0,02
X . . . . .	1.058	1.155	0,76	0,82	+ 0,06
XI . . . . .	974	944	0,70	0,67	— 0,03
XII . . . . .	795	820	0,57	0,58	+ 0,01
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	2.633	2.550	1,89	1,81	— 0,08
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	2.743	2.958	1,97	2,10	+ 0,13
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	3.473	3.725	2,50	2,65	+ 0,15
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	2.827	2.919	2,03	2,07	+ 0,04
Total . . . . .	11.811 <sup>1</sup>	12.314 <sup>2</sup>	8,49 <sup>1</sup>	8,75 <sup>2</sup>	+ 0,26

<sup>1</sup> Includes 135 deaths occurring before 1928, but registered during 1928. These are not included in the monthly figures or the quarterly figures.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 162 deaths occurring before 1929, but registered during 1929. These are not included in the monthly figures or the quarterly figures.

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)		
		Années Year							Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	16 22	0,12 0,16	290 278	2,09 1,89			5,52 7,91	
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	0 0	— —	— —			— —	
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	0 0	— —	0 0			0 0	
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	0 0	— —	0 0			0 0	
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- déenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	2 —	0,01 0	— —	— —			— —	
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	0 0	— —	0 0			0 0	
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	12 1	0,09 0,01	— —	— —			— —	
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	55 27	0,40 0,19	6.127 4.848	44,06 32,91			0,90 0,56	
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	26 17	0,19 0,12	— —	— —			— —	
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	72 92	0,52 0,65	1.600 1.687	11,51 11,45			4,50 5,45	

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature Internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International list of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
			1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	139	1,00	—	—						
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1929	186	1,32	—	—						
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	103	0,74	—	—						
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	111	0,79	—	—						
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	—	0	—	0			0			
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	—	0	—	0			0			
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	4	0,02	27	0,19			14,81			
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	30	0,21	363	2,46			8,26			
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	—	0	—	0			0			
	Plague . . . . .	1929	—	0	—	0			0			
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1928	—	0	—	0			0			
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	—	0	—	0			0			
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	—	0	1	0			0			
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	—	0	1	0,01			0			
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	11	0,08	385	2,64			2,86			
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	7	0,04	341	2,32			2,05			
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	17	0,12	47	0,32			36,17			
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	7	0,04	55	0,37			12,73			
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	13	0,09	27	0,19			48,15			
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	9	0,06	24	0,16			37,50			
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	2	0,01	23	0,16			8,70			
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1929	8	0,06	28	0,19			28,57			

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929		Maladies — Diseases						Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	—	0	—			0	0			
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	—	0	—			0	0			
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	—	0	—			0	0			
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1929	—	0	—			0	0			
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	—	0	—			—	—			
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	—	0	—			—	—			
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	569	4,09	1,512			10,39	37,63			
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1929	524	3,72	1,374			9,33	38,14			
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	58	0,42	—			—	—			
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1929	46	0,33	—			—	—			
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	72	0,52	—			—	—			
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1929	72	0,51	—			—	—			
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	37	0,27	—			—	—			
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	37	0,26	—			—	—			
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	—	0	—			—	—			
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	—	—	—			—	—			
40	Gonococce . . . . .	1928	1	0,01	—			—	—			
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	2	0,01	—			—	—			

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	6	6	12	4,34	4,58	4,46
1-4 . . . . .	12	13	25	2,24	2,53	2,38
0-4 . . . . .	18	19	37	2,67	2,95	2,81
5-9 . . . . .	8	10	18	1,16	1,51	1,33
10-14 . . . . .	6	1	7	0,88	0,15	0,52
15-19 . . . . .	10	29	39	1,49	4,57	2,99
20-24 . . . . .	30	54	84	4,82	9,19	6,94
25-29 . . . . .	35	64	99	6,27	12,09	9,10
30-34 . . . . .	31	34	65	6,53	6,66	6,60
35-39 . . . . .	39	28	67	8,45	5,72	7,04
40-44 . . . . .	41	23	64	8,27	4,74	6,52
45-49 . . . . .	32	36	68	6,71	8,16	7,41
50-54 . . . . .	29	15	44	7,36	4,23	5,88
55-59 . . . . .	27	17	44	8,93	6,33	7,70
60-64 . . . . .	11	14	25	5,12	7,05	6,05
65-69 . . . . .	9	9	18	5,78	6,05	5,91
70-74 . . . . .	7	4	11	6,43	4,18	5,38
75-79 . . . . .	4	3	7	5,86	4,96	5,43
80-84 . . . . .	2	—	2	6,45	—	3,31
85-89 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 et plus . and over . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	339	360	699	4,78	5,28	5,03

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas précisé Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (col. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	1,324	20	6	11	1,361	1,245	79	37	1,361
1928	1,374	12	8	17	1,411	1,290	84	37	1,411
1929	1,467	15	8	7	1,497	1,382	85	30	1,497
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	9,63	0,15	0,04	0,08	9,90	9,06	0,57	0,27	9,90
1928	9,88	0,09	0,06	0,12	10,15	9,28	0,60	0,27	10,15
1929	10,43	0,11	0,06	0,05	10,64	9,82	0,60	0,21	10,64

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> révision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-80	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	1.244	2.386	1.062	658	662	60	34	
1928	1.031 <sup>1</sup>	2.766 <sup>1</sup>	1.084	660	684	45	33	
1929	1.033	3.023	1.201	630	747	63	45	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	9,05	17,36	7,72	4,79	4,82	0,44	0,25	
1928	7,41 <sup>1</sup>	19,89 <sup>1</sup>	7,80	4,75	4,92	0,32	0,24	
1929	7,34	21,49	8,54	4,48	5,31	0,45	0,32	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	771	2.150	303	520	91	47	409	806
1928	643	2.315	228	652	110	51	455	544
1929	634	2.533	314	715	82	36	537	518
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	5,61	15,64	2,20	3,79	0,67	0,34	2,98	5,86
1928	4,62	16,65	1,64	4,68	0,79	0,37	3,27	3,91
1929	4,51	18,00	2,23	5,08	0,58	0,26	3,82	3,68

<sup>1</sup> Includes 203 deaths from cerebral hemorrhage in conjunction with arterio-sclerosis.

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 10,000 — Rate per 10,000:			
					Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	—	28.759	70	67	—	24,34	—	23,30
1928	—	28.039	56	78	—	19,97	—	27,82
1929	—	27.617	49	80	—	17,74	—	28,97

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suicide . . . . .	199	202	221	1,45	1,45	1,57
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	678	754	734	4,93	5,42	5,22
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	877	956	955	6,38	6,87	6,79
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	11.613	11.811	12.314	84,49	84,93	87,52
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	10.736	10.855	11.359	78,11	78,06	80,73



## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>1927.</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	115	109	224	—	—	8,05	8,02	8,03	—	—
1	54	47	101	—	—	3,78	3,46	3,62	—	—
2-6	127	88	215	—	—	8,89	6,48	7,71	—	—
7-13	44	47	91	—	—	3,08	3,46	3,27	—	—
14-20	33	15	48	—	—	2,30	1,10	1,72	—	—
21-29	26	15	41	—	—	1,82	1,10	1,48	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	399	321	720	—	—	27,92	23,62	25,83	—	—
1	48	34	82	—	—	3,36	2,50	2,94	—	—
2	29	24	53	—	—	2,02	1,77	1,90	—	—
3-5	59	33	92	—	—	4,13	2,43	3,30	—	—
6-8	44	29	73	—	—	3,08	2,13	2,62	—	—
9-11	31	29	60	—	—	2,17	2,13	2,15	—	—
Total	610	470	1,080	1,003	77	42,68	34,58	38,74	37,86	55,52
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	148	82	230	—	—	10,51	6,25	8,46	—	—
1	62	39	101	—	—	4,40	2,97	3,71	—	—
2-6	142	82	224	—	—	10,08	6,25	8,24	—	—
7-13	42	38	80	—	—	2,98	2,90	2,94	—	—
14-20	18	12	30	—	—	1,28	0,90	1,10	—	—
21-29	17	10	27	—	—	1,21	0,76	0,99	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	429	263	692	—	—	30,46	20,05	25,44	—	—
1	36	21	57	—	—	2,56	1,60	2,10	—	—
2	29	14	43	—	—	2,06	1,06	1,58	—	—
3-5	56	33	89	—	—	3,98	2,52	3,28	—	—
6-8	33	22	55	—	—	2,34	1,68	2,02	—	—
9-11	26	22	48	—	—	1,85	1,68	1,76	—	—
Total	609	375	984	928	56	43,25	28,59	36,18	35,95	40,49

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1929</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	113	84	197	—	—	8,28	6,41	7,37	—	—
1	56	34	90	—	—	4,10	2,60	3,37	—	—
2-6	119	86	205	—	—	8,72	6,56	7,66	—	—
7-13	31	18	49	—	—	2,27	1,37	1,83	—	—
14-20	30	11	41	—	—	2,20	0,84	1,53	—	—
21-29	26	14	40	—	—	1,91	1,07	1,50	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	375	247	622	—	—	27,48	18,85	23,26	—	—
1	44	28	72	—	—	3,22	2,14	2,69	—	—
2	22	18	40	—	—	1,61	1,37	1,50	—	—
3-5	39	27	66	—	—	2,86	2,06	2,47	—	—
6-8	42	19	61	—	—	3,08	1,45	2,27	—	—
9-11	26	25	51	—	—	1,91	1,91	1,91	—	—
Total	548	364	912	—	—	40,16	27,78	34,10	—	—

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1928</b>						
I . . . . .	—	—	86	—	—	—
II . . . . .	—	—	58	—	—	—
III . . . . .	—	—	82	—	—	—
IV . . . . .	—	—	86	—	—	—
V . . . . .	—	—	74	—	—	—
VI . . . . .	—	—	126	—	—	—
VII . . . . .	—	—	115	—	—	—
VIII . . . . .	—	—	112	—	—	—
IX . . . . .	—	—	92	—	—	—
X . . . . .	—	—	79	—	—	—
XI . . . . .	—	—	86	—	—	—
XII . . . . .	—	—	66	—	—	—
Décès antérieurs à 1928, enregistrés en 1928 . . . . .	—	—	18	—	—	—
Deaths before 1928(registered during 1928) . . . . .	—	—	18	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	—	—	1.080	—	—	—
<b>1929</b>						
I . . . . .	—	—	58	—	—	—
II . . . . .	—	—	68	—	—	—
III . . . . .	—	—	57	—	—	—
IV . . . . .	—	—	68	—	—	—
V . . . . .	—	—	86	—	—	—
VI . . . . .	—	—	77	—	—	—
VII . . . . .	—	—	98	—	—	—
VIII . . . . .	—	—	99	—	—	—
IX . . . . .	—	—	86	—	—	—
X . . . . .	—	—	90	—	—	—
XI . . . . .	—	—	61	—	—	—
XII . . . . .	—	—	49	—	—	—
Décès antérieurs à 1929, enregistrés en 1929 . . . . .	—	—	15	—	—	—
Deaths before 1929(registered during 1929) . . . . .	—	—	15	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	—	—	912	—	—	—

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Annual Report on Vital Statistics.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	141	145	5,06	5,33
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	112	57	4,02	2,10
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	386	407	13,84	14,96
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	3	6	0,11	0,22
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	4	—	0,14	—
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	1	—	0,04	—
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	28	17	1,00	0,63
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	3	5	0,11	0,18
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	14	14	0,50	0,51
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	7	—	0,25	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	—	2	—	0,07
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	10	5	0,36	0,18
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	3	5	0,11	0,18
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	10	8	0,36	0,29
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	22	10	0,79	0,37
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	20	11	0,72	0,40
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	86	74	3,08	2,72
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	40	37	1,44	1,36
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	15	16	0,54	0,59
200	Infanticide . . . . .	—	—	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	1	2	0,04	0,07

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Annual Reports of the Department of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis. Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sanatoria <sup>1</sup> — Sanatoria <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	6	6	—	582	617	—	730	794	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals: Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	3	3	—	173	171	—	201	265	—
Préventorium de plein air — Fresh air preventorium . . . . .	1	1	—	38	32	—	19	24	—
Lits pour tuberculeux dans les hôpitaux généraux — Beds for tuberculous patients in general hospitals . . . . .	38	35	34	327	316	323	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The sanatoria in New Zealand are for pulmonary tuberculosis only; they accommodate both adults and children.*Veneral Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Annual Reports of the Department of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4	4	4	1,843	1,860	2,183

<sup>2</sup> These are clinics which have been established in connection with public hospitals in the four main centres of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

## 23\* (concluded).

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Department of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for alcohol addicts . . . . .	2	2	2	71	52	67

## 24.\*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Original sources: Annual Reports of Department of Health; Annual Reports of Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (The Plunket Society).

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	23	22 <sup>1</sup>	—	3.919	5.050 <sup>1</sup>	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux publics — Special public obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	33	34	—	4.722	5.219	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . . . .	323	361	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux spéciaux pour nourrissons, hôpi- taux maritimes sous la direction de la Société Plunket (Société royale néo-zé- landaise pour la protection de la santé des femmes et des enfants) — Special hospitals for infants [Maritime hospitals controlled by the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children (Plunket Society)] . . . . .	6	6	—	Nourrissons Infants 1.039	1.074	—
				Mères Mothers 539	547	—

<sup>1</sup> Year ended December 31st, 1928. Other data for year ended March 31st, 1929.

In addition, maternity beds were available in general hospitals as follows:

Year	Hospitals	Beds
1927	35	209
1928	33	207
1929	38	228

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Annual Reports of Department of Health and Appendices.

*Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.*

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année			Lits — Beds					
	Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	83	87	—	6.318	6.661	—	43,7	45,5	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	8	8	—	6.412	6.696	—	46,96	49,81	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics . . . . .									
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	1	1	—	150	130	—	1,0	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants <sup>1</sup> — Children's hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2	—	—	46	34	—	0,3	0,2	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux <sup>2</sup> — Hospitals for contagious diseases <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4	—	—	311	449	—	2,2	3,1	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux <sup>3</sup> — Tuberculosis hospitals <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	10	—	—	793	820	—	5,5	5,6	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux <sup>1</sup> — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	33	—	—	323	361	—	2,2	2,5	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .									
Total . . . . .	141	—	—	14.353	—	—	99,2	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Provision is made for these cases in general hospitals.<sup>2</sup> Beds for contagious diseases included under general hospitals are as follows: 1928, 873.<sup>3</sup> Including sanatoria.





26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population			
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M. F. T.	168 22 190	180 21 201	— — —	— — —	1,3	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	26 8 34	29 2 31	— — —	— — —	0,2	—	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	1.211 109 1.320	1.245 112 1.357	— — —	— — —	9,1	—	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M. F. T.	108 5 113	91 5 96	— — —	— — —	0,8	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M. F. T.	10 — 10	10 1 11	— — —	— — —	0,1	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M. F. T.	833 21 854	— — 881	— — —	— — —	5,9	—	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M. F. T.	616 24 640	662 30 692	— — —	— — —	4,4	—	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M. F. T.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .		2.557	2.655	—	—	17,6	—	—
X. Infirmières des maternités — Maternity nurses . . . . .		891	963	—	—	6,1	—	—

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

## A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified was 11,335, as compared with 12,209 in the previous year. *Scarlet fever* accounted for 4,848 notifications, 27 of which cases were fatal: a case mortality of 0.59 against 0.89 for 1928. Owing to demand for accommodation of these cases, the period of isolation in hospital was in some instances shortened to four weeks. Home isolation was also in force where conditions were favourable.

*Pneumonic influenza* accounted for 311 notifications and 120 deaths, in comparison with 354 cases and 100 deaths in 1928. There were 92 deaths from *diphtheria* arising from 1,687 cases, against 1,600 notifications and 72 deaths in 1928. *Typhoid fever*: 278 cases and 22 deaths. The average death rate from this disease for the last five years was approximately forty times less than a similar average taken fifty years ago. This disease is mainly confined to the native race, but its incidence is decreasing owing to a higher standard of sanitation and extensive anti-typhoid inoculation of this section of the population.

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis*. — Through the medium of the School Medical Service, an endeavour is being made to select children specially liable to tuberculosis and to provide for their special supervision and care. In establishing preventive measures, special consideration has been given to children who are known to have been exposed to infection as by the presence in their own homes of a tuberculosis patient. During 1929, 1,200 contacts (children) have been kept under supervision. A Christmas Seal campaign was inaugurated and, as a result, £2,500 will be available towards the provision of health camps for treatment of children likely to become victims of tuberculosis. During the year, a site for a permanent Convalescent Home and Health Camp was given to the Government and several associations have been active in making provision for under-nourished children of school age. The Open-air Schools movement continues to progress. The percentage of school-children found suffering from tuberculosis in routine examinations equals 0.05. The death rate for tuberculosis was 4.56 per 10,000. Of the 642 deaths, 524 were assigned to pulmonary tuberculosis and 118 to other forms of this disease.

2. *Cancer*. — A branch of the British Empire Cancer Campaign Society has been formed and an officer of the Imperial Cancer Research Committee, London, appointed to carry out research work in New Zealand.

3. *Veneral Diseases*. — The legal machinery for control of venereal disease is contained in the Social Hygiene Act, 1917, and the Regulations of 1925. The salient features of these enactments as they affect the medical practitioner are a provision which makes it obligatory upon every doctor who is consulted by a person suffering from venereal disease to give such person a warning notice in the prescribed form and a further provision which requires a doctor to notify the Director-General of Health confidentially of the name and address of any person whom he has been treating for venereal disease in a communicable form, if such person fails for more than two weeks after the date fixed for that purpose by the doctor, to report for treatment either to himself or to some other doctor. There is good reason to believe that the knowledge that there is power to enforce treatment has been a deciding factor in determining many patients to continue treatment until cured. At the four main centres, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, established at the public hospitals at the venereal disease clinics the number of persons dealt with for the first time was 2,183. Of these, 1,785 were males and 398 females.

4. *Alcoholism.* — Any person who has been three times convicted for drunkenness within the nine months immediately preceding any conviction for drunkenness may be declared an habitual drunkard. A magistrate may, in addition to or in lieu of a penalty, commit an habitual drunkard to any institution authorised by the Governor-General to receive and detain such persons for a period not inferior to twelve months. The law makes provision in respect of the discharge of inmates, their good conduct, discipline and punishment for offences during detention and for the proper inspection of such institutions.

### III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Health Education.* — A health educational work has been carried out by the Department of Health in respect to the population generally. A cancer poster has been exhibited at all the Post Offices throughout New Zealand. Weekly health articles on a variety of subjects — including cancer, sanitation, principles of preventive medicine, child welfare, nutrition, milk, infectious diseases, care of milk in the home and so forth — have been supplied to the Press. Health exhibits prepared by the Department of Health have been displayed at the various shows held by Local Authorities. In conjunction with the New Zealand Trained Nurses Association, a comprehensive exhibit was prepared of the nursing activities of New Zealand shown at the International Council of Nurses held in Montreal, Canada. The Director of the Division of Nursing, of the Department of Health, represented the Government at that Conference. Posters of cancer, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, etc., have been displayed at the railway stations. A refresher course for sanitary inspectors was inaugurated. Those who attended included sanitary inspectors from local bodies, Government health inspectors and Public Works building overseers. The second post-graduate course of training for registered nurses was held. Nineteen nurses enrolled.

2. *Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of pre-School Age.* — The Nurses and Midwives Registration Board have made changes which it is thought will effect considerable improvement in the training of maternity nurses and midwives. The respective courses have been lengthened. It is proposed to limit the hospitals which train midwives to the largest available. The New Zealand Obstetrical Society raised by voluntary subscription £31,700 during the year to endow a Chair of Obstetrics at the Medical School of the Otago University.

5,177 new cases attended the ante-natal clinics, the total attendances numbering 17,555.

The number of labour outfits sterilised at the clinics was 924, representing an increase of 196 on the previous year. Returns show that private hospitals admitting maternity and medical and surgical cases have a much higher maternal mortality rate than hospitals only dealing with maternity cases. The number of children under the supervision of the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, known as the Plunket Society, during the year 1928-29 was 62,492, representing an increase on the previous year of 7,792.

The School Medical Service now undertakes the medical examination of children attending the free kindergartens throughout the Dominion. This means that a large number of pre-school children receive medical supervision.

3. *Protection of the Child of School Age.* — Approximately 114,400 children were given complete or partial medical examination during the year by the school medical officers of the Department of Health. Special classes have been established in public schools for the benefit of children suffering from sub-normal nutrition.

The system of recommending the use of iodised salt for cases of goitre found on medical inspection has been followed. The incidence of goitre in the North Island of New Zealand was investigated by a medical officer and an analytical chemist. Their report indicates that those districts that show a "low" soil iodine present a high incidence of goitre, and those districts which show a "high" soil iodine present a low incidence of goitre. The report (with two exceptions) shows that the amount of iodine contained in public water supplies is too low to be of significance.

The free dental treatment of pupils of State schools has been extended to children of all primary schools. The following is a summary of the operations performed for 1929 by dental officers, dental nurses and probationers in training: fillings 190,354, extractions 71,128, other operations 108,012; total operations 370,074. One hundred and seven main treatment centres and fifty-nine sub-bases have been established to date.

#### IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE AND HOSPITALS.

*Statistics.* — In 1928-29, the number of beds provided in public hospitals was 8,457, or 5.8 per 1,000 of the population. The average daily number of occupied beds was 3.7 per 1,000. The number of in-patients annually receiving treatment was 87,888 or 59.8 per 1,000. Out-patients numbered 73,952. The gross annual maintenance cost of public hospitals was £1,206,190, disregarding indirect expenses and also expenditure on district medical nursing and ambulance services. Per head of the population, hospital maintenance gross expenditure was 16s. 6d. These are gross figures of maintenance and cost and do not take into account recoveries in form of patients' fees. Patients' fees and collections amounted to over £350,000.

An historical account of the development and constitution of the New Zealand Hospital System was published in the Appendix to the Department of Health Annual Report, 1929.

#### V. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

*The Opticians Act, 1928*, provides for the constitution of an Opticians Board consisting of the Director-General of Health (The Registrar) two persons engaged in practice as opticians in New Zealand, and a registered medical practitioner with a special knowledge of diseases of the eye. The Board deals with all applications for registration under the Act. On the payment of a prescribed fee (£5), every person is entitled to registration as an optician who satisfies the Board that —

(a) He has been engaged, whether exclusively or not, and whether on his own account or otherwise, in practice as an optician in New Zealand for not less than four years immediately preceding the commencement of the Act; or

(b) He has received satisfactory training qualifying him to practise as an optician, and is the holder of a certificate of qualification recognised by the Board pursuant to regulations in that behalf as sufficient for the purpose of the Act; or

(c) He has passed an examination under the Act, both theoretical and practical, in methods of estimating errors of refraction of the human eye and in prescribing and adapting lenses to correct such errors after a course of not less than three years' training in New Zealand as prescribed by regulations.

The object of the Act is to ensure that the optician is so trained that he can be permitted to test defects in vision and to prescribe remedial lenses for such defects. This training includes a sufficient knowledge of diseases of the eye to enable him to know when the case is one which must be referred to an oculist. The Board is vested with disciplinary powers.

During the year *Regulations* have been gazetted under the *Dangerous Drugs Act, 1927*, to give effect to the provisions of the Act, and follow lines similar to the regulations in England and Australia.

*Rest Homes Act, 1929.* — There has long been a lack of means for dealing suitably with old people who by reason of slight physical or mental disabilities could not be properly cared for in old people's homes and yet were ineligible for admission to hospitals or other existing institutions.

The need for an institution or institutions of a special character has been given practical recognition and the machinery for their establishment has been provided by the *Rest Homes Act, 1929*.

## VI. BUDGET.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

*General Revenue Account for the Year ended March 31st, 1929.*

	£	s.	d.
To Stores (general) on hand at April 1st, 1928 . . . . .	904	15	10
Income and Expenditure Accounts — Net cost:			
Bacteriological Laboratory Service . . . . .	8,028	0	0
Departmental Institutions (Hospitals, etc.) . . . . .	73,327	13	10
Subsidies to Hospital Boards and separate institutions . . . . .	581,424	8	4
Grants in aid of Medical and Social Relief . . . . .	33,605	5	3
Sundry small grants . . . . .	393	9	1
School Hygiene . . . . .	21,922	18	9
Dental Hygiene . . . . .	35,496	18	2
Maori Hygiene . . . . .	13,272	8	9
Maternal Welfare — Ante-natal Clinics . . . . .	1,232	2	3
Dangerous Drugs Act . . . . .	73	11	6
Health Act Expenses . . . . .	8,129	7	7
Social Hygiene Act (maintenance of Venereal Disease Clinics) (payments for treatments, etc.) . . . . .	156	12	6
General Administration . . . . .	74,887	11	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	8,097	2	3
Total . . . . .	<u>£ 860,952</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Income and Expenditure Accounts — Net Profit:			
By Sera . . . . .	772	3	2
Contributions by Local Bodies towards Health Inspection Services . . . . .	14,172	11	7
Registration and other Fees . . . . .	1,762	7	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,276	19	11
Total . . . . .	<u>£ 18,221</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>
Excess of expenditure over income . . . . .	£ 842,730	10	5

August 1930.

# NORWAY

BY

Dr. K. WEFRING,

Director of the Royal Civil Medical Service (Oslo).

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### VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

#### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Folketellingen 1-XII-1920 & 1-XII-1910.

Dates des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8
1-XII-1920 . . . . .	323.793	1.272.772	1.359.366	2.632.138	1.290.469	1.359.306	2.649.775
1-XII-1910 . . . . .	—	1.123.160	1.234.630	2.357.790	1.155.673	1.236.109	2.391.782
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1920, par rap- port à 1910: Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	—	+ 149.612	+ 124.736	+ 274.348	+ 134.796	+ 123.197	+ 257.993
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	+ 14.961	+ 12.474	+ 27.435	+ 13.479	+ 12.320	+ 25.799
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (ave- rage population during the inter-census period)	—	+ 12,5	+ 9,6	+ 11,0	+ 11,0	+ 9,5	+ 10,2

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Folketellingen 1-XII-1920 & 1-XII-1910.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	8,49	8,55	86.594	68,0	68.837	53,3
1910 . . . . .	7,61	7,72	111.470	99,2	80.436	69,6
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1920 par rap- port à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	+0,88	+0,83	- 24.876	- 31,2	- 11.599	- 16,3

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1928.

Source: Folketellingen 1920, Statistisk Årbok 1930.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	33.854	32.322	0	66.176	24.400	23.456	47.856
1	27.270	25.804	0	53.074	24.932	23.974	48.906
2	30.077	28.928	0	59.005	25.801	24.786	50.587
3	30.039	28.677	0	58.716	26.778	25.529	52.307
4	28.574	27.798	0	56.372	28.478	27.076	55.554
0-4	149.814	143.529	0	293.343	130.389	124.821	255.210
5-9	143.457	137.767	0	281.224	148.243	142.729	290.972
10-14	140.413	134.917	0	275.330	144.602	139.389	283.991
15-19	135.058	132.469	2.038	267.527	139.503	134.539	274.042
20-24	118.396	122.732	28.260	241.128	123.348	126.082	249.430
25-29	99.737	104.794	53.534	204.531	109.189	119.461	228.650
30-34	81.653	89.799	57.440	171.452	98.098	106.990	205.088
35-39	69.879	79.615	54.615	149.494	83.618	91.325	174.943
40-44	67.237	74.752	51.956	141.989	72.361	81.564	153.925
45-49	58.285	64.749	44.034	123.034	63.532	73.191	136.723
50-54	50.043	58.146	37.730	108.189	59.844	66.545	126.389
55-59	45.497	54.540	33.081	100.037	48.754	56.310	105.064
60-64	40.267	47.880	26.010	88.147	43.293	52.174	95.467
65-69	34.076	41.295	19.367	75.371	35.158	43.389	78.547
70-74	25.144	30.887	11.503	56.031	28.651	35.614	64.265
75-79	16.959	21.262	5.691	38.221	19.022	24.609	43.631
80-84	8.767	11.901	2.021	20.668	10.404	13.884	24.288
85-89	4.079	5.800	593	9.879	4.163	5.890	10.053
90 et plus . . and over . .	1.315	2.028	108	3.343	1.362	2.170	3.532
Age inconnu . unknown . .	393	444	160	837	0	0	0
Total . .	1.290.469	1.359.306	428.141	2.649.775	1.363.534	1.440.676	2.804.210



## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidants I. 1920 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculins Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	26	24	12,8	12,2	25,0	0	0	17,1
1	21	19	10,3	9,7	20,0	0	0	17,4
2	24	21	11,3	10,9	22,2	0	0	18,0
3	23	22	11,3	10,8	22,1	0	0	18,7
4	22	20	10,8	10,5	21,3	0	0	19,8
0-4	116	106	56,5	54,1	110,6	0	0	91,0
5-9	111	101	54,1	52,0	106,1	0	0	103,7
10-14	109	99	53,0	50,9	103,9	0	0	101,3
15-19	105	98	51,0	50,0	101,0	15,4	0,8	97,8
20-24	92	90	44,7	46,3	91,0	230,3	10,7	88,9
25-29	77	77	37,6	39,6	77,2	510,9	20,2	81,5
30-34	63	66	30,8	33,9	64,7	639,7	21,7	73,1
35-39	54	59	26,4	30,1	56,5	686,0	20,6	62,4
40-44	52	55	25,4	28,2	53,6	695,0	19,6	54,9
45-49	45	48	22,0	24,4	46,4	680,1	16,6	48,7
50-54	39	43	18,9	21,9	40,8	648,9	14,2	45,1
55-59	35	40	17,2	20,6	37,8	606,6	12,5	37,5
60-64	31	35	15,2	18,0	33,2	543,2		
65-69	27	30	12,9	15,6	28,5	469,0	9,8	34,0
70-74	20	23	9,5	11,7	21,2	372,4	4,3	28,0
75-79	13	16	6,4	8,0	14,4	267,7	2,2	22,9
80-84	7	9	3,3	4,5	7,8	169,8	0,8	15,6
85-89	3	4	1,5	2,2	3,7	102,2	0,2	8,7
90 et plus . . . and over . . .	1	1	0,5	0,8	1,3	5,3	0	3,6
Age inconnu . . unknown . . .	0	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	36,0	0,1	1,3
Total . . .	1.000	1.000	487,0	513,0	1.000,0	315,0	161,6	1.000,0

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Folkemengdens bevegelse 1928, Statistisk Årbok 1930.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	2.724	16.963	662	61.318	1.283	31.543	29.775	
1924	2.743	16.586	676	57.719	1.429	30.850	26.869	
1925	2.763	16.214	682	53.835	1.357	30.481	23.354	
1926	2.781	15.948	732	53.703	1.258	29.933	23.770	
1927	2.793	15.803	589	49.774	1.225	31.141	18.633	
1928	2.804	16.683	839	49.561	1.300	30.301	19.260	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	2.768	16.366	697	54.318	1.309	30.708	23.610	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		6,2	0,2	22,5	0,5	11,6	10,9	
1924		6,1	0,3	21,1	0,5	11,3	9,8	
1925		5,9	0,3	19,5	0,5	11,0	8,5	
1926		5,7	0,3	19,3	0,5	10,8	8,5	
1927		5,7	0,2	17,8	0,4	11,2	6,6	
1928		5,9	0,3	17,7	0,5	10,8	6,9	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929		5,9	0,3	19,6	0,5	11,1	8,5	
		Emigration				Emigration		
	Immigra- tion	Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigra- tion	Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</i>					<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>			
1923	3.515	—	18.287	+ 14.772	1,3	—	6,7	+ 5,4
1924	2.258	—	8.492	+ 6.234	0,8	—	3,1	+ 2,3
1925	1.598	—	7.009	+ 5.411	0,6	—	2,5	+ 1,9
1926	1.277	—	9.326	+ 8.049	0,5	—	3,4	+ 2,9
1927	909	—	11.881	+ 10.972	0,3	—	4,3	+ 4,0
1928	908	—	8.837	+ 7.929	0,3	—	3,2	+ 2,9
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	1.744	—	10.639	+ 8.895	0,6	—	3,8	+ 3,2

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistisk Årbok, 1929 &amp; 1930.

Préfectures Districts	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1927	1928	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ostfold . . . . .	173	173	2,954	2,803	17,1	16,2
2. Akershus . . . . .	204	205	3,926	4,013	19,2	19,6
3. Oslo . . . . .	251	251	2,256	2,335	9,0	9,3
4. Hedmark . . . . .	163	165	3,386	3,244	20,7	19,7
5. Opland . . . . .	139	140	2,744	2,717	19,7	19,4
6. Buskerud . . . . .	147	148	2,459	2,432	16,7	16,5
7. Vestfold . . . . .	130	130	2,072	2,111	15,9	16,2
8. Telemark . . . . .	131	131	2,064	2,077	15,7	15,8
9. Aust-Agder . . . . .	73	73	1,244	1,131	17,1	15,6
10. Vest-Agder . . . . .	79	78	1,391	1,373	17,6	17,6
11. Rogaland . . . . .	174	175	3,280	3,312	18,8	19,0
12. Hordaland . . . . .	165	165	3,277	3,174	19,9	19,2
13. Bergen . . . . .	96	96	1,425	1,499	14,9	15,6
14. Sogn & Fjordane . . . . .	94	94	1,669	1,790	17,8	19,0
15. Møre . . . . .	167	168	3,125	3,210	18,7	19,1
16. Sør-Trøndelag . . . . .	175	176	3,235	3,141	18,5	17,9
17. Nord-Trøndelag . . . . .	95	95	1,921	1,890	20,2	19,8
18. Nordland . . . . .	189	191	3,987	3,988	21,1	20,9
19. Troms . . . . .	99	100	2,104	2,004	21,3	20,1
20. Finnmark . . . . .	49	50	1,255	1,317	25,4	26,2
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	795	797	10,467	10,595	13,2	13,3
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	1,998	2,007	39,307	38,966	19,7	19,4
Total général. — Grand Total	2,793	2,804	49,774	49,561	17,8	17,7

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1928.

Source: Statistisk Årbok 1930.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	31.557	29.761	61.318	706	577	1.283	32.263	30.338	62.601
1924	29.852	27.867	57.719	809	620	1.429	30.661	28.487	59.148
1925	27.619	26.216	53.835	747	610	1.357	28.366	26.826	55.192
1926	27.573	26.130	53.703	702	556	1.258	28.275	26.686	54.961
1927	25.540	24.234	49.774	698	527	1.225	26.238	24.761	50.999
1928	25.338	24.223	49.561	715	585	1.300	26.053	24.808	50.861
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	27.913	26.405	54.318	730	579	1.309	28.643	26.984	55.627
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
11		12	13	14	15	16			
1923	6,0	22,4	6,3	2,2	1,9	2,1			
1924	7,1	30,5	7,6	2,6	2,2	2,4			
1925	5,4	22,5	5,7	2,6	2,3	2,5			
1926	5,5	26,3	6,0	2,5	2,1	2,3			
1927	5,4	32,4	6,0	2,7	2,1	2,4			
1928	4,6	22,2	5,0	2,7	2,4	2,6			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 1929	5,7	26,1	6,1	2,6	2,2	2,4			

## 7.\*

## BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1923. Statistisk Årbok 1930.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Avortements déclarés par Abortions notified by				Conceptions (Col. 3, 4 & 8)
		Live births	Still-births	Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages- femmes Midwives	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1923 . . . . .	2.724	61.318	1.283	—	353	—	—	62.954
1924 . . . . .	2.743	57.719	1.429	—	386	—	—	59.534
1925 . . . . .	2.763	53.835	1.357	—	386	—	—	55.578
1926 . . . . .	2.781	53.703	1.258	—	225	—	—	55.186
1927 . . . . .	2.793	49.774	1.225	—	302	—	—	51.301
1928 . . . . .	2.804	49.561	1.300	—	282	—	—	51.143

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Avortements déclarés	Conceptions	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Avortements	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil
	Live births	Still-births	Abortions notified	(Col. 9)	Live births	Still-births	Abortions	Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Col. 3 & 4)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Par 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 of average population				Four 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (Col. 9, Tabl. 7 A)			
1923 . . . . .	22,5	0,5	0,1	23,1	97,4	2,0	0,6	0,6
1924 . . . . .	21,1	0,5	0,1	21,7	97,0	2,4	0,6	0,7
1925 . . . . .	19,5	0,5	0,1	20,1	96,9	2,4	0,7	0,7
1926 . . . . .	19,3	0,5	0,1	19,9	97,1	2,3	0,6	0,6
1927 . . . . .	17,8	0,4	0,1	18,3	97,0	2,4	0,6	0,6
1928 . . . . .	17,7	0,5	0,1	18,3	96,9	2,5	0,6	0,6



## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Folkemengdens bevægelse 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Mots — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	4.187	294	3.985	314	4.013	301
II . . .	3.913	244	3.674	270	3.736	285
III . . .	4.526	293	4.202	318	4.131	345
IV . . .	4.665	335	4.418	303	4.150	354
V . . .	4.671	356	4.320	335	4.134	325
VI . . .	4.271	335	3.948	311	3.810	291
VII . . .	4.319	321	3.925	261	3.830	269
VIII . . .	4.115	264	3.723	275	3.879	245
IX . . .	4.158	266	3.987	262	3.799	289
X . . .	3.996	253	3.367	244	3.658	279
XI . . .	3.429	258	3.238	219	3.278	241
XII . . .	3.970	262	3.586	288	3.616	298
Inconnu Unknown	1	1	1	—	4	1
Total . . .	50.221	3.482	46.374	3.400	46.038	3.523
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together).						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)			
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	4.481	4.299	4.314	1,6	1,6	1,5
II . . .	4.157	3.944	4.021	1,5	1,4	1,4
III . . .	4.819	4.520	4.476	1,7	1,6	1,6
IV . . .	5.000	4.721	4.504	1,8	1,7	1,6
V . . .	5.027	4.655	4.459	1,8	1,7	1,6
VI . . .	4.606	4.259	4.101	1,7	1,5	1,5
VII . . .	4.640	4.186	4.099	1,7	1,5	1,5
VIII . . .	4.379	3.998	4.124	1,6	1,4	1,5
IX . . .	4.424	4.249	4.088	1,6	1,5	1,5
X . . .	4.249	3.611	3.937	1,5	1,3	1,4
XI . . .	3.687	3.457	3.519	1,3	1,2	1,2
XII . . .	4.232	3.874	3.914	1,5	1,4	1,4
Inconnu Unknown	2	1	5	—	—	—
Total . . .	53.703	49.774	49.561	19,3	17,8	17,7

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistisk Årbok 1929 and 1930.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1.000 of average population		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ostfold . . . . .	1.690	1.776	9,8	10,2	- 0,2	+ 0,4
2. Akershus . . . . .	1.979	1.979	9,7	9,6	+ 0,2	- 0,1
3. Oslo . . . . .	2.936	2.847	11,7	11,4	+ 0,7	- 0,3
4. Hedmark . . . . .	1.750	1.583	10,7	9,6	+ 0,1	- 0,9
5. Opland . . . . .	1.481	1.454	10,7	10,4	+ 0,5	- 0,3
6. Buskerud . . . . .	1.535	1.419	10,4	9,6	- 0,1	- 0,8
7. Vestfold . . . . .	1.400	1.366	10,7	10,5	- 0,4	- 0,2
8. Telemark . . . . .	1.319	1.311	10,0	10,0	+ 0,1	0
9. Aust-Agder . . . . .	971	963	13,3	13,3	+ 0,5	0
10. Vest-Agder . . . . .	1.031	1.042	13,1	13,3	+ 0,8	+ 0,2
11. Rogaland . . . . .	1.921	1.870	11,0	10,7	+ 0,3	- 0,3
12. Hordaland . . . . .	1.864	1.897	11,3	11,5	+ 0,8	+ 0,2
13. Bergen . . . . .	1.077	1.104	11,3	11,5	+ 0,2	+ 0,2
14. Sogn & Fjordane . . . . .	1.105	1.204	11,8	12,8	+ 0,2	+ 1,0
15. Møre . . . . .	2.004	1.835	12,0	10,9	+ 1,1	- 1,1
16. Sør-Trøndelag . . . . .	2.057	1.983	11,7	11,3	- 0,3	- 0,4
17. Nord-Trøndelag . . . . .	1.140	1.105	12,0	11,6	+ 0,7	- 0,4
18. Nordland . . . . .	2.115	1.939	11,2	10,2	+ 1,0	- 1,0
19. Troms . . . . .	1.108	1.012	11,2	10,2	+ 0,5	- 1,0
20. Finnmark . . . . .	650	599	13,2	11,9	+ 0,1	- 1,3
Inconnu — Unknown . . . . .	8	13	0	0	0	0
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	9.025	8.999	11,3	11,3	+ 0,2	0
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	22.108	21.289	11,1	10,6	+ 0,5	- 0,5
Total général — Grand Total	31.141	30.301	11,2	10,8	+ 0,4	- 0,4



## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistisk Årbok 1930.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	1.327	1.397	15.650	15.893	11,8	11,4	+ 0,4
1924	1.335	1.408	15.287	15.563	11,5	11,1	+ 0,4
1925	1.345	1.418	15.247	15.234	11,3	10,7	+ 0,6
1926	1.354	1.427	14.788	15.145	10,9	10,6	+ 0,3
1927	1.359	1.434	15.522	15.619	11,4	10,9	+ 0,5
1928	1.363	1.441	15.001	15.300	11,0	10,6	+ 0,4
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	1.347	1.421	15.249	15.459	11,3	10,9	+ 0,4
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistisk Årbok 1930.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge <sup>1</sup> (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1.487	1.057	2.544	1.383	1.059	2.442
1	246	184	430	194	183	377
2	117	87	204	93	88	181
3	90	74	164	72	80	152
4	73	58	131	73	56	129
0-4	1.976	1.427	3.403	1.778	1.441	3.219
5-9	290	247	537	275	202	477
10-14	200	204	404	205	190	395
15-19	460	445	905	410	387	797
20-24	743	543	1.286	642	527	1.169
25-29	641	574	1.215	636	596	1.232
30-34	517	475	992	554	479	1.033
35-39	465	433	898	433	420	853
40-44	464	459	923	460	462	922
45-49	489	504	993	462	474	936
50-54	642	566	1.208	594	590	1.184
55-59	655	635	1.290	694	637	1.331
60-64	939	907	1.846	931	868	1.799
65-69	1.172	1.173	2.345	1.133	1.221	2.354
70-74	1.453	1.504	2.957	1.474	1.479	2.953
75-79	1.522	1.750	3.272	1.559	1.764	3.323
80-84	1.408	1.752	3.160	1.419	1.692	3.111
85-89	928	1.224	2.152	882	1.140	2.022
90 et plus and over	558	797	1.355	460	731	1.191
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15.522	15.619	31.141	15.001	15.300	30.301

<sup>1</sup> For children of the age-groups 0 to 4, the age given is the exact age of the deceased. For the other age-groups, the age given represents the difference between the year of birth and that of death.

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1,000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	58,39	43,36	51,04	56,68	45,15	51,03	- 1,71	+ 1,79	- 0,01
1	9,47	7,38	8,45	7,78	7,63	7,71	- 1,69	+ 0,25	- 0,74
2	4,35	3,39	3,88	3,60	3,55	3,58	- 0,75	+ 0,16	- 0,30
3	3,15	2,72	2,94	2,69	3,13	2,91	- 0,46	+ 0,41	- 0,03
4	2,49	2,05	2,28	2,56	2,07	2,32	+ 0,07	+ 0,02	+ 0,04
0-4	14,51	10,95	12,77	13,64	11,54	12,61	- 0,85	+ 0,59	- 0,16
5-9	1,94	1,72	1,84	1,86	1,42	1,64	- 0,08	- 0,30	- 0,20
10-14	1,39	1,47	1,43	1,42	1,36	1,39	+ 0,03	- 0,11	- 0,04
15-19	3,32	3,33	3,32	2,94	2,88	2,91	- 0,38	- 0,45	- 0,41
20-24	6,04	4,30	5,16	5,21	4,18	4,69	- 0,83	- 0,12	- 0,47
25-34	5,65	4,70	5,15	5,74	4,75	5,22	+ 0,09	+ 0,05	+ 0,07
35-44	6,10	5,25	5,65	5,73	5,10	5,40	- 0,37	- 0,15	- 0,25
45-54	9,27	7,79	8,48	8,56	7,62	8,06	- 0,71	- 0,17	- 0,42
55-64	17,52	14,32	15,79	17,66	13,87	15,61	+ 0,14	- 0,45	- 0,18
65-74	41,51	34,29	37,53	40,86	34,18	37,16	- 0,65	- 0,11	- 0,37
75-84	100,86	92,50	96,13	101,20	89,79	94,73	+ 0,34	- 2,71	- 1,40
85-89	229,70	212,80	219,77	211,87	193,55	201,15	- 17,83	- 19,25	- 18,62
90 et plus and over	402,02	360,80	376,70	337,74	336,87	337,20	- 64,28	- 23,93	- 39,50
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,42	10,89	11,15	11,00	10,62	10,81	- 0,42	- 0,27	- 0,35

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Folkemengdens bevegelse, 1927-1928.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1928 compared with 1927
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	3.922	2.769	1,4	1,0	— 0,4
II . . . . .	2.900	2.523	1,1	0,9	— 0,2
III . . . . .	2.829	2.695	1,0	1,0	0,0
IV . . . . .	2.606	2.714	0,9	0,9	0,0
V . . . . .	2.547	2.733	0,9	1,0	+ 0,1
VI . . . . .	2.431	2.488	0,9	0,9	0,0
VII . . . . .	2.428	2.436	0,9	0,9	0,0
VIII . . . . .	2.088	2.272	0,7	0,8	+ 0,1
IX . . . . .	2.122	2.109	0,8	0,7	— 0,1
X . . . . .	2.290	2.474	0,8	0,9	+ 0,1
XI . . . . .	2.366	2.465	0,9	0,9	0,0
XII . . . . .	2.603	2.620	0,9	0,9	0,0
Inconnu — Unknown	9	3	—	—	—
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	9.651	7.987	3,5	2,9	— 0,6
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	7.584	7.935	2,7	2,8	+ 0,1
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	6.638	6.817	2,4	2,4	0,0
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	7.259	7.559	2,6	2,7	+ 0,1
4th quarter . . . . .					
Inconnu — Unknown	9	3	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	31.141	30.301	11,2	10,8	— 0,4

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1927 &amp; 1928.

1	2 Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1927 1928	43 <sup>1</sup> 17	0,15 0,06	824 121	2,95 0,43	Maladies non sou- mises à la décla- ration. Not compulsorily notifiable	5,22 14,05		
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1927 1928	— 14	— 0,05	— 293	— 1,04			— 4,78	
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1927 1928	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		0 0		
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1927 1928	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0		0 0		
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- démique . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1927 1928	2 11	0,01 0,04	49 46	0,18 0,16		4,08 23,91		
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1927 1928	0 0	0 0	2 0	0,01 0		0 0		
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1927 1928	52 57	0,19 0,20	15.138 13.316	54,19 47,49		0,34 0,43		
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1927 1928	10 26	0,04 0,09	1.314 3.807	4,70 13,58		0,76 0,68		
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1927 1928	141 154	0,50 0,55	11.969 12.803	42,84 45,66		1,18 1,20		
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1927 1928	55 43	0,20 0,15	1.028 1.100	3,68 3,92		5,35 3,91		

<sup>1</sup> Including deaths from paratyphoid fever.

## 14\* (continued).

1	2 Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès due à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 5) (col. 6)		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1927	337	1,21						
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	104	0,37	1927 81,990	293,51			0,67	
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1927	211	0,75	1928 42,936	153,11			0,36	
	Influenza without pulmo- nary complications	1928	50	0,18						
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1927	0	0	0	0			0	
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0			0	
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1927	0	0	43	0,15			0	
	Dysentery . . . . .	1928	0	0	25	0,09			0	
17	Peste . . . . .	1927	0	0	0	0			0	
	Plague . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0			0	
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1927	0	0	0	0			0	
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0			0	
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1927	6	0,02	0	0			0	
	Leprosy . . . . .	1928	10	0,04	2	0			0	
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1927	67	0,24	1,934	6,92			3,46	
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1928	96	0,34	2,452	8,74			3,92	
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1927	26	0,09	178	0,64			14,61	
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1928	20	0,07	118	0,42			16,95	
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1927	11	0,04	11	—			100,00	
	Encephallitis lethargica . . . . .	1928	10	0,04	20	0,07			50,00	
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1927	12	0,04	32	0,11			37,50	
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	21	0,07	32	0,11			65,63	

## 14\* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 5)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease. (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 5) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1927	0	0	—	—						
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—						
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1927	0	0	1	0			0			
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1928	0	0	1	0			0			
28	Rage . . . . .	1927	0	0	—	—			0			
	Rabies . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—			0			
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1927	3,489	12,49	—	—			0			
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	1928	3,493	12,46	5,996	21,38			58,26			
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1927	557	1,99	—	—			—			
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1928	532	1,90	1927	—			—			
					1928	—			—			
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1927	414	1,48	985	3,51			90,76			
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1928	362	1,29	—	—			—			
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1927	45	0,16	1,454	5,20			3,09			
	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	43	0,15	1,298	4,63			3,31			
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1927	—	—	188	0,67			0			
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1928	—	—	130	0,46			0			
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1927	—	—	6,984	25,00			0			
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1928	—	—	7,550	26,92			0			

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1928.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	39	35	74	16,0	14,9	15,5
1-4	75	75	150	7,1	7,4	7,2
0-4	114	110	224	8,7	8,8	8,8
5-9	68	54	122	4,6	3,8	4,2
10-14	75	86	161	5,2	6,2	5,7
15-19	179	267	446	12,8	19,8	16,3
20-24	353	368	721	28,6	29,2	28,9
25-29	350	389	739	32,1	32,6	32,3
30-34	399	413	812	22,0	20,8	21,4
35-39						
40-44	201	244	445	14,8	15,8	15,3
45-49						
50-54	143	146	289	13,2	11,9	12,5
55-59						
60-64	123	127	250	15,7	13,3	14,4
65-69						
70-74	65	80	145	13,6	13,3	13,4
75-79						
80 et plus and over	10	20	30	6,3	9,1	7,9
Age inconnu unknown	1	2	3	0	0	0
Total	2.081	2.306	4.387	15,3	16,0	15,6







## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 &amp; 1928.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie Puerpérale Puerperal septicemia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicemia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	50.260	50.999	51	72	10,1	10,0	14,3	14,1
1928	50.147	50.861	81	70	16,2	15,9	14,0	13,8
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 19.\*

## MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1927-1929.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 &amp; 1928.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	156	184	—	0,6	0,7	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	1.068	1.178	—	3,8	4,2	—
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	1.224	1.362	—	4,4	4,9	—
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	30.391	30.301	—	108,8	108,1	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	29.167	28.939	—	104,4	103,2	—

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1928.

Source: Folkemengdens bevægelse 1927 &amp; 1928.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1927										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	264	171	435	372	63	10,3	7,1	8,7	8,0	18,5
1	54	40	94	84	10	2,1	1,6	1,9	1,8	2,9
2	54	40	94	83	11	2,1	1,6	1,9	1,8	3,2
3	34	33	67	62	5	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,4
4	24	18	42	38	4	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,8	1,2
5	24	14	38	36	2	1,0	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,6
6	13	9	22	21	1	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3
7	13	12	25	23	2	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
8	13	11	24	21	3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,9
9	17	8	25	21	4	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,5	1,2
10	12	12	24	22	2	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
11	6	13	19	16	3	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,9
12	16	10	26	24	2	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6
13	10	12	22	22	0	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0
14	16	7	23	21	2	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,6
15	13	10	23	21	2	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,6
16-29	107	71	178	158	20	4,2	2,9	3,6	3,4	5,9
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	690	491	1.181	1.045	136	27,0	20,3	23,7	22,5	40,0
1	174	111	285	254	31	6,8	4,6	5,7	5,5	9,1
2	132	68	200	183	17	5,2	2,8	4,0	4,0	5,0
3	81	69	150	134	16	3,2	2,8	3,0	2,9	4,7
4	63	46	109	98	11	2,5	1,9	2,2	2,1	3,2
5	62	40	102	94	8	2,4	1,7	2,1	2,0	2,4
6	72	32	104	98	6	2,8	1,3	2,1	2,1	1,8
7	50	42	92	86	6	1,9	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,8
8	43	37	80	73	7	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,6	2,0
9	41	38	79	75	4	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,2
10	38	48	86	80	6	1,5	2,0	1,7	1,7	1,8
11	41	32	73	66	7	1,6	1,3	1,5	1,4	2,0
Age inconnu unknown	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1.487	1.057	2.544	2.288	256	58,2	43,5	51,0	49,3	75,0

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1928</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	247	198	445	377	68	9,8	8,2	9,0	8,2	19,3
1	62	38	100	85	15	2,4	1,6	2,0	1,8	4,3
2	59	45	104	90	14	2,3	1,9	2,1	2,0	4,0
3	31	31	62	57	5	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,4
4	36	17	53	48	5	1,4	0,7	1,1	1,0	1,4
5	22	14	36	33	3	0,9	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,9
6	15	11	26	21	5	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,5	1,4
7	20	11	31	26	5	0,8	0,4	0,6	0,6	1,4
8	12	10	22	18	4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	1,1
9	10	10	20	18	2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6
10	11	10	21	19	2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6
11	21	13	34	27	7	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,6	2,0
12	12	12	24	20	4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	1,1
13	10	5	15	15	0	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0
14	7	4	11	10	1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
15	13	8	21	17	4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	1,1
16-29	96	85	181	159	22	3,8	3,5	3,7	3,5	6,2
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	684	522	1.206	1.040	166	27,0	21,5	24,3	22,6	47,1
1	122	108	230	196	34	4,8	4,5	4,6	4,2	9,7
2	124	77	201	184	17	4,9	3,2	4,1	4,0	4,8
3	81	73	154	137	17	3,2	3,0	3,1	3,0	4,8
4	66	42	108	89	19	2,6	1,7	2,2	1,9	5,4
5	57	36	93	84	9	2,2	1,5	1,9	1,8	2,6
6	46	43	89	82	7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	2,0
7	47	30	77	67	10	1,9	1,2	1,6	1,5	2,8
8	55	36	91	87	4	2,2	1,5	1,8	1,9	1,1
9	45	39	84	73	11	1,8	1,6	1,7	1,6	3,1
10	31	28	59	55	4	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1
11	25	25	50	48	2	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,6
Total	1.383	1.059	2.442	2.142	300	54,6	43,7	49,3	46,5	85,1

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Folkemengdens bevegelse 1927 & 1928.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Four 1,000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels Per 1,000 live births of the same category occurring in the same month and 11 previous months (see Table 9); monthly number of deaths reckoned as rate for the year		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1927					
I . . . . .	—	—	346	—	—	6,5
II . . . . .	—	—	252	—	—	4,7
III . . . . .	—	—	274	—	—	5,2
IV . . . . .	—	—	227	—	—	4,3
V . . . . .	—	—	221	—	—	4,2
VI . . . . .	—	—	217	—	—	4,2
VII . . . . .	—	—	168	—	—	3,3
VIII . . . . .	—	—	151	—	—	3,0
IX . . . . .	—	—	164	—	—	3,2
X . . . . .	—	—	153	—	—	3,0
XI . . . . .	—	—	182	—	—	3,6
XII . . . . .	—	—	189	—	—	3,8
Total . . . . .	—	—	2,544	—	—	1,0
	1928					
I . . . . .	—	—	256	—	—	5,1
II . . . . .	—	—	207	—	—	4,2
III . . . . .	—	—	240	—	—	4,8
IV . . . . .	—	—	255	—	—	5,1
V . . . . .	—	—	225	—	—	4,6
VI . . . . .	—	—	175	—	—	3,6
VII . . . . .	—	—	172	—	—	3,5
VIII . . . . .	—	—	161	—	—	3,3
IX . . . . .	—	—	170	—	—	3,5
X . . . . .	—	—	185	—	—	3,7
XI . . . . .	—	—	179	—	—	3,6
XII . . . . .	—	—	217	—	—	4,4
Total . . . . .	—	—	2,442	—	—	49,3

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 &amp; 1928.

N° de la Nomenclature Intern. 3° Rev. No. in International List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	66	44	1,3	0,9
160	Débilité congénitale — Congenital debility . . . . .	567	576	11,4	11,6
161	Naissance prématurée — Premature birth . . . . .	292	360	5,9	7,3
	Autres maladies des nouveau-nés - Other diseases peculiar to early Infancy . . . . .	85	84	1,7	1,7
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	11	13	0,2	0,3
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	14	18	0,3	0,4
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	0	3	0	0,1
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	89	99	1,8	2,0
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	2	2	0,0	0,0
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	51	20	1,0	0,4
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras . . . . .	135	105	2,7	2,1
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	7	11	0,2	0,2
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	2	4	0,0	0,1
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	17	14	0,3	0,3
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	60	52	1,2	1,0
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	10	8	0,2	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	13	10	0,3	0,2
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	146	121	2,9	2,4
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	70	58	1,4	1,2
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	383	372	7,7	7,5
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	6	19	0,1	0,4
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	8	11	0,2	0,2
200	Infanticide . . . . .	12	9	0,2	0,2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined . . . . .	278	251	5,6	5,1

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis.— Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 & 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Institutions pour le traitement de la tuberculose pulmonaire — Institutions for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis:									
a) Sanatoria <sup>1</sup> — Sanatoria <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	12	12	—	1,355	1,355	—	3,095	3,160	—
b) Foyers de tuberculeux <sup>2</sup> — Homes for tuberculous patients <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	108	113	—	2,459	2,685	—	2,191	2,338	—
a)-b) Total . . . . .	120	125	—	3,814	4,040	—	5,286	5,498	—
II. Institutions pour le traitement de la tuberculose chirurgicale et de la scrofuleuse — Institutions for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis and scrofulosis:									
a) Hôpitaux marins — Seaside hospitals	4	4	—	411	419	—	442	347	—
b) Foyers d'enfants — Homes for children	3	3	—	111	113	—	79	65	—
c) Autres institutions — Other institutions . . . . .	1	4	—	40	39	—	62	55	—
a)-c) Total . . . . .	8	8	—	562	571	—	583	467	—
I-II. Total des institutions pour tuberculeux <sup>3</sup> — Total number of institutions for tuberculous patients <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	128	133	—	4,376	4,611	—	5,869	5,965	—

<sup>1</sup> Most of the sanatoria for adults have special wards for children.

<sup>2</sup> Reserved for the isolation of advanced cases.

<sup>3</sup> Many general hospitals treat tuberculous patients.



## 23\* (continued).

*Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 &amp; 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	3	3	—	1,370	1,352	—
Asiles de traitement de l'hérédosyphilis — Homes for the treatment of hereditary syphilis . . . . .	3	3	—	50	53	—

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts . . . . .	6	6	—	—	—	—

## 23\* (concluded).

Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations<sup>1</sup> in 1927, 1928, 1929.

	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</b>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	39,529	43,595	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	38,106	42,462	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations . . . . .	96,4	97,4	—
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	71,0	85,5	—
<b>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	3,373	6,811	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	2,769	4,740	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	82,1	69,6	—
<b>III. Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.</b>			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	42,902	50,406	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	40,875	47,202	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	95,3	93,6	—
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year . . . . .	1,5	1,7	—

<sup>1</sup> In many rural communes, vaccination takes place every other year.

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 & 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	2	2	—	100 <sup>2</sup>	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	3	3	—	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . . . .	250	250	—	3,893	3,150	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants . . . . .	8	8	—	—	—	—

<sup>2</sup> Approximate figures.

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Source: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 &amp; 1928.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . . .	174	182	—	10.689	10.986	—	38,3	39,2	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	23	23	—	5.368	5.368	—	19,2	19,2	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	1	1	—	60	60	—	0,2	0,2	—
b) Sanatoria pour alcool- ques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	6	6	—	120	115	—	0,4	0,4	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbeciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles . . . . .	2	2	—	323	320	—	1,2	1,1	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . .	1	1	—	53	64	—	0,2	0,2	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	128	133	—	4.376	4.611	—	15,6	16,4	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	2	2	—	138	138	—	0,5	0,5	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecolo- gical and obstetrical hos- pitals . . . . .	3	3	—	250	250	—	0,9	0,9	—
Maternités — Maternity hos- pitals . . . . .	6	6	—	55	56	—	0,2	0,2	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21.432</b>	<b>21.968</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>76,7</b>	<b>78,3</b>	<b>—</b>

25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
	dans le courant de l'année 1928 during the year 1928							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	6.364	91.812	98.176	91.363	4.583	5,0	—	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	6.068	1.767	7.835	1.512	294	19,4	—	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . . . .	20	242	262	224	2	0,9	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	4.055	6.153	10.208	5.957	818	13,7	—	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	59	3	62	10	10	100,0	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	125	3.150	3.275	3.154	26	0,8	—	—

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Sources: Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1927 &amp; 1928. Statistisk Årbok 1930.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10.000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	1.068	1.082	—	3,8	3,9	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year .	M.	96	71	—			
	F.	6	4	—			
	T.	102	75	—	0,4	0,3	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	1.560	1.595	—			
	F.	110	112	—			
	T.	1.670	1.707	—	6,0	6,1	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	150	150	—	0,5	0,5	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year .	M.	69	74	—			
	F.	14	15	—			
	T.	83	89	—	0,3	0,3	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	669	730	—			
	F.	223	226	—			
	T.	892	956	—	3,2	3,4	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	822	852	—	2,9	3,0	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	466	437	—	1,7	1,6	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .		1.605	1.609	—	5,8	5,7	—

## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Sykeforsikringen 1927 &amp; 1928.

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses régionales officielles — Official local funds . . . . .	751	754	—	370.569	229.617	383.484	235.337	—	—
2. Caisses autorisées — Autho- rised funds . . . . .	39	38	—	9.754	2.386	9.562	2.424	—	—
Total . . . . .	790	792	—	380.323	232.003	339.046	237.761	—	—
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .				612.326		630.807			

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de cas — Number of cases'					
	1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Caisses régionales offi- cielles — Official lo- cal funds . . . . .	218.734		207.256		—	—
	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses régionales offi- cielles — Official lo- cal funds . . . . .	5.114.793		5.242.458		—	—

27\* (concluded).

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe <sup>1</sup>			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour <sup>1</sup> Average duration of illness (in days) for <sup>1</sup>					
	Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Percentage of members of each sex			Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex <sup>1</sup>			un cas de maladie One case			un membre One member		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	279,9	161,7	219,2	62,1	37,9	100,0	38	34	36	19,99	29,53	23,38	7,60	10,01	8,52
1928	288,2	165,0	225,0	62,3	37,7	100,0	34	32	33	21,57	31,74	25,29	7,39	10,24	8,47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Local funds only.

December 1930.

# P O L A N D

BY

Mme. S. ADAMOWICZ (Warsaw)

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS TAKEN IN 1921.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930.

Date du recensement Date of census	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente <sup>1</sup> Present population <sup>1</sup>			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30-IX-1921 . . . . .	388,390	12,417,233	13,277,467	25,694,700 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> According to the estimates of the Central Statistical Office, the population on January 1st, 1930, was: 30,737,448 inhabitants distributed as follows:

Central Provinces . . . . .	12,893,702
Eastern Provinces . . . . .	5,216,441
Western Provinces . . . . .	4,309,065
Southern Provinces . . . . .	8,258,240

<sup>2</sup> 27,201,342 including persons residing on the territory not included in the census of 1921 — namely: 517,008 persons on the territory of the Province of Wilno, and 1,008,976 in the Upper-Silesian part of the Province of Silesia.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS TAKEN IN 1921.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930.

Année du dernier recensement Year of last census	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921 . . . . .	70 <sup>3</sup>	—	860,234 <sup>4</sup>	69 <sup>4</sup>	—	—

<sup>3</sup> Including Upper Silesia, Wilno city and the three districts of the Province of Wilno.

<sup>4</sup> Upper Silesia, Wilno city and the three districts of the Province of Wilno are not included.

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1921) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1927.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidante I. 1921 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	325.320	310.932	0	636.252	—	—	868.642
1	295.183	284.993	0	580.176	—	—	786.167
2	266.020	262.432	0	528.452	—	—	789.694
3	218.533	216.539	0	435.072	—	—	813.368
4	210.215	208.003	0	418.218	—	—	788.429
0-4	1.315.271	1.282.899	0	2.598.170	—	—	4.046.300
5-9	1.475.721	1.463.785	0	2.939.506	—	—	3.631.594
10-14	1.790.625	1.753.707	0	3.544.332	—	—	2.491.097
15-19	1.477.492	1.662.242	70.996	3.139.734	—	—	3.565.277
20-24	1.113.436	1.328.252	480.988	2.441.688	—	—	3.469.657
25-29	886.961	970.185	647.999	1.857.146	—	—	2.725.788
30-34	694.971	843.066	658.840	1.538.037	—	—	2.018.716
35-39	650.793	732.024	592.200	1.382.817	—	—	1.584.327
40-44	581.551	662.466	511.923	1.244.017	—	—	2.734.645
45-49	560.418	584.083	436.581	1.144.501	—	—	2.271.173
50-54	517.940	574.482	384.941	1.092.422	—	—	
55-59	433.246	435.681	269.778	868.927	—	—	
60-64	368.498	399.851	198.745	768.349	—	—	1.576.493
65-69	213.545	215.569	91.533	429.114	—	—	
70-74	151.974	170.136	49.540	322.110	—	—	
75-79	78.937	78.649	18.327	157.586	—	—	597.664
80-84	50.659	56.840	8.513	107.499	—	—	
85-89	17.763	17.803	2.176	35.566	—	—	
90 et plus and over	11.555	13.756	1.213	25.311	—	—	6.022
Age inconnu. unknown	25.877	31.991	9.581	57.868	—	—	0
Total . .	12.417.233	13.277.467	4.433.874	25.694.700	—	—	30.826.270

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Âges et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidante I. 1921 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	26,2	23,4	12,7	12,1	24,8	0	0	28,2
1	23,8	21,4	11,5	11,1	22,6	0	0	25,5
2	21,4	19,8	10,3	10,2	20,5	0	0	25,6
3	17,6	16,3	8,5	8,4	16,9	0	0	26,4
4	16,9	15,7	8,2	8,1	16,3	0	0	25,6
0-4	105,9	96,6	51,2	49,9	101,1	0	0	131,3
5-9	118,9	110,3	57,4	57,0	114,4	0	0	117,8
10-14	144,2	132,1	69,7	68,2	137,9	0	0	80,8
15-19	119,0	125,2	57,5	64,7	122,2	42,7	2,8	115,7
20-24	89,7	100,0	43,3	51,7	95,0	362,1	18,7	112,5
25-29	71,4	73,1	34,5	37,8	72,3	667,9	25,2	88,4
30-34	56,0	63,5	27,0	32,9	59,9	781,5	25,7	65,5
35-39	52,4	55,1	25,3	28,5	53,8	809,0	23,0	51,4
40-44	46,8	49,9	22,6	25,8	48,4	772,8	19,9	88,7
45-49	45,1	44,0	21,8	22,8	44,6	747,5	17,0	88,7
50-54	41,7	43,3	20,2	22,3	42,5	670,1	15,0	73,7
55-59	34,9	32,8	16,9	16,9	33,8	619,2	10,5	73,7
60-64	29,7	30,1	14,3	15,6	29,9	497,0	7,7	51,1
65-69	17,2	16,2	8,3	8,4	16,7	424,6	3,6	51,1
70-74	12,2	12,8	5,9	6,6	12,5	291,2	1,9	51,1
75-79	6,4	5,9	3,1	3,0	6,1	233,0	0,7	19,4
80-84	4,1	4,3	2,0	2,2	4,2	149,8	0,3	3,5
85-89	1,4	1,4	0,7	0,7	1,4	122,2	0,1	3,5
90 et plus . and over	0,9	1,0	0,4	0,6	1,0	88,2	0,0	0,2
Age inconnu unknown	2,1	2,4	1,0	1,3	2,3	299,5	0,4	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	483,1	516,9	1.000,0	333,9	172,5	1.000,0

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930; Information from the Emigration Office.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort nés <sup>1</sup> Still-born children <sup>1</sup>	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	28.158	286.741	—	1.014.796	—	493.835	520.961
1924	28.592	269.013	—	1.000.144	—	519.174	480.970
1925	29.052	238.582	—	1.036.660	—	492.248	544.412
1926	29.466	256.948	—	989.183	—	532.769	456.414
1927	29.817	258.259	—	958.283	10.674	525.360	432.923
1928	30.202	294.788	—	983.720	11.696	504.569	479.151
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	29.215	267.389	—	997.131	—	511.326	485.805
1929	30.573	300.625	—	987.797	12.623	519.657	468.140
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923		10,2	—	36,0	—	17,5	18,5
1924		9,4	—	35,0	—	18,2	16,8
1925		8,2	—	35,7	—	16,9	18,8
1926		8,7	—	33,6	—	18,1	15,5
1927		8,7	—	32,1	0,4	17,6	14,5
1928		9,8	—	32,6	0,4	16,7	15,9
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		9,2	—	34,1	—	17,5	16,6
1929		9,8	—	32,3	0,4	17,0	15,3
<i>Emigration</i>							
Rapatriés <sup>2</sup> Repatria- tion <sup>2</sup>	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</i>							
1923	40.499	127.421	55.401	86.922	1,4	4,5	2,0
1924	28.608	74.593	22.511	45.985	1,0	2,6	0,8
1925	21.232	81.218	38.449	59.986	0,7	2,8	1,3
1926	55.188	167.509	49.893	112.321	1,9	5,7	1,7
1927	79.813	147.614	58.187	67.801	2,7	5,0	2,0
1928	119.080	186.630	64.581	67.550	3,9	6,2	2,1
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	57.403	130.831	48.170	73.428	2,0	4,5	1,6
1929	104.503	243.442	65.310	138.939	3,4	8,0	2,1
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete figures.<sup>2</sup> Emigrants and war refugees: 34,574 in 1923 and 13,748 in 1924.

## 4 (a).

## BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1930.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930.

Villes Towns	Population (1929)	Enfants nés vivants	Décès	Accroisse- ment naturel	Natalité	Mortalité	Accroissement naturel
		Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural increase
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 habitants Rate per 1,000 inhabitants		
Varsovie	—						
Warsaw . . .	1.086.305	21.463	16.590	4.873	19,6	15,1	4,5
Lodz . . . . .	597.183	11.299	7.896	3.403	18,8	13,1	5,7
Czestochowa . .	99.030	3.003	1.307	1.696	29,6	12,9	16,7
Sosnowiec . . .	102.920	2.660	1.374	1.286	25,8	13,3	12,5
Lublin . . . . .	116.314	2.157	1.553	604	18,3	13,2	5,1
Wilno . . . . .	190.172	3.885	2.938	947	19,8	15,0	4,8
Poznan . . . . .	247.753	4.991	2.908	2.083	20,1	11,7	8,4
Bydgoszcz . . .	115.964	2.868	1.614	1.254	24,5	13,8	10,7
Katowice . . . .	123.780	2.854	1.462	1.392	22,6	11,6	11,0
Kraków . . . . .	205.262	3.547	2.582	965	17,1	12,4	4,7
Lwów . . . . .	239.692	3.943	2.910	1.033	16,4	12,1	4,3

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) <sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population) <sup>1</sup>	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Varsovie (ville) — Warsaw (city) . . . . .	936,713	—	20,888	21,602	—	—
Warszawa . . . . .	2,112,798	—	85,357	84,794	—	—
Lódz . . . . .	2,252,769	—	74,530	76,552	—	—
Kielce . . . . .	2,535,781	—	94,883	94,913	—	—
Lublin Białystok . . . . .	2,087,951	—	78,305	77,126	—	—
Białystok . . . . .	1,301,858	—	55,212	55,128	—	—
PROVINCES CENTRALES — CENTRAL PROVINCES . . . . .	—	—	409,175	410,115	32,3	32,0
Wilno . . . . .	1,005,565	—	38,787	37,046	—	—
Nowogrodek . . . . .	800,761	—	36,904	37,890	—	—
Połésie . . . . .	879,417	—	50,630	51,768	—	—
Wolyń . . . . .	1,437,569	—	61,585	63,243	—	—
PROVINCES ORIENTALES — EASTERN PROVINCES . . . . .	—	—	187,906	189,947	36,9	36,7
Poznan . . . . .	1,967,865	—	58,717	57,833	—	—
Pomorze . . . . .	935,643	—	33,349	33,737	—	—
Slask . . . . .	1,124,967	—	33,960	35,072	—	—
PROVINCES OCCIDENTALES — WESTERN PROVINCES . . . . .	—	—	126,026	126,642	29,4	21,1
Krakow . . . . .	1,992,810	—	70,379	71,929	—	—
Lwow . . . . .	2,718,014	—	92,120	90,827	—	—
Stanislawow . . . . .	1,339,191	—	52,651	52,690	—	—
Tarnopol . . . . .	1,428,520	—	45,463	45,647	—	—
PROVINCES MÉRIDIONALES — SOUTHERN PROVINCES . . . . .	—	—	260,613	261,093	32,0	31,8
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général. — Grand Total	—	—	958,283	983,720	32,6	32,3

<sup>1</sup> Calculated for groups of provinces on the basis of the following estimated figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office:

	Average Population	
	1928	1929
Central Provinces . . . . .	12,870,942	12,826,940
Eastern . . . . .	5,091,271	5,176,264
Western . . . . .	4,290,785	4,344,765
Southern . . . . .	8,149,449	8,224,880
Total . . . . .	30,202,447	30,572,848

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Still-births <sup>1</sup>			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1927	496.309	461.974	958.283	6.027	4.647	10.674	502.336	466.621	968.957	
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children				Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) <sup>1</sup> Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together) <sup>1</sup>						
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total
11		12		13		14		15		16
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	7,4	29,7	7,7	1,2	1,0	1,1	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete figures.





## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . .	97.103	6.122	—	—	—	—
II . . .	78.472	5.356	—	—	—	—
III . . .	80.526	5.316	—	—	—	—
IV . . .	74.894	4.743	—	—	—	—
V . . .	72.385	4.933	—	—	—	—
VI . . .	70.341	4.442	—	—	—	—
VII . . .	75.385	4.375	—	—	—	—
VIII . . .	72.531	4.351	—	—	—	—
IX . . .	69.335	4.059	—	—	—	—
X . . .	69.572	4.030	—	—	—	—
XI . . .	71.590	4.172	—	—	—	—
XII . . .	69.785	4.465	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	901.919	56.364	—	—	—	—
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	103.225	—	—	40,8	—	—
II . . .	83.828	—	—	36,7	—	—
III . . .	85.842	—	—	33,9	—	—
IV . . .	79.637	—	—	32,5	—	—
V . . .	77.318	—	—	30,5	—	—
VI . . .	74.783	—	—	30,5	—	—
VII . . .	79.760	—	—	31,5	—	—
VIII . . .	76.882	—	—	30,4	—	—
IX . . .	73.394	—	—	29,9	—	—
X . . .	73.602	—	—	29,1	—	—
XI . . .	75.762	—	—	30,9	—	—
XII . . .	74.250	—	—	29,3	—	—
Total . . .	958.283	—	—	32,1	—	—

## 9 (a).

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, IN TOWNS WITH OVER  
100,000 INHABITANTS, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1929 and 1930.

Villes — Towns	Année Year	Enfants nés vivants Live births			Enfants mort-nés Still-births			Total des naissances Total births		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Varsovie — Warsaw . . .	1928	10.330	9.977	20.307	345	264	609	10.675	10.241	20.916
	1929	11.112	10.351	21.463	356	319	675	11.465	10.670	22.138
Lodz . . . . .	1928	5.657	5.221	10.878	226	160	386	5.883	5.381	11.264
	1929	5.908	5.391	11.299	291	232	523	6.199	5.623	11.822
Czestochowa . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1929	1.511	1.492	3.003	27	30	57	1.538	1.522	3.060
Sosnowiec . . . . .	1928	1.454	1.302	2.756	38	29	67	1.492	1.331	2.823
	1929	1.419	1.241	2.660	62	34	96	1.481	1.275	2.756
Lublin . . . . .	1928	1.225	1.018	2.243	86	52	138	1.225	1.018	2.381
	1929	1.102	1.055	2.157	69	55	124	1.171	1.110	2.281
Wilno . . . . .	1928	2.102	1.857	3.959	46	28	74	2.148	1.885	4.033
	1929	2.048	1.837	3.885	42	20	62	2.090	1.857	3.947
Poznan . . . . .	1928	2.543	2.385	4.928	65	59	124	2.608	2.444	5.052
	1929	2.612	2.379	4.991	53	47	100	2.665	2.426	5.091
Bydgoszcz . . . . .	1928	1.446	1.370	2.816	43	26	69	1.489	1.396	2.885
	1929	1.484	1.384	2.868	43	39	82	1.527	1.423	2.950
Katowice . . . . .	1928	1.477	1.299	2.776	34	32	66	1.511	1.331	2.842
	1929	1.484	1.370	2.854	48	31	79	1.532	1.401	2.933
Kraków . . . . .	1928	1.817	1.729	3.546	61	45	106	1.878	1.774	3.652
	1929	1.787	1.760	3.547	81	56	137	1.868	1.816	3.684
Lwów . . . . .	1928	2.392	2.164	4.556	64	40	104	2.456	2.204	4.660
	1929	1.985	1.958	3.943	87	58	135	2.062	2.016	4.078

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)		Difference in death rates	
			General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Varsovie (ville) — Warsaw (City) . . . . .	16.563	16.779	—	—	—	—
Warszawa . . . . .	41.360	43.310	—	—	—	—
Lódz . . . . .	42.077	42.237	—	—	—	—
Kielce . . . . .	47.225	47.308	—	—	—	—
Lublin . . . . .	35.231	36.205	—	—	—	—
Białystok . . . . .	25.328	26.973	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES CENTRALES — CENTRAL PROVINCES	207.784	212.812	16,4	16,6	— 0,7	+ 0,2
Wilno . . . . .	19.233	21.539	—	—	—	—
Nowogrodek . . . . .	16.139	17.321	—	—	—	—
Polesie . . . . .	20.910	22.521	—	—	—	—
Wolyn . . . . .	26.634	27.455	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES ORIENTALES — EASTERN PROVINCES	82.916	88.836	16,3	17,2	— 1,0	+ 0,9
Poznan . . . . .	29.860	31.140	—	—	—	—
Pomorze . . . . .	16.756	17.101	—	—	—	—
Slask . . . . .	18.258	17.964	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES OCCIDENTALES — WESTERN PROVINCES	64.874	66.205	15,1	15,2	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
Krakow . . . . .	39.760	39.415	—	—	—	—
Lwow . . . . .	53.010	54.229	—	—	—	—
Stanislawow . . . . .	30.800	31.583	—	—	—	—
Tarnopol . . . . .	25.425	26.577	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES MÉRIDIONALES — SOUTHERN PROVINCES	148.995	151.804	18,3	18,5	— 1,6	+ 0,2
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total général — Grand Total	504.569	519.657	16,7	17,0	— 0,9	+ 0,3

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	81.311	63.485	144.796	—	—	—
1	18.755	16.620	35.375	—	—	—
2	9.391	8.489	17.880	—	—	—
3	5.711	5.371	11.082	—	—	—
4	4.184	3.933	8.117	—	—	—
0-4	119.352	97.898	217.250	—	—	—
5-9	8.812	8.338	17.150	—	—	—
10-14	4.142	5.017	9.159	—	—	—
15-19	7.772	8.613	16.385	—	—	—
20-24	9.783	9.523	19.306	—	—	—
25-29	7.809	8.998	16.807	—	—	—
30-34	5.686	7.699	13.385	—	—	—
35-39	5.596	6.830	12.426	—	—	—
40-44	6.280	6.424	12.704	—	—	—
45-49	7.704	6.516	14.220	—	—	—
50-54	10.063	8.214	18.277	—	—	—
55-59	12.173	9.533	21.706	—	—	—
60-64	15.483	13.768	29.251	—	—	—
65-69	16.025	14.040	30.065	—	—	—
70-74	13.440	14.201	27.641	—	—	—
75-79	10.665	10.675	21.340	—	—	—
80-84	7.141	8.108	15.249	—	—	—
85-89	3.893	4.043	7.936	—	—	—
90 et plus and over . . .	1.950	2.593	4.543	—	—	—
Age inconnu . . .	300	260	560	—	—	—
unknown . . .						
Total . . . . .	274.069	251.291	525.360	—	—	—

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Âges et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927			
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	—	—	165,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	41,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	22,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	12,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	10,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-4	—	—	51,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	—	—	5,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	—	3,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	—	—	4,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	—	—	5,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-29	—	—	6,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-34	—	—	7,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-39	—	—	8,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-49	—	—	10,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-59	—	—	17,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60-69	—	—	39,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-79	—	—	89,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80-89	—	—	213,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	—	—	617,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	17,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1928 compared with 1927
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population - (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — A. Per month.					
I . . . . .	60.467	—	23,9	—	—
II . . . . .	51.087	—	22,3	—	—
III . . . . .	50.257	—	19,8	—	—
IV . . . . .	43.090	—	17,6	—	—
V . . . . .	40.850	—	16,1	—	—
VI . . . . .	35.665	—	14,6	—	—
VII . . . . .	37.044	—	14,6	—	—
VIII . . . . .	44.603	—	17,6	—	—
IX . . . . .	40.247	—	16,4	—	—
X . . . . .	39.368	—	15,5	—	—
XI . . . . .	37.692	—	15,4	—	—
XII . . . . .	44.990	—	17,8	—	—
B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	161.811	—	22,0	—	—
1st quarter . . . . .	119.605	—	16,1	—	—
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	121.894	—	16,2	—	—
2nd quarter . . . . .	122.050	—	16,2	—	—
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	525.360	—	17,6	—	—
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .					
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .					

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN TOWNS  
WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1928 AND 1929.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
			Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		
	Maladies — Diseases								Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie  Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	328 348	1,1 1,1	2.582 3.587	8,8 11,5				
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —				
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	6 11	0,0 0,0	115 89	0,4 0,3				
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— 1	— 0,0				
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- démique . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	— —	— —	65 10	0,2 0,0				
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	1 —	0,0 —				
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	220 117	0,7 0,4	8.794 5.335	29,9 17,1				
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	303 267	1,0 0,9	5.421 5.954	18,4 19,1				
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	255 180	0,9 0,6	2.190 1.506	7,5 4,8				
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	311 317	1,1 1,0	2.586 3.629	8,8 11,6				

<sup>1</sup> Eleven towns in 1929 (ten in 1928): Warsaw, Sosnowiec, Lodz, Lublin, Poznan, Wilno, Bydgoszcz, Katowicz, Cracow, Lwow and Czestochowa, with a total population of 3,124,375 inhabitants.

## 14 (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire				10	11
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Notifiable diseases		Décès Deaths	Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Chiffres absolus Actual figures				
Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)				
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	418	1,4	—	—				
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1929	499	1,6	—	—				
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	—	—	—	—				
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	33	0,1	237	0,8				
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	28	0,1	239	0,8				
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Plague . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
18	Flèvre jaune . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	—	—	1.789	5,7				
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—				
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	—	—	146	0,5				
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—				
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1929	—	—	—	—				





## 15.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1929  
IN THE FIVE LARGEST TOWNS.

Source: Returns of Municipal Statistical Departments.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	153	103	256	—	—	—
1-4 . . . . .	257	236	493	—	—	—
0-4 . . . . .	410	339	749	—	—	—
5-9 . . . . .	106	90	196	—	—	—
10-14 . . . . .	29	55	84	—	—	—
15-19 . . . . .	741	869	1.610	—	—	—
20-24 . . . . .						
25-29 . . . . .						
30-34 . . . . .						
35-39 . . . . .						
40-44 . . . . .	949	560	1.509	—	—	—
45-49 . . . . .	655	325	980	—	—	—
50-54 . . . . .						
55-59 . . . . .						
60-64 . . . . .						
65-69 . . . . .						
70 et plus and over . . . . .	53	70	123	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	2.944	2.321	5.265	—	—	—



## 17.

MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929, IN 11 TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS<sup>1</sup>.  
Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930 (Returns of Municipal Statistical Departments).

Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
Année Year	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (0 - 2 ans) Diarrhoea and enteritis (0 - 2 years)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N° 74	N° 87-90	N° 99	N° 100, 101	N° 113	N° 122	N° 128, 129	N° 164	N° 204, 205
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	1.364	5.937	211	3.691	2.021	64	738	2.306	828
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	4,4	19,0	0,7	11,8	6,5	0,2	2,4	7,4	2,7

## 18.

MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929, IN 11 TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS<sup>1</sup>.  
Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930 (Returns of Municipal Statistical Departments).

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicemia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicemia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	64.740	204	153	—	31,5	—	—	23,6

<sup>1</sup> Warsaw, Łódź, Częstochowa, Sosnowiec, Lublin, Wilno, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Katowicz, Cracow and Lwow, with a total population of 3,124,375 inhabitants in 1929.

## 19.

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929, IN 11 TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic, 1930.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	—	—	673	—	—	2,1
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	—	—	1,067	—	—	3,4
Total des décès par causes ex- térieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	—	—	1,740	—	—	5,5
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	—	—	41,000	—	—	130,7
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	—	—	39,260	—	—	125,2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote to Tables 17 and 18.

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY  
IN 1927.

Source: Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0-9	15.223	10.977	26.200	23.684	2.312	31,0	24,0	27,6	26,2	40,5
10-19	8.094	6.263	14.357	12.964	1.302	16,5	13,7	15,1	14,3	22,8
20-29	5.061	4.190	9.251	8.275	898	10,3	9,1	9,8	9,2	15,7
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	28.378	21.430	49.808	44.923	4.512	57,8	46,8	52,5	49,7	79,0
1	9.742	7.925	17.667	15.771	1.740	19,8	17,3	18,6	17,5	30,5
2	7.331	5.724	13.055	11.517	1.414	14,9	12,5	13,8	12,8	24,7
3	6.367	4.889	11.256	9.986	1.180	12,9	10,7	11,9	11,1	20,7
4	4.944	3.608	8.552	7.669	806	10,1	7,9	9,0	8,5	14,1
5	3.951	3.097	7.048	6.378	604	8,0	6,8	7,4	7,1	10,6
6	5.136	4.168	9.304	8.513	701	10,5	9,1	9,8	9,4	12,3
7	3.308	2.725	6.033	5.744	501	6,7	6,0	6,3	6,1	8,8
8	3.429	2.660	6.089	5.553	479	7,0	5,8	6,4	6,1	8,4
9	3.199	2.691	5.890	5.435	399	6,5	5,9	6,2	6,0	7,0
10	2.692	2.219	4.911	4.511	345	5,5	4,8	5,2	5,0	6,0
11	2.028	1.759	3.787	3.471	274	4,1	3,8	4,0	3,8	4,8
Age inconnu unknown	806	590	1.396	1.168	122	—	—	—	—	—
Total	81.311	63.485	144.796 <sup>1</sup>	130.369	13.077	163,8	137,4	151,1	143,1	226,9

<sup>1</sup> Including 1,360 cases of unknown legitimacy.

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927.

Source: Information from the Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . . .	—	—	14.976	—	—	—
II . . . .	—	—	14.010	—	—	—
III . . . .	—	—	13.446	—	—	—
IV . . . .	—	—	10.823	—	—	—
V . . . .	—	—	9.939	—	—	—
VI . . . .	—	—	9.278	—	—	—
VII . . . .	—	—	11.427	—	—	—
VIII . . . .	—	—	16.948	—	—	—
IX . . . .	—	—	14.012	—	—	—
X . . . .	—	—	10.790	—	—	—
XI . . . .	—	—	8.856	—	—	—
XII . . . .	—	—	10.291	—	—	—
Total . . .	—	—	144.796	—	—	—

## 22.

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH, IN WARSAW AND LODZ (W., L.), IN  
1927 AND 1928.

Sources: Statistical Year-Book of the City of Warsaw, 1927;  
Statistical Year-Book of the City of Lodz, 1928.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Villes — Towns	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-borns)			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
			1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	W.	48	45	2,38	2,19
160	Débilité congénitale, icterè et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	W.	208	218	10,33	10,60
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquen- ces de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	W.	218	250	10,82	12,16
		L.	548	592	51,69	54,64
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	W.	45	27	2,23	1,17
		L.	19	6	1,79	0,54
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	W.	50	13	2,48	0,63
		L.	35	8	3,30	0,73
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	W.	21	7	1,04	0,34
		L.	2	3	0,19	0,27
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	W.	106	54	5,26	2,63
		L.	29	29	2,74	2,66
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	W.	12	10	0,59	0,49
		L.	11	14	1,04	1,28
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	W.	47	54	2,33	2,63
		L.	4	40	0,38	3,67
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .					
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	W.	17	10	1,04	0,92
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	W.	11	13	0,83	0,63
		L.	11	3	1,04	0,27



## 22 (concluded).

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev. No. in International List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Villes — Towns	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
			1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	W.	53	31	2,63	1,51
		L.	58	45	5,47	4,13
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	W.	80	46	3,97	2,27
		L.	28	26	2,64	2,38
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	W.	14	7	0,69	0,34
		L.	4	5	0,38	0,45
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	W.	67	56	3,32	2,72
		L.	46	50	4,34	4,58
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	W.	25	27	1,24	1,31
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	W.	10	11	0,49	0,53
		L.	16	11	1,54	1,01
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	W.	863	784	42,86	38,12
		L.	402	437	37,92	40,17
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	W.	821	651	40,77	31,65
		L.	411	413	38,77	37,9
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	W.	7	5	0,34	0,24
		L.	5	6	0,47	0,54
200	Infanticide . . . . .	W.	1	—	0,04	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined . . . . .	W.	82	97	4,07	4,72
		L.	24	10	2,26	0,91
	Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths (all causes) . . . . .	W.	3.001	2.413	149,04	117,33
		L.	1.981	2.037	186,87	187,3

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Statistical Year-Book of the Polish Republic 1930.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	144	202	269	0	0	0	—	44,382 <sup>1</sup>	—
Sanatoria . . . . .	42	46	58	3,178	3,769	4,091	—	—	—
Services pour tuberculeux dans les hôpitaux généraux — Tuberculosis wards in general hospitals . . . . .	—	187	179	—	3,058	2,575	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete figures.

*Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dispensaires antivénéériens (entretenus par l'Etat) — Venereal dispensaries (maintained by the State) . . . . .	24	30	24	8,584	7,086	—

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de consultations Number of consultations		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dispensaires antialcooliques — Anti-alcoholic dispensaries . . . . .	—	5	6	—	3,492	5,926
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts. . . . .	—	2	3	—	—	—

## 23\* (concluded).

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</i>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	922.915	894.170	991.873
2. Nombre de personnes examinées — Number of persons examined	849.521	814.873	906.018
3. Résultats positifs — Positive results . . . . .	813.101	779.459	858.520
<i>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</i>			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	814.487	858.836	962.459
2. Nombre de personnes examinées — Number of persons examined	717.822	759.930	834.241
3. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	584.420	595.369	662.248
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . . . .	81.4	78.3	79.4

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

## Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . . .	656	672	707	57.313	58.836	61.028	1,9	2,0	2,1
Hôpitaux d'aliénés <sup>1</sup> — Men- tal hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	22	23	23	10.126	10.107	10.575	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> These figures are included in those of the first line.

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Information supplied by the Department of Public Health.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	3.227	3.189	3.058			
	F.	640	686	699			
	T.	3.757	3.867	3.755	—	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	492	—	—			
	F.	98	—	—			
	T.	590	—	—	—	—	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	—	8.176	—			
	F.	—	1.246	—			
	T.	—	9.422	—	—	3,1	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	75	88	—			
	F.	335	355	—			
	T.	410	443	—			
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	—	15	—			
	F.	—	58	—			
	T.	—	73	—			
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	1.964	2.857	3.014	—	—	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	4.043	4.035	4.035	—	—	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	6.857	7.002	7.167	—	—	—
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feld- chers) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	2.357	2.355	2.347	—	—	—

## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Office national d'assurance-maladie — National Health Insurance . . . . .	228	244	243	1,214,503	568,151	1,336,702	654,511	1,567,750	709,141

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de membres malades — Number of sick members					
	1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Office national d'assurance-maladie — National Health Insurance	—	—	490,526	192,156	—	—
Office national d'assurance-maladie — National Health Insurance	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	—	—	10,412,215	4,576,112	—	—

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe Percentage of members of each sex			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour Average duration of illness (in days) for					
										un cas de maladie One case			un membre One member		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	—	—	—	68,7	31,3	100	—	—	33,08	—	—	—	—	—	7,14
1928	—	—	—	69,8	30,2	100	—	—	34,56	—	—	—	—	—	7,59

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1929, as compared with the preceding year, the situation was more favourable as regards *typhus* and *scarlet fever*, and less favourable as regards *typhoid fever* and, especially, *diphtheria*. Other infectious diseases have shown the usual incidence.

1. *Smallpox*. — There were notified 12 cases and one death, distributed as follows:

The province of Polesie returned 3 cases;  
The provinces of Kielce, Wilno and Slask, 2 cases each;  
The provinces of Warsaw, Bialystok and Pomorze, 1 case each.

In every case, in addition to the immediate notification of the Public Health Service, a special detailed registration form is filled in and sent to the State Institute of Hygiene.

2. *Typhus*. — During the year, 1,988 cases, with 146 deaths, occurred. This number, compared with that of the previous year, shows a decrease of 413 cases and 15 deaths. Some changes occurred in the geographical distribution of the disease — decline in the southern provinces and increase in the eastern.

The incidence rate for the country as a whole was 7 per 100,000. The highest rate, 82.6, was reported from the province of Wilno (61.1 in 1928); next in order was the province of Nowogrodek, with a rate of 27. Six fighting columns were working in the eastern provinces.

3. *Relapsing Fever*. — Three cases were reported during the year.

4. *Typhoid Fever*. — Typhoid fever was on the increase. The total number of cases was 15,451, the deaths 1,068. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 14,080 and 1,169 respectively. As usual, the central provinces were specially stricken by the disease. There were reported, per 100,000 of the population, 105.9 cases from the province of Warsaw and 96.5 from that of Lodz. At the other end of the list were the provinces of Polesie (13.3) and Tarnopol (13.9).

In towns of the first group,<sup>1</sup> the highest incidence was reported from the city of Wilno (206.1); then follow Lodz (145.2) and Warsaw (140.9). The lowest figure was returned from Katowicz (18.6). The differences are more marked in the towns of the second group. Here the incidence rate varied from 11.7 at Gniezno to 269 at Czestochowa and 563.6 at Tarnopol.

Administrative division	Case rate	Fatality rate	Percentage of total cases
Towns of the first group . . . . .	110.7	9.6	21.7
Towns of the second group . . . . .	120.5	10.0	9.1
The remaining territory . . . . .	46.8	5.7	69.2

5. *Dysentery*. — The incidence of dysentery was relatively high. The reported cases numbered 2,750, as against 1,784 in 1928. The disease was especially prevalent in the provinces of Wolyn and Polesie (133 cases in 1928 and 893 in 1929). An epidemic was notified from the town of Rowno (269 cases per 100,000), with a high fatality rate of 12.4 per cent.

6. *Scarlet Fever*. — Scarlet fever continued to decline and moved from east to west. The number of cases was 20,904; of deaths, 1,176. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 28,898 and 2,159 respectively.

The decline was specially marked in rural communities and small towns. The situation remained unchanged in towns of the first group.

<sup>1</sup> The term "towns of the first group" indicates towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, of which there are ten. The term "towns of the second group" indicates towns with a population of from 25,000 to 100,000, of which there are twenty-nine.

Administrative division	Incidence rate per 100,000	
	1928	1929
Towns of the first group . . . . .	192.2	193.1
Towns of the second group . . . . .	229.7	169.3
The remaining territory . . . . .	91.0	57.4

The curve of the fatality rate showed also a downward trend — 9.4 in 1926 and 5.6 in 1929. Such a drastic change cannot be explained merely by the improvement of registration; it seems to indicate that the character of the disease is less severe.

7. *Diphtheria*. — The reported prevalence of diphtheria — 11,977 cases — represents the highest figure since 1919. The incidence rate for the whole country was 44.3 per 100,000, varying from 117.8 in towns of the first group to 33.6 in small towns and rural communities.

The number of deaths declined, and, in consequence, the fatality rate fell from 8.3 in 1928 to 6.1 in 1929. It was 13 per cent in 1921.

The same phenomenon is observed in the city of Warsaw, where the registration of causes of death is fairly accurate. The fatality rate from diphtheria in Warsaw was 19 per cent in 1925, 12 per cent in 1927 and 6.3 per cent in 1929.

On the other hand, specially severe cases of diphtheria are more frequent at present. According to the records of the Charles-and-Mary Hospital for Children in Warsaw, post-diphtheria paralysis occurred in 1 per cent of cases during the years 1914-1926 and in 7 per cent of cases in 1929.

An immunisation campaign was inaugurated late in 1929 in the towns of Warsaw and Lodz. The number of children vaccinated was 26,663.

8. *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*. — There was a rise in the prevalence of cerebro-spinal fever; 869 cases and 277 deaths were notified, of which 83 were from the city of Warsaw and 98 from the province of Lwow. The low degree of accuracy in the statistics of cerebro-spinal fever may be seen from the proportion of deaths to cases of disease. The fatality rate was 59.2 in towns of the first group; 81.5 in those of the second group, and 21.1 in the remaining territory of the country.

9. *Measles*. — This disease was on the decline, except in the eastern provinces. In all, 25,481 cases were notified, as compared with 37,063 in 1928. Deaths registered as due to measles numbered 277 — *i.e.*, a fatality rate of 1.1 per cent.

10. *Whooping-cough*. — With whooping-cough, the situation also seemed more favourable in regard to the number of cases, less so as regards deaths. The reported cases numbered 9,082, as against 11,904 in 1928. The highest incidence rate (of about 100 per 100,000) was in the provinces of Polesie, Wilno and Lwow. The fatality rate increased from 5.6 per cent in 1928 to 6.3 per cent in 1929.

11. *Erysipelas*. — There were recorded 4,328 cases and 238 deaths; of these, 1,132 cases and 87 deaths were registered in the city of Warsaw.

12. *Puerperal Fever*. — The number of cases notified was higher than in the preceding year. This should probably be attributed to better registration; the decrease in the number of deaths points also in the same direction. Out of the 1,309 cases and 433 deaths reported, 435 cases and 168 deaths (38.6 per cent) were reported from the cities of the first group (Lodz, 255 cases; Warsaw 118).

13. *Anthrax*. — The number of cases was 58, of deaths 7. The cases were chiefly registered in small towns.

14. *Trichinosis*. — Out of the 118 cases registered, 45 occurred in the city of Warsaw, and 7 at Wloclawek.

15. *Botulism*. — There were 118 cases reported, a large figure compared with previous years. Out of this total, 51 cases were returned from the province of Poznan.

16. *Poliomyelitis*. — There were 46 cases and 6 deaths reported. The cases numbered 9 in 1928.

17. *Encephalitis Lethargica*. — In all, 25 cases and 17 deaths were reported; of these, 9 deaths were from the city of Warsaw.

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

### 1. Tuberculosis.

Progress made in 1929 may be stated as follows:

*Co-ordination of Anti-tuberculosis Activities.* — The "Permanent Co-operation Commission" formed by the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the Health Insurance Organisation reports that the co-operation between these two institutions is giving encouraging results. At present, in a large majority of localities where the branches of health insurance and tuberculosis dispensaries are in operation, a close practical contact has been established, and in some instances new institutions have been inaugurated jointly — e.g., the province of Białystok.

Concentration of efforts in the campaign against tuberculosis is continuing, and the meeting of the Permanent Commission in December 1929 was also attended by representatives of the Department of Public Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Union of Insurance Associations of Intellectual Workers, and the Union of Polish Towns and Local Authorities. Two commissions were set up by the meeting: (1) a scientific-technical commission to deal with the medical aspect of the problem (with a special section for tuberculosis in children); and (2) a commission on organisation to consider legal, financial and organisation questions, and to work out a plan of activity based on the co-operation of all the institutions mentioned.

The active participation of local authorities in these activities is hampered by their difficult financial situation. Some of them, however, allocated important sums for the campaign against tuberculosis.

*Development of Anti-tuberculosis Work.* — There were registered during the year at the Department of Public Health (Ministry of the Interior) 57 new anti-tuberculosis dispensaries, making, on December 31st, 1929, a total of 266 registered dispensaries (281 in all). This figure is not far short of the number required. The chief task now is to raise the quality of work of the backward dispensaries. The two main difficulties are: (1) shortage of well-trained nurses, (2) shortage of diagnostic and treatment facilities.

The efficiency of all dispensaries is hampered to a large extent by the still very limited accommodation in sanatoria and hospitals. The sanatoria had 4,091 beds on January 1st, 1929.

The number of anti-tuberculosis associations was 139 in 1928 and 161 in 1929. Steps were taken towards the formation of provincial unions of anti-tuberculosis associations. During the year, this work was completed in five provinces.

*Training of Staff.* — Two courses of the usual type were organised: (1) a three months' course on "Tuberculosis and its Control", attended by 19 medical men; (2) a two months' course of supplementary training for visiting nurses. The course was attended by 29 students, who signed an undertaking to work for two years in anti-tuberculosis dispensaries.

*Immunisation of Infants with BCG.* — The number of children immunised during 1929 in Warsaw was 2,910. A vaccination campaign was also conducted in Wilno, Lodz, Czeszochowa and Pabjanice. The total number of children immunised since the beginning of the campaign is 4,742. In addition, 1,200 infants were vaccinated at Poznan. Steps were taken towards providing, in certain maternity homes at Warsaw and Lodz, accommodation for the isolation of newly vaccinated children.

*Tuberculosis Statistics.* — The number of notified cases was 21,413; deaths, 10,079. These figures are practically the same as in 1928. An improvement in the statistics of dispensaries has to be noted. At present, statistical reports are available from all of the said institutions (see Table No. I).

The propaganda division of the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association organised, jointly with the National Committee for fighting Cancer, "Health Days" in several health resorts. The exhibition of the association, which was awarded the first prize at the International Exhibition in Rome in 1928, was displayed at the Government School of Hygiene. The number of visitors exceeded 10,000. The Anti-Tuberculosis Association also took part in the National Exhibition at Poznan.



An Association of Directors of Public Sanatoria has been formed. The object of the association is to establish a close contact between sanatoria of this type in order to develop the scientific study of tuberculosis, and to work out practical methods of sanatorium treatment.

The Ministry of Education issued a circular dealing with the organisation in towns of open-air schools for children attending primary schools. The first schools of this type will be inaugurated in the vicinity of certain large towns.

Table No. I.

## MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES IN 1928 AND 1929.

Type of service rendered	Number	
	1928	1929
Number of consultations	359,352	375,925
Number of tuberculous patients supervised by dispensaries	65,242	87,712
Placed in hospitals	—	2,981
Placed in sanatoria	—	4,596
Placed in summer colonies	13,402	4,747
Placed in other institutions	—	1,078
Home visits	83,668	117,658
Specimens of sputa examined for tubercle bacilli	32,537	38,361
X-ray examinations	37,555	50,323
Artificial pneumothorax (including supplementary treatment)	2,005	5,431
Number of treatments with quartz lamp	113,795	312,294

## 2. Malaria.

The number of cases reported was 315 (745 in 1928), of which 195, or 62 per cent, were notified from the province of Polesie. There was one death. Two units for fighting malaria were at work destroying the anopheles in Warsaw and its suburbs. The work of these units is of an experimental nature.

## 3. Cancer.

During the year, the number of deaths from cancer and other malignant growths in the city of Warsaw was 1,044, corresponding to an adjusted rate (non-residents excluded) of 96.1 per 100,000 population, against 97.7 in 1927, 70.2 in 1921, and 85.5 in 1887.

## 4. Trachoma.

There were 14,028 fresh cases of trachoma notified — *i.e.*, 5.2 per 10,000 of the population. The incidence rate varied from 0.9 in the province of Lublin to 11.9 in the province of Novogrodek. The number of fresh cases remains practically at the same level as during the three preceding years.

The collected statistics of trachoma for different sections of the population show that: (1) out of the 143,960 children examined in secondary schools, 973, or 0.71 per cent, had trachoma; (2) the number of cases of trachoma detected among army recruits was 1.41 per cent.

During the year, 82 new dispensaries were established, giving a total of 279 dispensaries. The number of persons examined in the dispensaries was 99,506, of whom 36,110 were suffering from trachoma, and 12,418 were suspected cases. The residential treatment establishment for trachomatous children provided care and education for 2,266 children.

### 5. Venereal Diseases.

During the year 1929, 24 State venereal disease dispensaries were in operation, of which ten were in the province of Stanislawow, where syphilis prevails in an endemic form. The admissions to clinics were 13,095. Of the patients treated, 6,158 had syphilis, 2,452 gonorrhoea, and 671 soft chancre. The total number of consultations was 75,059.

In addition, the Department of Public Health maintained, during the summer months, a serological laboratory at Kosow, province of Stanislawow. The laboratory made a mass examination (70 per cent) of the population in six communes. The total number examined was 10,939. The accompanying table indicates the details:

	Number of persons examined	Number of positive Meinecke reactions (M.T.R.)		Percentage
		+	+	
Males . . . . .	3,685	584	—	5.3
Females . . . . .	4,008	921	—	8.4
Children under 15 years of age . . . . .	3,246	533	—	4.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>10,939</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18.6</b>

The figure of 2,038 positive Meinecke reactions includes cases of congenital syphilis, as well as a certain number of cases furnished by extra-genital contagion due to the common use of vessels, spoons, etc. A list giving the names of persons with a positive Meinecke reaction was sent to the local venereal disease dispensary.

The number of venereal disease dispensaries in health centres supported by local authorities was 70 (39 in 1928). The number of persons treated was 5,126; that of consultations given, 34,087. Visits of nurses to the homes of patients amounted to 1,984. The number of venereal disease patients on the health insurance lists was 112,912 (insured and members of families).

General educational activities were chiefly conducted by the Anti-Venereal Association, composed of 15 social agencies interested in the problem.

### 6. Alcoholism.

The movement for local option is gaining ground. In 1929, the vote was taken in 114 additional communes, and only 9 voted against prohibition.

The activities of the anti-alcoholic dispensaries were as follows:

Locality	Number of dispensaries	Staff		Persons treated	Consultations		Sent to hospital	Visits of nurses to the	
		Doctors	Nurses		To patients	To the household		Homes of the patients	Places of work of the patients
Warsaw . . . . .	2	3	2	840	2,699	1,291	29	1,225	—
Wilno . . . . .	1	4	1	264	2,852	420	5	—	—
Poznan . . . . .	1	1	1	89	366	149	9	205	32
Katowicz . . . . .	1	1	—	22	5	18	6	25	—
Cracow . . . . .	1	1	—	11	4	7	2	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>32</b>

The anti-alcoholic dispensary at Mokotow organised among its patients a special club giving its members (120 in 1929) educational and recreation facilities. The results are said to be encouraging.

The Department of Public Health assigned a certain sum for scientific investigation of the effect of alcohol on the human organism. The investigation was conducted by the Institute for the Study of the Brain, medical faculties of universities and scientific associations.

The fifth annual course on alcoholism for social workers organised by the Department of Public Health at the State School of Hygiene was attended by 222 students. Five medical men attended the special three months' course for doctors serving anti-alcoholic dispensaries.

Railwaymen abstainers joined their forces, and the Railway Temperance League, with a central office in Warsaw, came into being, holding a national convention late in the year. The congress requested the Ministry of Communications to include anti-alcoholic instruction in the curriculum of courses for railway employees. The Minister of Communications promised to become a patron of the work of the League.

### 7. Narcotic Drugs.

In 1929, permission was given by the Department of Public Health for the import of the following amounts of narcotic drugs:

Drug	Quantity Kilogrammes
Opium . . . . .	1,145
Cocaine . . . . .	68
Morphine . . . . .	147
Other narcotic drugs . . . . .	280

## III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

### 1. Public Health Education.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Agricultural Reforms, the State School of Hygiene has begun a series of studies aiming at the creation of a model village.

The village of Nieporet, situated some 30 kilometres from Warsaw, was chosen for the purpose. After a detailed survey on the spot, the following programme was adopted:

1. Improvement of roads in the village; regulation and paving of streets; planting of trees on roads and squares.
2. Fostering of agriculture by means of introduction of suitable methods. Organisation of courses for farmers.
3. Increase of agricultural incomes by the organisation of an adequate milk production, breeding of pigs, gardening, bee-keeping, etc.
4. Improvement of dwellings by providing plans, technical advice during the construction of houses and other premises, and loans.
5. Construction of public baths, model wells, privies, dung-hills. Popular health education in regard to environmental sanitation by the organisation of courses, lectures, distribution of pamphlets and other means of propaganda.
6. Organisation of an institute for different social activities, including a health centre, the local agricultural organisation, milk depot, reading-room and lecture-room.
7. Improvement of living conditions in households by the organisation of courses for housewives, a model kitchen, and a model garden for vegetables.

During the year, the construction of privies and wells has been completed.

In 1929, a new form of public health propaganda was inaugurated: The Central Association of Organisations of Rural Women started the so-called "health competitions", conducted under the supervision of the State School of Hygiene. The members of the rural organisations who took part in the competition bound themselves to maintain their house and premises in accordance with health requirements during a period of six months. Every household was visited by an instructor, who discussed all the details of the competition. The instructor returned to the household three to five times during the competition, and at its conclusion. At each inspection, which was never announced in advance, the conditions found were entered on special inspection cards. Prizes were awarded at the close of the work.

The number of members competing was 219, belonging to several districts. The results obtained were very encouraging. The inspection cards show that, on an average, the condition of premises improved by 13 per cent, the equipment of the house by 7 per cent, the maintenance of the house by 15 per cent.

It was decided to organise similar competitions in 1930 on a much larger scale, preceded by courses lasting some three to five days.

The National Exhibition in Poznan had several sections concerned with health problems. These were organised by the municipalities of the larger towns and by social agencies. A large pavilion was reserved for physical education and sports.

The following courses were organised by the State School of Hygiene in co-operation with certain Government and social agencies:

Course	Duration	Number of students
1. Sanitary inspectors . . . . .	4 months	34
2. Courses in trachoma for doctors . . . . .	8 days	75
3. Elementary-school teachers . . . . .	3 weeks	119
4. Normal course for district medical health officers . . . . .	9 months	19
5. Short course in public health for district medical health officers already in service . . . . .	4 weeks	12
6. Staff of health resorts . . . . .	10 days	36
7. Course on alcoholism for social workers . . . . .	1 week	222
8. Course on alcoholism for doctors serving anti-alcoholic dispensaries . . . . .	3 months	5
9. Course for school doctors . . . . .	2 weeks	128
10. Course for nurses working in anti-tuberculosis dispensaries . . . . .	2 months	28
11. Course in sanitary engineering for municipal engineers . . . . .	2 weeks	21
12. Course for doctors in charge of health centres . . . . .	3 weeks	20

The course for doctors in charge of health centres included 45 hours of lectures and 72 hours of practical training in the Warsaw health centres.

## 2. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

The number of maternity and infant-welfare stations was 226; 43,000 infants were supervised.

In 1929, the city of Warsaw had 27 child-welfare stations, of which 8 were maintained by the municipality, and 19 by social agencies. The number of children up to 2 years of age supervised by the stations was 6,766; the number of consultations given by doctors 57,670; that of home visits by nurses 25,064 (5.1 visits per child in municipal stations attended by 3,428 children and 2.1 in the remaining institutions). The milk kitchens of the stations distributed 113,244 litres of milk, or 60 litres per day, and 480,098 milk-foods, or 150 bottles per day.

It is estimated that the number of children already registered at the stations forms roughly 30 per cent of children in the age-group. As a large percentage of the Warsaw

population is insured, there is a tendency to combine the efforts of the municipality and of the health insurance in this domain.

The number of children sent to summer colonies amounted, all over the country, to 124,347 (28,577 in 1922). Of these, 69,237 attended rest colonies, 12,074 treatment colonies, and 39,536 half-day colonies. The cost of upkeep was 8,633,604 zloty. This sum was met by the State, local governments, social agencies and the parents (roughly one-quarter of the expenses). Medical examination is given to every child before it is sent to the colonies. The average stay of a child in a colony is forty days. The work is in the hands of the Council for Summer Colonies attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; the work on the spot is conducted by provincial commissions, of which there are 17.

Additional meals were provided for 212,000 school-children. The number of crèches attached to factories rose to 67 (1 in 1928).

### 3. School Hygiene and Physical Education.

The organisation of school health control was completed in State secondary schools in all provinces, with the exception of the provinces of Lwow and Pomorze. The amount of time given by school doctors was also materially increased.

The problem of dental care continues to be acute, as a large percentage of school-children (30 to 85 per cent) suffer from decay of the teeth. The number of hours of the dentists in State secondary schools was increased, and eighteen additional dental clinics were arranged in school buildings. The section of school hygiene (Ministry of Education) considers that better results come from work at the school itself, as the dentist can summon the child needing treatment to the clinic when necessary.

The example of the State is followed by local authorities, especially by the municipalities of the larger towns (Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz). Silesia has done specially good work in this direction.

Some progress was made in health supervision of primary schools. In 1929, in spite of the difficult financial situation of local authorities which are responsible for these schools, some forty local authorities introduced health supervision and medical inspection of primary schools.

### 4. General Sanitary Conditions.

(a) *Sanitation.* — A special section of sanitary engineering was organised at the Department of Public Health. The outstanding features of the work of this section during the year were: (1) the elaboration of norms of bacteriological investigation of water and of purification of sewage; (2) the preparation of the Bill regarding the State water-supply fund; subsidies and loans from this fund will be granted to communes for the construction of water supplies, wells and privies; (3) the preparation of a publication giving the model plans of a public bath.

Much attention was also given to the enforcement of the regulations regarding sanitary conditions in towns and villages.

The Warsaw experimental station for treatment of sewage, reopened in 1927, made a detailed investigation into the sewage position in Warsaw, as well as of different methods of sewage treatment. The station completed the installation for sewage purification by means of the activated sludge process and of aerofilters. The results obtained are of importance, not only for Warsaw, but also for other towns where similar stations are under construction.

(b) *Food Control.* — Two additional food-control institutes were organised at Wilno and Pszczyna (Silesia), giving a total of six institutes. During 1929, 99,646 specimens of food (including milk samples) were examined by these institutes and their branches.

The number of samples found to be adulterated amounted to 21,531, or 21.6 per cent (58.8 per cent in 1920).

### 5. Health Insurance.

In 1928, the last year for which information is available, the average number of persons on the list of the Health Insurance was 4,753,299 (2,251,173 insured and 2,502,126 members of families). Women formed 30.2 per cent of the insured.

The percentage of insured who had some kind of ailment or disablement increased again and reached the figure of 34.56 per cent (30.61 per cent in 1926). The number of days of work lost per person insured was 7.59 (6.41 in 1926). The distribution by sex shows that, while the number of sick was higher among males, the duration of sickness was longer among females.

Number of sick per 100 insured		
Male	Female	Total
35.06	32.03	34.56
Number of days' work lost		
7.57	7.63	7.59

The distribution of ailments according to age-groups shows the highest sickness rate in males in the age-groups under 15, from 21-25, and over 70. The sickness rate in females is more uniformly distributed over all age-groups, the maximum being in the age-group under 15 and at ages 31-35.

The frequency of different kinds of ailments is indicated in the table below:

No. in order	Disease or site	Percentage
1.	Mouth (including dental ailments) and throat . . . . .	15.2
2.	Respiratory system (tuberculosis excluded) . . . . .	12.2
3.	Diseases of the skin . . . . .	—
4.	Digestive system . . . . .	9.3
5.	Organs of sense (including trachoma) . . . . .	—
6.	Accident . . . . .	8.4
7.	Influenza . . . . .	7.7
8.	Kidneys . . . . .	5.5
9.	Rheumatism . . . . .	4.3
10.	Urinary system (non-venereal) . . . . .	3.1
11.	Circulatory system . . . . .	3.1
12.	Bones . . . . .	3.0
13.	Tuberculosis of the lungs . . . . .	2.8
14.	Venereal diseases . . . . .	2.3
15.	Puerperal state . . . . .	1.2
16.	Other ailments . . . . .	8.6

The number of deaths per 100 insured amounted to 0.66 (0.71 in 1926): males, 0.73; females, 0.50.

With the exception of the youngest age-group (under 15), the mortality among males is much higher than among females, this being especially marked in the age-groups over 60. The lowest mortality in males, 0.40 per 100, was registered in the age-group 31-35. The corresponding figure for females was 0.36, notified in the age-group 26-30.

The confinements numbered 3.78 per 100 insured women. The average number of days during which maternity benefits were granted was 46.95 per confinement. There were registered 1.07 abortions per 100 insured women.

## IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

We may mention:

(1) The Ordinance issued by the Ministry of the Interior on July 27th, 1929, which makes a year of hospital practice compulsory for graduates of medical faculties prior to their registration as medical practitioners.

(2) The Ordinance of the Ministry of the Interior of May 2nd, 1929, containing instructions for midwives: (a) general duties of midwives (registration, post-graduate training, etc.); (b) their obligations towards the mother during pregnancy and confinement, and to the child.

(3) The Ordinance of the Ministry of the Interior regarding food control, based on the Law of March 22nd, 1928. It lays down the rights and duties of Government and communal administrations in the matter of food control, defines the area of jurisdiction of existing State food-control institutes and their internal organisation, as well as that of municipal laboratories.

## V. BUDGET.

1. *The State Budget.* — During the financial year 1929-30, the ordinary and extraordinary expenses amounted to 2,954,967,414 zloty, divided as follows:

	Zloty
A. Administration . . . . .	2,765,900,131
B. State enterprises . . . . .	21,887,600
C. Monopolies . . . . .	—
Total . . . . .	2,787,787,731

The table below gives the expenditure in the administrative budget:

	Zloty	Percentage of total expenditure
1. President of the Republic . . . . .	3,862,963	0.1
2. (a) The Diet . . . . .	8,288,422	0.3
(b) The Senate . . . . .	2,251,310	0.1
3. State Control . . . . .	7,381,327	0.3
4. Cabinet Council . . . . .	2,972,133	0.1
5. Ministry for Foreign Affairs . . . . .	55,390,861	2.0
6. Ministry of Military Affairs . . . . .	812,834,787	29.4
7. Ministry of the Interior . . . . .	235,221,157	8.5
8. Ministry of Finance . . . . .	145,985,780	5.3
9. Ministry of Justice . . . . .	123,174,890	4.4
10. Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . . . .	56,523,966	2.0
11. Ministry of Communications . . . . .	18,774,900	0.7
12. Ministry of Agriculture . . . . .	60,649,278	2.2
13. Ministry of Education and Public Worship . . . . .	433,276,456	15.7
14. Ministry of Public Works . . . . .	162,132,523	5.9
15. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare . . . . .	65,409,585	2.4
16. Ministry of Agricultural Reforms . . . . .	72,909,762	2.6
17. Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	2,818,611	0.1
18. Pensions and allowances . . . . .	248,730,000	9.0
19. Public debts . . . . .	247,311,420	8.9
Total . . . . .	2,765,900,131	100

The appropriation for the Department of Public Health Service (budget of the Ministry of the Interior) was 14,658,492 zloty as compared with 11,714,941 zloty. This amounts to 0.53 per cent of the administrative budget, or 0.54 zloty per head of population. The corresponding figures for the last two years are given below:

	Percentage of administrative budget	Per head of population (in zloty)
1927-28 . . . . .	0.53	0.35
1928-29 . . . . .	0.47	0.39
1929-30 . . . . .	0.53	0.54

The expenditure of the department in 1929-30 was distributed as follows:

Public Health Department appropriations	Zloty	Percentage of total appropriation
I. Control of diseases . . . . .	4,507,600	30.8
II. State training schools for midwives . . . . .	174,800	1.2
III. State Institute of Hygiene . . . . .	797,052	5.4
IV. State food-control institutes . . . . .	489,040	3.3
V. Hospitals . . . . .	1,490,000	10.2
VI. Medical assistance to State officials . . . . .	5,500,000	37.5

In addition to the sums spent by the Department of Public Health Service (Ministry of the Interior), appropriations for health work were made in the budgets of other Ministries. Thus: (a) the Ministry of Education assigned 397,849 zloty for school hygiene, 9,500,000 zloty for physical education, 60,000 zloty for the Warsaw School of Nursing; (b) the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare included in the item "Care of juveniles and children", for which 9,411,100 zloty were allocated, expenditure for maternity and child-welfare work and provision for children suffering from tuberculosis and trachoma. For medical examination of women and juveniles entering factories, 100,000 zloty were set aside.

There were included in the second part of the budget — *i.e.*, State enterprises — 14,424,000 zloty for medical assistance to railway employees and 5,088,000 for the cleaning and disinfection of coaches.

2. *National Health Insurance Budget.* — In 1928, the total income of the Health Insurance was 258,479,548 zloty, of which 250,890,475 zloty, or 97.11 per cent, were provided by contributions of members. This represents an increase of 29 per cent over the sum for 1927.

The expenditure on all benefits amounted to 193,958,743 zloty — *i.e.*, to 72.7 per cent of all expenditure, or 77 per cent of contributions of members; the cost of administration was 22,817,277 zloty, or 9.1 per cent of contributions; 11,793,180 zloty, or 4.7 per cent, were accounted for by general expenses, the remainder went to increase the reserve and amortisation funds.

The following table gives the details of expenditure on benefits.

Nature of expenditure	Amount Zloty	Percentage	Per head in zloty
Financial benefits (sickness, confinement, burial) . . . . .	63,305,101	32.64	28.12
Medical assistance . . . . .	52,973,140	27.31	23.53
Drugs and dressings . . . . .	34,588,503	17.83	15.36
Hospitals and transport of the sick . . . . .	43,091,742	22.22	19.14
Total . . . . .	193,958,742	100	86.16

The total number of insured persons in Upper Silesia (German Act, 1911) is 267,304. In 1929, the expenditure on all benefits — *i.e.*, financial aid, medical aid, drugs and dressings and hospital treatment — amounted to 28,708,792 zloty, or 90.69 per cent of contributions of members.

February 1931.



# SPAIN

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Public Health Statistics Department  
of the General Direction for Public Health (Madrid).

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### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN  
IN 1920 AND 1910.

Date des recensements  Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq  Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31-XII-1920 . . . . .	505.155	10.341.291	10.997.090	21.338.381	10.831.669	11.127.417	21.959.086
31-XII-1910 . . . . .	505.197	9.691.638	10.259.179	19.950.817	10.013.449	10.305.928	20.319.377
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1920, par rap- port à 1910: increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actuel.	-42	+ 649.653	+ 737.911	+ 1.387.564	+ 818.220	+ 821.489	+ 1.639.709
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	+ 64.965	+ 73.791	+ 138.756	+ 81.822	+ 82.149	+ 163.971
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (po- pulation moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	+ 6,5	+ 6,9	+ 6,7	+ 7,9	+ 7,7	+ 7,8

2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	42,24	—	655.799	63,41	295.748	27,30
1910 . . . . .	39,49	—	567.541	58,56	292.195	29,18
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	2,75	—	+ 88.258	+ 4,85	+ 3.533	— 1,88

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.A.<sup>1</sup> Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	223.721	217.667	—	441.388	—	—	—
1	225.257	221.267	—	446.524	—	—	—
2	233.050	228.058	—	461.108	—	—	—
3	223.658	225.586	—	449.244	—	—	—
4	224.341	226.668	—	451.009	—	—	—
0-4	1.130.027	1.119.246	—	2.249.273	—	—	—
5-9	1.173.099	1.152.769	—	2.325.868	—	—	—
10-14	1.156.792	1.147.778	—	2.304.570	—	—	—
15-19	1.002.935	1.062.567	—	2.065.502	—	—	—
20-24	861.348	955.176	—	1.816.524	—	—	—
25-29	750.137	832.558	—	1.582.695	—	—	—
30-34	703.952	771.791	—	1.475.743	—	—	—
35-39	593.531	646.112	—	1.239.643	—	—	—
40-44	616.486	678.986	—	1.295.472	—	—	—
45-49	505.566	550.324	—	1.055.890	—	—	—
50-54	490.273	531.436	—	1.021.709	—	—	—
55-59	395.682	421.122	—	816.804	—	—	—
60-64	375.429	429.589	—	805.018	—	—	—
65-69	236.745	269.680	—	506.425	—	—	—
70-74	173.004	207.300	—	380.304	—	—	—
75-79	85.634	100.404	—	186.038	—	—	—
80-84	41.567	60.292	—	101.859	—	—	—
85-89	10.942	17.001	—	27.943	—	—	—
90 et plus . . . and over . . .	4.341	8.753	—	13.094	—	—	—
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	33.801	34.206	—	68.007	—	—	—
Total . . .	10.341.291	10.997.090	—	21.338.381	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	21.640	157.530	0	662.576	18.674	449.683	212.893
1924	21.763	158.410	0	653.085	19.395	430.590	222.495
1925	21.967	158.962	0	644.741	19.286	432.400	212.341
1926	22.128	162.176	0	663.401	20.146	420.838	242.563
1927	22.290	159.349	0	636.028	19.803	419.816	216.212
1928	22.444	170.642	0	666.240	21.222	413.002	253.238
Moy. — Av.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923-28	—	161.178	0	654.345	19.754	427.721	226.623
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923	—	7,3	0	30,6	0,9	20,8	9,8
1924	—	7,3	0	30,0	0,9	19,8	10,2
1925	—	7,2	0	29,4	0,9	19,7	9,7
1926	—	7,3	0	30,0	0,9	19,0	11,0
1927	—	7,1	0	28,5	0,9	18,8	9,7
1928	—	7,6	0	29,7	0,9	18,4	11,3
Moy. — Av.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923-28	—	7,3	0	29,7	0,9	19,4	10,3
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>							
Immigra- tion <sup>1</sup>	Emigration <sup>1</sup>			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent <sup>1</sup> de l'immigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess <sup>1</sup> of immigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigra- tion Excess of emigration over immigration
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus.</i>							
<i>A. Actual figures.</i>							
1923	69.586	—	123.804	+ 54.218	—	—	—
1924	76.738	—	121.559	+ 44.821	—	—	—
1925	76.748	—	94.572	+ 17.824	—	—	—
1926	80.337	—	81.259	+ 927	—	—	—
1927 <sup>2</sup>	81.865	—	83.051	+ 1.186	—	—	—
1928 <sup>2</sup>	73.011	—	86.222	+ 13.211	—	—	—
Moy. — Av.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923-28	76.381	—	98.411	22.031	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. — Av.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Land migrations excluded.  
<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Provinces	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alava . . . . .	99,236	99,317	2,893	2,669	29,15	26,87
2. Albacete . . . . .	314,512	317,893	11,259	11,041	35,80	34,73
3. Alicante . . . . .	532,951	535,985	14,439	13,540	27,09	25,26
4. Almería . . . . .	372,942	375,065	12,134	11,745	32,54	31,31
5. Avila . . . . .	215,404	216,274	7,770	7,502	36,07	34,69
6. Badajoz . . . . .	706,673	716,012	21,430	20,687	30,33	28,89
7. Baleares . . . . .	349,759	351,339	7,303	7,009	20,88	19,95
8. Barcelona . . . . .	1,426,442	1,437,819	33,713	33,899	23,63	23,58
9. Burgos . . . . .	341,961	342,767	11,949	11,437	34,94	33,37
10. Cáceres . . . . .	437,857	441,984	15,677	15,403	35,80	34,85
11. Cádiz . . . . .	562,513	564,643	17,503	18,152	31,12	32,15
12. Castellón . . . . .	314,712	315,846	6,593	6,481	20,95	20,52
13. Ciudad Real . . . . .	480,047	488,085	16,144	16,014	33,63	32,81
14. Córdoba . . . . .	602,013	607,455	21,266	21,664	35,32	35,66
15. Coruña . . . . .	726,142	728,675	22,880	22,818	31,51	31,31
16. Cuenca . . . . .	297,187	299,479	10,633	10,730	35,78	35,83
17. Gerona . . . . .	340,996	343,252	6,472	6,168	18,98	17,97
18. Granada . . . . .	598,043	601,605	20,751	20,831	34,70	34,63
19. Guadalajara . . . . .	207,856	208,788	6,132	5,878	29,50	28,15
20. Guipúzcoa . . . . .	286,418	290,635	7,538	7,264	26,32	24,99
21. Huelva . . . . .	372,716	379,188	8,667	8,709	23,25	22,97
22. Huesca . . . . .	252,931	253,278	5,859	5,660	23,16	22,35
23. Jaén . . . . .	637,207	643,980	24,359	24,494	38,23	38,04
24. León . . . . .	418,980	419,783	14,910	13,723	35,59	32,69
25. Lérída . . . . .	322,949	324,148	6,499	6,306	20,12	19,45
26. Logroño . . . . .	193,763	193,880	6,116	5,768	31,56	29,75
27. Lugo . . . . .	475,045	477,827	12,473	12,007	26,26	25,13
28. Madrid . . . . .	1,155,481	1,159,866	34,414	35,384	29,78	30,51
29. Málaga . . . . .	562,929	564,173	18,506	18,514	32,87	32,82
30. Murcia . . . . .	667,078	671,243	20,839	19,459	31,24	28,99
31. Navarra . . . . .	333,294	333,786	9,760	9,139	29,28	27,38
32. Orense . . . . .	417,623	418,365	11,437	10,818	27,39	25,86
33. Oviedo . . . . .	791,287	798,326	21,060	20,046	26,61	25,11
34. Palencia . . . . .	194,174	194,530	7,283	6,740	37,51	34,65
35. Palmas (Las) . . . . .	239,683	244,862	7,448	7,644	31,07	31,22
36. Pontevedra . . . . .	564,153	568,686	16,055	15,675	28,46	27,56
37. Salamanca . . . . .	331,110	332,490	11,321	10,440	34,19	31,40
38. Sta. Cruz Tenerife . . . . .	291,850	298,156	8,241	8,361	28,24	28,04
39. Santander . . . . .	349,753	353,027	11,090	10,743	31,71	30,43
40. Segovia . . . . .	173,274	174,178	6,066	5,758	35,01	33,06
41. Sevilla . . . . .	740,419	745,811	24,211	24,734	32,70	33,16
42. Soria . . . . .	155,724	156,322	4,843	4,808	31,10	30,76
43. Tarragona . . . . .	355,533	355,588	6,635	6,313	18,66	17,75
44. Teruel . . . . .	258,867	259,850	7,331	7,445	28,32	28,65
45. Toledo . . . . .	472,480	476,867	15,639	15,638	33,10	32,79
46. Valencia . . . . .	988,081	997,215	24,621	24,041	24,92	24,11
47. Valladolid . . . . .	285,092	285,691	10,086	9,520	35,38	33,32
48. Vizcaya . . . . .	444,428	449,648	12,522	12,276	28,18	27,30
49. Zamora . . . . .	267,964	268,214	8,879	8,367	33,13	31,20
50. Zaragoza . . . . .	516,624	519,857	14,591	14,109	28,24	27,14
Total . . . . .	22,444,156	22,601,753	666,240	653,571	29,68	28,92

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés - Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1923	345.667	316.899	662.576	10.945	7.729	18.674	356.622	324.628	681.250	
1924	340.233	312.252	653.085	11.512	7.883	19.395	351.745	320.735	672.480	
1925	335.218	309.523	644.741	11.350	7.936	19.286	346.568	317.459	664.027	
1926	345.260	318.141	663.401	11.888	8.258	20.146	357.148	326.399	683.547	
1927	329.405	306.623	636.028	11.689	8.114	19.803	341.094	314.737	655.831	
1928	345.691	320.549	666.240	12.550	8.672	21.222	358.241	329.221	687.462	
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	340.245	297.331	654.345	11.655	8.098	19.754	351.903	322.196	674.099	
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)							
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.		F.		Total		
11		12	13	14		15		16		
1923		9,08	41,61	9,86		3,07		2,38		2,74
1924		8,75	46,04	9,67		3,27		2,46		2,88
1925		8,30	43,02	9,17		3,27		2,50		2,90
1926		8,52	43,96	9,42		3,33		2,53		2,95
1927		7,43	44,06	6,37		3,43		2,58		3,02
1928		7,84	44,72	8,81		3,50		2,63		3,09
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929		8,32	43,90	9,21		3,31		2,51		2,93
—		—	—	—		—		—		—

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	623.541	16.057	639.598	39.035	2.617	41.652	662.576	18.674	681.250
1924	614.012	17.177	631.189	39.073	2.218	41.291	653.085	19.395	672.480
1925	606.552	17.159	623.711	38.189	2.127	40.316	644.741	19.286	664.027
1926	624.121	17.973	642.094	39.280	2.173	41.453	663.401	20.146	683.547
1927	597.491	17.664	615.155	38.537	2.139	40.676	636.028	19.803	655.831
1928	625.869	18.990	644.859	40.371	2.232	42.603	666.240	21.222	687.462
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	615.264	17.503	632.767	39.080	2.251	41.331	654.345	19.764	674.100

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1.000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live-births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1.000 average population	
11	12	13	14	Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)	18	19
1923	58,91	140,14	61,14	2,51	6,28	2,74	28,81	1,80
1924	59,83	114,36	61,40	2,72	5,37	2,88	28,21	1,79
1925	59,23	110,29	60,71	2,75	5,27	2,90	27,61	1,74
1926	59,21	107,86	60,64	2,80	5,24	2,95	28,20	1,77
1927	60,59	107,90	61,91	2,87	5,26	3,02	26,80	1,73
1928	60,60	105,17	61,97	2,94	5,24	3,09	27,88	1,80
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 1929	59,72	113,93	61,31	2,77	5,45	2,93	27,80	1,77

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	57.374	3.528	58.296	3.639	—	—
II . . .	53.689	3.301	57.623	3.591	—	—
III . . .	58.145	3.674	57.791	3.745	—	—
IV . . .	52.393	3.384	53.134	3.476	—	—
V . . .	52.116	3.550	53.568	3.494	—	—
VI . . .	45.912	3.016	47.963	3.173	—	—
VII . . .	45.290	2.955	48.303	3.218	—	—
VIII . . .	45.154	3.040	46.710	3.052	—	—
IX . . .	45.696	2.820	47.551	3.049	—	—
X . . .	46.323	2.037	50.789	3.240	—	—
XI . . .	45.445	2.972	50.757	3.160	—	—
XII . . .	49.954	3.260	53.384	3.534	—	—
Total . . .	597.491	38.537	625.869	40.371	—	—
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
1927		1928		1929		
8	9	10	11	12	13	
I . . .	60.902	61.935	—	32,17	32,49	—
II . . .	57.990	61.214	—	33,91	35,55	—
III . . .	61.819	61.436	—	32,65	32,28	—
IV . . .	55.777	56.610	—	30,45	30,69	—
V . . .	55.666	57.062	—	29,40	29,93	—
VI . . .	48.928	51.136	—	26,71	27,72	—
VII . . .	48.245	51.521	—	25,48	27,03	—
VIII . . .	48.194	49.762	—	25,46	26,10	—
IX . . .	48.516	50.600	—	26,48	27,43	—
X . . .	48.360	54.029	—	25,55	28,34	—
XI . . .	48.417	53.917	—	26,43	29,23	—
XII . . .	53.214	56.918	—	28,11	29,86	—
Total . . .	636.028	666.240	—	28,53	29,68	—



## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Provinces	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)		Difference in death rates	
			General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alava . . . . .	1.679	1.849	16,92	18,62	- 2,21	+ 1,70
2. Albacete . . . . .	6.273	6.306	19,95	19,84	- 0,96	- 0,11
3. Alicante . . . . .	9.531	8.705	17,88	16,24	- 0,77	- 1,64
4. Almería . . . . .	6.707	6.881	17,98	18,35	- 1,25	+ 0,37
5. Avila . . . . .	5.104	4.771	23,70	22,06	+ 1,27	- 1,64
6. Badajoz . . . . .	12.990	11.747	18,38	16,41	- 0,73	- 1,97
7. Baleares . . . . .	4.865	4.582	13,91	13,04	- 1,91	- 0,87
8. Barcelona . . . . .	25.289	28.266	17,73	19,66	- 0,75	+ 1,93
9. Burgos . . . . .	7.377	7.239	21,57	21,12	- 0,02	- 0,45
10. Cáceres . . . . .	9.842	8.894	22,48	20,12	+ 0,85	- 2,36
11. Cádiz . . . . .	11.724	10.860	20,84	19,23	+ 0,33	- 1,61
12. Castellón . . . . .	5.364	4.958	17,04	15,70	- 0,11	- 1,34
13. Ciudad-Real . . . . .	9.000	8.715	18,75	17,86	- 1,42	- 0,89
14. Córdoba . . . . .	11.068	11.514	18,39	18,95	- 3,61	+ 0,56
15. Coruña . . . . .	12.457	12.596	17,16	17,29	- 2,12	+ 0,13
16. Cuenca . . . . .	5.985	5.582	20,14	18,64	- 1,42	- 1,50
17. Gerona . . . . .	5.125	5.082	15,03	14,81	- 0,53	- 0,22
18. Granada . . . . .	11.481	11.517	19,20	19,14	- 0,54	- 0,06
19. Guadalajara . . . . .	3.847	4.046	18,51	19,38	+ 0,76	+ 0,87
20. Guipuzcoa . . . . .	4.093	4.213	14,29	14,50	- 0,69	+ 0,21
21. Huelva . . . . .	5.737	5.506	15,39	14,52	- 1,41	- 0,87
22. Huesca . . . . .	4.285	4.311	16,94	17,03	- 0,54	+ 0,09
23. Jaén . . . . .	15.005	12.688	23,55	19,70	+ 1,78	- 3,85
24. León . . . . .	8.179	7.798	19,52	18,58	+ 0,39	- 0,94
25. Lérida . . . . .	4.934	4.558	15,28	14,06	+ 0,42	- 1,22
26. Logroño . . . . .	3.701	3.873	19,10	19,98	- 0,97	+ 0,88
27. Lugo . . . . .	7.735	7.890	16,28	16,51	- 0,79	+ 0,23
28. Madrid . . . . .	23.427	23.998	20,27	20,69	+ 0,53	+ 0,42
29. Málaga . . . . .	11.570	10.311	20,55	18,28	+ 0,65	+ 2,27
30. Murcia . . . . .	11.876	10.652	17,80	15,87	+ 0,11	- 1,93
31. Navarra . . . . .	5.495	5.984	16,49	17,93	- 0,86	+ 1,44
32. Orense . . . . .	7.283	7.209	17,44	17,23	- 0,30	- 0,21
33. Oviedo . . . . .	12.404	13.047	15,68	16,34	- 0,26	+ 0,66
34. Palencia . . . . .	4.507	4.305	23,21	22,13	- 0,15	- 1,08
35. Palmas (Las) . . . . .	4.243	4.707	17,70	19,22		+ 1,52

## 10\* (concluded).

Provinces	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
					1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Pontevedra . . . . .	9.024	9.310	16,00	16,37	- 1,37	+ 0,37
37. Salamanca . . . . .	7.148	6.824	21,59	20,52	+ 0,89	- 1,07
38. Sta.Cruz Tenerife . . . . .	3.847	4.909	13,18	16,67		+ 3,49
39. Santander . . . . .	5.953	5.927	17,02	16,79	+ 0,07	- 0,23
40. Segovia . . . . .	3.630	3.366	20,95	19,33	+ 1,68	- 1,62
41. Sevilla . . . . .	16.007	15.771	21,62	21,15	- 1,59	- 0,47
42. Soria . . . . .	2.999	3.045	19,26	19,48	- 0,54	+ 0,22
43. Tarragona . . . . .	4.956	5.134	13,94	14,44	- 1,05	+ 0,50
44. Teruel . . . . .	4.497	4.948	17,37	19,04	- 1,60	+ 1,67
45. Toledo . . . . .	8.383	8.536	17,74	17,88	- 0,46	+ 0,14
46. Valencia . . . . .	17.683	16.382	17,90	16,43	- 0,43	- 1,47
47. Valladolid . . . . .	6.560	6.197	23,01	21,69	+ 0,77	- 1,32
48. Vizcaya . . . . .	6.574	6.706	14,80	14,91	- 1,22	+ 0,11
49. Zamora . . . . .	6.259	5.675	23,36	21,16	+ 1,77	- 2,20
50. Zaragoza . . . . .	9.300	9.481	18,00	18,24	- 0,38	+ 0,24
Total . . . . .	413.002	407.421	18,40	18,03	- 0,46	- 0,37

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexo masculin et celui du sexo féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	—	—	230.723	218.960	—	—	—
1924	—	—	222.653	207.937	—	—	—
1925	—	—	222.829	209.571	—	—	—
1926	—	—	217.060	203.778	—	—	—
1927	—	—	216.160	204.337	—	—	—
1928	—	—	212.238	200.667	—	—	—
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	210.082	197.339	—	—	—

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

A.<sup>1</sup> Actual figures.

Age et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	44.354	36.102	80.456	45.497	38.302	83.799
1						
2						
3	27.432	25.834	53.266	29.599	28.188	57.787
4						
0-4.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	5.351	5.026	10.377	5.491	5.238	10.729
10-14	2.994	3.129	6.123	2.870	3.007	5.877
15-19	4.919	5.234	10.153	4.865	4.879	9.744
20-24	6.082	6.318	12.400	5.720	5.920	11.640
25-29	5.106	5.698	10.804	5.516	5.573	11.089
30-34	5.150	5.367	10.517	4.800	5.084	9.884
35-39	5.338	5.025	10.363	5.164	4.742	9.906
40-44	6.135	5.260	11.395	5.948	4.882	10.830
45-49	7.270	5.234	12.504	7.001	5.039	12.040
50-54	8.787	6.492	15.279	8.290	6.364	14.654
55-59	10.008	7.410	17.418	9.783	7.294	17.077
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75-79	75.906	81.765	157.671	71.411	75.964	147.375
80-84						
85-89						
90 et plus and over						
Age inconnu unknown	403	187	590	368	203	571
Total	215.735	204.081	419.816	212.323	200.679	413.002

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	35.364	42.522	18,5	—	—
II . . . . .	33.365	37.287	18,7	—	—
III . . . . .	33.830	38.013	17,7	—	—
IV . . . . .	30.924	33.777	16,8	—	—
V . . . . .	31.395	31.326	16,5	—	—
VI . . . . .	33.146	31.355	18,0	—	—
VII . . . . .	42.588	36.970	22,7	—	—
VIII . . . . .	39.629	33.941	20,8	—	—
IX . . . . .	32.357	29.232	17,5	—	—
X . . . . .	31.967	31.427	16,8	—	—
XI . . . . .	31.568	30.402	17,1	—	—
XII . . . . .	35.820	31.169	18,8	—	—
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	102.859	117.822	18,3	—	—
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	95.465	96.458	17,0	—	—
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	115.226	100.143	20,5	—	—
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	99.355	92.998	17,7	—	—
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	412.905	407.421	18,4	—	—

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.<sup>1</sup>

Nomenclature internationale des causes International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4 (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8 (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8 (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1a	Fèvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	4,668 3,921	2,080 1,735								
1b	Fèvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .											
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . . Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	10 11	0,004 1,005								
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	258 —	0,115 —								
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- démique . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	735 567	0,327 0,251								
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	153 3	0,068 0,001								
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	4,772 3,669	2,126 1,623								
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	315 235	0,140 0,104								
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	1,726 1,156	0,769 0,511								
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	1,377 1,214	0,614 0,537								

<sup>1</sup> The figures for 1929 are provisional.

## 14 (continued).

Nomenclature Internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 5) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928 1929	3,477 5,489	1,527 2,429								
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications											
14	Choléra asiatique Asiatic cholera	1928 1929	0 0									
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	1928 1929	990 —	0,441								
17	Peste Plague	1928 1929	— 14	0,006								
18	Fièvre jaune Yellow fever	1928 1929	— —	0								
20	Lèpre Leprosy	1928 1929	— 75	0,033								
21	Erysipèle Erysipelas	1928 1929	— 440	0,196								
22	Poliomyélite aiguë Acute poliomyelitis	1928 1929	— —									
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica	1928 1929	— —									
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928 1929	— 121	0,054								

## 14 (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
			Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . . .	1928 1929	—	3 0,001							
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928 1929	184	0,082							
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	28	0,012							
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928 1929	24,558 25,167	10,942 11,135							
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928 1929	2,536 2,518	1,130 1,114							
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1928 1929	3,582 3,137	1,596 1,388							
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929	604	0,269							
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928	10	0,004							
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1928									

Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés  
Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases  
(col. 4)  
(col. 9)

Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie  
Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease  
(col. 8)  
(col. 4)

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Groupes d'Age (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sexe		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	394	316	710	—	—	—
1-4 . . . . .	960	868	1.828	—	—	—
0-4 . . . . .	1.354	1.184	2.538	—	—	—
5-9 . . . . .	547	566	1.113	—	—	—
10-14 . . . . .	414	720	1.134	—	—	—
15-19 . . . . .	1.400	2.072	3.472	—	—	—
20-24 . . . . .	2.220	2.532	4.752	—	—	—
25-29 . . . . .	2.088	1.892	3.980	—	—	—
30-34 . . . . .	1.477	1.359	2.836	—	—	—
35-39 . . . . .	1.373	1.032	2.405	—	—	—
40-44 . . . . .	1.248	818	2.066	—	—	—
45-49 . . . . .	1.164	672	1.836	—	—	—
50-54 . . . . .	959	581	1.540	—	—	—
55-59 . . . . .	795	410	1.205	—	—	—
60 et plus and over	1.258	958	2.216	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	27	20	47	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	17.678	16.000	33.678	—	—	—



## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures				
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours	
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifique Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (col. 2 3, 4, 5)					
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	15.178	—	50	74	—	—	—	—	—	
1928	15.739	—	59	82	—	—	—	—	—	
1929 <sup>1</sup>	15.819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	6,809	—	0,022	0,033	—	—	—	—	—	
1928	7,012	—	0,026	0,037	—	—	—	—	—	
1929 <sup>1</sup>	6,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	56.780	58.392	71.691	79.917	14.149	2.252	309	
1928	55.438	55.844	67.776	84.661	14.341	2.310	311	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	25,473	26,197	32,163	35,853	6,348	1,010	0,139	
1928	24,700	24,881	30,198	37,721	6,390	1,029	0,138	
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 161	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	26.346	39.159	29.583	9.100	60.874	3.503	12.548	7.029
1928	25.996	36.404	25.834	9.007	65.653	3.550	13.719	6.548
1929 <sup>1</sup>	28.208	38.180	27.824	9.717	—	3.608	12.850	7.814
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	11,820	17,568	13,272	4,083	27,350	1,571	5,629	3,153
1928	11,583	16,220	11,510	4,013	29,252	1,582	6,113	2,917
1929 <sup>1</sup>	12,481	16,893	12,311	4,299	—	1,596	5,688	3,457

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from							
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases			
			Taux pour 1.0000 — Rate per 1.0000 :							
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1927	649.290	655.831	1.418	1.038	21,84	21,62	15,99	15,83		
1928 <sup>1</sup>	681.055	687.362	1.514	1.152	22,23	22,03	16,91	16,76		
1929 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	1.347	1.010	—	—	—	—		

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>	1927	1928	1929 <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suicide . . . . .	964	1.309	802	0,432	0,583	0,355
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	6.484	6.367	6.664	2,909	2,837	2,949
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	7.448	7.676	7.466	3,341	3,420	3,303
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	419.816	413.002	407.421	188,343	184,014	180,267
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	412.368	405.326	399.955	185,001	180,594	176,963

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

Mai 1931.

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BY

Dr. CHARLES LUNDBERG (Stockholm)

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

#### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Folkkräkningen i Sverige, 1910 & 1920.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31-XII-1920 . . . . .	448.460	—	—	—	2.898.256	3.006.233	5.904.489
31-XII-1910 . . . . .	448.091	—	—	—	2.698.729	2.823.674	5.522.403
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1910: Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.							
	369	—	—	—	+ 199.527	+ 182.559	+ 382.086
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . . . .							
	—	—	—	—	+ 19.953	+ 18.256	+ 38.209
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) . . . . .							
	—	—	—	—	+ 7,14	+ 6,26	+ 6,69

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Folkräkningen i Sverige 1910 & 1920.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	—	14,3	—	—	107.977	3,59
1910 . . . . .	—	13,5	—	—	124.945	4,42
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1920 par rap- port à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	—	+ 0,8	—	—	16.958	-0,83

## 3.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1927.

Source: Folkräkningen i Sverige 1920 och Befolkningsrörelsen 1927.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1927 II. Estimate for 1927		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	67.040	63.784	0	130.824	47.917	45.929	93.846
1	54.684	52.189	0	106.873	48.638	46.877	95.515
2	54.777	52.626	0	107.403	50.565	48.404	98.969
3	55.892	53.817	0	109.709	51.397	49.668	101.065
4	55.796	53.666	0	109.462	53.444	50.992	104.436
0-4	288.189	276.082	0	564.271	251.961	241.870	493.831
5-9	292.069	281.419	0	573.488	283.714	272.814	556.528
10-14	301.854	289.640	0	591.494	279.718	269.520	549.238
15-19	283.145	274.182	2.923	557.327	295.164	283.993	579.157
20-24	256.700	251.552	50.450	508.252	268.544	267.178	535.722
25-29	223.045	229.574	110.652	452.619	242.774	248.763	491.537
30-34	200.330	212.887	133.256	413.217	217.461	227.419	444.880
35-39	180.439	191.327	130.677	371.766	193.710	208.838	402.548
40-44	166.317	175.632	121.986	341.949	181.944	194.605	376.549
45-49	144.057	153.709	105.812	297.766	161.742	172.510	334.252
50-54	120.285	134.490	87.908	254.775	145.509	154.337	299.846
55-59	118.810	137.082	84.744	255.892	115.982	128.363	244.345
60-64	103.285	122.195	67.856	225.480	110.281	127.407	237.688
65-69	81.951	97.661	46.640	179.612	93.037	111.475	204.512
70-74	62.145	76.431	28.903	138.579	68.288	83.493	151.781
75-79	42.348	54.693	14.451	97.041	45.272	57.060	102.332
80-84	22.191	30.795	5.304	52.986	23.790	31.166	54.956
85-89	9.036	13.235	1.218	22.271	9.017	12.970	21.987
90 et plus. and over.	2.057	3.647	154	5.704	2.297	3.937	6.234
Age inconnu unknown.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total . .	2.898.256	3.006.233	992.934	5.904.489	2.990.205	3.097.718	6.087.902

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Age et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidente I. 1920 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1927 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1927	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	23,1	21,2	11,9	10,8	22,8	0	0	15,4
1	18,9	17,4	9,3	8,8	18,1	0	0	15,7
2	18,9	17,5	9,3	8,9	18,3	0	0	16,2
3	19,3	17,9	9,5	9,1	18,6	0	0	16,6
4	19,2	17,8	9,5	9,1	18,6	0	0	17,2
0-4	99,4	91,8	48,8	46,8	95,6	0	0	81,2
5-9	100,8	93,6	49,5	47,7	97,2	0	0	91,6
10-14	104,1	96,4	51,1	49,1	100,2	0	0	90,3
15-19	97,7	91,2	47,9	46,4	94,4	11,0	0,5	95,1
20-24	88,6	83,7	43,5	42,6	86,1	201,0	8,5	88,1
25-29	77,0	76,4	37,8	38,9	76,7	482,0	18,7	80,8
30-34	69,1	70,8	33,9	36,1	70,0	626,0	22,6	73,2
35-39	62,3	63,6	30,5	32,4	62,9	683,0	22,1	66,2
40-44	57,4	58,4	28,2	29,7	57,9	694,0	20,6	61,9
45-49	49,7	51,1	24,4	26,0	50,4	689,0	18,1	54,9
50-54	41,5	44,7	20,3	22,8	43,1	654,0	14,9	49,3
55-59	41,0	45,6	20,1	23,2	43,3	618,0	14,4	40,2
60-64	35,6	40,7	17,5	20,7	38,2	555,0	11,5	39,1
65-69	28,3	32,5	13,9	16,5	30,4	478,0	7,9	33,6
70-74	21,4	25,4	10,5	12,9	23,4	378,0	4,9	24,9
75-79	14,6	18,2	7,2	9,3	16,5	264,0	2,5	16,8
80-84	7,7	10,3	3,7	5,2	8,9	172,0	0,9	9,0
85-89	3,1	4,4	1,5	2,2	3,7	92,0	0,2	3,6
90 et plus and over. Age inconnu - unknown.	0,7	1,2	0,3	0,6	0,9	42,0	0,03	1,0
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	490,9	509,1	1.000,0	330,0	168,2	1.000,0

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1930.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	5.997	37.829	1.531	113.435	2.912	68.424	45.011	
1924	6.021	37.385	1.634	109.055	2.768	72.001	37.054	
1925	6.045	37.419	1.748	106.292	2.608	70.918	35.374	
1926	6.064	38.268	1.780	102.007	2.663	71.344	30.663	
1927	6.081	38.999	1.973	97.994	2.555	77.120	20.874	
1928 <sup>1</sup>	6.096	40.622	2.113	97.605	2.590	73.274	24.331	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 <sup>1</sup>	6.051	38.420	1.796	104.398	2.683	72.180	32.218	
1929 <sup>1</sup>	6.113	41.734	2.153	92.619	2.465	74.571	18.048	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		6,31	0,26	18,92	0,49	11,41	7,51	
1924		6,23	0,26	18,11	0,46	11,96	6,15	
1925		6,16	0,29	17,58	0,43	11,73	5,85	
1926		6,32	0,29	16,82	0,42	11,77	5,05	
1927		6,41	0,32	16,09	0,41	12,68	3,41	
1928 <sup>1</sup>		6,66	0,35	16,01	0,42	12,02	3,99	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 <sup>1</sup>		6,35	0,30	17,25	0,44	11,93	5,32	
1929 <sup>1</sup>		6,83	0,35	15,15	0,40	12,20	2,95	
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>								
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration			
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océ- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</i>								
1923	5.827	29.238	26.559	+ 23.411	0,97	4,88	4,43	+ 3,91
1924	5.942	10.671	8.401	+ 4.729	0,99	1,77	1,35	+ 0,78
1925	5.053	11.948	9.612	+ 6.895	0,84	1,98	1,59	+ 1,14
1926	5.388	13.043	11.062	+ 7.655	0,89	2,15	1,82	+ 1,26
1927	5.678	12.847	10.958	+ 7.169	0,93	2,11	1,80	+ 1,18
1928	5.608	13.450	11.683	+ 7.842	0,92	2,21	1,92	+ 1,29
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	5.583	15.196	13.046	+ 9.616	0,92	2,51	2,16	+ 1,59
1929	6.336	11.019	9.157	+ 4.683	1,04	1,80	1,50	+ 0,76
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.



## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Folkmängden i administrativa områden 31 dec. 1928 och 31 dec. 1929.

Provinces	Population moyenne (en milliers)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	Average population (1,000's)		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Stockholm (ville — town)	469	480	5,125	4,882	10,92	10,18
2. Stockholm . . . . .	263	264	3,760	3,533	14,31	13,40
3. Uppsala . . . . .	139	139	2,694	2,190	15,70	14,82
4. Södermanland . . . . .	191	190	2,791	2,595	14,63	13,63
5. Ostergötland . . . . .	310	309	4,760	4,779	15,36	15,45
6. Jönköping . . . . .	231	231	3,504	3,396	15,17	14,70
7. Kronoberg . . . . .	157	157	2,560	2,442	16,28	15,59
8. Kalmar . . . . .	231	231	3,763	3,629	16,26	15,68
9. Gotland . . . . .	57	57	1,018	953	17,81	16,62
10. Blekinge . . . . .	147	146	2,607	2,389	17,72	16,30
11. Kristianstad . . . . .	246	246	4,488	4,202	18,24	17,09
12. Malmöhus . . . . .	506	508	7,978	7,488	15,75	14,73
13. Halland . . . . .	150	150	2,412	2,317	16,10	15,45
14. Göteborg & Bohus . . . . .	448	452	6,725	6,509	14,99	14,39
15. Älvsborg . . . . .	312	313	4,971	4,630	15,92	14,81
16. Skaraborg . . . . .	245	244	3,849	3,608	15,72	14,80
17. Värmland . . . . .	270	270	4,247	3,994	15,71	14,81
18. Örebro . . . . .	221	221	2,880	2,528	13,01	11,46
19. Västmanland . . . . .	163	162	2,470	2,317	15,13	14,26
20. Kopparberg . . . . .	252	251	3,708	3,470	14,71	13,82
21. Gävleborg . . . . .	279	280	4,668	4,558	16,71	16,30
22. Västernorrland . . . . .	276	277	5,159	4,836	18,70	17,46
23. Jämtland . . . . .	136	135	2,442	2,297	17,98	17,03
24. Västerbotten . . . . .	200	201	4,561	4,459	22,77	22,13
25. Norrbotten . . . . .	195	197	4,969	4,740	25,51	24,11
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	1,931	1,956	25,178	24,265	13,04	12,41
Total pour les communes rurales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	4,165	4,156	72,427	68,350	17,39	16,44
Total général. — Grand Total	6,096	6,113	97,605	92,615	16,01	15,15

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Sources: Befolkningsrörelsen i Sverige 1923-1927; Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1930.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	58.573	54.862	113.435	1.632	1.280	2.912	60.205	56.142	116.347
1924	55.953	53.102	109.055	1.552	1.216	2.768	57.505	54.318	111.823
1925	54.739	51.553	106.292	1.511	1.097	2.608	56.250	52.650	108.900
1926	52.311	49.696	102.007	1.464	1.199	2.663	53.775	50.895	104.670
1927	50.330	47.664	97.994	1.464	1.091	2.555	51.794	48.755	100.549
1928 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	97.605	—	—	2.590	—	—	100.195
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	104.396	—	—	2.683	—	—	107.079
1929 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	92.619	—	—	2.465	—	—	95.085
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
	Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total			
	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1923	6,8	27,5	7,2	2,71	2,28	2,50			
1924	5,4	27,6	5,9	2,69	2,24	2,47			
1925	6,2	37,7	6,8	2,69	2,09	2,39			
1926	5,3	22,1	5,7	2,72	2,35	2,54			
1927	5,6	34,2	6,2	2,83	2,24	2,54			
1928 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	2,59			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	2,50			
1929 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	2,50			

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Sources: Befolkningsrörelsen i Sverige 1923-1927; Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1930.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	97.037	2.377	99.414	16.398	535	16.933	113.435	2.912	116.347
1924	93.252	2.275	95.527	15.803	493	16.296	109.055	2.768	111.823
1925	90.190	2.138	92.328	16.102	470	16.572	106.292	2.608	108.900
1926	86.316	2.173	88.489	15.691	490	16.181	102.007	2.663	104.670
1927	82.277	2.073	84.350	15.717	482	16.199	97.994	2.555	100.549
1928 <sup>1</sup>	82.630	—	—	14.975	—	—	97.605	2.590	100.195
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 <sup>1</sup>	88.617	—	—	15.781	—	—	104.398	2.683	107.081
1929 <sup>1</sup>	77.880	—	—	14.739	—	—	92.619	2.465	95.084

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	144,6	183,7	145,5	2,39	3,16	2,50	16,18	2,74
1924	144,9	178,1	145,7	2,38	3,02	2,47	15,49	2,62
1925	151,5	180,2	152,2	2,32	2,84	2,39	14,92	2,66
1926	153,8	184,0	154,6	2,46	3,03	2,54	14,32	2,59
1927	160,4	188,7	164,9	2,46	2,98	2,54	13,53	2,58
1928 <sup>1</sup>	153,6	—	—	—	—	2,56	13,59	2,46
Moy. - Av. 1923-28 <sup>1</sup>	150,4	—	—	—	—	2,49	14,68	2,60
1929 <sup>1</sup>	159,1	—	—	—	—	2,59	12,74	2,41

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1925, 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Befolkningsrörelsen 1925, 1926 och 1927.

Mols — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births								
	Légit.		Illégit.		Légit.		Illégit.		
	1925		1926		1927				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
I . . .	7.433	1.265	7.127	1.351	7.116	1.301			
II . . .	6.900	1.207	6.689	1.213	6.767	1.300			
III . . .	8.272	1.564	7.868	1.544	7.538	1.523			
IV . . .	7.920	1.539	7.616	1.403	7.384	1.511			
V . . .	8.291	1.614	7.674	1.463	7.425	1.571			
VI . . .	7.558	1.401	7.180	1.304	7.086	1.373			
VII . . .	7.628	1.364	7.378	1.286	7.040	1.261			
VIII . . .	7.382	1.215	7.151	1.218	6.740	1.194			
IX . . .	7.531	1.339	7.302	1.290	7.035	1.267			
X . . .	7.137	1.220	7.011	1.217	6.319	1.111			
XI . . .	6.913	1.108	6.440	1.136	5.739	1.112			
XII . . .	7.225	1.266	6.885	1.266	6.088	1.193			
Total . . .	90.190	16.102	86.316	15.691	82.277	15.717			
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)									
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures						Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)			
1925		1926		1927		1925		1926	1927
8		9		10		11		12	13
I . . .	8.698	8.478	8.417	1.44	1.40	1.38			
II . . .	8.107	7.902	8.067	1.34	1.30	1.33			
III . . .	9.836	9.412	9.061	1.63	1.55	1.49			
IV . . .	9.459	9.020	8.895	1.56	1.49	1.46			
V . . .	9.905	9.137	8.996	1.64	1.51	1.48			
VI . . .	8.959	8.484	8.459	1.48	1.40	1.38			
VII . . .	8.992	8.664	8.301	1.49	1.43	1.36			
VIII . . .	8.597	8.369	7.934	1.42	1.38	1.31			
IX . . .	8.870	8.592	8.302	1.47	1.42	1.36			
X . . .	8.357	8.228	7.430	1.38	1.36	1.22			
XI . . .	8.021	7.576	6.851	1.33	1.25	1.13			
XII . . .	8.491	8.151	7.281	1.40	1.34	1.19			
Total . . .	106.292	102.007	97.994	17.58	16.82	16.11			

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1929 och 1930.

Provinces	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
					1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Stockholm (ville — town)	5.297	5.758	11,28	11,99	— 1,03	+ 0,71
2. Stockholm . . . . .	2.990	3.032	11,38	11,50	— 0,77	+ 0,12
3. Uppsala . . . . .	1.666	1.694	11,94	12,16	— 1,08	+ 0,22
4. Södermanland . . . . .	2.300	2.369	12,06	12,44	— 0,72	+ 0,38
5. Östergötland . . . . .	3.737	3.721	12,06	12,03	— 0,58	— 0,03
6. Jönköping . . . . .	2.744	2.728	11,88	11,81	— 0,99	— 0,07
7. Kronoberg . . . . .	2.068	2.043	13,15	13,04	— 0,92	— 0,11
8. Kalmar . . . . .	3.010	2.820	13,00	12,18	— 1,04	— 0,92
9. Gotland . . . . .	775	871	13,56	15,19	— 0,83	+ 1,63
10. Blekinge . . . . .	1.888	1.821	12,83	12,42	— 1,06	— 0,41
11. Kristianstad . . . . .	3.087	3.039	12,54	12,36	— 0,13	— 0,18
12. Malmöhus . . . . .	5.693	5.765	11,24	11,34	— 0,53	+ 0,10
13. Halland . . . . .	1.834	1.858	12,24	12,39	— 0,64	+ 0,15
14. Göteborg & Bohus . . . . .	4.868	5.078	10,87	11,23	— 0,55	+ 0,36
15. Älvsborg . . . . .	3.987	3.945	12,77	12,62	— 0,07	— 0,15
16. Skaraborg . . . . .	3.355	3.327	13,70	13,65	+ 0,38	— 0,05
17. Värmland . . . . .	3.510	3.704	12,98	13,73	— 0,50	+ 0,75
18. Örebro . . . . .	2.483	2.525	11,22	11,44	— 0,69	+ 0,22
19. Västmanland . . . . .	2.022	2.047	12,39	12,60	— 0,13	+ 0,21
20. Kopparberg . . . . .	2.960	3.007	11,74	11,97	— 0,66	+ 0,23
21. Gävleborg . . . . .	3.282	3.205	11,75	11,46	— 1,00	— 0,29
22. Västernorrland . . . . .	3.362	3.603	12,19	13,01	— 0,93	+ 0,82
23. Jämtland . . . . .	1.760	1.716	12,96	12,72	+ 0,51	— 0,24
24. Västerbotten . . . . .	2.220	2.339	11,08	11,61	— 1,00	+ 0,53
25. Norrbotten . . . . .	2.376	2.556	12,20	13,00	— 1,82	+ 0,80
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	21.282	22.223	11,02	11,36	— 0,61	+ 0,34
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	51.992	52.348	12,48	12,59	— 0,68	+ 0,11
Total général — Grand Total	73.274	74.571	12,02	12,20	— 0,66	+ 0,18

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Dödsorsaker aaren 1923-1927 och Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1930.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	2,946,3	3,050,4	33,708	34,716	11,33	11,38	— 0,05
1924	2,956,4	3,064,5	35,190	36,811	11,90	12,01	— 0,11
1925	2,968,4	3,076,4	34,704	36,214	11,69	11,77	— 0,08
1926	2,977,6	3,086,4	34,726	36,618	11,49	11,86	— 0,37
1927	2,986,4	3,094,7	37,552	39,667	12,57	12,82	— 0,25
1928 <sup>1</sup>	2,994,8	3,101,6	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. — Av. 1923-27	2,971,6	3,079,2	35,176	36,805	11,87	11,95	— 0,08
1929 <sup>1</sup>	3,003,7	3,108,9	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Dödsorsaker aaren 1926 och 1927. Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1929 och 1930.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'Age (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	3.258	2.450	5.708	3.400	2.456	5.856
1	516	437	953	610	498	1.108
2	245	215	460	235	236	471
3	143	154	297	168	174	342
4	143	150	293	166	140	306
0-4	4.305	3.406	7.711	4.579	3.504	8.083
5-9	533	469	1.002	604	548	1.152
10-14	469	470	939	433	488	921
15-19	937	883	1.820	1.011	855	1.866
20-24	1.258	1.077	2.335	1.264	1.100	2.364
25-29	1.026	1.011	2.037	1.104	1.122	2.226
30-34	932	930	1.862	976	1.033	2.009
35-39	894	926	1.862	983	981	1.964
40-44	978	990	1.968	1.075	1.060	2.135
45-49	1.208	1.159	2.367	1.311	1.279	2.590
50-54	1.379	1.356	2.735	1.524	1.465	2.989
55-59	1.703	1.542	3.245	1.670	1.667	3.337
60-69	5.404	5.577	10.981	5.733	5.934	11.667
70 et plus and over	13.700	16.822	30.522	15.285	18.631	33.916
Total	34.726	36.618	71.344	37.552	39.667	77.219

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1927 en comparaison avec 1926 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1927 compared with 1926		
	1926			1927			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	62,38	49,30	56,00	68,01	51,28	59,82	+ 5,63	+ 1,98	+ 3,82
1	9,92	8,71	9,33	11,97	10,22	11,11	+ 2,05	+ 1,51	+ 1,78
2	4,55	4,18	4,37	4,55	4,73	4,64	- 0,00	+ 0,55	+ 0,27
3	2,61	2,92	2,76	3,13	3,40	3,26	+ 0,52	+ 0,48	+ 0,50
4	2,40	2,61	2,50	3,04	2,66	2,86	+ 0,64	+ 0,05	+ 0,36
0-4	15,80	13,02	14,44	17,56	14,00	15,82	+ 1,76	+ 0,98	+ 1,38
5-9	1,90	1,74	1,82	2,12	2,00	2,06	+ 0,22	+ 0,26	+ 0,24
10-14	1,63	1,69	1,66	1,52	1,78	1,65	- 0,11	+ 0,09	- 0,01
15-19	3,16	3,11	3,14	3,42	3,01	3,22	+ 0,26	- 0,10	+ 0,08
20-24	4,74	4,08	4,41	4,73	4,15	4,44	- 0,01	+ 0,07	+ 0,03
25-34	4,46	4,10	4,27	4,59	4,80	4,69	+ 0,13	+ 0,70	+ 0,42
35-44	5,23	4,90	5,01	5,55	5,13	5,33	+ 0,32	+ 0,23	+ 0,32
45-54	8,78	8,01	8,38	9,39	8,55	8,95	+ 0,61	+ 0,54	+ 0,57
55-59	15,07	12,10	13,49	14,40	13,13	13,90	- 0,67	+ 1,03	+ 0,41
60-69	27,14	23,65	25,25	28,24	24,83	26,26	+ 1,10	+ 1,18	+ 1,01
70 et plus and over	93,39	90,02	91,64	103,28	99,12	99,93	+ 9,89	+ 9,10	+ 8,29
Total	11,64	11,84	11,75	12,57	12,82	12,70	+ 0,91	+ 0,98	+ 0,95



## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Dödsorsaker aaren 1926 och 1927.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1927 en comparaison avec 1926 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1927 compared with 1926
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1926	1927	1926	1927	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — Per month.					
I . . . . .	6.680	7.065	1,10	1,16	+ 0,06
II . . . . .	6.653	8.846	1,09	1,46	+ 0,37
III . . . . .	7.074	8.407	1,16	1,38	+ 0,22
IV . . . . .	6.654	6.518	1,09	1,07	— 0,02
V . . . . .	6.445	6.585	1,06	1,08	+ 0,02
VI . . . . .	5.663	5.983	0,93	0,98	+ 0,05
VII . . . . .	5.594	5.934	0,92	0,98	+ 0,06
VIII . . . . .	4.834	4.957	0,80	0,81	+ 0,01
IX . . . . .	4.870	4.986	0,80	0,82	+ 0,02
X . . . . .	5.430	5.650	0,89	0,93	+ 0,04
XI . . . . .	5.445	5.679	0,89	0,93	+ 0,04
XII . . . . .	6.002	6.609	0,99	1,09	+ 0,10
B. Par trimestre. — Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	20.407	24.318	—	—	—
1st quarter . . . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	18.762	19.086	—	—	—
2nd quarter . . . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	15.298	15.877	—	—	—
3rd quarter . . . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	16.877	17.938	—	—	—
4th quarter . . . . .					
Total . . . . .	71.344	77.219	—	—	—

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser. Statistisk Årsbok 1930.

1	2 Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 8)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	6 Cas Cases		7 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	42 45	0,07 0,07	417 555	0,61 0,91	42 45	10,07 8,10	10,07 8,10	
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .									
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	— —	
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	— —	
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	0 0	— —	4 2	— —	0 0	0 0	0 0	
6	Variolo . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	— —	
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	292 27	0,48 0,04					— —	
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	48 91	0,08 0,15	6.017 8.582	10,02 13,95	48 91	0,78 1,06	0,78 1,06	
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	411 203	0,67 0,33					— —	
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	131 137	0,21 0,22	2.820 2.589	4,62 4,24	131 137	4,60 5,29	4,60 5,29	

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14\* (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				10	11
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)		
Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)	Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 5)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	440	0,72					—	—
		1929	1.402	2,29					—	—
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications									
14	Choléra asiatique Asiatic cholera	1928	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
		1929	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	1928	7	0,01	60	0,09	7	11,33	11,33	—
		1929	1	0,001	83	0,13	1	1,20	1,20	—
17	Peste Plague	1928	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
		1929	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune Yellow fever	1928	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
		1929	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
20	Lèpre Leprosy	1928	6	0,01	1	0,001	6	600,00	600,00	—
		1929	3	0,005	1	0,001	3	300,00	300,00	—
21	Erysipèle Erysipelas	1928	—	—					—	—
		1929	—	—					—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë Acute poliomyelitis	1928	47	0,08	482	0,79	47	9,75	9,75	—
		1929	94	0,15	937	1,53	94	1,00	1,00	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica	1928	80	0,13	156	0,23	80	51,28	51,28	—
		1929	64	0,10	136	0,22	64	47,07	47,07	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	65	0,10	131	0,21	65	49,62	49,62	—
		1929	59	0,09	108	0,18	59	54,63	54,63	—

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 14\* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International Year of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	—	—					—			
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	—	—					—			
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	—	—					—			
	Malignant pustule and anthrax . . . . .	1929	—	—					—			
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	0	—	0	—	0	—	—			
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	0	—	0	—	0	—	—			
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .											
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .											
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	7,701	12,62					—			
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . . . .	1929	7,996	13,12					—			
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .											
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .											
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	—	—	1,186	1,94	—	—	—			
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	—	—	1,009	1,06	—	—	—			
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	0	0	214	0,35	0	0	0			
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	0	0	207	0,34	0	0	0			
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	—	—	13,402	21,97	—	—	—			
	Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1929	—	—	13,893	22,73	—	—	—			

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source: Dödsorsaker aar 1927.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	67	54	121	13,40	11,28	12,35
1-4 . . . . .	201	191	392	9,54	9,44	9,49
0-4 . . . . .	268	245	513	10,28	9,79	10,04
5-9 . . . . .	114	125	239	4,00	4,57	4,28
10-14 . . . . .	108	188	296	3,81	6,86	5,30
15-19 . . . . .	425	512	937	14,39	18,03	16,17
20-24 . . . . .	619	648	1.267	23,20	24,40	23,81
25-29 . . . . .	568	596	1.164	23,71	24,32	24,02
30-34 . . . . .	401	485	886	18,81	21,62	20,23
35-39 . . . . .	278	329	607	14,37	15,75	15,09
40-44 . . . . .	242	234	476	13,60	12,32	12,94
45-49 . . . . .	216	212	428	13,38	12,35	12,85
50-54 . . . . .	195	172	367	13,85	11,48	12,62
55-59 . . . . .	150	156	306	13,23	12,27	12,72
60-64 . . . . .	140	166	306	12,56	12,85	12,72
65-69 . . . . .	130	114	244	14,22	10,36	12,12
70-74 . . . . .	87	113	200	12,99	13,84	13,46
75-79 . . . . .	42	46	88	9,23	8,02	8,56
80 et plus and over . . . . .	21	25	46	5,89	5,09	5,43
Total . . . . .	4.004	4.366	8.370	13,49	14,12	13,79

16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1925-1927.

Source: Dödsorsaker åren 1925, 1926 och 1927.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas précisé Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (col. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1925	7,258	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	7,285	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	7,330	652	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1925	11,99	0,99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	12,02	1,07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	11,98	1,07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1925-1927.

Source: Dödsorsaker aaren 1925, 1926 och 1927.

		Classification suivant la «Nomenclature Internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)							
		I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.							
		Affections							
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion		
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1925	5.801	12.065	6.515	3.393	2.388	44	756		
1926	6.012	12.755	7.100	3.289	2,518	22	635		
1927	6.154	13.656	8.187	3.413	2.637	31	604		
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1925	9,61	19,51	10,78	5,61	3,95	0,07	1,25		
1926	9,91	21,03	11,71	5,42	4,15	0,036	1,05		
1927	10,12	22,46	13,47	5,61	4,34	0,05	0,99		
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1925	4.693	7.824	1.071	3.737	988	147	1.384	10.836	1.712
1926	4.927	8.164	1.152	3.225	809	155	1.483	10.741	1.577
1927	5.057	8.617	1.210	4.988	828	156	1.543	11.468	1.574
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1925	7,75	12,92	1,77	6,17	1,63	0,24	2,29	17,90	2,83
1926	8,12	13,46	1,90	5,32	1,33	0,25	2,44	17,71	2,60
1927	8,32	14,17	1,99	8,20	1,36	0,25	2,54	18,86	2,59

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1930, Dödsorsaker aar 1927.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from					
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	—	100.361	124	148	—	12,35	—	14,75
1928 <sup>1</sup>	—	100.195	140	115	—	13,97	—	11,48
1929 <sup>1</sup>	—	95.084	165	150	—	17,35	—	15,78

## 19.\*

## MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1927-1929.

Source: Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1930, Dödsorsaker 1927.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928 <sup>1</sup>	1929 <sup>1</sup>	1927	1928 <sup>1</sup>	1929 <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suicide . . . . .	921	801	923	1,52	1,31	1,52
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . .	2.234	1.956	2.261	3,67	3,21	3,69
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	3.155	2.757	3.184	5,19	4,52	5,21
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	77.219	73.274	74.571	127,00	120,17	121,72
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	74.064	70.517	71.387	121,81	115,65	116,51

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.



## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1925-1927.

Source: Befolkningsrörelsen i Sverige aaren 1925, 1926 och 1927.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1925</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	395	254	649	476	173	7,2	4,9	6,1	5,3	10,7
1	222	162	384	313	71	4,1	3,1	3,6	3,5	4,4
2	159	119	278	221	57	2,9	2,0	2,6	2,4	3,6
3	116	79	195	156	39	2,1	1,5	1,8	1,7	2,4
4	80	54	134	119	15	1,4	1,0	1,3	1,3	0,1
5	48	37	85	74	11	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7
6	49	34	83	67	16	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,6	1,0
7	46	19	65	56	9	0,8	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,6
8	38	33	71	55	16	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	1,0
9	26	23	49	40	9	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6
10	24	20	44	36	8	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
11	29	22	51	39	12	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,8
12	21	23	44	33	11	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,7
13	18	24	42	32	10	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6
14	25	18	43	37	6	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
15	20	14	34	29	5	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
16	22	9	31	21	10	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,6
17	14	17	31	23	8	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,5
18	12	7	19	14	5	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3
19	19	19	38	33	5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3
20	10	16	26	20	6	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4
21	13	12	25	21	4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
22	14	11	25	19	6	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4
23	22	8	30	26	4	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2
24	10	12	22	18	4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
25	16	12	28	22	6	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4
26	16	6	22	18	4	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
27	15	17	32	26	6	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4
28	9	10	19	17	2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
29	12	11	23	16	7	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.520	1.102	2.622	2.077	545	27,7	21,4	24,7	23,0	33,8
1	361	258	619	471	148	6,6	5,0	5,9	5,1	9,2
2	276	174	450	344	106	5,1	3,4	4,2	3,8	6,6
3	231	148	379	300	79	4,2	2,8	3,6	3,3	4,8
4	152	150	302	258	44	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,8
5	169	132	301	250	51	3,1	2,5	2,9	2,8	3,2
6	140	101	241	211	30	2,5	1,9	2,3	2,3	1,9
7	118	115	233	190	43	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,8
8	118	90	208	178	30	2,1	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,9
9	122	95	217	193	24	2,1	1,8	2,0	2,1	1,5
10	93	85	178	152	26	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,7
11	98	69	167	143	24	1,7	1,3	1,6	1,6	1,5
Total	3.398	2.519	5.917	4.767	1.150	60,2	48,8	55,7	52,8	71,4

## 20\* (continued).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1,000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1926</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	349	281	630	468	162	6,7	5,6	6,2	5,4	10,3
1	163	159	322	259	63	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,0	4,0
2	168	107	275	216	59	3,2	2,2	2,7	2,5	3,7
3	99	77	176	149	27	1,9	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,7
4	86	60	146	114	32	1,6	1,2	1,4	1,3	2,0
5	62	43	105	89	16	1,2	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0
6	45	41	86	71	15	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,0
7	36	24	60	48	12	0,7	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,8
8	25	26	51	46	5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,3
9	28	26	54	43	11	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,7
10	27	31	58	46	12	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,8
11	34	14	48	43	5	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3
12	22	22	44	22	22	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,2	1,4
13	32	8	40	34	6	0,6	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,4
14	27	22	49	41	8	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
15	25	16	41	33	8	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,5
16	22	15	37	25	12	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,8
17	20	17	37	32	5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3
18	27	10	37	30	7	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5
19	14	14	28	19	9	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,6
20	31	14	45	37	8	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5
21	18	10	28	22	6	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4
22	16	13	29	21	8	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,5
23	13	12	25	23	2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
24	8	11	19	17	2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
25	16	7	23	19	4	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
26	17	9	26	20	6	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4
27	10	10	20	16	4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
28	14	11	25	20	5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
29	10	15	25	17	8	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,5
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.464	1.125	2.589	2.052	537	27,9	21,2	25,4	23,8	34,2
1	337	243	580	476	104	6,4	4,9	5,7	5,5	6,6
2	292	188	480	383	97	5,6	3,8	4,7	4,4	6,2
3	194	138	332	274	58	3,7	2,7	3,2	3,2	3,7
4	169	136	305	251	54	3,3	2,7	3,0	2,9	3,4
5	155	135	290	235	55	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,7	3,5
6	101	80	181	151	30	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,9
7	150	101	251	205	46	2,9	2,0	2,4	2,3	2,9
8	122	89	211	178	33	2,3	1,8	2,1	2,0	2,1
9	99	67	166	141	25	1,9	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,6
10	94	71	165	141	24	1,8	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,6
11	81	77	158	140	18	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,1
Total	3.258	2.450	5.708	4.627	1.081	62,3	49,9	55,9	53,6	68,9

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1,000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	416	285	701	497	204	8.3	5.9	7.1	6.2	12.9
1	164	105	269	201	68	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.4	4.3
2	134	109	243	200	43	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7
3	115	85	200	162	38	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.4
4	72	62	134	110	24	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
5	54	36	90	73	17	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2
6	37	32	69	62	7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
7	30	18	48	35	13	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
8	28	24	52	43	9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
9	27	21	48	36	12	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
10	24	14	38	30	8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
11	29	17	46	38	8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
12	33	23	56	35	11	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
13	26	19	45	32	13	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
14	32	18	50	43	7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
15	28	14	42	33	9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
16	16	16	32	25	7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
17	17	10	27	21	6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
18	20	15	35	21	14	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9
19	17	14	31	22	9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
20	17	11	28	22	6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
21	26	13	39	30	9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
22	10	14	24	20	4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
23	13	17	30	24	6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
24	16	13	29	21	8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
25	10	16	26	18	8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
26	18	7	25	19	6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
27	14	7	21	11	10	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
28	15	13	27	20	7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
29	5	10	15	14	1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1,462	1,058	2,520	1,928	592	29.1	22.1	25.7	23.4	37.7
1	370	232	602	462	140	7.3	4.9	6.2	5.6	8.8
2	277	217	494	387	107	5.5	4.5	5.0	4.7	6.9
3	220	131	351	275	76	4.4	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.9
4	150	144	294	235	59	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.8
5	175	107	282	226	56	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.6
6	154	96	250	212	38	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
7	124	103	227	189	38	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
8	118	103	221	193	28	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8
9	130	114	244	208	36	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
10	112	71	183	160	23	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.5
11	108	80	188	157	31	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
Total	3,400	2,456	5,856	4,632	1,224	67.5	51.7	59.8	56.2	77.2

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Dödsorsaker aaren 1926 och 1927. Befolkningsrörelsen 1925, 1926 och 1927.

Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year						
Mols — Month	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1926</b>						
I . . . . .	—	—	563	—	—	5,31
II . . . . .	—	—	581	—	—	5,48
III . . . . .	—	—	629	—	—	5,95
IV . . . . .	—	—	589	—	—	5,61
V . . . . .	—	—	598	—	—	5,75
VI . . . . .	—	—	455	—	—	4,39
VII . . . . .	—	—	432	—	—	4,17
VIII . . . . .	—	—	358	—	—	3,47
IX . . . . .	—	—	326	—	—	3,17
X . . . . .	—	—	382	—	—	3,71
XI . . . . .	—	—	364	—	—	3,53
XII . . . . .	—	—	431	—	—	4,23
Total . . . . .	4.627	1.081	5.708	5,36	6,89	5,59
<b>1927</b>						
I . . . . .	—	—	539	—	—	5,29
II . . . . .	—	—	604	—	—	5,93
III . . . . .	—	—	629	—	—	6,20
IV . . . . .	—	—	561	—	—	5,54
V . . . . .	—	—	588	—	—	5,81
VI . . . . .	—	—	502	—	—	4,96
VII . . . . .	—	—	453	—	—	4,50
VIII . . . . .	—	—	336	—	—	3,35
IX . . . . .	—	—	321	—	—	3,20
X . . . . .	—	—	415	—	—	4,18
XI . . . . .	—	—	414	—	—	4,20
XII . . . . .	—	—	490	—	—	5,01
Total . . . . .	4.632	1.224	5.856	5,61	8,05	5,98

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Dödsorsaker aaren 1926 och 1927.

N° de la Nomenclature Intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	—	—	—	—
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	2,767	2,641	27,13	26,99
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	15	20	0,15	0,20
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	17	49	0,17	0,50
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	4	4	0,04	0,04
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	127	187	1,24	1,91
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	8	11	0,08	0,11
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	82	230	0,80	2,35
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	38	43	0,37	0,44
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	12	13	0,12	0,13
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	26	30	0,25	0,30
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	60	54	0,58	0,55
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	35	37	0,34	0,38
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	19	24	0,19	0,24
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	—	—	—	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	488	463	4,78	4,73
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	480	530	4,70	5,42
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	400	432	3,92	4,42
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	60	50	0,58	0,51
200	Infanticide . . . . .	18	24	0,18	0,24
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	343	350	3,36	3,58

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	220	221	225	0	0	0	12.100	12.635	13.631
<i>Sanatoria:</i>									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire <sup>1</sup> — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3	3	3	197	197	257	283	259	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	5	5	5	957	995	1.100	2.109	2.226	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children	8	8	8	1.154	1.192	1.357	2.392	2.485	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	34	34	34	4.852	4.942	—	9.000	9.498	—
Total pour adultes — Total for adults .	34	34	34	4.852	4.942	—	9.000	9.498	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	42	42	42	6.006	6.134	—	11.392	11.983	—
<i>Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals:</i>									
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	51	56	58	1.750	1.875	1.904	3.733	3.877	—
Pour tuberculeux chirurgicaux — For surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	1	1	1	100	100	100	182	164	—
Total des hôpitaux — Total number of hospitals . . . . .	52	57	59	1.850	1.975	2.004	3.915	4.041	—
Autres institutions — Other institutions	5	5	—	236	236	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup>Most sanatoria for adults have special wards for children.

## 23\* (continued).

Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases  
in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	19	19	20	13,341	14,138	14,301
Asiles de traitement de l'hérédo-syphilis — Homes for the treatment of hereditary syphilis . . . . .	3	3	3	40	32	—
Autres institutions — Other institutions	4	4	4	—	—	—

## Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques <sup>1</sup> — Centres for alcohol addicts <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2,527	2,530	2,532	—	—	—
Dispensaires antialcooliques <sup>2</sup> — Anti-alco- holic dispensaries <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1	1	1	825	895	927
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts . . . . .	10	10	10	339	361	383

<sup>1</sup> One temperance board in every parish of the kingdom.  
<sup>2</sup> In Stockholm.

## 23\* (concluded).

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<i>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</i>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	64,168	79,088	65,617
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . . . .	—	—	—
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . . . .	62,6	80,8	67,23
<i>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</i>			
Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . . . .	2,776	1,979	2,336

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	—	6	6	—	•	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	26	29	29	22,097	23,756	24,440
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . . . .	768	825	865			
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hos- pitals for infants . . . . .	3	3	3	1,452	1,437	—



## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . . .	93	93	93	14.986	15.528	—	24,66	25,37	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Men- tal hospitals . . . . .	56	59	64	14.948	15.204	15.678	24,68	24,94	25,65
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics . . . . .	6	6	6	438	438	448	0,72	0,72	0,73
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	10	10	10	339	339	339	0,56	0,56	0,56
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles . . . . .	61	66	70	4.135	4.556	4.560	6,79	7,46	7,46
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infant hospitals . . . . .	3	3	3	155	155	155	0,25	0,25	0,25
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	6	8	8	599	669	669	0,99	1,09	1,09
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . . . .	4	4	4	196	223	223	0,31	0,36	0,36
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	135	140	144	6.838	7.145	7.405	11,23	11,72	12,28
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	94	99	101	7.856	8.109	—	12,92	13,33	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	1	1	1	34	34	34	0,056	0,056	0,056
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecolo- gical and obstetrical hos- pitals . . . . .	26	29	29	768	825	865	1,09	1,35	1,41
Maternités — Maternity hos- pitals . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	9	9	11	—	—	330	—	—	0,55
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables . . . . .	70	87	120	1.102	1.447	1.996	1,81	2,37	3,27
Total . . . . .	—	—	—	52.374	54.672	—	86,14	89,70	—

## 25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
	Au commen- cement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
	dans le courant de l'année 1928 during the year 1928					7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	—	201,247	—	—	11,214	—	5,222,678	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	—	4,693	—	—	829	—	55,690,610	—
Hôpitaux pour nourris- sons — Infant hos- pitals . . . . .	—	1,437	—	—	80	—	51,481	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospi- tals . . . . .	—	8,143	—	—	394	—	213,474	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cri- ples . . . . .	—	1,662	—	—	8	—	72,747	—
Hôpitaux pour conta- gieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	—	15,147	—	—	509	—	445,929	—
Hôpitaux pour tubereu- leux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	—	13,795	—	—	2,021	—	2,795,215	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	14	2	16	4	0	—	4,743	297
Hôpitaux gynécologi- ques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	—	26,759	—	—	183	—	299,849	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologi- ques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	—	4,397	—	—	—	—	86,005	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incu- rables . . . . .	—	2,100	—	—	572	—	583,088	—



## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Sociala Meddelanden 1929, 1930 och 1931.

## A. Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds . . . . .	1.179	1.174	1.168	549.393	320.566	574.114	338.805	606.484	361.316
2. Caisses générales — General funds . . . . .	49	49	49						
3. Caisses de continuation — Continued-sickness funds . . . . .	32	33	34						
Total . . . . .	1.260	1.256	1.251	623.366	354.517	653.133	376.094	690.904	402.097
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .				977.883		1.029.227		1.093.001	

## B. Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de membres malades Number of sick members						Nombre de jours de maladie Number of days of illness					
	1927		1928		1929		1927		1928		1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds . . . . .	360.474		323.118		388.051		8.830.782		8.573.443		9.612.961	
2. Caisses générales — General funds . . . . .	3.214		3.553		3.890		235.151		286.091		325.347	
3. Caisses de continuation — Continued-sickness funds . . . . .												
Total . . . . .	383.688		326.671		391.941		9.065.933		8.859.534		9.938.308	
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .												

## C. Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex			Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe Percentage of members of each sex			Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour Average duration of illness (in days) for					
	un cas de maladie One case		un membre One member												
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	208	114	160	63,2	36,8	100	46,7	37,3	43,4	22,0	30,3	24,5	10,3	11,3	10,6
1928	218	125	169	62,9	37,1	100	39,5	32,7	37,1	24,0	32,1	26,5	9,5	10,5	9,8
1929	230	129	179	62,3	37,7	100	45,0	37,3	42,3	22,5	29,8	24,8	10,1	11,1	10

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of notifiable diseases in Sweden during 1929 was 13,108, as compared with 10,138 in the previous year. This figure includes typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, acute poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and undulant fever. No case of smallpox occurred.

During 1929, seven hospitals for contagious diseases, with 297 beds, received official recognition. Of the State-aided fever hospitals, some have been made use of for the treatment of other diseases.

The following cases were treated in the fever hospitals during 1928:

Diphtheria: 2,749 — *i.e.*, 97.6 per cent of reported cases.

Scarlet fever: 6,114 — *i.e.*, 101.6 per cent of reported cases.

Typhoid fever: 435 — *i.e.*, 98.9 per cent of reported cases.

### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis.* — Treatment of new-born infants with BCG vaccine was adopted in 1927 in the northernmost province of Sweden, Norrbotten, where the mortality of tuberculosis is about twice as great as in the kingdom taken as a whole. In 1929, 1,801 infants (*i.e.* 38.8 per cent of all live-born children) were vaccinated, and in the period 1927-1929 a total of 3,387 infants. The results are encouraging and the treatment will be carried on. The expenses are paid by the Swedish National Association against Tuberculosis.

The Association allocated, in 1929, 314,586 crowns to the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and 209,663 crowns to the care of children.

2. *Cancer.* — The special hospital for radiology of the Cancer Society in Stockholm added twenty-four new beds in 1929. 1,014 persons were admitted at the hospital and 1,328 treated. Of these, 86 per cent suffered from malignant tumours. 6,352 cases were treated as out-patients.

3. *Veneral Diseases.* — Cases reported in 1929.

	Constitutional syphilis	Acquired syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Soft chancres
Men . . . . .	15	678	10,377	192
Women . . . . .	21	295	3,516	15
TOTAL . . . . .	36	973	13,893	207
Number of cases in 1919. — Total for both sexes:		5,823	20,471	482

### III. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

*Mental Hospitals.* — At the end of 1929, the number of beds in mental hospitals (belonging to the State, Communes or private) was 15,678, corresponding to 25.6 beds per 10,000 inhabitants. This number has, however, proved insufficient. The treatment of mental cases is now being re-organised, and it is hoped to raise the number of beds in hospitals — not counting smaller local homes — to 3 per thousand of the entire population.

In 1929, the Parliament voted a new *bill for the treatment of mental cases*. Important alterations have been made with regard to the admission of patients. According to the act a mental case may be admitted on his own written application (so-called voluntary application). For this, neither a medical certificate nor supporting evidence from any

authority is needed. A person who wishes his mental condition to be examined may, on written application, be admitted to a mental hospital.

Police authorities are also entitled to order the admission of a person who is evidently dangerous to his neighbours or to himself, on submission of a medical certificate to the effect that there are reasons for suspecting mental disorder.

For the great majority of cases, however, the presence of mental disease and need of treatment must be medically certified. The admission papers must also include a certificate, signed by two persons, certified as *bona fide* by the local vicar.

The new act also embodies a statement as to the right of complaint of the admitted person concerning unjustified detention in a mental hospital. The discharge authorities may also demand trial in court for enquiry into important circumstances relating to the detention in hospital of a person thus admitted.

A special psychiatric clinic has been established at the university of Lund.

#### IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Date	Authority	Scope of the Law.	Published in
June 14th, 1929.	The Government.	Insurance Act of certain professional diseases.	"Svensk författningssamling".
September 19th, 1929.	The Government.	Mental Treatment Act.	<i>Idem.</i>

#### V. BUDGET.

##### 1. STATE BUDGET FOR 1930-31.

Balance-sheet: total receipts and expenditure . . . . .	Crown
	813,367,200

Items of particular interest:

(a) Army Medical Service (exclusive of pay) . . . . .	654,000
(b) Navy Medical Service (exclusive of pay) . . . . .	188,000
(c) Anti-alcohol campaign . . . . .	557,000
(d) Care of the poor and children . . . . .	2,571,980
(e) Medical Corps and Health and Medical Services . . . . .	34,076,174

This item includes:

	Crown
Directorate of the State Health and Medical Services	375,200
State medical establishments . . . . .	226,550
Corps of District Medical Officers . . . . .	3,070,700
Establishments for the mentally deficient . . . . .	18,138,600
Leper Institutions . . . . .	26,500
Appropriation for the erection of tuberculosis sanatoria	1,345,000
Appropriation for the erection of hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	500,000
Appropriation for the erection of homes for incurables	450,000
Appropriation for the upkeep of tuberculosis sanatoria	4,450,000
Appropriation for anti-tuberculosis dispensaries . . . . .	450,000
Appropriation for the upkeep of hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	750,000
Appropriation for the upkeep of homes for incurables	750,000
Institutions for the infirm . . . . .	1,005,000

(f) General hygiene . . . . .	2,267,850
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This item includes:

	Crowns
General Health and Medical Services (approximately half of this sum is used for the campaign against venereal diseases) . . . . .	800,000
Allowances to district nurses (training courses, scholarships, etc.) . . . . .	249,500
Allowances to district midwives . . . . .	790,000
Training of midwives and upkeep of maternity hospitals . . . . .	105,000
Smallpox vaccination . . . . .	120,000
Improvement of the medical services in the sparsely populated districts of the north . . . . .	31,000
Appropriation for ambulance motor-cars . . . . .	45,000

## 2. PROVINCIAL BUDGETS FOR 1930.

Total expenditures of the provinces: 72,562,949 crowns, of which 38,394,942 crowns, or 53 per cent of the total, are allocated to the provincial health and medical services.

This sum of 38,394,942 crowns is allocated as follows:

	Crowns
General hygiene . . . . .	1,282,216
General hospitals etc. . . . .	23,240,529
Campaign against tuberculosis . . . . .	5,838,925
Campaign against epidemic diseases . . . . .	3,240,126
Care of incurables . . . . .	1,914,294
Care of the infirm . . . . .	568,817
Care of the mentally deficient . . . . .	2,310,035

# SWITZERLAND

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I. RESULTS OF THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR SWITZERLAND, 1927 TO 1930,  
by the  
*Federal Statistical Office.*

### INTRODUCTION.

The following notes are not intended as an exhaustive commentary on the detailed figures collected by us for the statistical tables. The Bureau fédéral de Statistique has confined itself here to drawing attention to some particularly outstanding features in these demographic tables. A close examination of these gives rise to many interesting observations.

#### *General Demography.*

*Table 1.* — The results of the last Federal Census of December 1st, 1930, have not yet been worked out in detail. The distribution by sexes has so far only been computed from the provisional figures of the present population, and is only definitely determined from the *verified figures of the resident population*. To permit of comparisons with the data of December 1st, 1920, the provisional figures of the present population in 1920 have also been given. The verified census results of the resident population indicate an average yearly increase of 4.8 per thousand.

*Table 2.* — The density per square kilometre of the population increased by 4.6 in the case of the present population and by 4.5 in the case of the resident population. The present density of the resident population is therefore 98.5 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The excess of females over males in the present population remains the same in 1930 as in the 1920 census — that is, 1,076 females per 1,000 males. With regard to the resident population, this proportion was 1,074 in 1920 and cannot be ascertained yet for 1930.



*Table 3.* — The results of the 1930 census with regard to the distribution of the population (resident) by age and sex are not yet known and we can only give those of the resident population in 1920.

*Table 4.* — These statistics are based on the calculated average yearly population. A steady decrease in the number of *marriages* will be observed during the five years after 1921, a year of economic depression, in which the number was still 32,624. From 1927 onwards (28,585 marriages), the number of marriages began to increase again and reached 32,132 in 1930. It would seem from such data that the variations in the numbers of marriages are partly due to economic conditions. The number of *divorces* has increased almost continuously from 1921 (1,979 divorces) to 1929 (when it reached the figure 2,733) and 1930 (2,723). It will be noticed that in 1923 the proportion of *births* per thousand inhabitants of the average population was 19.5 and that it is as low as 17.2 in 1930. The actual and proportional numbers of *still-births* show a slight decrease, partly due to the continual progress made in hygiene. *Deaths*, which have so greatly decreased during the last fifty years, show slight proportional differences, varying between 11.8 per thousand inhabitants in 1923 and 12.5 in 1929, and falling to 11.6 in 1930. Owing to the decrease in the number of deaths, the *excess of births over deaths* has been maintained, though the rate of excess has been falling, except between 1929 and 1930. The excess of births over deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, which was 7.6 in 1923, fell to 4.6 in 1929 and rose again to 5.6 in 1930.

#### *Birth Rate.*

*Table 5.* — It will be noticed that, whilst the rate of births per 1,000 inhabitants is somewhat higher in the country than in the towns, it has not varied greatly during the last three years: Towns: 12.3 in 1928, 12.5 in 1929 and 12.6 in 1930; country: 19.5, 19.0, 19.1.

#### *Mortality.*

##### (a) *Distribution by Age and Sex.*

*Table 12.* — A study of the figures in this table confirms the usual findings in regard to the proportion of deaths by age groups and sexes.

##### (b) *Some Causes of Death.*

*Table 15.* — Mortality from *tuberculosis* shows a slight decrease, particularly for females: 2,932 female deaths in 1928, 2,788 in 1929, 2,564 in 1930.

*Table 16.* — Except for a slight fall in 1928, there is very little apparent decrease in deaths from *cancer* or *other malignant tumours* during the last four years.

*Table 17.* — Facts to be noted are the persistently high proportion of deaths due to *diseases of the circulatory system* (26.7 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1930), and the fluctuations in the proportional numbers of deaths from *pneumonia* (8.1 in 1929 and 5.3 in 1930).

*Table 19.* — The proportional figures for *suicides* and deaths due to *accidents* per 10,000 inhabitants show very slight increases, although the actual number of suicides, which was 883 in 1921, reached its maximum of 1,057 in 1930; that of deaths due to accidents — 1,917 in 1921 — reached its maximum (2,436) in 1929, and fell to 2,332 in 1930. On the other hand, the number of *wilful homicides* has scarcely altered during the last ten years and is too small to be expressed in proportional figures.

##### (c) *Infant Mortality.*

*Tables 20, 21 and 22.* — There is very little change to be observed in the variations of infant mortality figures during the last few years. The rate of this mortality has, however, steadily decreased, as may be seen from Table 20. This is the result of determined efforts made in Switzerland to promote the general spread of hygiene.

The proportional number of deaths per 1,000 live births in the same category confirms the usual finding that the male mortality is appreciably higher than the female during the first five days after birth, these two mortality rates tending to become equal later on. On the other hand, the difference in mortality rates among legitimate and illegitimate children is much more marked, especially during the first days of life. Up to four months of age, the mortality of illegitimate children is almost twice as high as that of legitimate children. This is mainly due to the unfortunate fact that hygienic conditions are generally less favourable in the case of illegitimate children.

The number of illegitimate births is, however, very low (4.1 per cent in 1928, 4.3 per cent in 1929 and 4.5 per cent in 1930 of the number of legitimate births).

As regards *children's diseases*, there is a marked falling-off in the deaths of infants during the first two years of life from infantile enteritis, which is a very big factor in infant mortality. The steady decrease of enteritis in both legitimate and illegitimate children, even during the summer months, is the best proof of general progress in hygiene. On the other hand, there was practically no decrease during the last four years in the rate of infant mortality from congenital debility, nor, indeed, in that due to premature birth, which has, indeed, slightly increased, and that due to injuries at birth. The proportion of infant deaths from influenza varies greatly from year to year, whilst the rates of death from other diseases are fairly constant. There is a marked fall in the death rate from "diseases not specified or ill-defined", which doubtless reflects an improvement in hygiene and diagnosis, and possibly also in statistics.

#### I. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

##### 1.\*

#### AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Dates des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-XII-1930. . . . .	41.295	1.966.152 <sup>1</sup>	2.116.359 <sup>1</sup>	4.082.511*	—	—	4.066.400
1-XII-1920. . . . .	41.295	1.872.687 <sup>1</sup>	2.014.665 <sup>1</sup>	3.887.352**	1.871.123	2.009.197	3.880.320
Accroissement ou diminution en 1930, par rapport à 1920 — Increase or decrease in 1930 compared with 1920:							
a) Absolu (c) — Actual		+ 93.465	+ 101.694	+ 195.159	—	—	+ 186.080
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1,000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale) — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the intercensal period) . . .		—	—	—	—	—	+ 4,8

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

\* Revised total for 1930: 4,077,009.

\*\* Revised total for 1920: 3,886,000.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS  
OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Années des deux derniers recensements Year of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Four 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1,000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1930 . . . . .	98,7	98,5	150.207	76	—	—
1920 . . . . .	94,1	94,0	141.978	76	138.074	74
Accroissement ou diminution en 1930 par rapport à 1920 — Increase or decrease in 1930 as compared with 1920. . . . .	+ 5	+ 4,5	+ 8.229	—	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	35.795	34.356	0	70.151	—	—	—
1	32.298	31.879	0	64.177	—	—	—
2	33.004	32.293	0	65.297	—	—	—
3	32.110	31.567	0	63.677	—	—	—
4	33.170	32.394	0	65.564	—	—	—
0-4	166.377	162.489	0	328.866	—	—	—
5-9	183.289	180.774	0	364.063	—	—	—
10-14	195.731	194.634	0	390.365	—	—	—
15-19	190.629	196.272	1.413	386.901	—	—	—
20-24	165.049	183.607	32.715	348.656	—	—	—
25-29	142.621	162.209	79.719	304.830	—	—	—
30-34	130.970	145.824	95.337	276.794	—	—	—
35-39	129.410	137.624	98.323	267.034	—	—	—
40-44	125.678	133.494	97.000	259.172	—	—	—
45-49	111.760	117.644	82.161	229.404	—	—	—
50-54	93.016	101.525	65.367	194.541	—	—	—
55-59	79.007	90.021	50.794	169.028	—	—	—
60-64	60.486	73.218	34.038	133.704	—	—	—
65-69	41.390	52.323	18.227	93.713	—	—	—
70-74	28.388	38.515	9.108	66.903	—	—	—
75-79	17.402	24.140	3.587	41.542	—	—	—
80-84	7.389	10.897	891	18.286	—	—	—
85-89	2.148	3.308	146	5.456	—	—	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	383	679	15	1.062	—	—	—
Age inconnu . . unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	1.871.123	2.009.197	668.841	3.880.320	—	—	—

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population							II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	19,1	17,1	9,2	8,9	18,1	0	0	—
1	17,3	15,9	8,3	8,2	16,5	0	0	—
2	17,6	16,1	8,5	8,3	16,8	0	0	—
3	17,2	15,7	8,3	8,1	16,4	0	0	—
4	17,7	16,1	8,6	8,4	17,0	0	0	—
0-4	88,9	80,9	42,9	41,9	84,8	0	0	—
5-9	98,0	90,0	47,2	46,6	93,8	0	0	—
10-14	104,6	96,9	50,4	50,2	100,6	0	0	—
15-19	101,9	97,7	49,1	50,6	99,7	7,2	0,4	—
20-24	88,2	91,4	42,5	47,3	89,8	178,2	8,4	—
25-29	76,2	80,7	36,8	41,8	78,6	491,5	20,5	—
30-34	70,0	72,6	33,7	37,6	71,3	653,8	24,6	—
35-39	69,2	68,5	33,3	35,5	68,8	714,4	25,3	—
40-44	67,2	66,4	32,4	34,4	66,8	726,6	25,0	—
45-49	59,7	58,6	28,8	30,3	59,1	698,4	21,2	—
50-54	49,7	50,5	24,0	26,1	50,1	643,9	16,8	—
55-59	42,2	44,8	20,4	23,2	43,6	564,2	13,1	—
60-64	32,3	36,4	15,6	18,9	34,5	464,9	8,8	—
65-69	22,1	26,0	10,7	13,5	24,2	348,4	4,7	—
70-74	15,2	19,2	7,3	9,9	17,2	236,5	2,3	—
75-79	9,3	12,0	4,5	6,2	10,7	148,6	0,9	—
80-84	4,0	5,4	1,9	2,8	4,7	81,8	0,2	—
85-89	1,1	1,7	0,6	0,8	1,4	44,1	0	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	22,1	0	—
Age inconnu . . Age unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	482,2	517,8	1.000,0	332,9	172,2	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>								
1923	3.883	29.561	2.005	75.551	2.143	45.983	29.568	
1924	3.896	28.510	2.119	73.508	2.056	48.988	24.520	
1925	3.910	28.110	2.223	72.570	1.939	47.877	24.693	
1926	3.932	28.079	2.213	72.118	1.845	46.452	25.666	
1927	3.956	28.585	2.500	69.533	1.750	49.202	20.331	
1928	3.988	30.050	2.545	69.594	1.738	48.063	21.531	
1929	4.022	31.238	2.733	69.006	1.709	50.438	18.568	
Moy. — Av. 1923-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1930	4.051	32.132	2.723	69.855	1.695	46.939	22.916	
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								
1923		7,6	0,5	19,4	0,6	11,8	7,6	
1924		7,3	0,5	18,9	0,5	12,6	6,3	
1925		7,2	0,6	18,5	0,5	12,2	6,3	
1926		7,1	0,6	18,3	0,5	11,8	6,5	
1927		7,2	0,6	17,5	0,4	12,4	5,1	
1928		7,5	0,6	17,4	0,4	12,0	5,4	
1929		7,8	0,7	17,1	0,4	12,5	4,6	
Moy. — Av. 1923-29		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1930		7,9	0,7	17,3	0,4	11,6	5,7	
<i>Immigration and Emigration</i>								
	Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration		
		Totale Total	Transocéa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Trans- océa- nique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.</i>								
1923	—	—	8.006	—	—	—	2,1	—
1924	—	—	4.140	—	—	—	1,1	—
1925	—	—	4.334	—	—	—	1,1	—
1926	—	—	4.947	—	—	—	1,3	—
1927	—	—	5.272	—	—	—	1,3	—
1928	—	—	4.800	—	—	—	1,2	—
1929	—	—	4.608	—	—	—	1,1	—
Moy. — Av. 1923-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	—	—	3.636	—	—	—	0,9	—
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>								

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Cantons	Population moyenne (en milliers)			Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Average population (1,000's)			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhabitants (average population)		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Zurich . . . . .	582 <sup>1</sup>	597 <sup>1</sup>	611	8.608	9.079	9.344	14,8	15,2	15,3
2. Berne . . . . .	685	687	688	12.408	12.151	13.012	18,1	17,7	17,5
3. Lucerne . . . . .	186	188	189	4.093	4.038	4.177	22,0	21,5	22,1
4. Uri . . . . .	23	23	23	557	502	554	24,2	21,8	24,1
5. Schwyz . . . . .	61	62	62	1.363	1.351	1.326	22,3	21,8	21,4
6. Obwald . . . . .	19	19	19	397	414	438	20,9	21,8	23,1
7. Nidwald . . . . .	15	15	15	369	360	363	24,6	24,0	24,2
8. Glaris . . . . .	35 <sup>1</sup>	35	36	545	615	627	15,6	17,6	17,4
9. Zoug . . . . .	33	34	34	676	644	692	20,5	18,9	20,4
10. Fribourg . . . . .	143	143	143	3.423	3.298	3.299	23,9	23,1	23,1
11. Soleure . . . . .	140	142	143	2.794	2.897	2.881	20,0	20,4	20,1
12. Bâle-Ville . . . . .	149	152	154	1.807	1.853	1.956	12,1	12,2	12,7
13. Bâle-Campagne . . . . .	89	91	92	1.597	1.537	1.575	17,9	16,9	17,1
14. Schaffhouse . . . . .	51	50	50	859	823	826	16,8	16,5	16,5
15. Appenzell R. E. . . . .	51	50	50	767	685	643	15,0	13,7	12,9
16. Appenzell R. I. . . . .	14	14	14	346	316	337	24,7	22,6	24,1
17. Saint-Gall . . . . .	287	287	286	5.120	4.929	4.928	17,8	17,2	17,2
18. Grisons . . . . .	125	126	126	2.372	2.240	2.451	19,0	17,8	19,5
19. Argovie . . . . .	255	257	259	5.105	5.091	5.237	20,0	19,8	20,2
20. Thurgovie . . . . .	136	136	136	2.362	2.324	2.325	17,4	17,1	17,1
21. Tessin . . . . .	157	158	159	2.479	2.394	2.441	15,8	15,2	15,4
22. Vaud . . . . .	327	329	331	4.832	4.773	4.689	14,8	14,5	14,2
23. Valais . . . . .	134	135	136	3.527	3.361	3.407	26,3	24,9	25,1
24. Neuchâtel . . . . .	125	124	124	1.570	1.517	1.566	12,6	12,1	12,6
25. Genève . . . . .	166	168	171	1.596	1.783	1.734	9,6	10,6	10,1
Domicile inconnu — Unknown	—	—	—	22	31	27	—	—	—
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	1.142	1.160	1.178	14.091	14.552	14.832	12,3	12,5	12,6
Total pour les communes rura- les — Total for rural districts	2.846	2.862	2.873	55.503	54.454	55.023	19,5	19,0	19,2
Total général — Grand total	3.988	4.022	4.051	69.594	69.006	69.855	17,5	17,1	17,2

<sup>1</sup> Figures corrected according to the results of the 1930 census.

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	38.777	36.774	75.551	1.203	940	2.143	39.980	37.714	77.694
1924	37.406	36.102	73.508	1.164	892	2.056	38.570	36.994	75.564
1925	37.120	35.450	72.570	1.071	868	1.939	38.191	36.318	74.509
1926	36.849	35.269	72.118	1.018	827	1.845	37.867	36.096	73.963
1927	35.839	33.694	69.533	992	758	1.750	36.831	34.452	71.283
1928	35.589	34.005	69.594	1.004	734	1.738	36.593	34.739	71.332
1929	35.115	33.891	69.006	919	790	1.709	36.034	34.681	70.715
Moy. - Aver. 1923-29 1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35.866	33.989	69.855	903	792	1.695	36.769	34.781	71.550
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
Nés vivants Live-born	Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.	F.	Total				
11	12	13	14	15	16				
1923	5,4	28,0	6,0	3,0	2,5	2,8			
1924	3,6	30,5	4,3	3,0	2,4	2,7			
1925	4,7	23,4	5,2	2,8	2,4	2,6			
1926	4,5	23,1	4,9	2,7	2,3	2,5			
1927	6,4	30,9	6,9	2,7	2,2	2,5			
1928	4,7	36,8	5,3	2,7	2,1	2,4			
1929	3,6	16,3	3,9	2,6	2,3	2,4			
Moy. - Aver. 1923-29 1930	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	5,5	14,0	5,7	2,5	2,3	2,4			



## 7.

## BIRTHS AND STILL-BIRTHS.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Année Year	Population moyenne en milliers <sup>1</sup>	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Nés-vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births
	Average population (in 1,000's) <sup>1</sup>	Live births	Still-births	Par 1,000 habitants (popul. moyenne), Per 1,000 of average population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1923	3.883	75.551	2.143	19,4	0,6
1924	3.896	73.508	2.056	18,9	0,5
1925	3.910	72.570	1.939	18,5	0,5
1926	3.932	72.118	1.845	18,3	0,5
1927	3.956	69.533	1.750	17,5	0,4
1928	3.988	69.594	1.738	17,4	0,4
1929	4.024	69.006	1.709	17,1	0,4
1930	4.051	69.855	1.695	17,2	0,4

<sup>1</sup> Figures corrected according to the results of the 1930 census.

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	72.791	2.022	74.813	2.760	121	2.881	75.551	2.143	77.694
1924	70.820	1.900	72.720	2.688	156	2.844	73.508	2.056	75.564
1925	69.927	1.813	71.740	2.643	126	2.769	72.570	1.939	74.509
1926	69.390	1.729	71.119	2.728	116	2.844	72.118	1.845	73.963
1927	66.740	1.624	68.364	2.793	126	2.919	69.533	1.750	71.283
1928	66.831	1.626	68.457	2.763	112	2.875	69.594	1.738	71.332
1929	66.157	1.585	67.742	2.849	124	2.973	69.006	1.709	70.715
Moy.-Av. 1923-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	66.797	1.584	68.381	3.058	111	3.169	69.855	1.695	71.550

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children		
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births					
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)	Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1.000 average population		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1923	36,5	56,5	37,1	2,7	4,2	2,8	18,7	0,7	
1924	36,6	75,9	37,6	2,6	5,5	2,7	18,2	0,7	
1925	36,4	65,0	37,2	2,5	4,6	2,6	17,9	0,7	
1926	37,8	62,9	38,5	2,4	4,1	2,5	17,6	0,7	
1927	40,2	72,0	40,9	2,4	4,3	2,5	16,9	0,7	
1928	39,7	64,4	40,3	2,4	3,9	2,4	16,7	0,7	
1929	41,3	72,6	42,0	2,3	4,2	2,4	16,4	0,7	
1930	43,8	65,5	44,3	2,3	3,5	2,4	16,5	0,8	

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1928		1929		1930	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	5.714	256	5.573	237	5.431	242
II . . .	5.883	262	5.587	231	5.570	287
III . . .	6.078	264	6.101	281	6.009	306
IV . . .	5.829	209	5.741	252	5.866	253
V . . .	5.900	229	5.973	285	5.847	252
VI . . .	5.573	214	5.337	271	5.665	281
VII . . .	5.741	257	5.621	239	5.672	247
VIII . . .	5.469	224	5.507	232	5.739	277
IX . . .	5.239	197	5.333	215	5.311	201
X . . .	5.170	227	5.230	192	5.333	220
XI . . .	4.970	206	4.972	201	4.984	244
XII . . .	5.265	218	5.182	213	5.370	248
Total . . .	66.831	2.763	66.157	2.849	66.797	3.058
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together).						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . .	5.970	5.810	5.673	18,0	17,3	16,8
II . . .	6.145	5.818	5.857	18,5	17,3	17,3
III . . .	6.342	6.382	6.315	19,1	19,0	18,7
IV . . .	6.038	5.993	6.119	18,2	17,9	18,1
V . . .	6.129	6.258	6.099	18,4	18,7	18,1
VI . . .	5.787	5.608	5.946	17,4	16,7	17,6
VII . . .	5.998	5.860	5.919	18,0	17,5	17,5
VIII . . .	5.693	5.739	6.016	17,1	17,1	17,8
IX . . .	5.436	5.548	5.512	16,3	16,5	16,3
X . . .	5.397	5.422	5.553	16,2	16,2	16,4
XI . . .	5.176	5.173	5.228	15,6	15,4	15,5
XII . . .	5.483	5.395	5.618	16,5	16,1	16,6
Total . . .	69.594	69.006	69.855	17,4	17,1	17,2

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1929 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Cantons	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	En comparaison avec As compared with				1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Zurich . . . . .	6.995	6.329	11,7	10,4	+ 0,8	— 1,3
2. Berne . . . . .	8.224	7.526	12,0	10,9	+ 0,6	— 1,1
3. Lucerne . . . . .	2.355	2.269	12,5	12,0	0	— 0,5
4. Uri . . . . .	299	282	13,0	12,3	0	— 0,7
5. Schwyz . . . . .	884	848	14,3	13,7	— 0,4	— 0,6
6. Obwald . . . . .	222	232	11,7	12,2	— 1,9	+ 0,5
7. Nidwald . . . . .	207	174	13,8	11,6	+ 0,1	— 2,2
8. Glaris . . . . .	457	495	13,1	13,8	+ 0,9	+ 0,7
9. Zoug . . . . .	383	382	11,3	11,2	+ 0,1	— 0,1
10. Fribourg . . . . .	1.880	1.825	13,1	12,8	0	— 0,3
11. Soleure . . . . .	1.549	1.450	10,9	10,1	— 0,2	— 0,8
12. Bâle-Ville . . . . .	1.657	1.583	11,0	10,3	+ 0,3	— 0,7
13. Bâle-Campagne . . . . .	1.022	985	11,2	10,7	+ 1,2	— 0,5
14. Schaffhouse . . . . .	698	588	14,0	11,8	+ 2,2	— 2,2
15. Appenzell R. E. . . . .	668	660	13,4	13,2	— 0,2	— 0,2
16. Appenzell R. I. . . . .	172	177	12,3	12,6	— 1,7	+ 0,3
17. Saint-Gall . . . . .	3.672	3.342	12,8	11,7	+ 0,6	— 1,1
18. Grisons . . . . .	1.611	1.534	12,6	11,9	+ 0,4	— 0,7
19. Argovie . . . . .	3.159	2.816	12,3	10,9	+ 1,0	— 1,4
20. Thurgovie . . . . .	1.706	1.661	12,5	12,2	+ 0,4	— 0,3
21. Tessin . . . . .	2.376	2.207	15,0	13,9	+ 0,8	— 1,1
22. Vaud . . . . .	4.229	3.907	12,9	11,8	+ 0,3	— 1,1
23. Valais . . . . .	1.975	1.907	14,6	14,0	— 0,2	— 0,6
24. Neuchâtel . . . . .	1.668	1.453	13,3	11,7	+ 0,9	— 1,6
25. Genève . . . . .	2.213	2.185	13,2	12,8	+ 0,7	— 0,4
Domicile inconnu — un- known . . . . .	157	122	—	—	—	—
Total pour les villes — Total for town . . . . .	13.369	12.426	11,5	10,5	+ 0,4	— 1,0
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	37.069	34.513	12,9	12,0	+ 0,5	— 0,9
Total général — Grand total . . . . .	50.438	46.939	12,5	11,6	+ 0,5	— 0,9

## 11.

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Décès -- Deaths		Total
		M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5
1923	3.883	23.320	22.663	45.983
1924	3.856	24.469	24.519	48.988
1925	3.910	23.984	23.893	47.877
1926	3.932	23.285	23.167	46.452
1927	3.956	24.478	24.724	49.202
1928	3.988	24.279	23.784	48.063
1929	4.024	25.622	24.816	50.438
Moy. - Av. 1923-29	—	—	—	—
1930	4.051	24.123	22.816	46.939

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Actual figures.<sup>1</sup>

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Décès — Deaths								
	1928			1929			1930		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	2,163	1,568	3,731	2,059	1,539	3,598	2,034	1,518	3,552
1	401	314	715	308	261	569	286	234	520
2									
3	418	376	794	360	340	700	354	287	641
4									
0-4	2,982	2,258	5,240	2,727	2,140	4,867	2,674	2,039	4,713
5-9	359	354	713	395	336	731	330	279	609
10-14	275	239	514	267	231	498	242	214	456
15-19	514	511	1,025	515	505	1,020	470	478	948
20-24	722	717	1,439	764	692	1,456	712	598	1,310
25-29	647	735	1,382	682	741	1,423	680	640	1,320
30-34	620	620	1,240	682	647	1,329	683	632	1,315
35-39	639	649	1,288	752	629	1,381	677	623	1,300
40-44	838	697	1,535	954	746	1,700	843	636	1,479
45-49	1,251	871	2,122	1,301	965	2,266	1,264	873	2,137
50-54	1,663	1,307	2,970	1,803	1,354	3,157	1,713	1,180	2,893
55-59	1,999	1,455	3,454	2,127	1,611	3,738	2,035	1,555	3,590
60-64	2,265	2,032	4,297	2,454	2,129	4,583	2,336	1,979	4,315
65-69	2,652	2,665	5,317	2,873	2,708	5,581	2,711	2,580	5,291
70-74	2,458	2,768	5,226	2,667	2,980	5,647	2,522	2,863	5,385
75-79	2,187	2,702	4,889	2,322	2,867	5,189	2,069	2,537	4,606
80-84	1,386	1,946	3,332	1,495	2,097	3,592	1,334	1,873	3,207
85-89	646	978	1,624	663	1,122	1,785	642	947	1,589
90 et plus and over . . .	176	280	456	179	316	495	186	290	476
Age inconnu . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	24,279	23,784	48,063	25,622	24,816	50,438	24,123	22,816	46,939

<sup>1</sup> Proportional figures not available.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1929 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1930 en comparaison avec 1929 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1930 compared with 1929
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1929	1930	1929	1930	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	4.902	4.330	14,6	12,8	— 1,8
II . . . . .	5.390	4.056	16,1	12,0	— 4,1
III . . . . .	6.069	4.445	18,1	13,2	— 4,9
IV . . . . .	4.585	4.158	13,7	12,3	— 1,4
V . . . . .	4.351	4.140	13,0	12,3	— 0,7
VI . . . . .	3.614	3.721	10,8	11,0	+ 0,2
VII . . . . .	3.626	3.588	10,8	10,6	— 0,2
VIII . . . . .	3.323	3.574	9,9	10,6	+ 0,7
IX . . . . .	3.196	3.166	9,5	9,4	— 0,1
X . . . . .	3.491	3.796	10,4	11,2	+ 0,8
XI . . . . .	3.719	3.860	11,1	11,4	+ 0,3
XII . . . . .	4.172	4.105	12,4	12,2	— 0,2
<i>B. Par trimestre. — Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	16.361	12.831	16,3	12,7	— 3,6
1st quarter . . . . .	16.361	12.831	16,3	12,7	— 3,6
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	12.550	12.019	12,5	11,9	— 0,6
2nd quarter . . . . .	12.550	12.019	12,5	11,9	— 0,6
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	10.145	10.328	10,1	10,2	+ 0,1
3rd quarter . . . . .	10.145	10.328	10,1	10,2	+ 0,1
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	11.382	11.761	11,3	11,6	+ 0,3
4th quarter . . . . .	11.382	11.761	11,3	11,6	+ 0,3
Total . . . . .	50.438	46.939	12,5	11,6	— 0,9

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

## 14.\*

## MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique et Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Mortalité proportionnelle Proportional death-rate	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 notifiés cases Per 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 5)		
							Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 5)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	56	0,14	226	0,56	56		24,8	0,12
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	44	0,11	201	0,50	44		21,8	0,06
		1930	29	0,07	130	0,32	29		22,3	0,06
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	6	0,01	66	0,16	6		9,09	0,01
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	7	0,02	32	0,08	7		21,9	0,01
		1930	5	0,01	97	0,24	5		5,15	0,01
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1929	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1930	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1929	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1930	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1928	2	0	* 6	0,014	2		0	0,004
		1929	3	0	* 3	0,007	3		0	0,006
		1930	3	0	* 2	0,005	3		0	0,006
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928	0	0	1	0	0		0	0
		1929	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1930	0	0	1	0	0		0	0
7	Rougeole et rubéole Measles and rubella . . . . .	1928	235	0,58						0,48
		1929	50	0,12						0,10
		1930	35	0,09						0,08
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928	34	0,09	3.118	7,75	34		1,09	0,07
		1929	37	0,09	3.259	8,00	37		1,13	0,07
		1930	32	0,08	2.983	7,29	32		1,07	0,07
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928	212	0,63						0,41
		1929	101	0,25						0,20
		1930	131	0,32						0,28
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928	200	0,52	3.193	7,94	200		6,26	0,41
		1929	208	0,50	2.723	9,08	208		7,64	0,41
		1930	224	0,55	4.545	11,18	224		4,93	0,48
11a et b	Grippe . . . . . Influenza . . . . .	1928	762	1,90	10.000	24,9	762		7,62	1,58
		1929	1.778	4,41	32.632	80,5	1.778		5,45	3,79
		1930	513	1,27	* 405	0,90	513			1,09

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.  
\* Incomplete figures.



## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920		Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4 (col. 6))	Mortalité proportionnelle Proportional death-rate
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Choléra asiatique . . . Asiatic cholera . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1929	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1930	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery . . . . .	1928	1	0	2	0,005	1		50,0	0,002
		1929	11	0,03	* 3	0,007	11			0,02
		1930	1	0	5	0,01	1		20,0	0,002
17	Peste . . . . . Plague . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1929	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1930	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . . Yellow fever . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1929	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1930	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy . . . . .	1928	1	0	0	0	1		0	0,002
		1929	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
		1930	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas . . . . .	1928	98	0,24						0,24
		1929	115	0,29						0,23
		1930	82	0,20						0,18
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . Acute poliomyelitis . . .	1928	25	0,06	104	0,26	25		24,0	0,05
		1929	38	0,09	229	0,56	38		16,6	0,08
		1930	19	0,05	105	0,26	19		18,1	0,04
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica .	1928	49	0,12	* 46	0,11	49			0,10
		1929	45	0,11	* 27	0,07	45			0,09
		1930	48	0,12	* 13	0,03	48			0,10
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	43	0,11	63	0,16	43		68,2	0,09
		1929	45	0,11	68	0,17	45		66,2	0,09
		1930	41	0,10	58	0,14	48		70,7 <sub>3</sub>	0,09
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . . .	1928	0	0						
		1929	1	0						0,002
		1930	1	0						0,002
27	Pustule maligne et charbon Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	1	0						0,002
		1929	1	0						0,002
		1930	0	0						0,002
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928	0	0						
		1929	0	0						
		1930	0	0						

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.  
\* Incomplete figures.

## 14\* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920		Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Mortalité proportionnelle Proportional death-rate (col. 4) (col. 6)											
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)									
												Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11										
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . .	1928	4,101	10,27	1					8,53										
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . .	1929	4,079	10,14						8,09										
		1930	3,859	9,60						8,22										
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . .	1928	378	0,95						1					0,78					
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . .	1929	335	0,83											0,66					
		1930	354	0,87											0,75					
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	954	2,39											1					1,98
	Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	1929	926	2,30																1,83
		1930	843	2,08																1,79
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	168	0,42																1
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	169	0,42	0,33															
		1930	173	0,43	0,37															
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	6	0,02	1															
	Gonococcus infection .	1929	7	0,02						0,01										
		1930	7	0,02						0,01										

<sup>1</sup> Notification of tuberculosis, compulsory since 1930, covers only cases in which the nature of the disease or the conditions of the patient are such as to involve danger to others.

## 15.

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Groupes d'Age Age-groups	Nombre de décès — Number of deaths								
	1928			1929			1930		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 . . . . .	42	34	76	35	28	63	29	38	67
1-4 . . . . .	79	101	180	78	70	148	90	68	158
0-4 . . . . .	121	135	256	113	98	211	119	106	225
5-9 . . . . .	52	66	118	49	64	113	53	47	100
10-14 . . . . .	46	82	128	48	69	117	37	62	99
15-19 . . . . .	160	305	465	132	297	429	135	262	397
20-24 . . . . .	256	435	691	250	425	675	247	348	595
25-29 . . . . .	263	379	642	243	374	617	245	312	557
30-34 . . . . .	198	270	468	218	239	457	249	217	466
35-39 . . . . .	181	183	364	207	167	374	167	158	325
40-44 . . . . .	165	144	309	188	145	333	202	135	337
45-49 . . . . .	238	132	370	230	140	370	194	111	305
50-54 . . . . .	231	156	387	220	125	345	222	149	371
55-59 . . . . .	187	130	317	212	149	361	203	152	355
60-64 . . . . .	140	151	291	160	141	301	143	142	285
65-69 . . . . .	112	146	258	138	139	277	140	147	287
70-74 . . . . .	85	111	196	84	100	184	82	103	185
75-79 . . . . .	51	78	129	45	79	124	28	83	111
80 et plus and over	15	29	44	15	37	52	26	30	56
Age inconnu unknown									
Total . . . . .	2,501	2,932	5,433	2,552	2,788	5,340	2,492	2,564	5,056

## 16.

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Année Year	Classification suivant la Nomenclature suisse de 1921 Classification according to the 1921 Swiss List							
	N <sup>os</sup> 100-205	100	200	201	202	203	204	205
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Cancer	Chori- oépithé- liome Chorioepithelioma	Endo- théliome Endothelioma	Sarcome Sarcoma	Glome et gliosarcome Glioma and gliosarcoma	Tumeurs pigmentées (mélanosarcomes et mélanocarcinomes) Pigmented tumours (melanosarcoma and melanocarcinoma)	Tumeurs mixtes et tératomas Mixed tumours and teratomas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.							
1927	5.936	5.648	—	3	240	26	15	4
1928	5.781	5.493	—	8	234	28	13	5
1929	6.006	5.710	2	6	253	24	8	3
1930	5.994	5.696	2	8	237	36	10	5
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.							
1927	15,0	14,3	—	—	0,6	0,1	—	—
1928	14,5	13,8	—	—	0,6	0,1	—	—
1929	14,9	14,2	—	—	0,6	0,1	—	—
1930	14,8	14,1	—	—	0,6	0,1	—	—

## 16 (concluded).

Année Year	Classification suivant la Nomenclature suisse de 1921 — Classification according to the 1921 Swiss List						
	199 k	199 l	199 m	199 n	199 w	199 z	199 a
	Localisation du cancer — Site of the cancer						
	Œsophage Œsophagus	Estomac Stomach	Intestins (non compris le rectum) Intestine (rectum excluded)	Rectum & anus	Utérus	Sein Breast	Face et peau Face and skin
	10	11	12	13	14	16	10
A. Nombre de décès — Actual number of deaths.							
1927	497	2.103	426	258	334	440	84
1928	490	2.063	387	273	316	419	74
1929	472	2.181	432	295	359	397	94
1930	417	2.207	413	286	341	445	85
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne).							
B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.							
1927	1,3	5,3	1,1	0,7	0,8	1,1	0,2
1928	1,2	5,2	1,0	0,7	0,8	1,1	0,2
1929	1,2	5,4	1,1	0,7	0,9	1,0	0,2
1930	1,0	5,5	1,0	0,7	0,9	1,1	0,2

  

Année Year	Classification suivant la Nomenclature suisse de 1921 — Classification according to the 1921 Swiss List						Total Cancer
	199 c	199 h	199 q	199 t	199 x		
	Localisation du cancer — Site of the cancer						
	Langue Tongue	Larynx et trachée Larynx and trachea	Pancréas	Prostate	Ovaires et oviducte Ovary and oviduct	Autres localisations Other sites	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A. Nombre de décès — Actual number of deaths.							
1927	58	107	77	121	82	1.061	5.648
1928	50	120	84	132	92	993	5.493
1929	63	94	83	127	118	995	5.710
1930	62	93	93	119	88	1.047	5.696
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne).							
B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.							
1927	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	2,7	14,3
1928	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	2,5	13,8
1929	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	2,5	14,2
1930	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	2,6	14,1

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

		Classification suivant la Nomenclature Suisse de 1921 Classification according to the 1921 Swiss List						
		I. Classes de maladies — Classes of Diseases.						
		Affections						
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	149-174	140-148	138-145	127-137	175-182	189-196	197-198	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	3.350	10.630	4.793	2.810	1.792	138	135	
1928	3.484	10.995	4.812	2.978	1.756	121	184	
1929	3.575	11.207	5.367	3.007	1.776	151	174	
1930	3.394	10.807	4.620	2.804	1.843	183	147	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	8,8	26,9	12,1	7,1	4,5	0,3	0,3	
1928	8,7	27,6	12,1	7,5	4,4	0,3	0,5	
1929	8,9	27,9	13,3	7,5	4,4	0,4	0,4	
1930	8,4	26,7	11,4	6,9	4,5	0,5	0,4	
II. Maladies particulières importantes — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite chronique Chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
149	146-147	141 a	141 d, 142a, b	131 a, c	133 a	175 a, b	9, 153	204, 207
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	1.838	5.783	622	2.401	285	313	1.140	1.957
1928	2.016	5.886	689	3.039	319	382	1.027	1.917
1929	2.113	6.093	741	3.277	317	355	995	2.065
1930	2.004	5.733	521	2.168	323	382	1.032	1.893
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	4,6	14,6	1,6	6,1	0,7	0,8	2,9	4,9
1928	5,1	14,7	1,7	7,6	0,8	1,0	2,6	4,8
1929	5,3	15,1	1,8	8,1	0,8	0,9	2,5	5,1
1930	4,9	14,1	1,3	5,3	0,8	0,9	2,5	4,7

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par -- Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Dont- Incluant Post-abor- tum	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Taux pour 10.000 -- Rate per 10.000	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
			4	4 (a)	5	6	7	8	9
1927	70.366	71.283	116	35	144	16,5	16,3	20,5	20,2
1928	70.401	71.332	123	40	184	17,5	17,2	26,1	25,8
1929	69.819	70.715	128	45	186	18,3	18,1	26,6	26,3
1930	70.704	71.550	131	47	167	18,5	18,3	23,6	23,3

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1928-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	1.023	982	1.057	2,6	2,4	2,6
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes .	2.497	2.649	2.544	6,3	6,6	6,3
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes .	3.520	3.631	3.601	8,9	9,0	8,9
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes . . . .	48.063	50.438	46.939	120,5	125,3	115,8
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	44.543	46.807	43.338	111,6	116,3	106,9

## 19 (a).

Années — Years	Suicide	Accident	Meurtre et assassinat Homicide and wilful murder	Moyenne annuelle par 10.000 habitants Yearly average per 10,000 population		
				Suicide	Accident	Meurtre et assassinat Homicide and wilful murder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901-1910 . . . . .	8.003	20.749	886	2,3	5,9	0
1911-1920 . . . . .	8.450	20.068	686	2,2	5,2	0
1921-1930 . . . . .	9.560	20.417	579	2,4	5,2	0
1921 . . . . .	883	1.917	60	2,3	4,9	0
1922 . . . . .	926	1.715	50	2,4	4,4	0
1923 . . . . .	914	1.918	47	2,4	4,9	0
1924 . . . . .	921	1.845	46	2,4	4,7	0
1925 . . . . .	855	1.842	65	2,2	4,7	0
1926 . . . . .	1.027	1.962	55	2,6	5,0	0
1927 . . . . .	972	2.119	66	2,5	5,4	0
1928 . . . . .	1.023	2.331	55	2,6	5,8	0
1929 . . . . .	982	2.436	69	2,4	6,1	0
1930 . . . . .	1.057	2.332	66	2,6	5,8	0



## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1928-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1.000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total.	Legit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1928										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	412	306	718	647	71	11,6	9,0	10,3	9,7	25,7
1	180	127	307	286	21	5,0	3,7	4,4	4,3	7,6
2	96	77	173	162	11	2,7	2,3	2,5	2,4	4,0
3	78	39	117	114	3	2,2	1,1	1,7	1,7	1,1
4	42	36	78	75	3	1,2	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1
5	40	28	68	66	2	1,1	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,7
6	25	16	41	41	0	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	0
7	29	17	46	44	2	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,7
8	26	12	38	37	1	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
9	14	12	26	25	1	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
10	16	12	28	28	0	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0
11	13	7	20	19	1	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4
12	15	10	25	23	2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,7
13	11	8	19	19	0	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0
14	13	7	20	18	2	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,7
15	14	7	21	17	4	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	1,4
16-22	81	52	133	119	14	2,3	1,5	1,9	1,8	5,1
23-29	46	41	87	80	7	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	2,5
b) Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	1.151	814	1.965	1.820	145	32,3	23,9	28,2	27,2	52,5
1	192	136	328	303	25	5,4	4,0	4,7	4,5	9,0
2	161	100	261	236	25	4,5	3,0	3,8	3,5	9,0
3	119	85	204	187	17	3,4	2,5	2,9	2,8	6,2
4	121	78	199	178	21	3,4	2,3	2,8	2,7	7,6
5	81	56	137	133	4	2,3	1,6	2,0	2,0	1,4
6	89	68	157	151	6	2,5	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,2
7	68	55	123	115	8	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,7	2,9
8	51	60	111	106	5	1,5	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,8
9	47	48	95	90	5	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,8
10	43	32	75	72	3	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,1
11	40	36	76	76	0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	0
Total . . .	2.163	1.568	3.731	3.467	264	60,8	46,1	53,6	51,9	95,5

## 20\* (continued).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1929</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	441	319	760	676	84	12,6	9,4	11,0	10,2	29,5
1	175	114	289	265	24	5,0	3,4	4,2	4,0	8,4
2	100	75	175	161	14	2,8	2,2	2,5	2,4	4,9
3	61	46	107	102	5	1,7	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,8
4	43	31	74	71	3	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,1
5	25	27	52	49	3	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7	1,1
6	21	22	43	38	5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,8
7	26	16	42	37	5	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	1,8
8	13	19	32	29	3	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,4	1,1
9	21	18	39	37	2	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7
10	13	10	23	23	0	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0
11	14	14	28	25	3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	1,1
12	17	13	30	30	0	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0
13	15	13	28	26	2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,7
14	17	16	33	30	3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1,1
15	9	8	17	16	1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4
16-22	69	54	123	120	3	2,0	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,1
23-29	65	42	107	102	5	1,9	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,8
b) Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	1,145	857	2,002	1,837	165	32,7	25,3	29,1	27,7	58,4
1	165	110	275	247	28	4,7	3,2	4,0	3,7	9,8
2	137	101	238	215	23	3,9	3,0	3,5	3,2	8,1
3	118	95	213	196	17	3,4	2,8	3,1	3,0	6,0
4	94	74	168	157	11	2,7	2,2	2,4	2,4	3,9
5	68	67	135	125	10	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,9	3,5
6	67	41	108	101	7	1,9	1,2	1,6	1,5	2,5
7	70	47	117	114	3	2,0	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,1
8	58	43	101	99	2	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,5	0,7
9	47	39	86	83	3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,1
10	48	34	82	81	1	1,4	1,0	1,2	1,2	0,4
11	42	31	73	72	1	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,1	0,4
Total . . .	2.059	1.539	3.598	3.327	271	58,8	45,5	52,4	50,2	95,9
<b>1930</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	455	320	775	696	79	12,6	9,4	11,1	10,5	25,8
1	166	150	316	281	35	4,6	4,4	4,5	4,2	11,4
2	96	68	164	149	15	2,7	2,0	2,3	2,2	4,9
3	56	34	90	86	4	1,6	1,0	1,3	1,3	1,3
4	37	32	69	65	4	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,3
5	39	24	63	59	4	1,1	0,7	0,9	0,9	1,3
6	22	22	44	41	3	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,0
7	23	14	37	35	2	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,7
8	20	13	33	28	5	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,4	1,6
9	16	19	35	32	3	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	1,0
10	14	12	26	24	2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,7

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1930 (concluded).										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
11	14	9	23	22	1	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
12	17	6	23	21	2	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,7
13	20	10	30	26	4	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,4	1,3
14	5	10	15	14	1	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
15	9	8	17	15	2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,7
16-22	63	65	128	121	7	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,3
23-29	62	38	100	94	6	1,7	1,1	1,4	1,4	2,0
b) Mois d'âge Months of age:										
0	1.134	854	1.988	1.809	179	31,6	25,1	28,2	27,1	58,6
1	172	110	282	243	39	4,8	3,2	4,0	3,6	12,8
2	138	99	237	214	23	3,8	2,9	3,4	3,2	7,5
3	107	75	182	168	14	3,0	2,2	2,6	2,5	4,6
4	95	68	163	147	16	2,6	2,0	2,3	2,2	5,2
5	79	54	133	125	8	2,2	1,6	1,9	1,9	2,6
6	68	66	134	129	5	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,6
7	50	42	92	89	3	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,0
8	62	48	110	102	8	1,7	1,4	1,6	1,5	2,6
9	54	35	89	85	4	1,5	1,0	1,3	1,3	1,3
10	38	31	69	67	2	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,7
11	37	36	73	70	3	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0
Total . . .	2.034	1.518	3.552	3.248	304	56,6	44,5	50,5	48,5	99,5

## 20 (a).

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR, 1876-1930.

Années — Years	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes Rates per 1,000 live births
1876-1880	16.501 <sup>1</sup>	18,8
1881-1890	13.469 <sup>1</sup>	16,5
1891-1900	13.095 <sup>1</sup>	14,9
1901-1910	11.855 <sup>1</sup>	12,5
1911-1920	7.395 <sup>1</sup>	9,2
1921-1930	4.357 <sup>1</sup>	6,0
1921	5.981	7,4
1922	5.313	7,0
1923	4.571	6,0
1924	4.559	6,2
1925	4.235	5,8
1926	4.076	5,7
1927	3.951	5,7
1928	3.731	5,4
1929	3.598	5,2
1930	3.552	5,1

<sup>1</sup> Yearly average.

## 21.

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, 1927-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1927			1928		
I . . . . .	429	31	460	335	27	362
II . . . . .	394	27	421	321	25	346
III . . . . .	456	21	477	332	27	359
IV . . . . .	375	19	394	327	24	351
V . . . . .	313	25	338	267	29	296
VI . . . . .	255	20	275	279	16	295
VII . . . . .	258	19	277	279	16	295
VIII . . . . .	257	17	274	277	30	307
IX . . . . .	250	13	263	247	19	266
X . . . . .	222	16	238	266	14	280
XI . . . . .	221	16	237	247	17	264
XII . . . . .	273	24	297	290	20	310
Total . . . . .	3,703	248	3,951	3,467	264	3,731
	1929			1930		
I . . . . .	358	25	383	304	19	323
II . . . . .	373	32	405	281	26	307
III . . . . .	344	20	364	316	34	350
IV . . . . .	307	26	333	293	31	324
V . . . . .	275	36	311	271	23	294
VI . . . . .	244	21	265	281	24	305
VII . . . . .	231	20	251	244	37	281
VIII . . . . .	231	17	248	240	20	260
IX . . . . .	224	23	247	210	26	236
X . . . . .	231	13	244	258	19	277
XI . . . . .	264	21	285	257	23	280
XII . . . . .	245	17	262	293	22	315
Total . . . . .	3,327	271	3,598	3,248	304	3,552

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH, 1927-1930.

Source: Bureau fédéral de Statistique.

N° de la Nomenclature suisse de 1921  No. in the 1921 Swiss List	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)							
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year			
		1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . .	184	184	189	198	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,8
2, 7, a, b	Débilité congénitale, ictere et sclé- rème — Congenital debility, ic- terus and sclerema . . . . .	1.025	1.074	1.057	1.064	14,7	15,4	15,3	15,2
2-8 α	Naissance prématurée <sup>1</sup> — Premature birth <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	738	786	807	828	10,6	11,3	11,7	11,9
4	Suites de l'accouchement — Injury at birth . . . . .	294	301	300	306	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,4
93a	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	22	24	22	22	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
68	Rougeole et rubéole — Measles and rubeola . . . . .	17	52	9	11	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,2
69	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	127	121	60	86	1,8	1,7	0,9	1,2
80	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	13	14	8	12	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
74	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	180	57	94	39	2,6	0,8	1,4	0,6
131b	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
87	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	5	13	8	10	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
76	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémi- que — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	7	8	8	9	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
95, c, d	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	28	22	15	16	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2
95a, b	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tuber- culosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	47	36	32	42	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,6
95-95a, b, c, d	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	14	18	16	9	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1
155, 162, 7f	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	34	33	25	25	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4
—	Convulsions des enfants — Convul- sions of infants . . . . .	110	101	75	86	1,6	1,5	1,1	1,2
141d, 142a, b	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131a	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	432	417	420	358	6,2	6,0	6,1	5,1
20-67	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	544	466	426	394	7,8	6,7	6,2	5,6
20a	Causes extérieures — External cau- ses . . . . .	27	49	42	41	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,6
206,207	Infanticide . . . . .	17	15	20	13	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2
—	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	352	288	272	233	5,1	4,1	3,9	3,3

<sup>1</sup> Total number of deaths among infants born before term.

## 22 (a).

## DEATHS FROM GASTRO-ENTERITIS AND DYSPEPSIA AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS.

Année Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 100 naissances vivantes Rate per 100 live births
1876-1880	4.016	4,6
1881-1890	3.462	4,2
1891-1900	3.787	4,3
1901-1910	3.354	3,5
1911-1920	1.609	2,0
1921-1930	673	0,9
1921	1.278	1,6
1922	818	1,1
1923	762	1,0
1924	628	0,9
1925	563	0,8
1926	665	0,9
1927	588	0,8
1928	521	0,7
1929	462	0,7
1930	426	0,6

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1928, 1929, 1930.*

Source: Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux traités Number of tuberculous patients treated		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ligues et dispensaires anti-tuberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Leagues and Dispensaries . . . . .	99	130	140	0	0	0	13.997	16.395	15.398
Sanatoria:									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	3	3	3	251	248	322	398	547	615
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	2	2	2	155	145	145	282	617	604
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	16	14	14	1.407	1.346	1.385	2.501	2.220	2.316
Pour adultes et enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults and children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	10	10	10	1.246	1.310	1.284	2.397	2.389	2.432
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For adults suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	1	1	2	49	49	110	39	26	104
Total des sanatoriums — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	32	30	31	3.108	3.098	3.246	5.617	5.799	6.071
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals	3	5	5	85	211	240	217	670	846
Divisions d'hôpitaux — Hospital wards:									
Pour adultes et enfants — For adults and children . . . . .	—	—	65	—	—	1.849	—	—	5.338
Pour enfants — For children . . . . .	—	—	10	—	—	457	—	—	534
Préventoria:									
Pour adultes — For adults . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	241	—	—	640
Pour enfants — For children . . . . .	—	—	18	—	—	1.174	—	—	3.534

## 23\* (concluded).

*Veneral Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1928, 1929, 1930.*

Source: Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted					
	1928	1929	1930	1928		1929		1930	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Centres de consultations pour vénériens; polycliniques — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases; polyclinics . . . . .	6	8	8	S 1.274	B 2.412	S 1.468	B 2.385	S 1.625	B 2.514
				3.686		3.853		4.139	
Autres institutions — Other institutions . . . . .	108	109	109	409	1.229	470	1.212	649	1.263
				1.638		1.682		1.912	

NOTE: S = Syphilis; B = Gonorrhoea.

*Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1928, 1929, 1930.*

Source: Secrétariat antialcoolique suisse, Lausanne; Geschäftsstelle des Verbandes schweiz. Trinkerfürsorger, Berne.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux de patronage pour buveurs — Centres for alcohol addicts . . . . .	26	37	40	1.632	2.041	2.353
Dispensaires antialcooliques — Anti-alcoholic dispensaries . . . . .						
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic addicts . . . . .	11	11	12	345	322	355

*Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1928, 1929, 1930.*

Source: Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

1	1928	1929	1930
	2	3	4
Vaccinations et revaccinations publiques et gratuites — Free and public vaccinations and re-vaccinations . . . . .	30.237	19.268	33.403

NOTE. — The principle of compulsory vaccination, which was applied in Switzerland until 1880, has been gradually given up by many cantons. At present, vaccination is compulsory only in the cantons of Fribourg, Geneva, the Grisons, Neuchâtel, Valais, Vaud and Tessin.



## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

Source: Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique, Berne, and « Pro Juventute », Zurich.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of Institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers . . . . .	6	6	6	3.598	4.073	4.662
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants . . . . .	16	—	—	4.079	—	—
Consultations pour nourrissons et «gouttes de lait» — Consultation centres for infants and milk centres . . . . .	85	—	115	—	—	—
Crèches . . . . .	236	—	—	—	—	—

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1928.

Source: Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements — Institutions	Nombre d'établissements Number of institutions	Lits — Beds		Nombre de malades Number of patients	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	192	18,590	46,50	161,719	4,996,947
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	26	10,807	27,00	14,100	3,899,053
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:					
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics . . . . .	4	750	1,87	982	268,303
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	8	257	0,64	396	74,781
Asiles pour idiots et imbeciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles . . . . .	42	1,642	4,10	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	13	978	2,44	7,009	245,521
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . . . .	2	211	0,52	962	73,094
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	61	1,607	4,00	8,379	273,355
Hôpitaux et divisions d'hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals and hospital wards . . . . .	76	1,829	4,57	5,674	444,255
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .					
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	8	954	2,38	13,922	253,841
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	7	358	0,89	383	129,366
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables . . . . .	21	4,431	11,07	5,628	1,550,991
Total . . . . .	460	42,414	105,98	219,154	12,209,507

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1928, 1929, 1930.

Source: Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . .	M.	1,316	1,304	1,405	3,69	3,67	3,88
	F.	170	185	179			
	Total	1,486	1,489	1,584			
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year .	M.	108	107	117	0,33	0,29	0,34
	F.	25	10	21			
	Total	133	117	138			
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) (II + III) . . .	M.	3,143	3,158	3,233	8,13	8,19	8,36
	F.	126	163	174			
	Total	3,269	3,321	3,407			
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students .	M.	266	235	252	0,76	0,66	0,68
	F.	40	31	26			
	Total	306	266	278			
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year .	M.	64	53	54	0,18	0,15	0,16
	F.	10	8	10			
	Total	74	61	64			
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	1,042	1,071	1,105	2,69	2,80	2,90
	F.	38	64	70			
	Total	1,080	1,135	1,175			
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	643	689	655	1,68	1,84	1,77
	F.	35	58	65			
	Total	678	747	720			
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—			
	Total	—	—	—			
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .		2,772	2,864	2,828	6,89	7,07	6,94

## 27.\*

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Office fédéral des Assurances sociales.

## Number of Funds and Membership.

Caisses — Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres — Membership					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses publiques — Public funds . . . . .	173	182	190	100.485	134.014	105.044	139.893	110.470	146.255
2. Autres caisses ouvertes — Other open funds . . . . .	486	506	515	274.763	223.741	312.695	277.675	324.635	295.943
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds . . . . .	317	337	346	100.945	44.249	108.025	48.337	119.837	48.903
4. Caisses professionnelles — Trade funds . . . . .	63	64	65	84.340	11.085	90.513	16.183	104.166	21.529
5. Caisses professionnelles et confessionnelles — Trade denominational funds . . . . .	11	11	11	3.109	560	3.297	567	3.559	574
6. Caisses politiques — Political funds . . . . .	2	2	2	14.354	22.790	16.696	26.117	17.648	28.285
7. Caisses confessionnelles — Denominational funds . . . . .	11	11	11	18.288	22.417	20.400	26.648	21.090	28.166
Total . . . . .	1.063	1.113	1.140	596.284	458.856	656.670	535.420	701.405	569.655
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . . . . .				1.055.140 <sup>1</sup>		1.192.090 <sup>1</sup>		1.271.060 <sup>1</sup>	
Enfants — Children . . . . .				244.452		272.274		290.102	

<sup>1</sup> Children excluded.

## Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds.

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Number of members per 1,000 of average population of same sex				Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe Percentage of members of each sex				Taux de morbidité pour 100 membres du même sexe Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex			Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour Average duration of illness (in days) for					
	M.		F.		M.		F.		Un cas de maladie One case			Un membre One member					
	M.	F.	Enfants Children	Total	M.	F.	Enfants Children	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	3a	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1927	449,8	311,9	225,7	334,9	45,9	35,3	18,8	100 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,63	12,27	9,97
1928	495,3	363,9	251,3	377,4	44,8	36,6	18,6	100 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,20	11,31	9,40
1929	529,1	387,2	267,8	402,3	44,9	36,5	18,6	100 %	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,21	12,07	10,28

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES

by the

*Federal Department of Public Health.*

By the terms of the Federal Council Decree of August 23rd, 1921, prescribing the *compulsory notification of certain infectious diseases*, the following diseases are subject to compulsory notification throughout Federal territory: smallpox, cholera, typhus, plague, epidemic dysentery, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphus, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, influenza, malaria, leprosy and trachoma.

The other infectious diseases – measles, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, etc. – are not subject to Federal legislation, but their notification is compulsory in most of the cantons.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The ratio between the number of deaths and of cases notified shows that, generally speaking, compulsory notification has been carried out fairly satisfactorily. A few remarks about the principal diseases follow.

*Diphtheria*, after decreasing almost continuously from 1920, when 8,456 cases were notified, to 1926, when there were 1,930 cases, has shown a certain recrudescence during the last four years: 2,398 cases in 1927; 3,193 in 1928; 3,723 in 1929 and 4,545 in 1930. But this increase in the frequency of the disease has not been accompanied by any aggravation of the symptoms, such as has been recorded in other countries. If we examine our diphtheria statistics from 1894 – the time at which the serotherapy of this disease first became general – to 1930, we notice that its rate of morbidity fell from 29 cases per 10,000 inhabitants to a rate fluctuating between 8.0 and 11.2 during the years 1928 to 1930, after falling as low as 4.8 in 1926. With regard to the rate of mortality from diphtheria, this fell from 6 deaths per 10,000 inhabitants – maximum rate in 1894 with 1,930 deaths – to 0.3 in 1926, with 115 deaths, and then rose again to 0.5 to 0.55 during the years 1928 to 1930, the actual number of deaths fluctuating between 200 and 224. These results are clearly due to serotherapy, and they may be expected to improve still more as a result of the use of anti-diphtheritic vaccination.

The Service fédéral de l'hygiène publique considered the question sufficiently important to summon, in September 1929, a conference of specialists in children's diseases and bacteriology, to give an opinion on the value of vaccination for the prevention of children's infectious diseases, particularly diphtheria. This Conference, the proceedings of which were published as a supplement to the *Bulletin du service fédéral de l'hygiène publique* (1930, No. 5), pronounced in favour of anti-diphtheritic vaccination. While the Conference did not consider it necessary, or even expedient, to recommend the general use of the method, it recognised the value of its application in all cases where children are exposed to an immediate risk of infection. As a result of this Conference, the Department of Public Health issued a circular to the cantons on December 28th, 1929, pointing out to them the advantage of the method; in addition, the Federal Council decided to grant the cantons a subsidy equivalent to 33 per cent of the expenditure involved in the application of anti-diphtheritic vaccination.

The reports which have so far come to hand show that, up to the present, anti-diphtheritic vaccination as a general preventive measure has only been practised on a large scale in the canton of Geneva. Thus, in 1929 (we have not yet received the figures for 1930), 3,523 children were vaccinated, receiving a total of 9,956 antitoxin injections. The fact that, whilst there was a general recrudescence of diphtheria in Switzerland in 1930, it decreased remarkably in Geneva (132 cases as against 289 in 1929), is probably attributable to preventive vaccination.

In the other cantons, anti-diphtheritic vaccination has so far only been practised to a limited extent, either in hospitals or in certain communes where diphtheria was of a

particularly severe type. No accidents appear to have occurred anywhere in connection with these vaccinations.

The number of bacteriological diagnostic tests for diphtheria performed in the official laboratories far exceeded in 1929 (20,000 tests) and 1930 (32,928 tests) the figures for the preceding years (10,578 tests in 1927 and 17,077 in 1928).

The position in regard to *scarlet fever* is the same as for diphtheria. A period of almost continuous regression, when the number of cases notified fell from roughly 5,600 in 1917 to 2,000 in 1925, was followed by a recrudescence which, however, by no means yielded the initial figures of the period (2,327 cases in 1926, 2,237 in 1927, 3,118 in 1928, and 3,259 in 1929). This period of recrudescence ended in 1930, when 2,983 cases were notified. With regard to mortality from scarlet fever, the rate, which formerly reached 0.2 to 0.9 per 10,000 inhabitants (maximum rate reached in 1905 with 312 deaths), has in recent years remained in the neighbourhood of 0.05 to 0.09 (21 to 37 deaths per annum). This very low mortality distinguishes Swiss scarlet fever very definitely from the markedly severe type observed in other countries.

The question of vaccination against scarlet fever was also studied by the Conference referred to above. The Conference, however, had to admit that there was no practicable method available.

The Conference arrived at the same conclusion with regard to measles.

The notification of *measles* is compulsory only in certain cantons, and is carried out but incompletely, so that the morbidity rate for this disease is of merely relative value. During the last ten years, it has varied between 7.9 (1925) per 10,000 inhabitants and 39.2 (1920). The rate of mortality from measles remained extremely low during the same period, never having risen above 1.2 per 10,000 inhabitants, and having fallen in certain years to 0.1 and even as low as 0.05 (20 deaths) in 1922. In the years 1928 to 1930, mortality was respectively 0.58, 0.12 and 0.09 with 235, 50 and 35 deaths.

The incidence of *typhoid fever* for a number of years may be represented by a descending curve. In the years 1928 to 1930, the number of notified cases was 226, 201 and 130, equal to a morbidity rate of 0.56, 0.50 and 0.32 per 10,000 inhabitants. The actual numbers of deaths during the same period were 56, 44 and 29, giving a mortality rate of 0.14, 0.11 and 0.07 per 10,000 inhabitants – a rate which, so far as we know, is not paralleled in any other country. This satisfactory state of affairs is undoubtedly due to the constant improvement in general hygiene and the supply of good drinking-water, for which the cantonal and communal medical authorities have worked unremittingly.

The question of the promulgation of a Federal law on drinking-water having been recommended for study, the Department of Public Health proceeded to a general enquiry into the position of the country with regard to this matter. The replies received from 2,868 communes – there are 3,123 in Switzerland – show that 2,496 of them are served by a central drinking-water supply, in the installation of which some 500 million francs have been sunk. Only 89 communes – situated chiefly in the upper valleys – use unfiltered water taken from streams.

The notification of *influenza* is very incomplete and irregular, and the morbidity rates calculated from the number of recorded cases are practically of no value or interest; thus, to cite one instance, in 1930 there were 513 deaths, but only 405 notified cases. Mortality is therefore the only basis on which the incidence of influenza can be estimated, and that merely approximately. In 1928, 762 deaths were recorded, giving a mortality rate of 1.9 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1929, there were 1,778 deaths, or 4.41 per 10,000 inhabitants – a mortality rate which coincides with the recurrence of influenza in a particularly severe form in Switzerland as elsewhere. Finally, 513 deaths were recorded in 1930 – a figure which represents a mortality rate of 1.3 per 10,000 inhabitants.

*Trachoma*, almost unknown in Switzerland about twenty years ago, makes its appearance now from time to time in the form of a few sporadic cases, generally imported from abroad. These cases numbered 27 in 1928, 27 again in 1929 and 11 in 1930 – figures corresponding to a morbidity rate of 0.03 to 0.07 per 10,000 inhabitants.

The relatively rare occurrence of *infectious diseases of the central nervous system* renders it specially important, from the purely statistical point of view, that they should be notified

with the strictest accuracy. It will be readily understood that, if the number of cases is small, the omission to notify any will completely alter the morbidity and fatality rates. Notification of these diseases is still distinctly inadequate; thus, in the case of *encephalitis lethargica* in particular, the number of deaths was higher during the three years 1928 to 1930 than that of the cases recorded, and as regards *epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis*, the difference between the two figures leads us to conclude that fewer cases were notified than actually occurred. We shall therefore only mention here the number of deaths and the mortality rates for these two diseases.

In the case of *encephalitis lethargica*, there were 49 deaths in 1928, 45 in 1929 and 48 in 1930, giving mortality rates of 0.12, 0.11 and 0.12 per 10,000 inhabitants.

In the case of *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, there were 43, 45 and 48 deaths in the three years 1928 to 1930, this being equivalent to mortality rates of 0.11, 0.11 and 0.12 per 10,000 inhabitants.

*Poliomyelitis*, formerly very uncommon in Switzerland, seems to have gained a definite foothold here as in other countries, but the disproportion between notified cases and deaths is not as strikingly apparent as with *encephalitis* and *meningitis*; it would thus seem that *poliomyelitis* is notified more regularly and more completely. In 1928, 104 cases were notified, in 1929, 229, and, in 1930, 105, the mortality figures being 25, 38 and 19, equivalent to mortality rates of 0.06, 0.09 and 0.05 per 10,000 inhabitants. Generally speaking, the disease was of a sporadic nature, but a number of foci were observed here and there, one particularly in the canton of Fribourg and two others, less important, in the cantons of Zurich and Argovie. It should be noted that the focus in Fribourg showed a very high mortality rate (39.5 per cent).

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

### *Tuberculosis.*

The campaign against tuberculosis is governed in Switzerland by a Federal Law enacted on June 13th, 1928, the various provisions of which have been enforced as and when the corresponding executive decrees<sup>1</sup> were promulgated. The most important provisions of the law are at present in force, and it may not be without interest to say a few words about its origin and the results obtained.

The first attempts to organise a campaign against tuberculosis as a social disease in Switzerland were made during the years 1889 to 1891, and were due exclusively to private initiative. Heiligenschwendi, the first popular sanatorium, was inaugurated in 1895 in the canton of Berne. The work accomplished since then by charitable and private organisations has been considerable, though their activity, isolated originally in a few centres, only began to become general from the year 1905 onwards. An estimate thereof may be formed from the number of agencies carrying on the fight against tuberculosis in Switzerland in 1928, which was as follows:

Ninety-nine anti-tuberculosis leagues and dispensaries and numerous local commissions; these various organisations assisted 29,664 persons, 13,927 of whom were recognised to be tuberculous.

Thirty-two mountain sanatoria with 3,108 beds, including 720 for children, admitted 5,617 patients for an average stay of 108 days, at an average cost per day of illness of Frs. 6.60 for adults; the figures in the case of children were 62 days and Frs. 3.80.

Three hospitals, which are, in fact, lowland sanatoria, admitted 207 patients. Seventy-six hospital wards for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis admitted 5,674

<sup>1</sup> Federal Law on the campaign against tuberculosis, June 13th, 1928.  
 Decree regulating payment of Federal grants for the campaign against tuberculosis, January 4th, 1929.  
 Executive decree of the Federal Law on the campaign against tuberculosis, June 20th, 1930.  
 Executive decree of the Federal Law on the campaign against tuberculosis, regulating the granting of subsidies to health insurance funds and to their federations, March 31st, 1931.

patients, of whom 823 were children, for an average stay of 78 days at a cost per day of illness of Frs. 5.95.

Thirty-five preventoria (institutions for delicate persons), 19 of them for children, with 1,980 beds, admitted 5,899 persons suspected of or threatened with tuberculosis, more than 3,000 of whom were children.

Fifteen day-institutions, 9 of which are open-air schools.

One registry office founded by the Zurich League, to find discharged patients employment suited to their strength and condition.

During the period 1891 to 1930, mortality from tuberculosis decreased steadily from 29.3 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1891 to 27.4 in 1905 and 12.6 in 1930. In calculating these figures, allowance has been made for deaths with doubtful diagnosis and without medical certificate. On the basis of calculations covering a series of years, 5 per cent of the deaths from undefined causes may be attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 per cent to other forms of tuberculosis. The number of deaths from undefined causes amounted to 5,242 in 1891, or 8.5 per cent of the total number of deaths; in the years 1905 and 1930 these figures fell respectively to 3,059 (4.9 per cent) and 1,159 (2.4 per cent).

As early as 1902, the need to co-ordinate efforts in the twenty-five States of the Swiss Confederation, with their varied mentalities and habits, became manifest and a Swiss Central Commission was formed to combat tuberculosis; but it was not until 1905, when it published its "Programme of Action", that it became effective. The Central Commission was transformed in 1919 into the Swiss Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which serves as a link between the cantonal or district organisations and represents Switzerland in the International Union against Tuberculosis. It organises scientific meetings, to which it often invites eminent foreign experts from time to time. The annual meetings help to solve practical problems of a general or specific nature arising out of the campaign against tuberculosis.

At an early stage, a request for Government intervention was voiced in certain influential quarters where it was felt that the equipment for an organised campaign against tuberculosis could only be consolidated if it were unified as far as possible and granted adequate financial support by the Government. It was with this object that a modification of an article in the Federal Constitution, which would permit the Confederation to intervene in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, was submitted to the Swiss people, who voted it. The new constitutional text extends the legislative powers of the Confederation to include widespread and particularly dangerous diseases of men and animals, whereas previously these powers had been limited to legislation concerning epidemic diseases. The drafting of the law on tuberculosis was, however, delayed by the war and the post-war economic depression, and it was not until June 13th, 1928, that the Federal Law on the campaign against tuberculosis was promulgated. The two chief executive decrees were those which came into force on January 4th, 1929, and June 20th, 1930. Pending the promulgation of a Law, the Federal Chambers had authorised the Federal Council to begin, in 1922, the payment of provisional subsidies to anti-tuberculosis organisations, the sums thus expended amounting in due course to 1,900,000 francs.

The Confederation, the cantons and communes are now responsible for applying, with the assistance of private organisations, the necessary measures for the campaign against tuberculosis.

The doctor in charge is obliged by the Law to notify cases of tuberculosis which involve danger to others. This step must be taken in order to ensure that patients will receive the necessary care and will be placed in such conditions that there will be no risk of their contaminating their environment. Notifications must mention in particular any change of residence of tuberculous patients. When a patient leaves hospital, his discharge certificate must indicate his destination, so that both he and his entourage may receive, if necessary, the help and care of the private organisations. It is also the duty of the cantons to make provision that such bacteriological tests as may be required for the diagnosis of tuberculosis can be made in respect of all persons suffering from, or suspected of, tuberculosis. The Law prescribes the compulsory disinfection of premises used by infectious cases in the event of change of residence or death of the patient. It contains a series of provisions



aiming at the prophylaxis of tuberculosis in children and, in particular, institutes the medical supervision of children both at home and at school, as well as that of institutional staff, and more especially the teaching staff in schools and educational establishments, homes for children, etc. The Law orders in particular the removal of pupils or children, and of personnel, found to be suffering from tuberculosis involving risk to others. If necessary, it provides for the assistance of persons whose circumstances have been reduced through their being removed, under this Law, from the school or institution in which they were employed.

Detailed provisions govern and regulate the health of children who have been removed from their homes. Moreover, it is within the power of the guardianship authorities, under the provisions of Article 284 of the Swiss Civil Code, to remove a child from its family when the conditions are such as to involve a risk of infection and cannot be improved in such a way as to remove this risk. A special article is devoted to unhealthy dwellings. The competent authority may prohibit the use of premises recognised as likely to favour the propagation of tuberculosis, or may prescribe the improvements to be made in such premises before they can be used again.

The cantons are bound, according to requirements and to the extent which they may think appropriate, to found either curative and preventive institutions where anti-tuberculosis treatment can be given, or dispensaries and consulting clinics for the purpose of discovering and helping persons suffering from or threatened with tuberculosis. The cantons must also see that the population is instructed as to the nature, dangers and prophylaxis of tuberculosis. An article of the Law prohibits the advertisement, offer for sale or sale of secret remedies for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Finally, the Law also fixes the contribution of the Confederation to the expenditure involved either by the application of the prescribed measures or the foundation of establishments, institutions or organisations and also its contribution to their running expenses.

The coming into force of Federal legislation on tuberculosis is of too recent a date to permit of any estimate of the fresh impetus which this legislation is likely to give to the campaign against tuberculosis. However, a comparison of the statistical data of 1930 and those of 1928 shows that progress in the anti-tuberculosis campaign is already noticeable.

The number of leagues and dispensaries rose in 1928-30 from 99 to 140; each canton has a cantonal league; 33 dispensaries give regular medical consultations; there are 280 local commissions spread over the various cantons; 76 leagues or local commissions have visiting nurse services; in certain large cantons, the leagues entrust to a specially qualified nurse the task of organising and inspecting the various visiting nurse services.

These various organisations assisted 32,451 persons in 1930 (29,664 in 1928), of whom 15,398 (13,927 in 1928) were definitely ascertained to be tuberculous.

Moreover, an enquiry made on the initiative of "Pro Juventute" shows that, in 1930, there were 288 holiday camps in Switzerland which admitted 27,890 children, who spent a total of 702,828 days there, at a total expenditure of approximately 2,500,000 francs. Only a few of these 288 institutions aim solely at the prophylaxis of tuberculosis. Most of them are social organisations of a general character and therefore cannot be regarded as part of the anti-tuberculosis machinery proper.

Mortality from tuberculosis, corrected as indicated above, was 12.6 in 1930 for all tuberculososes, and 9.5 for pulmonary tuberculosis.

The large subsidies which the anti-tuberculosis organisations and institutions obtained as a result of the coming into force of the Law have enabled them to begin work on important projects for new buildings or enlargements which will increase the number of available beds for tuberculous patients by 1,331, about 500 of which will be for children. The estimated cost of this work is 12,119,201 francs, and the Federal Council has already granted subsidies amounting to 2,713,022 francs.

In 1930, the "Clinique-manufacture internationale" was inaugurated at Leysin for surgical cases. This institution - the first of its kind, if we are not mistaken - was founded by Dr. Rollier for patients who are indigent or in reduced circumstances and suffering from surgical tuberculosis. Heliio-Alpine and orthopædic treatments are combined with occupational therapy. Owing to its modern equipment and its very complete outfit, the patients can be occupied during treatment either on the balconies or in the wards, if their condition

permits and there are a sufficient number of orders, and thus can earn by their work a good proportion of their fees. As far as possible, this organisation takes into account psychological conditions and moral factors which play a preponderant part in the cure of all tuberculous diseases of long duration.

The total expenditure of the cantons, communes and anti-tuberculosis organisations amounted in 1930 to 18,491,301 francs, divided as follows: 250,727 francs for the cantons and communes (this figure only includes purely administrative expenditure and takes no account of expenditure on public contributions for the care of indigent cases and the support of their families where necessary); 3,719,440 francs for the construction of sanatoria, preventoria, etc.; 3,517,442 francs for anti-tuberculosis organisations; 2,781,619 francs for running expenses of hospital wards for tuberculous patients; and 8,168,073 francs for running expenses of sanatoria, preventoria, etc.

The contribution of the Confederation to this various expenditure amounted roughly to 3,000,000 francs.

*November 1931.*

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# TURKISH REPUBLIC

Report prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Ankara).

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## I. VITAL STATISTICS.

### I. AREA.

The area of Turkey is 762,736 square kilometres, divided into 63 departments or vilayets.

### 2. POPULATION.

At the last general census (October 28th, 1927), the population of Turkey was 13,649,945 (6,584,404 men and 7,065,541 women).

If persons who escaped the census are counted, and also the excess of births over deaths, the population may be estimated at 14,900,000 at the end of 1929.

### 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

The methodical application of the regulations concerning the notification and verification of deaths has made it possible, in 1929, considerably to reduce the number of deaths attributed to unknown causes.

Table 1.

#### DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES IN 1929.

Whooping-cough . . . . .	10
Cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	69
Relapsing fever . . . . .	0
Smallpox . . . . .	139
Dysentery (amœbic and bacillary) . . . . .	36

Diphtheria . . . . .	113
Influenza . . . . .	448
Typhoid fever . . . . .	89
Measles . . . . .	188
Scarlet fever . . . . .	490
Rabies . . . . .	4
Typhus . . . . .	15
Plague . . . . .	1
Other infectious diseases . . . . .	304
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	5,503
Tuberculosis of the meninges and nervous system . . . . .	330
Other tuberculous affections . . . . .	1,145
Respiratory diseases (tuberculosis excepted) . . . . .	1,227
Enteritis and diarrhoea:	
1 to 5 years . . . . .	5,986
Over 5 years . . . . .	3,094
Malaria and cachexia . . . . .	2,440
Cancer and other malignant tumours . . . . .	899
Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy . . . . .	1,059
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system . . . . .	6,426
Acute and chronic bronchitis . . . . .	883
Broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia:	
1 to 5 years . . . . .	4,072
Over 5 years . . . . .	4,263
Diseases of the central nervous system . . . . .	1,233
Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) . . . . .	550
Appendicitis . . . . .	145
Hernia and strangulated hernia . . . . .	271
Diseases of the liver . . . . .	434
Acute and chronic nephritis . . . . .	1,903
Gynæcological affections . . . . .	260
Congenital debility and malformations . . . . .	2,537
Senility . . . . .	4,178
Unknown causes . . . . .	35,736
Accidents (suicide excepted) . . . . .	1,838
Suicides . . . . .	298
Deaths after confinement (puerperal fever excepted) . . . . .	402
Other diseases . . . . .	5,810

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHRONIC AND ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### *Defence of the Frontiers against Epidemics.*

In 1929, 673 vessels (484 Turkish and 189 foreign) were subjected to the health measures.

Table 2.

#### STATISTICS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1929.

	Cases	Deaths
Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	2	1
Whooping-cough . . . . .	322	13
Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	53	5
Tetanus . . . . .	46	24
Trachoma . . . . .	53	—

	Cases	Deaths
Leprosy . . . . .	13	—
Smallpox . . . . .	1,746	870
Chickenpox . . . . .	118	—
Relapsing fever . . . . .	3	—
Puerperal fever . . . . .	38	11
Amœbic dysentery . . . . .	494	33
Bacillary dysentery . . . . .	62	2
Diphtheria . . . . .	889	135
Glanders . . . . .	4	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	163	68
Anthrax . . . . .	240	27
Mumps . . . . .	1,266	6
Typhoid fever . . . . .	1,058	106
Rabies . . . . .	10	9
Bites of suspected animals . . . . .	202	—
Measles . . . . .	3,008	197
Scarlet fever . . . . .	2,693	527
Typhus . . . . .	117	14
Plague . . . . .	3	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	25	—
Dengue fever . . . . .	80	—

#### Rabies.

	Men	Women
Cases under treatment since 1928 . . . . .	28	9
Cases under treatment since the beginning of 1929 . . . . .	684	381
Total cases treated in 1929 . . . . .	712	390
Persons treated who have not subsequently shown any symptoms of rabies . . . . .	670	371
Deaths in 1929 . . . . .	2	1

### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

#### 1. Malaria.

In 1929, three new anti-malaria zones were set up at Manissa, Eskisehir and Antalia.

At Manissa, the campaign began in the autumn of 1929. The spleen rate is 18.3 per cent and the parasitic index is 8.8 per cent.

The Eskisehir zone, which was set up at the same time, includes the districts (cazas) attached to the Eskisehir department. The spleen rate is 29.5 per cent and the parasitic index 13.7 per cent.

In the Antalia zone, the mountainous part is free from malaria, but, owing to the numerous streams which flow through it, the plains along the coast are highly infected. The whole of this region has now been organised into an anti-malaria zone. The spleen rate is 14.8 per cent and the parasitic index 14.5 per cent.

In spring, the rains and the flood water of the streams usually form fairly deep pools, which remain during the summer and are very difficult to drain and fill in. As oiling and sprinkling with Paris green have proved ineffectual as a means of destroying the anopheles, the President of the Adana zone, where these pools are particularly numerous, proposed to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare that motor pumps should be used. After conclusive tests carried out at Adana with a pump of an output of 50,000 litres per hour, this system has been applied practically everywhere.

As a result of the heavy rains during the spring and summer of 1929, epidemics of malaria have occurred in certain regions, but the districts where the anti-malaria campaign is organised have remained free. There were a large number of cases during the autumn in the agricultural districts of Adana, Samsun and Brussa, but most of the victims were workmen who had contracted the disease outside the anti-malaria zones.

Table 3.  
ANTI-MALARIA WORK IN 1929.

Zone	Persons examined	Persons treated with quinine as a preventive measure	Cases treated	Total quantity of quinine used (Kgs.)
Adana . . . . .	179,191	51,354	4,317	1,109.364
Ankara . . . . .	65,539	11,185	2,530	267.527
Antalya . . . . .	32,354	5,618	0	52.705
Aydin . . . . .	135,673	42,940	10,042	700.146
Bursa . . . . .	192,882	19,529	2,898	474.196
Kocaeli . . . . .	108,372	14,855	156	264.762
Konya . . . . .	159,210	27,419	3,267	554.375
Samsun . . . . .	114,936	23,779	1,094	402.560
Manisa . . . . .	47,190	6,361	0	66.519
Eskisehir . . . . .	25,082	5,911	0	81.023
Total . . . . .	1,060,429	208,951	24,304	3,973.177

### 2. Venereal Diseases.

Anti-venereal prophylaxis under the Law on Syphilis of 1923 is carried out:

1. Direct by the Government, on the orders of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
2. By the Government, acting through the administrative authorities of the departments;
3. By the municipalities.

The technical methods used are the same everywhere, and funds are appropriated as follows:

1. Provision is made in the general budget for a grant in aid of the anti-syphilis campaign, the amount of which increases each year;
2. Provision is made in the budget of each department for a grant for the treatment of venereal disease;
3. The municipalities also bear a portion of the expenditure.

### WORK OF THE ANTI-SYPHILIS COMMISSIONS ATTACHED TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN 1929.

	Anti-syphilis zones		
	Sivas	Bursa-Orhanell	Ordu
Persons examined by the end of 1929 . . . . .	113,733	31,003	10,593
Cases detected by the end of 1929 . . . . .	4,683	1,204	2,439
Treatment completed . . . . .	231	90	31
Deaths . . . . .	46	32	5
Left the zone . . . . .	107	24	91
Treatment to be continued in 1930 . . . . .	4,299	1,058	2,312

### 3. Trachoma.

Three new trachoma dispensaries have been set up at Gazi-Aintap, Behisni and Kilis. There were 4,805 persons admitted to the dispensary at Kilis, 2,756 of whom were suffering from trachoma and were treated.

In the zones of Adi-Yaman and Malatia, the campaign is being pursued as actively as in previous years.

## WORK IN THE ANTI-TRACHOMA ZONE OF ADI-YAMAN.

Cases of trachoma detected by the centre . . . . .	300
Cases detected and treated by the travelling doctors . . . . .	6,162
Surgical operations . . . . .	83

The trachoma hospital recorded 231 admissions, 240 discharges and 192 operations. Malatia dispensary: 9,426 out-patients, 156 in-patients, and 141 operations performed.

## 4. Tuberculosis.

The *Istanbul Anti-Tuberculosis League*, founded in 1928, is carrying on an active campaign by means of pamphlets, posters, films, the Press, the sale of rosettes for the League, etc. It has published an organ called *Yasamak Yolu (The Road to Health)*, which it distributes throughout the country with a view to educating the public, and especially young people, as to the dangers of tuberculosis.

The lectures organised in the centres and the schools have been a great success. The principal activity of the League has been the setting up of the Eyoup Dispensary, whose work is increasing day by day.

The *Smyrna Anti-Tuberculosis League*, founded in 1926, has distributed medicaments and food to a large number of tuberculous persons.

## WORK OF THE SMYRNA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE 1926 TO 1929.

Year	Patients examined	Cases detected
1926 . . . . .	1,295	121
1927 . . . . .	1,015	142
1928 . . . . .	680	164
1929 . . . . .	1,396	370

Its Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary has treated with tonic injections 2,224 debilitated persons or persons threatened with tuberculosis, and 8,000 persons have been regularly weighed and followed up.

The dispensary museum was visited by 10,120 persons. To school-children, workmen and the general public, 258 film lectures were given.

Special courses for nurses were organised. Finally, the League publishes an excellent health propaganda organ, *The Health Review*.

## III. PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

## 1. Health Propaganda.

Health propaganda, the importance of which is fully realised by the Ministry, is actively carried on.

(1) *By the Cinema*. — The films are shown free of charge in all places where there is a cinema. The Ministry proposes further to develop propaganda by means of films, by organising travelling cinemas for the villages which have no cinema halls.

(2) *By the publication and distribution* in even the smallest villages of *posters, pamphlets and popular tracts* dealing with the prevention of infectious diseases and with child welfare.

(3) *By means of Health Museums*, which are being more and more efficiently organised every day and constitute real centres of instruction in health matters.

All books dealing with medicine and health written or translated by specialists are published at the expense of the Ministry if the authors are unable to publish them at their own expense, and are distributed to all health institutions and organisations in Turkey.

The Ministry publishes a monthly journal, *The Health Review*, which contains an official part – laws and health regulations, statistics of health institutions coming under the Ministry, etc. – and a part devoted to original work by specialists attached to the Ministry, statistics of foreign countries and news relating to health and social welfare. This review is sent free of charge to all health institutions and to all Ministries and State Departments.

Further, the Ministry has undertaken the charting of a health and social survey map of the whole country. The maps of a number of departments have already been published, and this work is proceeding actively.

### 2. Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Association, which possessed 318 branches in 1927, had 327 branches in 1928 and 479 in 1929.

It has founded a resident nursery containing 60 beds, where children's nurses are trained. The theoretical instruction is given by medical specialists.

Each branch has a milk distribution centre. These centres have distributed 85,968 kilogrammes of sterilised milk, 32 tins of condensed milk, 1,512 tins of cream of rice, 351 tins of phosphatine and 147 tins of Nestlé's milk.

The association also provides older children with meals and clothing.

### 3. Red Crescent Society.

In 1928, a grant of £T500,000, taken from the Special War Reserve Fund, was made by the Red Crescent Society to the districts which had suffered from the drought; one million kilogrammes of flour were distributed to 120,000 persons in Central Anatolia, and £T95,000 among the inhabitants of the eastern departments.

During the winter of 1929, which was extremely severe, the branches of the Red Crescent in the Department of Ankara and neighbouring departments relieved the population by distributing food and a sum of £T32,750.

In April 1929, the General Council of the Red Crescent made a grant of £T250,000 to the provinces which had suffered from the drought, and thousands of persons were helped financially.

The heavy rains in July 1929 caused widespread damage in the Departments of Trebizond and Rizé, where 1,188 houses were completely destroyed and 1,378 rendered uninhabitable; 8,088 persons were consequently shelterless and without food. £T16,000 were distributed among the inhabitants.

In May 1929, the town of Susehir was visited by an earthquake; 993 houses were entirely destroyed and 750 rendered uninhabitable. There were 56 dead and 65 injured. As provisions were buried under the ruins, the Red Crescent Society had £T2,000 and 250 tents distributed. A grant of £T15,000 was also made for rebuilding the town.

## IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Article 14 of Law No. 1219 of April 14th, 1928, on the exercise of the medical profession and auxiliary professions connected therewith, provides for the setting up of *Chambers of Medical Practitioners*, whose headquarters and powers are determined by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Nine of these chambers were set up in 1929. They deal with all questions involving the dignity and professional interests of doctors, take disciplinary action (warning, reprimand, suspension for a period of one week to six months) and deal with professional disputes between doctors.

All doctors authorised to practise in Turkey must belong to chambers.



## V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 1. HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND CRÈCHES.

## A. Institutions coming directly under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

	Number of institutions	Number of beds
Model hospitals . . . . .	4	400
Hospitals for nervous and mental diseases . . . . .	3	1,125
Hospitals for infectious and contagious diseases . . . . .	2	150
Istambul Children's Hospital . . . . .	—	150
Heybeli Tuberculosis Sanatorium . . . . .	—	50
Zongouldak Hospital . . . . .	—	50
Maternity hospitals and crèches . . . . .	2	40
Dispensaries . . . . .	150	750
Goureba Hospital . . . . .	—	250
Total . . . . .		2,965

## Work of the Institutions coming under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in 1929.

Institutions	Admissions	Out-patients	Laboratory tests	X-ray examinations
Ankara Model Hospital . . . . .	1,843	20,770	6,054	2,138
Erzerum Model Hospital . . . . .	1,195	2,069	725	301
Diarbekir Model Hospital . . . . .	1,100	1,510	692	758
Sivas Model Hospital . . . . .	1,328	6,363	1,181	—
Zongouldak Model Hospital . . . . .	687	291	517	56
Istambul Children's Hospital . . . . .	1,821	22,984	—	5,758
Istambul Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases . . . . .	1,933	414	2,018	978
Manissá Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases . . . . .	177	84	—	—
Elaziz Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases . . . . .	74	404	10	—
Heybeli (Island) Tuberculosis Sanatorium . . . . .	128	—	1,427	198
Izmir Hospital for Infectious and Contagious Diseases . . . . .	425	—	4,283	—
Istambul Hospital for Infectious and Contagious Diseases . . . . .	412	—	2,029	228
Ankara Maternity Hospital and Crèche . . . . .	375	7,071	—	—
Konia Maternity Hospital and Crèche . . . . .	260	4,825	—	—
Erzerum Maternity Hospital and Crèche . . . . .	—	121		
Adana Maternity Hospital and Crèche . . . . .	—	239		
Corum Maternity Hospital and Crèche . . . . .	—	—		
Kars Maternity Hospital and Crèche . . . . .	—	79		
Total . . . . .	11,758	67,720	18,936	10,415

Founded in 1920.

*B. Other Institutions.*

Belonging to:	Number and nature of the institutions	Number of beds
Departmental administrations . . . . .	72 hospitals	3,230
	57 dispensaries	365
Municipal administrations . . . . .	17 hospitals	1,852
	17 dispensaries	88
Administration of the Evkaf (charitable works)	1 hospital	250
Private institutions . . . . .	37 hospitals	572
Foreign colony . . . . .	15 hospitals	900
	3 dispensaries	—
Commercial and industrial companies . . . . .	3 hospitals	88
	6 dispensaries	55
Minorities . . . . .	5 hospitals	1,450
Charitable societies . . . . .	11 dispensaries	—

The out-patient departments of the departmental hospitals examined 50,566 persons during the year.

The 99 hospitals maintained by the departmental or municipal authorities, foreign societies and charitable societies admitted 40,676 patients.

The 27 dispensaries maintained by the departmental and municipal authorities examined 21,593 out-patients, and the 90 dispensaries maintained by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare examined 204,802 persons and admitted 557 in-patients.

*C. Institutions founded in 1929.*

5 maternity hospitals and crèches with 20 beds each; 8 dispensaries; 5 nursing homes; 1 hospital (private clinic).

**2. HEALTH PERSONNEL.**

The following was the position with regard to health personnel in 1929:

Doctors	Men . . . . .	2,644
	Women . . . . .	12
Dentists	Men . . . . .	656
	Women . . . . .	8
Pharmacists (officials)	. . . . .	131
Midwives	. . . . .	801
Certificated female nurses	. . . . .	36
Certificated male nurses	. . . . .	1
Other employees	Men . . . . .	909
	Women . . . . .	7

The number of pharmacies was 450.

**VI. BUDGET.**

The budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare for the year 1929 amounted to £T4,395,678, the entire State budget being £T220,408,481.

**BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE.**

Salaries of officials . . . . .	£T
General expenses (heating, lighting, office supplies, communications, etc.) . . . . .	1,653,288
Travelling expenses of officials and inspectors; students sent abroad . . . . .	85,320
	120,000

	£T
Campaign against infectious and contagious diseases . . . . .	85,000
Campaign against trachoma . . . . .	100,000
Campaign against venereal diseases . . . . .	290,000
Campaign against leprosy . . . . .	20,000
Campaign against tuberculosis . . . . .	65,000
Campaign against malaria . . . . .	736,000
Publications, translations, health propaganda . . . . .	15,000
Technical installations, apparatus and instruments . . . . .	5,000
Attendance fees for members of the Codex Commission . . . . .	6,000
Travelling expenses for health officers . . . . .	73,500
Buildings and installations . . . . .	80,000
Assistance to private charitable institutions . . . . .	17,500
Bacteriological institutes . . . . .	20,000
Smallpox vaccine institutes . . . . .	15,000
Museum of Hygiene . . . . .	4,000
Anti-rabies institutes . . . . .	21,000
Schools for health officers . . . . .	15,000
Istambul Children's Hospital . . . . .	65,000
Model hospitals . . . . .	169,000
Zoungouldak Hospital . . . . .	20,000
Hospital for nervous and mental diseases . . . . .	269,000
Tuberculosis sanatorium . . . . .	27,500
Dispensaries . . . . .	70,000
School for the blind and deaf-mutes . . . . .	17,520
Medical students' hostel . . . . .	115,340
Hostel for probationer midwives . . . . .	19,710
Maternity homes and infant hospitals . . . . .	173,000
Assistance to sick officials . . . . .	5,000
Debit carried forward from previous years . . . . .	18,000
Total . . . . .	4,395,678

November 1930.

# UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (U.S.S.R.)

BY

Professor Dr. A. SYSSIN (Moscow).

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## INTRODUCTION.

The health statistics for 1929 show that health conditions in the Union were, on the whole, satisfactory. The morbidity rates for those infectious diseases which, on account of their epidemic nature, are the most dangerous—viz., smallpox, the various forms of parasitic typhus, and malaria—continued to decline. The figures relating to the natural movement of the population remained, for the greater part of the Union, approximately on the same level as in the previous year. There was a certain increase in the number of cases of infectious diseases of childhood and of certain intestinal infections (typhoid fever).

General health conditions in the Republic were discussed in 1929 by the supreme legislative bodies of the Union (Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R.), and the material collected for that purpose formed the basis of certain Government measures for improving health protection. The development of new medical and health institutes has kept pace with the execution of the five-year plan for the economic development of the country, and with the progressive application of a number of other economic and social measures (introduction of the seven-hour working day and the continuous working week, improvement in the people's food supply, etc.).

## I. VITAL STATISTICS.

## 1. AREA AND POPULATION.

According to the estimate at January 1st, 1930, the population of the U.S.S.R. was 157,611,003 — 2.6 per cent more than in the previous year.

## 2. NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

(Provisional calculation by the Central Statistical Department).

*Natural Movement of the Population of the Various Republics of the Union in 1929*

(Per 1,000 inhabitants).

	Birth rate	Death rate	Natural increase
R.S.F.S.R. (European territories) . . . . .	38.58	20.56	18.02
Ukraine . . . . .	35.26	17.54	17.72
White Russia . . . . .	32.90	14.21	18.69

There was still a considerable difference in 1929 in the vital statistics of the rural and urban populations.

*Natural Movement of the Population of the Union according to Groups in 1929*

(Per 1,000 inhabitants).

	Birth rate		Death rate	
	Urban population	Rural population	Urban population	Rural population
R.S.F.S.R. (European territories) . . . . .	28.37	41.38	17.14	21.5
Ukraine . . . . .	24.74	37.9	13.61	18.52
White Russia . . . . .	24.72	34.65	17.09	14.66

An examination of the position in various parts of the Union shows unsatisfactory rates in the more remote districts (north and north-east) — the Urals, the Karelian Republic, the North, etc. On the other hand, there was a decline in the death rate in the Moscow industrial area (death rate 17.69), in the Northern Caucasus (15.56), and in the Crimea (14.56).

The figures for the natural movement of the population are particularly significant in this respect in the cities, especially the large industrial centres, where proper health measures are more energetically enforced and the medical services are better organised.

*Natural Movement of the Population in the Cities of the U.S.S.R. in 1929*  
(Rates per 1,000 inhabitants).

	Population on January 1st, 1929	Birth rate	Death rate
Moscow . . . . .	2,285,100	21.99	13.23
Leningrad . . . . .	1,751,500	22.09	15.43
Kiev . . . . .	554,650	16.69	11.83
Odessa . . . . .	485,700	16.77	11.01
Kharkov . . . . .	432,800	19.10	11.81
Rostov . . . . .	329,900	22.32	13.83
Dnieprovsk . . . . .	268,100	22.37	11.12
Saratov . . . . .	227,800	24.62	18.80
Nijni-Novgorod . . . . .	211,500	42.14	20.38
Astrakhan . . . . .	200,030	30.10	20.78
Stalingrad . . . . .	161,700	36.44	23.31
Novosibirsk . . . . .	154,300	35.40	22.24
Omsk . . . . .	162,600	34.95	21.19
Tula . . . . .	170,700	24.30	14.16
Ivanovo-Voznesensk . . . . .	128,900	37.62	18.65
Tver . . . . .	118,700	25.46	14.71
Vladivostok . . . . .	115,600	17.41	15.34

The higher death rates in some of the towns in the above table are explained by the fact that, on account of the great development of industry and the construction of new factories and works, these towns have absorbed suburbs and neighbouring villages in which health conditions were much less satisfactory than in the cities themselves (Nijni-Novgorod, Stalingrad, Novosibirsk). Moreover, the population is growing with great rapidity owing to the increase in the industrial labour employed.

In the last two and a-half years, the total number of industrial workers (non-agricultural proletariat) in the U.S.S.R. has increased from 8,886,000 in 1926-27 to 10,887,000 in the first half of the year 1929-30, an increase of 22.8 per cent. The average annual increase in the industrial population has therefore been 9.1 per cent, while the average increase of the entire population has been 2.2 per cent. The greatest increase has taken place among industrial and commercial workers (extension of trade and reduction of private trading).

### 3. INFANT MORTALITY.

In 1929, there was a slight increase in infant mortality in some districts of the Union; the figures for the towns, however, are more satisfactory.

*Infant Mortality in the Towns of the U.S.S.R. in 1929*

(Rates per 1,000 births).

Moscow . . . . .	130.90	Rostov . . . . .	145.51
Leningrad . . . . .	150.88	Vladivostok . . . . .	159.46
Kiev . . . . .	106.72	Tula . . . . .	145.79
Odessa . . . . .	116.91	Tver . . . . .	154.36
Kharkov . . . . .	106.21	Saratov . . . . .	178.50
Dnieprovsk . . . . .	120.19	Astrakhan . . . . .	183.16
Nijni-Novgorod . . . . .	118.79		

In 1929, the death rate in the Ukraine among children under one year was 150.49 per 1,000 (137.54 in the towns); in White Russia, 113.9 (106.74 in the towns); in the European territories of the R.S.F.S.R., 205.61 (181.09 in the towns). In this respect, also, the southern parts of the country show better rates (Northern Caucasus, 157.41; Crimea, 120.29; Lower Volga area, 149.68).

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### 1. General Survey.

In 1929, there was an increase in the number of cases of acute infectious diseases of children, apparently following the usual undulatory course of these diseases, a certain decline being followed by a fresh rise. In some parts of the Union, a large number of cases of typhoid fever was reported; but smallpox and relapsing fever continued to show a steady decline. Typhus remained at the same level as in 1928.

#### Cases of Acute Infectious Diseases in the U.S.S.R. in 1929.

Cases		Cases	
Smallpox . . . . .	6,079	Scarlet fever . . . . .	458,704
Relapsing fever . . . . .	2,939	Diphtheria . . . . .	98,565
Typhus . . . . .	33,127	Measles . . . . .	668,226
Typhoid fever . . . . .	171,263	Whooping-cough . . . . .	587,946
Dysentery . . . . .	177,252	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1,975
Malaria . . . . .	2,993,072	Anthrax . . . . .	15,454
Tetanus . . . . .	2,476		

#### Acute Infectious Diseases in the U.S.S.R. in 1927, 1928 and 1929 (Rates per 10,000 inhabitants).

	1927	1928	1929
Smallpox. . . . .	0.9	0.6	0.37
Relapsing fever. . . . .	0.5	0.3	0.17
Typhus . . . . .	2.8	2.0	2.0
Typhoid fever . . . . .	10.0	7.0	10.5
Dysentery . . . . .	18.1	9.1	10.8
Scarlet fever. . . . .	24.1	21.2	28.0
Diphtheria . . . . .	5.6	5.3	6.0
Malaria . . . . .	249.9	213.7	183.0
Anthrax . . . . .	1.8	0.9	0.9

In addition, 70,755 persons applied to the anti-rabic stations on account of bites from rabid or suspected animals. The incidence of the infectious diseases varies in the different territories of the Union, reflecting general economic and social conditions.

#### 2. Plague.

The total number of cases of plague in the U.S.S.R. in 1929 was 80 (90 in 1928). As in the past, they occurred in those territories where plague exists in an endemic state—viz., the south-eastern steppes of the Lower Volga basin near the Caspian Sea, the steppes and mountains of Kazakstan, and Trans-Baikal. The 80 cases of plague mentioned above were distributed as follows:

#### European part of the Union (31 cases):

	Cases
Region of the Kalmuks . . . . .	12
Northern Caucasus: rural district . . . . .	16
Stavropol district . . . . .	3

#### Asiatic part of the Union (49 cases):

Kirghiz Republic . . . . .	1
Kazakstan, Alma Ata district . . . . .	40
Ural district. . . . .	8

As in the previous year, the most violent epidemic of plague occurred in a remote district of Central Asia on the frontier of Chinese Turkestan (Alma Ata district). No cases have been reported in other districts than those mentioned.

### 3. Cholera.

There were no cases of cholera in the territory of the U.S.S.R. in 1929.

### 4. Relapsing Fever and Typhus.

The figures for these diseases in 1929 show a decline in relapsing fever, typhus remaining at approximately the same level as in 1928.

	1926	1927	1928	1929
Relapsing fever . . . . .	11,915	6,838	4,671	2,939
Typhus . . . . .	55,817	40,818	31,090	33,127

The incidence of these forms of parasitic typhus varied in 1929 in the different Republics:

	Relapsing fever	Typhus
R.S.F.S.R. . . . .	1,612	22,412
White Russia . . . . .	22	5,587
Ukraine . . . . .	96	4,412
Transcaucasian Republics . . . . .	203	179
Central Asiatic Republics . . . . .	970	86

In addition, 451 cases of typhus and 36 cases of relapsing fever were recorded on the routes of communication in 1929.

The decline in relapsing fever has been specially pronounced in recent years. In the European part of the Union, there were only 905 cases in 1929. The other 2,034 cases were reported from Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, Siberia, and other Asiatic parts of the Union. In the R.S.F.S.R., most cases of typhus occurred in the western districts, in the province of Nijni-Novgorod (former Government of Viatka), and in the Ural district.

### 5. Smallpox.

Smallpox is decreasing in the Union, as shown by the following figures: 1926, 16,134; 1927, 14,154; 1928, 9,715; 1929, 6,079.

There has been no appreciable change in the geographical distribution of the disease, especially in the northern and eastern districts, where adequate medical aid is not available, though even in those districts there has been a steady decline. As regards the distribution of the disease in various parts of the Union, 4,040 cases were reported from the European part in 1929, while the remaining 1,549 cases occurred in the Asiatic territories: Uzbekistan, 605; Kazakstan, 317; Siberia, 364. In the European parts of the Union, the districts inhabited by national minorities still show the greatest number of cases: Tartar Republic, 875; Bashkir Republic, 874. In the Transcaucasian Republics there were 370 cases.

### 6. Typhoid Fever and Dysentery.

These diseases showed a considerable increase as compared with 1928 in certain parts of the Union:

	1927	1928	1929
Typhoid fever . . . . .	149,451	107,138	171,263
Dysentery . . . . .	268,605	140,903	177,252

The average morbidity rate for typhoid fever in 1929 was 10.5 per thousand inhabitants for the entire Union; the rates were higher in the Ukraine (16.9), the Leningrad district (12.5), the Ural district (12.6), and Siberia (12.8). A serious epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in the Donetz Basin (Ukraine).



7. *Acute Infectious Diseases of Childhood.*

In 1929, there was a considerable increase in a number of these diseases.

Infectious Diseases of Childhood in the U.S.S.R., 1927 to 1929  
(Rates per 10,000 inhabitants).

	1927	1928	1929
Scarlet fever . . . . .	24.1	21.2	28.0
Diphtheria . . . . .	5.6	5.3	6.0

8. *Influenza and Epidemic Encephalitis.*

There were 1,975 cases of epidemic encephalitis in 1929. Influenza showed a morbidity rate of 448.9 per 10,000 of population.

9. *Anthrax.*

The figures for this disease were much the same as in 1928:

	Number of cases	Rate per 10,000 inhabitants
1927 . . . . .	17,643	1.2
1928 . . . . .	14,422	0.9
1929 . . . . .	15,454	0.9

10. *Other Infectious Diseases.*

There were 2,476 cases of tetanus in 1929; 70,755 persons, bitten by rabid or suspected animals, applied to the anti-rabic stations. It is difficult to establish the exact number of persons suffering from rabies.

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

## Cases of Tuberculosis in the U.S.S.R. from 1927 to 1929.

	1927	1928	1929
Pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	1,326,104	1,361,268	1,325,388
Tuberculosis of other organs . . . . .	458,410	451,120	467,451
Total . . . . .	1,784,514	1,818,388	1,792,839

## Distribution of the Cases of Tuberculosis (all Forms) in the Various Republics of the Union in 1929.

R.S.F.S.R. . . . .	1,168,411
Ukraine . . . . .	337,864
White Russia . . . . .	70,138
Transcaucasian Federation . . . . .	70,318
Central Asia . . . . .	51,877
In transit and in prisons. . . . .	87,061

The anti-tuberculosis campaign was developed by the opening of new dispensaries. For instance, in the Ukraine, there were already 135 dispensaries in 1929.

The following measures were taken in the R.S.F.S.R. in 1929 in connection with the anti-tuberculosis campaign:

- (1) Decree regarding tuberculosis centres (June 15th, 1929);
- (2) Regulations regarding measures against cutaneous tuberculosis (May 18th, 1929);
- (3) Rules for disinfecting anti-tuberculosis establishments and the homes of tuberculous patients (October 17th, 1929).

The rules relating to the organisation of tuberculosis centres indicate methods of combating tuberculosis in rural districts.

#### Decree regarding Tuberculosis Centres.

1. Tuberculosis centres are social prophylactic institutes for carrying out all anti-tuberculosis measures in the rural districts.

2. Tuberculosis centres are organised at the district hospitals.

3. Tuberculosis centres are allocated a definite area of action, within the limits of which it is possible to provide for the population's needs by making investigations in the homes and taking appropriate prophylactic measures.

4. Tuberculosis centres will be organised, in the first place, in medical districts in which, according to medical statistics, there is a high rate of tuberculosis morbidity; in districts where the rural population is largely engaged in handicrafts or occupations away from home, which favour the spread of tuberculosis; in districts where there are industrial enterprises; and in centres of Soviet and collective farms.

5. The objects of the tuberculosis centres are:

(a) To discover and record any cases of tuberculosis in their areas, and persons who are in close contact with patients and in danger of infection, and also to prepare data regarding tuberculosis mortality and morbidity in the area;

(b) To investigate any working and living conditions of the population (adults and children) of the area which may favour the development and spread of tuberculosis;

(c) To prepare and carry out plans for improving health conditions in the area in respect of tuberculosis, in conjunction with the area medical officers of health, and with the assistance of the medical organisation and health section of the local Soviet;

(d) To organise anti-tuberculosis educational work in the area;

(e) To establish close relations with maternity and infant welfare institutions and with the local health section, if such exist in the medical district, and also with the local hospital;

(f) To give prophylactic and social aid to the tuberculous patients of the district, and to select patients to send to the various health institutes. Special attention must be paid to the campaign against infantile tuberculosis, tuberculosis of the bones and joints, and cutaneous tuberculosis;

(g) At the request of insurance funds and other qualified institutions, to give certificates regarding the state of health and capacity for work of tuberculous patients.

6. Tuberculosis centres must also:

(a) Give consultations to patients named by the travelling medical service of the district;

(b) Organise auxiliary establishments - children's holiday colonies in the first place;

(c) Organise tuberculosis exhibitions or tuberculosis sections in general health exhibitions.

7. On the administrative side, the tuberculosis centre uses the hospital of the medical district for its laboratory work, beds required for purposes of diagnosis, and other forms of special assistance. The maintenance of the medical staff attached to the tuberculosis centre is provided for by a special budget.

8. The staff of tuberculosis centres is appointed in the usual manner, and must consist of one doctor (a specialist in tuberculosis) and one or two nurses.

## 2. Venereal Diseases.

Cases of Venereal Disease in the U.S.S.R. from 1927 to 1929.

	1927	1928	1929
Syphilis, primary and secondary . . . . .	451,363	422,472	354,295
Soft chancre . . . . .	22,107	20,814	13,841
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	475,837	452,894	411,015

The campaign against venereal disease is carried on by a system of venereal dispensaries in the towns and venereal centres in the rural districts. While it may be considered that medical assistance for venereal disease is adequately provided in the urban centres, this work still needs further extension in the rural districts. It may, however, be pointed out that, in the R.S.F.S.R., there were 243 special venereal establishments in the rural districts at the end of 1929, and in the Ukraine 65.

Of the various enactments in 1929 for combating venereal disease, we may mention the following:

(1) Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. regarding measures for combating prostitution (July 29th, 1929);

(2) Regulations for more energetic action against venereal disease on Soviet and collective farms (November 11th, 1929).

The Decree of the Council of People's Commissars regarding measures for combating prostitution is the result of a special report submitted to the Council by the People's Commissariat of Health; it contains a number of instructions to various organisations and commissariats on measures for combating prostitution. The most important of these instructions are as follows:

"The People's Commissariat of Labour of the R.S.F.S.R. is recommended:

"(a) To give preference to unemployed single women and to single women with young children, who are registered at the Labour Exchange, in admitting them to apprenticeship and instruction in new trades;

"(b) To verify locally the manner in which the Decree of the People's Commissariat of Labour of the R.S.F.S.R., dated July 16th, 1925, regarding the dismissal from work of single women with children under one year, is applied;

"(c) To investigate measures guaranteeing work to girls leaving children's homes on reaching the age-limit for such homes; and

"(d) To provide that women leaving institutions for occupational re-education and possessing qualifications in any trade should be given preference for work corresponding to their qualifications.

"The People's Commissariat of Social Welfare of the R.S.F.S.R. is recommended:

"(a) To grant help to needy, homeless women, by organising homes in which they can stay temporarily, helping those to leave who can obtain work or a livelihood elsewhere and granting material assistance to needy persons;

"(b) To proceed to organise during the year 1929-30 institutions for the occupational re-education of healthy women who have been enticed into prostitution or are on the point thereof (labour colonies, workshops, producing workshops, etc.), in accordance with the five-year plan of national economic development, and to issue regulations regarding the functions of such institutions.

"The People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. is requested:

"(a) To increase the number of beds in institutions for unemployed women suffering from venereal disease (in an infectious form);

"(b) In accordance with the five-year plan of social and cultural construction, to take measures to increase the number of workers' prophylactic institutions attached to venereal dispensaries, in order to give medical treatment and work to unemployed and homeless women suffering from venereal disease;

"(c) To extend the capacity of existing maternity and child-welfare institutions (crèches, maternity homes and infants' homes) for accepting homeless and single mothers and their children;

"(d) To extend the work of hygienic education among the population by familiarising them with questions of sexual hygiene and the dangers of prostitution.

"The People's Commissariat of Education of the R.S.F.S.R. is requested to apply more actively the measures for overcoming child prostitution by placing children exposed thereto in suitable institutions of social education.

"The People's Commissariat of Justice of the R.S.F.S.R. is requested to instruct the courts to apply more rigorously the penalties stipulated in the articles of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R., which lay down measures of social defence against the incitement of minors into sexual relations and also against the keeping of brothels.

"The People's Commissariat of Home Affairs of the R.S.F.S.R. is requested to strengthen the measures against all kinds of brothel-keeping, procuring for and aiding prostitution, and the activities of *souteneurs*, by applying administrative and judicial measures of repression in such cases."

### 3. Trachoma.

The total number of cases of trachoma in the Union in 1929 was 1,146,599. The principal foci were, as in previous years, in the more remote districts of the Union, where the population is still in a primitive state. In view of this position, the People's Commissariat of Health published special instructions (July 23rd, 1929) regarding measures against trachoma in rural districts.

### 4. Malaria.

Although the number of cases of malaria was still considerable, this disease shows an appreciable decrease in all parts of the country. The districts in which it is most prevalent are the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Lower Volga basin.

Year	Number of cases	Rate per 10,000 inhabitants
1926 . . . . .	4,500,050	—
1927 . . . . .	3,718,107	249.9
1928 . . . . .	3,296,752	213.7
1929 . . . . .	2,993,072	181.0

### Geographical Distribution of Malaria in the U.S.S.R. in 1929

(Regions particularly affected).

	Cases
1. Transcaucasian Republics (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan)	663,738
2. Northern Caucasus . . . . .	547,998
3. Lower Volga Region . . . . .	236,452
4. Middle Volga Region . . . . .	223,490
5. Uzbekistan . . . . .	190,306
6. Ukraine . . . . .	177,805
7. Kazakstan . . . . .	128,177
8. Siberia . . . . .	114,396
9. Tartar Republic . . . . .	78,314
10. Ural Region . . . . .	69,875
11. Daghestan . . . . .	68,366
12. Turkmenistan . . . . .	58,579
13. Bashkir Republic . . . . .	57,530
14. Kirghiz Republic . . . . .	35,775

It will be seen that the prevalence of malaria has diminished much more rapidly in the European parts of the Union, and remains at a more stable level in the Transcaucasian Republics and Central Asia.

### C. UNIFICATION OF METHODS OF COMBATING INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### 1. *Plan of Campaign.*

In 1929, in consequence of the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R., dated July 7th, based on the report of the People's Commissariat of Health on "Sanitary Conditions in the Republic", extensive work was undertaken on the preparation of uniform plans for combating the most dangerous epidemic diseases, and those most prejudicial to the economic life of the country—viz., smallpox, typhus, relapsing fever and malaria. Similar work was also done in the territories of the other Republics of the Union in connection with the revision of the five-year plan for the economic development of the Union, which included all future health work and, in particular, measures against epidemics. In accordance with these instructions, the Government prepared local plans (for each district separately) throughout the R.S.F.S.R. for combating epidemic diseases, and arranged for the future fusion of these plans in a general plan for the entire Republic. This work was completed by 1930, and in August the Council of People's Commissars approved the plans. At the same time, they were incorporated in the five-year plans of the various Republics.

In the R.S.F.S.R., the principles and the material on which these plans were drawn up have been published in a special Decree of the People's Commissariat of Health, dated September 12th, 1928. The regional health authorities were requested, when carrying out the preparatory work in their districts, to be guided by the following instructions of the People's Commissariat of Health laid down in the Decree:

"Section 8. Each regional plan shall provide for:

"(a) The development and extension of existing institutions (buildings for infectious cases, laboratories, disinfection installations, malaria stations and centres; in respect of questions coming under other departments: laundries, baths, doss-houses, etc.);

"(b) The maintenance of the staff (district medical officers, special anti-epidemic staff, vaccination staff, auxiliary medical staff, etc.);

"(c) The supply of medicaments, disinfectants, apparatus, etc.;

"(d) The application of special measures for preventing epidemics (drainage of marshy districts, use of petroleum for destroying larvæ, quinine treatment, measures against vermin, smallpox vaccination, instruction in hygiene, etc.).

"Section 9. All measures shall be expressed finally in expenditure figures, showing for each department separately the source of the revenue to cover the expenditure: local budget (district, area, province), economic organisations, local and national funds for medical assistance, communal banks, etc.

"Section 10. The plan shall consist of two parts: an explanatory report and tables.

"The explanatory report shall give the following information regarding each infectious disease separately:

"(a) The movement of the disease before the war (1910-1914) and in the last three years (1926-1929), in absolute figures and per 10,000 inhabitants for each district separately;

"(b) Fresh outbreaks and epidemics observed in the last three years, with a list of the districts most affected;

- “(c) Permanent foci of infection (with a list);
- “(d) Circumstances favouring the spread of infection, outbreaks of epidemics, and permanent foci;
- “(e) Measures for overcoming these conditions (prophylactic measures);
- “(f) Measures for overcoming outbreaks of epidemics. These measures shall be practical; the more important of them (construction of isolation huts, baths, important hydro-technical works, etc.) shall be enumerated for each district, with an indication of the yearly plan of execution. In addition, measures regarding districts and areas shall be indicated. The detailed reasons for the adoption of these measures, and their principal characteristics, shall also be mentioned, together with the justification for the expenditure involved;
- “(g) A survey of the state of anti-epidemic measures at the time when the reports are drawn up;
- “(h) The results which may be expected from the application of these measures (reduction or entire disappearance of the infectious diseases).”

The plans regarding various infectious diseases must provide for the following measures:

## 2. Measures against Parasitic Typhus.

*Object.* — Extinction of foci of parasitic typhus in the rural districts, prevention of the spread of epidemics in towns, workmen's communities, Soviet farms and the larger collective farms.

In drawing up this plan, provision shall be made for:

- (1) The discovery, from the statistical returns, of typhus foci in the rural districts;
- (2) The detection of first cases, for which purpose, if necessary, the district organisation must be extended;
- (3) The effective sanitary supervision of foci, and an increase in the number of area medical officers of health;
- (4) The application of general measures for delousing the population, and in particular the construction of public baths in the typhus foci, the supply of soap to the population, and health education in general;
- (5) The isolation of patients, for which purpose the number of beds available shall be increased by constructing new isolation huts, enlarging the existing ones, and setting up temporary isolation huts. Facilities must be provided for isolating all patients suffering from parasitic typhus;
- (6) The application of sanitary measures to persons in the vicinity of the patients. For this purpose, the medical district shall be provided with the most indispensable disinfecting equipment and a supply of disinfectants;
- (7) The application of sanitary measures in the Soviet farms and the larger collective farms, to newly admitted persons and seasonal labourers; supervision of hostels;
- (8) In the towns and industrial centres:
  - (a) Increased sanitary supervision over labour exchanges, hostels, peasants' houses, inns, doss-houses, etc.;
  - (b) The application of sanitary measures to newly engaged workmen and to temporary and seasonal workmen;
  - (c) Increased sanitary supervision over organised children's colonies (delousing measures);
  - (d) The provision of baths and laundries for the population, and the sanitary supervision of these establishments;
  - (e) Suitable arrangements for the transport and isolation of all persons suffering from parasitic typhus;
  - (f) The construction of isolation houses and disinfection stations;
  - (g) The organisation of health education;

(9) Special attention shall be paid to sanitary measures applied to migrants, both at the place of departure and at the place of arrival.

### 3. Measures against Smallpox.

*Object.* — The complete eradication of smallpox in the area (district, republic) by the end of the five-year period.

In drawing up this plan, provision must be made for:

- (1) The formation of a vaccination staff on the lines laid down by law;
- (2) Means of transport for this staff;
- (3) Systematic participation by the district staff in smallpox vaccination;
- (4) The supply of vaccine lymph and its proper conservation;
- (5) The compilation of accurate lists of persons requiring vaccination;
- (6) The printing of vaccination forms;
- (7) Health education work;
- (8) The vaccination of groups specified by the law; checking of the results of vaccination;
- (9) The vaccination of the entire population in districts where smallpox is very prevalent and where vaccination has not been completely carried out;
- (10) In towns, industrial centres and Soviet farms, special attention shall be paid to the re-vaccination of newcomers and seasonal workers and members of their families;
- (11) In the principal towns of areas (districts, republics) steps shall be taken to train a special vaccination staff.

### 4. Measures against Malaria.

*Object.* — The eradication of malarial foci in the neighbourhood of industrial centres, Soviet farms and collective farms; the reduction of malaria in other areas.

In drawing up the plan, special attention shall be paid to groups of the population who, through the nature of their occupations, have a specially high malaria morbidity-rate (workers in fisheries, peat workers, migratory workers).

Attention shall be paid to newcomers and seasonal workers arriving from malarial districts. Measures against malaria among seasonal labourers must be taken both at their place of work and at their place of permanent residence.

In selecting individual measures (draining of marshy ground, quinine treatment, etc.), account must be taken of any local conditions which favour the development of malaria, and of the effectiveness of the different methods of combating the disease.

The plan of the anti-malarial campaign shall include the following:

- (a) A network of special malaria institutes, both permanent and temporary (malaria stations, centres and squads);
- (b) Sanitation of districts: large- and small-scale hydro-technical and conservancy works;
- (c) Measures against mosquitoes in all stages of their development (use of petroleum, destruction of winter breeding-grounds, netting, mosquito nets, etc.);
- (d) The organisation of regular, systematic and continuous treatment for malaria patients;
- (e) Preventive quinine treatment of the various groups of the population;
- (f) An adequate supply of quinine;
- (g) The training of staff for anti-malaria work (organisation of classes, practical training, detaching to courses);
- (h) Health education in connection with the anti-malaria campaign.

These general instructions are followed by definite rules as to the manner of drawing up these local plans:

"All anti-epidemic plans must be prepared with the active co-operation of the medical health staff, and, in the first place, of the sanitary organisations and bacteriological institutes, to whom this task is to be allotted as one of the most important at the present time. The Soviet organisations (sections of Soviets, trade unions) shall be encouraged to take the greatest possible part in drawing up these plans.

"All measures and plans shall be agreed with the departmental, economic and trade union organisations, after which they shall be examined by the area planning committee; after the plan is approved by the latter committee, it shall be submitted for the confirmation of the local executive committee or the Council of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republic. After approval by these bodies, the plan shall be sent to the People's Commissariat of Health."

#### 5. Rules relating to Anti-epidemic Institutes.

In order to ensure uniform methods in the preparation of these plans, the general instructions of September 12th, 1929, contain certain rules for the creation of a network of local anti-epidemic sanitary organisations.

##### Health supervision:

##### (a) *Medical Staff of the Health Service.*

In industrial areas divided into section<sup>1</sup>, one medical officer of health and one medical assistant per area.

In mixed industrial and agricultural areas, the same staff in each section or in each group of two sections, according to local conditions.

In agricultural areas, the same staff for each group of two or three sections, according to local conditions.

In thinly populated areas, the same staff for each district ("okrug").

In towns and workmen's centres, summer resorts and watering-places, one medical officer of health per 25,000 inhabitants; in towns with less than 25,000 inhabitants, the health supervision is in the hands of the medical officer of health of the section to which the town belongs.

##### (b) *Distribution of Bacteriological Institutes and Laboratories.*

*Bacteriological Institutes.* — In the principal town of each area, one bacteriological institute, which must comprise the following sections:

Sanitary section (with subsections for communal hygiene and the sanitary supervision of food and water);

Epidemiological section;

Serum and vaccine section;

Analytic section;

Antirabic section;

Parasitological section (this section may not be created in certain cases, according to the extent of the institute's work and local epidemiological conditions);

Occupational hygiene section.

*Bacteriological Laboratories.* — One bacteriological laboratory in each chief town of a district.

<sup>1</sup> The "section" (raion) is the territorial administrative unit adopted in the Union. The average population of a section is about 35,000.



*Sectional Bacteriological Laboratories.* — In rural sections and especially at the places of residence of the sectional medical officers of health.

(c) *Distribution of Disinfection Stations.*

In all towns with a population over 50,000, one station for carrying out disinfection in disinfection chambers or in the people's homes, equipped with the necessary means of transport and a staff for disinfecting houses, at the rate of one disinfector per 25,000 inhabitants. In case of need, the disinfection stations shall be provided with laundries and baths and also with isolation rooms for the use of persons whose houses are being disinfected.

In towns with a population under 50,000, one disinfection centre with staff and means of transport in accordance with local conditions.

(d) *Distribution of Vaccination Officers.*

1. In towns, workmen's centres and health resorts, one vaccination officer per 25,000 inhabitants.

2. In rural districts, one per 20,000 inhabitants, according to local conditions.

3. In districts specially affected by smallpox, the above staffs shall be increased.

(e) *Distribution of Malaria Stations.*

1. In districts with high malarial morbidity (more than 200 cases per 10,000 inhabitants per year), one malaria station in the principal town.

2. In regional centres, there shall be regional malaria stations if there are no parasitological sections in the regional bacteriological institutes.

(f) *Beds for Infectious Cases.*

1. In industrial towns: two beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

2. In towns in rural areas: one bed per 1,000 inhabitants.

3. In rural districts: with rural population, one bed per 2,000 inhabitants; for industrial areas, one or two beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

(g) *Distribution of Anti-epidemic Squads.*

Anti-epidemic squads attached to the regional health departments to the extent demanded by the state of the district as regards epidemics.

(h) *Distribution of Vaccination Squads.*

Vaccination squads in the district health departments to the extent demanded by the state of the district as regards epidemics.

#### 6. *Composition and Constitution of the Various Health Institutions.*

In previous years, the People's Commissariats of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. and the other Republics prepared and issued a number of regulations regarding the composition and constitution of various sanitary and anti-epidemic institutions. This work was continued in 1929, and a number of new decrees were drawn up and issued on this subject:

(1) Regulations regarding regional and district malaria stations (February 9th, 1929);

(2) Regulations regarding disinfection stations in towns (March 2nd, 1929);

(3) Regulations regarding regional bacteriological institutes (March 21st, 1929).

The regulations regarding regional bacteriological institutes introduce a greater measure of uniformity into their organisation. At present, all areas and republics of the Union have an adequate network of such institutes (45), maintained at the expense of the State and of the local budget. The regulations of March 21st, 1929, for the R.S.F.S.R. define the functions and structure of these institutes, as follows:

" *Functions.*

" The regional bacteriological institutes are scientific and practical establishments attached to the regional health department; they serve the needs of the area concerned,

and have the following functions:

"(a) To make a scientific study of hygienic and epidemiological questions, particularly in their application to the needs of the area;

"(b) To study systematically the sanitary and epidemiological conditions of the area by means of investigations, expeditions, the examination of available statistical data, etc.;

"(c) To advise the regional health department and its subordinate organizations in their study of sanitary and anti-epidemic measures;

"(d) To carry out scientific research work in the field of occupational hygiene;

"(e) To produce bacteriological preparations of primary importance for the area to the extent required by local needs;

"(f) To direct and support the work of local bacteriological establishments (district bacteriological institutes, laboratories, malaria centres, anti-rabic stations, etc.) in special questions;

"(g) To improve the standard of the sanitary, epidemiological and laboratory staff by arranging classes, giving opportunities for practical work, etc.;

"(h) To prepare anti-rabic sera and provide the anti-rabic centres of the area with prepared vaccine;

"(i) To make all kinds of chemical, bacteriological and serological analyses (with or without payment), and the more complicated clinical analyses;

"(j) To carry out special work at the request of the regional health department.

*" Structure.*

" The regional institutes shall in all cases comprise the following sections:

" (1) Hygiene section (with sub-sections for communal hygiene and the hygiene of food and water);

" (2) Epidemiological section;

" (3) Serum and vaccine section;

" (4) Analysis section;

" (5) Anti-rabic section;

" (6) Parasitological section;

" (7) Occupational hygiene section.

" In case of necessity, other special sections may be opened, such as sections for biochemistry, pathological anatomy, forensic medicine, etc. In those bacteriological institutes which have a large producing capacity, the serum and vaccine section may be divided into a serum and vaccine section and a smallpox section.

" The malaria stations have also accessory functions, such as the study and treatment of diseases caused by tapeworms when they affect large groups of the population. In recent years, much work has been done in the Union in this sphere. The work is directed by the appropriate section of the State Institute of Tropical Medicine in Moscow (Professor Skriabin). The workers of this centre of research have made a number of scientific expeditions in all parts of the Union, and published various works."

*7. Production and Distribution of Bacteriological Preparations.*

Similar systematic work has been done by the health services in the production and distribution of bacteriological preparations. By a special Decree of the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R., dated February 7th, 1929, the local authorities were instructed to prepare annual plans for the production of bacteriological preparations by local institutes, and certain rules were laid down in this matter. At the same time, the old system of supplying the necessary quantities of vaccines and sera, whereby smallpox lymph and vaccines against typhus and paratyphoid fevers are supplied free of cost, was maintained; anti-diphtheria serum and some other sera are supplied free of cost to the extent of 50 per cent of the requirements, the remainder being supplied against payment.

8. *Various.*

Other regulations relating to the anti-epidemic campaign include a provision regarding the duration of isolation for persons who have recovered from contagious diseases and persons who have been in contact with them (drawn up by the Scientific Medical Council of the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. and approved on December 31st, 1929).

*Plague.* — In 1929, there were fifty-nine anti-plague centres in the Union (plague stations with laboratories and mobile squads). This network covers the parts of the Union where plague is endemic. In comparison with 1928, the number of centres has increased. At the end of 1929 (September), an Anti-Plague Conference was held at Chita (Far East) to consider questions connected with the anti-plague campaign in Trans-Baikal, and in general in the Far East and on the Mongolian frontier. In the same year, regulations were prepared and issued regarding plague laboratories and plague detachments (May 15th, 1929).

*Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.* — Detailed instructions were published regarding subcutaneous preventive inoculation against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers and cholera (November 20th, 1929).

*Scarlet Fever.* — Instructions were issued regarding preventive inoculation against scarlet fever (December 10th, 1929).

*Malaria.* — Rules were issued for dealing with malaria on large State farms (January 11th, 1929). The number of malaria stations is growing steadily, and in 1929 there were 152 malaria stations and dispensaries, not including temporary centres and squads.

*Smallpox.* — The rule of compulsory vaccination was very strictly enforced in certain territories of the Union in 1929, and every effort was made to vaccinate the entire population in epidemic centres of this disease. Extensive vaccination was carried out in the Tartar Republic, in the former Government of Viatka, etc. The number of vaccinations was very high (in the Ukraine, 3,919,049 in 1929).

## III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Maternity and Infant Welfare.*

Maternity and infant welfare work was principally directed in 1929 towards developing the existing institutions and inducing various social and economic organisations to co-operate. Regulations were issued by the Government of the R.S.F.S.R. on the following questions:

- (1) The operation and organisation of crèches attached to industrial works in which the three-shift working day of seven hours has been introduced (November 28th, 1929);
  - (2) The allocation to the crèches of sums from the State fund for the improvement of workmen's living conditions (December 13th, 1929);
  - (3) An agreement between the People's Commissariat of Health, the Central Section of co-operative consumers' societies, and the Central Union of co-operative housing societies regarding the development of crèches in houses (November 21st, 1929);
  - (4) Rules regarding travelling consultation services for maternity and infant welfare (September 10th, 1929);
  - (5) The organisation of maternity schools (December 25th, 1929);
  - (6) The organisation of crèches in the summer of 1929 (April 17th, 1929);
  - (7) The organisation of lying-in centres in rural districts (January 5th, 1929);
  - (8) The organisation of medical assistance in cases of abortion and the extension of measures against abortion (November 24th, 1929).
- Among the above decrees, the last-named, regarding the organisation of medical assistance in cases of abortion, deserves special note. These new instructions issued by the People's Commissariat of Health emphasise the necessity for the more rational working of

so-called "Abortion Commissions", which are attached to various institutions and to consultation services for maternity and infant welfare, and which issue permits for women to undergo "legal abortion" in hospitals. These Commissions consist of doctors and representatives of women's organisations. The same decree contains certain rules for the use of contraceptives. Extracts from the rules of November 24th referring to this question are quoted below:

"Special attention should be paid to the recommendation of contraceptive methods by women's consultation services, travelling clinics and local medical departments, with a view to combating abortion and ensuring that working women, especially peasant women, may obtain the necessary physical rest between confinements. Very frequent and numerous confinements among peasant women are one of the main causes of the high prevalence of disease among them and their rapid physical deterioration, and also partly of the high infant mortality in rural districts.

"All women's consultation services should set apart a special day for advice on birth control, in accordance with the instructions given to the said services (*Bulletin of the People's Commissariat of Health*, No. 17, 1926). In large towns it is desirable, in connection with the women's consultation services, to organise special birth-control departments working the whole week.

"Measures must be taken to extend the special qualifications, in this sphere, of medical officers and the auxiliary medical staff of consultation services and local health departments.

"In their work in connection with birth control, the consultation services, travelling clinics, and local medical departments must employ the means and methods recommended by the Central Commission for the study of contraceptives attached to the Maternity and Infant Welfare Institute of the People's Commissariat of Health.

"The distribution of contraceptives shall be entrusted to the medical institutions: women's consultation services, travelling clinics, local medical departments, and pharmacies of the health sections. On account of the necessity for taking individual peculiarities into account when prescribing contraceptives, and of having the results regularly investigated by a medical officer, the sale of contraceptives through the co-operative societies can only be permitted as a temporary measure. As the women's consultation services develop, the sale of contraceptives must be placed exclusively in their hands.

"Contraceptives shall be supplied by consultation services, travelling clinics and local health departments at the prices fixed by the People's Commissariat of Health. Needy women may, however, receive them free of cost, as a form of social aid."

## 2. Welfare Work for Children and Young People.

During 1929, the following regulations regarding child welfare were published by the central health organs in the R.S.F.S.R.:

1. Instructions regarding the work of children's medical officers in establishments for children who have not reached school age (July 20th, 1929).
2. Regulations regarding forest school sanatoria (April 22nd, 1929).
3. Regulations regarding health work among young pioneers (March 28th, 1929).
4. Regulations regarding co-operation between public health organs, educational organs and co-operative housing societies (April 16th, 1929).
5. Instructions regarding medical officers in charge of physical culture (March 21st, 1929).

The usual annual medical examinations of working youths prescribed by the Decree of October 13th, 1922, took place. Instructions to carry out these examinations in 1929

were given for the R.S.F.S.R. on March 5th. Below we give some extracts from this Decree of the People's Commissariat of Health:

"1. Annual medical examinations of working youths are conducted in order to pick out young people requiring medical and prophylactic treatment, which is given systematically during the summer treatment period.

"2. Medical examinations of working youths take place each year from March 15th to April 20th.

"3. The following persons are subject to such medical examinations: working youths from 14 to 18 years inclusive, employed in State and co-operative industrial undertakings, and in private, leased or concession enterprises; all pupils of factory schools, without regard to their age; apprentices in dangerous trades; youths engaged in seasonal work (peat workers, building workers); young workmen employed on Soviet farms, and pupils in technical and trade schools.

"4. Medical examinations of working youths are conducted by temporary commissions specially created for the purpose, consisting of one medical officer from the Health Department as Chairman, a medical officer of the Insurance Fund, and a representative of the Young Communists. The number of Commissions is fixed by the health organs in agreement with the insurance funds."

### 3. Health Supervision.

In 1929, various instructions were prepared and issued by the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. relating to the work of medical officers of health specialising in various branches:

- (1) Instructions for medical officers of health in towns (August 13th, 1929);
- (2) Instructions for medical officers of health in rural districts (December 2nd, 1929);
- (3) Instructions for medical officers dealing with occupational diseases (July 22nd, 1929);
- (4) Instructions for medical officers dealing with communal and housing sanitation (June 4th, 1929);
- (5) Instructions for medical officers supervising foodstuffs (May 25th, 1929);
- (6) Instructions for epidemiologists (July 3rd, 1929).

### 4. Sanitation in Inhabited Localities.

In 1929, communal sanitation constituted one of the most important parts of the work of the health services, in view of the instructions which they received on the subject in the above decree issued by the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. on July 7th, 1929, in accordance with the report by the People's Commissariat of Health regarding sanitary conditions in the Republic. In execution of this decree, in the same manner as extensive work was done in preparing the local and general plans of campaign against epidemics, similar preparatory work was started for drawing up plans for improving health conditions in the principal industrial districts of the Republic.

On October 22nd, 1929, the People's Commissariat of Health instructed the local organs to collect the necessary data and to draw up accurate lists of inhabited localities in which measures should be taken for improving health conditions, with an exact specification of these measures for each locality, a statement of approximate expenditure, and estimates. Among these measures, special attention should be drawn to those which are of fundamental importance from the point of view of hygiene (town planning, water-supply, removal of refuse, housing sanitation, public food supply, etc.). The most important part of the work under this programme was postponed until 1930.

With regard to individual questions of communal hygiene, the following regulations were published by the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1929:

- (1) Sanitary rules regarding the removal of sewage-water from inhabited districts, industrial undertakings, houses, etc. (May 16th, 1929);
- (2) Regulations regarding cemeteries and burial formalities (June 11th, 1929);
- (3) Sanitary rules regarding chlorination of drinking-water (May 15th, 1929);
- (4) Rules for permanent laboratory supervision over the chlorination of drinking-water and sewage-water (December 31st, 1929);
- (5) Sanitary rules for the chlorination of sewage-water (January 8th, 1930);
- (6) Sanitary rules for building and maintaining bath-houses (July 31st, 1929);
- (7) Sanitary rules for building and maintaining swimming-baths and bathing establishments (May 16th, 1929);
- (8) Regulations regarding the establishment of sanitary zones around rest-houses (April 1st, 1929).

A number of legislative measures were issued in respect of housing sanitation, of which we may mention the following:

- (1) Sanitary rules for the construction of dwelling-houses (July 26th, 1929);
- (2) Sanitary rules for the construction and maintenance of cellars (October 7th, 1929);
- (3) Instructions addressed to the sanitary organs regarding the passing of newly erected dwelling-houses (October 17th, 1929);
- (4) Regulations regarding the extension of educational health work in connection with the sanitary protection of dwellings (January 2nd, 1929);
- (5) Regulations regarding an increase in the work of sanitary delegates in dwelling-houses (October 9th, 1929);
- (6) Regulations regarding sanitary supervision over the construction of individual dwellings (January 23rd, 1929);
- (7) Regulations regarding laboratory work in connection with communal and housing sanitation (March 7th, 1929).

At the end of 1929, the first Pan-Russian Congress of Institutes and Laboratories working on communal sanitation was held (Moscow, December). In the same year, the fourth Pan-Russian Conference on Water Conduits and Sanitary Engineering Questions was held at Rostov-on-the-Don.

### 5. Food Hygiene.

The following regulations by Government organs during 1929 in respect of the sanitary protection of food products may be mentioned:

- (1) Statute of the State Food Institute in Moscow (January 2nd, 1929);
- (2) Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. regarding the compulsory payment, by economic organs of the State food industry, of a share in the expenses of sanitary supervision (November 11th, 1929);
- (3) Rules for public dietetic restaurants (June 21st, 1929);
- (4) Regulations regarding laboratory supervision of standard types of foodstuffs adopted for the entire Union (June 3rd, 1929);
- (5) Regulations regarding the establishment and maintenance of fisheries (September 5th, 1929);
- (6) Regulations regarding the establishment of standards for cow's milk and various milk products (December 11th, 1929);
- (7) Regulations regarding standard methods for the bacteriological testing of milk (September 27th, 1929);
- (8) Regulations regarding standard methods for the physical and biochemical testing of milk (September 28th, 1929);
- (9) Sanitary rules for the manufacture and sale of margarine (June 15th, 1929);

- (10) Regulations regarding distinctive characteristics of bread which is to be rejected as unfit for human consumption (July 18th, 1929);
- (11) Regulations regarding standards for bread (July 24th, 1929);
- (12) Regulations regarding sanitary provisions to be applied to sausages and similar products (December 27th, 1929);
- (13) Regulations regarding an extension of the work of sanitary organs in respect of the public food supply (December 19th, 1929);
- (14) Sanitary rules for the construction and maintenance of works producing mineral waters and fruit-juice beverages.

Considerable scientific research work was done in 1929 in regard to the public food supply. In June 1929, the first Pan-Union Congress of institutes and laboratories working in connection with the public food supply and food hygiene was held at Moscow. In future, it is proposed to hold periodical congresses of these institutions, with a view to establishing contact in their work and preparing common plans of scientific research. The second congress was held at Moscow in January 1930. During 1929, preparations were made for the establishment of large institutes for scientific research in connection with foodstuffs in various centres of the Union. In 1930, such institutes were established at Moscow (under the direction of Professor Zbarsky), at Odessa (Professor Cherkess), and at Kharkov (Professor Sulima-Samoilovsky). The next institute of this kind to be opened will be at Tiflis. The public health institutes and services took an active part in the preparation of five-year plans in connection with the public food supply, which form part of the general five-year plan for the economic development of the Union.

#### 6. Public Health Instruction.

In this field the following regulations were issued in 1929:

- (1) Decree regarding "Institute for Instruction in Hygiene" in towns (April 24th, 1929);
- (2) Decree regarding "Commissions for the Improvement of Health Conditions of Labour and Life" attached to hospitals (January 18th, 1929).

The Decree regarding institutes for instruction in hygiene legalised a number of special establishments for giving health instruction which already existed in various towns of the Union. According to this decree, such institutes must comprise a health exhibition, a library and reading-room, an auditorium with a cinematographic apparatus, a scientific laboratory, and a kiosk for the sale of books and pamphlets.

Under the new Decree of 1929, the commissions for the improvement of health conditions of labour and life comprise not only the physicians and elected representatives of the subordinate medical staff of hospitals and travelling clinics, but also delegates of workers' unions, young people's and women's organisations, insurance funds and large industrial works. These commissions are set up in connection with all hospitals and other medical institutions (dispensaries, consultation services, malaria stations, etc.). Their object is to help to improve the work of these institutions and the application of prophylactic measures.

#### IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

It has already been stated that in 1929 the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. submitted for the approval of the supreme legislative organs (Council of People's Commissars) an extensive report on health conditions in the Republic. This report contains detailed figures and other information regarding the true state of public health work in the country, in what points it is adequate and in what points inadequate (movement of the population, morbidity, physical development of the population, accidents, present state of the system of institutions, etc.). On the basis of this information, the report makes a number of specific proposals for improving health conditions in the Republic. In consideration of these important representations made by the central health organs to the supreme legis-

lative organs of the Republic, with a view to raising the entire problem of health conditions in the country and the action called for, the Council of People's Commissars (R.S.F.S.R.) issued a number of regulations indicating the direction and character of the future work of the People's Commissariat of Health. In view of their extreme importance and interest, we reproduce these regulations in full:

*" Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R., dated July 7th, 1929, regarding the Report by the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. on health conditions in the country.*

## I.

" Having heard the Report by the People's Commissariat of Health on health conditions in the R.S.F.S.R. and being of opinion that an improvement in health conditions is of great importance for the economic and cultural development of the country, the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R.:

" Notes a number of health improvements in the R.S.F.S.R. characterised by the decline of both general and infant mortality in recent years, a considerable drop in a number of epidemic diseases, especially the parasitic typhuses and smallpox, and also a decrease in the prevalence of tuberculosis and syphilis in the towns and industrial districts;

" Recognises that, in spite of this progress, health conditions in the country are still unsatisfactory, and notes in particular:

" (a) The low level of communal organisation in towns, workers' communities and other inhabited places;

" (b) The existence in the country, especially in the new industrial districts, of numerous epidemic foci causing frequent outbreaks of epidemics on a large scale;

" (c) A certain increase in infectious diseases among children;

" (d) The great prevalence, particularly in country districts, of diseases of a social character or connected with the living conditions of the people (syphilis, trachoma, etc.); and finally

" (e) The frequency of industrial accidents;

" Notes the particularly unsatisfactory health conditions in non-urban industrial centres, which tend to increase the frequency of illness among the workers and to reduce their working capacity;

" Recognises that the improvement in sanitary conditions is adversely affected by the following circumstances: the insufficiency of the funds allocated for this purpose both by the public health authorities and, more particularly, by communal and economic organisations; the lack of proper co-ordination between the work of the health authorities and those of communal and economic organisations in this respect; weakness in the advance planning of the work of the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. and the local health organs; the defective organisation of systematic work in the various districts, especially in industrial centres; the fact that insufficient attention is paid by public organisations (sections of Soviets, executive committees, trade unions, etc.) to the work of improving the health conditions of the country.

## II.

" Considering that the raising of the standard of public health and improvements in the working and living conditions of the workers and of the labouring masses in the rural districts constitute the most important factors in developing the productive power of the country and ensuring the success of Socialistic constructive work, the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. decides:

" To request the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R., the Councils of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republics, and the District,



Executive Committees, to pay special attention in future to improving health conditions in the principal industrial areas and in areas where large Soviet and collective farms are being developed;

" To request the People's Commissariat of Health, together with the People's Commissariat of Labour, the Supreme Economic Council, the People's Commissariat of the Interior, and other departments concerned, to draw up a plan for applying health measures during the next four years in the principal industrial areas, especially in areas in which the mining, metallurgical, chemical and textile industries are carried on;

" To request the People's Commissariat of Health, the Councils of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republics, and the District Executive Committees, to draw up plans for practical measures against epidemics of forms of parasitic typhus, smallpox and malaria during the next four years;

" With a view to overcoming epidemics, to request the People's Commissariat of Health, the Councils of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republics, and District Executive Committees, when carrying out plans for the construction of hospitals in towns, to provide for the complete development of a system of clinics for infectious diseases in accordance with the five-year plan of social and cultural development;

" To request the Supreme Economic Council, together with the People's Commissariat of Health, to study the question of the large-scale production of apparatus for disinfection and sanitary engineering work for combating infectious diseases, and also of disinfectants;

" To request the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R.:

" (a) To take steps for the further development and extension of measures against occupational diseases, especially in the principal industries (mining, chemical, metallurgical and textile);

" (b) To further in every way the steps taken by the People's Commissariat of Labour in regard to vocational selection and guidance, by organising the local medical examination of workers and by drawing up a list of medical impediments to their engagement;

" (c) To arrange for the revision of the lists of dangerous trades for which workmen may only be accepted after a medical examination, and also for the preparation of lists of medical impediments which must be taken into consideration when engaging workers in the various industries;

" (d) To take measures further to develop first-aid stations in industrial undertakings in conformity with the five-year plan of health measures and to intensify the study and prevention of industrial accidents and their consequences;

" To request the Councils of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republics and the District Executive Committees to push forward the construction of baths and laundries in towns and workmen's communities;

" To instruct the People's Commissariat of Health to extend health inspection in the foodstuffs industry and, in particular, to publish, in conjunction with the Supreme Economic Council and the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, special sanitary regulations for the more important branches of this industry, and to create additional staffs of medical officers in charge of the inspection of foodstuffs;

" To require the authorities in charge of the food industry to share in the expenditure involved by the above measures;

" To request the Councils of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republics and the District Executive Committees to extend the health organisation of certain backward races in the R.S.F.S.R. whose living conditions are highly unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view, and, in particular, to stimulate the campaign against diseases inherent in their manner of life and against the high infant mortality which prevails among them;

"To request the People's Commissariat of Health to study the experience gained by applying the rules established for the health organisation of the country by the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. dated February 19th, 1927, regarding the health organisation of the Republic, and to propose any amendments to these rules which may be involved by the new division of the R.S.F.S.R. into areas, and by the necessity for extending the health organisation of industrial areas, and areas where Soviet and collective farms are being developed;

"Within the limits of the wages fund for medical workers provided for in the five-year plan of social and cultural development, to arrange for a more rapid rate of increase in the salaries of medical officers of health in comparison with other physicians; to grant them periodical increments of salary; to arrange for them to make official journeys abroad and to grant them other privileges;

"To increase the funds allotted to health prophylaxis work with a view to carrying out the measures provided for in the present Decree for improving health conditions in the country;

"In view of the great importance of health education for raising the standard of public health, to request the People's Commissariat of Health, the Supreme Councils of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republics, and the District Executive Committees, to take steps to extend the work of health education, and to pay special attention to the publication of popular educational works on health matters, especially for the non-Russian-speaking races, and to make all possible use of the cinematograph and broadcasting for health education;

"To request the Councils of People's Commissars of the Autonomous Republics and the District Executive Committees to take steps to increase the activity of health sections in local Soviets and Area Executive Committees in the field of health prophylaxis work;

"To request the People's Commissariat of Health to increase the activity of the scientific research institutes under its direction in the study of scientific and practical problems connected with the improvement of health conditions both in the R.S.F.S.R. as a whole and in individual areas and groups of population."

In execution of this Decree, a number of new legislative measures and plans are being prepared; the main part of this work is being done in 1930.

A considerable part of the planning work in this sphere, as already stated in the report for 1928, is connected with the work of preparing the five-year plan of health measures in the Union. In 1928-29, the Commissariats of Health of the Federated Republics proposed and drew up five-year plans of health measures; these plans have been revised and extended in accordance with the special decision taken by the supreme authorities of the country in December 1929. *This work has been completed in 1930.*

## V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

The following regulations issued in 1929 in the sphere of curative medicine may be mentioned:

(1) Regulations concerning medical assistance in undertakings that have adopted the seven-hour working day (March 23rd, 1929);

(2) Regulations regarding medical assistance in undertakings which have adopted the continuous working week (September 2nd, 1929);

(3) Regulations regarding the introduction of the continuous working week in medical health institutions (September 19th, 1929, and October 9th, 1929);

(4) Regulations regarding measures to prevent absence from work (April 17th, 1929);

(5) Rules regarding first-aid stations in factories and works (May 16th, and June 12th, 1929);

- (6) Rules for introducing in hospitals the methods of work usual in dispensaries (September 13th, 1929);
- (7) Regulations regarding the study of increased morbidity in industrial undertakings (November 13th, 1929);
- (8) Regulations regarding measures for improving psychiatric assistance to the population (Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of April 8th, 1929);
- (9) Regulations regarding the organisation of eye treatment and measures for the prevention of blindness (September 30th, 1929);
- (10) Regulations regarding the organisation of physiotherapeutic departments in hospitals (March 30th, 1929);
- (11) Regulations regarding medical and sanitary assistance on collective farms (Soviet and collective farms) (June 6th, 1929);
- (12) Regulations regarding the distribution of profits from pharmacies (January 23rd, 1929).

The production of and trade in pharmaceutical products in the U.S.S.R. are nationalised. It will be seen from the above list of Government measures that the chief attention of the health authorities in 1929 was directed towards the improvement of medical assistance in industrial undertakings, in connection with the changes which are now taking place in the social and economic structure of the Union. These changes are:

- (1) The introduction of the seven-hour working day in most industrial undertakings;
- (2) The introduction of the continuous working week in undertakings and Government departments (the five-day week - *i.e.*, four working days and one rest day; the undertakings and Government departments work continuously, the workers taking their rest day in turn, so that one-fifth of them are free every day);
- (3) Measures to prevent a decrease in the productivity of labour and against the non-attendance of workmen without good cause, etc.

All curative and other institutions are consequently re-organising their system of work in order to provide prompt and complete medical assistance to all undertakings and departments that have adopted these new methods (morning and evening reception-hours, development of first-aid stations, permanent consultation services, etc.).

In order to hasten the change to the new methods of work in curative institutions, a special Decree was issued by the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. on November 25th, 1929.

Under Section 2 of this decree, the continuous five-day working week is introduced in the following medical institutions: travelling clinics, polyclinics, centres for first aid and home treatment, health-inspection centres, crèches, consultation services, milk distributing centres, laboratories, pharmacies, dispensaries, vaccination centres, disinfection stations, day and night sanatoria.

This re-organisation of the health services involves a considerable increase in the medical staff. This has raised a number of questions regarding new medical schools and the revision of their curricula. The object of this work is to increase the number of secondary medical schools and to create new medical faculties specialising in certain branches.

All this work has already been undertaken in 1930.

# THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. ENGLAND AND WALES.
  2. SCOTLAND.
  3. NORTHERN IRELAND.
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## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Report prepared by the Ministry of Health (London).

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1921 AND 1911.

Source: Census of England and Wales, 1921: General Report.

Dates des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19-20-VI-1921 . . . . .	151.112	18.075.239	19.811.460	37.886.699	—	—	—
2-3-IV-1911 . . . . .		17.445.608	18.624.884	36.070.492	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921, par rapport à 1911: Increase or decrease in 1921 compared with 1911:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	—	+ 629.631	+ 1.186.576	+ 1.816.207	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	+ 62.963,1	+ 118.657,6	+ 181.620,7	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	+ 3,5	+ 6,2	+ 4,9	—	—	—

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1921 AND 1911.

Source: Census of England and Wales, 1921: General Report.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921 . . . . .	251	—	1.736.221	96	—	—
1911 . . . . .	239	—	1.179.276	68	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921 par rapport à 1911. Increase or decrease in 1921 as compared with 1911 . . . . .	+ 12	—	+ 556.945	+ 28	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1921) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Census of England and Wales: General Tables; Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population présente I. 1921 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	404.510	390.964	0	795.474	311.920	303.100	615.020
1	419.387	406.729	0	826.116	303.590	296.660	600.250
2	279.429	272.999	0	552.428	310.780	305.430	616.210
3	269.978	266.725	0	536.703	319.660	313.800	633.460
4	308.135	302.847	0	610.982	325.650	318.510	644.160
0-4	1.681.439	1.640.264	0	3.321.703	1.571.600	1.537.500	3.109.100
5-9	1.766.560	1.752.366	0	3.518.926	1.834.100	1.791.600	3.625.700
10-14	1.837.125	1.822.701	0	3.659.826	1.503.200	1.484.100	2.987.300
15-19	1.727.823	1.775.231	31.145	3.503.054	1.766.500	1.759.200	3.525.700
20-24	1.448.385	1.703.067	459.789	3.151.452	1.770.800	1.774.700	3.545.500
25-29	1.339.960	1.620.290	920.986	2.960.250	1.560.800	1.687.000	3.247.800
30-34	1.281.320	1.519.649	1.059.538	2.800.969	1.316.000	1.607.300	2.923.300
35-39	1.273.321	1.471.913	1.089.287	2.745.234	1.265.300	1.518.700	2.784.000
40-44	1.223.054	1.378.121	1.035.109	2.601.175	1.203.600	1.428.800	2.632.400
45-49	1.162.158	1.243.968	919.123	2.406.126	1.184.900	1.372.600	2.557.500
50-54	971.021	1.043.130	730.201	2,014.151	1,096.300	1,236.300	2,332.600
55-59	781.608	849.117	542.021	1,630.725	974.900	1,068.300	2,043.200
60-64	601.235	680.768	375.443	1,282.003	742.200	835.700	1,577.900
65-69	449.363	536.699	236.802	986.062	539.200	636.700	1,175.900
70-74	280.491	376.320	122.381	656.811	342.500	440.100	782.600
75-79	158.540	234.038	50.021	392.578	188.900	269.100	458.000
80-84	66.997	112.857	14.733	179.854	80.900	136.200	217.100
85-89	20.331	40.007	2.942	60.338	21.210	41.510	62.720
90 et plus and over	4.508	10.954	486	15.462	6.090	12.590	18.680
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18.075.239	19.811.460	7.590.007	37.886.699	18.969.000	20.638.000	39.607.000

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Âges et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population résidente I. 1921 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale d' tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	22,4	19,7	10,7	10,3	21,0	0	0	15,5
1	23,2	20,5	11,1	10,7	21,8	0	0	15,2
2	15,5	13,8	7,4	7,2	14,6	0	0	15,6
3	14,9	13,5	7,1	7,1	14,2	0	0	16,0
4	17,0	15,3	8,1	8,0	16,1	0	0	16,2
0-4	93,0	82,8	44,4	43,3	87,7	0	0	78,5
5-9	97,8	88,4	46,6	46,3	92,9	0	0	91,4
10-14	101,7	91,9	48,5	48,1	96,6	0	0	75,4
15-19	95,6	89,5	45,6	46,9	92,5	17,5	0,8	89,0
20-24	80,1	86,0	38,2	45,0	83,2	270,0	12,1	89,5
25-29	74,1	81,8	35,3	42,8	78,1	568,4	24,3	82,0
30-34	70,9	76,7	33,8	40,1	73,9	697,2	28,0	73,8
35-39	70,4	74,3	33,6	38,9	72,5	740,0	28,7	70,3
40-44	67,7	69,6	32,3	36,4	68,7	751,1	27,3	66,5
45-49	64,3	62,8	30,7	32,8	63,5	738,9	24,3	64,6
50-54	53,7	52,7	25,6	27,5	53,2	700,0	19,3	58,9
55-59	43,2	42,9	20,6	22,4	43,0	638,3	14,3	51,6
60-64	33,3	34,4	15,9	17,9	33,8	551,5	9,9	39,8
65-69	24,9	27,1	11,9	14,1	26,0	441,2	6,3	29,7
70-74	15,5	19,0	7,4	9,9	17,3	325,2	3,2	19,8
75-79	8,8	11,8	4,2	6,2	10,4	213,7	1,3	11,6
80-84	3,7	5,7	1,8	2,9	4,7	130,5	0,4	5,5
85-89	1,1	2,0	0,6	1,0	1,6	73,5	0,1	1,6
90 et plus . . and over . .	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,4	44,4	0	0,5
Age inconnu . unknown . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	477,1	522,9	1.000,0	383,1	200,3	1.000,0

## 4.\*

SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION,<sup>1</sup> 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	38.403	292.408	2.667	758.131	—	444.785	313.346
1924	38.746	296.416	2.286	729.933	—	473.235	256.698
1925	38.890	295.689	2.605	710.582	—	472.841	237.741
1926	39.067	279.860	2.622	694.563	—	453.804	240.759
1927	39.290	308.370	3.190	654.172	—	484.609	169.563
1928	39.482	303.228	4.018	660.267	27.580	460.389	199.878
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	38.759	295.378	2.660	721.251	—	469.342	251.909
1929	39.607	313.316	3.396	643.673	26.847	532.492	111.181
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
		Mariés Persons married	Divorcés Persons divorced				
1923		15,2	0,14	19,7	—	11,6	8,1
1924		15,3	0,12	18,8	—	12,2	6,6
1925		15,2	0,13	18,3	—	12,2	6,1
1926		14,3	0,13	17,8	—	11,6	6,2
1927		15,7	0,16	16,6	—	12,3	4,3
1928		15,4	0,20	16,7	0,70	11,7	5,0
Moy. — Av. 1922-27		15,2	0,14	18,6	—	12,1	6,5
1929		15,8	0,17	16,3	0,68	13,4	2,9

<sup>1</sup> The second part of Table No. 4 (Emigration and Immigration) has not been completed for any of the three countries or for the United Kingdom as a whole, since migration movements between the United Kingdom and overseas countries are extremely complicated. To attempt summary statistics regarding them would require the disentangling of figures relating to British subjects and aliens, travellers on business, tourists and persons of both these classes in transit only, a special analysis of cross-Channel traffic and many like matters.



## 2. BIRTH RATES.

5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Comtés administratifs et «County Boroughs» rattachés Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	1928	1929	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bedfordshire . . . . .	214	215	3,132	3,162	14,7	14,7
2. Berkshire . . . . .	314	314	4,758	4,601	15,2	14,7
3. Buckinghamshire . . . . .	258	261	3,888	3,901	15,1	14,9
4. Cambridgeshire . . . . .	134	134	1,907	1,763	14,3	13,2
5. Cheshire . . . . .	1,092	1,096	16,823	16,556	15,4	15,1
6. Cornwall . . . . .	318	318	4,686	4,439	14,7	14,0
7. Cumberland . . . . .	267	265	4,867	4,714	18,2	17,8
8. Derbyshire . . . . .	763	765	13,531	12,819	17,7	16,8
9. Devonshire . . . . .	713	722	10,619	10,407	14,9	14,4
10. Dorsetshire . . . . .	240	240	3,804	3,740	15,9	15,6
11. Durham . . . . .	1,514	1,508	32,111	30,612	21,2	20,3
12. Ely, Isle of . . . . .	78	78	1,510	1,428	19,4	18,3
13. Essex . . . . .	1,653	1,685	27,395	27,544	16,6	16,3
14. Gloucestershire . . . . .	783	783	12,254	12,082	15,7	15,4
15. Herefordshire . . . . .	112	111	1,909	1,777	17,0	16,1
16. Hertfordshire . . . . .	378	384	5,666	5,620	15,0	14,6
17. Huntingdonshire . . . . .	56	57	954	946	16,9	16,7
18. Kent . . . . .	1,175	1,192	18,002	18,214	15,3	15,3
19. Lancashire . . . . .	5,108	5,090	84,896	83,077	16,6	16,3
20. Leicestershire . . . . .	538	541	9,062	8,760	16,8	16,2
21. Lincolnshire (Holland) . . . . .	89	89	1,831	1,733	20,6	19,4
22. Lincolnshire (Kesteven) . . . . .	110	110	1,912	1,838	17,4	16,7
23. Lincolnshire (Lindsey) . . . . .	415	416	7,289	7,155	17,6	17,2
24. London . . . . .	4,469	4,430	72,352	70,089	16,2	15,8
25. Middlesex . . . . .	1,421	1,463	22,665	23,331	16,0	16,0
26. Norfolk . . . . .	506	507	8,183	7,821	16,2	15,4
27. Northamptonshire . . . . .	309	311	4,483	4,353	14,5	14,0
28. Northumberland . . . . .	756	760	13,324	13,252	18,7	17,4
29. Nottinghamshire . . . . .	689	696	12,652	12,065	18,4	17,3
30. Oxfordshire . . . . .	199	200	3,101	3,054	15,6	15,3
31. Peterborough, Soke of . . . . .	51	51	801	819	15,7	15,9
32. Rutlandshire . . . . .	18	18	261	261	14,5	14,4
33. Shropshire . . . . .	244	244	4,121	4,118	16,9	16,9
34. Somersetshire . . . . .	476	476	6,801	6,501	14,3	13,7
35. Southampton . . . . .	981	994	16,435	16,168	16,7	16,3

5\* (concluded).

Comtés administratifs et County Boroughs rattachés Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
			1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Staffordshire . . . . .	1.439	1.440	27.940	26.938	19,4	18,7
37. Suffolk East . . . . .	298	298	4.722	4.748	15,8	15,9
38. Suffolk, West . . . . .	109	109	1.540	1.564	14,2	14,4
39. Surrey . . . . .	1.058	1.084	15.285	15.834	14,5	14,6
40. Sussex, East . . . . .	538	539	6.920	6.831	12,9	12,7
41. Sussex, West . . . . .	211	213	2.947	2.900	14,0	13,6
42. Warwickshire . . . . .	1.484	1.488	25.688	25.235	17,3	17,0
43. Westmorland . . . . .	63	63	1.002	957	15,9	15,1
44. Wight, Isle of . . . . .	86	87	1.168	1.134	13,5	13,1
45. Wiltshire . . . . .	310	309	4.850	4.597	15,7	14,9
46. Worcestershire . . . . .	421	420	7.121	6.903	16,9	16,4
47. Yorkshire, E. Riding . . . . .	472	476	8.967	8.920	19,0	18,7
48. Yorkshire, N. Riding . . . . .	454	456	8.884	8.550	19,6	18,7
49. Yorkshire, W. Riding . . . . .	3.324	3.338	56.147	53.747	16,9	16,1
50. York, City and County Borough . . . . .	87	87	1.581	1.500	18,1	17,2
51. Anglesey . . . . .	51	51	776	773	15,1	15,1
52. Brecknockshire . . . . .	60	59	1.042	964	17,3	16,2
53. Caernarvonshire . . . . .	124	124	1.791	1.715	14,5	13,9
54. Cardiganshire . . . . .	56	56	726	710	13,0	12,7
55. Carmarthenshire . . . . .	180	181	3.047	2.894	16,9	16,0
56. Denbighshire . . . . .	160	160	2.646	2.494	16,5	15,6
57. Flintshire . . . . .	111	112	1.964	1.898	17,6	16,9
58. Glamorganshire . . . . .	1.280	1.274	23.014	21.813	18,0	17,1
59. Merionethshire . . . . .	44	44	757	669	17,2	15,2
60. Monmouthshire . . . . .	459	456	8.319	8.125	18,1	17,8
61. Montgomeryshire . . . . .	51	50	810	775	15,9	15,5
62. Pembrokeshire . . . . .	89	88	1.465	1.416	16,5	16,1
63. Radnorshire . . . . .	22	22	339	349	15,5	16,2
Total pour les districts ur- bains, y compris Londres — Total for urban areas in- cluding London . . . . .	31.377	31.549	524.942	513.265	16,7	16,3
Total pour les districts ru- raux — Total for rural districts . . . . .	8.105	8.058	135.325	130.408	16,7	16,2
Total général. — Grand Total	39.482	39.607	660.267	643.673	16,7	16,3

6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1929, Tables, Part II.

Années Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	387.296	370.835	758.131	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	373.270	356.663	729.933	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	363.167	347.415	710.582	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	354.217	340.346	694.563	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	333.737	320.435	654.172	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	337.182	323.085	660.267	15.099	12.481	27.580	352.281	335.566	687.487
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	328.642	315.031	643.673	14.961	11.886	26.847	343.603	326.917	670.520
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children			Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)						
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born	Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together	M.		F.		Total	
11		12	13	14		15		16	
1923		4,4	—	—		—		—	
1924		4,7	—	—		—		—	
1925		4,5	—	—		—		—	
1926		4,1	—	—		—		—	
1927		4,2	—	—		—		—	
1928		4,4	21,0	5,0		4,3		3,7	
Moy. - Aver. 1923-28		—	—	—		—		4,0	
1929		4,3	25,9	5,1		4,4		3,6	
								4,0	

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	726.609	—	—	31.522	—	—	—	—	—
1924	699.637	—	—	30.296	—	—	—	—	—
1925	681.686	—	—	28.896	—	—	—	—	—
1926	664.972	—	—	29.591	—	—	—	—	—
1927	625.149	—	—	29.023	—	—	—	—	—
1928	630.565	25.846	656.411	29.702	1.734	31.436	660.267	27.580	687.847
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	614.366	25.188	639.554	29.307	1.659	30.966	643.673	26.847	670.520

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1.000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (col. 9)	Naissances Total births (col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1.000 average population	
				Légit. (col. 4)	Illégit. (col. 7)	Total (col. 10)		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	42	—	—	—	—	—	18,9	0,8
1924	42	—	—	—	—	—	18,1	0,8
1925	41	—	—	—	—	—	17,5	0,7
1926	43	—	—	—	—	—	17,0	0,8
1927	44	—	—	—	—	—	15,9	0,7
1928	45	63	46	3,9	5,5	4,0	16,0	0,8
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1929	46	62	46	3,9	5,4	4,0	15,5	0,7

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: General Register Office.

Mois <sup>1</sup> — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1927		1928		1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . . . .		7.378	160.370	7.556	152.554	7.493
II . . . . .	159.596					
III . . . . .		7.708	163.123	7.874	161.464	7.987
IV . . . . .						
V . . . . .	163.070					
VI . . . . .		7.550	158.080	7.595	156.254	7.523
VII . . . . .						
VIII . . . . .	156.304					
IX . . . . .		6.387	148.992	6.677	144.094	6.304
X . . . . .						
XI . . . . .	146.179					
XII . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	625.149	29.023	630.565	29.702	614.366	29.307
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)						
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)			
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I . . . . .		167.926	160.047	17,2	17,1	16,4
II . . . . .	166.974					
III . . . . .		170.997	169.451	17,4	17,4	17,2
IV . . . . .	170.778					
V . . . . .		165.675	163.777	16,5	16,7	16,4
VI . . . . .	163.854					
VII . . . . .		155.669	150.398	15,4	15,7	15,1
VIII . . . . .	152.566					
IX . . . . .						
X . . . . .						
XI . . . . .						
XII . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	654.172	660.267	643.673	16,6	16,7	16,3

<sup>1</sup> The figures represent the number of births registered, being tabulated by date of registration and not by date of birth.

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Comtés administratifs et . County Boroughs . rattachés  Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs	Décès (mort-nés non compris) <sup>1</sup> Deaths (not including still-births) <sup>1</sup>				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bedfordshire . . . . .	2.349	2.801	11,1	13,1	- 1,1	+ 2,0
2. Berkshire . . . . .	3.458	4.289	11,1	13,8	- 1,3	+ 2,7
3. Buckinghamshire . . . . .	2.807	3.250	11,0	12,6	- 0,3	+ 1,6
4. Cambridgeshire . . . . .	1.583	1.797	11,9	13,5	- 1,1	+ 1,6
5. Cheshire . . . . .	12.624	14.267	11,6	13,0	- 0,2	+ 1,4
6. Cornwall . . . . .	4.189	4.503	13,2	14,2	0	+ 1,0
7. Cumberland . . . . .	3.357	3.656	12,6	13,8	- 0,9	+ 1,2
8. Derbyshire . . . . .	7.891	9.125	10,3	11,9	- 1,5	+ 1,6
9. Devonshire . . . . .	8.904	9.823	12,8	13,9	- 0,1	+ 1,1
10. Dorsetshire . . . . .	2.812	3.042	12,0	12,9	- 0,4	+ 0,9
11. Durham . . . . .	18.341	20.967	12,1	13,9	- 0,6	+ 1,8
12. Ely, Isle of . . . . .	911	984	11,7	12,6	- 1,1	+ 0,9
13. Essex . . . . .	16.891	19.479	10,3	11,6	- 0,5	+ 1,3
14. Gloucestershire . . . . .	9.298	10.433	11,9	13,4	- 1,0	+ 1,5
15. Herefordshire . . . . .	1.523	1.562	13,6	14,1	+ 0,5	+ 0,5
16. Hertfordshire . . . . .	3.880	4.571	10,3	11,9	- 0,5	+ 1,6
17. Huntingdonshire . . . . .	715	817	12,7	14,4	- 0,9	+ 1,7
18. Kent . . . . .	13.197	14.943	11,5	12,8	- 0,5	+ 1,3
19. Lancashire . . . . .	64.711	75.737	12,7	14,9	- 0,7	+ 2,2
20. Leicestershire . . . . .	5.807	7.046	10,8	13,0	- 1,2	+ 2,2
21. Lincolnshire (Holland) . . . . .	994	1.170	11,2	13,1	- 1,1	+ 1,9
22. Lincolnshire (Kesteven) . . . . .	1.322	1.501	12,3	13,9	- 0,3	+ 1,6
23. Lincolnshire (Lindsey) . . . . .	4.566	5.595	11,0	13,5	- 1,4	+ 2,5
24. London . . . . .	53.895	62.889	12,1	14,2	0	+ 2,1
25. Middlesex . . . . .	14.050	16.705	9,9	11,5	- 0,5	+ 1,6
26. Norfolk . . . . .	5.917	6.915	11,7	13,7	- 1,0	+ 2,0
27. Northamptonshire . . . . .	3.580	3.745	11,6	12,1	- 0,3	+ 0,5
28. Northumberland . . . . .	9.218	9.785	12,2	13,0	+ 0,2	+ 0,8
29. Nottinghamshire . . . . .	7.818	9.191	11,3	13,2	- 1,2	+ 1,9
30. Oxfordshire . . . . .	2.268	2.749	11,5	13,8	- 1,5	+ 2,3
31. Peterborough, Soke of . . . . .	595	689	11,7	13,5	- 1,3	+ 1,8
32. Rutlandshire . . . . .	203	260	11,3	14,4	+ 0,1	+ 3,1
33. Shropshire . . . . .	2.924	3.354	12,0	13,8	- 0,8	+ 1,8
34. Somersetshire . . . . .	5.743	6.250	12,1	13,1	- 0,6	+ 1,0

<sup>1</sup> Civilian population only.

## 10\* (concluded).

Comtés administratifs et « County Boroughs » rattachés  Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs	Décès (mort-nés non compris) <sup>1</sup> Deaths (not including still-births) <sup>1</sup>				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne)  General death rate per 1.000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
					En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Southampton . . . . .	10.689	12.635	11,4	13,4	- 1,1	+ 2,0
36. Staffordshire . . . . .	15.731	19.638	10,9	13,7	- 1,4	+ 2,8
37. Suffolk, East . . . . .	3.228	3.759	10,9	12,7	- 1,1	+ 1,8
38. Suffolk, West . . . . .	1.350	1.554	12,5	14,3	- 0,6	+ 1,8
39. Surrey . . . . .	10.900	12.796	10,4	11,9	- 0,5	+ 1,5
40. Sussex, East . . . . .	6.783	7.623	12,6	14,2	- 0,3	+ 1,6
41. Sussex, West . . . . .	2.477	2.818	11,8	13,2	0	+ 1,4
42. Warwickshire . . . . .	15.893	19.794	10,7	13,3	- 0,9	+ 2,6
43. Westmorland . . . . .	812	827	12,9	13,1	- 0,8	+ 0,2
44. Wight, Isle of . . . . .	1.082	1.231	12,6	14,3	- 0,9	+ 1,7
45. Wiltshire . . . . .	3.268	3.757	10,8	12,5	- 1,4	+ 1,7
46. Worcestershire . . . . .	5.009	5.778	11,9	13,8	- 1,2	+ 1,9
47. Yorkshire, East Riding . . . . .	5.853	6.830	12,4	14,3	- 0,7	+ 1,9
48. Yorkshire, North Riding . . . . .	5.584	6.716	12,4	14,9	- 0,8	+ 2,5
49. Yorkshire, West Riding . . . . .	40.041	47.748	12,0	14,3	- 1,0	+ 2,3
50. York, City and County Borough . . . . .	1.000	1.079	11,7	12,7	- 1,8	+ 1,0
51. Anglesey . . . . .	728	810	14,2	15,8	- 0,9	+ 1,6
52. Brecknockshire . . . . .	726	750	12,1	12,7	- 0,7	+ 0,6
53. Caernarvonshire . . . . .	1.844	1.928	14,9	15,6	+ 0,1	+ 0,7
54. Cardiganshire . . . . .	845	925	15,1	16,5	- 1,7	+ 1,4
55. Carmarthenshire . . . . .	2.175	2.237	12,1	12,3	- 0,4	+ 0,2
56. Denbighshire . . . . .	1.996	2.062	12,5	12,9	- 0,6	+ 0,4
57. Flintshire . . . . .	1.356	1.440	12,2	12,9	- 0,4	+ 0,7
58. Glamorganshire . . . . .	14.516	15.328	11,3	12,0	- 0,4	+ 0,7
59. Merionethshire . . . . .	663	636	15,1	14,5	- 0,9	- 0,6
60. Monmouthshire . . . . .	5.001	5.248	10,9	11,5	- 0,3	+ 0,6
61. Montgomeryshire . . . . .	699	672	13,7	13,4	+ 0,1	- 0,3
62. Pembrokeshire . . . . .	1.089	1.223	12,4	14,0	- 1,4	+ 1,6
63. Radnorshire . . . . .	284	279	13,0	12,9	+ 0,7	- 0,1
Total pour les districts ur- bains, y compris Londres — Total for urban areas, including London . . . . .	369.304	430.522	11,8	13,7	- 0,6	+ 1,5
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	90.659	101.489	11,3	12,7	- 0,8	+ 1,4
Décès non civils—Non civilian . . . . .	426	481	—	—	—	+ 1,7
Total général — Grand Total	460.389	532.492 <sup>2</sup>	11,7 <sup>2</sup>	13,4 <sup>2</sup>	- 0,6	+ 1,7

<sup>1</sup> Civilian population only.<sup>2</sup> Based on total deaths and total population.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (cols. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	18.342	20.061	226.858	217.927	12,4	10,9	+ 1,5
1924	18.545	20.201	240.620	232.615	12,9	11,5	+ 1,4
1925	18.602	20.288	240.875	231.966	12,9	11,4	+ 1,5
1926	18.698	20.369	231.549	222.255	12,4	10,9	+ 1,5
1927	18.804	20.486	246.606	238.003	13,1	11,6	+ 1,5
1928	18.896	20.586	235.542	224.847	12,5	10,9	+ 1,6
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	18.648	20.332	237.008	227.936	12,7	11,2	+ 1,5
1929	18.969	20.638	269.903	262.589	14,2	12,7	+ 1,5



## 21.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1928			1929		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	24.856	18.104	42.960	27.381	20.487	47.868
1	5.400	4.710	10.110	7.468	6.668	14.136
2	2.404	2.156	4.560	3.134	3.050	6.184
3	1.501	1.342	2.843	1.908	1.724	3.632
4	1.221	1.088	2.309	1.413	1.264	2.677
0-4	35.382	27.400	62.782	41.304	33.193	74.497
5-9	4.296	3.878	8.174	4.769	4.154	8.923
10-14	2.680	2.426	5.106	2.623	2.481	5.104
15-19	4.603	4.204	8.807	4.700	4.452	9.152
20-24	5.442	5.237	10.679	5.957	5.513	11.470
25-29	5.117	5.367	10.484	5.653	5.648	11.301
30-34	5.216	5.312	10.528	5.618	5.777	11.395
35-39	6.373	5.996	12.369	7.060	6.656	13.716
40-44	8.410	7.377	15.787	9.634	7.743	17.377
45-49	11.227	9.197	20.424	12.782	10.165	22.947
50-54	14.484	11.834	26.318	16.696	13.210	29.906
55-59	17.670	14.274	31.944	20.230	16.073	36.303
60-64	21.329	17.429	38.758	24.180	20.589	44.769
65-69	24.825	21.740	46.565	28.383	25.674	54.057
70-74	25.235	25.152	50.387	29.546	30.312	59.858
75-79	21.852	24.644	46.496	25.901	30.567	56.468
80-84	13.400	18.807	32.207	15.703	22.679	38.382
85-89	6.229	10.523	16.752	7.165	12.829	19.994
90 et plus and over	1.772	4.050	5.822	1.999	4.874	6.873
Total	235.542	224.847	460.389 <sup>1</sup>	269.903	262.589	532.492 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These figures relate to the deaths registered during the year and differ from those given in Table No. 13, which relate to the date of occurrence of death.

The 460,389 deaths at all ages include 589 cases (303 males and 286 females) in which only approximate ages were stated; these have been included under the stated age (e.g., age "about 40" under age 40). In 34 cases (32 males and 2 females) the ages were stated to be within certain limits (e.g., age 20 to 25 years); these have been distributed over the age group in proportion to the numbers of precisely stated ages in the individual years of age. In 15 cases (12 males and 3 females) the ages were stated to be unknown; these have been distributed to the particular ages, with regard as far as possible to the cause of death.

<sup>2</sup> The 532,492 deaths at all ages include 537 cases (312 males and 225 females) in which only approximate ages were stated; these have been included under the stated age (e.g., age "about 40" under age 40). In 23 cases (18 males and 5 females) the ages were stated to be within certain limits (e.g., age 20 to 25 years); these have been distributed over the age group in proportion to the numbers of precisely stated ages in the individual years of age. In 12 cases (9 males and 3 females) the ages were stated to be unknown; these have been distributed to the particular ages, with regard as far as possible to the cause of death.

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Age et groupes d'âge Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1929 compared with 1928		
	1928			1929			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0-4	21,9	17,4	19,7	26,3	21,6	24,0	+ 4,4	+ 4,2	+ 4,3
5-9	2,4	2,2	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,5	+ 0,2	+ 0,1	+ 0,2
10-14	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,7	—	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
15-19	2,6	2,4	2,5	2,7	2,5	2,6	+ 0,1	+ 0,1	+ 0,1
20-24	3,1	3,0	3,1	3,4	3,1	3,2	+ 0,3	+ 0,1	+ 0,1
25-34	3,7	3,3	3,5	3,9	3,5	3,7	+ 0,2	+ 0,2	+ 0,2
35-44	6,0	4,6	5,2	6,8	4,9	5,7	+ 0,8	+ 0,3	+ 0,5
45-54	11,2	8,1	9,6	12,9	9,0	10,8	+ 1,7	+ 0,9	+ 1,2
55-64	23,3	17,1	20,0	25,9	19,3	22,4	+ 2,6	+ 2,2	+ 2,4
65-74	57,8	44,3	50,4	65,7	52,0	58,2	+ 7,9	+ 7,7	+ 7,8
75-84	130,1	106,0	115,6	154,2	131,4	140,5	+ 24,1	+ 25,4	+ 24,9
85 et plus and over	287,7	262,5	270,9	335,7	327,2	330,1	+ 48,0	+ 64,7	+ 59,2
inconnu <sup>1</sup> Age unknown <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,5	10,9	11,7	14,2	12,7	13,4	+ 1,7	+ 1,8	+ 1,7

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes on preceding page.

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>A. Par mois. — A. Per month.</i>					
I . . . . .	48.326	56.335	14,4	16,7 <sup>1</sup>	+ 2,3 <sup>1</sup>
II . . . . .	41.103	73.202	13,1	24,1 <sup>1</sup>	+ 11,0 <sup>1</sup>
III . . . . .	46.137	76.253	13,8	22,7 <sup>1</sup>	+ 8,9 <sup>1</sup>
IV . . . . .	41.458	43.808	12,8	13,5	+ 0,7
V . . . . .	38.886	40.243	11,6	12,0	+ 0,4
VI . . . . .	33.877	33.240	10,4	10,2	— 0,2
VII . . . . .	32.413	33.516	9,7	10,0	+ 0,3
VIII . . . . .	31.085	31.452	9,3	9,3	0
IX . . . . .	31.303	30.832	9,6	9,5	— 0,1
X . . . . .	35.903	35.327	10,7	10,5	— 0,2
XI . . . . .	35.342	38.394	10,9	11,8	+ 0,9
XII . . . . .	44.359	39.440	13,3	11,7	— 1,6
<i>B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.</i>					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	135.566	205.790	13,8	21,1	+ 7,3
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	114.221	117.291	11,6	11,9	+ 0,3
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	94.801	95.800	9,6	9,6	0
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	115.604	113.161	11,5	11,3	— 0,3
Total . . . . .	460.192	532.042	11,7	11,3	— 0,4

<sup>1</sup> The increases in the months of January, February and March were mainly due to the epidemic of influenza and to the severe weather.

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

1	Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	2 Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		5 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				6 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés <sup>2</sup> Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases <sup>2</sup>	7 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease
				4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	6 Cas Cases		7 Décès Deaths			
						6 Chiffres absolus <sup>2</sup> Actual figures <sup>2</sup>	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)		
1a		Fièvre typhoïde <sup>3</sup> . . . . . Typhoid fever <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	1928 1929	338 327	0,09 0,08	3,495 2,835	0,9 0,7			12,5 13,5	
1b		Fièvre paratyphoïde <sup>3</sup> . . . . . Paratyphoid fever <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	1928 1929	100 55	0,02 0,01						
2		Typhus exanthématique . . . . . Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	1 0	0,00 0,00	3 1	0,0 0,0			33,3 0	
3		Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			0 0	
5		Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1928 1929	36 49	0,01 0,01	4 0	0 0			0 0	
6		Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	53 39	0,01 0,01	12,420 10,967	3,2 2,8			0,4 0,4	
7		Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	4,302 3,388	1,09 0,86						
8		Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	580 717	0,15 0,18	102,611 120,232	26,1 30,5			0,6 0,6	
9		Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	2,976 6,332	0,75 1,60						
10		Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	3,191 3,446	0,81 0,87	61,134 62,774	15,5 15,9			5,2 5,5	

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

<sup>2</sup> The figures in columns 6 and 10 relate to civilian population only.

<sup>3</sup> Cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever are notified together under the heading "Enteric fever"

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup> Notifiable diseases <sup>1</sup>				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés <sup>2</sup> Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases <sup>2</sup> (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
					Chiffres absolus <sup>2</sup> Actual figures <sup>2</sup>	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	4,938	1,25	60,298	15,3			8,2	
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1929	21,837	5,51	86,238 <sup>3</sup>	21,8 <sup>3</sup>			25,3	
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	2,816	0,71						
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	7,247	1,83						
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0			0	
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0			0	
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	155	0,04	683	0,2			22,5	
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	98	0,02	573	0,1			17,1	
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0			0	
	Plague . . . . .	1929	0	0	0	0			0	
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1928	—	—						
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	0	0						
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	1	0						
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	3	0						
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	896	0,23	16,359	4,2			5,5	
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	1,031	0,26	17,707	4,5			5,8	
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	167	0,04	541	0,1			30,9	
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	140	0,04	623	0,2			22,5	
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	1,072	0,27	1,308	0,3			81,8	
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	1,037	0,26	1,036	0,3			100,1	
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	438	0,11	412	0,1			105,8	
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1929	588	0,15	650	0,2			90,5	

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.  
<sup>2</sup> The figures in columns 6 and 10 relate to civilian population only.  
<sup>3</sup> Acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia.

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire <sup>1</sup>				10	11
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Cas		Décès			
			Chiffres absolus	Actual figures	Sur 100,000 habitants (population moyenne)	Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus <sup>2</sup>	Actual figures <sup>2</sup>		
				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés <sup>3</sup>		Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases <sup>3</sup>		Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease		
				(col. 4)		(col. 8)				
				(col. 5)		(col. 9)				
				(col. 6)		(col. 10)				
				(col. 7)		(col. 11)				
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1928	—	—					—	
	Glanders and farcy . .	1929	0	0					—	
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . .	1928	12	0					—	
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1929	7	0					—	
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	—	—					—	
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	0	0					—	
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	29,799	7,55	53,047	13,5			56,2	
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1929	31,425	7,93	52,634	13,3			59,7	
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	2,551	0,65						
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1929	2,564	0,65						
					17,977	4,6			38,0	
					16,544	4,2			39,7	
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . .	1928	4,273	1,08						
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1929	4,001	1,01						
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	1,532	0,39						
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	1,389	0,35						
39	Chancre mou . . . . .	1928	—	—	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration					
	Soft chancre . . . . .	1929	0	0	Not compulsorily notifiable					
40	Gonococcie . . . . .	1928	76	0,02						
	Gonococcus infection . .	1929	69	0,02						

<sup>1</sup> The heavy black line in columns 6 to 9 shows that the disease is not compulsorily notifiable.

<sup>2</sup> The figures in columns 6 and 10 relate to civilian population only.

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Groupes d'âges (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	408	302	710	—	—	—
1-4	1.061	878	1.939	—	—	—
0-4	1.469	1.180	2.649	9,11	7,48	8,30
5-9	577	539	1.116	3,25	3,11	3,18
10-14	421	636	1.057	2,65	4,03	3,34
15-19	1.401	2.115	3.516	7,88	11,95	9,91
20-24	2.094	2.460	4.554	12,04	13,97	13,01
25-29	1.899	2.161	4.060	13,01	11,59	12,25
30-34	1.761	1.634	3.395			
35-39	1.793	1.277	3.070	15,05	8,20	11,33
40-44	1.912	1.122	3.034			
45-49	1.926	940	2.866	16,26	6,47	11,06
50-54	1.791	733	2.524			
55-59	1.305	556	1.861	13,18	5,52	9,16
60-64	902	469	1.371			
65-69	548	325	873	9,17	4,71	6,72
70-74	246	174	420			
75-79	87	104	191	3,75	3,11	3,36
80 et plus and over	25	41	66			
Age inconnu <sup>1</sup> unknown <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20.157	16.466	36.623	10,67	8,00	9,28

<sup>1</sup> See notes to Table 12.

## 16.

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> révision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139				N <sup>o</sup> 43-49
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou de caractère douteux, mais n'est pas spécifique Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (col. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Carcinome Carcinoma	Sarcome Sarcoma	Cancer non défini Cancer undefined	Total des tumeurs malignes Total number of malignant tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	54.078	833	274	420	55.605	44.274	2.817	6.987	54.078
1928	56.253	822	290	424	57.789	46.727	2.791	6.735	56.253
1929	56.896	782	312	379	58.369	47.513	2.807	6.576	56.896
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	13,76	0,21	0,13	0,21	14,15	11,27	0,72	1,78	13,76
1928	14,25	0,21	0,14	0,21	14,64	11,84	0,71	1,71	14,25
1929	14,37	0,20	0,15	0,18	14,90	12,00	0,71	1,66	14,37



## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)									
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.									
Affections									
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion		
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-80	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	43.898	97.778	75.941	26.027	20.710	2.943	898		
1928	41.803	105.395	59.491	26.655	22.041	3.026	932		
1929	43.740	120.015	83.351	27.686	23.116	3.067	978		
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	11,17	24,89	19,33	6,62	5,27	0,75	0,23		
1928	10,59	26,69	15,07	6,75	5,58	0,77	0,24		
1929	11,04	30,30	21,04	6,99	5,84	0,77	0,25		
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.									
	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.									
1927	25.238	72.109	33.021	37.242	6.197	1.860	13.852	22.753	1.085
1928	23.754	77.028	23.431	31.014	6.464	1.890	14.861	19.750	837
1929	25.215	96.467	33.378	43.846	7.069	1.778	15.512	21.180	831
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	6,42	18,35	8,40	9,48	1,58	0,47	3,52	5,79	0,28
1928	6,02	19,51	5,93	7,86	1,64	0,48	3,76	5,00	0,21
1929	6,37	24,36	8,43	11,07	1,78	0,45	3,91	5,35	0,21

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10.000:			
						Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1927	—	654.172	1.026	1.664	—	—	—	—	
1928	—	660.267	1.184	1.736	—	—	—	—	
1929	—	670.520	1.157	1.630	—	17,3	—	24,3	

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Suicide . . . . .	4.907	4.882	4.984	1,25	1,24	1,26
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	15.215	16.431	16.911	3,87	4,16	4,27
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	20.122	21.313	21.895	5,12	5,40	5,53
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	484.609	460.389	532.492	123,34	116,61	134,44
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	464.487	439.076	510.597	118,22	111,21	128,91

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year						
Mois — Month	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels Per 1,000 live births of the same category occurring in the same month and 11 previous months (see Table 9); monthly number of deaths reckoned as rate for the year		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I-III . . .	15.539	1.163	16.702	—	—	—
IV-VI . . .	9.398	809	10.207	—	—	—
VII-IX . . .	7.589	653	8.242	—	—	—
X-XII . . .	9.608	851	10.459	—	—	—
Total . . .	42.134	3.476	45.610	—	—	—
1928						
I-III . . .	12.425	1.068	13.493	—	—	—
IV-VI . . .	9.470	814	10.284	—	—	—
VII-IX . . .	7.752	673	8.425	—	—	—
X-XII . . .	9.903	855	10.758	—	—	—
Total . . .	39.550	3.410	42.960	—	—	—

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev.  No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1.000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	3.120	3.249	4,77	4,92
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	3.170	2.946	4,84	4,46
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	13.343	12.924	20,40	19,58
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	505	471	0,77	0,71
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	791	914	1,21	1,38
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	16	16	0,02	0,02
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	1.584	1.397	2,42	2,12
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	105	135	0,16	0,20
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	808	222	1,24	0,34
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	87	88	0,13	0,13
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	102	140	0,16	0,21
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	91	93	0,14	0,14
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du syst- ème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the cen- tral nervous system . . . . .	399	357	0,61	0,54
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	228	260	0,35	0,39
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	310	298	0,47	0,45
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	1.911	1.624	2,92	2,46
99	Bronchite — Bronchitis . . . . .	2.762	2.309	4,22	3,50
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	7.659	6.385	11,71	9,67
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	3.740	4.099	5,72	6,21
200	Infanticide . . . . .	55	661	0,08	1,00
175-199, 201-203 205	Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . . Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	608	54	0,93	0,08
		46	42	0,07	0,06

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Dispensaries, Sanatoria and Hospitals approved by the Minister of Health for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, 1927, 1928, 1929.*<sup>1</sup>

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis <sup>2</sup> Number of tuberculous patients admitted <sup>2</sup>			
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Dispensaires antituberculeux (y compris les services de consultations rattachés aux hôpitaux généraux et aux cliniques spéciales) — Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries (including visiting stations, outpatient departments of general hospitals and special clinics)	634	655	651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Institutions pour tuberculeux pulmonaires <sup>3</sup> — Institutions for pulmonary tuberculosis <sup>3</sup> :										
a) Sanatoria (y compris les hôpitaux pour tuberculeux) — Sanatoria (including consumption hospitals)	210	211	210	15.797	16.071	16.283	—	—	—	—
b) Hôpitaux d'isolement (y compris les hôpitaux pour varioleux) — Isolation hospitals (including smallpox hospitals)	52	50	45	2.453	2.422	2.254	—	—	—	—
c) Institutions pour enfants seulement — Institutions for children only	22	24	24	1.245	1.455	1.458	—	—	—	—
III. Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals:										
a) Villes — Town	144	145	149	582	582	588	—	—	—	—
b) Annexes à la campagne — Country branches	16	16	16	132	132	132	—	—	—	—
IV. Institutions exclusivement ou principalement destinées à des cas de tuberculose non pulmonaire — Institutions mainly or entirely for non-pulmonary tuberculosis:										
a) Pour adultes seulement — For adults only	8	9	9	381	453	453	—	—	—	—
b) Pour enfants seulement — For children only	44	46	49	2.517	2.583	2.613	—	—	—	—
c) Pour adultes et enfants — For adults and children	8	9	10	752	838	1.103	—	—	—	—
Totaux (II à IV) — Totals (II to IV)	504	510	512	23.859	24.536	24.884	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> In each case, the figures given are those for the end of the year in question.

<sup>2</sup> The number of patients admitted during these years to institutions of each type is not available. The total admitted to residential institutions of all types is shown in Table No. 25 B.

<sup>3</sup> These institutions are used mainly (and in some cases solely) for pulmonary tuberculosis, but a small and unknown number of the beds is in use for the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

## 23\* (concluded).

Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases  
in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de nouveaux cas traités Number of new cases dealt with		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultation et de traitement pour vénériens — Consultation and treatment centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	186	188	189	80.853	89.879	91.215
Institutions pour femmes et jeunes filles atteintes de maladies vénériennes — Hostels for infected women and girls . . . . .	14	14	14	656	668	643
Autres institutions pour femmes enceintes atteintes de maladies vénériennes — Other institutions for care of pregnant women suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	8	8	9	518	510	545

## Alcoholism. — Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Home Office.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for alcohol addicts . . . . .	5	5	4	155	186	145

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<b>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</b>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	295.569	283.090	259.980
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	293.954	281.417	256.879
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . . . .	99,45	99,41	98,81
c) Sur 100 naissances au cours de l'année — Per 100 births in the year. . . . .	44,9	42,6	39,9

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes <sup>1</sup> — Consultation centres for expectant mothers <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	848	910	1.053	—	—	—
Centres de prévoyance sociale pour mères et nourrissons — Welfare centres for mothers and infants . . . . .	2.653	2.769	2.893	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hos- pitals for infants . . . . .	39	39	38	—	—	—
Autres institutions importantes: — Other important institutions:						
a) Maternités et établissements analogues — Maternity homes and hospitals .	158	158	164	—	—	—
b) Maisons de convalescence pour mères (avec leurs nourrissons) après l'accou- chement, et pour enfants de moins de cinq ans — Convalescent homes for mothers (with their babies) after con- finement and for children under 5 years of age . . . . .	49	51	52	—	—	—
c) Institutions pour mères et nourrissons (principalement pour les mères non mariées) — Homes for mothers and babies (chiefly for unmarried mothers).	109	106	104	—	—	—
d) Pouponnières — Homes for babies .	41	39	44	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The majority of these centres are also used as welfare centres, and such centres are also included in the figures under that heading.

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

## A. Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . . . .	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	166	167	167	118.498	119.787	121.208	30,0	30,0	30,0
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .									
Asiles pour idiots et imbeciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles . . . . .	a) 266	b) 266	c) 274	a) 23.589	b) 23.940	c) 24.424	6,0	6,0	6,0
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons <sup>1</sup> — Infant hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .									
Hôpitaux pour enfants <sup>1</sup> — Children's hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	23	24	23	570	604	580	0,14	0,15	0,15
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . . . .	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	985	985	987	36.397	36.669	36.833	9,3	9,3	9,3
Hôpitaux et sanatoria pour tuberculeux <sup>1</sup> — Tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	496	504	510	23.331	23.859	24.536	5,9	6,0	6,2
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Maternités <sup>1</sup> — Maternity hospitals and homes <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	156	158	164	2.344	2.520	2.601	0,6	0,64	0,65
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables . . . . .									

(a), (b) and (c) including { (a) 154 } institutions approved under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act,  
{ (b) 151 } 1913, providing accommodation for: (a) 8,675, (b) 8,783 and  
{ (c) 150 } (c) 9,379 patients.

<sup>1</sup> These figures include only those institutions which are approved by the Minister of Health for the payments of grants from the central Government.



## 25\* (concluded).

## B. Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.

Etablissements Institutions	Année Year	Nombre de malades <sup>1</sup> — Number of patients <sup>1</sup>					Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis <sup>2</sup> Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged <sup>2</sup>	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness	
		Au com- mence- ment de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Dis- charged	Décédés Deceased		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
		Dans le courant de la même année During the same year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . .	1928	117.336	22.082	139.418	10.386	8.720	84,0	—	—
	1929	120.339	21.741	142.080	10.472	9.741	93,0	—	—
Asiles pour idiots et im- béciles - Homes for idiots and feeble-min- ded . . . . .	1928	22.812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1929	24.207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux et sanato- riums pour tubercu- leux, agréés par le Mi- nistère de l'Hygiène— Tuberculosis hospi- tals and sanatoria approved by the Mi- nister of Health . . .	1928	19.225	44.861	64.085	39.512	4.885	11,2	7.624.431	119
	1929	19.670	45.163	64.833	39.504	5.159	11,5	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Excluding cases admitted solely for observation.<sup>2</sup> Calculated on the sum of columns 5 and 6.

## 27.

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

## A. Number of Insured Persons.

1927		1928		1929	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9.808.000	4.772.000	9.752.000 *	4.905.000 *	9.939.000 *	5.024.000 *

## B. Estimated Number of Days' Incapacity, in respect of which Sickness or Disablement Benefit was paid.

1927		1928		1929	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
109.500.000	73.500.000	92.000.000 *	69.000.000 *	102.000.000 *	75.000.000 *

## C. Proportional Figures of Number of Insured Persons to Total Population.

Année Year	Nombre d'assurés sur 1.000 habitants de même sexe (population moyenne) Number of insured persons per 1.000 of average population of the same sex			Pourcentage de chaque sexe Percentage of persons of each sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1927	522	233	371	67,0	33,0	100,0
1928	516 *	238 *	371 *	66,5	33,5	100,0
1929	524 *	243 *	378 *	66,4	33,6	100,0

\* It should be noted that prior to 1928 the payment of health insurance contributions and the title to sickness and disablement benefits ceased at age 70, but from 1928 onwards, owing to the introduction of contributory old-age pensions from age 65, that age was substituted for age 70 for the termination of the payment of contributions and title to benefits.

## II. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### 1. General.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified in England and Wales during 1929 was 336,249, as compared with 343,805 in the previous year. This figure does not include chickenpox, influenza, whooping-cough, mumps or measles, but it is considered to be a useful index of the prevalence of infectious diseases.

The number of cases of *encephalitis lethargica* notified continues to decline, being 1,036, as compared with 1,308 in the previous year. A notable feature of the year was that the deaths from this disease (1,037) and the number of cases notified were practically equal. Any fatality rate calculated on these figures would, however, be merely artificial and not representative of the true rate.

623 cases of *poliomyelitis* and *polio-encephalitis* were notified during the year, as compared with 541 in 1928; the fatality rate was, however, lower, being 22.5 per cent in 1929, as compared with 30.9 per cent in 1928.

The prevalence of mild *smallpox* continues, although there was a further decline in the number of cases notified. In 1929, 10,967 cases were notified, as compared with 12,420 in 1928, while the case mortality continues to remain low, as there were only 39 deaths attributable to the disease during the year.

Notifications of *diphtheria* have been progressively increasing since 1924 and, in 1929, 62,774 cases were notified, as compared with 61,134 in 1928. A slightly higher fatality rate was also recorded - viz., 5.49 per cent, as against 5.22 per cent in 1928.

There was again a considerable increase in the notified cases of *scarlet fever*, the number being 120,232, as compared with 102,611 in 1928, while the fatality rate was 0.59 per cent in 1929, as against 0.57 in 1928.

### 2. Campaign against Acute and Chronic Diseases.

A number of cases of *psittacosis* (parrot disease) were reported during the latter part of the year, some of which proved fatal. A memorandum was issued by the Ministry of Health outlining the characteristics of the disease and suggesting the precautions which should be taken in dealing with birds of the parrot class. In addition, Regulations were made prohibiting, as from May 20th, 1930, the importation into England and Wales of birds of the parrot species.

An Order, entitled the Vaccination Order 1929, was made by the Minister of Health on August 15th, 1929, and came into operation on October 1st, 1929. The effect of the Order was to amend the earlier Vaccination Orders by permitting vaccination by a public vaccinator in one insertion, and authorising the re-vaccination, at the public expense, of any person who applies to a public vaccinator, without reference to the period which has elapsed since the last vaccination.

### 3. Public Health Legislation.

By the operation of the Local Government Act 1929, County Councils were charged with the duty of securing the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases within their respective areas. But this Act effected a number of important changes in the administration of the public health services of Local Authorities which extend beyond the services concerned with the prevention and treatment of infectious disease, but which may be conveniently dealt with together.

Under the Act, the system of percentage grants from the National Exchequer in aid of certain of the public health services of Local Authorities, which had been found to impair the independence of local government, while failing in many cases to give adequate assistance,

was replaced by a system of consolidated grants which included these and other Exchequer contributions in aid of local rates, together with an additional Exchequer contribution of £ 5,000,000 per annum for the whole country. The amount of the annual consolidated grant for each Local Authority has been fixed for each of the next three years in accordance with a specified formula. Side by side with this change there was a considerable devolution of power to the Local Authorities concerned, the principle underlying the Act being that these Authorities should have as much freedom as possible in administering the public health services.

The Act also abolished the Boards of Guardians and transferred their functions in regard to relief, vaccination, and the registration of births, deaths and marriages to the County and County Borough Councils. In London, the relief functions have been transferred to the County Council, and vaccination and the registration of births, deaths and marriages to the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

The Act contemplates that the abolition of the special poor law authorities, and the transfer of their functions to the Councils who are Public Health Authorities, should be followed as soon as possible by the break-up of the poor law itself. Provision was therefore made whereby certain health services (including the provision of hospitals for the sick, infectious diseases, maternity and child welfare, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and the relief of the blind) which, as a matter of law, can at present be provided by Local Authorities either as incidental to the relief of destitution under the poor law powers transferred to them, or as part of the public health functions of the authority under various special Acts, should, as soon as practicable, be provided solely under those Acts as public health services.

The property of the Guardians, which included a very substantial amount of accommodation for the sick in the poor law hospitals and institutions, was also transferred by the operation of the Act to the County Councils and County Borough Councils and thus concentrated in the hands of one authority in each area the whole of the institutional accommodation which was formerly divided between them and the Guardians. The co-ordination of the various health services involving institutional accommodation has thus been facilitated, and by administrative arrangements, such as the appropriation of particular institutions for particular services, the Local Authority can secure the desired object of separating the health functions hitherto performed as part of the poor law duties from the residual functions of relief which must necessarily continue to be so discharged.

As a further measure designed to secure the co-ordination of institutional resources, the Act requires Local Authorities, when making provision for hospital accommodation, to consult representatives of the voluntary hospitals which provide services in or for the benefit of the area, as to the accommodation to be provided and as to the purposes for which it is to be used.

The Act also contains provisions affecting the personnel of the health services of Local Authorities. County Councils are required to formulate arrangements for securing, either by means of a combination of districts or otherwise, that every Medical Officer of Health subsequently appointed for a district shall be restricted from engaging in private practice as a medical practitioner. Moreover, the Minister of Health is authorised by the Act to make, and he has already made, regulations prescribing the qualifications of certain Medical Officers and Health Visitors appointed by Local Authorities.

#### 4. Tuberculosis.

*Preventive Measures.* — The steady improvement during recent years in the observance by local sanitary authorities of their powers and duties under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912 to 1924, in connection with the compulsory notification of new cases of tuberculosis and the taking of such sanitary and preventive measures as are appropriate in cases of the disease, continued during the year 1929.

The death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1929 in England and Wales were 793 and 166, respectively, per million population, as compared with 755 and 173, respectively, in 1928. The slight increase in the death rate

from pulmonary tuberculosis is considered to be attributable mainly to the prevalence of influenza during the first quarter of the year, possibly accentuated by the abnormally severe weather during that period. The steady decline in the death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during recent years has been maintained.

*Treatment.* — Further expansion of the tuberculosis service organised by the Councils of counties and county boroughs proceeded during 1929.

Table 23 contains particulars of the various classes of institutions approved by the Minister of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis, and indicates the increase which took place during the year in the number of beds in residential institutions.

The treatment of surgical tuberculosis under a properly co-ordinated and comprehensive scheme for the treatment of all crippling diseases is receiving increasing attention by the Councils from year to year. A proper scheme for dealing with crippling caused by tuberculosis includes provision for expert diagnosis, treatment in special institutions (situated preferably in the open country), and adequate supervision of patients after their discharge from the institutions. Schemes of this kind are already in operation in a number of counties and county boroughs and the Councils of several other counties and county boroughs have similar proposals under consideration.

Special attention has been paid by the Ministry of Health during the year to the possibility of establishing further village settlements on the lines of the successful institutions at Papworth and Preston Hall, and the matter was brought to the notice of certain local authorities in whose areas, it is considered, conditions are favourable to the successful establishment and maintenance of such an institution. The primary purpose of these village settlements is to provide remunerative employment, appropriate to their physical condition and under medical supervision, for tuberculous patients who are no longer in need of active treatment for tuberculosis, but who could not effectively compete with or endure ordinary industrial conditions.

*Budget.* — The gross expenditure of Local Authorities on their tuberculosis schemes during 1929-30 amounted to £3,581,018, as compared with £3,459,787 during 1928-29.

Grants made by the Government during 1929-30 towards the expenditure of Local Authorities amounted to £1,845,640 (including special grants of £25,496 towards capital expenditure) and, in addition, payments amounting to £94,390 were made by the Ministry of Pensions to Local Authorities for the residential treatment of ex-service men whose tuberculosis was held to be due to, or aggravated by, war service.

*Legislation.* — No legislation in regard to this service in England and Wales was enacted during the year 1929, apart from that referred to in the Section "Public Health Legislation" above.

##### 5. Venereal Diseases.

*Diagnosis and Treatment.* — The diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease is carried out by the Councils of counties and county boroughs under schemes approved by the Minister of Health. There are no new developments to report in connection with this service.

The statistical information given in previous years is brought up to date in Table 23.

*Budget.* — The net expenditure of Local Authorities (excluding Poor Law Authorities) on the service in 1929-30 amounted to £406,291, being approximately £16,400 in excess of the expenditure for the previous year. Three-quarters of the approved expenditure was met by grants paid by the Ministry of Health, the residue being borne by the Local Authorities concerned. The grants made during 1929-30 amounted to £319,372, including £10,965 paid to Poor Law Authorities and £12,000 to a voluntary body for propaganda work.

*Legislation.* — No legislation in regard to venereal diseases was passed in 1929, apart from that referred to in the Section "Public Health Legislation" above.

## III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. *Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age.*

*General.* — A note as to the Local Authorities and Voluntary Agencies engaged in this work, together with an indication of the principal services carried on by them, was included in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1929. The work continues to show steady progress, which is illustrated in regard to certain of the services by the figures given in Table No. 24.

The discontinuance of the system of percentage grants effected by the Local Government Act 1929, which is referred to in the Section "Public Health Legislation" above, involved the cessation of the payment of grants from the National Exchequer to the numerous voluntary associations which undertake maternity and child welfare work. The Act provided machinery whereby these grants were replaced by annual contributions from the appropriate Local Authorities.

The infant mortality rate, which had fallen from 70 per 1,000 births in 1927 to 65 (the lowest figure on record) in 1928, rose to 74 in 1929, this increased figure being attributable mainly to an epidemic of influenza and a prolonged period of abnormally severe weather in the first quarter of the year.

During the year, the Departmental Committee on Midwives to which reference was made in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1929, issued its report. The report deals generally with various questions affecting the training of midwives and the conditions under which they are employed, and is now under the consideration of the Government.

The Maternal Mortality Committee, which has also been referred to in previous *Year-Books*, has continued its investigations and has now issued an interim report.

*Legislation.* — No legislation of importance affecting this service in England and Wales, other than that referred to in the section "Public Health Legislation" above, was passed during 1929.

*Budget.* — The total amount of the grants disbursed by the Government in 1929-30 was £1,169,418 as compared with £1,047,890 in 1928-29.

The expenditure, estimated or actual, of Local Authorities, Voluntary Agencies and the Government during 1929-30 was as follows:

(a) Net expenditure of Local Authorities before deducting amount of Government grant . . . . .	£	1,894,547
(b) Estimated net expenditure of Voluntary Agencies before deducting amount of Government grant . . . . . (approximately)		490,000
(c) Government grant paid to Local Authorities . . . . .		929,828
(d) Government grant paid to Voluntary Agencies . . . . .		239,590

*Note.* — The figures are exclusive of expenditure in respect of the training of midwives and health visitors in certain recognised training institutions, and of a Government grant of £24,764, in aid of such training.

2. *Welfare of the Blind.*

A description of the Government grants paid in aid of the welfare of the blind was given in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1927, but, as in the case of certain other health services, these grants will now be replaced by the consolidated grants referred to in the Section "Public Health Legislation" above. In order to safeguard the position of voluntary associations which were previously receiving grants direct from the Government, a scheme has been made by the Minister of Health under the Local Government Act 1929, specifying the amounts of the annual contributions which Local Authorities are required now to make to these associations.

The latest returns, made on March 31st, 1929, show that there were then 52,727 registered blind persons in England and Wales as compared with 46,822 in March 1927. The

definition of blindness for this purpose was set out in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1928. In the absence of any evidence of an actual increase in the incidence of blindness, the increase in the total number of blind persons registered must be attributed to better ascertainment.

There were 50,031 blind persons over school age (16 years), and they were classified from the point of view of employability as follows:

Employed.	Trained but unemployed.	Under training.	Not trained but trainable.	Unemployable.
9,548	366	1,876	678	37,563

The large number of unemployable blind persons consists mainly of those who are incapable of work on account of their age.

There has been a steady diminution in the number of blind persons under 21 years of age, indicating that the measures in operation for the prevention of infantile blindness, and for the preservation of the sight of school-children, are reducing the number of persons who become blind in the early years of life.

The Government paid £131,368 by way of grant for the welfare of the blind in the year ended March 31st, 1930. In addition to this, the Government paid £176,000 in old-age pensions to blind persons between 50 and 70 years of age.

One of the principal developments during the year in the services for the blind has been the increased attention given to the financial and general social welfare requirements of the unemployable class of the blind.

A brief description of the services provided for the welfare of the blind in England and Wales is contained in a handbook issued by the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind and published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London (price sixpence).

In the Report on the Welfare of the Blind in Various Countries, issued by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations in September 1929 (document C. H. 818), a full report is given of the work for the blind carried on in England and Wales.

### 3. The Health of the School-child.

There have been no exceptional new developments during the year in the work of the school medical service, but it is clear that there has been a tendency for this work both to broaden and to deepen.

More attention is being paid to the physical condition of children under five, the age of compulsory attendance at school. The care of these children falls mainly to the Child Welfare Committee of the Local Authority, but, in so far as children are in attendance under 5 years of age in the infant departments of public elementary schools or at nursery schools, to the Education Committee. There is increasing co-operation between these two committees of the Local Authority, facilitated by the fact that, in the great majority of areas, the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer. Arrangements are being made for a closer "following up" of children after the age of regular attendance at the Infant Welfare Centre and the facilities provided for medical supervision and treatment at school medical and dental clinics are increasingly being made available for these younger children also. At the other end of the scale, there is a movement in several areas to supplement the last "routine" medical examination at the age of 12 years with a very careful medical survey of the child immediately prior to leaving school.

Consequent upon the deeper interest being shown in the physical condition of the young child, it is evident also that the work of the school medical service is developing in the direction of the earlier detection and treatment of disease and defect. This is reflected in all aspects of the work, but especially in the case of diseases and conditions leading to crippling. Further, during the year, considerable headway has been made in the organisation of activities leading to the prevention of rheumatism and heart disease. Special arrangements have been made in certain areas for the medical supervision, care and treatment of children suffering from rheumatism or suspected rheumatism of all types and efforts are

being made by the suitable co-ordination of facilities for treatment, whether by hospital or special convalescent home or in other ways, to ensure that regimen and treatment, appropriate both in kind and duration, are available.

One other line of progress may be noted. Consequent upon the issue by the Board of Education in 1928 of the "Handbook of Suggestions for Health Education", there has been a growing interest in the development of this important aspect of the School Medical Service. The present re-organisation of the public elementary schools into more definite senior departments for boys and girls through the establishment of "central schools" and otherwise is likely greatly to stimulate in the immediate future the attention paid to this aspect of the work, which in the main, of course, is educational rather than medical.

*Medical Inspection and Treatment of School-children.* — The number of children inspected in the routine age groups during 1929 was 1,831,637, or 37.3 per cent of those in average attendance, a decrease of 81,110 over the figure for last year. In addition, 905,690 children, who were referred for some special reason by parents, school-teachers, or nurses, were examined by school medical officers. The total of 2,737,327 children thus passed under medical review represents 55.8 per cent of the average attendance. The number of re-inspections carried out was 1,808,469.

In 1929, the percentage of children found to be suffering from definite defects (excluding dental disease and uncleanliness) was 20.8 as compared with 20.1 in 1926, 20.6 in 1927 and 20.7 in 1928.

The volume of treatment carried out during the year shows an increase in all branches of the work as compared with the previous year: notably, defective vision and squint, 216,496 cases, showing an increase of 8,562; nose and throat (operative treatment) 75,794, an increase of 5,220; dental defects 1,105,633, an increase of 63,004; minor ailments of various types 787,926, an increase of 13,479.

*Provision of Meals.* — As previously explained, the activities of Local Education Authorities under this head are affected by the industrial conditions in their areas. During the year 1929, school-feeding was on a higher scale than is usual in a normal year and nearly 33,000,000 meals were provided, an increase of more than 60 per cent over 1928. The development of the provision of milk "meals" which was referred to last year has continued. Upwards of 80,000 children are receiving milk under arrangements made by Local Education Authorities and it is estimated that about 400,000 children are being provided with one-third of a pint of milk daily at school, under a scheme formulated by the National Milk Publicity Council. The Board of Education is taking an active interest in the extension of the work of the Council. It is felt that, apart from its beneficial effect on nutrition during childhood, the addition of a ration of milk to the child's normal dietary will form a habit which will be continued in adult life.

*Physical Training.* — There is no change to report as regards this service, the number of organisers of physical training employed by Local Education Authorities remaining approximately the same as last year.

*Nursery Schools.* — Considerable interest was maintained during the year in regard to the education and nurture of children under compulsory school age. Official encouragement has been given throughout the year to schemes for the provision of Nursery Schools. In December 1929, a circular was issued to all Local Education Authorities emphasising the needs of these young children and urging all authorities to make a new effort to deal with the problem of the start of child life either by means of nursery schools or in some other manner. Three new nursery schools were opened during 1929 and, in addition, a substantial number of proposals were approved. A number of the schools recently approved by the Board provide individually for the accommodation of a larger number of children than has generally been the case in the past and the restriction hitherto placed on the number of teachers who may be recognised in a nursery school has been removed.

*Evening Play Centres.* — The activities described in the report for 1927 were continued during 1929 and there was a further small increase in the number of centres, of which there are now 297.



*Special Schools.* — The activities described above relate to normal children. Provision is made in special schools, both day and residential, for blind, deaf, mentally defective, physically defective and epileptic children. There are now 592 of these schools, with accommodation for 33,536 day scholars and 17,285 resident scholars. The provision under this head is gradually expanding, more particularly in the direction of open-air schools for delicate children.

In addition, there are full-time courses of vocational instruction for such children as, on completion of their elementary instruction at the age of 16, desire tuition in trade subjects. There are fifty-nine institutions providing courses of this type.

*Budget.* — The following statement gives figures of the expenditure from public funds on the special services of elementary education, and the Board of Education's grants payable direct to voluntary special schools, evening play centres and nursery schools in the financial year 1929-30.

Government grant at the rate of 50 per cent is payable by the Board of Education to Local Education Authorities in respect of their approved expenditure (see column (2)) on special services:

1	Net expenditure of Local Education Authorities 2	Board's direct grants to voluntary schools 3	Total expenditure from Public Funds 4
	£	£	£
Medical inspection and treatment . . . . .	1,751,673	—	1,751,673
Provision of meals . . . . .	284,461	—	284,461
Organisation of physical training . . . . .	63,992	—	63,992
Evening play centres . . . . .	53,466	5,991	59,457
Nursery schools . . . . .	21,608	3,084	24,692
Special schools . . . . .	1,574,048	47,640	1,621,688
Totals . . . . .	3,749,248	56,715	3,805,963

School Medical Service	1928	1929
Number of medical officers employed (either whole-time or part-time) . . . . .	1,293	1,319
Number of specialists (including dentists) (either whole-time or part-time) . . . . .	1,593	1,677
Number of school nurses (either whole-time or part-time) . . . . .	5,184	5,272
Number of school clinics established . . . . .	1,581	1,649
Number of hospitals with which arrangements have been made for medical treatment . . . . .	576	591
Number of Local Education Authorities making arrangements for the treatment of:		
(a) Minor ailments . . . . .	311	313
(b) Visual defects . . . . .	316	316
(c) Tonsils and adenoids (operative treatment) . . . . .	267	271
(d) Dental defects . . . . .	304	307
(e) Ringworm (X-rays) . . . . .	176	182
(f) Crippling defects . . . . .	183	200
(g) Special cases by artificial light . . . . .	64	78

Full information, including statistical appendices, regarding the work of the Special Services of Education during 1929 will be found in the Report for that year of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, which is published under the title of "The Health of the School Child", by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London.

## 4. Housing (Year ended March 31st, 1930).

The year under review was marked by two important events — first, the termination of the State subsidy which had been available since 1923 in aid of the erection of working-class houses by private enterprise, and, secondly, the introduction into Parliament of a comprehensive Bill (subsequently passed into law as the Housing Act 1930), the main object of which is to facilitate the clearance and improvement of slums. The Act is also designed to improve the housing conditions in rural areas.

*Provision of Housing Accommodation.* — It had been decided by the Government at the end of the year 1928 that the subsidy for private enterprise, to which reference has already been made, should be brought to an end and the subsidy was accordingly restricted to houses completed by September 30th, 1929. Subsidy is still available for houses built by Local Authorities, public utility societies and other bodies which are not intended for sale but are to be let at restricted rents.

Although the operations of private enterprise under the subsidy schemes were restricted to a period of six months, the number of houses provided under the schemes showed no falling-off on the number so provided in 1928-29 as the termination of the subsidy led to an acceleration of building. During the year, a total number of 110,369 houses were erected under the subsidy schemes. Of this number 60,245 were built by Local Authorities, whilst 50,124 were built by private enterprise during the six months ended September 30th.

The total number of houses built by private enterprise under subsidy schemes since 1923 is 367,530.

The termination of the subsidy facilities for private enterprise has had a material effect on the provision of houses by private enterprise independently of subsidy. During the year, 91,691 houses were built in this way, representing an increase of about 17,000 houses over the number so built in the preceding year.

Particulars of the numbers of houses built year by year since 1919 — (a) under subsidy schemes and (b) without subsidy — are given in the Table A below.

The average building prices of houses ruling for each quarter since 1926 are given in Table B. It will be observed that the fall in costs is maintained.

More substantial progress was made during the year in the work of re-conditioning old cottages in rural areas under the special facilities provided for the grant of financial assistance towards improvements in agricultural workers' houses. At the end of the year, Local Authorities had paid or undertaken to pay grants in respect of a total number of 2,953 dwellings; in respect of 1,359 of these dwellings, assistance was paid or promised in the year under review.

The Housing Act 1930, to which reference has been made, makes further provision for improving housing conditions in the countryside and aims in particular at securing the co-operation of County Councils and the smaller rural authorities in overcoming the shortage of houses and the removal of unhealthy housing conditions in rural districts.

*Unhealthy Areas.* — During the last ten years, a very large number (nearly 1½ millions) of new houses has been provided, and great progress has been made in overtaking the arrears which accrued from the war years and in supplying the ordinary needs of the growing population. It was considered that, while the subsidy to private enterprise (which had mainly provided houses for the better-paid members of the working class) could now properly be withdrawn, the time had arrived to make a further attack, on a comprehensive scale, on the problem of slum clearance. The progress on the clearance and improvement of slum areas — that is to say, areas where the buildings are so congested or insanitary as to be prejudicial to health — has not been altogether satisfactory. Since 1919, 121 schemes for the improvement of such areas, involving the demolition of about 15,000 buildings and the re-housing of approximately 74,000 persons residing in the areas, have been confirmed by the Minister of Health. By the end of the year under review, nearly 10,000 houses had been demolished and over 10,000 houses had been provided to re-house the displaced population. Legal difficulties had, however, arisen that prevented further progress pending new legislation which is contained in the Act of 1930. It is hoped that the new Act will have the effect of accelerating considerably the work of clearing and improving the slums.

*Individual Unfit or Defective Dwelling-houses.* — The legislation above referred to also facilitates the removal of individual houses which are beyond repair by providing special

financial assistance from the State towards the expenses of Local Authorities in re-housing the displaced tenants. Hitherto, the Local Authorities have felt reluctant to close or demolish houses, although unfit, by reason of the impossibility of providing other accommodation for the occupants at rents within their means.

The activities of Local Authorities are not restricted to houses which are quite unfit for habitation; they are also concerned to secure that working-class houses are kept in a state of repair. During the year ended December 1928, the latest period for which figures are available, 1,165,500 houses were inspected by officers of the Local Authorities, over 550,000 houses found on inspection not to be in all respects fit for habitation were repaired, nearly 4,500 found to be quite unfit were closed and over 1,000 were demolished by orders of the Local Authorities.

*Finance of Local Authorities' Schemes.* — The total capital expenditure on housing schemes carried out by Local Authorities since 1919 up to March 31st, 1928, was £342,600,000 (of which £54,800,000 was incurred during the year 1927-28). It is estimated that the corresponding figure up to March 31st, 1930, is £400,000,000. The expenditure is defrayed by means of loans raised for varying periods dependent on the precise purpose of the particular loan.

*Subsidies.* — During the financial year ended March 31st, 1930, approximately £11,132,000 was paid by way of State subsidies in respect of houses erected under approved schemes. Of this total, about £6,710,000 represented annual payments towards losses incurred (mainly by Local Authorities) on the erection of 175,000 houses between the early part of 1919 and March 1923 — a period when the cost of labour and materials and the rate of interest on loans for building purposes were high; in addition, approximately £1,000,000 was paid towards these losses by Local Authorities from their own funds; approximately £4,322,000 represented annual payments (which in some cases will extend over a period of twenty years and in others forty years) relating to houses erected by Local Authorities and by private enterprise and included in housing schemes approved since March 1923; additional grants, varying in amount, were also made by some Local Authorities from their own funds towards these houses, and £100,000 represented the State contribution towards the annual loss incurred by Local Authorities on slum-clearance schemes, including the provision of re-housing accommodation. In addition, a small sum (£500) was paid in respect of grants in aid of the cost of reconstruction and improvement of houses in rural areas.

The total sum paid to March 31st, 1930, on account of State subsidy in respect of houses built since the war in England and Wales is over £85,000,000. The present annual State liability is nearly £12,000,000, increasing annually as further houses are built.

Table A.

*Number of Houses built Year by Year since the Armistice to March 31st, 1930.*

Year ended March 31st	Number of houses		
	Built under Subsidy Schemes	Built without Subsidy	Total
1919	715		
1920			
1921	28,549	53,800 <sup>1</sup>	251,988
1922			
1923	67,853		
1924			
1925	18,664	67,546	86,210
1926	67,669	69,220	136,889
1927	106,987	66,439	173,426
1928	153,779	63,850	217,629
1929	178,582	60,332	238,914
1930	104,792	64,740	169,532
	110,369	91,691	202,060
	939,030	537,618	1,476,648

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated.

Table B.

*Average Prices of Houses (excluding Cost of Land and Development) included in Contracts let by Local Authorities during Each Quarter since December 1926.*

Quarter ended:	Non-parlour houses		Parlour houses	
		£		£
December 1926 . . . . .		448		513
March 1927 . . . . .		425		490
June " . . . . .		412		477
September " . . . . .		403		483
December " . . . . .		407		453
March 1928 . . . . .		368		437
June " . . . . .		366		431
September " . . . . .		360		426
December " . . . . .		354		424
March 1929 . . . . .		339		413
June " . . . . .		349		404
September " . . . . .		343		406
December " . . . . .		349		417
March 1930 . . . . .		335		418

### 5. Town Planning.

Substantial progress has been made in town planning in the course of the year 1929-30. The number of additional Local Authorities which have undertaken the preparation of schemes is fifty. The total area for which town-planning schemes have been put into operation or undertaken is about 5,400,000 acres. As regards Local Authorities upon whom town planning is obligatory (*i.e.*, urban authorities with a population of more than 20,000), 204 out of a total of 262 have now initiated the preparation of schemes.

Under certain provisions of the Local Government Act 1929, which came into operation at the end of the year under review, County Councils are given a definite status and legal powers in connection with the preparation and administration of town-planning schemes. The provisions referred to empower County Councils to act jointly with other Local Authorities in the preparation of schemes entitle them to representation on Joint Town-planning Committees and provide them with facilities for promoting and securing the establishment of such Committees. The Act at the same time recognises the right of County Councils to be appointed responsible authorities for carrying approved town-planning schemes into effect in matters coming within their jurisdiction.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in regional planning, four new advisory and three new executive town-planning committees having been established during the year. At the end of the year, there were sixty advisory and twenty executive committees, including some 880 authorities and comprising an area of 13 million acres, a population of 31 millions and a rateable value of £218 millions. The increasing number of executive committees charged with the preparation of schemes is encouraging, as procedure by an executive rather than by an advisory committee facilitates the preparation of a master plan for the whole region, in which features of a regional character can be co-ordinated.

The Greater London Regional Planning Committee has continued its activities and, while pursuing its enquiries into all the branches of the subject assigned to it, has devoted special attention to the question of open spaces and a green belt or belts round London. The Committee issued its first report during the year, dealing mainly with this question and also the question of ribbon development on main roads. In regard to open spaces, it was intimated that at least 62 square miles of additional playing-fields and 142 square miles of

additional other or general open space were required to meet the needs of the population of the region approaching 9 millions. In regard to ribbon development, which has diminished the traffic value of roads and injured amenity, remedies are suggested by the Committee which would put the control of development into the hands of Local Authorities.

The Committee consider that, with the present distribution of powers between the various authorities, it is difficult to give effect to what they regard as necessary and urgent. They have therefore suggested that additional planning powers should be conferred on Local Authorities, including power to make town-planning schemes for already developed areas, and that a statutory Regional Planning Authority should be set-up for the Greater London region. The Regional Authority is not intended to be a super-authority with overriding powers over other Local Authorities, but rather a body which would bring together all the authorities within the region and, after bringing about an agreement between these authorities on the matters referred to it, might be given powers enabling it to have the agreement carried into effect.

#### 6. Water Supply.

The sustained drought during the spring and summer of last year, following on the intense frosts of January and February, imposed an abnormal strain on water undertakers. In many areas, severe emergency measures had to be taken, such as curtailing the use of water for non-essential purposes, putting into service auxiliary non-potable supplies and, with the consent of riparian interests, temporarily reducing the compensation water which undertakers are required to return to rivers from which their supplies are impounded. The generous response of these riparian interests was especially noteworthy. On the whole, the successful reaction of water undertakers to an emergency which strained some of them almost to the breaking-point was reassuring.

The drought emphasised the need for the long view in matters of water supply and the desirability of a larger measure of collaboration between undertakers in the planning of schemes of supply. It is being increasingly recognised that the economic use of water resources calls for the formulation of a broad regional policy by which the needs of each district and each undertaking can be correlated, and the most rational distribution of supplies determined, to the best advantage of all. For this the Regional Advisory Committee, representing all water interests over a wide area, offers a valuable and tested machinery. In several areas, new regional committees have come into operation during the year.

Rural areas were severely affected by the drought. Many of these areas depend upon shallow wells or surface water, and for financial reasons cannot provide in advance for contingencies. Substantial progress in the provision of rural supplies has been made in recent years, but the position is still far from generally satisfactory. Cost is always the main difficulty, although the new provisions of the Local Government Act 1929, enabling Rural District Councils and County Councils to contribute to the cost of parochial schemes, and the grant assistance for schemes undertaken for the relief of unemployment (referred to in the last *Year-Book*) have helped to mitigate it. There is, generally, an increasing tendency among County Councils to take an active interest in water supply, and the formation of two of the new regional advisory committees referred to above was due to the initiative of the County Councils concerned.

#### 7. Pollution of Rivers.

The pollution of rivers continues to attract serious attention. The Joint Advisory Committee on River Pollution, whose first report was referred to in the last *Year-Book*, has recently issued a second report<sup>1</sup> dealing with the reception of trade waste liquids into the public sewers. Broadly, the Committee advocate conferring on manufacturers generally

<sup>1</sup> H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London (price sixpence).

the right to discharge their waste effluents to the sewers, subject to local codes of regulations to be agreed between them and the local sanitary authority. The task of disposal would then be centralised, like the disposal of the ordinary sewage, in the Local Authority of each district. Necessary safeguards as to preliminary treatment of certain effluents before discharge to the sewer, the exclusion of dangerous substances, the recovery from the manufacturer of contributions to the costs involved, and other matters, would be provided by the local regulations. If the details of these could not be settled by agreement, the Committee suggest a reference of matters in dispute to the Minister of Health.

The Water Pollution Research Board has proceeded with the programme outlined in the last *Year-Book*. One of their main investigations has been into the problem of the beet-sugar effluent, to which the industry has contributed financially. The results of this experimental work, taken in conjunction with the actual working of certain factories during the year, may be taken as establishing that it is now practicable (apart from exceptional circumstances) to eliminate serious pollution resulting from the manufacture of beet sugar. Steps have been taken to draw the attention of manufacturers to these results, with a view to their applying the knowledge obtained to their own processes.

The intensive survey of a typically polluted river, undertaken at the initiative of the Board to obtain fundamental data capable of general application, has been continued and is still in progress. Local authorities and industrialists have assisted in the work, largely through the medium of a consultative committee representing the various river interests.

There is probably no good ground for saying that pollution in the aggregate is increasing, but its definite reduction is urgent and practicable. The first step must be to secure the most effective unit for administering the law actively. Experience has shown this to be the *ad hoc* river authority operating as far as possible over a watershed area. Steps are being taken to encourage the formation of authorities on these lines, the machinery for their formation (in the form of joint committees of the County and County Borough Councils) being already available under the existing law.

The second step is to determine in what directions, if any, the substantive law governing the prevention of pollution itself requires modifying or extending to adapt it to present-day conditions. To this question the Joint Advisory Committee are now devoting their attention assisted by evidence submitted to them by the main interests affected.

### 8. Sewage Disposal.

During the year 1929-30, loans amounting to £5,800,000 were sanctioned by the Minister of Health in respect of schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal. The total amount so sanctioned since the end of the war is approximately £43,000,000.

### 9. Public Cleansing.

The Departmental Committee appointed to consider the report made by the Public Cleansing Inspector of the Ministry on the Public Cleansing Service of the County of London and to recommend what measures should be taken on it, has recently made its report<sup>1</sup>. It contains important recommendations with a view to the improvement of the Service, including the centralisation of the disposal of refuse for the whole of the Metropolis.

Statistics of the cost of the collection and disposal of refuse and of street cleansing continue to be collected by the Ministry. The particulars obtained for the year 1928-29 have been separately published, but a summary is given in the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1929-30. An interesting feature of this report is a review of public cleansing work in England and Wales for the past ten years.

<sup>1</sup> H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London (price sixpence).

### 10. *Public Parks, Pleasure Grounds and Playing-fields.*

The total amount of the loans sanctioned to Local Authorities by the Ministry of Health during 1929-30 for these purposes was £1,810,865. Of this sum, £615,917 was for the purchase of land, the total area being 3,223 acres, including 436 acres required for playing-fields. Consent was also given for the utilisation for pleasure grounds for a further 422 acres already vested in Local Authorities for other purposes. In addition, loans amounting to £855,021 were sanctioned for the purchase of 1,022 acres of land for the benefit, improvement and development of cities and boroughs, and a substantial part of this land will probably be eventually used for recreation. These figures do not include land for the purchase of which powers of borrowing have been obtained direct from Parliament, or the many gifts of land for purposes of recreation.

### 11. *Local Government Administration.*

Reference has already been made in the Section "Public Health Legislation" to certain provisions of the Local Government Act 1929, affecting the administration of the Poor Law and of the public health services of Local Authorities, but the following important alterations in local government administration are also involved in other sections of that Act.

(a) *Roads.* — The Act transfers many of the roads of the country to the jurisdiction of the County Councils. Hitherto, the County Councils were responsible for the maintenance only of main roads — that is, roads forming the principal lines of communication between places and towns, but they now have an added responsibility for the upkeep of all roads in Rural Districts. Further, the roads in Urban Districts of sufficient importance to be classified by the Ministry of Transport as in Class I or Class II have also been transferred to the control of the County Councils, subject to a reservation that the District Councils of the larger districts (those with more than 20,000 inhabitants) may, subject to certain conditions, retain or be granted the functions of maintenance and repair of such roads. District Councils which continue to exercise responsibility in regard to classified roads are entitled to receive contributions from the County Councils towards the cost of their upkeep.

(b) *Rearrangement of County Districts.* — The necessity for a rearrangement of Local Government Areas has been apparent for some time, but, until the operation of the Local Government Act 1929, there was no effective power for the systematic review of the areas and boundaries of districts. Under that Act, the County Councils are now required to conduct a general review of the districts and to consider whether it is desirable to effect any changes in the areas, boundaries or constitution of such districts in order to secure efficient and economical administration. The final proposals, together with the reports of the County Councils, must be submitted to the Minister of Health not later than April 1st, 1932.

The Minister, after considering the proposals and any representations with respect thereto, may make an order giving effect to the proposals, with or without modifications, or may refuse to make such an order. If an objection with respect to any proposals is made by a Local Authority affected thereby and is not withdrawn, the Minister cannot make an order giving effect to the proposal without first holding a local enquiry into the objection.

If the Minister considers that a change is desirable and no proposal has been made by the County Council, he has authority to make the proposal himself and carry it out, subject to the holding of a local enquiry if objection is raised by a Local Authority and is not withdrawn.

Provision is made in the Act for subsequent periodical reviews of the districts by the County Councils, but the interval between any two reviews must in no case be less than ten years.

(c) *Travelling Expenses of Members of County Councils.* — A new departure in local government is marked by a provision in the Act which enables the County Councils to pay

the expenses necessarily incurred by their members (a) in travelling to and from meetings of the Council and of the Committees of the Council which discharge functions throughout the area of the Council, and (b) in travelling by direction of the Council or Committee for the purpose of carrying out any inspection necessary for the discharge of their functions.

(d) *Cost of Water and Sewerage Systems.* — Important changes are contained in the Act regarding the cost of water and sewerage schemes in rural parishes. It has long been known that water and sewerage systems in many parishes are lacking or defective owing to the inability of the parishes to bear the expenses involved in the provision of satisfactory schemes, but power is now given to the Rural District Councils to contribute reasonable sums as part of their general expenses towards the cost of establishing or maintaining such systems. Authority is also given to the County Councils to contribute towards the cost of a sewerage or water scheme carried out by the Council of a district, whether urban or rural, when the resources of the district are insufficient or such a contribution appears to be reasonable or other grounds.

(e) *Discharge of Public Health Functions by County Councils.* — Provision is made in the Act for a County Council to take over, by agreement, any of the public health functions of a District Council, and a further provision empowers the Minister of Health to transfer to a County Council any of the public health functions of a District Council where he is satisfied, after a local enquiry, that such Council is in default in the discharge of its duties. In the latter case, the County Council may recover from the District Council the expenses incurred.

(f) *Removal of Limits of Borrowing Powers of Local Authorities.* — The Act abolishes the statutory limits hitherto fixed on the borrowing powers of Local Authorities. These had long ceased to be of much value because of the many classes of expenditure which by various statutes had been placed outside the limits. It is still necessary for Local Authorities carefully to scrutinise their proposed capital expenditure and to show that it is prudent to incur it.



## 2. SCOTLAND

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Report prepared by the Department of Health for Scotland (Edinburgh).

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1921 AND 1911.

Source: Census Reports, Registrar-General for Scotland.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19-VI-1921 . . . . .	77.170	2.347.642	2.534.855	4.882.497	—	—	—
2-IV-1911 . . . . .	77.173	2.308.839	2.452.065	4.760.904	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921, par rapport à 1911: Increase or decrease in 1921 compared with 1911:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	—3	+ 38.803	+ 82.790	+ 121.593	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	+ 3.799	+ 8.105	+ 11.904	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	+ 1,632	+ 3,251	+ 2,469	—	—	—

2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1921 AND 1911.

Source: Census Reports, Registrar-General for Scotland.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921 . . . . .	63,269	—	187.213	79,7	—	—
1911 . . . . .	61,691	—	143.226	62,0	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921 par rapport à 1911. Increase or decrease in 1921 as compared with 1911 . . . . .	+ 1,578	—	+ 43.987	+ 17,7	—	—

## 3.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1921), AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Census Report, Registrar-General for Scotland.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population présente I. 1921 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	56.909	55.632	0	112.541	175.320	43.363	88.489
1	58.566	57.540	0	116.106			
2	40.721	39.658	0	80.379			
3	39.474	38.895	0	78.369			
4	42.917	42.061	0	84.978			
0-4	238.587	233.786	0	472.373	220.446	215.722	436.168
5-9	240.161	237.185	0	477.346	244.703	242.069	486.772
10-14	246.627	243.366	0	489.993	200.099	197.612	397.711
15-19	238.821	239.279	5.015	478.100	432.988	441.912	874.900
20-24	202.930	225.851	54.657	428.781			
25-29	172.467	203.876	102.085	376.343			
30-34	154.999	182.936	116.412	337.935			
35-39	150.136	174.019	119.260	324.155			
40-44	145.808	162.545	114.195	308.353	277.516	335.280	612.796
45-49	141.946	148.012	102.307	289.958	260.158	295.393	555.551
50-54	119.329	125.213	81.262	244.542			
55-59	96.474	104.095	60.428	200.569			
60-64	75.936	85.441	42.179	161.377			
65-69	56.849	66.520	25.832	123.369			
70-74	34.801	48.709	13.543	83.510	108.728	131.299	240.027
75-79	19.401	30.416	5.271	49.817	30.882	48.048	78.930
80-84	8.735	15.865	1.543	24.600			
85-89	2.659	5.652	300	8.311			
90 et plus and over	603	1.698	44	2.301			
Age inconnu unknown	373	391	120	764			
Total	2.347.642	2.534.855	844.453	4.882.497	2.344.422	2.539.610	4.884.032

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 — Population présente I. 1921 Census — Actual Population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1920 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1920	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge. Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	24,24	21,95	11,66	11,39	23,05	0	0	—
1	24,95	22,70	12,00	11,78	23,78	0	0	—
2	17,35	15,65	8,34	8,12	16,46	0	0	—
3	16,81	15,34	8,08	7,97	16,05	0	0	—
4	18,28	16,59	8,79	8,61	17,40	0	0	—
0-4	101,63	92,23	48,87	47,88	96,75	0	0	—
5-9	102,30	93,57	49,19	48,58	97,77	0	0	—
10-14	105,05	96,01	50,51	49,85	100,36	0	0	—
15-19	101,73	94,39	48,91	49,01	97,92	21	1,0	—
20-24	86,44	89,10	41,56	46,26	87,82	242	11,2	—
25-29	73,46	80,43	35,32	41,76	77,08	501	20,9	—
30-34	66,02	72,17	31,75	37,47	69,22	636	23,8	—
35-39	63,95	68,65	30,75	35,64	66,39	685	24,4	—
40-44	62,11	64,12	29,86	33,29	63,15	703	23,4	—
45-49	60,46	58,39	29,07	30,31	59,38	691	21,0	—
50-54	50,83	49,40	24,44	25,65	50,09	649	16,6	—
55-59	41,10	42,06	19,76	21,32	41,08	581	12,4	—
60-64	32,35	33,71	15,55	17,50	33,05	494	8,6	—
65-69	24,22	26,24	11,64	13,62	25,26	388	5,3	—
70-74	14,82	19,22	7,13	9,98	17,11	278	2,8	—
75-79	8,27	12,00	3,97	6,23	10,20	173	1,1	—
80-84	3,72	6,26	1,79	3,25	5,04	97	0,3	—
85-89	1,13	2,23	0,54	1,16	1,70	53	0,1	—
90 et plus . . and over . . Age inconnu . unknown . .	0,25	0,67	0,12	0,35	0,47	26	0,0	—
	0,16	0,15	0,08	0,08	0,16	0	0,2	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	480,83	519,17	1.000,0	464	173,0	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	4.901	35.200	363	111.902	—	63.283	48.619
1924	4.882	32.328	438	106.900	—	70.357	36.543
1925	4.893	32.456	451	104.137	—	65.507	38.630
1926	4.897	31.244	425	102.449	—	63.780	38.669
1927	4.892	32.553	474	96.672	—	65.830	30.842
1928	4.893	32.948	504	96.822	—	65.271	31.551
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	4.893	32.788	443	103.147	—	65.671	37.476
1929	4.884	32.999	519	92.880	—	70.917	21.963
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923		7,182	0,074	22,832	—	12,912	9,92
1924		6,622	0,090	21,898	—	14,413	7,49
1925		6,633	0,092	21,283	—	13,388	7,89
1926		6,381	0,087	20,922	—	13,025	7,89
1927		6,654	0,097	19,761	—	13,457	6,30
1928		6,733	0,103	19,787	—	13,339	6,45
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		6,701	0,091	21,081	—	13,422	7,66
1929		6,757	0,106	19,017	—	14,520	4,50

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Comtés Counties	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	290	295	6.228	5.894	21,5	20,0
2. Argyll . . . . .	79	63	912	882	11,5	13,9
3. Ayr . . . . .	312	293	5.679	5.516	18,2	18,9
4. Banff . . . . .	52	55	1.208	1.164	23,1	21,2
5. Berwick . . . . .	26	27	429	432	16,4	16,1
6. Bute . . . . .	18	19	232	199	12,8	10,3
7. Caithness . . . . .	25	26	476	457	19,3	17,5
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	32	32	565	585	17,5	18,2
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	151	154	3.000	2.824	19,8	18,4
10. Dumfries . . . . .	74	73	1.444	1.345	19,5	18,5
11. East Lothian . . . . .	48	47	844	870	17,4	18,3
12. Fife . . . . .	294	291	5.248	4.962	17,9	17,0
13. Forfar (Angus) . . . . .	269	265	5.091	4.995	18,9	18,9
14. Inverness . . . . .	76	80	1.410	1.343	18,5	16,7
15. Kincardine . . . . .	42	41	821	755	19,6	18,4
16. Kinross . . . . .	8	8	133	114	16,8	14,8
17. Kirkcubright . . . . .	35	36	705	675	20,2	18,7
18. Lanark . . . . .	1.584	1.603	35.402	33.810	22,3	21,1
19. Midlothian . . . . .	513	516	9.122	8.965	17,8	17,4
20. Moray . . . . .	39	40	769	758	19,9	19,1
21. Nairn . . . . .	8	8	155	130	19,1	15,6
22. Orkney . . . . .	22	22	345	324	15,7	14,7
23. Peebles . . . . .	15	15	215	193	14,5	12,9
24. Perth . . . . .	124	120	1.944	1.838	15,7	15,3
25. Renfrew . . . . .	291	297	5.932	5.800	20,4	19,5
26. Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	66	67	1.025	1.036	15,4	15,4
27. Roxburgh . . . . .	42	43	676	666	16,2	15,4
28. Selkirk . . . . .	20	22	343	301	16,8	13,8
29. Shetland . . . . .	23	24	270	283	11,8	11,8
30. Stirling . . . . .	160	170	3.459	3.246	21,6	19,1
31. Sutherland . . . . .	16	17	263	246	16,9	14,6
32. West Lothian . . . . .	84	86	1.882	1.724	22,4	20,0
33. Wigtown . . . . .	29	29	595	548	20,7	19,0
Total pour les villes } grandes large	2.416	2.425	50.465	48.701	20,89	20,08
Total for towns } petites small	944	911	16.891	16.160	17,90	17,74
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	1.533	1.548	29.466	28.019	19,22	18,10
Total général. — Grand Total	4.893	4.884	96.822	92.880	19,79	19,02

## 6.

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children
	M.	F.	Total	Nés vivants — Live born
1	2	3	4	5
1923	57.332	54.570	111.902	5,1
1924	54.919	51.981	106.900	5,7
1925	53.426	50.711	104.137	5,4
1926	52.362	50.087	102.449	4,5
1927	49.314	47.358	96.672	4,1
1928	49.584	47.238	96.822	5,0
Moy. — Aver.				
1923-28	52.823	50.324	103.147	5,0
1929	47.769	45.111	92.880	5,9

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	104.425	—	—	7.477	—	—	111.902	—	—
1924	99.814	—	—	7.086	—	—	106.900	—	—
1925	97.306	—	—	6.831	—	—	104.137	—	—
1926	95.403	—	—	7.046	—	—	102.449	—	—
1927	89.694	—	—	6.978	—	—	96.672	—	—
1928	89.664	—	—	7.158	—	—	96.822	—	—
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	96.051	—	—	7.096	—	—	103.147	—	—
1929	85.715	—	—	7.165	—	—	92.880	—	—

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
				Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	66,8	—	—	—	—	—	21,3	1,5
1924	66,3	—	—	—	—	—	20,4	1,5
1925	65,6	—	—	—	—	—	19,9	1,4
1926	68,8	—	—	—	—	—	19,5	1,4
1927	72,2	—	—	—	—	—	18,3	1,4
1928	73,9	—	—	—	—	—	18,3	1,5
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	68,9	—	—	—	—	—	18,3	1,5
1929	77,1	—	—	—	—	—	19,6	1,5
							17,5	1,5



## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births							
	Légit.		Illégit.		Légit.		Illégit.	
	1927		1928		1929			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I . . .								
II . . .	23.037	1.738	22.488	1.764	21.622	1.827		
III . . .								
IV . . .								
V . . .	23.304	1.812	23.828	1.895	22.477	1.903		
VI . . .								
VII . . .								
VIII . . .	21.755	1.741	21.639	1.805	21.251	1.802		
IX . . .								
X . . .								
XI . . .	21.598	1.687	21.709	1.694	20.365	1.633		
XII . . .								
Total . . .	89.694	6.978	89.664	7.158	85.715	7.165		
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)								
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures						Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929		
	8	9	10	11	12	13		
I . . .	8.257	8.171	8.216	19,9	19,7	19,8		
II . . .	7.626	7.571	7.357	20,3	19,5	19,6		
III . . .	8.892	8.510	7.876	21,4	20,5	19,0		
IV . . .	8.463	8.554	8.333	21,0	21,3	20,8		
V . . .	8.538	8.848	8.471	20,5	21,3	20,4		
VI . . .	8.115	8.321	7.576	20,2	20,7	18,9		
VII . . .	7.971	8.218	8.150	19,2	19,8	19,6		
VIII . . .	7.913	8.019	7.738	19,0	19,3	18,7		
IX . . .	7.612	7.207	7.165	18,9	18,0	17,8		
X . . .	7.989	8.278	7.611	19,2	20,0	18,3		
XI . . .	7.333	7.497	6.992	18,2	18,7	17,4		
XII . . .	7.963	7.628	7.395	19,2	18,4	17,8		
Total . . .	96.672	96.822	92.880	19,8	19,8	19,0		

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Comtés Counties	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1.000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
					1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	4.039	4.322	13,9	14,7	+ 0,2	+ 0,8
2. Argyll . . . . .	912	1.022	11,5	16,1	- 0,7	+ 4,6
3. Ayr . . . . .	3.409	3.789	10,9	13,0	- 0,5	+ 2,1
4. Banff . . . . .	716	753	13,7	13,7	- 2,9	0,0
5. Berwick . . . . .	392	397	15,0	14,8	+ 0,3	- 0,2
6. Bute . . . . .	248	349	13,7	18,1	+ 0,7	+ 4,4
7. Caithness . . . . .	412	444	16,7	17,0	- 0,2	+ 0,3
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	412	472	12,8	14,7	- 0,6	+ 1,9
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	1.768	2.010	11,7	13,1	- 0,1	+ 1,4
10. Dumfries . . . . .	1.118	1.225	15,1	16,8	+ 1,1	+ 1,7
11. East Lothian . . . . .	517	564	10,7	11,9	- 0,2	+ 1,2
12. Fife . . . . .	3.396	3.683	11,6	12,7	- 0,3	+ 1,1
13. Forfar (Angus) . . . . .	3.975	4.108	14,8	15,5	- 1,5	+ 0,7
14. Inverness . . . . .	1.204	1.258	15,8	15,7	- 0,5	- 0,1
15. Kincardine . . . . .	497	528	11,9	12,8	- 1,3	+ 0,9
16. Kinross . . . . .	105	115	13,2	14,9	+ 1,4	+ 1,7
17. Kirkcubright . . . . .	547	626	15,7	17,4	+ 0,5	+ 1,7
18. Lanark . . . . .	21.902	24.208	13,8	15,1	+ 0,1	+ 1,3
19. Midlothian . . . . .	6.965	7.517	13,6	14,6	- 0,3	+ 1,0
20. Moray . . . . .	594	608	15,4	15,3	- 1,0	- 0,1
22. Orkney . . . . .	123	112	15,2	13,5	- 2,2	- 1,7
23. Peebles . . . . .	342	331	15,6	15,0	- 2,1	- 0,6
24. Perth . . . . .	177	202	12,0	13,5	- 0,7	+ 1,5
25. Renfrew . . . . .	1.706	1.828	13,7	15,2	+ 0,2	+ 1,5
26. Ross & Cromarty . . . . .	3.894	4.215	13,4	14,2	+ 0,8	+ 0,8
27. Roxburgh . . . . .	945	1.000	14,2	14,8	- 1,7	+ 0,6
28. Selkirk . . . . .	637	631	15,3	14,6	- 0,1	- 0,7
	299	321	14,7	14,7	+ 0,3	0,0

## 10\* (concluded).

Comtés Counties	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates.	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
29. Shetland . . . . .	378	349	16,5	14,5	+ 2,1	- 2,0
30. Stirling . . . . .	2.003	2.191	12,5	12,9	+ 0,9	+ 0,4
31. Sutherland . . . . .	266	283	17,1	16,8	+ 0,2	- 0,3
32. West Lothian . . . . .	916	994	10,9	11,5	- 0,4	+ 0,6
33. Wigtown . . . . .	457	462	15,9	16,0	+ 1,4	+ 0,1
Total pour les grandes villes — Total for large towns . . . . .	34.162	37.468	14,14	15,45	+ 0,02	+ 1,31
Total pour les petites villes — Total for small towns . . . . .	12.336	13.461	13,07	14,78	- 0,29	+ 1,71
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	18.773	19.988	12,24	12,91	- 0,23	+ 0,67
Total général — Grand Total	65.271	70.917	13,34	14,52	- 0,12	+ 1,18

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1923	2.357	2.545	31.682	31.601	13,44	12,42	+ 1,02
1924	2.347	2.534	35.168	35.189	14,98	13,88	+ 1,10
1925	2.353	2.540	33.036	32.471	14,04	12,78	+ 1,26
1926	2.354	2.542	32.021	31.759	13,60	12,49	+ 1,11
1927	2.352	2.540	33.097	32.733	14,07	12,89	+ 1,18
1928	2.349	2.544	32.577	32.694	13,87	12,85	+ 1,02
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	2.352	2.541	32.930	32.741	14,00	12,89	+ 1,11
1929	2.344	2.540	35.386	35.531	15,09	13,99	+ 1,10

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	4.894	3.682	8.576	4.755	3.544	8.299
1	1.236	1.080	2.316	1.299	1.084	2.383
2	486	385	871	479	442	921
3	284	241	525	301	266	567
4	222	169	391	197	179	376
0-4	7.122	5.557	12.679	7.031	5.515	12.546
5-9	650	562	1.212	619	621	1.240
10-14	433	372	805	384	344	728
15-19	629	606	1.235	639	598	1.237
20-24	676	671	1.347	729	709	1.438
25-29	708	767	1.475	688	798	1.486
30-34	694	781	1.475	718	822	1.540
35-39	887	973	1.860	839	916	1.755
40-44	1.076	1.014	2.090	1.025	959	1.984
45-49	1.403	1.326	2.729	1.239	1.238	2.477
50-54	1.788	1.572	3.360	1.710	1.617	3.327
55-59	2.243	1.877	4.120	2.215	1.876	4.091
60-64	2.729	2.401	5.130	2.718	2.326	5.044
65-69	3.208	2.840	6.048	3.107	2.832	5.939
70-74	3.399	3.402	6.801	3.510	3.552	7.062
75-79	2.733	3.345	6.078	2.777	3.387	6.164
80-84	1.627	2.559	4.186	1.650	2.499	4.149
85-89	844	1.502	2.346	738	1.476	2.214
90 et plus and over . . . .	247	606	853	240	609	849
Age inconnu . . . .	1	0	1	1	0	1
unknown . . . .						
Total . . . .	33.097	32.733	65.830	32.577	32.694	65.271

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge  Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe  Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927  Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	85,8	66,0	76,0	104,3	79,5	92,1	+ 18,5	+ 13,5	+ 16,1
1	12,2	10,5	11,4	12,3	10,9	11,6	+ 0,1	+ 0,4	+ 0,2
2									
3									
4									
0-4	29,9	23,8	26,9	30,5	24,4	27,5	+ 0,6	+ 0,6	+ 0,6
5-9	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,6	- 0,1	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
10-14	1,8	1,5	1,6	1,8	1,6	1,7	0,0	+ 0,1	+ 0,1
15-19	2,9	2,7	2,8	3,1	2,9	3,0	+ 0,2	+ 0,2	+ 0,2
20-24									
25-34									
35-44	6,6	5,9	6,2	6,7	5,6	6,1	+ 0,1	- 0,3	- 0,1
45-54	12,2	10,6	11,4	11,2	9,7	10,4	- 1,0	- 0,9	- 1,0
55-64	28,8	22,5	25,5	24,3	19,4	21,8	- 4,5	- 3,1	- 3,7
65-74	71,9	54,1	62,0	62,1	49,6	55,2	- 9,8	- 4,5	- 6,8
75-84	154,6	127,3	137,6	144,4	121,1	130,1	- 10,2	- 6,2	- 7,5
85 et plus and over	333,7	286,2	300,8	300,5	284,0	289,0	- 33,2	- 2,2	- 11,8
Age inconnu. unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total . . .	14,1	12,9	13,5	13,9	12,8	13,3	- 0,2	- 0,1	- 0,2

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928  Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés comme taux annuels  Monthly death rate per 1.000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — Per month.					
I . . . . .	7.156	10.601	17,3	25,6	+ 8,3
II . . . . .	5.774	8.774	14,9	23,4	+ 8,5
III . . . . .	6.457	7.011	15,6	16,9	+ 1,3
IV . . . . .	5.996	5.760	14,9	14,3	— 0,6
V . . . . .	5.578	5.560	13,5	13,4	— 0,1
VI . . . . .	4.993	4.575	12,4	11,4	— 1,0
VII . . . . .	4.612	4.743	11,1	11,4	+ 0,3
VIII . . . . .	4.584	4.388	11,1	10,6	— 0,5
IX . . . . .	4.262	4.152	10,6	10,3	— 0,3
X . . . . .	5.264	4.922	12,7	11,9	— 0,8
XI . . . . .	4.980	4.886	12,4	12,2	— 0,2
XII . . . . .	5.615	5.545	13,5	13,4	— 0,1
B. Par trimestre. — Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	19.387	26.386	15,9	21,9	+ 6,0
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	16.567	15.895	13,6	13,1	— 0,5
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	13.458	13.283	10,9	10,8	— 0,1
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	15.859	15.353	12,9	12,5	— 0,4
Total . . . . .	65.271	70.917	13,3	14,5	+ 1,2

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Sources: Registrar-General for Scotland. Department of Health for Scotland.

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
			Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	29 18	0,1 0	343 304	0,70 0,62			8,5 5,9	
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1928 1929	14 15	0 0	100 134	0,20 0,27			14,0 11,2	
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			0 0	
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			0 0	
5	Fièvre ou cachexie palu- déenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1928 1929	11 4	0 0	83 71	0,17 0,15			13,3 5,6	
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928 1929	0 0	0 0	146 18	0,30 0,04			0 0	
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928 1929	1.005 149	2,1 0,3	— —	— —			— —	
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928 1929	140 109	0,3 0,2	15.347 15.405	31,40 31,54			0,9 0,7	
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928 1929	1.072 901	2,2 1,8	— —	— —			— —	
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928 1929	488 471	1,0 1,0	10.796 10.471	22,06 21,44			4,5 4,5	

## 14\* (continued).

1	Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1929	2	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 9)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)
				4 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
						6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires (non tuberculeuses)	1928	501	1,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Influenza with pulmonary complications (not tubercular)	1929	2,391	4,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1928	460	0,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	1,044	2,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	Choléra asiatique	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	
	Asiatic cholera	1929	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	
16	Dysenterie	1928	12	0	214	0,44	—	—	5,6	—	
	Dysentery	1929	11	0	274	0,56	—	—	4,0	—	
17	Peste	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Plague	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	Fièvre jaune	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Yellow fever	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Lèpre	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Leprosy	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Erysipèle	1928	160	0,3	3,268	6,68	—	—	4,9	—	
	Erysipelas	1929	186	0,4	3,897	7,98	—	—	4,8	—	
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1928	36	0,1	267	0,55	—	—	13,5	—	
	Acute poliomyelitis	1929	20	0	82	0,17	—	—	24,4	—	
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1928	114	0,2	210	0,43	—	—	54,3	—	
	Encephalitis lethargica	1929	115	0,2	141	0,29	—	—	81,6	—	



## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire				10	11		
			Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Notifiable diseases							
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 9)
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	156	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1929	282	0,6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26	Morve et farcin . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
27	Pustule maligne et char- bon . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1929	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
28	Rage . . . . .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Rabies . . . . .	1929	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . .	1928	3.318	6,8	6.203	12,68	—	—	53,5	—		
	Tuberculosis of the respi- ratory system	1929	3.288	6,7	6.112	12,51	—	—	53,8	—		
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . .	1928	548	1,1	4.682	9,51	4.228	8,66	30,0	30,6		
	Tuberculosis of the men- inges and central ner- vous system	1929	519	1,1								
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres or- ganes . . . . .	1928	856	1,7								
	Tuberculosis of other or- gans	1929	773	1,6								
38	Syphilis . . . . .	1928	126	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Syphilis . . . . .	1929	125	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
40	Autres maladies vénérien- nes . . . . .	1928	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Other venereal diseases . . . . .	1929	7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—		

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10.000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 . . . . .	99	72	171	21,7	16,1	19,0
1-4 . . . . .	265	207	472	14,4	11,3	12,9
0-4 . . . . .	364	279	643	16,5	12,9	14,7
5-9 . . . . .	97	92	189	4,0	3,8	4,1
10-14 . . . . .	85	101	186	4,0	4,8	4,5
15-19 . . . . .	451	572	1.023	10,4	12,9	11,6
20-24 . . . . .	447	479	926	12,8	11,9	12,4
25-29 . . . . .	373	293	666	13,5	8,8	11,0
30-34 . . . . .	327	223	550	12,5	7,7	9,9
35-39 . . . . .	221	148	369	10,9	6,7	8,8
40-44 . . . . .	83	57	140	7,9	4,4	6,0
45-49 . . . . .	12	17	29	3,9	3,5	3,7
50-54 . . . . .	0	1	1	0	1,4	0,9
55-59 . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64 . . . . .						
65-69 . . . . .						
70-74 . . . . .						
75-79 . . . . .						
80-84 . . . . .						
85 et plus and over . . . . .						
Age inconnu unknown . . . . .						
Total . . . . .	2.460	2.262	4.722	10,5	8,9	9,7

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> révision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>os</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome	Autres tumeurs	Total des tumeurs
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes  Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifique  Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire  Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse  Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs  Total number of tumours  (col. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.</i>									
1927	6.919	33	54	53	7.059	6.670	249	140	7.059
1928	6.901	47	37	46	7.031	6.645	256	130	7.031
1929	7.108	46	48	58	7.260	6.861	247	152	7.260
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.</i>									
1927	14,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	14,4	13,6	0,5	0,3	14,4
1928	14,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	14,4	13,6	0,5	0,3	14,4
1929	14,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	14,9	14,0	0,5	0,3	14,9

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Classification suivant la «Nomenclature Internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1929) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1929)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des or- ganes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circu- latory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respi- ratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the diges- tive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	8.499	8.985	10.652	3.725	2.782	512	125	
1928	8.703	9.662	10.086	3.736	2.932	525	132	
1929	8.990	10.315	12.812	3.814	2.978	590	117	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	17,4	18,4	21,8	7,6	5,7	1,0	0,3	
1928	17,8	19,7	20,6	7,6	6,0	1,1	0,3	
1929	18,4	21,1	26,2	7,8	6,1	1,2	0,2	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorra- gie céré- brale, apoplexie Cerebral hemor- rhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 104	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	5.452	7.904	3.914	5.896	1.001	147	1.870	3.528
1928	5.667	8.461	3.491	5.731	1.046	152	1.914	3.310
1929	5.962	9.072	4.731	7.143	1.019	171	2.023	3.441
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	11,1	16,2	8,0	12,1	2,0	0,3	3,8	7,2
1928	11,6	17,3	7,1	11,7	2,1	0,3	3,9	6,8
1929	12,2	18,6	9,7	14,6	2,1	0,4	4,1	7,0

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble <sup>1</sup>  Total number of live births and still-births <sup>1</sup>	Décès par — Deaths from							
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures				Taux pour 10.000 — Rate per 10,000:			
			Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)		Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Live births and still-births <sup>1</sup> (col. 3)		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)		Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés <sup>1</sup> Live births and still-births <sup>1</sup> (col. 3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1927	—	96.672	184	438	—	19,0	—	45,3		
1928	—	96.822	234	442	—	24,2	—	45,7		
1929	—	92.880	221	417	—	23,8	—	44,9		

<sup>1</sup> Data regarding still-births not available.

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	503	474	474	1,0	1,0	1,0
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	2.454	2.440	2.520	5,0	5,0	5,2
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	2.957	2.914	2.994	6,0	6,0	6,2
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	65.830	65.271	70.917	134,6	133,4	145,2
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	62.873	62.357	67.923	128,5	127,4	139,0

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY, 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1,000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age	2,020	1,572	3,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	426	309	735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	359	259	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	343	220	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	280	180	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	232	177	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	235	159	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	214	155	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	181	183	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	226	162	388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	166	166	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	212	140	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11										
Total	4,894	3,682	8,576	—	—	99	78	89	—	—
<b>1928</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age	2,038	1,512	3,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	401	270	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	331	193	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	294	224	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	278	191	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	260	182	442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	220	164	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	196	161	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	189	150	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	203	154	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	170	170	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	175	173	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11										
Total	4,755	3,544	8,299	—	—	96	75	86	—	—
<b>1929</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age	1,996	1,467	3,463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	398	270	668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	285	205	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	283	200	483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	283	188	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	245	142	387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	220	156	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	196	163	359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	210	151	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	195	166	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	169	140	309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	168	165	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11										
Total	4,648	3,413	8,061	—	—	97	76	87	—	—

## 21.\*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE<sup>1</sup> CHILDREN  
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Number of deaths among children under 1 year					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Pour 1.000 enfants de la même catégorie nés vivants, le même mois et pendant les 11 mois précédents (cf. tabl. N° 9); chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927						
I . . . . .	—	—	928	—	—	107
II . . . . .	—	—	854	—	—	110
III . . . . .	—	—	946	—	—	110
IV . . . . .	—	—	760	—	—	92
V . . . . .	—	—	681	—	—	80
VI . . . . .	—	—	508	—	—	62
VII . . . . .	—	—	543	—	—	65
VIII . . . . .	—	—	487	—	—	58
IX . . . . .	—	—	536	—	—	67
X . . . . .	—	—	596	—	—	72
XI . . . . .	—	—	758	—	—	95
XII . . . . .	—	—	979	—	—	119
Total . . . . .	—	—	8,576	—	—	89
1928						
I . . . . .	—	—	969	—	—	118
II . . . . .	—	—	783	—	—	102
III . . . . .	—	—	841	—	—	103
IV . . . . .	—	—	810	—	—	103
V . . . . .	—	—	704	—	—	86
VI . . . . .	—	—	598	—	—	75
VII . . . . .	—	—	530	—	—	65
VIII . . . . .	—	—	545	—	—	66
IX . . . . .	—	—	535	—	—	67
X . . . . .	—	—	604	—	—	74
XI . . . . .	—	—	667	—	—	84
XII . . . . .	—	—	713	—	—	87
Total . . . . .	—	—	8,299	—	—	86

<sup>1</sup> The death registers contain no reference as to legitimacy of children dying.

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3° Rev. No. in International List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	444	462	4,6	4,8
160	Débilité, congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	1.188	1.102	12,3	11,4
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	1.843	1.821	19,1	18,8
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphills . . . . .	44	48	0,5	0,5
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	192	310	2,0	3,2
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	11	3	0,1	0,0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	431	503	4,5	5,2
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	28	37	0,3	0,4
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	129	55	1,3	0,6
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	0	0	0,0	0,0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	19	28	0,2	0,3
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	63	66	0,7	0,7
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	15	18	0,2	0,2
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	99	108	1,0	1,1
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	67	45	0,7	0,5
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	138	135	1,4	1,4
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	291	316	3,0	3,3
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	530	395	5,5	4,1
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	1.576	1.332	16,3	13,8
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	590	628	6,1	6,5
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	76	89	0,8	0,9
200	Infanticide . . . . .	8	19	0,1	0,2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	74	71	0,8	0,7



## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Department of Health for Scotland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	—	39	39	—	0	0	—	—	—
<i>Sanatoria :</i>									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	—	1	1	—	44	44	—	—	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	—	5 <sup>1</sup>	5	—	104	120	—	—	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	—	3	3	—	172	172	—	—	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children . . . . .	—	9	9	—	320	336	—	—	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	—	16	17	—	1,039	1,060	—	—	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	—	16	16	—	1,579	1,579	—	—	—
Total pour adultes — Total for adults . . . . .	—	23	33	—	2,618	2,639	—	—	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	—	41	42	—	2,938	2,975	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals:									
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	—	31	31	—	1,090	1,090	—	—	—
Pour tuberculeux chirurgicaux — For surgical tuberculosis . . . . .	—	29 <sup>1</sup>	29 <sup>1</sup>	—	108	108	—	—	—
Pour tuberculeux de toutes formes — For all forms of tuberculosis . . . . .	—	11	11	—	477	477	—	—	—
Total des hôpitaux — Total number of hospitals . . . . .	—	71	71	—	1,675	1,675	—	—	—
Autres institutions — Other institutions: Hôpitaux pour indigents — Poor-Law Hospitals . . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> These figures include certain voluntary institutions in which the number of beds reserved for tuberculosis is not known.

## 23\* (concluded).

Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases  
in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Department of Health for Scotland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens traités Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases treated		
	1928-27	1927-28	1928-29	1928-27	1927-28	1928-29
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	48	49	51	24,731	27,259	29,880
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dis- pensaries . . . . .						

## Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Scotland

1	1926	1927	1928
	2	3	4
<b>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</b>			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations . . . . .	59,136	55,584	53,743
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results:			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures . . . . .	57,741	54,290	52,209
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants . . .	56,36	56,17	53,90
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year . . .	55,43	52,99	54,02

## 24.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Department of Health for Scotland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	83	87	87	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special hospitals for women . . . . .	—	—	30	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . . .	—	—	950	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants .	194 <sup>1</sup>	193 <sup>1</sup>	198 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons et enfants — Special hospitals for infants and children	5	5	17	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Including consultation centres for expectant mothers.

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Department of Health for Scotland.

Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of Institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres approximatifs Approximate figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — Ge- neral hospitals . . . . .	—	100	108	—	7.000 <sup>1 2</sup>	7.500 <sup>1 3</sup>	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	—	—	1	—	—	100	—	—	—
b) Sanatoria pour alcooli- ques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbéciles . . . . .	—	44	44	—	20.000	20.000	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infant hospitals . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	—	—	17	—	—	1.250	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	—	164	162	—	6.890 <sup>1</sup>	7.700	—	—	—
Sanatoria pour tubercu- leux — Tuberculosis sana- toria . . . . .	—	41	42	—	2.936	2.975	—	—	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers . . . . .	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour femmes et enfants — Hospitals for women and children . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecolo- gical and obstetrical hos- pitals . . . . .	—	31	30	—	2.000	950	—	—	—
Maternités — Maternity hos- pitals . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	—	6	6	—	200	200	—	—	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables . . . . .	—	8	8	—	550	570	—	—	—
Etablissements pour malades indigents — Institutions for sick poor . . . . .	—	57	59	—	5.700 <sup>2</sup>	6.000 <sup>1 3</sup>	—	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	—	<b>451</b>	<b>477</b>	—	<b>45.276</b>	<b>47.245</b>	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,076 beds for tuberculous cases.<sup>2</sup> Includes beds for maternity cases.<sup>3</sup> Includes 350 beds for women and children.

## 26.\*

## STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

Sources { I-III: Registrar, Branch Medical Council Office for Scotland.  
IV-VI: Registrar, Dental Board of the United Kingdom.  
VII-VIII: Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.  
IX: Midwives Roll for Scotland.

Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10,000 of the average population		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
		1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students . . . . .	M.	501	517	558			
	F.	38	60	68			
	T.	539	577	626	1,10	1,18	1,28
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	457	368	339			
	F.	63	36	50			
	T.	520	404	389	1,06	0,83	0,80
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total) . . . . .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	6.127	6.044	5.998	12,52	12,35	12,28
IV. Etudiants en médecine den- taire — Dental students . . . . .	M.	33	54	65			
	F.	9	6	7			
	T.	42	60	72	0,09	0,12	0,15
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists gra- duated during the year . . . . .	M.	78	65	60			
	F.	12	9	6			
	T.	90	74	66	0,18	0,15	0,13
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total) . . . . .	M.	1.525	1.482	1.465			
	F.	78	79	76			
	T.	1.603	1.561	1.541	3,28	3,19	3,16
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	1.806	1.836	1.927			
	F.	294	299	313			
	T.	2.100	2.135	2.240	4,29	4,30	4,59
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assis- tant pharmacists . . . . .	M.	676	697	732			
	F.	109	111	116			
	T.	785	808	848	1,60	1,65	1,74
IX. Sages-femmes — Practising midwives . . . . .		4.250	4.500	4.750	8,69	9,20	9,73

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

### A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. *Smallpox*. — There was no outbreak of mild smallpox corresponding to those of 1927 and 1928, there being only one case of mild smallpox during 1929. All the other cases during the year were of the more virulent, oriental type and had a common source of infection in cases which occurred on board the S.S. *Tuscania* in the course of a voyage from India. The delay which occurred in diagnosing the first case on the ship suggested possibilities of a wide dissemination of infection, and cases did occur in England and on the Continent. The fact, however, that there were so few cases apart from those infected on the ship indicates the effectiveness of the recognised measures for preventing outbreaks of smallpox from imported cases.

The case of mild smallpox had not been vaccinated, but all persons involved in the *Tuscania* outbreak had been vaccinated in infancy. Nine of them claimed to have been successfully re-vaccinated, but had no scar or other evidence of successful re-vaccination.

2. *Enteric Fever*. — There were five outbreaks of enteric fever apart from isolated cases. One of these outbreaks was due to infection of milk by two milkers who were found to be carriers of *B. Typhosus*. In the other four outbreaks, all of which were of paratyphoid *B. fever*, the source of infection could not be traced; although in one case there was strong suspicion that infection had been spread by milk.

3. *Influenza*. — The influenza epidemic which spread over the Northern Hemisphere in the winter of 1928-29 was severely felt in Scotland in the first quarter of the year and special measures had to be taken by many Local Authorities. These measures included the special provision of beds in Local Authority hospitals and the nursing of patients in their own homes by nurses in the Local Authority service, the nurses being authorised to call in the assistance of private practitioners where necessary and to supply additional nourishment in necessitous cases. Much publicity, also, was given to advice to sufferers and to the general public.

### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis*. — Since 1870, apart from occasional breaks, the mortality from tuberculosis has shown a continuous decline. In that year, which may be regarded as the "peak" year since records were kept, the death rate was 404 per 100,000 of population. There has been an acceleration in the relative decline in the mortality rate during the period in which the schemes of Local Authorities have been in operation.

The rate of 94 deaths per 100,000 of population during 1929 is the lowest yet recorded for Scotland. There was a fall in the death rate of both respiratory and other forms of the disease. During the first quarter of the year, unusually severe weather conditions were experienced, but, although respiratory tuberculosis shared in the high mortality from respiratory diseases in this period, the death rate for the whole year is lower than in any previous year.

During 1929, there was a further increase in the institutional accommodation for the treatment of tuberculosis and improvements were made in the accommodation at some of the dispensaries.

2. *Venereal Diseases*. — The anti-venereal diseases campaign in Scotland dates from 1916. There now exists a fairly satisfactory establishment of out-patient centres, in-patient wards and laboratories. The work at the centres reaches a high level of efficiency and the knowledge of this efficiency and a realisation that the guarantee of secrecy and privacy can be relied upon have gone a long way in securing the confidence of the people.

During 1928-29, there was a considerable growth of the work of the public venereal diseases clinics in Scotland, each type of the disease showing a greater number of patients as compared with the previous year. The figures tend to strengthen the suggestion made

last year that there has been a definite and appreciable increase in the incidence of male syphilis.

The number of "defaulters" — *i.e.*, patients who discontinued treatment before they were discharged by the medical officer of the treatment centre — was greater than for the previous year and, now that the need for legislation to secure a close control of venereal diseases is being widely studied, the factor of default is constantly adduced as an argument in favour of further powers.

The most satisfactory feature of the year's record was a reduction of 14 per cent in the number of cases of congenital syphilis. The number recorded was the lowest since 1921.

Despite the increasing use of bismuth in the treatment of syphilis, there has been no falling off in the amount of arseno-benzol used at the centres, the number of doses given in 1928-29 representing an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year's figure and of 129 per cent over that for 1921-22.

3. *Cancer.* — Radium is being distributed to approved centres in Scotland as in England and Wales, by the national radium organisation, which consists of the National Radium Trust and the Radium Commission.

### III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Sanitation, etc.* — Sanitary administration during 1929 followed a more or less normal course. Local Authorities continued to give careful attention to the maintenance of an adequate water supply, to sewage and refuse disposal, and generally to the prevention and removal of nuisances, and few cases presenting unusual features arose. The year was one of exceptional drought, but, on the whole, the water supplies in Scotland proved adequate.

Steady progress in methods of refuse collection and disposal, both in large towns and in small burghs, was made. Progress was also made in various places in the utilisation of refuse for land reclamation schemes, and these have not only provided an outlet for considerable quantities of refuse, but some have already demonstrated the practicability of improving and increasing the value of ground by this means without causing offence, provided some simple precautions are observed.

The Advisory Committee on Rivers Pollution Prevention continued its work during 1929. It has completed its investigation of the rivers Tweed and Esk, but its reports on these rivers had not been received by the end of the year.

2. *Housing.* — Local Authorities in Scotland have had legal powers to provide houses for the working classes since 1890. Little was done, however, until the series of post-war measures imposed an obligation on the Local Authorities to consider the needs of the inhabitants of their areas with respect to housing accommodation, the Government making available special money grants in view of the unremunerative nature of the task under post-war conditions. It is estimated that 10,000 new houses are required every year to meet the ordinary increase in population and to replace wastage; in addition, the estimated shortage in houses actually existing renders the provision of at least a further 10,000 houses per annum necessary for many years to come.

The necessary output of 20,000 houses per annum was reached in 1927 for the first time, but in the two succeeding years the output has fallen somewhat below this mark.

Since the war, a special grant has been made available to Local Authorities in aid of the clearance of insanitary areas and the erection of new houses to meet the needs of persons dispossessed by such clearance schemes. By the end of 1929, schemes had been undertaken involving the closing of 14,527 houses. Of these, fifty-six were to be reconstructed, while the remainder were to be replaced by new houses. The houses are let at specially low rents to meet the needs of the poorer members of the community.

In connection with these slum-clearance schemes, interesting particulars have been furnished showing the effect of re-housing on the general well-being of children removed from congested areas. It has been shown that there has been a distinct improvement in

dress and cleanliness, that the moral tone of the children is higher, and that the open spaces in the new schemes have resulted in a considerable physical improvement.

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926 aims at the improvement of housing accommodation for agricultural workers by authorising the grant of financial aid towards the reconstruction and improvement of houses. The provisions of this Act are being largely used in Scotland.

Increasing attention is being paid by Local Authorities to the preparation of town-planning schemes in areas where building development on any scale is proceeding or is likely to proceed. In the past, town-planning was regarded merely as an instrument for controlling the details of development in restricted areas definitely urban in character. It is now realised that, to be effective, it must embrace areas where intensive development is not immediate. During 1929, there were further groupings of Local Authorities with a view to the preparation of regional planning schemes dealing with large areas.

3. *Food Supply.* — Introductory: The food administration deals with definite aspects of the supervision of the food supply. The preparation and sale of milk and meat are strictly regulated and inspection of foods imported from abroad is undertaken at the ports. Measures are also available for the prevention and control of outbreaks of infection due to food. In regard to the sale of food, every purchaser is entitled to receive an article of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.

Milk: A series of measures culminating in the Milk and Dairies Acts of 1914 and 1922 deal with the registration, control, and inspection of dairies; the appointment of veterinary inspectors; the inspection of cows; methods of transport and handling, etc. As a result of the administration of these Acts, milk is at present produced and supplied to the public in a purer state than at any previous time.

In terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland) 1923, the system of graded milk production and distribution has been developed by dairymen with the help of Local Authorities. In connection with this Order, many difficulties have been experienced in building up and maintaining tubercle-free herds and the methods of testing animals belonging to these herds have been under review. Following representations made in favour of the prescription of a uniform single tuberculin test for graded herds throughout the country, a direction has been issued that, on and after July 1st, 1930, in all tuberculin testing of cattle the double intradermal test shall alone be used.

Two outbreaks of infectious diseases believed to be due to milk were reported during the year: the first was one of diphtheria and, on investigation at the dairy under suspicion, it was found that two children belonging to different families of the dairy workers were "carriers". The second outbreak was one of typhoid fever; all the cases were associated with milk from a dairy and two of the dairy workers were found to be "carriers".

Meat: During the year, a large number of slaughterhouses was inspected and, on the whole, there was found a marked improvement in conditions.

The great improvement in meat inspection arrangements achieved by the operation of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1924 has been maintained and, in general, the arrangements continue to work smoothly and efficiently.

There occurred two outbreaks of suspected food poisoning during the year. The first involved 100 cases who became affected after the consumption of corned beef. Bacteriological examination, however, did not reveal the presence of organisms associated with food poisoning. The other outbreak involved four persons who were affected with acute gastrointestinal symptoms after eating tinned tongue. An examination indicated that there had been a definite infection of *B. Aertrycke* or *B. Enteritides*.

Preservatives Regulations: On the whole, the regulations are working smoothly and the trades are gradually adjusting themselves to the new conditions. A section of the Scottish creamery interests, however, continued to make representations for the addition of boric acid to double cream, but no new facts emerged to justify a reversal of policy.

Miscellaneous: The Artificial Cream Act 1929, regulating the manufacture and sale of artificial cream came into force on June 1st, 1929.

The question of fixing a standard for ice-cream received consideration during the year.

The total number of samples of food and drugs taken in Scotland during the year ended September 30th, 1929, was 16,757, of which 1,498 were reported as adulterated or not up to standard.

4. *Protection of Maternity, Infancy, and the Child of Pre-School Age.* — Although a certain amount of work for the care of mothers and infants had previously been undertaken by Local Authorities and voluntary agencies, especially following on the Notification of Births Act, 1907, the maternity and child welfare schemes date mainly from 1915, the Notification of Births (Extension) Act of that year giving Local Authorities wide permissive powers, subject to the sanction of the Central Government Department. The schemes of Local Authorities in operation at the end of 1929 covered areas representing 93 per cent of the total population. These schemes are concerned with the prevention of disability, or the restoration of full health to mother or child. This covers the provision by the Local Authority, on the certificate of its medical officer, of food (including milk) to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under 5.

There are eighty-seven pre-natal centres in Scotland specially equipped and staffed for examining and advising expectant mothers. The figures of attendances at these centres show steady increase from year to year and are evidence of a slowly growing appreciation of pre-natal supervision.

Every expectant mother has available to her on confinement the services of a midwife or a medical practitioner, the services, if necessary, being provided by and at the expense of the Local Authority. Local Authorities also provide accommodation in hospitals and convalescent homes.

In furtherance of the measures taken in previous years for the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity, and with a view to ascertaining more exactly the actual causes which lead to maternal mortality in order to provide further means of prevention, the certificate of cause of death has been amended to provide for a statement by the medical attendant if, in the case of a married woman, the death occurred during or within four weeks of pregnancy, and arrangements were made whereby any medical officer of health could be supplied with a special return of such cases in his area. Detailed reports on these deaths are supplied to the Central Department, where they are examined. Local Authorities generally have taken advantage of the arrangements and medical practitioners have willingly co-operated in the investigations.

Puerperal fever is compulsorily notifiable in Scotland, but notification has been incomplete, the reason being possibly due to the unsatisfactory term "puerperal fever". Regulations were made during 1929 requiring notification of cases of "puerperal pyrexia" which is defined in precise terms, and steps were taken to ensure that notification will be of practical value. Most Local Authorities have made arrangements for a consultant service, for skilled nursing and for hospital treatment of cases of puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia.

The post-natal supervision of the mother who is not under medical supervision is a duty of the health visitor. It is also undertaken at the child-welfare clinics. Post-natal examinations are being more widely carried out by medical practitioners, but the extent to which the available hospital accommodation in Scotland is occupied by gynaecological cases is an indication of the need for a greater development of post-natal care.

The infant mortality rate during 1929 was greater than that for 1928, but the increase is accounted for by the influenza epidemic in the first quarter of the year. Infants are visited by health visitors and examined at maternity and child-welfare centres. While the health supervision of infants is not yet entirely satisfactory, it continues to show progress from year to year.

The figures showing the attendances of children between 1 and 5 at the maternity and child-welfare centres are not satisfactory, and this fact, with the reports of school medical officers as to the prevalence of diseases and defects in school entrants, emphasises the need for more adequate arrangements for the supervision and care of children in this group.

Statistics show that useful work is being performed at the special centres which exist for the treatment of defects of teeth, eyes, ear, nose, throat and skin, and that there is an appreciable demand for the day nurseries and play centres provided by some Local Authorities.



5. *Protection of the Child of School Age.* — The establishment of a school medical service in Scotland dates from 1908, but it was not until after the war that real progress was made. Even greater progress should result from the operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929, which has the effect of making a single local authority primarily responsible for the health services of all sections of the community and which should therefore obviate the hitherto existing defects of overlapping and lack of co-operation.

The school medical officer is responsible for carrying out and co-ordinating measures conducive to the health of school-children and, while the performance of medical inspection and supervision is his main duty, he is also to take a share along with other agencies in directing environmental requirements of the children and instructing them in personal hygiene.

Normally, scholars in three age-groups in the primary schools and in a further age-group in the intermediate and secondary schools were systematically examined during 1929. In addition, there were "re-examinations" and "special examinations" of defective children. The figures showed that a-third of the total school population underwent systematic medical inspection and that the number re-examined and specially examined did not fall far short of the number systematically examined. Apart from the foregoing inspections, school medical officers are called upon to make examinations of children in the following groups:

- Students in preliminary training;
- Mentally defective children;
- Children who apparently need to be provided with food, boots and clothing;
- Children employed out of school hours, etc.

Education authorities are empowered to provide treatment for the children of necessitous parents only, but generally, where clinics are in operation, treatment of the common minor maladies is given mostly without charge to all children. Where specialists and more expensive treatment are necessary, the children are treated either free or at modified or full rates according to the means of the parents. The system of medical treatment in vogue throughout Scotland is essentially the same in all areas and the defects of the children are usually dealt with in the following groups:

- (1) Minor ailments, which include diseases of the eyes, ears and skin;
- (2) Defective vision;
- (3) Defective teeth;
- (4) Enlarged tonsils and adenoids; and
- (5) Physical and mental defects.

In populous districts, the effective medical supervision of school-children on a general scale has involved the establishment of general school clinics, and experience suggests that the school medical service can be most effectively organised through the medium of these clinics.

6. *Health Insurance.* — The number of approved societies operating in Scotland at December 31st, 1929, was 204, with an approximate Scottish membership of 1,837,000 (1,208,000 men and 629,000 women).

Cash Benefits Expenditure: The expenditure on cash benefits (sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits) during 1929 amounted to £2,134,000 (for details, see section on Budget below). The amount expended by approved societies on sickness and disablement benefits in 1929 was £1,924,000 and represented a maintenance of the high level of expenditure on these benefits which was reached in 1926 and continued in 1927 and 1928. Efforts towards elimination of the margin of undue expenditure on cash benefits, generally accepted as responsible for at least a part of the recent rise in expenditure rates, were actively applied during the year. The regional medical officers of the central department, so far as their other duties permitted, and a special committee of the British Medical Association appointed to deal with the problem in its general medical aspects, assisted in the direction of securing a more general adherence to the accepted standard of certification. Special attention was also given to those societies whose experience or some other factor suggested that their claims supervision arrangements were inefficient.

**Additional Benefits:** Apart from additions to the statutory rates of cash benefits, the additional benefits most commonly provided are dental benefit, ophthalmic benefit, medical and surgical appliances, treatment in convalescent homes, and treatment in hospitals. The most important of these is dental benefit, and it was again the experience of a number of societies that the funds allocated to this benefit were inadequate to meet the demands made upon them. New schemes of additional benefits will replace the present schemes during 1930-1932, and it is anticipated that there will be an appreciable increase in the provision made therein for dental benefit.

The advantage accruing from the establishment of a dental officer service has been shown by the steady increase in the number of cases referred to the dental officer. This officer is chiefly concerned with advising approved societies and dentists on questions concerning proposed treatment and completed treatment. As a result of this work, there is a distinct improvement in the accuracy of estimates and the quality of treatment.

The Dental Benefit Council set up on January 1st, 1929, reached agreement as to a new scale of charges and conditions of service, which will operate until July 1936. The Council's machinery for settling disputes between societies and dentists has functioned satisfactorily.

**Regional Medical Service:** During the year 45,866 persons were referred to the regional medical officers for second medical opinion — 44,941 by societies and 925 by practitioners — those numbers representing a considerable increase over those for 1928. In the 25,356 cases examined, the certifying practitioner's opinion that the person was incapable of work was upheld in 16,925 cases and reversed in 8,431 cases. In 20,510 cases, no examination took place for various reasons, in most cases because the practitioner issued a final certificate before the date fixed or because the person referred to failed to attend for examination.

**Medical Benefit:** The cost of medical benefit, which is administered through Insurance Committees was approximately £1,042,000, of which the medical practitioners under agreement to treat insured persons received, roughly, £875,000, and there was paid to chemists for drugs and appliances supplied by them about £167,000. The capitation rate of payment to insurance practitioners was 9s. and the cost per person for drugs and appliances 1s. 11d.

Statistics of the number of prescriptions issued and their cost in each Insurance Committee area show that there is a wide variation in cost per person and undoubtedly a proportion of the expenditure in some areas is excessive. The National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Consolidated Regulations (Scotland) 1929, consolidating and revising the existing regulations, contain provisions for the administration of medical benefit and included therein is machinery for dealing with disputes or complaints in connection with medical benefit, failure on the part of insurance practitioners and chemists to comply with their terms of service, cases of excessive prescribing, etc. During the year, a number of complaints involving insurance practitioners and chemists were investigated and in some instances fines and surcharges were imposed. The complaints against chemists generally arose out of the operation of the drug-testing schemes which were inaugurated in 1928.

**7. Public Health Education.** — Much is being done by local authorities and by voluntary associations towards instructing the people in the elements of hygiene and preventive medicine. Of the voluntary associations, reference may be made to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the British Social Hygiene Council. The former body has many activities connected with the anti-tuberculosis campaign, while the latter continues to do excellent propagandist and educational work, particularly on venereal diseases.

Most of the large local authorities make periodical arrangements for lectures on health subjects, mother-craft classes, demonstrations for women at child-welfare centres, etc. Sometimes these efforts are concentrated in a Health Week, and this method of organising health propaganda shows signs of becoming more popular. Another and equally useful type of educative measure is illustrated by the clean-milk competitions among milk-vendors which have been held in many areas.

The education of the public health official also receives attention. Many local authorities encourage their medical officers and sanitary inspectors to attend conferences and to visit institutions and centres that make use of special methods, etc. For the health

visitor, there are "refresher" courses organised at the large centres. These courses are usually held at half-yearly intervals and last a fortnight.

#### IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. *The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929.* — The salient event of the year was the passing of this Act. It abolishes parish councils, education authorities, district committees, and district boards of control, and transfers their functions, together with the major health and certain other functions of small burghs, to county councils and town councils of large burghs (*i.e.*, burghs with a population of 20,000 and upwards). These changes do not take place until May 16th, 1930, but, during 1929, steps were taken with a view to realising the main purpose of the Act so far as it relates to public health and the poor law — *viz.*, the co-ordination of services which, although related both in method and object, have hitherto been administered by separate authorities with separate staffs and organisations and the development of these services through local authorities operating over wide areas and with increased financial resources. The Act provides for a new block-grant system which affords rating relief to necessitous areas. It is a condition of payment of this grant that adequate health services are provided. The Act confers various new powers on local authorities, the more important of which are as follows:

- (1) The power to remove hospital treatment of the sick from the poor law;
- (2) The power to reorganise the hospital facilities at their disposal;
- (3) The power to provide for educational propaganda on public health.

2. *Therapeutic Substances Act 1925.* — Following a decision to add sterilised surgical catgut to the schedule to this Act, the necessary regulations were framed and published during 1929. These regulations take effect from March 1st, 1930, after which date, except under licence, no catgut may be sold as sterile and ready for use in surgical operations upon the human body.

#### V. BUDGET.

(a) *Central Department.* — Particulars of the estimated expenditure of the Department of Health for Scotland are given below in respect of two years:

	Year ending	
	March 31st, 1929	March 31st, 1930
	£	£
Administration expenses . . . . .	221,802	238,617
Housing grants . . . . .	1,535,202	1,726,346
Maternity and child-welfare grant . . . . .	148,780	157,350
Treatment of tuberculosis grant . . . . .	310,000	335,000
Sanatorium building schemes . . . . .	10,000	17,000
Treatment of venereal diseases . . . . .	62,000	65,400
Welfare of the blind . . . . .	18,500	23,300
Grants to Port Sanitary Authorities . . . . .	4,700	5,050
Highlands and Islands (Medical Services) grant . . . . .	42,000	42,000
Grants in respect of benefits, etc., under the National Health Insurance Acts:		
Medical benefit . . . . .	194,000	200,000
Sickness, disablement, maternity, etc., benefits . . . . .	450,000	430,000
Other small grants . . . . .	383	383
	2,997,367	3,240,446
Income from various sources, including refund of cost of administering various grants . . . . .	129,852	140,928
	2,867,515	3,099,518

In addition to the State grants included in the foregoing statement, a sum of £15,000 was contributed each year by the Government in aid of the salaries of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors.

(b) *Expenditure by Local Authorities.*— It is not possible at the moment to give for any recent year complete details of the expenditure of local authorities on public health. The following figures, which apply to the year ending May 15th, 1928, will give an indication of the cost of the later social services (including the cost of the treatment of infectious diseases) and the relative sources of income:

	Hospitals and Treatment of Disease.	Maternity and Child Welfare.	Housing.
	£	£	£
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Debt charges . . . . .	198,000	12,500	2,616,000
Administration expenses . . . . .	—	16,500	112,500
Other expenses . . . . .	1,125,000	247,500	825,500
	1,323,000 <sup>1</sup>	276,500	3,554,000
<b>Receipts:</b>			
Local rates . . . . .	866,500	116,500	347,500
Government grants . . . . .	430,000	148,500	1,561,500
Other receipts (including rents) . . . . .	26,500	11,500	1,645,000
	1,323,000	276,500	3,554,000

(c) *National Health Insurance.*— The following is a summary of accumulated funds under the National Health Insurance Acts in Scotland, showing the approximate position at the beginning and end of 1929, and including approximate receipts and payments in respect of all forms of benefits and administration, including central administration:

	£
<b>Accumulated funds at the beginning of the year as per last return:</b>	
Invested with National Debt Commissioners . . . . .	7,311,000
Invested by or on behalf of approved societies . . . . .	6,031,000
Cash at bank . . . . .	11,000
Cash in hands of approved societies and insurance committees . . . . .	209,000
	13,562,000
Adjustment of above totals as brought forward from last return . . . . .	9,000
	13,571,000
<b>Receipts:</b>	
Contributions of employers and employed persons . . . . .	2,700,000
Exchequer (including statutory proportion of benefits and cost of central administration, less expenses recoverable from Insurance Fund) . . . . .	757,000
Interest on investments and sundry receipts . . . . .	635,000
	17,663,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes tuberculosis: £622,000; venereal diseases: £80,000.

			£
Payments:			
Medical benefit			999,000
Sickness benefit:			
	Men.	Women.	
	£	£	
Approved Societies	829,300	423,000	
Deposit Contributors' Fund	1,700	10,000 <sup>1</sup>	
Deposit Contributors' Insurance Section	500	1,200	
	831,500	434,500	1,266,000
Disablement benefit:			
Approved Societies	426,800	234,950	
Deposit Contributors' Insurance Section	200	50	
	427,000	235,000	662,000
Maternity benefit:			
Approved Societies	161,000	25,000	
Deposit Contributors' Fund	500	19,350 <sup>1</sup>	
	161,500	44,500	206,000
Other benefits:			
Approved Societies:			
Additional non-cash benefits		227,000	
Donations to hospitals, etc.		1,000	
		228,000	
Administration expenses:			
Approved Societies		413,000	
Insurance Committees		53,000	
Central Administration		101,000 <sup>2</sup>	
		567,000	
Transferred to National Health Insurance Joint Committee Central Fund			10,000
Accumulated Funds at the end of the year:			
Invested with National Debt Commissioners		7,368,000	
Invested by or on behalf of approved societies		6,095,000	
Cash at bank		14,000	
Cash in hands of approved societies and insurance committees		248,000	
		13,725,000	
Total			17,663,000

October 1930.

<sup>1</sup> Married women entitled to special benefits (Class K).

<sup>2</sup> This expenditure, of which £94,000 was borne by the Exchequer, includes £43,000 in connection with National Health Insurance in Scotland incurred by other Government Departments in respect of office accommodation (buildings, furniture, fuel and light), rates, stationery, printing, postage, telephones, telegrams, share of cost of National Insurance Audit Department and miscellaneous services.

### 3. NORTHERN IRELAND

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Registrar-General of Northern Ireland and by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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#### 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

##### 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1911.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidante Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18-19-IV-1926 . . . . .	13.563 <sup>1</sup>	608.088	648.473	1.256.561	—	—	—
2-3-IV-1911 . . . . .	13.565	602.539	647.992	1.250.531	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926, par rapport à 1911: Increase or decrease in 1926 compared with 1911:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	—	+ 5.543	+ 481	+ 6.030	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average	—	+ 370	+ 32	+ 402	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) . . . . .	—	+ 0,60	+ 0,60	+ 0,32	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Excluding 574 square kilometers under the largest rivers, lakes, tideways, etc.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE  
RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1926 AND 1911.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Années des deux derniers recensements  Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population  Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe féminin sur le sexe masculin Excess of females over males			
	Présente Present	Résidante Resident	Population présente Present population		Population résidante Resident population	
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1926 . . . . .	92,6	—	40.385	66	—	—
1911 . . . . .	92,2	—	45.453	75	—	—
Accroissement ou dimi- nution en 1926 par rap- port à 1911. Increase or decrease in 1926 as compared with 1911 . . . . .	+ 0,4	—	— 5.068	— 9	—	—

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1926) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population présente I. 1926 Census — Actual population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	12.850	12.224	0	25.074	—	—	—
1	12.508	11.990	0	24.498	—	—	—
2	13.150	12.682	0	25.832	—	—	—
3	13.095	12.707	0	25.802	—	—	—
4	13.380	13.193	0	26.573	—	—	—
0-4	64.983	62.796	0	127.779	—	—	—
5-9	59.350	57.587	0	116.937	—	—	—
10-14	60.325	59.364	0	119.680	—	—	—
15-19	59.411	60.468	1.024	119.879	—	—	—
20-24	52.516	56.713	11.391	109.229	—	—	—
25-29	45.866	53.125	24.806	98.991	—	—	—
30-34	38.017	44.277	26.836	82.294	—	—	—
35-39	35.317	41.062	26.216	76.379	—	—	—
40-44	32.749	37.277	24.526	70.026	—	—	—
45-49	33.478	36.562	23.391	70.040	—	—	—
50-54	32.279	33.316	19.996	65.595	—	—	—
55-59	26.803	27.615	14.803	54.418	—	—	—
60-64	21.284	22.205	10.013	43.489	—	—	—
65-69	18.773	20.279	7.499	39.052	—	—	—
70-74	13.764	17.856	4.754	31.620	—	—	—
75-79	7.542	10.039	1.788	17.581	—	—	—
80-84	3.673	5.114	605	8.787	—	—	—
85-89	1.504	2.148	166	3.652	—	—	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	454	670	49	1.124	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	608.088	648.473	197.863	1.256.561	—	—	—



## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1926 — Population présente I. 1926 Census — Actual population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1.000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1.000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1.000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1.000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	21,1	18,9	10,2	9,7	19,9	0	0	—
1	20,6	18,5	10,0	9,5	19,5	0	0	—
2	21,6	19,6	10,5	10,1	20,6	0	0	—
3	21,5	19,6	10,4	10,1	20,5	0	0	—
4	22,0	20,3	10,6	10,5	21,1	0	0	—
0-4	106,8	96,9	51,7	49,9	101,6	0	0	—
5-9	97,6	88,8	47,2	45,9	93,1	0	0	—
10-14	99,2	91,5	48,0	47,3	95,3	0	0	—
15-19	97,7	93,2	47,3	48,1	95,4	16,9	0,8	—
20-24	86,4	87,5	41,8	45,1	86,9	200,9	9,1	—
25-29	75,4	81,9	36,5	42,3	78,8	466,9	19,7	—
30-34	62,5	68,3	30,3	35,2	65,5	606,1	21,4	—
35-39	58,1	63,3	28,1	32,7	60,8	638,4	20,9	—
40-44	53,9	57,5	26,1	29,6	55,7	657,9	19,5	—
45-49	55,1	56,4	26,6	29,1	55,7	639,8	18,6	—
50-54	53,1	51,4	25,7	26,5	52,2	600,2	15,9	—
55-59	44,1	42,6	21,3	22,0	43,3	536,0	11,8	—
60-64	35,0	34,2	16,9	17,7	34,6	450,9	8,0	—
65-69	30,9	31,3	14,9	16,2	31,1	369,8	6,0	—
70-74	22,6	27,5	11,0	14,2	25,2	266,2	3,8	—
75-79	12,4	15,5	6,0	8,0	14,0	178,1	1,4	—
80-84	6,0	7,9	2,9	4,1	7,0	118,3	0,5	—
85-89	2,5	3,3	1,2	1,7	2,9	77,3	0,1	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	0,7	1,0	0,4	0,5	0,9	73,1	0,1	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	1.000,0	1.000,0			1.000,0			—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.</i>							
1923	1.259	7.914	—	30.097	—	18.790	11.307
1924	1.258	7.514	—	28.496	—	20.299	8.197
1925	1.257	7.682	—	27.686	—	19.784	7.902
1926	1.254	7.228	—	28.162	—	18.827	9.335
1927	1.251	7.175	—	26.676	—	18.216	8.460
1928	1.250	7.264	—	25.963	—	18.004	7.959
Moy. — Av. 1923-28	1.255	7.473	—	27.847	—	18.987	8.860
1929	1.246	7.426	—	25.410	—	19.822	5.588
<i>B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).</i>							
<i>B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.</i>							
1923		6,33	—	23,9	—	14,9	9,0
1924		5,97	—	22,7	—	16,1	6,5
1925		6,11	—	22,0	—	15,7	6,3
1926		5,76	—	22,5	—	15,0	7,4
1927		5,74	—	21,3	—	14,6	6,8
1928		5,81	—	20,8	—	14,4	6,4
Moy. — Av. 1923-28		5,95	—	22,2	—	15,1	7,1
1929		5,96	—	20,4	—	15,9	4,5

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Comtés Counties	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928 <sup>1</sup>	1929 <sup>1</sup>	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Co. Antrim . . . . .	192	192	3,878	3,960	20,2	20,6
2. Co. Armagh . . . . .	110	110	2,142	2,128	19,5	19,3
3. Belfast Co. Borough . . . . .	415	415	9,383	8,987	22,6	21,7
4. Co. Down . . . . .	209	209	4,008	3,867	19,2	18,5
5. Co. Fermanagh . . . . .	58	58	1,002	979	17,3	16,9
6. Londonderry Co. and Co. Borough . . . . .	140	140	2,985	2,998	21,3	21,4
7. Co. Tyrone . . . . .	133	133	2,565	2,491	19,3	18,7
Total pour les villes. — Total for towns . . . . .	639	639	14,333	13,947	22,4	21,8
Total pour les communes ru- rales. — Total for rural districts . . . . .	6,8	6,8	11,630	11,463	18,8	18,5
Total général. — Grand Total	1.257	1.257	25,963	25,410	20,7	20,2

<sup>1</sup> 1926 census figures; no estimates are available for counties.

## 6.

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Excédent de naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children
	M.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1923	15.332	14.765	30.097	3,8
1924	14.800	13.696	28.496	8,1
1925	14.185	13.501	27.686	5,1
1926	14.576	13.586	28.162	7,3
1927	13.693	12.983	26.676	5,5
1928	13.441	12.522	25.963	7,3
Moy. — Aver.				
1923-28	14.338	13.509	27.847	6,1
1929	13.048	12.362	25.410	5,5

8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	28.753	—	—	1.344	—	—	30.097	—	—
1924	27.271	—	—	1.225	—	—	28.496	—	—
1925	26.539	—	—	1.147	—	—	27.686	—	—
1926	26.912	—	—	1.250	—	—	28.162	—	—
1927	25.414	—	—	1.262	—	—	26.676	—	—
1928	24.771	—	—	1.192	—	—	25.963	—	—
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	26.610	—	—	1.237	—	—	27.847	—	—
1929	24.194	—	—	1.216	—	—	25.410	—	—

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
	Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)	18	19			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	44,7	—	—	—	—	—	22,8	1,1
1924	43,0	—	—	—	—	—	21,7	1,0
1925	41,4	—	—	—	—	—	21,1	0,9
1926	44,4	—	—	—	—	—	21,5	1,0
1927	47,3	—	—	—	—	—	20,3	1,0
1928	45,9	—	—	—	—	—	19,8	1,0
Moy. - Av. 1923-28	44,4	—	—	—	—	—	21,2	1,0
1929	47,9	—	—	—	—	—	19,4	1,0

## 9.\*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE,  
IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births								
	Légit.		Illégit.		Légit.		Illégit.		
	1927		1928		1929				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
I . . .									
II . . .	6.439	299	6.244	317	6.016	296			
III . . .									
IV . . .	6.945	346	6.655	319	6.481	318			
V . . .									
VI . . .	6.272	331	6.183	285	6.133	305			
VII . . .									
VIII . . .	5.158	286	5.689	271	5.558	297			
IX . . .									
X . . .									
XI . . .									
XII . . .									
Total . . .	25.414	1.262	24.771	1.192	24.194	1.216			
Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)									
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures						Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)			
1927		1928		1929		1927		1928	1929
8		9		10		11		12	13
I . . .	6.738	6.561	6.312	21,5	21,0	20,3			
II . . .									
III . . .	7.291	6.974	6.805	23,3	22,3	21,8			
IV . . .									
V . . .	6.603	6.468	6.438	21,1	20,7	20,7			
VI . . .									
VII . . .	6.044	5.960	5.855	19,3	19,1	18,8			
VIII . . .									
IX . . .									
X . . .									
XI . . .									
XII . . .									
Total . . .	26.676	26.963	25.410	21,3	21,6	20,4			

## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) <sup>1</sup>		Difference in death rates	
			General death rate per 1.000 of average population <sup>1</sup>		1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Co. Antrim . . . . .	2.603	2.897	13,6	15,1	- 0,5	+ 1,5
2. Co. Armagh . . . . .	1.734	1.863	15,8	16,9	- 0,5	+ 1,1
3. Belfast Co. Borough . . . . .	5.893	6.492	14,2	15,6	+ 0,4	+ 1,4
4. Co. Down . . . . .	2.919	3.274	14,0	15,7	- 0,6	+ 1,7
5. Co. Fermanagh . . . . .	812	893	14,0	15,4	- 0,8	+ 1,4
6. Londonderry Co. and Co. Borough . . . . .	2.075	2.116	14,8	15,1	+ 0,4	+ 0,3
7. Co. Tyrone . . . . .	1.968	2.287	14,8	17,2	- 0,7	+ 2,4
Total pour les villes — Total for towns . . . . .	8.949	10.001	14,0	15,7	—	+ 1,7
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts . . . . .	9.055	9.821	14,7	15,9	- 0,3	+ 1,2
Total général — Grand Total	18.004	19.822	14,3	15,8	- 0,2	+ 1,5

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1926 Census population figures.

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923	609	650	9.047	9.743	14,9	15,0	— 0,1
1924	608	650	9.787	10.512	16,1	16,2	— 0,1
1925	608	649	9.572	10.212	15,7	15,7	—
1926	607	647	9.161	9.666	15,1	14,9	+ 0,2
1927	605	646	8.721	9.495	14,4	14,7	— 0,3
1928	604	646	8.699	9.305	14,4	14,4	—
Moy. — Av.							
1923-28	607	648	9.164	9.822	15,1	15,2	— 0,1
1929	602	644	9.470	10.352	15,7	16,1	— 0,4

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1.159	915	2.074	1.164	858	2.022
1	266	236	502	339	274	613
2	97	109	206	112	100	212
3	68	65	133	51	65	116
4	45	41	86	52	49	101
0-4	1.635	1.366	3.001	1.718	1.346	3.064
5-9	128	138	266	146	138	284
10-14	86	122	208	125	108	233
15-19	168	226	394	175	197	372
20-24	220	286	506	217	246	463
25-29	195	278	473	187	268	455
30-34	212	293	505	208	265	473
35-39	230	267	497	209	254	463
40-44	248	321	569	242	351	593
45-49	355	384	739	301	332	633
50-54	477	520	997	417	468	885
55-59	514	580	1.094	536	590	1.126
60-64	679	709	1.388	732	665	1.397
65-69	771	756	1.527	799	786	1.585
70-74	1.075	1.236	2.311	1.043	1.189	2.232
75-79	774	848	1.622	755	896	1.651
80-84	502	636	1.138	475	633	1.108
85-89	315	352	667	284	382	666
90 et plus and over . . .	137	177	314	130	191	321
Age inconnu . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	8.721	9.495	18.216	8.699	9.305	18.004



## 12 \* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1928 en comparaison avec 1927 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1928 compared with 1927		
	1927			1928			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	90,2	74,9	82,7	90,6	70,2	80,6	+ 0,4	- 4,7	- 2,1
1	21,3	19,7	20,5	27,1	22,9	25,0	+ 5,8	+ 3,2	+ 4,5
2	7,4	8,6	8,0	8,5	7,9	8,2	+ 1,1	- 0,7	+ 0,2
3	5,2	5,1	5,2	3,9	5,1	4,5	- 1,3	-	- 0,7
4	3,4	3,1	3,2	3,9	3,7	3,8	+ 0,5	+ 0,6	+ 0,6
0-4	25,2	21,8	23,5	26,4	21,4	24,0	+ 1,2	- 0,4	+ 0,5
5-9	2,2	2,4	2,3	2,5	2,4	2,4	+ 0,3	-	+ 0,1
10-14	1,4	2,1	1,7	2,1	1,8	1,9	+ 0,7	- 0,3	+ 0,2
15-19	2,8	3,7	3,3	2,9	3,3	3,1	+ 0,1	- 0,3	- 0,2
20-24	4,2	5,0	4,6	4,1	4,3	4,2	- 0,1	- 0,7	- 0,4
25-34	4,9	5,9	5,4	4,7	5,5	5,1	- 0,2	- 0,4	- 0,3
35-44	7,0	7,5	7,3	6,6	7,7	7,2	- 0,4	+ 0,2	- 0,1
45-54	12,7	12,9	12,8	10,9	11,4	11,2	- 1,8	- 1,5	- 1,6
55-64	24,8	25,9	25,4	26,4	25,2	25,8	+ 1,6	- 0,7	+ 0,4
65-74	56,7	52,2	54,3	56,6	51,8	54,0	- 0,1	- 0,4	- 0,3
75-84	113,8	97,9	104,7	109,7	100,9	104,6	- 4,1	+ 3,0	- 0,1
85-89	209,4	163,9	182,6	188,8	177,8	182,4	- 20,6	+ 13,9	- 0,2
90 et plus and over	301,8	264,2	279,4	286,3	285,1	285,6	- 15,5	+ 20,9	+ 6,2
Age inconnu unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	14,3	14,6	14,5	14,3	14,3	14,3	-	- 0,3	- 0,2

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Trimestre <sup>1</sup> — Quarter <sup>1</sup>	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1929 en comparaison avec 1928 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1929 compared with 1928
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . .	5.358	7.727	17,1	24,8	—
1st quarter . . .					
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	4.421	4.596	14,1	14,8	—
2nd quarter . . .					
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	3.742	3.434	12,0	11,0	—
3rd quarter . . .					
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . .	4.483	4.065	14,3	13,0	—
4th quarter . . .					
Total . . .	18.004	19.822	14,4	15,9	—

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures not available.

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . .	1928	25	0,2	283	2,3						
	Typhoid fever . . . . .	1929	34	0,3								
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . .	1928	4	0,0	361	2,9						
	Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	1929	8	0,1								
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . .	1928	1	0,0	4	0,0						
	Typhus . . . . .	1929	1	0,0	18	0,1						
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—						
	Relapsing fever . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—						
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . .	1928	3	0,0	—	—						
	Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1929	4	0,0	—	—						
6	Variole . . . . .	1928	—	—	—	—						
	Smallpox . . . . .	1929	—	—	—	—						
7	Rougeole . . . . .	1928	204	1,6	—	—						
	Measles . . . . .	1929	191	1,5	—	—						
8	Scarlatine . . . . .	1928	53	0,4	3.385	27,1						
	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1929	40	0,3	2.098	16,8						
9	Coqueluche . . . . .	1928	173	1,4	—	—						
	Whooping-cough . . . . .	1929	250	2,0	—	—						
10	Diphthérie . . . . .	1928	67	0,5	1.352	10,8						
	Diphtheria . . . . .	1929	74	0,6	1.305	10,5						

## 14\* (continued).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8 col. 9)
Années Year	Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8 col. 9)	Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4 col. 5)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease (col. 8 col. 4)		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	124	1,0								
	Influenza with pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	625	5,0								
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . . . .	1928	264	2,1								
	Influenza without pulmonary complications . . . . .	1929	710	5,7								
14	Choléra asiatique . . . . .	1928	—	—	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration							
	Asiatic cholera . . . . .	1929	—	—	Not compulsorily notifiable							
16	Dysenterie . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Dysentery . . . . .	1929	—	—								
17	Peste . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Plague . . . . .	1929	—	—								
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Yellow fever . . . . .	1929	—	—								
20	Lèpre . . . . .	1928	—	—								
	Leprosy . . . . .	1929	—	—								
21	Erysipèle . . . . .	1928	24	0,2	205	1,6						
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1929	34	0,3	209	1,7						
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . . . .	1928	5	0,0	—	—						
	Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	1929	2	0,0								
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . .	1928	27	0,2	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration							
	Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	1929	37	0,3	Not compulsorily notifiable							
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . . . . .	1928	14	0,1								
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1929	6	0,0								

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
			Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
						Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès 1929 International List of Causes of Death, 1929		Maladies — Diseases		Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)		Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)					
26	Morve et farcin . . . . . Glanders and farcy . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —							
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928 1929	— —	— —							
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —							
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928 1929	1,282 1,219	10,3 9,8							
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928 1929	164 128	1,3 1,0	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration Not compulsorily notifiable						
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1928 1929	299 264	2,4 2,1							
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929	23 24	0,2 0,2							
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —							
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . . . .	1928 1929	1 1	0,0 0,0							

## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	17	18	35	13,2	14,7	14,0
1-4	56	41	97	10,7	8,1	9,4
0-4	73	59	132	11,2	9,4	10,3
5-9	23	25	48	3,9	4,3	4,1
10-14	37	49	86	6,1	8,3	7,2
15-19	81	116	197	13,6	19,2	16,4
20-24	116	148	264	22,1	26,1	24,2
25-29	90	124	214	19,6	23,3	21,6
30-34	68	110	178	17,9	24,8	21,6
35-39	70	75	145	19,8	18,3	19,0
40-44	55	66	121	16,8	17,7	17,3
45-49	44	60	104	13,1	16,4	14,8
50-54	41	41	82	12,7	12,3	12,5
55-59	43	29	72	16,0	10,5	13,2
60-64	29	20	49	13,6	9,0	11,3
65-69	17	10	27	9,1	4,9	6,9
70-74	10	8	18	7,3	4,5	5,7
75-79	2	3	5	2,7	3,0	2,8
80-84	1	1	2	2,7	2,0	2,3
85-89	—	1	1	—	4,7	2,7
90 et plus and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	800	945	1.745	13,2	14,6	13,9

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature Internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>o</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Carcinome Carcinoma	Total des tumeurs malignes  Total number of malignant tumours
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes  Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère malin n'est pas spécifié Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire  Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse  Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs  Total number of tumours  (col. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1927	1.477	25	7	10	1.519	521	61	895	1.477
1928	1.458	13	20	15	1.506	423	99	936	1.458
1929	1.469	20	11	12	1.512	378	61	1.030	1.469
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1927	11,8	0,20	0,1	0,1	12,1	4,2	0,5	7,2	11,8
1928	11,7	0,10	0,2	0,1	12,0	3,4	0,8	7,5	11,7
1929	11,8	0,16	0,1	0,1	12,1	3,0	0,5	8,3	11,8

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire Of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-154	N <sup>os</sup> 155-158	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	1.922	2.790	2.620	1.097	690	118	35	
1928	2.000	2.988	2.538	1.059	687	99	30	
1929	2.063	3.079	3.167	1.054	701	118	29	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	15,4	22,3	20,9	8,8	5,5	0,9	0,3	
1928	16,0	23,9	20,3	8,5	5,5	0,8	0,2	
1929	16,6	24,7	25,4	8,5	5,6	0,9	0,2	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74 (a, b)	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1927	1.087	2.529	1.108	1.253	417	28	457	142
1928	1.026	2.669	1.090	1.169	382	34	451	130
1929	1.055	2.782	1.348	1.486	358	30	480	146
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1927	8,7	20,2	8,9	10,0	3,3	0,2	3,7	1,1
1928	8,2	21,4	8,7	9,4	3,1	0,3	3,6	1,0
1929	8,5	22,3	10,8	11,9	2,9	0,2	3,9	1,2



## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from							
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures				Taux pour 10,000 — Rate per 10,000:			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1927 . . .	—	26.676	48	80	—	18,0	—	30,0		
1928 . . .	—	25.963	39	97	—	15,0	—	37,4		
1929 . . .	—	25.410	37	86	—	14,6	—	34,6		

## 19.\*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES,  
1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	80	64	71	0,6	0,5	0,6
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	398	445	437	3,2	3,6	3,5
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	478	509	508	3,8	4,1	4,1
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	18.216	18.004	19.822	145,6	144,0	159,1
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	17.738	17.495	19.314	141,8	139,9	155,0

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1927-1929.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

Age:	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1927</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	452	354	806	720	86	33,0	27,3	30,2	28,3	68,2
1	134	115	249	209	40	9,8	8,9	9,3	8,2	31,7
2	96	77	173	139	34	7,0	5,9	6,5	5,5	26,9
3-5	192	136	328	286	42	14,0	10,5	12,3	11,3	33,3
6-11	285	233	518	471	47	20,8	17,9	19,4	18,5	37,2
Total	1.159	915	2.074	1.825	249	84,6	70,5	77,7	71,8	197,3
<b>1928</b>										
Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	442	318	760	678	82	32,9	25,4	29,3	27,4	68,8
1	131	84	215	180	35	9,7	6,7	8,3	7,3	29,4
2	85	61	146	122	24	6,3	4,9	5,6	4,9	20,1
3-5	185	148	333	282	51	13,8	11,8	12,8	11,4	42,8
6-11	321	247	568	513	55	23,9	19,7	21,9	20,7	46,1
Total	1.164	858	2.022	1.775	247	86,6	68,5	77,9	71,7	207,2
<b>1929</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	114	103	217	192	25	8,7	8,3	8,5	7,9	20,6
1-6	175	122	297	268	29	13,4	9,9	11,7	11,1	23,8
7-29	185	109	294	279	15	14,2	8,8	11,6	11,5	12,3
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	474	334	808	739	69	36,3	27,0	31,8	30,5	56,7
1	151	87	238	207	31	11,6	7,0	9,4	8,6	25,5
2	89	64	153	130	23	6,8	5,2	6,0	5,4	18,9
3-5	228	149	377	333	44	17,5	12,1	14,8	13,8	36,2
6-11	343	255	598	559	39	26,3	20,6	23,4	23,1	32,1
Total	1.285	889	2.174	1.968	206	98,5	71,9	85,6	81,3	169,4

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source: Registrar-General for Northern Ireland.

N° de la Nomenclature Intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev. No. in International List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	99	97	3,7	3,7
160	Débilité congénitale, ictere et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	412	428	15,4	16,5
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	329	331	12,3	12,7
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	13	2	0,5	0,1
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	5	51	0,2	2,0
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	1	2	0,0	0,1
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	114	82	4,3	3,2
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	2	4	0,1	0,2
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	49	23	1,8	0,9
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	6	4	0,2	0,2
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	—	6	—	0,2
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	5	10	0,2	0,4
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du systè- me nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	24	15	0,9	0,6
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	10	10	0,4	0,4
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	30	12	1,1	0,5
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	107	106	4,0	4,1
99 <sup>a</sup>	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	111	111	4,2	5,0
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	283	296	10,6	11,4
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	262	241	9,8	9,3
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	12	7	0,4	0,3
200	Infanticide . . . . .	4	1	0,1	0,0
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	2	1	0,1	0,0

## 6. PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 23.\*

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

*Tuberculosis. — Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . . . . .	43	43	43	—	—	—	5,663	5,405	4,982
<i>Sanatoria :</i>									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type . . . . .	1	1	1	51	51	51	—	—	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire <sup>1</sup> — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	5	5	5	376	376	376	1,422	1,479	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . . . .	6	6	6	427	427	427	—	—	—

*Venereal Diseases. — Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases in 1927, 1928, 1929.*

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . .	13	13	14	2,956	3,437	3,423

<sup>1</sup> The figures in columns 5, 6 and 7 relate to public sanatoria only. Figures in columns 8, 9 and 10 do not include patients in private sanatoria who are not paid for by public authorities. These institutions are for children as well as adults.

## 23\* (concluded).

Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations in 1927, 1928, 1929.

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

1	1927	1928	1929
	2	3	4
<b>I. Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of Infants.</b>			
Nombre de vaccinations <sup>1</sup> — Number of vaccinations <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	25.025	23.028	20.373
<b>II. Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.</b>			
Nombre de revaccinations <sup>2</sup> — Number of re-vaccinations <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	709	420	493

<sup>1</sup> The figures shown in previous issues of the Year-Book were not complete and did not include vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners.

<sup>2</sup> These figures do not include re-vaccinations performed by private medical practitioners.

## 24.\*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	10	10	10	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hos- pitals for infants . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour femmes et enfants — Hos- pitals for women and children . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour femmes — Hospitals for women only . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—

## 7. DATA ON CURATIVE MEDICINE.

25.\*

## STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, ETC., IN 1927, 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

*Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population.*

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements au commencement de l'année Number of institutions at the beginning of the year			Lits — Beds					
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux <sup>1</sup> — General hospitals <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	44	44	44	5,031	5,031	5,031	40,04	40,04	40,04
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals . . . . .	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases:									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	1	1	1	16	16	16	0,1	0,1	0,1
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . . . .	1	1	1	44	44	44	0,3	0,3	0,3
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases . . . . .	39	39	39	1,470	1,470	1,470	11,7	11,7	11,7
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals . . . . .	6	6	6	516	516	516	4,1	4,1	4,1
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals . . . . .	2	2	2	56	56	56	0,4	0,4	0,4
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals . . . . .	3	3	3	59	59	59	0,4	0,4	0,4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>57,0</b>	<b>57,0</b>	<b>57,0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 28 Poor Law hospitals with 3,902 beds.

## 27.

## STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1927, 1928, 1929.

## A. Number of Insured Persons.

1927		1928		1929	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
192,400	139,200	201,100	144,900	207,900	147,400

## B. Estimated Number of Days' Incapacity in respect of which Sickness or Disablement Benefit was paid.

1927		1928		1929	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3,100,000	3,600,000	2,600,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,900,000

## C. Proportional Figures of Number of Insured Persons to Total Population.

Année Year	Nombre d'assurés sur 1,000 habitants de même sexe (population moyenne) Number of insured persons per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Pourcentage de chaque sexe Percentage of persons of each sex		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1927	316	215	58	42	100
1928	330	224	58	42	100
1929	342	227	58	42	100

January 1931.

# UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY

JASON WATERMAN, LL. B., AND BROCK C. HAMPTON, A.B.

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## I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

## 1. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY.

## 1.\*

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Reports of the XIVth Census.

Date des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. <sup>1</sup> Area in square km. <sup>1</sup>	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-I-1920 . . . . .	7.702.000	—	—	—	53.900.431	51.810.189	105.710.620
15-IV-1910 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	47.332.277	44.639.989	91.972.266
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1910: Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910:							
a) Absolu (e). — Actual.	—	—	—	—	+ 6.568.154	+ 7.170.200	+ 13.738.354
b) Moyenne annuelle. — Yearly average . . .	—	—	—	—	+ 676.549	+ 738.561	+ 1.415.110
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1,000 habitants (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale). Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average population during the inter-census period) .	—	—	—	—	+ 13,4	+ 15,3	+ 14,3

<sup>1</sup> Land only.

## 2.\*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES TAKEN IN 1920 AND 1910.

Source: Reports of the XIVth Census.

Années des deux derniers recensements Years of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square kilometer calculated according to the population		Excédent du sexe masculin sur le sexe féminin Excess of males over females			
			Population présente Present population		Population résidente Resident population	
	Présente Present	Résidente Resident	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe féminin Per 1,000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1920 . . . . .	—	13,7	—	—	—	—
1910 . . . . .	—	11,9	—	—	2.090.242	40
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910 . . . . .	—	+ 1,8	—	—	2.692.288	60
					— 602.046	—20

## 3.\*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE  
LAST CENSUS (1920) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1929.

Source: Reports of the XIVth Census.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'âges (en années révolues)  Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate for 1929		
	M.	F.		Total	M.	F.	Total
		Total	Femmes mariées Married				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1.141.939	1.115.316	0	2.257.255	—	—	—
1	1.165.937	1.134.668	0	2.300.605	—	—	—
2	1.180.051	1.151.059	0	2.331.110	—	—	—
3	1.194.556	1.175.870	0	2.370.426	—	—	—
4	1.174.978	1.138.856	0	2.313.834	—	—	—
0-4	5.857.461	5.715.769		11.573.230	—	—	—
5-9	5.753.001	5.645.074	5.554	11.398.075	—	—	—
10-14	5.369.306	5.271.831		10.641.137	—	—	—
15-19	4.673.792	4.756.764	596.542	9.430.556	—	—	—
20-24	4.527.045	4.749.976	2.483.697	9.277.021	—	—	—
25-29	4.538.233	4.548.258	3.336.501	9.086.491	—	—	—
30-34	4.130.783	3.940.410	3.155.854	8.071.193	—	—	—
35-39	4.074.361	3.700.920		7.775.281	—	—	—
40-44	3.285.543	3.060.014	5.426.434	6.345.557	—	—	—
45-49	3.117.550	2.646.070		5.763.620	—	—	—
50-54	2.535.545	2.199.328	3.587.794	4.734.873	—	—	—
55-59	1.880.065	1.669.059		3.549.124	—	—	—
60-64	1.581.800	1.400.748	1.878.478	2.982.548	—	—	—
65-69	1.079.817	988.658		2.068.475	—	—	—
70-74	706.301	688.735		1.395.036	—	—	—
75-79	419.965	436.595		856.560	—	—	—
80-84	185.903	216.876	830.160	402.779	—	—	—
85-89	69.272	87.267		156.539	—	—	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	21.813	32.013		53.826	—	—	—
Age inconnu . Age unknown .	92.875	55.824	23.473	148.699	—	—	—
Total . .	53.900.431	51.810.189	21.324.487	105.710.620	—	—	—

## 3\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population résidante I. 1920 Census — Resident population						II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1929 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1929	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	Femmes mariées Married women		
	Pour 1.000 de l'ensemble de la population Per 1,000 of total population		Pour 1.000 habitants de la population totale (tous âges) Per 1,000 of total population (all ages)			Pour 1.000 femmes du même groupe d'âge Per 1,000 women of same age-group	Pour 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)	Les deux sexes ensemble par 1.000 habitants (population totale de tous âges) Both males and females per 1,000 inhabitants (total population of all ages)
	Masculine Male	Féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	21,2	21,5	10,8	10,6	21,4	0,0	0,0	—
1	21,6	21,9	11,0	10,7	21,8	0,0	0,0	—
2	21,9	22,2	11,2	10,9	22,1	0,0	0,0	—
3	22,2	22,7	11,3	11,1	22,4	0,0	0,0	—
4	21,8	22,0	11,1	10,8	21,9	0,0	0,0	—
0-4	108,7	110,3	55,4	54,1	109,5			
5-9	106,7	109,0	54,4	53,4	107,8	0,3	0,1	—
10-14	99,6	101,8	50,8	49,9	100,7			
15-19	86,7	91,8	44,2	45,0	89,2	125,4	5,6	—
20-24	84,0	91,7	42,8	44,9	87,8	522,9	23,5	—
25-29	84,2	98,8	42,9	43,0	86,0	733,6	31,6	—
30-34	76,6	76,1	39,1	37,3	76,4	800,9	29,9	—
35-39	75,6	71,4	38,5	35,0	73,6	802,6	51,3	—
40-44	61,0	59,1	31,1	28,9	60,0			—
45-49	57,8	51,1	29,5	25,0	54,5			—
50-54	47,0	42,4	24,0	20,8	44,8	740,5	33,9	—
55-59	34,9	32,2	17,8	15,8	33,6			—
60-64	29,4	27,0	15,0	13,3	28,2	611,9	17,8	—
65-69	20,0	19,1	10,2	9,4	19,6			—
70-74	13,1	13,3	6,7	6,5	13,2			—
75-79	7,8	8,4	4,0	4,1	8,1			—
80-84	3,4	4,2	1,8	2,1	3,8	338,8	7,9	—
85-89	1,3	1,7	0,7	0,8	1,5			—
90 et plus . . and over . .	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,5			—
Age inconnu . unknown . .	1,7	1,1	0,9	0,5	1,4	420,5	0,2	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	509,9	490,1	1.000,0	411,6	201,7	—

## 4.\*

## SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1923-1929.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Immigration.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés Still-born children	Décès (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths (excluding still-births)	Excédent des naissances (col. 5) sur les décès Excess of births (col. 5) over deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.								
1923	111.693	1.229.784	165.096	—	—	—	—	
1924	113.727	1.184.574	170.952	—	—	—	—	
1925	115.378	1.188.334	175.449	—	—	—	—	
1926	117.136	1.202.574	180.853	—	—	—	—	
1927	118.628	1.201.053	192.037	—	—	—	—	
1928	120.013	1.182.497	195.939	—	—	—	—	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	115.312	1.201.264	176.877	—	—	—	—	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.								
1923	—	11,0	1,5	—	—	—	—	
1924	—	10,4	1,5	—	—	—	—	
1925	—	10,3	1,5	—	—	—	—	
1926	—	10,3	1,5	—	—	—	—	
1927	—	10,1	1,6	—	—	—	—	
1928	—	9,9	1,6	—	—	—	—	
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	—	10,4	1,5	—	—	—	—	
Immigra- tion	Emigration			Immigra- tion	Emigration			
	Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration		Totale Total	Transocé- anique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Chiffres absolus. A. Actual figures.				B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportion per 1,000 of average population.				
1923	751.050	70.610	—	680.440	6,7	0,6	—	6,1
1924	354.770	90.121	—	264.649	3,1	0,8	—	2,3
1925	290.725	81.689	—	209.036	2,5	0,7	—	1,8
1926	336.295	73.179	—	263.116	2,9	0,6	—	2,2
1927	323.885	75.122	—	248.763	2,7	0,6	—	2,1
1928	290.297	77.599	—	212.698	2,4	0,7	—	1,8
Moy. — Av. 1923-28 1929	411.345	78.144	—	333.201	3,6	0,7	—	2,9

## 2. BIRTH RATES.

## 5.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Etats States	Population moyenne (en milliers)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	Average population (1,000's)		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alabama . . . . .	2,595	2,624	63,554	62,920	24,5	24,0
2. Arizona . . . . .	418	428	8,945	9,599	21,4	22,4
3. Arkansas . . . . .	1,837	1,847	38,183	37,324	20,8	20,2
4. California . . . . .	5,293	5,513	83,536	81,568	15,8	14,8
5. Colorado . . . . .	1,019	1,029	19,155	17,939	18,8	17,4
6. Connecticut . . . . .	1,568	1,590	28,245	27,257	18,0	17,1
7. Delaware . . . . .	236	237	4,311	4,286	18,3	18,1
8. District of Columbia . . . . .	478	483	8,935	8,895	18,7	18,4
9. Florida . . . . .	1,383	1,432	29,777	26,868	21,5	18,8
10. Georgia . . . . .	2,906	2,908	59,123	58,506	20,3	20,1
11. Idaho . . . . .	443	444	9,081	8,810	20,5	19,8
12. Illinois . . . . .	7,435	7,547	129,667	128,633	17,4	17,0
13. Indiana . . . . .	3,186	3,216	60,289	58,830	18,9	18,3
14. Iowa . . . . .	2,460	2,466	43,378	42,126	17,6	17,1
15. Kansas . . . . .	1,862	1,873	33,837	32,637	18,2	17,4
16. Kentucky . . . . .	2,581	2,600	59,475	56,510	23,0	21,7
17. Louisiana . . . . .	2,050	2,079	41,946	42,146	20,5	20,3
18. Maine . . . . .	792	795	16,464	15,871	20,8	20,0
19. Maryland . . . . .	1,600	1,618	31,816	29,924	19,9	18,5
20. Massachusetts . . . . .	4,182	4,221	79,028	74,052	18,9	17,5
21. Michigan . . . . .	4,642	4,756	97,797	99,134	21,1	20,8
22. Minnesota . . . . .	2,534	2,551	49,514	46,699	19,5	18,3
23. Mississippi . . . . .	1,972	1,994	48,213	45,612	24,4	22,9
24. Missouri . . . . .	3,591	3,613	63,339	61,192	17,6	16,9
25. Montana . . . . .	540	538	9,969	10,046	18,5	18,7
26. Nebraska . . . . .	1,364	1,372	28,028	26,587	20,5	19,4
27. New Hampshire . . . . .	462	464	8,676	8,170	18,8	17,6
28. New Jersey . . . . .	3,890	3,977	70,080	68,345	18,0	17,2
29. New York . . . . .	12,212	12,427	223,099	217,215	18,3	17,5
30. North Carolina . . . . .	3,066	3,126	80,893	77,161	26,4	24,7
31. North Dakota . . . . .	675	678	14,966	14,647	22,2	21,6
32. Ohio . . . . .	6,495	6,582	120,407	116,564	18,5	17,7
33. Oklahoma . . . . .	2,333	2,369	42,986	39,738	18,4	16,8
34. Oregon . . . . .	925	941	14,035	13,236	15,2	14,1
35. Pennsylvania . . . . .	9,476	9,565	200,769	189,524	21,2	19,8
36. Rhode Island . . . . .	673	681	13,021	12,289	19,3	18,0
37. South Carolina . . . . .	1,729	1,735	43,287	39,444	25,0	22,7
38. Tennessee . . . . .	2,569	2,596	50,365	50,600	19,6	19,5
39. Utah . . . . .	498	504	12,962	12,380	26,0	24,6
40. Vermont . . . . .	358	359	7,042	6,728	19,7	18,7
41. Virginia . . . . .	2,403	2,414	56,516	53,977	23,5	22,4
42. Washington . . . . .	1,528	1,548	23,161	22,658	15,2	14,6
43. West Virginia . . . . .	1,684	1,710	43,387	40,668	25,8	23,8
44. Wisconsin . . . . .	2,887	2,917	57,398	55,553	19,9	19,0
45. Wyoming . . . . .	220	223	4,496	4,424	20,4	19,8
Total . . . . .	113,050	114,590	2,233,149	2,157,292	19,8	18,8

## 6.\*

## DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1923-1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 30 States; Population in 1925, 81,673,000.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births			Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births				
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total <sup>1</sup>	M.	F.	Total <sup>1</sup>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1923	898.208	850.167	1.748.375	38.108	28.106	67.170	936.316	878.273	1.815.545		
1924	921.913	871.103	1.793.016	39.093	28.494	68.851	961.006	899.597	1.861.867		
1925	896.348	845.587	1.741.935	37.108	27.609	65.811	933.456	873.196	1.807.746		
1926	872.910	826.108	1.699.018	36.315	27.178	64.599	909.225	853.286	1.763.617		
Moy. - Av. 1923-26	897.345	848.241	1.745.586	37.656	27.847	66.608	935.001	876.088	1.812.194		
1927	877.191	829.502	1.706.693	36.174	26.641	63.841	913.365	856.143	1.770.534		
Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants Excess of male births per 100 female births among children				Mort-nés sur 100 naissances de même sexe (nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble) Still-births per 100 births of the same sex (live births and still-births together)							
Nés vivants Live-born		Mort-nés Still-born		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Live-born and still-born together		M.		F.		Total <sup>1</sup>	
11		12		13		14		15		16	
1923		5,65		35,59		6,61		4,07		3,20	3,70
1924		5,83		37,20		6,83		4,07		3,17	3,70
1925		6,00		34,41		6,90		3,98		3,16	3,64
1926		5,67		33,62		6,56		3,99		3,19	3,66
Moy. - Av. 1923-26		5,79		35,22		6,72		4,03		3,18	3,68
1927		5,75		35,78		6,68		3,96		3,11	3,61

<sup>1</sup> Including still-births, sex unknown.

## 8.\*

## LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1923-1929.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 28 States; Population in 1925, 73,349,000.

## A. Actual figures.

Année Year	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births			Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births			Total		
	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923	1,544,883	58,700	1,603,583	34,082	2,701	36,783	1,578,965	61,401	1,640,366
1924	1,578,672	59,784	1,638,456	35,854	3,001	38,855	1,614,526	62,785	1,677,311
1925	1,534,006	57,273	1,591,279	36,688	2,988	39,676	1,570,694	60,261	1,630,955
1926	1,496,011	56,223	1,552,234	36,538	3,037	39,575	1,532,549	59,260	1,591,809
1927	1,501,961	55,496	1,557,457	38,094	3,118	41,212	1,540,055	58,614	1,598,669
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Av. 1923-26 1929	1,538,393	57,995	1,596,388	35,790	2,932	38,722	1,574,183	60,927	1,635,110

## B. Proportional figures.

Année Year	Enfants illégitimes sur 1,000 Illegitimate children per 1,000			Enfants mort-nés Still-born children			Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				P. 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1,000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
	Légit. (Col. 4)	Illégit. (Col. 7)	Total (Col. 10)	Légit.	Illégit.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923	21,6	44,0	22,4	3,7	7,3	3,7	22,0	0,5
1924	22,2	47,8	23,2	3,6	7,7	3,7	22,1	0,5
1925	23,4	49,6	24,3	3,6	7,5	3,7	20,9	0,5
1926	23,8	51,2	24,9	3,6	7,7	3,7	20,1	0,5
1927	24,7	53,2	25,8	3,6	7,6	3,7	19,9	0,5
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Av. 1923-26 1929	22,7	48,1	23,7	3,6	7,6	3,7	21,2	0,5

## 9.

## MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN 1925, 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 34 States; Population in 1926, 89,021,000.

Mois - Month	Enfants nés vivants (légitimes et illégitimes ensemble) Live births (legitimate and illegitimate together)					
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) calculés sur une base annuelle Rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . .	161.145	158.078	153.275	21,7	20,9	20,0
II . . .	151.173	145.107	147.993	22,5	21,2	21,4
III . . .	168.416	160.174	166.522	22,6	21,2	21,7
IV . . .	157.320	150.512	156.017	21,8	20,6	21,0
V . . .	160.415	159.743	156.160	21,6	21,1	20,4
VI . . .	156.565	150.416	151.999	21,7	20,6	20,5
VII . . .	163.638	160.455	160.877	22,0	21,2	21,0
VIII . . .	162.957	163.376	161.459	21,9	21,6	21,1
IX . . .	154.602	156.223	153.876	21,5	21,4	20,8
X . . .	153.870	152.499	151.353	20,7	20,2	19,8
XI . . .	143.676	140.600	141.419	19,9	19,2	19,1
XII . . .	145.103	141.174	144.113	19,5	18,7	18,8
Total . . .	1.878.880	1.838.357	1.845.063	21,4	20,7	20,5



## 3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

## 10.\*

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL MORTALITY IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Etats States	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
					1928	1929
	1928	1929	1928	1929	En comparaison avec As compared with	
				1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alabama . . . . .	31.847	32.439	12,3	12,4	+ 1,8	+ 0,1
2. Arizona . . . . .	6.444	6.793	15,4	15,9	+ 1,0	+ 0,5
3. Arkansas . . . . .	19.998	19.479	10,9	10,5	+ 0,9	— 0,4
4. California . . . . .	66.106	65.445	12,5	11,9	+ 0,4	— 0,6
5. Colorado . . . . .	14.077	12.874	13,8	12,5	+ 0,9	— 1,3
6. Connecticut . . . . .	17.938	18.282	11,4	11,5	+ 0,6	+ 0,1
7. Delaware . . . . .	3.196	3.132	13,6	13,2	+ 0,8	— 0,4
8. District of Columbia . . . . .	7.239	7.428	15,1	15,4	+ 0,4	+ 0,3
9. Florida . . . . .	18.943	18.194	13,7	12,7	+ 0,1	— 1,0
10. Georgia . . . . .	36.011	35.344	12,4	12,2		— 0,2
11. Idaho . . . . .	4.177	4.075	9,4	9,2	+ 0,8	— 0,2
12. Illinois . . . . .	90.195	87.788	12,1	11,6	+ 0,8	— 0,5
13. Indiana . . . . .	40.490	40.977	12,7	12,7	+ 0,8	0,0
14. Iowa . . . . .	25.315	25.681	10,3	10,4	+ 0,4	+ 0,1
15. Kansas . . . . .	20.946	19.392	11,2	10,4	+ 1,2	— 0,8
16. Kentucky . . . . .	30.390	31.109	11,8	12,0	+ 1,2	+ 0,2
17. Louisiana . . . . .	24.987	24.723	12,2	11,9	+ 0,4	— 0,3
18. Maine . . . . .	11.005	11.353	13,9	14,3	0,0	+ 0,4
19. Maryland . . . . .	21.714	21.873	13,6	13,5	+ 0,3	— 0,1
20. Massachusetts . . . . .	51.034	51.916	12,2	12,3	+ 0,3	+ 0,1
21. Michigan . . . . .	54.794	56.118	11,8	11,8	+ 0,6	0,0
22. Minnesota . . . . .	25.977	25.692	10,3	10,1	+ 0,5	— 0,2
23. Mississippi . . . . .	25.886	25.830	13,1	13,0	+ 1,2	— 0,1
24. Missouri . . . . .	45.268	44.281	12,6	12,3	+ 1,2	— 0,3
25. Montana . . . . .	5.780	5.742	10,7	10,7	+ 0,8	0,0
26. Nebraska . . . . .	13.660	13.377	10,0	9,7	+ 0,9	— 0,3
27. New Hampshire . . . . .	6.442	6.542	13,9	14,1	+ 0,1	+ 0,2
28. New Jersey . . . . .	44.962	46.142	11,6	11,6	+ 0,5	0,0
29. New York . . . . .	151.640	153.985	12,4	12,4	+ 0,7	0,0
30. North Carolina . . . . .	36.160	36.919	11,8	11,8	+ 0,9	0,0
31. North Dakota . . . . .	5.513	5.421	8,2	8,0	+ 0,4	— 0,2
32. Ohio . . . . .	80.198	81.332	12,3	12,4	+ 0,8	+ 0,1
33. Oklahoma . . . . .	20.953	21.398	9,0	9,0		0,0
34. Oregon . . . . .	10.489	10.668	11,3	11,3	+ 0,1	+ 0,0

## 10\* (concluded).

Etats States	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence entre les taux de mortalité	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Difference in death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
					En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Pennsylvania . . . . .	119.607	117.365	12,6	12,3	+ 0,7	- 0,3
36. Rhode Island . . . . .	8.394	8.916	12,5	13,1	+ 0,6	+ 0,6
37. South Carolina . . . . .	24.427	23.053	14,1	13,3	+ 1,5	- 0,8
38. Tennessee . . . . .	31.404	31.595	12,2	12,2	+ 0,8	0,0
39. Utah . . . . .	5.109	5.062	10,3	10,0	+ 0,7	- 0,3
40. Vermont . . . . .	4.888	5.295	13,7	14,7	+ 0,1	+ 1,0
41. Virginia . . . . .	30.211	31.262	12,6	13,0	+ 0,6	+ 0,4
42. Washington . . . . .	16.723	16.413	10,9	10,6	+ 0,3	- 0,3
43. West Virginia . . . . .	17.507	18.128	10,4	10,6	+ 0,2	+ 0,2
44. Wisconsin . . . . .	31.788	31.287	11,0	10,7	+ 0,6	- 0,3
45. Wyoming . . . . .	2.155	2.010	9,8	9,0	+ 0,7	- 0,8
Total . . . . .	1.361.987	1.362.130	12,0	11,9	+ 0,6	- 0,1

## 11.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1923-1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 35 States.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1.000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) de même sexe Rate per 1,000 of average population of the same sex		Différence entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1923	45.392	44.072	590.981	518.405	13,0	11,8	- 1,2
1924	46.077	44.804	582.993	498.812	12,7	11,1	- 1,6
1925	47.531	45.854	597.585	513.293	12,6	11,2	- 1,4
1926	48.266	46.555	627.894	539.403	13,0	11,6	- 1,4
Moy. — Av.	46.815	45.321	599.863	517.478	12,8	11,4	- 1,4
1923-26 1927	48.892	47.153	599.659	508.219	12,3	10,8	- 1,5

## 12.\*

## MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 35 States; Population in 1926, 94,821,000.

## A. Actual figures.

Ages et groupes d'Age (en années révolues)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	82.748	62.876	145.624	73.183	55.258	128.441
1						
2						
3	30.306	26.157	56.463	24.318	20.898	45.216
4						
0-4	113.054	89.033	202.087	97.501	76.156	173.657
5-9	11.613	9.388	21.001	11.549	9.179	20.728
10-14	8.719	7.059	15.778	8.646	6.946	15.592
15-19	13.468	13.113	26.581	12.968	12.369	25.337
20-24	17.349	17.822	35.171	16.381	16.923	33.304
25-29						
30-34	38.170	37.342	75.512	36.752	35.751	72.503
35-39						
40-44	54.327	43.479	97.806	53.066	41.992	95.058
45-49						
50-54	71.941	54.224	126.165	70.315	52.757	123.072
55-59						
60-64	90.788	70.623	161.411	89.876	67.929	157.805
65-69						
70-74	106.990	89.979	196.969	105.462	87.425	192.887
75 et plus . . .						
and over . . .	100.670	106.897	207.567	96.249	100.265	196.514
Age inconnu . . .						
unknown . . .	805	444	1.249	894	527	1.421
Total . . . .	627.894	539.403	1.167.297	599.659	508.219	1.107.878

## 12\* (concluded).

## B. Proportional figures.

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age- groups	Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex						Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1927 en comparaison avec 1926 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1927 compared with 1926		
	1926			1927			M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	83,4	64,9	74,3	72,8	56,3	64,7	— 10,6	— 8,6	— 9,6
1									
2									
3	7,3	6,5	6,9	5,8	5,1	5,5	— 1,5	— 1,4	— 1,4
4									
0-4	22,1	17,8	20,0	18,8	15,1	17,0	— 3,3	— 2,7	— 3,0
5-9	2,3	1,9	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-14	1,9	1,5	1,7	1,8	1,5	1,7	— 0,1	0,0	0,0
15-19	3,3	3,2	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	— 0,2	— 0,2	— 0,2
20-24	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,0	4,0	4,0	— 0,3	— 0,2	— 0,3
25-34	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,6	4,6	— 0,2	— 0,2	— 0,2
35-44	8,0	7,0	7,5	7,7	6,7	7,2	— 0,3	— 0,3	— 0,3
45-54	13,9	11,9	13,0	13,4	11,5	12,5	— 0,5	— 0,4	— 0,5
55-64	28,2	24,3	26,3	27,6	23,0	25,4	— 0,6	— 1,3	— 0,9
65-74	64,9	56,7	60,9	63,2	54,4	58,9	— 1,7	— 2,3	— 2,0
75 et plus and over	154,5	145,4	149,7	145,8	134,6	139,9	— 8,7	— 10,8	— 9,8
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13,0	11,6	12,3	12,3	10,8	11,5	— 0,7	— 0,8	— 0,8

## 13.\*

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 42 States; Population in 1926, 103,284,000.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1927 en comparaison avec 1926 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1927 compared with 1926
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux de mortalité mensuelle pour 1,000 habitants (population moyenne), calculés comme taux annuels Monthly death rate per 1,000 of average population (calculated on an annual basis)		
	1926	1927	1926	1927	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Par mois. — A. Per month.					
I . . . . .	116.264	112.672	13,3	12,7	— 0,6
II . . . . .	106.871	98.342	13,5	12,3	— 1,2
III . . . . .	137.162	110.975	15,6	12,5	— 3,1
IV . . . . .	120.353	106.249	14,2	12,4	— 1,8
V . . . . .	106.812	103.298	12,2	11,6	— 0,6
VI . . . . .	94.628	95.758	11,2	11,1	— 0,1
VII . . . . .	95.602	93.504	10,9	10,5	— 0,4
VIII . . . . .	89.716	88.642	10,2	10,0	— 0,2
IX . . . . .	89.657	89.087	10,6	10,4	— 0,2
X . . . . .	96.669	94.616	11,0	10,7	— 0,3
XI . . . . .	97.323	94.828	11,5	11,0	— 0,5
XII . . . . .	106.199	105.345	12,1	11,9	— 0,2
B. Par trimestre. — B. Per quarter.					
1 <sup>er</sup> trimestre . . . . .	360.297	321.989	14,1	12,5	— 1,6
2 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	321.793	305.305	12,5	11,7	— 0,8
3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	274.975	271.233	10,6	10,3	— 0,3
4 <sup>e</sup> trimestre . . . . .	300.191	294.789	11,5	11,2	— 0,3
Total . . . . .	1.257.256	1.193.316	12,2	11,4	— 0,8

## 4. CAUSES OF DEATH.

14.\*

MORTALITY, INCIDENCE AND CASE FATALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
IN 1928 AND 1929.

Source: United States Public Health Service.

Data for 38 States; Population in 1928, 94,219,000.

1	2 Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1929 International Year of Causes of Death, 1929 Maladies — Diseases	3 Années Year	4 Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		6 Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				9 Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 cas déclarés (col. 4) (col. 6)	11 Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue from the same disease. (col. 8) (col. 4)
			4 Chiffres absolus Actua figures	5 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	7 Cas Cases		8 Décès Deaths			
					6 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	7 Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	8 Chiffres absolus Actual figures	9 Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 5) (col. 6)		
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . . . Typhoid fever . . . . .	1928	3,339	0,35	18,178	1,93			18,4	
		1929	2,990	0,31	15,861	1,66			18,9	
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . . . . . Paratyphoid fever . . . . .									
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . . Typhus . . . . .	1928	9	0,00	84	0,01			10,7	
		1929	15	0,00	102	0,01			14,7	
3	Fièvre récurrente . . . . . Relapsing fever . . . . .	1928	0	0	0	0			0	
		1929	0	0	0	0			0	
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne . . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia . . . . .	1928	2,067	0,22	—	—			—	
		1929	1,907	0,20	—	—			—	
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox . . . . .	1928	91	0,01	27,992	2,97			0,3	
		1929	91	0,01	32,695	3,42			0,3	
7	Rougeole . . . . . Measles . . . . .	1928	4,148	0,44	471,053	50,00			0,9	
		1929	2,321	0,24	328,875	34,41			0,7	
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever . . . . .	1928	1,878	0,20	158,646	16,84			1,2	
		1929	2,088	0,22	164,467	17,21			1,3	
9	Coqueluche . . . . . Whooping-cough . . . . .	1928	4,669	0,50	138,302	14,68			3,4	
		1929	5,199	0,54	167,006	17,48			3,1	
10	Diphthérie . . . . . Diphtheria . . . . .	1928	6,420	0,68	76,407	8,11			8,4	
		1929	5,895	0,62	71,299	7,46			8,3	

## 14\* (continued).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International Causes of Death, 1920		Maladies — Diseases	Années Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)		
				Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population		Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	38.519	4,09	—	—						
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications	1929	46.318	4,84	—	—						
14	Choléra asiatique Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0			0			
		1929	0	0	0	0			0			
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	1928	—	—	—	—			—			
		1929	—	—	—	—			—			
17	Peste Plague	1928	0	0	0	0			0			
		1929	0	0	0	0			0			
18	Fièvre jaune Yellow fever	1928	0	0	0	0			0			
		1929	0	0	0	0			0			
20	Lèpre Leprosy	1928	—	—	—	—			—			
		1929	—	—	—	—			—			
21	Erysipèle Erysipelas	1928	—	—	—	—			—			
		1929	—	—	—	—			—			
22	Poliomyélite aiguë Acute poliomyelitis	1928	1.141	0,12	4.497	0,48						
		1929	654	0,07	2.700	0,28			25,4	24,2		
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica	1928	1.145	0,12	—	—			—			
		1929	1.227	0,13	—	—			—			
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	2.207	0,23	5.039	0,53			—			
		1929	4.182	0,44	8.895	0,93			43,8	47,0		

## 14\* (concluded).

1	2	3	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				10	11	
			Années Year	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
						Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Sur 100 cas déclarés Per 100 notified cases (col. 8) (col. 6)
									Nombre de décès sur 100 cas déclarés Proportion of deaths to 100 notified cases (col. 4) (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale sur 100 décès dus à la même maladie Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue to 100 deaths from the same disease (col. 8) (col. 4)	
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —		
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928 1929	17 19	0,00 0,00	72 74	0,01 0,01			23,6 25,7		
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies . . . . .	1928 1929	83 53	0,01 0,01	— —	— —			— —		
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928 1929	64.143 62.394	6,81 6,53	— —	— —			— —		
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central . . . . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928 1929	8.374 7.695	0,89 0,81	— —	— —			— —		
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs										
38	Syphilis . . . . . Syphilis . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —		
39	Chancre mou . . . . . Soft chancre . . . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —		
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection . . .	1928 1929	— —	— —	— —	— —			— —		



## 15.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 35 States; Population, 96,045,000.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age-groups (in Years)	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rates per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	587	531	1.118	5,8	5,4	5,6
1-4	1.234	1.152	2.386	2,9	2,8	2,9
0-4	1.821	1.683	3.504	3,5	3,3	3,4
5-9	541	508	1.049	1,1	1,0	1,0
10-14	584	944	1.528	1,2	2,0	1,6
15-19	2.064	4.068	6.132	5,0	9,7	7,4
20-24	4.009	6.011	10.020	9,9	14,0	12,0
25-29						
30-34	8.741	9.233	17.974	10,9	11,8	11,4
35-39						
40-44	8.463	5.368	13.831	12,3	8,5	10,5
45-49						
50-54	6.743	3.358	10.101	12,8	7,3	10,2
55-59						
60-64	4.501	2.320	6.821	13,8	7,9	11,0
65-69						
70-74	2.652	1.837	4.489	15,9	11,4	13,7
75 et plus and over	881	864	1.745	13,3	11,6	12,4
Age inconnu unknown	57	55	112	—	—	—
Total	41.057	36.249	77.306	8,4	7,7	8,0

## 16.\*

## MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1925-1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 35 States; Population in 1926, 94,821,000.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N <sup>o</sup> 43-49	N <sup>o</sup> 50	N <sup>o</sup> 137	N <sup>o</sup> 139	N <sup>os</sup> 43-50 137, 139	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malign- ant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 4, 5)
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Tumeurs non malignes ou dont le caractère précis n'est pas spécifié Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant	Kystes ou autres tumeurs non mali- gnes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2 3, 4, 5)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.									
1925	88.623	624	746	1.865	91.858	—	—	—	—
1926	92.500	685	780	1.869	95.834	—	—	—	—
1927	95.103	683	773	2.015	98.574	—	—	—	—
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.									
1925	9,5	0,07	0,08	0,2	9,8	—	—	—	—
1926	9,8	0,07	0,08	0,2	10,1	—	—	—	—
1927	9,9	0,07	0,08	0,2	10,3	—	—	—	—

## 17.\*

## MORTALITY FROM ORGANIC DISEASES, 1925-1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 35 States; Population in 1926, 94,821,000.

Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3 <sup>e</sup> révision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)								
I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases.								
Affections								
Année Year	du système nerveux et des organes des sens Of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense	de l'appareil circulatoire of the circulatory system	de l'appareil respiratoire Of the respiratory system	de l'appareil digestif Of the digestive system	non vénériennes de l'appareil génito-urinaire Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	de la peau et du tissu cellulaire Of the skin and of the cellular tissue	des os et des organes de la locomotion Of the bones and of the organs of locomotion	
	N <sup>os</sup> 70-86	N <sup>os</sup> 87-96	N <sup>os</sup> 97-107	N <sup>os</sup> 108-127	N <sup>os</sup> 128-142	N <sup>os</sup> 151-155	N <sup>os</sup> 156-168	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1925	113.542	203.829	102.447	93.227	105.709	2.995	1.228	
1926	116.179	221.260	113.462	88.860	110.101	3.084	1.280	
1927	113.580	223.118	92.435	84.054	106.333	2.864	1.274	
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1925	12,2	21,8	11,0	10,0	11,3	0,3	0,1	
1926	12,3	23,3	12,0	9,4	11,6	0,3	0,1	
1927	11,8	23,2	9,6	8,8	11,1	0,3	0,1	
II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.								
Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Bronchite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic bronchitis	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhoea and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
N <sup>o</sup> 74	N <sup>os</sup> 87-90	N <sup>o</sup> 99	N <sup>os</sup> 100, 101	N <sup>os</sup> 113, 114	N <sup>o</sup> 122	N <sup>os</sup> 128, 129	N <sup>o</sup> 164	N <sup>os</sup> 204, 205
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1925	79.756	179.139	6.228	88.205	35.728	7.068	91.461	10.130
1926	82.905	195.421	6.496	98.659	30.341	7.090	95.219	9.919
1927	82.230	196.658	5.363	78.957	24.981	7.491	91.229	9.058
B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1925	8,5	19,2	0,7	9,4	3,8	0,8	9,8	1,1
1926	8,7	20,6	0,7	10,4	3,2	0,7	10,0	1,0
1927	8,6	20,5	0,6	8,2	2,6	0,8	9,5	0,9

## 18.\*

## MORTALITY FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES, 1925-1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 30 States.

Année Year	Accouche- ments déclarés  Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble  Total number of live births and still-births	Décès par — Deaths from						
			Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia		Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases		
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 — Rate per 10,000			
						Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)	Accouche- ments déclarés Notified confinements (col. 2)	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1925	—	1,834,212	4,305	7,164	—	23,5	—	39,1	
1926	—	1,796,164	4,168	7,170	—	23,2	—	39,9	
1927	—	1,802,322	4,182	6,736	—	23,2	—	37,4	

## 19.\*

## MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1925-1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 35 States; Population in 1926, 94,821,000.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 10,000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide . . . . .	11,472	12,255	13,089	1,2	1,3	1,4
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . . . .	80,791	82,404	83,232	8,7	8,7	8,7
Total des décès par causes exté- rieures — Total deaths from external causes . . . . .	92,263	94,659	96,321	9,9	10,0	10,0
Total des décès par toutes cau- ses — Total deaths from all causes . . . . .	1,110,878	1,167,297	1,107,878	119,0	123,1	115,3
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (morta- lité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to ex- ternal causes (natural mor- tality) . . . . .	1,018,615	1,072,638	1,011,557	109,1	113,1	105,3

## 5. INFANT MORTALITY.

20.\*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY,  
1925-1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1925.</b>										
(34 Etats — 34 States)										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	16.361	11.811	28.172	—	—	16,9	13,0	15,0	—	—
1	4.648	3.275	7.923	—	—	4,8	3,6	4,2	—	—
2	3.659	2.358	6.017	—	—	3,8	2,6	3,2	—	—
3-6	6.216	4.611	10.827	—	—	6,4	5,1	5,8	—	—
7-13	4.670	3.630	8.300	—	—	4,8	4,0	4,4	—	—
14-20	3.101	2.380	5.481	—	—	3,2	2,6	2,9	—	—
21-29	2.499	1.859	4.358	—	—	2,6	2,0	2,3	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	41.154	29.924	71.078	—	—	42,6	32,8	37,8	—	—
1	6.206	4.671	10.877	—	—	6,4	5,1	5,8	—	—
2	4.899	3.676	8.575	—	—	5,1	4,0	4,6	—	—
3	4.247	3.231	7.478	—	—	4,4	3,5	4,0	—	—
4	3.545	2.807	6.352	—	—	3,7	3,1	3,4	—	—
5	3.097	2.373	5.470	—	—	3,2	2,6	2,9	—	—
6	2.844	2.244	5.088	—	—	2,9	2,5	2,7	—	—
7	2.541	2.064	4.605	—	—	2,6	2,3	2,5	—	—
8	2.399	1.859	4.258	—	—	2,5	2,0	2,3	—	—
9	2.244	1.778	4.022	—	—	2,3	1,9	2,1	—	—
10	1.897	1.583	3.480	—	—	2,0	1,7	1,9	—	—
11	1.829	1.540	3.369	—	—	1,9	1,7	1,8	—	—
Total	76.902	57.750	134.652	—	—	79,5	63,3	71,7	—	—
<b>1926.</b>										
(36 Etats — 36 States)										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	16.249	11.940	28.189	—	—	17,0	13,2	15,2	—	—
1	4.510	3.276	7.786	—	—	4,7	3,6	4,2	—	—
2	3.530	2.322	5.852	—	—	3,7	2,6	3,2	—	—
3-6	6.129	4.489	10.618	—	—	6,4	5,0	5,7	—	—
7-13	4.443	3.555	7.998	—	—	4,7	3,9	4,3	—	—
14-20	3.095	2.384	5.479	—	—	3,2	2,6	3,0	—	—
21-29	2.573	1.932	4.505	—	—	2,7	2,1	2,4	—	—

## 20\* (concluded).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 1.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 1,000 live births of the same category				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1926 (fin - concluded)</b>										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	40.529	29.898	70.427	—	—	42,5	33,1	37,9	—	—
1	6.401	4.815	11.216	—	—	6,7	5,3	6,0	—	—
2	4.957	3.711	8.668	—	—	5,2	4,1	4,7	—	—
3	4.198	3.190	7.388	—	—	4,4	3,5	4,0	—	—
4	3.572	2.771	6.343	—	—	3,7	3,1	3,4	—	—
5	3.162	2.325	5.487	—	—	3,3	2,6	3,0	—	—
6	2.860	2.293	5.153	—	—	3,0	2,5	2,8	—	—
7	2.687	2.110	4.797	—	—	2,8	2,3	2,6	—	—
8	2.499	2.163	4.662	—	—	2,6	2,4	2,5	—	—
9	2.317	1.916	4.233	—	—	2,4	2,1	2,3	—	—
10	2.122	1.784	3.906	—	—	2,2	2,0	2,1	—	—
11	2.062	1.776	3.838	—	—	2,2	2,0	2,1	—	—
Total	77.366	58.752	136.118	—	—	81,1	65,1	73,3	—	—
<b>1927</b>										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age:										
0	18.651	13.529	32.180	—	—	17,0	13,0	15,1	—	—
1	5.232	3.616	8.848	—	—	4,8	3,5	4,1	—	—
2	3.834	2.511	6.345	—	—	3,5	2,4	3,0	—	—
3-6	6.565	4.786	11.351	—	—	6,0	4,6	5,3	—	—
7-13	4.648	3.648	8.296	—	—	4,2	3,5	3,9	—	—
14-20	3.065	2.392	5.457	—	—	2,8	2,3	2,6	—	—
21-29	2.610	2.007	4.617	—	—	2,4	1,9	2,2	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	44.605	32.489	77.094	—	—	40,6	31,3	36,1	—	—
1	6.255	4.741	10.996	—	—	5,7	4,6	5,1	—	—
2	4.906	3.731	8.637	—	—	4,5	3,6	4,0	—	—
3	4.062	3.144	7.206	—	—	3,7	3,0	3,4	—	—
4	3.312	2.640	5.952	—	—	3,0	2,5	2,8	—	—
5	2.863	2.293	5.156	—	—	2,6	2,2	2,4	—	—
6	2.707	2.216	4.923	—	—	2,5	2,1	2,3	—	—
7	2.429	1.913	4.342	—	—	2,2	1,8	2,0	—	—
8	2.083	1.635	3.718	—	—	1,9	1,6	1,7	—	—
9	2.052	1.616	3.668	—	—	1,9	1,6	1,7	—	—
10	1.753	1.457	3.210	—	—	1,6	1,4	1,5	—	—
11	1.625	1.490	3.115	—	—	1,5	1,4	1,5	—	—
Total	78.652	59.365	138.017	—	—	71,5	57,2	64,6	—	—

## 22.\*

## INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data for 36 States.

N° de la Nomenclature Intern. 3 <sup>e</sup> Rev. No. in Inter- national List (3rd Revision)	Causes de décès Causes of death	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an (non compris les mort-nés) Deaths among children under 1 year (excluding still-births)			
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1,000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . . .	11,532	11,157	6,21	5,99
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérome — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema . . . . .	6,103	5,062	3,29	2,72
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . . . .	41,999	41,148	22,63	22,09
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis . . . . .	1,198	1,279	0,65	0,69
7	Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	2,005	776	1,08	0,42
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	112	99	0,06	0,05
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . . . . .	4,196	3,360	2,26	1,80
10	Diphthérie — Diphtheria . . . . .	439	401	0,24	0,22
11	Grippe — Influenza . . . . .	4,467	2,600	2,41	1,40
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nos- tras . . . . .	27	13	0,01	0,01
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	713	676	0,38	0,36
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . . . .	240	269	0,13	0,14
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	383	342	0,21	0,18
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du sys- tème nerveux central — Tubercu- losis of the meninges or of the central nervous system . . . . .	600	510	0,32	— 0,27
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tu- berculosis of other organs . . . . .	216	212	0,12	0,11
71	Méningite — Meningitis . . . . .	716	648	0,39	0,35
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants . . . . .	1,108	949	0,60	0,51
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis . . . . .	954	716	0,51	0,38
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia . . . . .	20,127	15,314	10,84	8,22
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	18,031	14,373	9,71	7,72
175-199, 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes . . . . .	1,927	1,671	1,04	0,90
200	Infanticide . . . . .	138	162	0,07	0,09
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill- defined . . . . .	3,986	3,970	2,15	2,13

## II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

## A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*Scarlet Fever.* — Added data have been accumulated to show that the injection of scarlet fever streptococcus toxin will protect a susceptible individual against scarlet fever. However, it is still the opinion of the majority of the workers that our knowledge of the use of scarlet fever streptococcus biologic products is yet within the experimental period.

*Diphtheria.* — There is a growing tendency to popularise the employment of the toxoid in diphtheria immunisation.

Several large cities carried on successful intensive campaigns for the prevention of diphtheria by the administration of toxin-antitoxin. As a result of this intensive work in New York City (population approximately 6,960,000) in 1929, there was a decrease of 23.5 per cent in the death rate for diphtheria and of 19.4 in the case rate as compared with 1928. In Philadelphia (population 1,961,000), a survey made in 1929 revealed that 70 per cent of the children in the public schools and 50 per cent in the parochial schools had been immunised and that the incidence of diphtheria in the schools had decreased by 50 per cent in the past few years and was still decreasing.

*Post-vaccinal Tetanus.* — Further evidence has been collected which shows a relation between post-vaccinal tetanus and the application of dressings to the vaccination site.

*Meningococcus Meningitis.* — A new strain of meningococcus was isolated from the spinal fluid of cases of meningitis during an epidemic.

*Undulant Fever.* — Evidence was obtained by means of the agglutination test showing that cases of sub-clinical undulant fever occur. It has also been shown that infection with the porcine type may be obtained through the medium of cows' milk.

*Psittacosis.* — Experimental evidence has shown that Nocard's bacillus is not the cause of psittacosis and that the causative agent is probably filterable.

*Morbidity Reporting.* — The reporting of causes of communicable diseases in the United States is not as complete as it should be. In securing these reports, the United States Public Health Service depends upon the co-operation of the various State and local health authorities. The Public Health Service collects, compiles, and publishes currently and annually the reports of notifiable diseases from States and cities with a population of over 10,000. Every State, by law or regulations under the authority of law, requires physicians and others to report certain communicable diseases. The list of such diseases is not the same in all the States. The average State requires the reporting of approximately forty diseases.

In order to obtain better reporting of cases of diseases made notifiable by law, the Public Health Service proposed, during 1929, the establishment of a morbidity reporting area, admission to which would be based on certain standard requirements. For the purpose of determining the percentage of cases being reported, some States and localities undertook a survey of a certain percentage of the population, the rate for which might be applied to the entire population. Six diseases of considerable public health importance were selected — namely, diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, tuberculosis and infantile paralysis. A survey in one State with an excellent State Health Department and a population of 7,000,000 persons, indicated that the following percentage of cases actually occurring was being reported: diphtheria, 64.6 per cent; typhoid fever, 61.5 per cent; smallpox, 62.6 per cent; scarlet fever, 62.1 per cent; tuberculosis, 52 per cent; and infantile paralysis, 30 per cent. If no further development in the plan results at the present time, the inadequacy of present morbidity reporting has been definitely shown.



During 1929, some of the States completely revised their regulations regarding the control of communicable diseases. New York State adopted an entire new section relating to this subject, reducing the number of regulations from over forty to thirty-one. The following diseases are required to be reported promptly in New York State.

Anthrax.	Paratyphoid fever.
Botulism.	Plague.
Chancroid.	Pneumonia (all forms).
Chickenpox.	Poliomyelitis, acute anterior.
Cholera, Asiatic.	Puerperal fever.
Diphtheria.	Rabies.
Dysentery, amœbic and bacillary.	Scarlet fever.
Epidemic (lethargic) encephalitis.	Smallpox.
Epidemic or streptococcus (septic) sore throat.	Syphilis.
German measles.	Tetanus.
Glanders.	Trachoma.
Gonorrhœa.	Tuberculosis.
Malaria.	Tularemia.
Measles.	Typhoid fever.
Meningococcus meningitis.	Typhus fever.
Mumps.	Undulant fever.
Ophthalmia neonatorum (suppurative conjunctivitis of the newborn).	Vincent's angina.
	Whooping-cough.

Following an outbreak of tularemia in a shipment of rabbits imported into the State, the State of Connecticut passed a law prohibiting the importation or liberation of rabbits without a permit.

#### B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

##### 1. Tuberculosis.

There have been no new developments in measures for the control of tuberculosis, but there is an increasing recognition of the importance of children's health and child welfare in the tuberculosis problem. There is a deep conviction that the prevention of tuberculosis is only a part of a general health programme, and a tendency to question the effectiveness of present-day specific methods of combating this disease.

The United States Public Health Service and the National Tuberculosis Association have continued their studies on the chemistry of the members of the acid-fast family, four types having been chosen for this comparative study — the avian, human and bovine types — and one non-pathogenic form, the timothy grass bacillus.

Three fairly pure substances with specific action have been isolated from these strains — the protein fraction responsible for the skin test, a polysaccharide fraction giving precipitations in high dilutions with serum obtained from horses injected with defatted bacillus, and a phosphatide fraction giving precipitations with sera of animals sick with tuberculosis.

The comparison of these substances for the different bacterial strains is just now being studied by the committee in charge of the work. The transfer of the animal studies to human cases in the matter of the skin reacting substance is also being worked out with a view to the standardisation of tuberculin.

##### 2. Malaria.

*Screening.* — The object of the screening investigations carried on by the United States Public Health Service has been to demonstrate the efficacy of screening as a malaria-control measure and to standardise the work and reduce the cost so that any community can afford it. During 1929, previous studies in the screening of poorly constructed houses on rented farm lands in the Mississippi Valley were amplified, and improved methods were devised for mosquito-proofing walls containing cracks. It was found that cotton sample paper is well adapted for this use; it does not tear easily when wet; it shrinks to its former size on

drying; it is cheap; and it can be applied to the inside walls as a complete covering by means of large-headed tacks. During 1929, thousands of homes in the Mississippi overflow area were so treated with much success.

Experiments in county-wide dusting of paris green, covering the breeding areas every ten days, have shown that this method of control, employed exclusively, is very effective. In the counties so treated, the malaria rate fell 5 per cent the first season, whereas it materially increased in adjoining counties. The results cannot be accurately determined before the end of the second or third season.

Experiments were made in an attempt to prolong the effective period of paris green, and thereby to extend the period of intermittent dusting, by using water-resistant powders. A mixture of calcium and aluminium stearates with paris green diluted with lime prolonged the effective period of the paris green five days, sufficient to extend the county-wide period of intermittent dusting from three to almost four weeks and reduce the number of applications per season by two or three — a material saving when three hundred to six hundred square miles of territory are involved.

Experiments undertaken by Public Health Service investigators have shown that minute doses of plasmochin given to malaria carriers prevent the development of the plasmodium in the gut of anopheline mosquitoes. In one instance, after giving the malaria carrier half-a-centigramme of plasmochin, no anophelines developed occysts, though all that had fed upon the carrier previous to the administration of the plasmochin developed occysts.

### 3. Cancer.

*Mortality.* — During 1928, there were 1,378,675 deaths in the Registration Area (comprising 95.4 per cent of the total population of continental United States), of which number 109,770, or about 7.96 per cent, were due to cancer and other malignant tumours, as compared with 8.3 per cent in 1927. The crude death rate for cancer was 95.9 per 100,000 in 1928, as compared with 95.6 in 1927. The rate was 63 per 100,000 in 1900. There has been an indicated increase of 51.6 per cent in the rate during the past twenty-nine years. Cancer was the third highest cause of death in the United States in 1928, being exceeded by heart disease (237,849) and pneumonia, all forms (112,195).

No material advances were made in 1929 either toward solving the problem of the etiology of cancer or in new methods of prevention and control. As heretofore, the main point of attack has been to secure early and prompt diagnosis and treatment.

The State of Massachusetts has taken the most advanced steps for cancer control. During the year, that State continued to run a cancer hospital and twelve clinics, at various points throughout the State, for the early diagnosis of cancer. The total attendance at these clinics during the year was 2,106, of which number 534 had cancer and 147 had pre-cancerous conditions. (Population of State in 1929, about 4,290,000).

In addition, the State Department of Health, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Branch of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, furnished a graduate course in "Cancer" to 211 physicians and 199 dentists, consultations being held on various aspects of the cancer problem.

The New York State legislature made a special appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose of "making investigations of the cause, nature, mortality rate, treatment, prevention, and cure of cancer and allied diseases." It is understood that most of this appropriation will go for the purchase of over five grams of radium, with appropriate apparatus for its utilisation. This work is under the State Institute for Malignant Disease.

### 4. Venereal Diseases.

The research programme being carried out by the Committee on Research on Syphilis,<sup>1</sup> a privately endowed organisation, and the United States Public Health Service is considered the most important research work in venereal disease control ever attempted in this country. During 1929, the special enquiry into the results of treatment was being conducted at five leading clinics in the United States. The enquiry has involved painstaking

<sup>1</sup> See *International Health Year-Book for 1929*.

ing effort and attention to minute detail. Material has been secured for several important reports, the first of which, dealing with "Cutaneous and Mucosal Relapse in Early Syphilis and its Differentiation from Re-infection" will be presented at the next meeting of the International Congress of Dermatology and Syphilology in Copenhagen.

A re-survey of a number of cities and counties in various sections of the United States began during the close of 1929 in order to determine the trend of the infection in this country.

A comprehensive venereal disease programme has been started among the negroes of the southern section of the United States, which has the largest proportion of negroes. The work includes a Wassermann survey and provision for free intensive treatment to all who will voluntarily agree to place themselves under medical care. The objects of the programme are (1) to determine the prevalence of the disease among rural negroes of the South, (2) to demonstrate the practicability of mass treatment on a large scale, and (3) to ascertain the effect of such mass treatment on the incidence of early syphilis in the future.

The campaign undertaken by the Public Health Service to improve conditions among seamen has met with the hearty co-operation of the shipping companies.

During the year July 1st, 1928 to June 30th, 1929, the State Departments of Health reported 195,559 cases of syphilis and 156,544 cases of gonorrhœa, indicating an increase of 5.2 per cent for syphilis and of 6 per cent for gonorrhœa. During this period, there were admitted to 445 co-operating clinics operating under the State Departments of Health 120,315 new cases of venereal diseases, of which 71,291 were syphilis and 46,428 were gonorrhœa. The total number of treatments given amounted to 2,128,417. The States distributed 751,279 doses of the arsphenamines for the use of the clinics and private practitioners, and their laboratories reported 1,073,339 Wassermann tests and 250,737 microscopic examinations for the gonococcus.

##### 5. Alcoholism.

The report of a large insurance company on the records among approximately 19,000,000 insured persons in the United States and Canada show that alcoholism caused 641 deaths among this group in 1929, a death rate of 3.4 per 100,000 as compared with 599 deaths in 1928, or a death rate of 3.3 per 100,000.<sup>1</sup> These figures do not include deaths from acute poisoning from methyl and denatured alcohol. The alcoholism death rate in these persons in 1929 was nearly six times as high as in 1920, the first year of National Prohibition, in which year the lowest mortality rate for alcoholism was recorded. The 1929 rate is approximately double that for 1918, the final year of the World War, and nearly two and a-half times as high as in 1919, the wartime prohibition year. The mortality from alcoholism in this insured group since National Prohibition has not been quite as high as for any of the years between 1911 and 1917. Nevertheless, if deaths from methyl and denatured alcohol poisonings were added to the totals for the years beginning with 1920, and if the comparison were limited to the policy holders in the United States alone, the death rates now prevailing would equal, or very closely approach, those for certain pre-war years.

The insurance company states that mortality from alcoholism has always been almost negligible among its insured persons of Canada, particularly in the Province of Quebec, where it has nearly 600,000 policy holders, among whom there were only three deaths from this condition in 1929 - a rate of 0.5 per 100,000. In that year, among approximately 17,750,000 policy holders in the United States, 628 of the 641 deaths from alcoholism occurred, as compared with only 11 deaths among approximately 1,250,000 insured Canadians. It can be said that, in the wage-earning populations at least, the alcoholism death rate during the past eight years has been six times as high in the United States as in Canada.

Deaths in this group of persons from cirrhosis of the liver, largely of alcoholic origin, numbered 1,208 in 1929, as compared with 1,217 in 1928. The death rate for this disease, unlike that for alcoholism, has shown little variation under National Prohibition. It is lower than for years prior to the advent of the United States into the World War.

Thirty deaths among these 19,000,000 persons were due to acute poisoning by methyl or denatured alcohol in 1929, as compared with 35 in 1928.

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., January 1930, pages 7 and 8.

#### 6. Federal Provision for Treatment of Drug Addiction.

An act of Congress, approved January 19th, 1929, authorised the establishment of two institutions (narcotic farms) for the confinement and treatment of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming narcotic drugs who have committed offences against the United States and of addicts who voluntarily submit themselves for treatment.

The act defines the term "habit-forming narcotic drug" or "narcotic" as meaning opium and coca leaves and their derivatives, and also "Indian hemp" (*Cannabis indica*) and "peyote" (mescal). This is the first time that these two substances have been included as narcotics in Federal laws dealing with the subject.

The Public Health Service was designated as the Federal agency to administer the narcotic institutions, whose work will be to rehabilitate, restore to health and, when necessary, train to be self-supporting and self-reliant, persons addicted to habit-forming drugs who are confined in or admitted to these establishments.

### III. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

#### 1. Sanitation.

Developments in sanitation have been in the direction of stressing the relative values of the various phases of this work. The expenditure of funds and concentration of effort is regulated by the nature of the problems considered in the light of public health. The number of local health units has increased. The clearest indication of developments in sanitation is the decrease of death rate, the increase in environmental sanitation, school attendance, and the increase in the general economic tone of the communities affected.

#### 2. Housing.

There have been no well-defined efforts towards developments in housing from the standpoint of public health. Types of dwellings differ greatly with climatic conditions and State boundary lines. There is a general tendency to get away from wooden structures and to build dwellings of fire-resisting materials. In the cities, it is noticeable that the apartment type of dwelling is rapidly increasing. There have been developments in improving city ordinances and zoning plans.

#### 3. Water Supply.

Studies of the chemical treatment of waters have brought about a better understanding of coagulation, resulting in improved methods for adding and mixing chemicals and chemical combinations used. The use of chlorine continues to increase, not only as a final safeguard, but as an integral part of the treatment process. The use of chlorine with ammonia for the prevention of phenolic and chlorinous odours and tastes is gaining favour. Studies of the use of activated carbon for dechlorination indicate that this style of treatment will find wide use in the near future. Some processes of treatment are including the addition of artificial turbidity for more efficient results of treatment. As the quality of water supplies is reaching the point at which the satisfactory sanitary quality of the water is maintained, steps are being taken to deliver water of satisfactory quality from other standpoints, such as improvement in mineral content, colour, tastes, odours, etc. The process of softening water now includes the softening of part of the water, which is in turn added to the whole supply. By this method the cost is greatly reduced. An improvement which allows for more efficient treatment is the mechanical agitating and mixing chambers. This method allows variation in time of contact of chemicals, speed of mixing, and other features to be mechanically controlled. Mechanical thickeners and continuous sludge removal from sedimentation chambers are being added to plant design.

#### 4. Sewage Disposal.

The practice of separate sludge digestion in tanks equipped with mechanical stirring devices or pumping equipment so that the sludge may be mixed vertically is being followed in a number of treatment plants. Additions to Imhoff tanks include the use of gases in the heating of water for warming the sludge to optimum temperatures, giving the most rapid sludge digestion. Gas is removed at some plants by the so-called vacuum removal system. This makes for more rapid sludge digestion, better sedimentation, and reduction in odours. Improvements in grit chambers include the mechanical removal of sand and the washing of sand at the time of removal. Bar screens have been equipped with mechanical cleaning devices. Much valuable information has been collected which has brought about the control of sewage disposal within mechanically confined limits. There have been developments in providing mechanical equipment and structures for effecting biological changes. Progress has also been made in the use of chlorine in the pre-treatment of sewage and in the use of chlorine for hydrogen sulphide control.

#### 5. Milk Supply.

By the close of the year 1929, approximately 375 cities located in over twenty States had adopted the Standard Milk Ordinance drawn up and recommended by the United States Public Health Service.

Standardisation usually requires centralised control. In the United States, however, decentralisation of Governmental activities is encouraged to promote local self-dependence and to avoid the evils of bureaucracy. Decentralisation of activities naturally tends to a more or less chaotic condition as regards methods. The milk sanitation work of the United States Public Health Service during the past seven years constitutes a major national research which will reveal whether the advantages of centralised Governmental milk control cannot be largely secured in a decentralised form of government through voluntary adoption of a uniform plan. The fact that over 375 American cities have thus far adopted one uniform plan of milk control recommended by the national public health agency is encouraging evidence that the experiment will be successful.

In addition to Federal efforts devoted to securing a unified method of milk control throughout the country, a Committee has been appointed to study and report upon the problem of milk as it relates to child health. So far, the survey of twenty-two States has been completed.

During 1929, a report on the electric and steam flash method of pasteurisation made by the Public Health Service advises American health officers to approve such method, provided certain specifications of design and operation, which the studies have demonstrated to be necessary, are complied with.

#### 6. Protection of Maternity, Infancy, and the Child of Pre-school and School Age.

A child conference is to be called in 1930 or 1931 by the President of the United States for the purpose of determining the facts as to present progress and future needs in the field of child welfare. The conference will be attended by representatives of the great voluntary child-welfare associations and of the Federal, State, and municipal authorities interested in the subject.

Child-welfare projects received many large gifts during the year — a trust fund of \$10,000,000 known as "The Children's Fund of Michigan" to "promote the health, welfare, happiness, and development of children", \$4,000,000 for the establishment of playgrounds, day nurseries, dental clinics, and summer camps for children of New York City, \$2,000,000 for the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University, and an equal amount for a medical and pediatric laboratory and dispensary and service unit, and many other smaller funds.

Many counties in the various States expanded their child health programme and greatly increased their appropriations for such work.

In 1929, twenty-one States had passed legislation relating to the education of crippled children.

Three hundred and fifty classes for the education of children with seriously defective vision – “sight-saving classes” – have been established in ninety-five cities of twenty-one States.

At least forty-seven institutions in twenty-nine States announced summer courses in parental education, child study, and allied subjects during the summer of 1929. Seventeen of these institutions conducted nursery schools during the summer as laboratories for students of child development.

In 1929, there were reported to be 117 nursery schools in the United States. Child-guidance clinics and the “summer round-up” are prominent features of the work among pre-school children.

Federal support to the States in infant and maternal hygiene came to an end on June 30 th, 1929, as no appropriation was made to continue this aid.

Many studies were made of the causes of infant and maternal deaths; pre-natal clinics showed a continuous growth; and the modern programme of caring for children in their own homes, with relatives, or in foster homes was expanded.

Several States passed important child-health legislation: New York passed a child marriage law making necessary the consent of the judge of a children’s court as well as that of the parents for a marriage licence for girls under 16 years of age; it also appropriated \$ 200,000 for the aid of physically handicapped children, to assist counties in the work, and appropriated \$ 30,000 for the State Department of Health for orthopaedic clinics.

The State of Nevada was admitted to the Birth Registration Area, making forty-six States included in the area in 1929.

A State-wide dental programme was initiated as part of the child-hygiene activities of the State Department of Health of Tennessee, with the co-operation of the State Dental Association.

To meet the need of land for playgrounds, several large cities have arranged for the use of privately owned land, granting in return partial or full exemption from taxes for the free use of such lands.

### 7. Health Insurance.

There is no Federal or State health insurance in the United States, and groups of workers in industry have organised sick-benefit clubs for the purpose of paying cash benefits to members disabled by sickness or non-industrial accidents. Industrial accidents are cared for under workmen’s compensation laws which are now operative in most of the industrial States. In some of the States, certain occupational diseases are included, and a few States have made compensable all disabilities clearly the result of the employment. Fraternal organisations, labour unions, and insurance companies also provide health insurance.

The membership with sick-benefit clubs fluctuates with economic conditions. In 1929, there were about 500 such organisations, most of which pay sick benefits only for illness and non-industrial accidents which incapacitate for more than seven consecutive days. Reports covering the experience of approximately 193,451 male employees and 14,225 female employees in 1929 showed that the average frequency of disability (non-industrial injuries and sickness) lasting more than one week was 113 cases per 1,000 male and 162 cases per 1,000 female members. The following table shows the frequency of claims for sick benefits on account of disabilities lasting eight consecutive days or longer among the members of sick-benefit associations reporting to the Public Health Service in 1929:

Cause of disability	Rate per 1,000	
	Male	Female
Non-industrial injuries . . . . .	12.5	12.9
Sickness . . . . .	100.4	149.1
Respiratory diseases . . . . .	48.0	68.9
Non-respiratory diseases . . . . .	52.4	80.2

## 8. Public Health Education.

*University Courses in Public Health.* - In the United States in 1929, there were 237 persons enrolled in university courses leading to a public health degree, there were ninety such degrees conferred, and there were thirteen universities giving courses requiring at least one year of residence and leading to a public health career.

The minimum basic training for those who expect to enter the public health profession, whatever the speciality may be, are given by the Committee on Training and Personnel of the American Public Health Association as follows:

I. General college training should include organic and inorganic chemistry, physics, zoology, and, if possible, psychology, sociology, and civics.

II. Instruction directly relating to public health should include the following:

- (1) Physiology and personal hygiene;
- (2) Bacteriology and its application to public health;
- (3) Public health engineering;
- (4) Vital statistics and epidemiology;
- (5) Community health practices.

General health information is given to the public by means of bulletins (of official and unofficial agencies), newspaper articles, lectures, moving pictures, and wireless talks. The Federal Public Health Service, practically all State Departments of Health, the health departments of large cities, and many authoritative, though unofficial, organisations and health and social agencies have regular daily or weekly broadcasting periods. There have sprung up some commercialised wireless broadcasts of questionable merit, sent out by persons not qualified to give health or medical instruction, and plans are under way to curtail such abuses of the wireless. A code is now under consideration by the National Association of Broadcasters and the Better Business Bureaux (organised to prevent misleading and fraudulent advertising), and, with the co-operation of the broadcasting stations and Federal control through licence, it is believed that it will not be difficult to eliminate unauthoritative and misleading health and medical advertising broadcasts.

## IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

## 1. Hospitals and Sanatoria.

In 1929, there were 7,515 hospitals of all classes in continental United States, with a total bed capacity of 914,910, a gain of more than 35,000 beds over the preceding year. The average ratio of active beds to population is now one bed for every 240 persons, a number still considered inadequate, the need for hospital beds being now commonly estimated at one for every 200 of population or even one to 150.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALS AND BEDS BY CLASSIFICATION.<sup>1</sup>

Classification of hospital	Total number of hospitals	Total number of hospital beds	Average bed capacity	Classification of hospital	Total number of hospitals	Total number of hospital beds	Average bed capacity
Children's . . . . .	118	12,014	102	Prison . . . . .	63	3,705	59
Skin and cancer . . . . .	25	1,567	63	Tuberculosis . . . . .	497	58,496	118
Hospitals for convalescents and sanatoria . . . . .	159	8,028	48	Contagious diseases . . . . .	141	12,185	87
Eye, ear, nose, and throat . . . . .	66	2,829	41	General hospitals and hospitals of allied institution (Homes etc.) . . . . .	380	22,424	65
Federal . . . . .	252	59,141	231	Homes for chronic invalids and incurables . . . . .	51	4,488	88
General . . . . .	4,925	361,079	73	Others . . . . .	9	179	20
Maternity . . . . .	268	12,308	46				
Mental and nervous cases . . . . .	561	356,457	631				
				TOTAL	7,515	914,900	1,672

<sup>1</sup> The Modern Hospital Year-Book, 10th Edition, 1930.

There is, of course, a seasonal fluctuation in occupancy, but the average occupancy, according to the survey made by the Modern Hospital Publishing Co., is 79 per cent or 719,622 beds. Three hundred and sixteen hospitals with bed capacities aggregating 135,548 are affiliated with medical colleges; 589 "internes" were receiving hospital training.

In 1929, the total number of beds in hospitals and sanatoria for tuberculosis patients was estimated at 72,000, providing isolation and treatment for many thousand patients and, what is of equal if not greater importance, breaking the dangerous contacts with children in homes.

The annual survey made by the American Medical Association <sup>1</sup> shows 6,665 hospitals in the United States qualified for registration <sup>2</sup> with the Association. These hospitals have 907,133 beds and 47,939 cradles. The total patient-days, or hospital days, for these hospitals for 1929 were 265,269,590. This survey gave a rate of occupancy of the beds as 65.5 — a much lower rate than that found in the Modern Hospital Survey. The classification of hospitals admitted to the register, as to ownership or control, is as follows:

Control	Number of hospitals		Number of beds		Average number of patients	
	1923	1929	1923	1929	1923	1929
Federal . . . . .	220	292	53,869	59,901	34,937	46,033
State, city and county . . . . .	1,516	1,503	418,079	522,636	339,817	470,852
Non-Government (Church, fraternal, industrial, individual, incorporated) . . . . .	5,094	4,870	283,774	324,596	178,379	209,881
TOTAL . . . . .	6,830	6,665	755,722	907,133	553,133	726,766

The value of hospital property is approximately \$5,000,000,000, representing an average investment per bed of \$4,714, although these valuations are less than present-day costs of construction and sites. A total of 647,658 persons are employed in the care of hospital patients, or an average of nine persons for ten beds.

A feeble but hopeful resistance to the rising costs of hospital care and the demand for more luxurious accommodation is seen in the advocacy of provisions for group nursing, made possible by small wards and centrally located nursing stations. Some re-education of the public is necessary to reconcile persons of moderate means, and even the impecunious, to share a small ward with other patients and forgo the full-time services of private night and day nurses. The removal of hospital care and other medical services from the domain of charity to that of personal responsibility, the industries, and State care is progressing steadily. A certain proportion of the increasing cost of hospital care is due to this fact, but in larger measure to other factors, particularly more efficient but more expensive treatment and diagnostic facilities.

## 2. Dispensaries.

The old-style detached dispensary has practically gone out of existence in the United States and its place has been taken by the clinics and out-patient departments of the modern hospitals. About 1,800 hospitals in the United States had out-patient departments in 1929. In addition to these out-patient departments of hospitals, there were perhaps approximately 5,000 unattached clinics, sponsored by various official and unofficial health and social organisations, such as child-welfare clinics, tuberculosis clinics, venereal disease clinics, dental clinics, etc.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 94, No. 13, March 29th, 1930, page 921.

<sup>2</sup> For essential qualifications for registration, see *International Health Year-Book* for 1929.



In 1929, there were 178 private clinical laboratories in the United States meeting the essential requirements laid down by the American Medical Association, the American Chemical Society, and the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. These laboratories do general clinical laboratory work for the medical profession.

### 3. Pharmacies.

There are 61,865 retail drug stores — 57,812 independently operated by their druggist owners and 4,053 "chain" stores owned by 523 "chain" organisations. Estimated business, 1928: independent stores — \$1,630,987,519; "chain" stores — \$362,077,592. This business, however, represents the sale in drug stores of many non-pharmaceutical products.

The number of "chain" stores is increasing rapidly — from 2,596 in September 1927 to 4,053 in March 1929. The American Pharmaceutical Association recommends to retail pharmacists the curtailment in the sale of products outside to the usual departments of pharmacy, and notes a tendency toward the establishment of professional pharmacies — every large city now having one or more such exclusive pharmaceutical establishments.

The standard lists of drugs used in the United States are contained in: the "U.S. Pharmacopœia", the legal standard for drugs used in the practice of medicine, issued by the U.S. Pharmacopœial Convention since 1820; the "National Formulary", issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association; "New and Non-Official Remedies", issued annually by the American Medical Association, and providing standards for drugs which seem to physicians to be promising and which are developed between the decennial revisions of the "U.S. Pharmacopœia" and the "National Formulary", and "Useful Drugs", also issued by the American Medical Association. In this latter list are about 365 drugs, all but seventeen of which are in the "U.S. Pharmacopœia". These are selected with one object — the welfare of the sick, and they represent the drugs which large numbers of physicians in active practice consider of prime importance. There are also included a few excipients and flavouring agents. A new edition of this book was issued in 1930.

### 4. Physicians, Medical Students, Dentists, Pharmacists, Midwives, Nurses, and Other Medical Personnel.

*Physicians and Medical Students.* — At the beginning of 1929, there were 152,503 physicians in continental United States, approximately one physician to every 800 persons. During the year, 7,646 physicians were licensed, as compared with 7,376 in 1928. An accurate enumeration of physicians is being made during 1930 by the Bureau of the Census, but the figures are not available at the time when this report is being prepared. The number of medical graduates in the United States in 1929 was 4,446, while the number in 1930 was 119 more, or 4,565. All of these are graduates of Class A medical schools, whereas the number graduating from such schools in 1906 was only 267.

The total number of medical students in the United States at the end of the academic year of 1930, excluding pre-medical, special, and post-graduate students, was 21,597 — an increase of 719 as compared with last year. This is the largest enrolment since 1909. During 1930, there were 955 women studying medicine, or thirty-two more than in 1929; and there were 204 women medical graduates in 1930 — ten less than in 1929. The percentage of women to all medical graduates was 4.47.

In the absence of Federal legal control of medical education in the various States, the American Medical Association has played the leading rôle in the improvement in medical education and in the medical profession generally. The Constitution of the United States leaves the matter of medical education and licensure within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and, up to twenty-five or thirty years ago, few of the States had assumed the authority and taken the proper steps for the supervision and control of medical schools.

According to the figures given by the American Medical Association<sup>1</sup> the United States has more physicians in proportion to the population than any other country in the world.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 95, No. 7, page 608.

*Dentists.* — There are approximately 60,000 dentists and 2,700 dental hygienists in the United States. No material changes were made in the curricula of dental schools nor in the standards of matriculation during the year; but there has been a continuous expansion of curricula and a gradual raising of standards. The most pronounced development in dentistry during the year was probably the increased interest in the importance of children's dentistry and a greater recognition of the fact that the most effective preventive work in dentistry is that applied to the coming generations.

*Pharmacists.* — The total number of pharmacists in the United States is not known, but there are approximately between 75,000 and 80,000.

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, which was organized for the purpose of standardising the teaching of pharmacy and the basic entrance requirements, now requires of its member schools a minimum of high-school education for matriculants. Fifty-eight schools of pharmacy are members of the Association. They have about 6,000 students. Of 3,042 entering students, 3,012 were high-school graduates, while 480 had also had college training. There are also twenty-five schools of pharmacy not affiliated with the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The total number of entering students in all schools in 1929 was between 4,000 and 5,000.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has taken the lead in raising the standards of the profession. It is based on high ideals and has among its objects the following: the advancement of the science and art of pharmacy; stimulation of research; fostering sound pharmaceutical education; encouraging the observance of established standards in the identity, purity, and strength of drugs; regulating the use of habit-forming drugs; elimination of fraud; and the promotion of public health.

*Midwives.* — The number of midwives in the United States is unknown. More States, however, are recognising and licensing this profession and are providing courses of instruction. The southern States, with a large negro population, and the cities having a large foreign population have the greatest number of midwives. The southern State of Georgia (total population, 2,900,000 — nearly one-half negroes) has between 5,000 and 6,000 midwives. To qualify as a midwife, the applicant must attend a school of instruction, pass a satisfactory examination, have a negative Wassermann, and be vaccinated against smallpox. Approximately 30 per cent of the births in Georgia are attended by midwives.

In Connecticut, the percentage of births attended by midwives has decreased in five years from 16 to about 7.

In New York City, about 2.5 per cent of deliveries are made by midwives.

In the State of New Jersey, where there has been the most radical improvement in obstetric instruction to midwives, even to the extent of having them wear rubber gloves, the maternal mortality is especially low.

*Nurses.* — There has been no recent census of graduate nurses in the United States. There are approximately 375,000 registered nurses in the United States actively engaged in the nursing profession. The plan of visiting nursing service or hourly nursing service is probably extending. By this method, many patients not in need of continuous nursing care can be served by one nurse.

There are about 20,000 public health nurses employed by official public health agencies. Forty of the forty-eight States now have special or general legislation which permits the employment of public health nurses by official agencies. California's public health nursing law is considered to be one of the most effective examples of good legislation. It provides that:

“The Board of Supervisors of any county may employ one or more public health nurses each of whom shall be a registered nurse, possessing such qualifications as may, at the date of her employment, be prescribed by the State Department of Health. Her compensation and duties are to be determined by the Board of Supervisors.”

## V. BUDGET.

Appropriations for the work of the United States Public Health Service for the year ended June 30th, 1929 (not including appropriations for the care of seamen and other persons entitled to hospital care), were as follows:

	\$
Salaries of officers and employees . . . . .	2,955,864
Maritime and border quarantine . . . . .	550,310
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases . . . . .	400,000
Field investigations of public health . . . . .	317,540
Inter-State quarantine service . . . . .	72,080
Rural sanitation work . . . . .	347,000
Maintenance of the Hygienic Laboratory . . . . .	43,000
Control of biologic products . . . . .	45,000
Division of Venereal Diseases . . . . .	73,780
Narcotic farms . . . . .	10,000
Survey of salt marsh areas . . . . .	15,000
Freight, transportation, etc. . . . .	29,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,500
TOTAL . . . . .	\$4,861,074

The appropriations for the Health Department of the State of North Carolina for the year ended June 30th, 1930, were as follows:

	\$
Administration . . . . .	29,745
Vital statistics . . . . .	25,630
Laboratory of Hygiene . . . . .	68,000
School inspection . . . . .	58,980
County health work . . . . .	123,415
Epidemiology . . . . .	10,490
Maternity and infancy . . . . .	50,580
Engineering and inspection . . . . .	75,720
Health education . . . . .	11,410
Life extension (periodical health examination) . . . . .	9,100
Printing . . . . .	20,900
Orthopaedic clinics . . . . .	5,000
Cancer control . . . . .	2,500
TOTAL . . . . .	\$491,470

October 1930.

# YUGOSLAVIA

Report prepared by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health (Belgrade).

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## I. VITAL STATISTICS.

Table 1.

AREA AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS TAKEN ON JANUARY 31ST, 1921.

Banovinas	Superficie en km <sup>2</sup> Area in square km.	Population	Nombre d'habitants par km <sup>2</sup> Number of inhabitants per square km.
Dravska . . . . .	15.936	1.037.838	65,1
Savska . . . . .	47.110	2.336.739	63,0
Vrbaska . . . . .	20.436	828.556	40,5
Primorska . . . . .	19.368	786.357	40,6
Drinska . . . . .	29.577	1.354.200	45,8
Zetska . . . . .	30.741	782.972	25,5
Dunavska . . . . .	30.158	2.107.658	69,9
Moravska . . . . .	26.218	1.211.812	46,2
Vardarska . . . . .	28.879	1.386.091	35,7
Préfecture de la Ville de Belgrade—Belgrade Prefecture . . . . .	242	152.688	63,1
Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia . . . . .	248.665	1.984.911	48,1

Table 2.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION UPON THE TERRITORY OF THE OLD PROVINCES, 1921 TO 1928.

Provinces	Recensement du 31-1-1921  Census of January 31st, 1921	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
		Estimations <sup>1</sup> au 30 Juin — Estimates <sup>1</sup> on June 30th							
Serbie — Serbia	4.133.478	4.160.058	4.223.596	4.288.739	4.358.142	4.434.828	4.524.317	4.621.808	4.719.420
Monténégro — Montenegro	199.227	200.662	204.126	207.132	209.749	212.803	216.509	220.470	224.382
Bosnie et Herzégovine — Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.890.440	1.903.000	1.932.817	1.961.659	1.992.437	2.027.060	2.063.003	2.098.991	2.134.962
Croatie et Slavonie — Croatia and Slavonia	2.739.888	2.750.358	2.773.534	2.793.853	2.813.127	2.830.668	2.847.185	2.863.424	2.878.816
Slovénie — Slovenia	1.054.919	1.058.064	1.067.942	1.080.026	1.092.641	1.105.634	1.118.666	1.130.737	1.141.534
Voïvodine — Voivodina	1.346.527	1.349.967	1.358.605	1.366.169	1.367.578	1.371.655	1.382.679	1.392.790	1.402.408
Dalmatie — Dalmatia	620.432	623.697	631.476	638.642	644.472	650.873	659.754	667.694	673.562
Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia	11.984.911	12.045.806	12.192.096	12.336.220	12.478.146	12.633.521	12.812.113	12.995.914	13.175.084

<sup>1</sup> Figures supplied by the State Statistical Office.

Table 3.

## NUMBER OF THE COMMUNES OF THE VARIOUS PROVINCES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF THE 1921 CENSUS.

Provinces	Jusqu'à 200	201-500	501-1,000	1,001- 2,000	2,001- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 20,000	20,001- 50,000	50,001- 100,000	Au- dessus de 100,000	Total
	Up to 200									Over 100,000	
Serbie — Serbia	2	34	470	987	601	33	14	3	—	1	2.145
Monténégro — Montenegro	—	3	15	43	34	3	—	—	—	—	98
Bosnie et Herzégovine — Bosnia and Her- zegovina	281	758	676	394	89	22	7	—	1	—	2.228
Dalmatie — Dalmatia	—	2	7	14	27	21	11	6	—	—	88
Croatie et Slavonie — Croatia and Slavonia	—	1	32	113	268	167	29	1	—	1	612
Slovénie — Slovenia	49	400	341	178	96	10	1	1	1	—	1.077
Voïvodine — Voivodina	—	8	29	70	155	46	12	6	—	1	327
Yougoslavie — Yugoslavia	332	1.206	1.570	1.799	1.270	302	74	17	2	3	6.575

Table 4.  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX IN 1910 AND 1921.

Provinces	1910			1921			Accroissement de la proportion des femmes Increase of the proportion of females 1910-1921
	M.	F.	Nombre de femmes pour 1,000 hommes Number of females per 1,000 males	M.	F.	Nombre de femmes pour 1,000 hommes Number of females per 1,000 males	
Serbie — Serbia . . . . .	1,503,511	1,408,190	936,6	1,243,220	1,352,210	1,087,7	+ 151,1
Bosnie et Herzégovine — Bosnia & Herzégovina . . . . .	1,028,610	903,192	878,1	965,894	924,035	956,7	+ 78,6
Dalmatie — Dalmatia (partie recensée) (area under census) . . . . .	166,319	166,793	1,002,8	162,499	166,571	1,025,1	+ 22,3
Croatie et Slavonie — Croatia and Slavonia . . . . .	1,336,814	1,394,924	1,043,5	1,328,457	1,397,922	1,052,3	+ 8,8
Slovénie — Slovenia . . . . .	512,416	551,351	1,076,0	503,645	552,819	1,097,0	+ 21,6
Voïvodine — Voïvodina . . . . .	671,677	681,167	1,014,1	673,500	706,913	1,049,6	+ 35,5

Table 5.  
DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES, 1921 TO 1924.

Provinces	1921				1922				1923				1924			
	Naissances Births		Décès Deaths		Naissances Births		Décès Deaths		Naissances Births		Décès Deaths		Naissances Births		Décès Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Croatie et Slavonie — Croatia and Slavonia . . . . .	48,344	45,661	34,163	31,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bosnie et Herzégovine — Bosnia and Herzégovina . . . . .	36,770	32,990	21,757	17,641	39,632	35,331	25,157	20,364	39,306	34,888	25,081	20,709	41,105	36,981	24,383	20,167
Serbie du Nord — North Serbia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	51,059	47,380	25,519	25,232	54,137	50,044	27,012	28,050	57,007	53,388	28,645	29,471
Serbie du Sud — South Serbia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	18,120	16,454	9,860	9,387	20,500	18,623	10,571	10,258	22,874	20,672	11,820	11,423
Monténégro — Montenegro . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2,953	2,664	1,210	1,047	2,648	2,325	1,185	1,087	2,701	2,329	1,222	1,047
Voïvodine — Voïvodina . . . . .	—	—	—	—	20,216	18,956	16,458	15,107	20,897	19,434	15,706	14,546	17,536	16,668	16,173	13,961

Table 6.

## MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1922 TO 1926.

PROVINCES	1922				1923				1924				1925			1926		
	Marriages	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Décès	Marriages	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Décès	Marriages	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Décès	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Décès	Nés vivants	Mort-nés	Décès
	Marriages	Live births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Live births	Still-births	Deaths	Marriages	Live births	Still-births	Deaths	Live births	Still-births	Deaths	Live births	Still-births	Deaths

## A. Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.

Serbie du Nord — North Serbia	37,903	98,439	958	50,751	37,226	104,181	1,193	55,062	30,868	110,396	1,126	58,116	118,168	—	49,640	120,359	—	52,655
Serbie du Sud — South Serbia	11,525	34,574	159	19,247	12,217	39,123	189	20,829	10,740	43,546	153	23,243	43,607	—	25,106	54,191	—	23,825
Monténégro — Montenegro	1,413	5,617	35	2,257	1,174	4,973	18	2,272	1,260	5,030	20	2,296	5,818	—	2,510	6,460	—	2,369
Bosnie et Herzégovine — Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,485	74,963	54	45,521	23,858	74,194	81	45,790	19,730	78,086	76	44,550	78,282	86	42,176	80,054	86	43,209
Croatie et Slavonie — Croatia and Slavonia	27,646	88,272	1,640	66,409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovénie — Slovenia	9,019	31,648	755	20,437	8,545	32,767	805	20,536	8,354	32,797	804	19,185	32,239	784	18,770	35,298	807	21,275
Voïvodine — Voïvodina	13,592	39,172	803	31,565	13,092	40,331	808	30,306	11,612	34,204	786	30,444	41,119	—	27,747	42,538	—	29,663
Dalmatie — Dalmatia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,616	—	13,838	24,369	—	13,946	25,266	—	12,734

## B. Proportion pour 1.000 habitants — Proportion per 1,000 of population.

Serbie du Nord — North Serbia	13,91	36,13	0,35	18,62	13,42	37,57	0,43	19,85	10,93	39,10	0,40	20,58	39,28	—	17,23	40,85	—	17,87
Serbie du Sud — South Serbia	7,69	23,07	0,11	12,84	8,06	25,81	0,12	13,74	7,93	28,38	0,10	15,14	28,07	—	16,16	34,34	—	15,10
Monténégro — Montenegro	6,92	27,52	0,17	11,06	5,67	24,01	0,09	10,97	6,01	23,98	0,10	10,95	27,34	—	11,79	29,84	—	10,94
Bosnie et Herzégovine — Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,15	38,78	0,03	23,55	12,16	37,82	0,04	23,34	9,90	39,19	0,04	22,36	38,62	0,04	20,81	38,80	0,04	20,94
Croatie et Slavonie — Croatia and Slavonia	9,97	31,83	0,59	23,94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovénie — Slovenia	8,44	29,63	0,71	19,14	7,91	30,34	0,74	19,01	7,64	30,02	0,74	17,56	29,16	0,71	16,98	31,55	0,72	19,02
Voïvodine — Voïvodina	10,00	28,83	0,59	23,23	9,58	29,52	0,59	22,18	8,49	25,01	0,57	20,26	29,98	—	20,23	30,76	—	21,45
Dalmatie — Dalmatia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,54	—	21,47	37,44	—	21,43	38,30	—	19,30

Table 7.

INFANT MORTALITY (CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR); RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 1919-1928.

PROVINCES	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Croatie et Slavonie — Croatia and Slavonia . . . . .	170,5	200,0	199,2	204,5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bosnie et Herzégovine — Bosnia and Herzegovina . . . . .	118,6	123,4	149,4	136,9	142,7	132,5	133,6	150,7	—	—
Slovénie — Slovenia . . . . .	—	—	146,3	132,1	138,2	138,8	121,3	126,5	139,9	125,4
Serbie du Nord — North Serbia	—	—	—	109,3	122,6	117,1	—	—	—	—
Serbie du Sud — South Serbia	—	—	—	116,2	118,4	124,1	—	—	—	—
Monténégro — Montenegro . . .	—	—	—	102,9	108,4	106,8	—	—	—	—
Voïvodine — Voïvodina . . . . .	—	—	—	241,8	235,4	267,4	—	—	—	—
Dalmatie — Dalmatia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## II. PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The year 1929 was marked by two big administrative reforms: the fusion of the Ministries of Social Welfare and Public Health into a single ministry (Law of March 31st, 1929) and the division of the Kingdom into ten administrative units (nine banovinas plus the Prefecture of Belgrade), in place of the former seven provinces.

Further, the Law of February 27th, 1930, made the commune the basic unit of the Public Health organisation in the Kingdom.

## 1. THE MINISTRY.

The *Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health* consists of three sections: Administrative, Social Welfare and Public Health, each of which is further divided and subdivided. The institutions placed directly under the Ministry are:

- Central Institute of Hygiene at Belgrade;
- School of Hygiene at Zagreb;
- Public Hospitals of the Prefecture of Belgrade;
- Blind Asylum at Zemun;
- Inspectorate of Labour (Belgrade), and
- Commissariat of Emigration (Zagreb).

The Inspector-General of Public Health, who is directly under the authority of the Minister of Social Welfare and Public Health, exercises supervision over the whole system of public health institutes, which at present consist of:

- (a) The *Central Institute of Hygiene at Belgrade* and the *School of Hygiene at Zagreb*, whose activities embrace the whole kingdom;
  - (b) Nine *Institutes of Hygiene* (one per banovina);
  - (c) Fifty-three *health centres* (one per administrative area or group of areas),
- and
- (d) One hundred and forty-nine *health stations*, each serving one commune or group of communes.

The *Central Institute of Hygiene at Belgrade* deals with the following questions:

- Hygiene of the individual and of communities, eugenics;
- Sanitation;
- Biometric studies;



Public health education for the people;  
 Social medicine;  
 Public health statistics,

and includes the following six services:

- (1) Bacteriology and epidemiology;
- (2) Chemistry;
- (3) Parasitology;
- (4) Immuno-biology;
- (5) Sanitary engineering;
- (6) Social medicine.

The Central Institute also has authority over the *Hospital for infectious diseases, the Hygiene Museum; the Maternity and child welfare Institute; the Cancer Institute; the School Policlinic* and a number of other medico-social institutions in the city of Belgrade.

## 2. THE BANOVINA.

The *banovinas* are administered by prefects or "bans", assisted by a banovina council; they are divided into *administrative areas* administered by sub-prefects. The banovina administration includes a *social welfare and public health section*, which is responsible for the care of disabled service men, orphans and indigent persons, the direction and supervision of institutions for children and disabled persons, the posting and supervision of area medical officers, and for sanctioning the appointment of communal medical officers and midwives.

The establishments and institutions under its supervision are the *hygiene institutes; health centres; health stations, hospitals, homes for invalids, crèches, sanatoria, preventoria, climatic and thermal stations and social welfare institutions.*

The social welfare and public health section is also responsible for approving schemes for the establishment and extension of hospital, etc. for giving a final judgment in the case of offences against the public health laws and for authorising doctors, pharmaceutical chemists and druggists to practise within the banovina.

The activities of the *institutes of hygiene* embrace the whole area of the banovina and include the campaign against infectious diseases, sanitation in villages and the inspection of foodstuffs and drugs. Each institute of hygiene possesses a bacteriological and epidemiological service, a chemistry service, a sanitary engineering service and a social medicine service; those at Skoplje, Trogir and Split also have an anti-malaria service, while the one at Zagreb possesses a hospital service. The institutions which come under the institutes of hygiene are institutions for maternity and child welfare; school polyclinics, anti-tuberculosis dispensaries; dispensaries for venereal and skin diseases, and hygiene museums.

The institutions for maternity and child welfare include the following services:

- Consultation centres for pregnant women;
- Consultation centres for mothers, infants and young children;
- Policlinic with milk dispensary;
- Crèche for infants and young children;
- Home for mothers and infants; and
- Centre for the teaching of the hygiene of the woman and child, in charge of a school mistress who advises mothers.

These institutions have the use of a travelling public health exhibition.

The *health centres* serve one or more administrative areas and include a bacteriological and epidemiological service, a policlinic, a dispensary for venereal and skin diseases, an anti-tuberculosis dispensary, a dispensary for mothers and children, a hygiene exhibition and an infirmary.

Lastly, the *health stations*, which serve one or more communes, have a dispensary for free medical assistance to poor persons. They are responsible also for popular health teaching and for studying the health of the population.

## 3. THE COMMUNE.

Under the Law of February 27th, 1930, all the communes are required to organise themselves into *independent or collective health centres*. Any town of more than 4,000 inhabitants and any village of more than 6,000 inhabitants may form an independent health centre. Collective health centres consist of a group of communes with not less than 6,000 and not more than 15,000 inhabitants.

Every independent health centre is required to appoint and pay one communal doctor and one qualified nurse per 10,000 inhabitants and one qualified midwife per 5,000 inhabitants. It is required further to pay to the hospital by which it is served the amount fixed by law for the hospital treatment of its poorer inhabitants, to set up and maintain the necessary health institutions and to assist in sanitation and in the campaign against infectious diseases.

## III. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

## A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The bacteriological and epidemiological services of the institutes of hygiene and the health centres play the chief part in the campaign against acute infectious diseases. Their activities comprise not only laboratory work but also disinfection, vaccination and popular health teaching. The figures given hereunder show the progress of such services from 1921 onwards.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of services	4	7	13	25	29	32	34	44	45

Mention should also be made of the anti-rabies services, the increase in which between 1921 and 1929 is shown in the following table:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of anti-rabies services	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	9	28

Table 8.

## INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF THE CHIEF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1919 TO 1929.

## A. Actual Figures.

Maladie - Disease		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Variolè	C	5,278	4,156	2,119	728	1,042	330	14	4	3	—	—
Smallpox	D	1,100	941	483	165	198	64	3	2	—	—	—
Typhus exanthématique	C	12,198	1,582	1,054	232	351	319	388	199	137	140	101
Typhus	D	1,499	188	133	26	49	22	53	31	14	14	11
Fièvre récurrente	C	1,008	23	69	21	13	15	15	1	2	1	2
Relapsing fever	D	62	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fièvres typhoïde et paratyphoïde.	C	3,969	3,851	4,617	3,906	3,549	6,403	4,209	3,977	4,817	4,065	4,576
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	D	579	444	614	504	493	714	498	450	511	428	517
Dysenteric	C	17,532	11,118	13,279	2,878	3,977	3,084	1,311	1,280	1,494	1,800	1,893
Dysentery	D	3,100	1,906	2,392	371	637	344	153	138	152	186	248
Scarlatine	C	1,521	4,940	15,221	18,048	16,521	9,777	8,743	5,927	9,511	23,078	16,625
Scarlet fever	D	224	882	2,771	3,997	3,669	2,027	1,788	1,054	1,393	3,371	2,674
Diphthérie et croup	C	1,406	1,912	2,667	1,935	1,963	1,635	1,560	1,876	2,244	3,398	5,053
Diphtheria and croup	D	126	298	349	290	313	282	237	333	395	617	844
Rougeole	C	12,774	17,331	25,265	5,084	13,087	24,655	15,568	9,249	16,500	20,773	11,875
Measles	D	649	495	589	203	219	342	263	112	202	352	255
Total	C	55,686	44,913	64,291	32,832	40,503	46,218	31,808	22,513	34,708	53,255	40,125
	D	7,339	5,154	7,335	5,562	5,578	3,795	2,995	2,120	2,667	4,968	4,549

## B. Proportional Figures: Incidence per 10,000 and Death Rate per 100,000 of Population.

Maladie — Disease		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Variole — Smallpox . . . . .	morbidité —	4,5	3,5	1,8	0,6	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—
	Incidence											
	mortalité —	9,4	7,9	4,0	1,4	1,6	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—
Typhus exanthématique — Typhus . . . . .	Death rate											
	morbidité —	10,4	1,3	0,9	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Incidence											
Fièvre récurrente — Relapsing fever . . . . .	mortalité —	12,7	1,6	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Death rate											
	morbidité —	0,8	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fièvres typhoïde et paratyphoïde — Typhoid and paratyphoid fever . . . . .	Incidence											
	mortalité —	0,5	—	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Death rate											
Dysenterie — Dysentery . . . . .	morbidité —	3,4	3,2	3,8	3,2	2,9	5,1	3,3	3,1	3,7	3,1	3,4
	Incidence											
	mortalité —	4,9	3,7	5,1	4,1	4,0	5,7	3,9	3,5	3,9	3,2	3,9
Scarlatine — Scarlet fever . . . . .	Death rate											
	morbidité —	1,3	4,2	12,6	14,8	12,6	7,8	6,9	4,6	7,3	17,5	12,4
	Incidence											
Diphthérie et croup — Diphtheria and croup . . . . .	mortalité —	1,9	7,4	23,0	32,8	29,7	16,2	14,2	8,2	10,7	25,6	20,0
	Death rate											
	morbidité —	1,2	1,6	2,2	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,5	1,7	2,6	3,8
Rougeole — Measles . . . . .	Incidence											
	mortalité —	1,1	2,5	2,9	2,4	2,5	2,3	1,9	2,6	3,0	4,7	6,3
	Death rate											
	morbidité —	10,9	14,6	21,0	4,2	10,6	19,8	12,3	7,2	12,7	15,8	8,9
	Incidence											
	mortalité —	5,5	4,2	4,9	1,7	1,8	2,7	2,1	0,9	1,6	2,7	1,9
	Death rate											

Table 9.

## CASES AND DEATHS FROM OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1925 TO 1929.

Maladie - Disease	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Erysipèle — Erysipelas . . . . .	1.173	46	1.316	44	1.552	75	2.005	99	1.932	105
Charbon — Anthrax . . . . .	501	69	408	61	715	94	1.086	131	827	112
Tétanos — Tetanus . . . . .	254	130	255	140	255	118	278	142	274	136
Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	120	48	113	55	86	40	100	57	156	94
Encéphalite léthargique — Encephalitis lethargica . . . . .	38	12	15	9	22	11	10	6	12	8
Rage — Rabies . . . . .	14	14	28	25	7	7	13	13	11	11
Morve — Glanders . . . . .	6	5	13	12	—	—	1	1	5	5
Poliomyélite aiguë — Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	2	14	3
Fièvre ondulante — Undulant fever . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	1	—
Lèpre — Leprosy . . . . .	12	1	16	1	21	2	26	5	13	4
Total . . . . .	2.118	325	2.165	347	2.669	348	3.529	456	3.245	478

Table 10.  
SMALLPOX VACCINATION (CHILDREN ONLY) 1925 TO 1928.

Année Year	Vaccinations				Résultat Inconnu Result unknown
	Avec succès Successful		Sans succès Unsuccessful		
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 vac- cinations Per 100 vac- cinations			
1925	407.316	95,1	12.871	7.929	
1926	387.608	92,1	9.317	23.965	
1927	404.481	94,7	6.958	15.804	
1928	372.178	94,63	5.736	15.382	

Table 11.  
WORK OF THE DISINFECTION SERVICES, 1925 TO 1929.

Année — Year	Désinfections — Disinfections			Désinsectisa- tions Disinsectisa- tions	Epouillages Delousing	Total
	En cours de maladie During illness	Prophylactiques Prophylactic	Terminales Final			
	1925 . . . . .	1.253	588	5.350	909	748
1926 . . . . .	6.184	1.441	5.235	422	936	13.218
1927 . . . . .	4.886	1.487	7.325	424	2.632	16.754
1928 . . . . .	8.929	1.938	12.301	1.002	1.769	25.939
1929 . . . . .	8.223	1.904	10.869	740	1.351	23.087

## B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

### 1. Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is not a notifiable disease, and no definite data are available as to its frequency. The enquiries carried out show, however, that mortality from this cause is in the neighbourhood of 2 to 3 per cent, and that it varies considerably from one district to another; it is highest in the towns, where it constitutes one of the most serious public health problems. The campaign against the disease is carried on by the health centres and by the Government dispensaries which are increasing every year, as may be seen by the following figures:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries	10	14	17	20	24	28	37	43	43

In addition to the dispensaries there may be mentioned, as playing an important part in the campaign against tuberculosis, the school polyclinics, dispensaries for infants and young children and preventoria. There are at present twenty preventoria, with a total of two thousand beds, and three big sanatoria.

## 2. Venereal Diseases.

No accurate data are available as to the distribution of venereal diseases, which are not notifiable; the enquiries carried out and the statistics of anti-venereal institutions show, however, that 1.5 to 2.5 per cent of the population consult the anti-venereal dispensaries. In certain regions the morbidity from such diseases is 10 to 20 per cent. An enquiry covering 62,645 cases, carried out in certain regions where syphilis is endemic, showed that, out of 100 cases, 66.4 were males and 33.6 females. The figures were distributed as follows:

Gonorrhœa . . . . .	37.9 per cent (males 76 per cent, females 24 per cent);
Syphilis . . . . .	62 per cent (males 60 per cent, females 40 per cent).

This situation necessitated the energetic intervention of the anti-venereal dispensaries attached to the public health centres, and there has been a rapid increase in the number of such dispensaries, as may be seen from the following table:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of anti-venereal dispensaries	9	24	27	33	39	44	49	51	64

## 3. Trachoma.

Trachoma is endemic in the provinces of Voivodina and Croatia-Slavonia, and in the Medemurje and Prekomurje regions. The disease is not notifiable, so that no accurate data are available concerning its distribution. The campaign against trachoma is in the hands of the health stations and anti-trachoma dispensaries, and there are also travelling dispensaries.

## 4. Malaria.

Malaria is most prevalent in the south of the Kingdom, but is found also in the banovinas of Zetska and Primorska. The energetic anti-malaria campaign launched after the war has been highly successful, especially in the last-named banovina. In 1930, there were 44 local anti-malaria institutions, in addition to the anti-malaria services of the institutes of hygiene at Trogir, Split and Skoplje.

In 1928, the local institutions gave 219,341 consultations and 18,657 persons underwent systematic medical examinations in the various infected regions. A total of 137,277 microscopic blood examinations revealed 13,047 cases of the tropical form, 19,074 of the tertian form and 1,126 cases of the quartan form. The consumption of quinine was 1,018 kilogrammes.

# IV. SOCIAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

## 1. Protection of Infants, Young Children and Children of School Age.

The high mortality among infants, and particularly among young children, and the frequency of diseases among children of school age, led the authorities to organise systematic protective measures for these age-groups in the form of infants, consultation clinics, various social welfare institutions, holiday camps, boarding schools, semi-boarding schools, etc. The figures hereunder show the rapid growth of such institutions.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Infant consultation clinics	—	3	6	8	10	12	14	18	28
School policlinics	—	—	—	2	10	18	33	68	77

## 2. Sanitation.

Although sanitation falls within the competence of the municipalities, which have made tremendous efforts in this direction since the war, especially in the big towns, the work in question forms an integral part of the programme of the Government institutes of hygiene. Their activities extend chiefly to villages and have resulted in the building of aqueducts, wells, fountains, pumps, manure pits, sewer systems, drainage, baths, etc.

## 3. Public Health Education.

The essential feature in the programme of all the public health institutions in the Kingdom is the spreading of public health knowledge by modern methods. Among the chief efforts in this direction may be mentioned the organisation of practical courses for young peasants of both sexes and the establishment of hygiene museums and travelling hygiene exhibitions. The following figures give some idea of the propaganda carried on from 1919 to 1929:

Courses organised at domestic economy schools	144 (3,503 students)
Courses for young peasants . . . . .	14 (542 students)
Courses for teachers and municipal officials . . . . .	15 (300 auditors)
Hygiene exhibitions . . . . .	131 (717,040 visitors)
Lectures . . . . .	29,229 (1,007,456 auditors).

The material at the disposal of the health authorities includes: 187 travelling cinematographic plants, 11 fixed installations, 47 cinematographic projectors, 92,272 metres of film, 8,801 lantern slides, 352,604 pictures and posters, 229,982 prospectuses, 346,294 pamphlets, 17,076 books and 258 sets of hygiene exhibits.

## 4. Health Co-operative Societies.

Health co-operative societies are quite a new institution. Their object is to interest the population in public health questions, to awaken the health conscience of the public by lectures and exhibitions and public libraries, etc., to provide members with medical assistance and drugs at prices within their means, and to organise the health protection of the population by means of vaccination, a campaign against infectious and social diseases, the improvement of household hygiene, local sanitation and the general raising of the standard of living in rural districts. The following figures give a survey of the progress of health co-operatives during the years 1923 to 1929:

Year	Societies	Membership of societies	Members of families of co-operators	Cases treated	Medicines sold. Value in dinars
1923 . . . . .	13	5,049	30,249	16,940	119,949
1924 . . . . .	17	6,971	41,826	14,328	227,204.87
1925 . . . . .	21	8,386	50,316	14,179	370,532.69
1926 . . . . .	28	10,481	62,838	16,812	525,797.70
1927 . . . . .	30	11,650	70,050	19,314	739,882.86
1928 . . . . .	43	14,403	86,418	29,257	968,510.86
1929 . . . . .	50	15,372	92,232		

The Ministry of Public Welfare and Public Health granted the health co-operative societies a subsidy of 450,000 dinars, for the financial year 1929-30.

## V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

### 1. Hospitals.

The hospitals belong to the State, the banovinas, the municipalities or private persons. The following figures give some idea of the progress of the system of hospital institutions from 1870 onwards:

	1870	1890	1918	1922	1928
Number of hospitals . . . . .	26	107	135	166	180

In 1928, these establishments were distributed as follows:

Less than 50 beds	50 to 150 beds	150 to 300 beds	300 beds and over
77	66	20	17

## 2. Doctors and Pharmaceutical Chemists.

There were, in 1929, 5,250 doctors, including 866 medical officers and 4,384 private practitioners; 806 pharmaceutical chemists, including 617 owning establishments and 680 assistants.

## VI. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

### 1. Measures against Acute and Chronic Infectious Diseases.

The law of February 27th, 1930, makes the institutes of hygiene responsible for directing the campaign against infectious diseases. The necessary credits are allocated under the budgets of the State, the banovinas and the communes.

#### (a) Acute Diseases.

*Notification.* — The following diseases are notifiable:

Cholera	Encephalitis lethargica
Plague	Erysipelas
Yellow fever	Glanders
Smallpox	Tetanus
Typhus	Anthrax
Relapsing fever	Leprosy
Typhoid fever	Undulant fever
Paratyphoid	Rabies
Dysentery	Weil's disease
Scarlet fever	Acute poliomyelitis
Diphtheria and croup	Puerperal fever
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	

In addition, measles, chicken-pox, german measles, whooping-cough, papatacci fever, mumps and influenza must be notified as soon as they assume an epidemic character or exhibit unusual virulence.

The Minister may also declare other diseases to be notifiable.

*Vaccination.* — Smallpox vaccination is compulsory before the child is one year old and before admission to the elementary school. Should this second vaccination not succeed, the child must be vaccinated a third time before leaving school. Vaccination is also carried out in times of epidemic.

Preventive vaccination may be ordered by the doctor on the occurrence of plague, cholera, dysentery, typhus, scarlet fever, diphtheria or other diseases for which its utility has been scientifically proved.

*Sanitation.* — All places in which infectious diseases are frequent must set up a sanitation committee consisting of representatives of the municipality, the banovina and the Institute of Hygiene. The law authorises the Minister to include in the budget a credit for non-interest-bearing loans to villages for a maximum period of ten years, for the laying down of water-mains, the construction of baths, sewers, model houses, etc. The loans may not exceed 50 per cent of the estimated cost of the sanitation work, which must be delayed by the communes. Plans of sanitation work must be submitted to the Institute of Hygiene.

The measures to be taken in case of acute infectious diseases are isolation, disinfection, active and passive immunisation, the posting of notices on infected houses and the

detection of germ-carriers. Every commune with more than 10,000 inhabitants is required to provide a ward with at least 10 beds per 10,000 inhabitants for the isolation and treatment of infectious cases.

(b) *Chronic Diseases.*

*Tuberculosis.* — The law provides that the banovinas shall:

- (1) Instruct the people in regard to all questions concerning tuberculosis;
- (2) Set up institutions for the free or cheap treatment of tuberculous persons;
- (3) Supervise the dwellings of tuberculous persons and their mode of life;
- (4) Appoint experienced medical officers;
- (5) Open isolation wards for tuberculous persons;
- (6) Set up clinics and convalescent homes, institute consultation clinics and found colonies for infants born of tuberculous families;
- (7) Set up special schools for children predisposed to tuberculosis.

Wet-nurses and persons employed in the manufacture of foodstuffs (butchers, bakers, cooks, hotel-keepers, restaurant-keepers, café-proprietors, pastrycooks, etc.), hairdressers, families taking children as boarders and the staff of child welfare institutions are required to produce certificates showing that they are not suffering from open tuberculosis. Teachers suffering from open tuberculosis are obliged to resign their posts. Open-air schools and convalescent homes must be instituted for children predisposed to tuberculosis. Further, every commune with more than 10,000 inhabitants must possess an anti-tuberculosis dispensary.

*Venereal Diseases.* — The measures to be taken against venereal diseases are as follows:

- (1) Instruction of the population with regard to the danger of venereal diseases;
- (2) Setting-up of institutions for the free treatment of such diseases and distribution of anti-venereal remedies free of charge;
- (3) Appointment of medical specialists;
- (4) Setting-up of anti-venereal services in hospitals;
- (5) Setting-up of isolation institutions;
- (6) Setting-up of institutions for the treatment of children suffering from hereditary syphilis.

Wet-nurses and children put out to nurse are required to undergo medical inspection.

The doctor must inform the public health authorities of cases which constitute a danger to others and of cases infected by other persons. Such persons may be compelled to undergo treatment. The doctor is bound to warn his patients before marriage of the dangers attaching to their disease.

When the rate of syphilis morbidity exceeds 5 per cent in any administrative area, the Minister will take special measures.

*Trachoma.* — The law provides for the creation of special institutes for the campaign against trachoma. Children of school age in infected regions must undergo systematic inspection and those suffering from the disease are placed together in special classes.

*Malaria.* — The campaign against malaria is entrusted to the anti-malaria sections of the institutes of hygiene. All towns with a malaria morbidity exceeding 10 per cent are required to take special measures against the disease.

*Leprosy.* — Special wards must be set up for the isolation and treatment of lepers.

## 2. *Miscellaneous.*

The Law of February 27th, 1930, replaces and abrogates the seven decrees relating to hospitals.

The Law of April 7th, 1930, unifies and modernises pre-war legislation concerning the running of pharmacies and supervision over trade in medicaments.

The Law of January 31st, 1930, regulates the inspection of biological remedies.

Lastly, the Law of February 8th, 1930, regulates the inspection of foodstuffs.



**INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**

**IN**

**BELGIUM, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS,  
AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.**

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# I. INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE IN BELGIUM

BY

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## I. LAW ON COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (July 24th, 1927).

The main provisions of this law are briefly as follows:

(1) Insurance is compulsory for all heads of undertakings in industries coming under the law. This does not apply to industrial accidents in respect of which payment of compensation in a lump sum is compulsory, but not insurance.

(2) The prescribed contributions are paid into one Central Bank for all the kingdom. This bank, which possesses juristic personality and is guaranteed by the State, pays the compensations.

(3) The only industries to which the law applies at present are those which expose the worker to the risk of lead poisoning, mercury poisoning or anthrax.

(4) The list of diseases which entitle insured persons to compensation and of industries coming under the law may be modified or amplified by Royal Decree without any preliminary discussions in the Chambers.

(5) Royal Executive Decrees refer to the procedure by which persons suffering from occupational diseases prefer claims for compensation, or that of the revision of compensation already granted, the rate of contributions payable by the heads of undertakings coming under the law, the scale of pensions in certain cases of permanent incapacity, the formalities to be fulfilled by employers when notifying the number of workers coming under the law, the categories of workmen or assimilated workmen who run the risk of poisoning or infection.

The law on compensation for injuries due to occupational diseases was put into force during the second half of 1928. The number of claims preferred between then and January 1st, 1929, amounts to fifty.

*Extent of Injury.* — The 85 cases since the promulgation of the law in which the claim was recognised as medically justified were as follows: 10 fatal cases; 3 cases of total permanent incapacity; 19 cases of partial permanent incapacity; 53 cases of temporary incapacity.

*Distribution.* — Of these 85 claims, medically passed, 73 refer to cases of lead poisoning and 12 to cases of anthrax.

*Lead Poisoning.* — There were 46 cases of temporary incapacity; 19 of permanent partial incapacity; 3 of permanent total incapacity; and 5 fatal.

The following data may be given regarding occupations involving the risk of lead poisoning:

Workmen	Temporary incapacity	Permanent incapacity		Fatal
		Partial	Total	
Zinc and lead furnacemen . . . . .	17	7	1	3
Enamel casters . . . . .	13	1	—	—
White-lead workers . . . . .	5	—	—	—
Painters . . . . .	2	6	1	1
Ordinary and linotype printers . . . . .	2	4	1	1
Music engraver . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Lead caster . . . . .	—	1	—	—
Plumber and zinc-worker . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Enamel worker . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Enameller of crockery . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Electrician . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Accumulator-factory workers . . . . .	2	—	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

Details regarding the chief morbid conditions have been furnished in the report of the Technical Committee of the Insurance Fund to the Minister for Industry, Labour and Social Welfare. This report was published in the *Revue du Travail* of May 30th, 1930.

*Anthrax.* — There were 5 fatal cases and 7 cases of temporary incapacity reported.

Again serum injections have proved effective. The seven malignant pustules which were cured had all been treated in good time with serum injections. Three of the five fatal cases were workmen who had not received serum injections. The fourth only receive an injection on the third day, sixteen hours before his death; the fifth only two hours before his death.

## II. INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

(The figures hereunder refer to the financial year 1929.)

### 1. HEALTH SUPERVISION.

*General Supervision.* — All industrial and commercial undertakings, including establishments coming under the Mines Administration, are subject to the supervision of industrial-medical inspectors, in all matters regarding hygiene in general, and industrial and occupa-

tional hygiene in particular. The number of industrial concerns visited was 4,075, employing a total of 568,189 workers (365,228 males, 135,383 females, 39,072 boys and 28,506 girls).

*Special Supervision.* — Special supervision is exercised chiefly over industries in which the workers are exposed to the risks of lead and mercury poisoning and to infection with ankylostomiasis.

*White-lead factories:* 5. — The workers in these establishments are medically examined once a month; their number is 1,592. Of these, there were 1,421 in good health, 50 suspected of being poisoned, and 121 showing symptoms of poisoning.

*Industries using powdered white-lead:* 16. — Medical examination is carried out quarterly:

	Men	Women	Total
Workers examined . . . . .	236	444	680
In good health . . . . .	208	422	630
Suspected of being poisoned . . . . .	22	11	33
Showing symptoms of poisoning . . . . .	3	9	12
Cases where there is no poisoning but health is unsatisfactory . . . . .	3	2	5

*Animal-hair work:* 27 factories. — In these factories, medical examination is carried out quarterly:

	Men	Women	Total
Workers examined . . . . .	842	4,603	5,545
In good health . . . . .	729	4,366	5,095
Suspected of being poisoned . . . . .	66	29	95
Showing symptoms of poisoning . . . . .	47	208	255

*Ankylostomiasis.* — Special examinations to discover cases of ankylostomiasis in coal-mines gave the following results:

	Workmen examined	Found infected	Percentage
Examined on engagement . . . . .	66,289	28	0.04
Second examination . . . . .	21,919	14	0.06
Subsequent examination . . . . .	5,610	31	0.55
Cases treated . . . . .	31	—	—

## 2. HEALTH MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG PERSONS IN INDUSTRY.

This protection is organised in virtue of a Royal Decree (June 1st, 1920) with the object of contributing, by means of advice, to the normal physical development of young people of both sexes employed in manual labour.

It entails an initial medical visit during the month following engagement and thereafter regular annual visits if development is satisfactory; otherwise, half-yearly, quarterly or monthly visits.

Either the district medical inspector or a doctor chosen by the employer, or in certain special cases a doctor chosen by the young person himself, is responsible for this service. Year 1929. — 3,056 employers applied to have a doctor authorised for the purpose. 1,144 doctors were so authorised.

They carried out the medical examination of 55,785 workers (32,891 males, 22,894 females). Medical inspectors examined 13,329 workers (7,190 males, 6,139 females).

In all, 69,114 young persons of both sexes were examined, of whom 63,317 showed normal development (36,456 boys, 26,861 girls).

Supplementary examinations of young persons both by industrial medical officers and by approved doctors:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Half-yearly examinations . . . . .	1,888	946	2,834
Quarterly examinations . . . . .	1,610	1,182	2,792
Monthly examinations . . . . .	127	44	171

Comparative Table.

	Employers who have applied for authorisation of a doctor	Approved doctors	Total number of examinations
1921	545	414	29,387
1922	903	523	48,791
1923	1,676	766	28,315
1924	1,892	900	51,907
1925	2,183	942	63,420
1926	2,592	1,034	56,021
1927	2,552	1,016	62,747
1928	2,595	1,024	62,782
1929	3,056	1,144	69,114

The lesions most commonly observed have been grouped in the following categories:

	Boys	Girls
Bones and joints	495	282
Skin and scalp	428	163
Heart and circulatory system	572	129
Respiratory system	578	320
Digestive system	792	635
Dental decay	2,139	1,989
Lymphatic system	194	116
Olfactory organs	425	266
Visual organs	339	286
Auditory organs	419	246
Defective sight	532	621
Defective hearing	280	125
Nervous troubles	105	32
Hernia	178	19
Testicular displacement	67	—
Phimosis	68	—
Goitre	7	55

General debility is frequently observed (1,002 males, 661 females), without taking into account cases of anæmia properly so called (100 males, 102 females). The prevailing diseases in the different groups are:

	Males	Females
Rickets	195	78
Scoliosis	133	119
Chickenpox	380	—
Bronchitis	231	102
Pre-tubercular condition	262	197

*Remark.* — Burton's sign was observed in 13 cases of young persons of less than 18 years — 6 boys, 7 girls.

### 3. FIRST AID IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (Royal Decree of January 17th, 1921).

This decree requires all employers to possess and to keep in good condition a "first-aid chest" in small establishments, and in larger undertakings a room furnished and equipped for use at any time as a dressing-station and rest-room. Any firms who have contracted with a medico-surgical institution which accepts the supervision of the industrial medical

services may, by ministerial decree, be exempt from the latter condition:

Approved medical and surgical institutes . . . . .	188
Establishments visited . . . . .	3,700
Classified as follows:	
Establishments provided with the regulation first-aid chest	3,322
Establishments which are not in order . . . . .	378
Establishments possessing a first-aid room . . . . .	155
Establishments holding contract with an approved medico-surgical institution . . . . .	1,814

In underground works; 85 first-aid stations were in order and 2 were unsatisfactory.

#### 4. ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW CONCERNING THE USE OF WHITE-LEAD (March 30th, 1926).

Year 1929 (*International Labour Review*, page 86).

Imports: 40 permits, covering a total of 245,373 kilogrammes, a much larger quantity than the average of other years. The explanation is that one white-lead factory was obliged to close down and had to import 212,267.5 kilogrammes.

	Kilogrammes
Exports . . . . .	3,560,700
Purchase and use: 2,064 permits covering a total of . . . . .	1,308,340
Manufacturers authorised to use white-lead in powdered form . . . . .	266,895
Master painters authorised to use white-lead in paste form . . . . .	447,402.5
Master painters and commercial painters . . . . .	192,525
Others . . . . .	401,517.5

There were 400 new applications from master painters, amounting in all to 3,505 - *i. e.*, 50 per cent of the master painters in Belgium.

Sale and transport: 92 permits, releasing 255,000 kilogrammes of white-lead in powdered form for the use of manufacturers grinding white-lead, and 780,450 kilogrammes of white-lead in paste form for the use of dealers, a total of 1,035,450 kilogrammes.

Twenty-three special licences were granted for use or sale:

For use:	Kilogramm
6 ceramic factories . . . . .	210,150
1 crockery works . . . . .	20,000
2 printing-ink factories . . . . .	35,000
1 oilcloth factory . . . . .	500
2 toy-balloon factories . . . . .	10
1 dial factory . . . . .	10
3 chemists . . . . .	150
2 coach-building works . . . . .	1,025
1 textile works . . . . .	50
	266,895

For sale:

4 colour factories . . . . .	255,000
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The average annual consumption since the enforcement of the new regulations amounts to 40 per cent.

On the whole the new regulations have been observed satisfactorily considering the slight supervision.

Actually, owing to lack of staff, 52 per cent of the applications have been granted without any verification.

Circumstantial details on the operation of this law are given in a report of the supervisory service, pages 86 and following, in the *International Labour Review*, No. 1, January 31st, 1931.

5. THE USE OF HYDROCYANIC ACID (AND OF ALL SUBSTANCES CAPABLE OF PRODUCING AND GIVING OFF THE SAME) FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF RODENTS AND INSECTS.

The following were dealt with: 158 vessels, 1 workmen's lodging-house, 3 flour-mills and 1 castle.

6. STUDIES PUBLISHED IN 1929 BY THE "BULLETIN OF THE INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL SERVICE".

*Second Year, Part I.*

- (1) The use of plastic earths and the health of the worker.
- (2) Drinking-water in factories in industrial districts.
- (3) First aid in case of electrocution.
- (4) Cyanamide from a toxicological point of view.

*Second Year, Part II.*

- (5) The industrial use of colours and varnishes containing nitro-cellulose.
- (6) The medical equipment of our factories.
- (7) Industrial features met with during inspection.
- (8) An account of the operation of the "Glaces d'Auvelais" Dispensary.
- (9) The Dispensary at the "Emile Henricot" works.

### III. INSPECTION OF LABOUR.

#### 1. NEW ROYAL DECREES CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF SCHEDULED BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Part of the duty of industrial inspectors is to supervise the enforcement of a certain number of regulations concerning health - in particular, the *regulation of female and child labour* (Law of December 13th, 1889), the *limitation of working hours for adults* (Law of June 14th, 1921), the *law on Sunday rest* (July 17th, 1905), and also the regulations on *establishments classified as dangerous, unhealthy or undesirable*.

During 1929, there has been no important modification of the regulations in force under the Laws of December 13th, 1889, July 17th, 1905, and June 14th, 1921.

With regard to scheduled business establishments, some new Decrees have come into force:

*Royal Decree of February 14th, 1929*, concerning the use of centrifugal dryers. This Decree modifies that of November 20th, 1927.

*Royal Decree of March 25th, 1929*, regulating the management of theatres, rinks, covered cyclists' tracks, public dancing-halls and cafés with dancing-room (modification of the Decree of August 9th, 1920).

*Royal Decree of April 10th, 1929*, relates to brick-baking (modification of the Decree of February 15th, 1926).

*Royal Decree of April 20th, 1929*, modifies and completes the general regulations concerning *carbide deposits*, the *manufacture of acetylene* for autogenous soldering and the cutting of metal by means of blow-pipes.

*Royal Decree of May 1st, 1929*, completes the Decree of August 10th, 1912, concerning special measures to be observed in the *animal-hair* industry.

In addition, two Royal Scheduling Decrees classify as dangerous, unhealthy or undesirable establishments, workshops for polishing and bevelling mirrors and drawn glass, as also the "stracous" or, generally speaking, furnaces for heating glass; they also consider as dangerous and unhealthy the application of paint by means of compressed-air pistols.

#### 2. THE WORK OF THE SERVICE.

With regard to the supervision of the enforcement of the law on female and child labour, the annual report of the Inspectorate of Labour gives comparative figures which

may be briefly tabulated as follows:

Years	Young persons under 16 years of age			Girls between 16 and 21 years and women aged 21 years and over		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls between 16 and 21 years of age	Women aged 21 years and over	Total
1920 . . . . .	18,794	14,835	33,629	41,214	60,391	101,605
1921 . . . . .	16,156	13,112	29,268	36,271	53,000	89,271
1922 . . . . .	15,637	9,893	25,530	45,103	69,946	115,049
1923 . . . . .	14,637	13,276	27,913	43,902	63,173	107,075
1924 . . . . .	16,069	14,505	30,574	47,009	72,816	119,825
1925 . . . . .	15,720	14,419	30,139	50,881	82,299	133,180
1926 . . . . .	15,264	14,458	29,722	51,679	85,794	137,473
1927 . . . . .	17,420	17,137	34,557	61,733	102,941	164,674
1928 . . . . .	21,568	19,213	40,781	63,590	120,432	184,032
1929 . . . . .	20,497	18,440	38,937	62,686	117,077	179,763

During the last eleven years, the Inspectorate of Labour has studied various applications for authorisation to set up scheduled establishments. A comparative table is given below:

Years	Number of applications
1919 . . . . .	793
1920 . . . . .	1,967
1921 . . . . .	2,077
1922 . . . . .	2,649
1923 . . . . .	4,248
1924 . . . . .	5,506
1925 . . . . .	6,097
1926 . . . . .	5,804
1927 . . . . .	5,241
1928 . . . . .	6,115
1929 . . . . .	6,215

### 3. SUPERVISION.

For purposes of general supervision, the chief aim of which is to prevent accidents and to ensure hygienic conditions in industrial workshops and yards, 53,319 inspections were carried out in 1929 of 35,714 establishments employing a total of 780,583 workers (male and female).

The census showed that 25,165 persons were employed on nightwork.

### IV. SOCIAL RELIEF AND INSURANCE OFFICE.

An account was given last year of the work of the more important departments which are responsible for the operation of *friendly societies*, *family allowances* and for the recent foundation of the *Cripples' fund*.

Figures have also been given concerning *workmen's dwellings*. Some progress has been effected since the publication of the figures concerning the latter, and the results obtained in this respect up to January 1st, 1931, deserve special mention.

The number of dwellings erected in 386 communes of Belgium through the instrument of the National Society for Cheap Housing amounted to 49,556 on December 31st, 1930.

The following is a summary of the general data concerning the letting of these houses to large families:

Number of houses let: 24,892; of these, 3,096 were occupied by families with three children and 2,963 by families with more than three children.



The following is a statement of the applications to sell received and the number of sales effected up to the date above mentioned:

Number of applications to sell received up to December 31st, 1930 . . . . .	19,294
Number of sales effected before 1926 . . . . .	2,306
Number of sales effected in 1926 . . . . .	1,863
Number of sales effected in 1927 . . . . .	1,534
Number of sales effected in 1928 . . . . .	2,503
Number of sales effected in 1929 . . . . .	3,062
Number of sales effected in 1930 . . . . .	4,307

#### V. THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE BELGIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The medical service of the Belgian National Railway Company has been reorganised so as to adapt it to the Social Insurance Statute which was granted to the company's employees at the end of 1928.

This statute came into force on April 1st, 1929.

The management of the Social Insurance is entrusted to the National Committee composed, in equal numbers, of delegates of the National Railway Company and delegates of the workers. The chairman of this National Committee is the chief medical officer.

This medical service includes four departments:

(a) The department for first aid to employees injured during work. - Treatment is as complete as possible. In the workshop, ambulance men give first aid to the injured and it is their duty to see that they are taken to the dressing-stations and dispensaries of the company. In case of need, medical assistants and doctors proceed to the place of the accident and after the injuries have been dressed, they accompany the patient in a motor ambulance to the surgical clinics authorised to deal with industrial accidents.

(b) The department for health supervision and the care of sick employees. - A sick employee has the free choice of a doctor, but the latter must get into touch with the medical inspector of the company at the very outset of the illness.

There are ten medical centres, the administration of which is entrusted to medical inspectors with the assistance of assistant doctors and recognised specialists.

During the course of treatment, the doctor in charge may, at any time, apply to the medical inspector in order to obtain for the sick employee the authorisation required for the necessary clinical investigations, so that proper measures may be taken in collaboration with the Inspection Service.

Medical inspectors report daily to the chief medical officer. On the first Monday of each month, lectures are given, at which the chief medical officer takes the chair and the medical inspectors and delegates of the occupational unions are present. Not only questions of a professional nature, but any scientific questions concerning the better organisation of the medical service are discussed at these meetings.

(c) Industrial hygiene department. - A specialist, working with assistant doctors, is responsible for the special study of working conditions in workshops, engine yards, etc. Through the investigation into the causes of accidents, their prevention, the improvement of collective and individual hygiene, close touch is maintained with the Industrial Medical Service of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Social Insurance, as well as with the Health Department of the Ministry of Health and Internal Affairs.

(d) Civil responsibility department. - The latter takes all the necessary measures to lessen the risk of passenger transport and the responsibility of third parties in medical matters.

It organises rescue work and first aid in the case of a catastrophe.

April 1931.

## II. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN GERMANY IN 1929

BY

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#### I. LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Law of December 20th, 1928 (*Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 405), which was the third law making changes in the system of *insurance against industrial accidents*, extended this insurance to a number of additional businesses and employments, such as firemen, first-aid associations, hospitals, sanatoria, maternity and other clinics or private hospitals, establishments, and charitable associations connected with public assistance, private benevolent societies and health services; laboratories for natural science, for medical or technical analysis and research, theatrical businesses, theatres, music-halls, concerts, etc., the cinematograph industry (manufacture, sale and exhibition of films), and broadcasting associations were also included. Up to December 31st, 1929, the Department of Social Insurance was authorised to give an authoritative decision, based on grounds of principle, as to whether businesses or groups of businesses or professions, and if so which, were bound under this law to insure themselves against industrial accidents, and, further, to decide as to the competent insurance societies for each case.

Particular importance attaches to the extension of insurance to *hospitals and similar institutions*. The regulations on this subject cover the whole field of public, semi-public and private health organisation, public assistance and private charity. The following, for instance, are included: sanatoria for the tuberculous, cripples and dipsomaniacs, convalescent and rest-cure institutes, maternity homes, crèches, almshouses for the aged and the incurable, epileptic colonies, dispensaries and other institutions for providing out-patient treatment or advice for the sick and injured, the *entire* medical, dental and veterinary professions, midwives, and also health services not performed by qualified medical personnel, such as the work of dental mechanics, hospital nurses and assistants (even if employed outside a hospital or other permanent institution), disinfection undertakings, and the like. The law also extends to establishments not directly forming part of the public health services, but devoted exclusively to instruction and education, such as deaf-mute homes, institutions for the blind, orphanages and public assistance educational establishments. The law also includes among charitable institutions outdoor relief associations; matrimonial and maternity consultation centres, the whole field of child welfare with its special institutions, etc. Health services are regarded as covering also the inspection of butchers' and pork-butchers' shops. All classes of persons whose employment habitually endangers their health now enjoy the benefits of insurance against industrial accidents, and receive, not merely compensation in the case of accident or illness, but also protection against risks.

2. During the year 1929, the benefits paid by other insurance organisations (sickness insurance, invalidity and clerical employees' insurance, miners' friendly societies) have been considerably extended, particularly benefits in kind. Increased benefits have also been given in connection with assistance to disabled ex-service men, housing, labour protection and welfare work, with the object of bringing into existence a comprehensive health organisation providing treatment and assistance of every kind; to mention only one important example

of benefits in kind, the number of cases in which special treatment was sanctioned for tuberculosis and other diseases rose from 265,946 in 1926 to 458,175 in 1929.

The Government of the Reich was empowered by a Law dated July 28th, 1925 (*Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 157), to lay down, after consultation with insurance associations and doctors, regulations regarding medical treatment and general health assistance, and also for co-operation between social insurance organisations, and between these and public assistance and private charitable bodies. *These regulations were published on February 27th, 1929 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 69), and came into force on April 1st, 1929.* They deal with co-operation between the various services mentioned above, beginning with the campaign against tuberculosis and the treatment of venereal disease; other social diseases may be added under a later regulation. Part I of the Decree gives a definition of "health assistance"; Part II deals with "collective organisations for health assistance"; Part III with "health assistance to insured persons suffering from tuberculosis or venereal disease". An official interpretation of the Decree is contained in Supplement No. 11 to the Ministry of Health journal *Arbeit und Gesundheit* (Berlin, 1929, Reimar Hobbing).

3. *Occupational Diseases.* - The first regulations on the subject of compensation for occupational diseases are found in Article 547 of the Social Insurance Code of 1911, by which the "Bundesrat" (now the "Reichsrat") is empowered to extend the existing insurance against industrial accidents to certain occupational diseases. No use was made of these powers during the war, and not until 1924 was the preliminary work started on a special Decree, which was published on May 12th, 1925. Article 547 of the Social Insurance Code was amended in 1925 and 1927 by fresh legislation, which, as from December 20th, 1928, empowered the Government of the Reich (Ministry of Labour) to schedule certain diseases by decree as occupational diseases. These diseases come under the regulations governing insurance against industrial accidents, whether they are due to accident or to harmful conditions of another kind. On February 11th, 1929 (*Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 27), the second Decree extending accident insurance to occupational diseases was issued.<sup>1</sup> This Decree embodies certain of the provisions of the previous Decree, which are supplemented and amplified. The definition given to occupational diseases is very wide; an occupational disease gives the right to compensation, provided it appears in the schedule attached to the Decree and that it has been contracted in one of the businesses mentioned in the same list. The date on which an occupational disease was contracted is determined by the rules applying to sickness insurance (*i.e.*, the date on which the first medical treatment became necessary or on which the patient became incapable of working is taken); alternatively, the date of first disability (including partial disability) as reckoned for accident insurance may be taken. Important exceptions are made to the rules regarding notification, medical examination and legal procedure in case of accident; particular importance attaches to the *doctor's duty of notification*. The doctor is bound to make a notification on a special form to the proper authority (Insurance Office) whenever he detects in an insured person the presence of an occupational disease, or symptoms which justify the supposition of such a disease. This obligation extends to *all doctors* - that is to say, the doctor treating the case, the consultant, the hospital doctor, the doctor employed by a business, the doctor responsible for the inspection of dead bodies and the doctor who undertakes the post-mortem. These arrangements have been made so as to ensure that the disease, or the suspected disease, is notified as soon as possible to the proper authority, and that all necessary measures of protection are taken to prevent any further cases arising in the business concerned.

Every medical notification must be checked by a competent doctor, who must make a fresh examination of the patient at the expense of the insurance society. A competent doctor is one specially qualified by previous training and experience to diagnose the occupational disease and to form an idea of its gravity.

<sup>1</sup> Detailed notes on this matter, including also its international aspect, will be found in Supplement No. 12 to the Ministry of Labour Journal *Arbeit und Gesundheit* (Berlin, 1929, Reimar Hobbing).

This Decree came into force on January 1st, 1929. In order to avoid hard cases, it was given retrospective effect from January 1st, 1920. This retrospective effect applies to the insured person, but not to the relatives of an insured person who died of an occupational disease. It also applies to cases in which an occupational disease is recognised as justifying a claim to compensation if the business concerned was insured at the time that the occupational disease was contracted or became serious. In the case of businesses subject to the Law of 1928 for insurance against accidents - *e.g.*, health services (see paragraph 1) - the retrospective effect only applies as from the coming into force of that law - that is to say, from July 1st, 1928. It does not apply in cases in which the occupational disease was cured by the date of the coming into force of the new Decree (January 1st, 1929). Furthermore, the disease must have been contracted subsequently to the official date (*i.e.*, subsequently to December 31st, 1919) and must be fundamentally due to the exercise of the occupation insured. A special tribunal, including, for the first time, a medical member, has been set up at the Social Insurance Office, with a sole jurisdiction to decide such questions of retrospective effect.

The short period between the two Decrees of 1925 and 1929 has given proof of a constant evolution of ideas on the subject of compensation for occupational diseases. Further development depends essentially on the ability of scientific research and practical experience to lay down satisfactory bases for diagnosing and delimiting new occupational diseases. The table on page 1028 shows the occupational diseases notified and the compensation paid under this head since the year 1926. As regards 1929, it should be borne in mind that the new Decree has not yet produced its full effect, and that, in view of the large number of retrospective cases, many cases will not be definitely decided till 1930.

In the number of occupational diseases *notified* in 1929, cases of serious pneumoconiosis (silicosis) preponderate; 14,482 cases of this kind were notified, and they thus make up about 65 per cent of the notified cases. As a result of the inclusion of this disease amongst those for which compensation is granted, and of the retrospective effect of the law, the proportion of cases of lead poisoning has somewhat diminished, at least for 1929, although these cases show a slight increase, amounting to 0.93 per cent compared with the previous year. The increase is more noticeable in the case of diseases caused by benzene and its homologues; a few variations of minor importance should also be noticed. In 1,144 cases (5.15 per cent), non-scheduled diseases were notified in error.

The number of cases of occupational diseases for which compensation was paid rose from 268 in 1926 to 1969 in 1929. This increase amounts to 372.18 per cent over the figure for the previous year (417), and was considerably affected by cases of serious silicosis, which account for 61 per cent of the compensations granted. The retrospective effect of the law has naturally had an important effect on these figures. The second place is taken by diseases caused by lead or its combinations (421 cases). Compensation was granted in 113 cases to glass-workers suffering from cataract; 47 cases of infectious disease amongst nursing staff should also be noted. In all other cases of occupational disease, there is a heavy decline in grants of compensation.

Of the occupational diseases for which compensation was first paid in 1929, 18 per cent of cases ended fatally as compared with about 3 per cent in 1928. Here, again, retrospective cases bulk large, particularly among cases of serious pneumoconiosis; this is, therefore, a transitory phenomenon. The same applies to occupational diseases leading to total disability. The following are the figures for the years between January 1st, 1926, and December 31st, 1929, as regards the seriousness of occupational diseases for which compensation was paid for the first time:

Year	Mortality Per cent	Disability	
		Total	Partial Per cent
1926 . . . . .	3.73	5.97	90.30
1927 . . . . .	4.64	6.19	89.17
1928 . . . . .	3.12	4.56	92.32
1929 . . . . .	18.03	7.26	74.71

Serial No. 1	Occupational diseases	Number of cases notified during the years:					Number of cases in which compensation was given for the first time during the years:				
		1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Diseases caused by:										
1	Lead or combinations thereof . .	3,129	3,329	3,424	3,456	13,338	241	256	329	421	1,247
2	Phosphorus . . . . .	3	2	4	3	12	1	—	—	—	1
3	Mercury or combinations thereof.	23	90	66	91	270	5	8	7	10	30
4	Arsenic or combinations thereof .	23	51	41	67	182	—	3	5	14	22
5 <sup>2</sup>	Manganese combinations . . . . .	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	11	11
6	Benzene or its homologues . . .	113	113	135	323	684	3	11	14	14	42
	Amino-azo combinations of the aromatic series . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Carbon sulphide . . . . .	57	86	68	53	264	5	—	6	4	15
8 <sup>2</sup>	Sulphuretted hydrogen . . . . .	—	—	3	102	102	—	—	—	—	—
9 <sup>2</sup>	Carbon monoxide . . . . .	—	—	3	426	429	—	—	—	22	22
10	Röntgen and other rays . . . . .	16	3	12	22	53	5	—	3	6	14
11 <sup>2</sup>	Chronic and chronically recurring skin affections arising out of galvanizing processes . . . . .	—	—	5	260	265	—	—	—	10	10
12 <sup>2</sup>	Chronic and chronically recurring skin affections caused by exotic woods . . . . .	—	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	5	5
13	Chronic and chronically recurring skin affections caused by soot, paraffin, tar, anthracene, pitch and similar substances . . . . .	34	42	37	202	315	1	1	5	25	32
14	Diseases of the muscles, bones and joints caused by the use of compressed-air tools . . . . .	—	—	—	331	331	—	—	—	31	31
15 <sup>2</sup>	Diseases of the lower respiratory tracts and the lungs caused by Thomas slag grindings . . . . .	—	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	9	9
16 <sup>2</sup>	Serious pneumoconiosis (silicosis) . . . . .	—	—	1	14,482	14,483	—	—	—	1,209	1,209
	Cases of serious pneumoconiosis accompanied by pulmonary tuberculosis are treated as pneumoconiosis cases for purpose of compensation.										
17	Schneberg lung disease . . . . .	—	1	4	7	12	—	1	2	1	4
18 <sup>2</sup>	Deafness, or difficulty of hearing approaching deafness, caused by noise . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Cataract . . . . .	—	—	—	148	148	—	—	—	14	14
20	Miners' helminthiasis . . . . .	—	—	—	179	179	7	42	46	113	208
21 <sup>2</sup>	Tropical diseases, spotted fever, scurvy . . . . .	—	—	—	18	18	—	1	—	—	1
22 <sup>2</sup>	Infectious diseases . . . . .	—	—	—	181	181	—	—	—	3	3
	Total . . . . .	3,398	3,717	3,800	21,114	32,029	268	323	417	1,969	2,977

<sup>1</sup> According to the Annex to the Decree of February 11th, 1920.

<sup>2</sup> By the Decree of February 11th, 1920 (*Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 27), these occupational diseases were included amongst those in respect of which compensation is payable.

4. The special protection for dangerous trades granted by Article 7 of the Decree regulating hours of work, as amended on April 14th, 1927, was further developed by the Decree of March 26th, 1929, on *hours of work in the cement industry*. Under this Decree, workers exposed to danger from dust or heat in the neighbourhood of pulverisers and furnaces or in Dutch tile factories are brought under the provisions of Article 7, which limits the right to extend the day's work beyond eight hours. This Decree came into force on May 1st, 1929. By the grant of privileged treatment to suitably equipped firms, it has very largely contributed to the improvement of health conditions in cement works.

5. On September 24th, 1929, a Decree, issued under the *Law of June 27th, 1923, on domestic industries*, prohibited home work in the rubber clothing industry. This Decree, which was necessitated by the danger to health from the gumming of rubber overcoats by home workers, and by the risk of fire to the workers and their neighbours, came into force on December 1st, 1929.

## II. RESEARCHES AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HEALTH OF WORKERS.

Encouragement has been given by the Ministry of Labour of the Reich for researches into means of protecting the health of workers, and subsidies have been granted for investigations on this subject. Particular encouragement has been given to research preparatory to the drafting of legislation, and to the extension of knowledge of labour matters. Funds have thus been granted to the Health Department of the Reich for the continuance of its investigations and enquiries on the subject of the prevention of anthrax in industrial establishments, with the object of devising new and efficacious processes for the disinfection of products which have come under suspicion (horsehair, brushes and other animal hairs, wools, hides and skins), and proposing their introduction in industrial establishments (horsehair spinning works, brush and paint-brush works, wool bleaching and combing works, tanneries). Similar enquiries have been undertaken also in *tanneries*.

Enquiries have also been made into the hygienic value of sulphated white lead (a combination of sulphate of lead, oxide of lead and other subsidiary substances), which was recently put on the market as a substitute for white lead. It has been found that the poisonous effect of sulphated white lead is very little different from that of the carbonates of lead (see *Zentralblatt für Gewerbehygiene*, December 1928, No. 12, pages 354 *et seq.*). Enquiries have also been made regarding industrial and non-industrial accidents arising out of the use of *mercury*, and in connection with *zinc dust* in industrial enterprises, the causes of *lead poisoning*, and the detection of minute quantities of lead.

Special encouragement has been given to the study of the important questions connected with *pulmonary lesions arising out of sandstone dust containing free silicic acid (silicosis)*. The clearing-up of these matters contributed in an important measure to the extension of insurance against industrial accidents to silicosis under the Decree of February 11th, 1929. Mention may here be made of work done on lesions in the *metal-grinding works* (see Supplement No. 9 to the Reich Ministry of Labour journal *Arbeit und Gesundheit*) and on lesions due to mineral dust in general; these were carried out by medical research into the effects of various mineral dusts (published in the journal of the Reich Ministry of Labour No. 26 of 1929); researches and investigations have also been made into the dangers to the health of workers in *sandstone quarries*. Similar work has been done in connection with the earthenware industry and the pottery industry in general (*Schriften aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Gewerbehygiene*, new series, No. 25 of 1929). Research has also been undertaken into questions concerning refractory rocks (fire-clay).

The enquiries undertaken earlier regarding accidents to hearing caused by noise have been completed; the results have been published in No. 10 of the series *Arbeit und Gesundheit*. A special number on noise was published in the journal of the Reich Ministry of Labour (No. 5 of 1929, III, page 70). The essential part of the enquiries and researches begun in 1926 on the subject of *protection of pregnant women in the textile and allied industries* was completed in 1929. This had been dealt with as a separate question since 1927 in the

factory inspectors' annual reports. Research was carried out in various parts of Germany, account being taken of the individual circumstances in each case. A portion of the results was published in the journal of the Reich Ministry of Labour (No. 17 of 1928, page 109, and No. 20 of 1928, page 193). The remaining results are set out in No. 14 of the series *Arbeit und Gesundheit*, 1930. *Occupational skin diseases* (eczemas and cancers) demand ever greater attention, and necessitate both scientific and practical investigation. A continuous and careful study in each field is necessary before sufficient reliable information is available for a decision whether these diseases should ultimately be scheduled as occupational diseases for which compensation is payable. Investigation has been made into bakers' eczema, briquette-workers' cancer and other occupational cancers. Enquiries have also been made into accidents due to *industrial solvents* (petrol, benzene, etc.).

*Affections of the eyes* (occupational cataract among glass-blowers and workmen exposed to fires) have already been investigated. These enquiries were completed in 1929. Results have been published under the title of "Glass-blowers' Cataract as an Occupational Disease" in No. 11, 1928, of the journal of the Reich Ministry of Labour, a special number dealing with the protection of workers; and, under the title "Results of enquiries concerning diseases of the crystalline lens of occupational origin among workers exposed to heat, other than those in the glass industry" in the journal of the Reich Ministry of Labour (No. 2, 1929, III, pages 5 *et seq.*). Further, enquiries have been made into health conditions in the *rag-sorting industry*.

Subsidies have been granted in connection with the *physiology of labour* for enquiries into the effects of modern methods of work on female workers, particularly during pregnancy. These enquiries are being continued.

The "Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Arbeitsphysiologie" has, with the aid of subsidies from the Ministry, carried out enquiries into the *physical capacity for work of boys and girls of the age of apprenticeship*. The object of these enquiries is to ascertain the physical capacity for work at various ages. As certain professions produce physical deformities, it must be taken as established that these deformities originate during youth. Enquiries must therefore be made into the maximum load which can be carried, and the period of rest necessary in the various occupations, and into the effects of suitable corrective exercises.

The above-mentioned institute is also endeavouring to collect accurate information on the subject of *the protection of maternity* (before and after delivery), in connection with the modifications of the physical and mental functions required in industrial work. The course of the curve thus obtained will show the point of time at which the diminution of efficiency is sufficient to entail measures of protection.

The "Versuchsanstalt für Landarbeitslehre" at Pommritz, in Saxony, has carried out, with the assistance of Government subsidies, enquiries into hours of work, the regulation of breaks, and hours of rest among agricultural labourers. In the place of the more subjective observations which have hitherto been made regarding the effect of work on the human body, endeavours are being made to ascertain the effect of work objectively, by scientific methods. As in the case of enquiries connected with the study of industrial labour, the physiological enquiries to be made into the question of agricultural labour will take account of the particular character of this work.

The enquiries begun some years ago on the subject of *sanitary conditions in businesses*, particularly in common rooms, lavatories and cloakrooms, have been completed, account also being taken of conditions abroad. The work of Professor Waffenschmidt, "Sanitary Arrangements in Factories and Industrial Works", has been published, and forms the forty-ninth special supplement to the journal of the Reich Ministry of Labour (1929).

*The researches into the health conditions of workmen employed under conditions of great heat*, which were begun in 1926, under the auspices of the Institute of Hygiene of Berlin University, in the Rhenish Westphalian coalfield, have now been concluded. Expert opinion is unanimous that, if the hours of work in mines are to be adjusted to the atmospheric conditions, account should be taken, not merely of the temperature of the air, but also of other factors, particularly its moisture and its circulation. The resultant of these factors, called by the experts the "cooling capacity", is most exactly expressed by Hill's catathermometer. As soon as the climatic and physiological researches expressed by Hill's catathermometer. As soon as the climatic and physiological researches which have also been undertaken

in the potash mines are completed, it will be possible to determine, in accordance with the result of these researches, what cooling capacity should, from the health point of view, be the limit for the reduction of hours in the various mining areas.

The investigations in the potash mines are not yet completed.

The "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gewerbehygiene" has begun, with the help of Government subsidies, a certain number of investigations on the following among other questions: elimination of vapours of bi-sulphide and chloride of sulphur in rubber vulcanisation; dangers to drivers and the public from the fuel used for motor-lorries; protective measures in the neighbourhood of refrigerating machinery; technical measures with the object of preventing weavers from taking the shuttle between their lips (shuttle-kissing); technical measures against affections arising out of hammering machines in the shoe industry; ventilation of workshops. (On this subject see supplements to the *Zentralblatt für Gewerbehygiene und Unfallverhütung* (Chemie G.m.b.H., Berlin, W.10, Corneliusstr. 3) and also *Schriften aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Gewerbehygiene*, new series (Julius Springer, bookseller and publisher, Berlin, 1929). The German Museum for the Protection of Labour, in co-operation with the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gewerbehygiene" and the "Ausschuss für wirtschaftliche Fertigung", has organised at the "Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit" a special exhibition, "Arbeitssitz und Arbeitstisch" (Work-stool and Work-bench) with the object of promoting hygiene in workshops. In accordance with numerous recommendations and suggestions, it has been decided to organise a travelling exhibition devoted to this object.

The Museum for the Protection of Labour, in co-operation with the Union of German Factory Inspectors, the Central Accident Prevention Bureau of the Union of Professional Co-operative Societies, and the trade unions, has organised numerous educational lectures in connection with accident prevention and industrial hygiene. Lastly, during the *Safety Week* organised in Germany numerous lectures were given and films shown.

June 1931.

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### III. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY

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#### I. INTRODUCTION.

Progress in industrial conditions, particularly so far as factories were concerned, continued to be hampered by financial stress; but the improvement which was discernible in the coal trade towards the end of 1928 gathered strength during 1929. Nevertheless, some advance in conditions of labour occurred, even though slow, of which an indication may be seen in a further fall in the general mortality; it was, on the international standard, 14,779 per million in 1911 to 1914, 11,878 in 1927, and 11,120 in 1928, the fall being rather greater for females than for males.

## II. FACTORIES.

The tendency for factories to increase at the expense of workshops continued, and, at the end of the year, there were 152,453 factories, an increase of 2,921, as compared with 108,323 workshops, a decrease of 3,726 as compared with 1928. Although this change may only mean the conversion of a workshop into a factory by the introduction of mechanical power, it frequently represents better working conditions on enlarged premises. Employment throughout the year was far from satisfactory; but was better in certain miscellaneous trades in the south than in the textiles and heavy engineering work of the north. Motor-cars, building operations, wireless apparatus, gramophones, electrical engineering, artificial silk, paper-making and sugar refining were all active. Particular attention was directed in some cases to the elimination of waste and inefficiency, and to the improvement of the welfare and comfort of the workers.

### 1. LEGISLATION.

The Factory and Workshop (Cotton Cloth Factories) Act, 1929, came into force and a new code of Regulations was made for cotton cloth factories. A new Welfare Order was established for oil cake mills.

### 2. ADMINISTRATION.

Active steps were taken to push forward safety methods, on an organised basis, for accident prevention. Some increase in reported accidents took place, from 154,319 to 161,269, of which more than 10 per cent were due to sepsis, pointing to neglect in the use of first-aid appliances. In the heavy engineering trades, 849 works out of 1,129 had set up safety organisations, sometimes by "safety first" committees, sometimes by safety supervisors, or by both; but a tendency existed for the initial interest not to be maintained in the work. Good results were reported, such as a reduction in frequency rate from 85.6 in 1927 to 67.7 in 1929, and in severity rate from 2.2 to 1.7. At last, this safety campaign is winning its way into all branches of industry, and, in forwarding it, the National "Safety First" Association has throughout collaborated closely with the Government inspectors in organising lectures and conferences. Nevertheless, callousness to danger is hard to overcome, as in the case of a fatality to a foreman erector, who was walking on an 18-inch steel girder at a height of 75 feet from the ground. He was reading a plan and, not watching his steps, walked off the end of the girder.

Special enquiry brought to light 230 cases of conjunctivitis, involving a loss of 1,555 working-hours, in the artificial-silk industry. The remedy lies in efficient ventilation, which is being installed.

Illumination also received attention; in one case, the abolition of glare by shading incandescent filaments cured headaches and bad temper, and led to an increase of 15 to 20 per cent in output. In another instance, yellow glass was found a deterrent to flies, which deserted rooms so glazed. Vita glass was in use in several factories, but no evidence was to hand as to its value.

The whole subject of lighting continues to be followed up by the Illumination Research Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the National Illumination Committee, and the Illuminating Engineering Society.

### 3. HOURS.

A standard of 47 to 48 hours per week prevailed as the basic period for most industries; but overtime was worked in certain seasonal trades. The five-day week had a few adherents; this distribution of working-hours in one case led to an increase in output of 22 to 26 per cent, and to a decrease in overhead charges of 6 to 7 per cent. The two-shift system continued to be found useful in certain cases, but it showed no tendency to spread.

## 4. WELFARE.

Welfare arrangements were recognised to be increasingly necessary if the services of the best type of worker were to be obtained. Such workers will face the discomforts of long daily journeys if they can get meals in comfort at the factory. Factory workers are, to-day, far better off for mess-rooms than is the mining community.

Returns from dressing-stations for women curing herring at Yarmouth showed how greatly the workers suffer from bad hands and salt sores; at one station alone 11,561 dressings were done in two months. In this way, serious cases of sepsis are avoided; but lack of means for soaking the hands in warm water, to free them from brine, was pronounced.

A good standard of compliance with the recent Welfare Order for bakehouses was reached as regards the provision of washing and cloakroom accommodation.

## 5. NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

Details of notifications, received in accordance with the Factory Acts, concerning certain occupational diseases, and also those for previous years, are set out in Table I. The data are in no way comparable with those of Table X, which are concerned with compensation claims.

(a) *Lead Poisoning*. — The number of cases of lead poisoning, as apart from those arising from painting buildings, was only 169, the lowest recorded since notification came into force. In 1900, the pottery industry alone accounted for 210 cases, as compared with 14 in 1929; this result may be ascribed to the introduction of leadless and low solubility glazes, together with a strict code of regulations. The making of electric accumulators stood top among industries with 23 cases; but this industry had claimed 58 cases in 1927.

The provisions of the Lead Paint Act, 1926, can hardly yet have influenced the occurrence of cases among house painters; but here the dangerous process of dry rubbing-down is now dying away. House painters to-day contribute far more cases of lead poisoning than any other occupational class.

(b) *Carbon Bisulphide*. — Certain cases of poisoning by carbon bisulphide occurred during the year in the manufacture of artificial silk, due to badly constructed churns. One of the men developed acute mania, after an exposure of only seventeen days.

(c) *Aniline*. — Fewer cases occurred of aniline poisoning, only 26 compared with 41 in 1928. The possibility of workers on synthetic dyes contracting cancer of the bladder continued under research; one man, who had manipulated sodium naphthionate for 13 years, died from this disease, after having had one growth successfully removed 14 years ago.

(d) *Anthrax*. — East Indian wool accounted for 14 out of 16 cases of anthrax attributed to handling wool. Infected hides and skins were the origin of 20 cases; research was continued, in association with the International Labour Office, to find a means for disinfecting hides which will not harm them commercially. Possibly, suitable surface disinfection may finally bring the risk under control.

(e) *Chrome Ulceration*. — Increase in chromium plating led to an increase in cases of chrome ulceration, from 55 in 1926; to 109 in 1929. The results were local, due either to fumes from the plating bath attacking the nasal septum, or to chrome solutions affecting the skin of the hands. Specially devised exhaust ventilation is now being used to carry away the fumes.

(f) *Epitheliomatous Ulceration*. — Exposure to mineral lubricating oil in cotton spinning was responsible for 35 deaths from epithelioma out of 55 occurring in all industries, and for 78 cases out of a total of 160. Up to the end of 1929, records of 920 cases of epithelioma among cotton spinners had been collected; 82.3 per cent were employed when the disease was recognised; 3.9 per cent had retired first; and 13.6 were ex-spinners, and had been in other employment for from one to thirty years. The distribution of reported cases according to industry is shown in Table II.

Maladies et industries	Cas déclarés * — Reported Cases *													Diseases and Industries	
	Moyennes — Average											1902	1901		1900
	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1921-1923	1918-1920	1916-1917	1912-1914	1909-1911					
<i>Saturisme</i>	160 <sup>31</sup>	230 <sup>25</sup>	249 <sup>14</sup>	242 <sup>23</sup>	326 <sup>13</sup>	271 <sup>15</sup>	198 <sup>20</sup>	349 <sup>31</sup>	522 <sup>35</sup>	576 <sup>35</sup>	629 <sup>14</sup>	863 <sup>34</sup>	1058 <sup>35</sup>	<i>Lead poisoning</i>	
Fabriques:	20	30 <sup>2</sup>	21 <sup>1</sup>	20 <sup>1</sup>	22	18 <sup>3</sup>	28 <sup>5</sup>	44 <sup>2</sup>	39 <sup>4</sup>	49 <sup>4</sup>	28	54 <sup>3</sup>	34 <sup>1</sup>	Factories:	
1. Fonte de minerais . . .														1. Smelting of metals	
2. Travail du plomb et soudure . . .	8 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>5</sup>	7	8	11 <sup>1</sup>	21 <sup>1</sup>	31 <sup>3</sup>	30 <sup>1</sup>	23 <sup>1</sup>	23	9	2. Plumbing and soldering	
3. Démolition de bateaux . . .	18	32	32	8	31	21	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3. Shipbreaking	
4. Imprimerie . . .	3 <sup>1</sup>	3	10	8	8	10 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	15 <sup>2</sup>	27 <sup>1</sup>	29 <sup>2</sup>	19	23 <sup>1</sup>	18 <sup>2</sup>	4. Printing	
5. Etamage . . .	3	1 <sup>1</sup>	3	2	4	2	2	3	11	17	11	10	5	5. Tinning	
6. Autre contact avec le plomb fondu . . .	12 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	17	10 <sup>4</sup>	17 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	24	23 <sup>1</sup>	24 <sup>2</sup>	24	25	30 <sup>1</sup>	6. Other contact with molten lead	
7. Céruse et minium . . .	8 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	21 <sup>1</sup>	13 <sup>1</sup>	19 <sup>1</sup>	24 <sup>1</sup>	18	37	32 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>2</sup>	156 <sup>1</sup>	203 <sup>7</sup>	377 <sup>8</sup>	7. White- and red-lead	
8. Poterie . . .	14 <sup>11</sup>	28 <sup>10</sup>	14 <sup>6</sup>	41 <sup>14</sup>	47 <sup>8</sup>	40 <sup>15</sup>	19 <sup>1</sup>	21 <sup>6</sup>	57 <sup>11</sup>	77 <sup>7</sup>	89 <sup>4</sup>	113 <sup>5</sup>	210 <sup>4</sup>	8. Pottery	
9. Emailage sur verre . . .	9	23	12	8	9 <sup>2</sup>	5	1	4	8	14	3 <sup>1</sup>	9	11	9. Vitreous enamelling	
10. Accumulateurs électriques . . .	23 <sup>2</sup>	33 <sup>1</sup>	58	52	73 <sup>1</sup>	54 <sup>1</sup>	37 <sup>1</sup>	45 <sup>1</sup>	41	27 <sup>1</sup>	16 <sup>1</sup>	49 <sup>1</sup>	33	10. Electric accumulators	
11. Couleurs . . .	8 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	6	10	8	13 <sup>1</sup>	8	15	21	26 <sup>1</sup>	40	56	56 <sup>1</sup>	11. Paints and colours	
12. Caoutchouc . . .	1	1	2	2	2	4	8	8	5	5	2	1	1	12. Indiarubber	
13. Carrosserie . . .	9 <sup>2</sup>	18 <sup>3</sup>	14 <sup>5</sup>	14 <sup>2</sup>	23 <sup>1</sup>	16 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>2</sup>	31 <sup>2</sup>	71 <sup>4</sup>	90 <sup>6</sup>	63 <sup>1</sup>	65 <sup>4</sup>	70 <sup>5</sup>	13. Coachbuilding	
14. Construction de bateaux . . .	3	7 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	8	13	8 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	21 <sup>2</sup>	32 <sup>3</sup>	28 <sup>3</sup>	15 <sup>1</sup>	28 <sup>1</sup>	32 <sup>5</sup>	14. Shipbuilding	
15. Couleurs employées dans d'autres industries . . .	11	11	7	16 <sup>5</sup>	14 <sup>1</sup>	19 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	19 <sup>1</sup>	45 <sup>2</sup>	50 <sup>1</sup>	44 <sup>1</sup>	61	50 <sup>5</sup>	15. Prints used in other industries	
16. Autres industries: Peinture des bâtiments: . . .	14	10	11 <sup>1</sup>	11	29 <sup>1</sup>	18 <sup>1</sup>	15 <sup>1</sup>	42 <sup>4</sup>	77 <sup>3</sup>	63 <sup>3</sup>	90 <sup>5</sup>	143 <sup>12</sup>	22 <sup>7</sup>	16. Other industries	
Empoisonnement par le phosphore . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1 <sup>2</sup>	4	3	Phosphorus poisoning	
Empoisonnement par l'arsenic . . .	—	2 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>3</sup>	6	—	3	11 <sup>2</sup>	4	7	4	1	22 <sup>3</sup>	Arsenical poisoning	
Hydrargyrisme . . .	—	4	3 <sup>2</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	5	3	—	7	14	10	8	18	9	Mercurial poisoning	
Empoisonnement par le sulfure de carbone . . .	6	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carbon bisulphide poisoning	
Antilisme . . .	28	41	38 <sup>1</sup>	33 <sup>1</sup>	31 <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aniline poisoning	
Empoisonnement chronique par la benzine . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chronic benzene poisoning	
Idiote toxique . . .	2 <sup>1</sup>	6	3	2	2 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	14 <sup>5</sup>	132 <sup>34</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	Toxic jaundice	
Ulcerations épithéliomateuses. Ulcerations provoquées par le chrome . . .	165 <sup>50</sup>	175 <sup>69</sup>	174 <sup>49</sup>	187 <sup>4</sup>	100 <sup>55</sup>	41 <sup>3</sup>	45 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	Epitheliomatous ulceration	
Charbon . . .	109	70	65	55	54	43	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chrome ulceration	
1. Laine . . .	40 <sup>5</sup>	45 <sup>8</sup>	31 <sup>5</sup>	38 <sup>5</sup>	45 <sup>9</sup>	39 <sup>5</sup>	59 <sup>3</sup>	83 <sup>13</sup>	57 <sup>7</sup>	57 <sup>11</sup>	38 <sup>9</sup>	39 <sup>10</sup>	37 <sup>7</sup>	Anthrax	
2. Crin de cheval . . .	16 <sup>2</sup>	14 <sup>2</sup>	18 <sup>1</sup>	15 <sup>2</sup>	25 <sup>4</sup>	15 <sup>2</sup>	37 <sup>8</sup>	54 <sup>7</sup>	33 <sup>5</sup>	30 <sup>5</sup>	12 <sup>2</sup>	6 <sup>4</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>	1. Wool	
3. Manipulation de peaux et cuirs . . .	3	4 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	—	3 <sup>2</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	6	7 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>5</sup>	2. Horseshair	
4. Autres industries . . .	20 <sup>3</sup>	24 <sup>5</sup>	9	12	16 <sup>5</sup>	15 <sup>1</sup>	16 <sup>2</sup>	22 <sup>1</sup>	14 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>3</sup>	11 <sup>5</sup>	20 <sup>5</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	3. Handling of hides and skins	
	1	3 <sup>2</sup>	1	3	1	1 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>3</sup>	4	2 <sup>1</sup>	5	4	7 <sup>1</sup>	4. Other industries	

\* The principal figures relate to cases, the superior figures to deaths. Fatal cases not reported in previous years are included as both cases and deaths.

Table I. - Reported Cases of Occupational Diseases.

Table II. — Reported Cases of Epitheliomatous Ulceration,\* 1924-1929.

Industries	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Manufacture of fuel (pitch)	11	25 <sup>2</sup>	27	20	20	27 <sup>1</sup>
Tar distilleries (pitch and tar)	15 <sup>2</sup>	23 <sup>4</sup>	18 <sup>3</sup>	14 <sup>1</sup>	23 <sup>4</sup>	36 <sup>5</sup>
Gas-works (pitch and tar)	1 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>	15 <sup>3</sup>	14 <sup>5</sup>	17 <sup>15</sup>	16 <sup>10</sup>
Shale oil works (paraffin)	2 <sup>1</sup>	4	2	6	2 <sup>1</sup>	4
Mule-spinning (mineral oil)	79 <sup>17</sup>	78 <sup>35</sup>	88 <sup>20</sup>	101 <sup>31</sup>	101 <sup>36</sup>	54 <sup>24</sup>
Other (mineral oil)	11 <sup>1</sup>	15 <sup>11</sup>	21 <sup>15</sup>	9 <sup>9</sup>	4 <sup>3</sup>	20 <sup>11</sup>
Other (pitch, tar, creosote, anthracene)	4 <sup>1</sup>	6	16 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>	8 <sup>2</sup>	8 <sup>1</sup>

(g) *Dermatitis*. — During the year 834 cases of dermatitis were voluntarily notified, as against 662 in 1928 and 525 in 1927; 77.7 per cent of the cases were male. The distribution of these cases by causative agents and occupations is indicated in Tables III and IV:

Table III. — Distribution of Industrial Cases of Dermatitis by Causative Agents: 1924-1929.

Causative agents	Number of cases					
	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Alkalies	18.8	19.5	13.7	12.1	6.7	13.2
Oils	12.5	9.8	11.2	7.6	6.3	8.9
Dyes	4.9	4.8	6.5	7.1	10.1	17.7
Acids	3.7	2.4	6.5	4.1	5.4	4.3
Sugar	7.8	7.7	6.1	8.7	5.4	6.0
French polish	2.0	1.2	5.5	9.4	5.1	1.7
Paraffin	3.0	2.2	5.2	3.2	3.9	—
Turpentine and substitutes	8.0	10.0	6.2	7.1	9.5	5.0
Dough	3.6	6.0	4.0	11.4	6.2	5.0
Accelerators	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.6	1.8	0.3
Petrol and naphtha	1.2	2.6	2.8	2.0	0.9	3.0
Lime	—	—	1.6	0.9	3.0	—
Wood dusts	.5	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.7
Methylated spirit	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	—
Nickel compounds	2.0	2.0	1.3	3.0	—	4.6
Other agents	29.5	28.2	22.9	20.2	33.9	28.6
All agents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table IV. — Cases of Dermatitis reported among Workers of the Various Industries: 1925-1929.

Industries	Number of cases				
	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Engineers	13.6	16.3	15.4	11.5	11.9
Chemical workers	6.9	5.6	9.9	5.5	5.0
Dyers and calico-printers	6.5	7.5	8.8	7.1	12.5
French-polishers	4.8	6.8	7.2	10.2	5.8
Rubber-workers	2.3	4.4	5.9	3.0	2.6
Labourers	3.7	4.7	4.2	6.7	9.6
Platers	6.4	7.1	4.0	6.9	4.4
Metal-workers	3.2	2.4	3.6	2.5	3.5
Bakers and confectioners	6.0	8.8	6.2	11.4	6.1
Painters	10.3	6.9	3.4	6.4	—
Cotton operatives	0.6	1.5	3.4	2.1	1.7
Sugar confectioners	4.4	3.9	2.1	3.0	2.0
Wood-workers	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.7	2.4
Biscuit-makers	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.9
Other workers	29.3	22.5	23.4	20.2	31.6
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* The superior figures refer to deaths.

Cutting lubricants and cooling liquids used in engineering frequently originate oil dermatitis or acne, which may be avoided by cleaning the skin after work in an alkaline antiseptic wash. Buckets of such warm fluid may be provided for use in wash-houses before washing with soap and water.

Enquiry disclosed that about 7 per cent of lithographers had dermatitis, due to contact with chromic acid or compounds of chromium, and, in a few cases, to the use of paraffin and turpentine.

(h) *Asbestosis*. — Extensive investigation established that asbestos dust does even more damage to the lungs than silica, although not predisposing them to tuberculous infection. Diffuse fibrosis develops after 7 to 9 years' exposure, and death follows after 4 or 5 more years of broken health. The fibrosis spins a fine web, criss-cross, through the lungs, strangling the ultimate lobular structure, rather than depositing as isolated foci as in silicosis. Out of 363 asbestos workers of both sexes examined, 26.2 per cent showed definite fibrosis due to asbestos dust. Radiographic signs of fibrosis are less easy to detect than for silicosis. Up to the end of 1929, information as to 10 deaths definitely ascribed to asbestos fibrosis had been collected; others have occurred, but without being confirmed by post-mortem examination. In future, compensation is being granted for this occupational disease.

(i) *Fumes and Gases*. — The reported cases of gassing occurring in factories are shown in Table V, and compared with the figures for previous years. More cases than usual were due to carbon monoxide; being, generally, preventible and due to unnecessary risks or ignorance of danger, such accidents are tragic. Fortunately, the fatality rate was low. No less than 28 cases occurred at a water-gas plant recently installed at a large chemical works.

Six unusual cases were due to dust from nickel carbonyl; fortunately they were not serious. The symptoms were headache, retro-sternal soreness, shallow breathing and a purposeless cough.

Table V. — Reported Cases of Gassing: 1914-1929. \*

	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Carbon monoxide . . . . .	62 <sup>9</sup>	99 <sup>18</sup>	54 <sup>15</sup>	85 <sup>12</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	77 <sup>14</sup>	111 <sup>14</sup>	134 <sup>7</sup>	107 <sup>10</sup>	118 <sup>10</sup>	101 <sup>9</sup>	88 <sup>4</sup>	81 <sup>9</sup>	113 <sup>10</sup>
(a) Blastfurnace . . . . .	20 <sup>4</sup>	22 <sup>8</sup>	17 <sup>3</sup>	33 <sup>9</sup>	20 <sup>5</sup>	18 <sup>2</sup>	28 <sup>4</sup>	31 <sup>4</sup>	24 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>6</sup>	9	13	22 <sup>8</sup>	25 <sup>5</sup>
(b) Power . . . . .	21	32 <sup>8</sup>	21 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	16	27 <sup>3</sup>	37 <sup>7</sup>	43 <sup>8</sup>	25 <sup>4</sup>	34 <sup>1</sup>	32 <sup>2</sup>	19 <sup>1</sup>	20	55 <sup>5</sup>
(c) Coal . . . . .	7 <sup>1</sup>	20	10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	9 <sup>3</sup>	18 <sup>4</sup>	32 <sup>1</sup>	35	36 <sup>2</sup>	26 <sup>2</sup>	26 <sup>1</sup>	38 <sup>2</sup>	14	21 <sup>1</sup>
(d) Other . . . . .	14 <sup>2</sup>	25 <sup>4</sup>	6 <sup>3</sup>	23 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>1</sup>	14 <sup>5</sup>	14 <sup>2</sup>	25 <sup>1</sup>	22 <sup>5</sup>	33 <sup>1</sup>	31 <sup>3</sup>	18 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>
Carbon dioxide . . . . .	3 <sup>1</sup>	1	5 <sup>5</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	—	5 <sup>4</sup>	1	10 <sup>2</sup>	5 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	4	3	8 <sup>1</sup>	—
Sulphuretted hydrogen . . . . .	22 <sup>3</sup>	11 <sup>4</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	3	13 <sup>4</sup>	3	12 <sup>3</sup>	8	11 <sup>4</sup>	4	3	9	9 <sup>3</sup>	7
Sulphur dioxide . . . . .	1	2	1	7	2	5	7	10	10	3 <sup>1</sup>	2	5 <sup>1</sup>	10	6
Chlorine . . . . .	2	3	4	9	8	3	11	16	20	12	13	14	17	14
Nitrous fumes . . . . .	9 <sup>2</sup>	62 <sup>5</sup>	27 <sup>7</sup>	52	9 <sup>3</sup>	—	8	7	10 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>	7	6 <sup>1</sup>	11 <sup>2</sup>
Ammonia . . . . .	4 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>	8	—	9 <sup>1</sup>	8 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup>	1	5	5 <sup>1</sup>	5	12 <sup>1</sup>	18
Benzol, naphtha . . . . .	4 <sup>2</sup>	4 <sup>2</sup>	7 <sup>4</sup>	9 <sup>3</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	10	25 <sup>1</sup>	55 <sup>3</sup>	26	3 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>2</sup>	7 <sup>2</sup>	7
Other (ether, acetone, nickel, carbonyl, etc.) . . . . .	—	—	1	3	9	3	10 <sup>1</sup>	35 <sup>2</sup>	28 <sup>4</sup>	35 <sup>3</sup>	17 <sup>1</sup>	23 <sup>2</sup>	17 <sup>2</sup>	36 <sup>1</sup>

## 6. FIRST AID.

One firm had a record of 40,000 first-aid treatments, with only 640 accidents serious enough to report.

In other firms, the incidence of septic cases was too high; and in at least half of these no first-aid treatment had been obtained.

The voluntary provision of ambulance rooms increased, and so did the number of operatives qualifying for first-aid work.

\* The superior figures refer to deaths.

## 7. WEIGHT LIFTING.

An interesting study indicated that the load required of an unaided man should not generally exceed his own body weight, and that greater use should be made of lifting tackle and of straps and hooks attached to the worker's person.

Males aged over 16, but under 18, might lift 55 per cent of their body weight for occasional loads; but 40 per cent should be the limit for continual lifting.

Young persons under 16 should not lift loads exceeding 35 per cent.

The maximum loads for women were placed at 65 lb. for occasional and at 56 lb. for continual lifting; and for girls of 16 to 18 at 56 lb. for occasional and 40 lb. for continual lifting.

## III. MINES.

## 1. COAL.

An improvement occurred in the coal trade for home consumption and in export, with an increase in numbers employed and more regular work. The demand for anthracite, in particular, was good. The proportion of coal cut by machine reached 26 per cent; in Scotland, it was as high as 69 and 71 per cent.

*Accidents.* — The incidence of accidents, although not so high as in many other countries, accounted for 1,076 deaths, of which 581 resulted from falls of ground, either at the face (404) or on the roads (177). Underground haulage claimed 220 deaths.

Table VI. — Mean Annual Death Rates from Accidents per 1,000 Persons employed in Coal-mines, 1903-1928.

Country	1903-1912	1913-1922	1923-1928
United States of America:			
Bituminous	5.2	4.4	4.9
Anthracite	5.2	4.0	3.7
Union of South Africa	3.5	2.4	3.4
Dominion of Canada	3.4	4.4	2.5
Germany:			
Prussian pit coal	2.2	2.9	2.2
Prussian brown coal	1.8	2.2	1.4
Italy	(?)	1.1	2.0
Spain	(?)	1.9	1.7
British India	1.1	1.2	1.3
Netherlands	1.8	1.7	1.1
Great Britain	1.3	1.2	1.0
Belgium	1.0	1.2	1.1
France	1.7	1.0	1.0
Saar	1.5	1.4	0.9
Commonwealth of Australia	1.1	0.9	1.0

*Health.* — Further investigations were set on foot into the effects on the lungs following upon the inhalation of dust from coal and other rocks occurring in coal-mines. Men employed on making roads and sinking shafts suffer from silicosis, for which compensation is now given.

The use of dust traps for catching dust made by pneumatic drills is steadily increasing, and should prove of great value in preventing lung troubles.

Miners' nystagmus continued to be a serious problem. Action was taken to improve underground illumination by improving the safety lamps, and by using a dust of light colour

when stone dusting to prevent explosions. The effect of various factors, domestic and occupational, on the absenteeism of coalminers, which is often excessive, was referred to research.

*Miners' Welfare Fund.* — This fund, composed of levies on output and on royalties, amounts roughly to one million pounds a year. Four-fifths of the output levy are expended as district funds; the activities in 1929 so financed are shown in Table VII.

Table VII. — Classification of Allocations from the District Funds at December 31st, 1929.

Description	Total des organisations		Total des subventions		Montant de la subvention				Description	
	Total number of schemes		Total number of allocations		Amount allocated					
	1922 à (to) 1929	1929	1922 à (to) 1929	1929	1922 à (to) 1929		1929			
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	
<b>1. Récréation :</b>										<b>1. Recreation :</b>
a) A l'intérieur : Instituts, salles, clubs, bibliothèques (y compris les subventions restreintes destinées à l'achat de livres), piscines de natation, etc.	581	20	1,762	344	1,954,110	1 9	139,768	3 7		(a) Indoor. — Institutes, halls, clubs, libraries (including small grants for the purchase of books), swimming baths, etc.
b) A l'extérieur : Terrains de récréation et de sport, terrains de jeux, piscines en plein air, orphelins de mineurs, etc.	530	32	2,022	330	1,516,985	3 0	172,363	0 0		(b) Outdoor. — Recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands, etc.
<b>2. Bien-être sur le carreau de la mine :</b>										<b>2. Pit Welfare :</b>
a) Hangars à bicyclettes, cantines, séchoirs et abris sur le carreau de la mine.	14	1	23	3	12,650	4 1	800	0 0		(a) Cycle sheds, canteens, drying-rooms and shelters at the pithead.
b) Douches sur le carreau de la mine . . . . .	27	9	65	16	171,056	17 0	32,222	0 0		(b) Pithead baths.
<b>3. Assistance médicale :</b>										<b>3. Health :</b>
a) Hôpitaux, extension des bâtiments, dons de matériel, dotation de certaines institutions publiques existantes, etc. . . . .	49	5	107	19	183,854	14 0	26,015	0 7		(a) Hospitals (structural additions, equipment, endowment of existing public institutions, etc.).
b) Œuvres pour convalescents (nouvelles institutions à l'usage des mineurs seulement, et caisses pour l'achat de billets d'admission, fourniture de matériel chirurgical, traitement spécial des accidents graves, etc.).	33	7	140	27	1,923,691	13 6	402,493	0 0		(b) Convalescent schemes (new institutions for the use of miners only, and funds for the purchase of admission tickets, the provision of surgical appliances, the special treatment of serious accidents, etc.).
c) Service régional d'infirmières . . . . .	25	2	39	5	37,780	0 0	3,870	0 0		(c) District nursing services.
d) Service d'ambulances . . . . .	56	6	93	16	68,429	10 10	7,687	0 10		(d) Ambulance services.
<b>4. Enseignement :</b>										<b>4. Education :</b>
Conférences, bourses, création et entretien de centres d'instruction technique pour les jeunes gens, etc. . . . .	90	48	125	61	59,050	16 6	6,819	11 6		Lectures, scholarships, establishment and equipment of centres for junior technical instruction, etc.
Frais d'administration . . . . .	—	—	212	37	64,669	11 10	11,702	17 4		Expenses of Administration.
	1,405	130	4,588	858	5,992,278	12 6	853,740	13 10		



As in previous years, many institutes and recreation grounds were started and enlarged, while convalescent homes were opened and hospitals were aided. But progress in the erection of pithead baths was the leading feature of the year. Four experimental installations were tried and found satisfactory. Now baths are being rapidly built in which each miner has a separate locker for day-clothes and working-clothes in different changing rooms separated by the compartment containing the douche cubicles.

## 2. OTHER MINERALS.

Attention was directed to dust hazards arising particularly in slate quarries and iron ore mines. Slate dust was found to be capable of causing silicosis; while hæmatite dust set up diffuse fibrosis associated with bronchitis.

## IV. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

The working of the Compensation Acts, particularly regarding occupational diseases, throws much light on progress in industrial hygiene. The number of cases, including both accidents and diseases, and the amounts paid out for compensation in recent years were as follows:

Table VIII. — Number of Cases of Accidents and Diseases compensated, 1921-1929.

Year	Number of cases.		Payments for compensation	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal cases £	Non-fatal cases £
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,331
1922	2,589	390,423	546,889	5,948,839
1923	2,657	577,378	591,164	6,542,932
1924	2,878	487,442	786,444	5,888,594
1925	3,030	473,055	864,726	5,778,204
1926	2,345	368,543	674,611	5,332,310
1927	2,567	455,852	763,271	5,552,532
1928	2,735	461,485	773,018	5,684,255
1929	2,819	478,602	807,743	5,762,175

Interest attaches to comparing the average figures per case for 1929 with those for 1913, the pre-war year, and for 1923, the year before the changes introduced in the present Act. They were as follows:

Year	Average cost of each case of:					
	Disablement			Death		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1913	5	16	0	159	0	0
1923	13	14	0	222	0	0
1929	12	1	0	287	0	0

The proportion of persons employed in different industries receiving compensation varied greatly, as shown in Table IX.

Table IX.

Industries	Percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Shipping	3.49	3.69	3.86	4.25	4.18
Factories	3.83	3.54	3.72	3.75	3.80
Docks	8.78	10.03	8.66	9.46	11.98
Mines	18.53	16.98	19.52	21.35	23.01
Quarries	8.96	8.14	8.76	9.09	8.81
Constructional work	8.19	7.32	6.87	7.13	7.48
Railways	4.24	4.08	4.02	4.11	4.21

There were, in 1929, in these seven great industries, 481,421 compensation cases for which the total payments reached £6,569,918. The high percentage of claims for mines is notable when compared with factories. Industrial diseases accounted for 18,661 cases at a cost of £573,723.

The cases of disease for which compensation was paid are exhibited for several years in the following table, wherein A indicates cases continued from previous years, and B cases in which the first payment was made during the year:

Table X. — Cases of Diseases compensated, 1923-1929.

Diseases		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Anthrax . . . . .	A	5	2	2	4	5	4	4
	B	19	23	25	26	20	34	34
Mercury poisoning . . . . .	A	—	2	2	1	2	1	1
	B	1	3	4	5	1	1	—
Phosphorus poisoning . . . . .	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Arsenic poisoning . . . . .	A	—	6	3	2	1	1	1
	B	1	6	4	2	3	2	2
Lead poisoning . . . . .	A	145	164	177	169	121	131	126
	B	236	285	234	177	154	195	154
Poisoning by benzene . . . . .	A	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	B	—	1	2	—	1	—	1
Poisoning by nitro- and amido-derivatives . . . . .	A	3	10	6	7	3	6	2
	B	46	23	18	17	9	13	26
Poisoning by dinitrophenol . . . . .	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	—	1	—	18	—	—
Poisoning by nitrous fumes . . . . .	A	—	2	2	1	1	1	1
	B	7	4	4	3	7	7	1
Poisoning by carbon bisulphide . . . . .	A	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	B	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Poisoning by nickel carbonyl . . . . .	A	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	B	—	2	16	—	—	—	—
Poisoning by Gonioma Kamassi . . . . .	A	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Dermatitis . . . . .	A	45	72	94	125	132	197	260
	B	345	492	597	712	897	1,170	1,405
Ulceration of the skin . . . . .	A	11	6	18	14	8	6	6
	B	70	58	63	58	31	36	51
Ulceration of the nose or mouth . . . . .	A	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	B	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Epitheliomatous cancer (including chimney-sweep's scrotal cancer from 1923 onwards) . . . . .	A	7	7	17	24	19	65	76
	B	15	12	49	85	55	112	83
Ulceration of the cornea . . . . .	A	1	1	1	3	—	3	2
	B	1	—	4	2	16	1	2
Chrome ulceration . . . . .	A	11	10	9	5	7	7	6
	B	27	23	17	30	14	14	48
(Chimney-sweep's) Scrotal cancer . . . . .	A	1	—	2	2	43	—	—
	B	—	28	2	2	38	—	—
Compressed-air illness . . . . .	A	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
	B	2	3	16	9	—	—	—
Glass-workers' cataract . . . . .	A	1	1	1	—	1	1	2
	B	6	3	2	2	1	1	1
Cataract due to rays from molten metal . . . . .	A	3	1	3	2	8	20	17
	B	7	9	8	8	11	15	5

see epitheliomatous cancer

Table X (continued).

Diseases		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Miners' nystagmus . . . . .	A	7,273	7,635	7,890	8,270	7,934	7,265	7,265
	B	3,883	3,271	3,445	1,771	1,802	2,555	2,577
Miners' cellulitis of hand . . . . .	A	110	103	81	109	298	120	144
	B	1,244	1,137	1,197	1,151	2,461	1,443	1,828
Miners' cellulitis of knee . . . . .	A	147	169	140	161	107	174	176
	B	2,640	2,743	2,603	1,392	2,202	2,655	3,452
Miners' bursitis of elbow . . . . .	A	26	19	15	31	12	18	36
	B	302	309	302	203	355	398	463
Synovitis of wrist . . . . .	A	18	10	9	8	26	21	14
	B	192	190	204	174	253	270	372
Ankylostomiasis . . . . .	A	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	B	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Telegraphist's cramp . . . . .	A	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	B	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Twister's cramp . . . . .	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	—	2	1	—	—	1
Writer's cramp . . . . .	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Manganese poisoning . . . . .	A	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
	B	—	—	—	4	12	1	—

The figures here given refer to compensation claims, and are not comparable with the data for notified sickness among factory operatives given in Table I.

The mining industry, as in previous years, claimed the lion's share of 8,500 new cases out of the total of 10,518, and of 7,629 continued cases out of the total of 8,143. To the miner's cases, nystagmus contributed 2,577 new cases and 7,263 old ones; cellulitis of the knee contributed 3,406 new and 175 old cases; and cellulitis of the hand 1,708 new and 134 old cases.

The rapid increase in claims for dermatitis probably represents, not so much any increase in dermatitis, as an increase in knowledge that it is compensatable. The same explanation also concerns the increase in claims for cancer of the skin.

*Silicosis.* — In the refractories industries there were 241 continued or old cases and 17 new cases of silicosis, while 11 terminated fatally; death claims amounted to £1,775 and disablement to £12,136.

Compensation was granted during the year for this disease in the sandstone and metal-grinding industries, as well as in a large number of ill-defined occupations associated with a silica dust risk. No useful data are yet available as to the extent to which claims may arise in these industries.

## V. INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

### 1. INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD

(formerly known as the Industrial Fatigue Research Board).

This Board continued its activities along the lines described in Volume V of the *International Health Year-Book*.

A full account of the Board's activities during 1929 has been published in their tenth annual report (H.M. Stationery Office, London, W.C.2).

Only one report was issued by the Board during the year 1929 — viz., Report No. 57: "Further Experiments on the Use of Special Spectacles in Very Fine Processes" by H. C. Weston and S. Adams, M.Sc. — but a number of others were being prepared for publication.

## 2. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The growth of all branches of the Institute's work was maintained throughout 1929. Membership increased from 1,318 in 1928 to 1,430 in 1929. The number of applicants who came to the Institute for vocational guidance increased by 23 per cent. The fees received for investigations in factories also increased from £15,200 in 1928 to £16,400 in 1929, and they covered as varied and wide a field as in previous years, including work for firms engaged in the manufacture of iron, steel, lead, aluminium and leather goods, gas, telephones, chemicals, cutlery, office machines, safety glass, wireless apparatus and fancy articles; in engineering, bottling, spinning, cotton doubling, shipping and building; also for the General Post Office, a steamship company, railways, a gold mine and department stores.

In previous years, the Institute's investigations were centred mainly in the individual worker - his selection and training, his posture, movements and methods of work, the arrangement of his material, lighting, ventilation, causes of boredom, irritation and worry. During the past few years these subjects have continued to receive the attention of the Institute's investigators, but increasing demands have been made on them to study from the same standpoint of the human factor such wider problems as the lay-out of factories, the sequence and flow of the various processes from one department to another, the wider sources of wastage and the like. In the Institute's experience these are frequently of primary importance; for it is often impossible to expect appreciable results from attending to relatively narrower issues before the broader ones have received due consideration. Similarly the work carried out by this Institute as regards the better selection of employees is extending from the lower levels of employment to the higher ranks of management. It also embraces such problems as promotion, training, remuneration and discipline.

The experiments financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust on the giving of vocational advice on school-children have continued, and are yielding definite evidence on the value of the Institute's vocational guidance methods. The success of the vocational tests devised for Borstal Institutions has led the Industrial Health Research Board to recommend that the Institute should conduct a more prolonged experiment to obtain more exact conclusions of their value.

Other research work was concerned with the preparation of occupation analyses, the nature and measurement of the mental abilities involved in factory routine operations, the occupational prospects of boys, the extent and causes of daily variations in industrial efficiency, and various factors involved in colour discrimination. Work was in progress on tests for calmness under pressure of work, for perseverance, and for motor drivers. Reports on tests of mechanical ability and the measurement of manual dexterities, by Mr. Earle, Mr. Macrae, and other members of the Institute's research staff were in preparation for publication.

Early in the year a monograph by F. M. Earle, M.Ed., B.Sc., M. Milner, B.Sc., and other members of the Institute's staff, on "The Use of Performance Tests of Intelligence in Vocational Guidance" was published as Report No. 53 of the Industrial Health Research Board (His Majesty's Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.).

A book entitled "Industrial Psychology", written by members of the staff under the editorship of the director, has been published by Thornton Butterworth, Ltd. (price, 2s. 6d.), in their Home University Library Series. It has been well reviewed and has enjoyed a large sale.

Two films, one on the industrial and the other on the vocational work of the Institute, were produced for use at demonstrations.

Preliminary work was in progress for the formation of a Scottish Division of the Institute. It will have its headquarters in Glasgow and it will be associated with a Lectureship in Industrial Psychology in Glasgow University.

The Institute's educational work continued during 1929. Lecture courses on industrial psychology were held in connection with the University of London and many lectures were given by members of the staff on various aspects of the same subject.

## 3. "BULLETIN OF HYGIENE".

The *Bulletin of Hygiene* completed its fourth volume in 1929 and, during the year, contained four sections with over 200 signed summaries of selected papers on industrial hygiene, published at home and abroad. Besides these 200 grouped summaries, the *Bulletin* contained in other sections many abstracts of papers on subjects such as air conditioning, heating, ventilation, tuberculosis, vital statistics and health insurance, having important bearing on industrial health questions. The completed volume for the year, with its full authors' and subject indexes, thus provides a most useful source of reference to industrial health matters both from a specialised aspect and in their relation to other branches of public health and preventive medicine.

The *Bulletin of Hygiene* is now entering its sixth year and arrangements have been made, by a regrouping of subjects, to promulgate information to readers more promptly after publication of the original papers. In future, therefore, a section on industrial hygiene will appear each month, the papers therein being classified under the following seventeen heads: (1) General: standards, safety measures, etc.; (2) Buildings (factories, workshops): air-space, air-conditioning, ventilation, impurities arising from dust, fumes, smoke, gas, etc., lighting, temperature, humidity, heating, noise; (3) Inspection, legislation, absenteeism, colour blindness, etc.; (4) Statistics; (5) Physiology as applied to hygiene and industry: fatigue, muscular work, mental work, hours of work, light, vision, hearing, etc.; (6) Food preparation; (7) Hair, hides, skins; (8) Textile; (9) Mines and quarries; (10) Metal works; (11) Electrical works; (12) Chemical works; (13) Paints, etc.; (14) Explosives; (15) Silicosis, pneumoconiosis, asbestosis, anthracosis, etc.; (16) Injuries and accidents; (17) Poisons: metals, gases, dust, etc.

The *Bulletin of Hygiene* is published by the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

## 4. THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE.

The Council, during the year 1929, became re-established, and met monthly to exchange information and discuss papers communicated by its members. It is composed of medical men professionally interested in various aspects of occupational hygiene. It acts in an advisory capacity to the Industrial Welfare Society, dealing with various enquiries regarding the health of the workers in various firms.

Its headquarters are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

## 5. INDUSTRIAL HEALTH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

This Society exists to inculcate industrial health by spreading among workers information by means of lectures on occupational hazards and of health talks. The activities of the Society have disclosed a desire among the workers for knowledge as to the causation of sickness and its prevention. During 1929, many meetings were held, the number being restricted by the finances of the Society.

Talks to coalminers again figured prominently among the meetings held, due largely to the financial aid received from the Miners' Welfare Fund, and to the fact that this occupational group experience to an unusual degree diseases caused by the environment of work.

The scope of industries and subjects dealt with was wide. The lecturers often had to reply to anxious enquirers from workers who dreaded incapacity and physical unfitness. The fact that most industrial ailments are avoidable adds poignancy to such appeals for information.

The Society's headquarters are Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

## 6. INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY (INCORPORATED).

This important organisation is a voluntary one, which is supported by a large number of the leading firms who are interested in the well-being of their workers. Its headquarters are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, whence is published monthly a journal, *Industrial*

*Welfare and Personnel Management*, the importance of which is yearly coming to be more and more appreciated.

The Society acts as a centre, where information is gathered from its members and then distributed to help managers, and, more particularly, welfare workers. For the latter, an annual conference is arranged every autumn at Balliol College, Oxford, which year by year grows in size and recognition in the industrial world.

Two other important conferences dealing with the health of workers were held in the course of 1929, the subjects being "Industrial Dentistry" and "Employment Management".

During the year, notwithstanding the depression in industry, a number of men and women were appointed from the Society's panel as welfare supervisors, employment managers, safety engineers, canteen managers, works' dentists and nurses.

The past year also saw the completion of an eminently satisfactory arrangement by which the Council of Industrial Medicine became recognised as the Advisory Medical Committee of the Society.

#### 7. INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE WORKERS.

The Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers was incorporated in 1924, having been founded in 1913 under the name of the Welfare Workers' Association, as the professional association of men and women engaged in welfare work in industrial and commercial undertakings.

It is a self-governing organisation having for its object the promotion and development of industrial welfare work and employment management by the interchange of experience and information among its members and associates, by discussion and suggestion in its magazine, and at conferences, lectures and open meetings, and by obtaining a uniform standard of training and qualification for those undertaking the work.

The journal of the Institute, *Welfare Work*, is published monthly, and the question of the health of the industrial worker is always kept well to the forefront.

Despite continued trade depression, the membership of the Institute is still on the up-grade and, during the year 1929, the number of posts obtained through the Institute employment bureau considerably increased.

The headquarters of the Institute are at 29, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, and active branches are to be found in Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol, Carlisle, Hull, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Mid-Yorks, Nottingham and Scotland.

#### 8. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SUPERVISORS' ASSOCIATIONS.

This Central Committee completed its fourth year of existence in 1929; its purpose is to form a link between local associations and welfare supervisors. During the year, it continued active, encouraging its members to master the technique of their profession, and issuing, as needed, bulletins to its constituent bodies.

The headquarters of the Committee are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

#### 9. LONDON ASSOCIATION OF WELFARE SUPERVISORS.

This association is perhaps the most important of the various bodies composed of welfare supervisors. During the year, a number of meetings and conferences were held, which were well attended. The Association is separate and distinct from the Industrial Welfare Society, as it is only composed of those engaged in welfare work; but it fosters co-operation with the Society and all others interested in industrial welfare. As in previous years, meetings were held throughout the winter, on the first Wednesday of each month, when, following a short discussion on the business of the Association, addresses were given by an authoritative speaker on some subject connected with industrial welfare work.

The headquarters of the Association, where the above meetings were held are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

March, 1931.

# IV. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN ITALY IN 1929

BY

**Professor GIOVANNI LORIGA,**

Chief Medical Inspector of Labour in Rome.

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## I. LEGISLATION.

### 1. *Compulsory Insurance against Occupational Diseases.* (Royal Decree No. 928 of May 13th, 1929.)

In order to supplement the Labour Charter promulgated on April 21st, 1927, and published in the report for that year, Law No. 2832 of December 13th, 1928, was issued empowering the Royal Government to issue provisions possessing force of law to implement the Labour Charter.

In the exercise of these powers, the Government issued Royal Decree No. 928 of May 13th, 1929, which makes insurance against occupational diseases compulsory for all workmen, obliged to ensure against accidents in the course of their work, who are employed in one of the forms of work specified in a table annexed to the Royal Decree in question.

The diseases in respect of which insurance has been made compulsory are:

- (1) Poisoning from lead or alloys or compositions of lead, with all direct consequences of such poisoning;
- (2) Poisoning from mercury of amalgams or compositions of mercury, with all direct consequences of such poisoning;

- (3) Poisoning from white or yellow phosphorus, with all direct consequences of such poisoning;
- (4) Poisoning from carbon sulphide, with all direct consequences of such poisoning;
- (5) Poisoning from benzol or analogous substances, nitrate or chlorate derivatives of benzol or analogous substances, with all the direct consequences of such poisoning;
- (6) Ankylostomiasis.

The forms of work which expose the worker to the danger of contracting these diseases are specified in the case of each disease, together with the maximum period entitling the worker to compensation in the event of his contracting the disease after having ceased to be employed at the work.

To these six diseases must be added anthrax, which is regarded as equivalent to an occupational accident, and consequently entitles to compensation in all cases.

Compensation in the event of temporary complete disablement from work begins on the tenth day of disablement.

Compensation in the case of permanent disablement begins when the ability to work is reduced by not less than 20 per cent.

The worker loses the right to compensation if he refuses to submit to such curative treatment as the insurance institution considers necessary, or to go into such places as the insurance institution considers suitable for the purpose of the treatment.

Doctors are required to report to the inspectors of labour cases of occupational diseases which come under their observation.

The Royal Decree will come into force one month from the publication of the regulations for its execution; the regulations will be issued by the Government at a later date.

## 2. *Creation of a "National Institute for the Relief of Seriously Disabled Workers"*.

(Law No. 1416 of July 19th, 1929.)

This institute, which is situated in Milan and has been in existence since 1926, has been remodelled with a view to hospital or curative treatment (including orthopaedic treatment and the provision of artificial limbs), retraining for a profession, finding of employment, and, in general, any other forms of relief for seriously disabled workers.

"Seriously disabled workers" are industrial or agricultural workers who, in consequence of accidents in the course of their work or occupational diseases, have incurred permanent disablement reducing their normal working capacity by at least four-fifths.

Institutions insuring against accidents in the course of industrial or agricultural work are required to make an annual compulsory contribution to the Institute which may not exceed 3 per cent of the premiums or annual insurance contributions collected by them.

## 3. *Provisions for the Protection of Female Workers and Employees during Pregnancy and Child-birth.*

(Royal Decree-Law No. 850 of May 13th, 1929.)

The provisions of this Decree-Law amend or extend for the benefit of female workers other provisions already existing in the Law on the Labour of Women and Girls and in the Law on the National Maternity Fund.

The principal provisions are:

In industrial and commercial establishments, women may not be admitted to work during the last month of pregnancy or the first month after child-birth. In exceptional circumstances, these periods may be reduced to three weeks, when the nature of the work and the state of the woman's health permit of her being so occupied without injury. Employers of labour are compelled to keep the posts of female workers open for the two months in question, or for an aggregate period of three months if the absence from work has to be extended as a result of an illness consequent upon pregnancy or child-birth.



The Minister may propose the extension of the above provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, to women occupied on specially heavy agricultural work.

Mothers working in industrial or commercial establishments are entitled to two additional periods of rest each day, over and above the intervals allowed to other women workers, for the purpose of nursing their children during the first year after birth. The additional periods in question are of half-an-hour each in establishments where there is a room set aside for the purpose, or one hour where no such room exists. In the latter case, the women are entitled to leave the premises in order to go and nurse their child.

The obligation to insure with the National Maternity Fund, which already applies to female workers of 15 to 50 years of age in industrial and commercial establishments, is extended to include employees in such establishments whose monthly salary is not more than 800 lire.

The amount of the grant in case of child-birth is increased to 150 lire; and women insured against unemployment are also entitled to draw the unemployment benefit plus 0.50 lira per day when absenting themselves from work on account of child-birth.

4. *Preventive and Periodical Medical Attendance of Workers in Industrial Establishments in which Toxic or Infectious Substances are used or manufactured.*

(Ministerial Decree of March 20th, 1929.)

This Decree is in execution of the provision of Article 6 of the General Health Regulations for Labour, which lay down that, in industrial establishments in which toxic or infectious substances are used or manufactured, the workers must be examined by a qualified doctor:

(a) Before being admitted to engage in the work, in order to ascertain whether they have the requisite powers of resistance to the action of the noxious agents to the influence of which they will be exposed;

(b) And afterwards at periodical intervals in order to ascertain the state of their health.

The forms of work specified in the approved list which forms part of the Decree of March 20th are those in which there is a risk of anthrax or infection from glanders or ankylostomiasis, or poisoning from lead, mercury, white phosphorus, alkaline chromates, alkaline chlorates, chlorine or hydrochloric acid, carbon sulphide, sulphuric acid, hydrocyanic acid or the cyanides, cyanogen chloride or bromide or carbocyanic ether, benzene, benzol, toluol, xylol, benzene containing organic-metallic compounds or other toxic substances, carbon tetrachloride, acetone, nitrated or chlorated derivatives of benzenic hydrocarbides or phenols, starches derived from the same, halogenated derivatives of methane or acetylene, chloropicrine or carbonyl chloride.

In each of these categories the conditions of labour in which there is a risk of poisoning or infection are specified, and for each condition the cases are specified in which the preliminary visit of the doctor is required or may be omitted, together with the intervals between subsequent visits. In certain cases it is left to the worker to apply for medical attendance when he believes his health to be affected: in other cases, the visits of the doctor have to take place every two months or every four months.

The labour inspectors may allow the intervals between medical examinations to be prolonged to twice their length, if they find that the precautions taken in the establishment are such as appreciably to diminish the danger of infection or poisoning, provided always that the employer can prove he is in a position to arrange for prompt intervention by the doctor in case of need.

5. *Compulsory Sickness Insurance and Relief Insurance for Marine and Air Personnel.*

(Law No. 65 of January 10th, 1929.)

This law makes insurance against sickness compulsory on all personnel employed in the mercantile marine or in civil aviation, with the exception of administrative staff.

The insurance remains in operation during the whole period of service, including the times when the vessel or aircraft is outside the national territory. The insured persons further retain a right to the benefits provided under the law in the case of diseases occurring within four weeks, or under certain circumstances six weeks, after the cessation of their service.

The insurance entitles the insured person to (a) complete curative treatment for a period of six months, including hospital treatment, where such is required; (b) a daily payment (including holidays) equivalent to 60 per cent of the insured person's salary or wages, beginning from the third day of the illness and continuing for four months. After this period the insurance institution may reduce the payment, but must continue it until the end of one year; (c) in the case of the insured person's death, the family is entitled to a grant to the amount of one month's pay of the deceased.

Insured women are entitled to obstetrical assistance and further to a sickness benefit during their absence from work for a period of six weeks before birth to six weeks after birth or abortion.

The members of the family of the insured person are also entitled to free medical or obstetrical assistance; but in such cases the insurance institution may require the insured person to make a supplementary contribution towards such assistance; such supplementary contribution must, however, not exceed the total of his personal contribution.

Voluntary insurance is allowed for certain categories of staff.

A Sickness Insurance and Relief Insurance Fund for Marine and Air Personnel has been established to effect such insurance.

#### 6. *National Sickness Insurance Fund for Commercial Employees.*

(Royal Decree No. 1946 of October 24th, 1929.)

Pending the law on compulsory sickness insurance for which the Labour Charter provides, a National Sickness Insurance Fund for Commercial Employees has been set up at the demand of the National Fascist Federation of Traders and the National Federation of Fascist Trade Syndicates.

Employers of labour are bound to register all workers in their employment aged from 15 to 65 years with the Sickness Insurance Fund. The fund gives (a) a temporary payment for not more than 180 days in case of sickness, and (b) a money grant to cover cost of medical and pharmaceutical or, as the case may be, obstetrical assistance. The worker has to show vouchers for the expense incurred, which must not be more than the amount of the payment received by him or more than 1,250 lire in any one month.

Workers who contract an illness as a result of alcoholism are deprived of all right to the insurance. Workers who fall sick after the dissolution of the contract of service retain their right to the payment of sickness insurance benefit and the grant for medical and pharmaceutical assistance for a period of thirty days; but the payment during this period is reduced by 50 per cent. Both the benefit and the grant begin to run five days from the beginning of the sickness; but, in the event of a relapse within the thirty days, the period before the benefit begins to be paid is extended to ten days.

The various payments are financed by contributions from the employer and from the workers in proportion to the salaries or wages received by the latter. The amounts of the benefit and grant are also based on the amount of the worker's salary or wages.

The administration of the fund is in the hands of a board, the members of which are appointed by the Ministry of Corporations but nominated (in equal numbers) by the Federation of Employers and the Federation of Employees. A representative of the Ministry of Corporations and a representative of the Ministry of the Interior are also members of the Board.

#### 7. *Rules concerning the Contents of Packets of Dressings, First-Aid Boxes, and Dressing Stations in Industrial Establishments.*

(Ministerial Decree of November 30th, 1929.)

This Decree is in execution of Articles 4 and 5 of the General Labour Health Regulations, which require the Ministry to fix the contents and form of the surgical and

pharmaceutical appliances contained in the first-aid boxes and packets of dressings and generally in the dressing-stations of industrial establishments.

## II. SOCIAL INSURANCE.

### 1. *Accident Insurance of Children belonging to the "Piccole italiane" and "Giovani italiane" Organisations.*

In conformity with the existing insurance against accidents of pupils in primary and secondary girl schools, the Governing Body of the Fascist Party has insured all children belonging to the "Piccole italiane" and "Giovani italiane" organisations against accidents, wheresoever and howsoever arising, even in private life. The benefits payable are 10 lire per day for temporary disablement, 30,000 lire for permanent disablement, and 10,000 lire in fatal cases.

### 2. *Accident Insurance of Members of the "Giovani italiani" Organisations in Foreign Countries.*

Members of the "Giovani italiani" organisations in foreign countries, including all members of the "Balilla", "Avanguardisti", "Giovani italiani" and "Piccole italiane", are insured against accidents of whatever kind wheresoever arising.

### 3. *Prisoners' Insurance against Disablement, Old Age and Tuberculosis.*

The Minister of Justice, by his Circular of April 8th, 1929, ordered that all prisoners in penitentiaries, criminal lunatic asylums, reformatories and gaols (other than those serving life sentences) should be insured against disablement, old age and tuberculosis as from May 1st, 1929, if they do work, either for the State or for private undertakings, for pay.

### 4. *Insurance of all Intellectual or Manual Workers belonging to the National "Dopolavoro" ("After Hours") Organisation.*

All persons belonging to this organisation are insured against all accidents outside their profession or work - i.e., against all accidents which they may suffer outside the hours of work devoted to their habitual occupations, in return for a modest contribution payable to the insurance institution entitled "le Assicurazioni d'Italia".

### 5. *National Federation of Mutual Sickness Insurance Funds for Agricultural Labourers.*

By agreement of November 22nd, 1929, between the Federation of Fascist Syndicates of Agriculture and the National Fascist Federation of Agriculturists, a National Federation of Mutual Sickness Insurance Funds for Agricultural Labourers was set up, with a view to unifying the management of existing mutual sickness insurance funds and promoting the gradual establishment of such funds in the provinces in which they do not yet exist.

### 6. *Progress of Compulsory Insurance against Tuberculosis.*

From a report submitted to the Head of the Government by the President of the National Social Insurance Office, it appears that, from January 1st, 1929 (on which day tuberculous patients first became entitled to the payments provided by Law No. 1132 of May 20th, 1928, for the purpose of Insurance against Tuberculosis), down to the end of April 1930, the total number of persons receiving relief under this head was 29,107. Of this number, 15,336 were still in receipt of relief on April 30th, 1930. The aggregate number of days of relief was 3,496,241.

The sums paid during this period in respect of persons having families for which they were responsible amounted to 4,095,335 lire.

A number of sanatoria and hospital sanatoria were under construction on April 30th, 1930. Others had reached the stage of being definitely planned. It was also proposed to construct four villages for curative treatment with 2,000 beds in each.

#### 7. National Maternity Insurance Benefits.

From a report of the National Maternity Insurance Fund it appears that:

(a) The number of female workers insured was:

878,814 in 1927,  
905,500 in 1928,  
956,000 in 1929.

According to the census of 1921, the number of women of 15 to 50 years of age employed in industries or factories was 769,000. In view of the progressive increase in the number of women so employed, there is reason to believe that their number is now in the neighbourhood of 1,200,000.

(b) The number of insured women who received maternity benefits for confinements or abortions was:

40,330 in 1927	} i.e., 967 births and 33 abortions per 1,000 parturient women.
40,100 in 1928	
41,300 in 1929	

(c) The frequency of births, calculated on the basis only of the number of births in relation to the number of potential mothers approximated to 0.045, which is less than the figure for preceding years. The falling off is considered to be due to the larger number of young women, as well as to the increased number of women giving up work on marriage.

(d) Some 3,400,000 lire are paid out each year in maternity benefits. Some further 800,000 lire are paid for relief or administrative expenses. The relief grants are used for the upkeep of 18 consulting clinics in those provinces where the number of women workers is largest, relief being given during the period of pregnancy. The annual outlay on this account amounts to some 250,000 lire.

#### 8. Cost of Social Insurance.

According to the particulars published in 1929, the cost of social insurance in Italy amounted in that year to 1,274,386,939 lire, made up as follows: 600,308,421 lire for disablement, old-age and unemployment insurance; 293,668,683 lire for industrial accidents insurance; 26,448,367 lire for agricultural accidents insurance; 300,000,000 lire for insurance against tuberculosis; and 53,961,468 lire representing contributions by the State.

### III. LABOUR INSPECTION.

#### 1. Work of the Labour Inspectors in 1929.

In 1929, the title "Inspectorate of Industry and Labour" was changed to "Inspectorate of Corporations".

The number of inspections held in the course of the year was as follows:

(a) 27,954 *ordinary inspections* of the same number of establishments, employing 771,926 persons (workers and employees);

(b) 91,352 *extraordinary inspections*, of which 8,434 were night inspections.

Ordinary inspections are inspections held for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the laws to which industrial, commercial and agricultural establishments are subject are being observed, and at the same time of collecting technical and economic statistics.

Extraordinary inspections are inspections held solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether certain specific laws are being observed.

The night inspections were all made in connection with the application of the Law on the Labour of Women and Children and the Law on Work in Bakeries.

The following table gives the distribution of the establishments inspected, arranged in certain main groups of industries or labour, and at the same time shows the number and nature of the workers employed:

*Establishments inspected in 1929.*

INDUSTRY	Number of establishments	Number of workers employed					Total
		Male		Female			
		Boys	Adults	Children	Minors	Adults	
Industries making use of agricultural products or products of the chase or fishing . . . . .	9,357	5,760	75,012	2,187	14,866	18,812	116,637
Industries using or working up metals . . . . .	4,004	6,938	104,012	676	5,471	7,127	124,224
Industries working up minerals: building, water power and road-making industries . . . . .	3,692	4,341	101,460	339	2,734	3,899	112,773
Industries using or working up textile fibres . . . . .	4,232	4,941	55,676	17,857	84,168	107,997	270,639
Chemical industries (organic and inorganic) . . . . .	987	387	27,305	1,242	7,535	9,013	45,482
Public utility industries or services . . . . .	1,049	953	24,304	200	1,632	2,368	29,457
Miscellaneous industries . . . . .	69	12	2,215	—	7	71	2,305
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>23,990</b>	<b>23,332</b>	<b>389,084</b>	<b>22,501</b>	<b>116,413</b>	<b>149,287</b>	<b>701,517</b>

*Cases of Contravention reported.*

Laws or regulations concerning:	Number of cases
Accidents . . . . .	1,274
Social insurance . . . . .	4,228
Women and children . . . . .	1,468
National Maternity Fund . . . . .	417
Weekly rest . . . . .	917
Eight-hour day . . . . .	994
Bakers . . . . .	2,624
Boilers . . . . .	17
Work in rice-fields . . . . .	22
Labour hygiene . . . . .	16
Miscellaneous . . . . .	941
	<b>12,918</b>

2. *Inspections effected during the Last Four Years by the National Association for the Prevention of Accidents.*

The association in question, to which the supervision of the observance of the laws on insurance and the prevention of accidents in connection with labour was assigned by Royal Decree of January 3rd, 1926, may be regarded as an institution of the same standing as the corps of labour inspectors. Between the date of its foundation and the end of 1929, it carried out the following inspections:

	1926	1927	1928	1929
<b>General:</b>				
For the prevention of accidents . . . . .	15,299	48,459	55,296	70,875
<b>Special:</b>				
Electrical plant . . . . .	2,932	2,987	3,118	3,208
Water-pumping machinery . . . . .	1,524	1,651	1,722	2,006
Passenger and goods lifts . . . . .	613	3,171	7,269	8,735
Lifting apparatus . . . . .	425	960	914	1,506
Firemen's ladders . . . . .	141	229	234	273
Enquiries into serious accidents . . . . .	—	—	717	679
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20,932</b>	<b>57,457</b>	<b>69,270</b>	<b>87,282</b>

#### IV. HEALTH, WELFARE, RELIEF.

##### 1. *Work of the Central Accidents Register, 1928-29.*

The number of cards sent in by the insurance institutions to the Central Accidents Register with particulars of cases of permanent disablement was:

45,694 in 1928 (of which 11,757 were cases which occurred and were reported that year);

43,376 in 1929 (of which 12,169 were cases which occurred and were reported that year).

The register supplied information to the insurance institutions in 52,294 cases in 1928 and 59,991 cases in 1929.

Enquiries made in compliance with requests for information on the subject showed that old lesions (different from those reported in the latest accident) were present in 8,099 cases in 1928 and 8,276 cases in 1929 (*generic positive results*).

*Specific positive cases*, in which the lesions were identical or analogous to others reported previously, were found in 449 cases in 1928 and in 570 cases in 1929.

A number of particulars have been collected also in regard to accidents of ex-service men.

From the moral point of view, the enquiries of the register have led to a number of cases of attempted fraud being reported to the judicial authorities.

From the financial point of view, it is estimated that the insurance institutions have profited to the extent of something like one million lire a year.

##### 2. *Statistics of Seriously Disabled Workers.*

As a result of the information collected by the National Organisation for Seriously Disabled Workers for the three years 1923 to 1925, supplemented by the information furnished

by the Central Accidents Register, it appears that, in 1929, there were 1,762 cases of disablement involving loss of over 80 per cent of working capacity. Of these cases, 991 were persons insured by the Industrial Insurance Organisation and 771 were insured by the Agricultural Insurance Organisation. The former represent 0.48 per cent of the total number of accidents involving permanent disablement and the latter represent 1.33 per cent. Of the 991 industrial accidents, 254 (25.63 per cent) were cases of blindness in both eyes.

Of the industrial accidents, 174 cases (17.55 per cent) occurred in connection with building work, 148 cases (14.93 per cent) in mines and quarries, 102 in connection with land transport – close upon half of these being on the State railways – 90 in connection with road building, 78 in water-power constructional works, 57 in metal works, 53 in connection with textile labour, 51 in connection with the manufacture of bricks or pottery, etc.

Of the agricultural accidents, the largest number of serious cases arose in connection with harvesting (298 cases, or 38.65 per cent). Other accidents were: 105 cases (13.61 per cent) in connection with the raising, custody or tending of live-stock, 93 (12.06 per cent) in connection with the cutting or thinning of vegetation, 73 cases in connection with the cultivation of the soil, 61 cases in connection with the preparation of the soil, and 50 cases in connection with the transport of produce.

The statistics also show the distribution of accidents according to sex, age, site of the lesion, causes, etc.

### 3. *Mutual-Aid and Relief Organisations.*

It appears from an enquiry carried out by the Ministry of Corporations that:

(a) The total number of mutual-aid organisations in 1929 was 1,399, with 874,420 registered members;

(b) The mutual-aid organisations created by the syndical associations totalled 1,133, with 811,315 registered members, made up as follows:

	Number of mutual-aid organisations	Number of registered members
Establishments . . . . .	836	452,778
Categories . . . . .	275	299,500
Mixed or multiple . . . . .	22	59,037

(c) The relief organisations independent of the syndical associations (autonomous mutual-aid organisations) totalled 266, with 63,105 registered members.

Of the 1,399 mutual-aid organisations, 1,274 (792,209 registered members) were organisations in connection with industry.

### 4. *Work of the National Social Insurance Organisation in Connection with Public Health.*

The Disablement and Old-Age Insurance Law empowers the Organisation to set up public health institutions for the prevention, cure and relief of disablement.

The organisation's activities in this connection include the campaign against trachoma, medical assistance to parturient women, and the establishment of convalescent homes for patients cured of acute diseases.

In 1929, 30 dispensaries for trachoma patients were at work in the seven provinces most severely affected by this disease.

Seventeen consulting clinics were opened in fourteen provinces for maternity relief.

Two institutions for convalescents were also working – one at Florence (Salviatino) and one at Asso, in the province of Como.

### 5. *Work of the National Accident Insurance Organisation.*

The number of workers insured was 2,063,344 in 1928 and 2,527,321 in 1929.

The annual wages of the insured workers totalled 5,609,466,748 lire in 1928 and 7,251,217,105 lire in 1929.

The insurance premiums received amounted to 163,247,587 lire in 1928 and to 195,084,508 lire in 1929.

The number of accidents was 239,411 in 1928 and 323,711 in 1929.

The payments made amounted to 118,176,234 lire in 1928 and 147,294,595 lire in 1929.

#### 6. *Financial Results of Disablement Insurance and Old-Age Insurance.*

The total receipts in respect of compulsory insurance in 1929, including the contributions of the State and the income from the existing fund, were 587,538,000 lire, of which the contributions by insured persons amounted to 417,414,000 lire. The corresponding figures in the case of voluntary insurance were 28,858,000 and 7,556,000 lire respectively.

The aggregate payments in respect of both forms of insurance were 126,328,000 lire, of which 104,841,000 lire went to pensions, 3,308,000 to lump-sum payments in cases of decease, 3,208,000 lire to relief, and 14,971,000 to cost of administration.

Payments were made in 1929 in respect of:

24,999 old-age pensions, totalling 18,323,864 lire;

14,576 disablement pensions, totalling 11,923,419 lire;

36 pensions to surviving dependents, totalling 41,119 lire;

11,317 lump-sum payments in cases of decease totalling 3,394,950 lire.

#### 7. *Work of the National Social Defence Organisation.*

The organisation took the following action in defence of the rights of workers in 1929:

(a) *Accidents incurred in the course of industrial labour.* — The organisation intervened in 70,855 cases. In 49,271 of these cases, the action was taken in the course of the year; in 25,584 cases it had already been taken before January 1st. On December 31st, 1929, 43,091 cases had been finally settled, 35,752 of them in a sense favourable to the parties championed by the organisation.

(b) *Accidents incurred in the course of agricultural labour.* — The organisation intervened in 31,238 cases. In 10,749 of these cases, action had been taken before January 1st; in 20,489 cases the action was taken in the course of the year; 18,533 cases were settled, 12,337 of them in a sense favourable to the parties.

(c) *Disablement pensions.* — The organisation intervened in 7,231 cases. In 2,142 of these cases, the action was taken before January 1st; in 5,089 cases it was taken in the course of the year; 4,486 cases were settled, 3,940 or them by the effective payment of the pension.

(d) *Old-age pensions.* — The organisation intervened in 12,423 cases. In 4,382 of these cases, the action was taken before January 1st; in 8,041 cases it was taken in the course of the year; 7,539 cases were settled during the year, 6,258 of them with results favourable to the parties.

(e) *Lump-sum payments in cases of death.* — 4,333 cases were settled, 3,788 with results favourable to the parties.

(f) *Maternity allowances.* — 4,728 cases were settled, 4,479 with results favourable to the parties.

## V. NOTES ON LEADING CULTURAL AND PROPAGANDIST MANIFESTATIONS.

The following are the most notable events in this connection:

(1) The Eighth National Labour Medical Congress took place at Naples (October 10th to 13th, 1929). The principal papers read were by Professor Luigi Ferrannini on "Labour in Mines", by Professor Aiello, Dr. Nebuloni and Dr.



Viziano on "Biological and Clinical Work in Connection with the Scientific Organization of Labour", and by Professor Nicolò Castellino on "Labour in Ports".

(2) In Milan, the "Italian Labour Medical Society" was set up for the purpose of developing and co-ordinating the study of the pathology of labour, particularly in connection with the prevention of disease and the moral and medical protection of workers, by promoting the extension of teaching and the spread of knowledge on the subject.

(3) In Rome, on the initiative of the Fascist Industrial Union of Latium, the "Policlinic of Labour" was set up for the purpose of providing workers and their families with consulting facilities and out-patient treatment in the principal branches of medicine and surgery. The different sections are very well equipped with laboratories and apparatus for diagnosis and treatment.

(4) In the University of Pisa, Professor Antonio Mori delivered a course of lectures on the pathology of labour and accidents.

*April 1931.*

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# V. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1929 AND 1930

BY

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Medical Adviser to the Labour Inspection Department.

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## 1. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A special chapter in the Central Return of the Labour Inspection Department gives particulars of the medical examination of men, women and young persons in certain specified occupations, as carried out by the medical officers of the Department and other specially appointed doctors, and of various medical investigations and communications regarding occupational diseases.

Particulars of the inspections, which are carried out every year in pursuance of the Labour Law, will be found in the accompanying table:

COMPULSORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF WORKERS:  
RESULTS FOR 1929 AND 1930.

Undertaking	Men		Boys		Women and girls		Refused		Passed for 1 year or less		Special diet		Passed unconditionally	Referred to family doctor		Referred to specialist		
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930		1929	1930	1929	1930	
Stone works . . . . .	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brick works . . . . .	251	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hand flaxworks . . . . .	—	—	59	48	1	6	—	1	8	—	4	6	3	44	3	5	—	—
Ceramic works . . . . .	—	—	—	—	369	311	4	10	—	—	84	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Textile works . . . . .	—	—	393	380	724	566	3	7	258	235	74	74	665	91	100	40	34	—
Textile school . . . . .	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Printing . . . . .	—	—	1,560	1,347	216	172	22	13	158	138	3	19	1,368	34	58	9	13	—
Technical schools (printing) . . . . .	—	—	57	42	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	22	1	—	—	—	—
Stonemasons (less than 21 years) . . . . .	783	94	169	129	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—
Stonemasons (over 21 years) . . . . .	—	—	17	45	86	143	3	2	28	41	8	15	—	7	17	—	2	—
Lead-paper factories . . . . .	—	—	64	106	—	25	—	2	10	26	1	21	78	5	4	—	—	—
Other lead industries . . . . .	—	—	18	29	58	41	1	1	26	34	—	—	36	3	8	—	—	—
Kapoc factories . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caisson labour (Diving) . . . . .	44	47	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Cigar factories . . . . .	—	—	149	110	88	68	2	5	78	57	13	6	112	—	7	—	—	—
White-lead factories . . . . .	32	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipping <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	—	—	2,003	1,938	—	—	—	93	61	—	—	—	1,877	13	—	16	25	—

<sup>1</sup> In this case the first examination took place in 1928, under Article 3 bis of the Labour Decree of 1920, page 694, mainly by specially appointed doctors not belonging to the Labour Inspection Department.

## 2. NOTIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

under Article 21 of the Labour Law of 1911 and Article 82 of the Labour Law of 1919.

Article 82 of the Labour Law reads as follows:

" 1. Every doctor is bound to notify in writing to the Minister responsible for the application of the present Law, or to an official appointed by that Minister, any cases treated by him of one of the special diseases scheduled by Order in Council. In respect of all or some of those diseases the Order may restrict compulsory notification to cases in which the patient is employed in certain occupations specified in the Order, or was so employed within a definite period before medical treatment began.

" 2. The above-mentioned Order in Council will further prescribe the manner in which the obligation to notify referred to in the previous paragraph must be complied with, and may fix payment for notification."

In all, 5,532 cases were notified from 1912 to 1929 inclusive.

In 1929, 544 cases were notified; the number is smaller than in 1928, in consequence of an amendment of the Royal Decree in 1929, to the effect that cases of furunculosis need no longer be notified.

In 1930, 489 cases were notified. In more than two-thirds of these cases the notification concerned miners, which proves how little interest medical practitioners in general take in ascertaining the existence of occupational diseases.

## CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1929 AND 1930.

	1929	1930
Anthrax . . . . .	1	1
Aniline poisoning . . . . .		3
Benzine poisoning . . . . .	2	2
Benzene poisoning . . . . .	2	1
CO poisoning . . . . .	8	9
Lead poisoning . . . . .	4	5
Chrome poisoning . . . . .	1	
Ammonia poisoning . . . . .	1	
SO <sub>2</sub> poisoning . . . . .	1	
Bursitis pur. genu . . . . .	82	98
Bursitis pur. cubiti . . . . .	7	1
Dermatitis . . . . .	174	192
Mercury poisoning . . . . .	1	
Diseases of the lungs . . . . .	16	12
Nystagmus . . . . .	44	51
Conjunctivitis oculi . . . . .	55	26
Arthritis . . . . .	2	1
Occupational cramp . . . . .	2	4
Turpentine poisoning . . . . .		1
Nitrous fumes . . . . .	7	
Retinitis . . . . .	1	
Periostitis . . . . .	1	
Inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue . . . . .	92	42
Peripheral paresis . . . . .	1	3
SO <sub>2</sub> poisoning . . . . .		1
Caisson disease . . . . .	2	
Zinc oxide poisoning . . . . .		2
Ulcer of cornea . . . . .	3	
Other cases not specified . . . . .	36	36

Notifications under the Accidents Law also showed:

In 1929: 1 case of benzine poisoning, 12 cases of CO poisoning, 8 cases of lead poisoning, 22 cases of dermatitis, 1 case of pneumonia, 4 cases of conjunctivitis, 4 cases of peripheral paresis, 19 cases of inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

In 1930: 1 case of anthrax, 1 case of cyanide poisoning, 9 cases of CO poisoning, 157 cases of dermatitis, 6 cases of conjunctivitis, 1 case of mercury poisoning and 1 case of ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane.

Particulars as to more serious cases relate, *inter alia*, to:

In 1929: a certain number of cases of CO poisoning among workers at gasworks and motor drivers employed at garages, and dermatitis in manufactures of "bakelite" (artificial resin).

In 1930: 1 case of aniline poisoning in a textile factory, 1 case of dermatitis bullosa by chlor-acetyl-chloride and 1 case of dermatitis papulosa by nitroso-phenol.

Since October 1st, 1928, the Accidents Law extends to lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, anthrax and ankylostomiasis. From the time when this new provision came into operation up to December 31st, 1930, 28 cases were notified under this amendment; 25 cases of lead poisoning and 3 cases of mercury poisoning.

### 3. ENQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Of the various investigations undertaken by the medical adviser and the medical officers in the Labour Inspection Department, the following may be briefly indicated:

In 1929:

1. The influence of petroleum asphalt in petroleum asphalt factories.
2. Naphthol poisoning.
3. Trichlorethylene poisoning.
4. Silicosis and vesicular eruptions caused by sand-blasting.
5. The incidence of bakers' itch in the Netherlands.
6. Enquiry into the incidence of epithelioma of the skin amongst workers operating self-acting mules in cotton-mills.

In 1930:

1. CO poisoning.
2. Œdema laryngis by dimethylsulphide vapours.
3. "Chromprotekt" in the prevention of chromium ulcers.
4. Benzene poisoning in a rubber factory and in a metalware factory.
5. Bakers' itch.
6. Pneumoconiosis in a cement factory and among workers employed in transporting cement (273 persons investigated).
7. Pneumoconiosis among sand-blasters.
8. Briquette works.

September 1931.

## VI. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

BY

Professor SYSSINE (Moscow).

The great development of industry in the Union and the execution of the five-year plan of industrial construction have led to a considerable increase in the activity of public health services and labour organisations in the sphere of industrial hygiene. As already stated, there has been a considerable increase in recent years in the number of industrial workers, and also in the number of workers on and members of collective farms (agricultural co-operative societies). New masses of workmen have been drawn into industry, and there has been a great increase in the number of women workers; the number of seasonal building workers has also increased. Consequently, unemployment is decreasing, and this problem, which is such a difficult one for other countries, is of declining importance in the economic life of the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, greater importance is attached to measures of health protection and labour protection in general. The principal industries – the metallurgical, chemical, mining and textile industries – are employing a great deal more labour and considerably increasing their output. The construction of such large new works as the Magnitogorsk mining and metallurgical works in the Urals, works in the Kuznetsk coal basin in Siberia, tractor factories at Stalingrad, Kharkov and Cheliabinsk, large chemical works, district power stations (Dnieprostroi, etc.), all make increased demands on the public health services and labour organisations. In addition, the seven-hour working day has been introduced in 31 per cent of the entire industrial system, and the so-called “continuous working week” in about 60 per cent. In the last three years (1927-1929), 214,000 workwomen entered industry (paper, textile and rubber industries). At the same time, the number of young persons in industry had decreased to 4.5 per cent by January 1st, 1930. The total number of persons belonging to the Social Insurance Funds in the U.S.S.R. on September 1st, 1929, was 11,575,000.

A number of institutions for studying and combating occupational diseases are now working on the dangers of different trades, and on the causes of, and the conditions producing, various changes in the general morbidity rate of insured persons. Such work is being done, for instance, by the Moscow Institute of Occupational Pathology known as “Obukh” (Director: Dr. Bogolepoff), the State Institute for combating Occupational Diseases at Moscow (Professor Levitsky), at Leningrad (Professor Vigdorichik), Kharkov (Professor Kagan), Saratov, Rostov, Baku, etc. The returns furnished by the health and social insurance services of the Union show an irregular movement in recent years in the morbidity of insured persons in different industries. A study of the four chief industries above mentioned resulted in the following conclusions for the year 1929. The workers most subject to illness are those employed in the chemical industry (injuries, diseases of the digestive system and the circulation of the blood, and infectious diseases).

In the case of injuries, the first group is the miners, the second the metal workers, while after them come chemical workers and textile operatives.

Diseases of the digestive system are most frequent among chemical workers; after them come metal workers, miners and textile operatives.

Diseases of the respiratory organs are most frequent among miners; after them come chemical and metal workers, while the lowest rate is found among textile operatives.

Diseases of the organs of circulation are most frequent among chemical workers; after them come metal workers and miners.

Several institutes published scientific works in 1929 dealing with occupational diseases among workers in different industries. All these institutes, and the institutes concerned with food and communal hygiene, hold periodical conferences representing the entire Union. In April 1929, a conference of this kind was held at Moscow. Since 1929, the People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. has published periodical surveys of questions of occupational pathology and hygiene; six numbers were published in 1929. The People's Commissariat of Labour issues a monthly journal entitled *Industrial Hygiene*. The Central Office for Social Insurance attached to the People's Commissariat of Labour bases its scientific research work on another institute working in Moscow under the name of "Labour Protection Institute", which is maintained jointly by the People's Commissariats of Labour and Health and the Central Office for Social Insurance; the institute is under the direction of Professor Kaplun.

The following enactments dealing with other questions of industrial hygiene may be mentioned:

- (1) Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. concerning the delimitation of the functions of the People's Commissariats of Labour and Health in regard to the supervision of health conditions in industrial undertakings (April 10th, 1929).
- (2) Regulations regarding district institutes for studying and combating occupational diseases (August 6th, 1929).
- (3) Rules for the medical examination of workers before entering the peat industry (February 24th, 1929).
- (4) Rules regarding medical reasons for refusing to engage workers in mines (December 28th, 1929).
- (5) Rules for the medical examination of workers in the sugar industry (April 19th, 1929).
- (6) Rules of hygiene for the supply of milk to certain classes of workers (December 8th, 1929).
- (7) Rules regarding hygienic conditions in labour exchanges (February 28th, 1929).

The first of these decrees of the Union Government - that of April 10th, 1929 - defines the functions of the two main supervisory bodies which, under the U.S.S.R. Labour Code, are in charge of labour protection - *i.e.*, the People's Commissariats of Labour and Health. This decree defines their functions as follows:

"(a) The organs of the People's Commissariat of Labour shall exercise supervision over the execution of all decrees relating to labour conditions and to the protection of the health and life of workers in industrial undertakings;

"(b) The organs of the People's Commissariat of Health shall exercise control over health conditions in undertakings, more particularly as regards the protection of the health of the surrounding population;

"(c) The organs of the People's Commissariat of Health shall be entitled to visit undertakings for the purposes of the supervision mentioned above under (b), and also of studying and devising measures against occupational diseases, and shall be entitled to give direct instructions to the managements of undertakings to remedy any deficiencies affecting the health of the surrounding population, and to submit proposals to the organs of the People's Commissariat of Labour with a view to improving health and labour conditions."

It should be added that the labour protection work of the People's Commissariat of Labour is conducted by special officials - *i.e.*, labour inspectors dealing with legal, health and technical matters. In the case of the People's Commissariat of Health, the work is carried out by medical officers of health, and, in particular, by medical officers specially appointed

to combat occupational diseases. In 1929, there were in the U.S.S.R. 1,344 legal inspectors, 347 technical inspectors, and 343 health inspectors.

The above-mentioned regulations regarding district institutes for the study of occupational diseases now give a definite basis for the systematic work of such establishments. The duties of these institutes are defined as follows in the regulations:

"The institutes shall have the following functions:

"(a) To conduct scientific researches into the prevalence of occupational diseases in the predominant industries in the district, employing various clinical, experimental, medical and statistical methods;

"(b) To study capacity for work, its decline and entire loss due to occupation;

"(c) To study questions relating to vocational selection and guidance;

"(d) To train and perfect district medical officers and auxiliary staff in occupational pathology and hygiene, vocational selection, and incapacity for work;

"(e) To study statistics of the prevalence of occupational diseases, and poisonings and industrial accidents, incapacity for work due to occupational causes, and vocational selection;

"(f) To assume the scientific direction of the work of occupational dispensaries and of all the health and medical institutions of the district for studying and combating occupational diseases;

"(g) To assume the scientific direction of the work done in the district in respect of periodical compulsory medical examinations of workers employed in dangerous industries;

"(h) To participate in the preparation of sanitary measures coming within the functions of the health organs;

"(i) To advise economic, trade-union and other bodies on questions regarding the workers' health and living conditions."

The institutes comprise the following departments:

A. A clinical department consisting of:

(1) A polyclinical section with divisions for all branches of medicine and with X-ray and biometrical rooms;

(2) An infirmary (20 to 25 beds) which is also used as a diagnosis section;

(3) A section for general and occupational incapacity for work (expert medical opinions regarding workers);

(4) A laboratory of clinical diagnosis;

(5) A laboratory of experimental pathology;

(6) A laboratory of labour physiology.

B. A department of vocational selection.

C. A department of hygiene.

D. A statistical department.

E. A district department for occupational diseases, industrial accidents, and measures for their prevention.

# REPORT OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1931 to SEPTEMBER 1932

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### I. THE HEALTH COMMITTEE AND ITS COMMISSIONS.

The Health Committee is now constituted as follows:

- Dr. Th. MADSEN, Director of the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen (*President*);
- M. O. VELGHE, Honorary Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Health, Brussels; President of the Comité permanent de l'Office international d'Hygiène publique (*Vice-President ex-officio*);
- Dame Janet CAMPBELL, Senior Medical Officer at the English Ministry of Health, London (*Vice-President* in 1931);
- Dr. J. CANTACUZÈNE, Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, Bucharest (*Vice-President* in 1931);
- Dr. J. HENG-LIU, Director of the National Health Administration of the Republic of China (*Vice-President* in 1931);
- Professor Léon BERNARD, President of the Conseil supérieur d'hygiène of France (*Vice-President* in 1932);
- Dr. C. HAMEL, President of the "Reichsgesundheitsamt", Berlin (*Vice-President* in 1932);
- Dr. M. TSURUMI, Representative of the Tokio Central Sanitary Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior with the "Bureau du Japon" at Paris (*Vice-President* in 1932);
- Dr. G. BASTIANELLI, Professor of Internal Pathology at the University of Rome; Professor Jules BORDET, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Brabant, Brussels; Sir George BUCHANAN, Senior Medical Officer, English Ministry of Health;



Dr. H. CARRIÈRE, Director of the Swiss Federal Public Health Service, Berne;  
 Professor Carlos CHAGAS, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Rio de Janeiro;  
 Dr. W. CHODZKO, former Polish Minister of Health; Director of the Polish State  
 School of Hygiene, Warsaw;  
 Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING, Director-General of the United States Public Health  
 Service, Washington, D.C.;  
 Dr. J. G. FITZGERALD, Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at the  
 University of Toronto; Director of the School of Hygiene and Connaught  
 Laboratories, Toronto;  
 General J. D. GRAHAM, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India,  
 New Delhi;  
 Professor HUSSA METTIN Bey, Under-Secretary of State for Health, Ankara;  
 Professor J. JADASSOHN, former Director of the Dermatological Clinic of Breslau  
 University;  
 Dr. N. M. Josephus JITTA, former President of the Public Health Council of the  
 Netherlands;  
 Professor Ricardo JORGE, Technical President of the Conseil supérieur d'hygiène  
 at Lisbon;  
 Médecin Général LASNET, Inspector-General of Public Health for Algeria;  
 Dr. A. LUTRARIO, former Director-General of Public Health at the Ministry of the  
 Interior, Rome;  
 Dr. Gustavo PITTALUGA, Professor of Parasitology at the University of Madrid;  
 Director of the School of Hygiene, Madrid;  
 Professor José SCOSERIA, former President of the Principal Council of Health, Monte-  
 video;  
 Dr. A. STAMPAR, Professor of Social Medicine at the University of Zagreb.

Owing to the difficulties experienced by the Japanese members in attending all the  
 sessions of the Health Committee, one of the three following scientists attends the meetings:

Professor Matáro NAGAYO, Director of the Government Institute for Infectious  
 Diseases of the Tokio Imperial University;  
 Dr. M. MIYAJIMA, Professor at the Kitasato Institute, Tokio;  
 Dr. HATA, Professor at the Kitasato Institute, Tokio.

Ever since its earliest days, the wide variety and technical character of the subjects  
 calling for the attention of the Health Committee have led to the creation of Commissions,  
 which were either temporary or permanent according to the nature of the problems requiring  
 investigation.

The present list of these Commissions is as follows:

Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau;  
 Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation;  
 Malaria Commission;  
 Opium Commission;  
 Commission of Experts for Standardising the Methods of ascertaining the Morphine  
 Content of Opium;  
 Commission on the Fumigation of Ships;  
 Leprosy Commission;  
 Commission for the Study of International Reciprocity in the Care of the Sick;  
 Commission on the Improvement of Penal Administration;  
 Commission for the Sanitary Re-organisation of Chinese Ports;  
 Commission for the Study of Chinese Drugs;  
 Joint Commission of Experts on Public Health and Health Insurance;  
 Commission of Experts on Syphilis and Cognate Subjects;  
 Commission of Experts for the Co-ordination of Sleeping-Sickness Research;  
 Commission of Experts for the Study of Physical Education;  
 Commission of Experts on Plague (Eastern Bureau);

Reporting Committee on Maternal Welfare and the Hygiene of Infants and Children of Pre-School Age;

Reporting Committee on the Health of the Children of School Age and the Adolescents;

Reporting Committee on Questions relating to Venereal Diseases;

Reporting Committee on Questions relating to the Control of Tuberculosis;

Reporting Committee on Cancer, Rheumatism and Heart Diseases;

Reporting Committee for the Teaching of Medicine;

Reporting Committee for the Study of the Rôle of Public Authorities in the Administration of Medical Care;

Reporting Committee for the Study of the Health Centres.

The main activities of those Commissions which have met during 1931 and the first three quarters of 1932 are described below.

## II. PERMANENT COMMISSION ON BIOLOGICAL STANDARDISATION.

This Commission met in London on June 23rd, 1931.

Its proceedings may be summarised as follows:

(a) *Gas-gangrene Antitoxin*. — The assays were made in the following laboratories:

Denmark, Statens Serum Institut, Copenhagen;

France, Institut Pasteur, Paris;

Germany, Institut für experimentelle Therapie, Frankfurt-on-Main; State Department of Health;

United Kingdom, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Beckenham;

Lister Institute, Elstree;

United States of America, National Institute of Health, Washington;

and the Commission was able to recommend:

“That the standard preparation and unit adopted in the United States of America be accepted for international use, and that the ‘Statens Serum Institut’, Copenhagen, be requested to keep and distribute the international standard.”

(b) *Toxins used in the Schick Test*. — Two diphtheria toxins of different toxoid content were chosen for the tests, which were carried out in the following laboratories:

State Serum Institute, Copenhagen;

State Serum Institute, Milan;

State Serum Institute, Vienna;

State Institute of Public Hygiene, Prague;

National Institute of Health, Washington, D.C.;

State Institute of Public Hygiene, Warsaw;

The Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, Canada.

The international enquiry showed that the number of persons classed as Schick-positive or Schick-negative depended on the properties of the toxin used in making the test. The Commission therefore recommended that, in choosing a diphtheria toxin, its combining power as well as its toxicity should be taken into account. The Commission also gave two definitions of a toxin suitable for use in the Schick test, and of the dose for making the test. The text of these definitions will be found on page 7 of document C.H.1056 (1).

(c) *Tuberculin*. — The question of the standardisation of tuberculin has been before the Commission since 1926. Numerous comparative assays of the standard preparations in use in the different laboratories have been carried out on various occasions, and have shown that the standards were equivalent. The Commission was therefore able to recommend that the preparation of tuberculin kept at the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen, should be accepted as a standard for international use. The testing may be carried out by subcutaneous or cutaneous injection.

(d) *Vitamins*. — A Conference on Vitamin Standards was held in London from June 17th to 20th.

At the outset, the Conference decided that, in the present state of our knowledge, the study of the fat-soluble vitamin A, the antirachitic vitamin D, the antineuritic vitamin B, and the antiscorbutic vitamin C might profitably be undertaken.

The following laboratories have agreed to take part in these investigations:

Department of Physiological Chemistry, University of Amsterdam;  
 Laboratoire de Physiologie de la Nutrition, Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris;  
 Tierphysiologisches Institut, Leipzig;  
 National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London;  
 Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.;  
 Biochemical Department, University of Stockholm;  
 Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Zurich;  
 School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A.;

Allgemeines Chemisches Laboratorium, Göttingen;  
 Food and Drugs Administration Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.;

Pharmaceutical Society, London.  
 National Institute of Health, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.;

Institute of Hygiene, University of Copenhagen;  
 School of Biochemistry, University of Oxford;  
 Biochemical Institute, University of Stockholm;  
 Laboratoire de Physiologie du Centre de recherches sur l'alimentation (Institut des recherches agronomiques), Paris; and  
 Lister Institute for Preventive Medicine, London.

(e) *Diphtheria*. — Studies have been carried out since 1929 on groups of children of various ages, on the staff of certain hospitals, and on military units, in the following countries: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and Poland. A considerable amount of information concerning the points at issue had been obtained as a result of this two years' work, and it was thoroughly studied by a Conference held in London from June 17th to 19th, 1931.

On the basis of the information submitted to it, the Conference was able to formulate certain practical conclusions,<sup>1</sup> which represent the views at present held by specialists.

(f) *Scarlet Fever*. — The enquiry into immunisation against scarlet fever was pursued along the same lines as that into immunisation against diphtheria. A plan of work was drawn up in 1929 by a group of experts; immunisation tests were carried out for two years in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia, and the results were discussed at the London Conference.

The results of the enquiry showed considerable divergencies between different countries, and the Conference therefore decided that the question could not yet be settled, and that further investigation was necessary.

(g) *Sex Hormones*. — The Health Organisation convened in London, on July 30th, 1932, a conference on the standardisation of sex hormones.

### III. MALARIA COMMISSION.

The Commission has continued its study on the efficacy of antimalaria medicaments which might be prescribed instead of quinine, the present price of which constitutes a serious obstacle to the treatment and prevention of malaria. Of these medicaments, the Commission recommended the secondary alkaloids, mixtures of alkaloids and the total alkaloids of

<sup>1</sup> For the text of these resolutions, see *Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation*, 1932, No. 1, page 4.

cinchona. After a consultation of experts held in London on January 16th, 1931, the Commission met at Geneva on May 5th and 6th to consider the standardisation of the total alkaloids and mixtures of alkaloids. It proposed that the name "Quinetum" should be reserved for a preparation consisting of quinine, cinchonidine and cinchonine in equal parts, that being approximately the normal proportion of these alkaloids in *Cinchona succirubra*, and the name "Totaquina" for a new standard preparation containing the total alkaloids of cinchona. This preparation should contain at least 70 per cent of crystalline alkaloids, of which not less than 15 per cent must be quinine. Amorphous alkaloids should not, however, exceed 20 per cent, mineral matter 5 per cent and water 5 per cent. This new formula was communicated to the Commissions of the National Pharmacopœia in the different countries.

\* \* \*

The international courses in malariology instituted in 1926 under the auspices of the Health Organisation were held in 1931 in Paris, Rome and Hamburg, and the Health Organisation offered nineteen scholarships to medical men from twelve different countries. In 1932, these courses were held in Paris and Rome, and twelve scholarships were awarded to medical men in twelve countries. Both in 1931 and in 1932, the field work which followed the theoretical instruction was carried out in Spain, Italy and Yugoslavia.

\* \* \*

At the request of the Siamese Government, Dr. L. ANIGSTEIN, a member of the Malaria Commission, conducted an enquiry from January 15th to April 27th, 1931, into malaria and anophelines in Siam. His report was published in No. 2 of the *Quarterly Bulletin*.

\* \* \*

On returning from his tour in China, Professor M. CIUCA, Secretary of the Malaria Commission, visited in turn Indo-China, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon for the purpose of studying the anti-malaria organisation, training of staff, epidemiological conditions and quinine requirements in those countries.

#### IV. OPIUM COMMISSION.

The 1925 International Opium Convention laid upon the Health Organisation a two-fold duty:

- (1) To exempt from the measures of international control set up by the Convention preparations which, while coming within its scope owing to their composition, are not liable to give rise to the drug habit (Article 8), and,
- (2) To bring within its scope narcotic drugs to which it does not yet apply but which present the same dangers as those drugs which it has placed under control (Article 10).

With regard to the first of these tasks, the Health Committee concluded its examination of the lists of preparations which the Governments of the Argentine, Austria, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Siam, the Union of South Africa, the Sudan, Sweden and Switzerland had proposed to exempt from the provisions of the Convention, and a recapitulatory list of all the preparations thus exempted was published (document C.114.M.54.1932.III).

The Health Committee also continued the work involved by Article 10 of the Convention, and brought within the scope of the latter:

- (1) A new narcotic drug: acedicone (acetylodemethylodihydrothebaïne) together with its salts, and the preparations containing it;
- (2) All those substances enumerated in Article 1, paragraph 2, group I, of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs which were not yet covered by the 1925 International Opium Convention.

Continuing its work on the standardisation of the methods of ascertaining morphine content in the various opiums, which was referred to the Health Committee in 1931, the

Commission of expert pharmacologists, under the chairmanship of Professor L. VAN ITALLIE, of Leyden, held its second session at The Hague, July 11th to 14th, 1932.

Before proceeding to the codification of a standard method, the experts thought it necessary to carry out researches regarding a new method worked out by Professor EDER, of Zurich, and also the method based on the British Pharmacopœia recommended by Professor van Itallie.

The Commission also drew up a scheme for the investigation of the standardisation of methods of ascertaining the cocaine content of coca leaves. This scheme will be submitted to the Health Committee at its next session.

The Commission hopes to conclude its work in the spring of 1933.

At the request of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, the Health Committee undertook to study modern methods for the treatment of drug addicts in the various countries. An interim report was prepared by Dr. P. WOLFF, of Berlin.

The Permanent Central Opium Board asked for the Health Committee's opinion on a new method of estimating the consumption of narcotic drugs. The study of this method, by which the total consumption of opiates is expressed in the number of average doses per head of the population, instead of in milligrammes of raw opium, was referred to a group of experts whose work is still proceeding.

#### V. COMMISSION ON THE FUMIGATION OF SHIPS.

In September 1931, a Committee of Experts investigated the work carried out in the United States on behalf of the Commission. The experts visited New York, Washington and Baltimore, where the Federal authorities had arranged for their benefit a number of demonstrations on the fumigation of ships by the various methods employed in the United States.

At the conclusion of their visit, the Committee of Experts drew up a report reviewing the practical investigations carried out by the United States Public Health Service, and indicating how far the results obtained provided answers to the questions set out in the programme drawn up by the Commission on the Fumigation of Ships.

This report was discussed in detail at a plenary meeting of the Commission in April 1932, and the reader will find the Commission's conclusions in No. 2 of the *Quarterly Bulletin*.

#### VI. LEPROSY COMMISSION.

A Conference on Leprosy, organised by the Leprosy Commission of the League of Nations, was held at Bangkok in December 1930 during the Eighth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine. Its report was published in document C.H.970.

The members of the Commission were also invited to attend the Conference on Leprosy of the Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy held at Manila in January 1931. The report of this Conference was published in English in the *Philippine Journal of Science*, Volume 44, No. 4, April 1931, and in French in the *Revue d'Hygiène*, Volume XLIV, No. 6, 1932. While the report drawn up by the Leprosy Commission at Bangkok lays down the general principles of prophylaxis, the report of the Manila Conference contains technical conclusions and information. Both state that greater uniformity should be introduced into the study of leprosy. The standardisation of treatment presents very great difficulties. The first step in this direction would be to introduce systematic comparisons, such as are already made by several institutions dealing with leprosy. A beginning might be made by:

- (1) Comparing two equivalent groups of subjects placed in the same circumstances, one only of which would receive treatment by chaulmoogra;
- (2) Making a further experiment of the same kind to determine the value of intradermal injections;
- (3) Analysing observations on a sufficiently large number of patients who have undergone continuous treatment, grouped according to the form of the disease, its

gravity, etc., with a view to obtaining information as to the conditions of and reasons for the success or failure of the treatment;

(4) Formulating those methods for the preparation of oils and esters which are recognised to be most satisfactory.

In April 1931, the Brazilian Government made an offer to the Council of the League to establish an international centre for research on leprosy under the auspices of the League at Rio de Janeiro. This centre was to be legally separate from the League and entirely autonomous, the Brazilian Government undertaking to bear the whole cost of organising and working the centre. The League Council gratefully accepted this offer, and the centre will open in 1933. A representative of the League of Nations, a representative of the Argentine Republic and a representative of Colombia will sit on its governing body.

#### VII. REPORTING COMMITTEE ON MATERNAL WELFARE AND THE HYGIENE OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

The Reporting Committee on maternal welfare and the hygiene of infants and children of pre-school age has concluded its work. The memorandum which it submitted to the Health Committee in October last (document C.H.1060) gives a reasoned account of the accepted principles. On the basis of the experience acquired in a number of countries, it sketches the main lines for a campaign which could easily be adapted to special circumstances. It can therefore — and this is its purpose — serve as a guide to sanitary administrations which have to set up or re-organise child welfare services.

#### VIII. REPORTING COMMITTEE ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In 1930, the Health Committee set up a Reporting Committee for questions relating to the control of tuberculosis, and decided to investigate the arrangements for the control of this disease in certain European States. Several countries expressed the desire that the enquiry should bear more especially on the following points: causes of the decline in tuberculosis mortality; scheme for a minimum organisation for the control of tuberculosis; methods of control employed in countries in which mortality is decreasing.

The Secretary of this Committee, Professor Et. BURNET, visited Austria, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia for this purpose. A report on his mission has been prepared and will be discussed at the October 1932 session of the Health Committee. It will appear in No. 4 of the *Quarterly Bulletin*.

#### IX. THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON RURAL HYGIENE.

This Conference met at Geneva from June 29th to July 7th, 1931.

Twenty-three European countries sent delegations and eight non-European countries were represented by observers.

The agenda of the Conference comprised the following items:

- (1) Guiding Principles and Suitable Methods for ensuring Effective Medical Assistance in Rural Districts.
- (2) The Most Effective Methods of organising the Health Services in Rural Districts.
- (3) The Sanitation of Rural Districts: the Most Effective and Economical Methods.

After a general discussion of the principles underlying rural hygiene, the Conference referred the detailed discussion of the items on the agenda to four commissions, whose reports, drafted in the form of recommendations to Governments and health administrations, constitute the resolutions of the Conference.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For a full account, the reader is referred to the report on the Conference (document C.473.M.202.1931.III).

## X. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS.

## 1. CHINA.

The National Government of the Chinese Republic is energetically engaged in re-organising its health administration in accordance with the plan drawn up in co-operation with the Health Organisation in 1929.

After careful examination of the situation, it was decided to prepare a three-year plan, limiting national activity in the sphere of health to the following points:

- (a) Establishment of the central field health station at Nanking and organisation of the Central Hospital as the nucleus of the national medical and health services. This station will be allotted certain selected areas, in which it will deal with the principal problems of sanitation, preventive medicine and medical assistance;
- (b) Creation of an experimental school of medicine; development of the few national schools of medicine which have the highest standard at present with a view to training qualified agents for future work;
- (c) Gradual extension of the National Quarantine Service;
- (d) Co-ordination of the various modern public health bodies in the country.

The *central field health station* was inaugurated in May 1931.

The construction of the Nanking Central Hospital, which was interrupted for a few weeks by the Sino-Japanese conflict, was actively resumed after the Shanghai armistice. This establishment, which is at present housed in temporary quarters, is in full process of development and is already rendering the greatest services to the population. A second central hospital will be established in the province of Shekiang.

The *National Quarantine Service*, organised as the result of a study by experts of the Health Organisation and the Communications and Transit Organisation, with general headquarters at Shanghai,<sup>1</sup> took over this port from July 1st, 1930.

*Cholera.* — In 1930, the Chinese Government asked for the Health Organisation's co-operation in opening a *campaign against cholera and smallpox in the Shanghai district*. Thanks to the close collaboration established by means of technical conferences between the public health authorities of Greater Shanghai and the French and International Concessions, a great effort was made and 530,000 anti-cholera inoculations and 200,000 anti-smallpox vaccinations were administered in the Shanghai area in the spring of 1930. During the summer, the cholera season, of that year, there were only 127 cases, of which sixteen were fatal. The creation of a Central Cholera Bureau attached to the National Quarantine Service did much to ensure contact between the health administrations of the three municipalities.

As a result of the formation of a large number of teams of vaccinators and the use of vans to which passers-by came for inoculation, the total number of vaccinations rose in 1931 to 760,000.

In spite of the influx of refugees from the Yangtse basin, where cholera broke out during the floods, only 455 cases, fifty-five of which were fatal, were recorded in Shanghai in 1931.

In 1932, cholera broke out in Shanghai at a very early date, the first case to be confirmed bacteriologically being notified on April 26th. The disease subsequently assumed a definitely epidemic aspect, reaching its maximum during the week July 16th to 23rd, when 504 cases were notified, forty-one of which were fatal. Since then there have been about 300 cases of the disease per week.

Anti-cholera vaccine is now prepared in the following laboratories:

- Shanghai: Laboratory of the Chinese Municipality, Municipal Laboratory of the Foreign Settlement;
- Nanking: Laboratory of the National Health Administration;
- Peiping: National Epidemic Diseases Bureau;
- Harbin: Laboratory of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service.

<sup>1</sup> See documents C.H.906 and A.7.1931.III, page 17.

*Floods.* — Owing to the exceptionally heavy rains in the spring and early summer of 1931, the waters of the Yangtse, the Hwai and a large number of their tributaries rose with unprecedented rapidity, and towards the end of July the dikes began to give way and vast areas of land on which the crops had not yet ripened were inundated. The number of dwellings destroyed is estimated at 4,000,000, and the number of persons requiring relief at 23,000,000. In view of the gravity of the situation, the National Government set up, at the end of August, a National Flood Relief Commission, under the chairmanship of His Excellency T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the National Economic Council, to organise immediate relief measures, to repair dykes, and to help to restore arable land by supplying the farmers with the necessary seed, live-stock and agricultural implements.

In September 1931, the Assembly of the League of Nations, moved by the situation of the Chinese people, issued an appeal to the public in all countries urging them to give tangible proof of their sympathy with the victims of the flood and drawing the attention of Governments to the international danger resulting from the prevalence of epidemic diseases in the flooded areas.

The League Council then requested the Health Organisation to co-ordinate the international campaign against epidemic diseases, and urged the Governments to give effect as far as possible to all requests for assistance received from the Secretariat.

The Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Indo-China, the Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Poland, Siam, Spain and Switzerland responded to this appeal and sent to China sera, pharmaceutical products, mobile laboratories, medical staff and food.

The Health Organisation did all it could to assist in the provision of refugee camps and in the campaign against epidemic diseases. Thus, from the middle of September to the end of December 1931, its Medical Director acted as technical adviser to the National Flood Relief Commission on all medical and health questions.

From January 1st, 1931, to September 1st, 1932, the Health Organisation granted eleven scholarships to Chinese doctors for three to six months to enable them to study in Europe and the United States public health organisation, the fumigation of ships, the organisation of quarantine stations, malariaology and parasitology, maternity and child welfare, industrial hygiene and hospital administration.

## 2. GREECE.

The Health Centre at Athens, which was established by the Greek Government according to the re-organisation plan drawn up in concert with the Health Organisation, is now in full activity. The School of Hygiene, which forms one of the divisions of this centre, and has been working since March 1931, has prepared a class of twenty-seven candidates for the public health diploma; most of these have already occupied posts in the Greek Health Administration; the Ministry of War has asked the school for its assistance in training military medical officers. With the help of the Health Organisation, arrangements were made for foreign scientists to give a series of lectures at the school; these were most successful and have helped to strengthen the ties between the medical profession and the School of Hygiene.

In collaboration with the Greek authorities, the Division of Malariaology, which is under the direction of Dr. M. C. BALFOUR, is giving field demonstrations in an urban district (Drama), a rural district (Marathon) and a coastal district (Egion); these demonstrations afford excellent opportunities for the students of the School of Hygiene to gain practical experience.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering is giving theoretical and practical training to twelve sanitary inspectors.

Dr. J. TANDLER, who was appointed in 1930 to draw up a plan for the organisation of the health services in the Athens-Piræus area, has accomplished this task.

The Health Organisation has granted scholarships to five Greek medical officers desirous of studying abroad modern methods of health administration, the sero-diagnosis of syphilis, or drinking-water supply systems.



## 3. RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

During 1931 and the first three quarters of 1932, the Health Organisation granted research scholarships to forty-five doctors belonging to the Public Health Administrations of fourteen countries, in order to enable them to carry out research abroad. The following subjects have been studied: tuberculosis, cancer, malaria, smallpox, general hygiene, rural hygiene, industrial hygiene, school hygiene, prison hygiene, protection of maternity and child welfare, health insurance, prevention of infectious diseases, tropical medicine, parasitology, standardisation of vitamins, bacteriology, organisation of quarantine services, fumigation of ships, hospital administration, organisation and operation of public health services, schools of hygiene and health centres, public health statistics, drinking-water supply, sewers, etc.

The above scholarships have been granted to nationals of the following countries: Austria, the United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, British India, Japan, Poland, Roumania, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

## XI. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF ADVANCED HEALTH STUDIES.

In October 1930, the French Government offered to set up in Paris an International School of Advanced Health Studies, under the auspices of the League. This offer was accepted by the Council.

The Chamber of Deputies, at its meeting of March 30th, 1932, approved a draft law for the creation of this school. The Health Commission of the Senate, on the proposal of Dr. Paul Strauss, Rapporteur and former Minister of Public Health, recommended the enactment of this draft law.

## XII. SERVICE OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

## 1. GENEVA.

At the end of 1931, this service was in regular receipt of demographic data and notifications of infectious diseases from most of the countries in the world. The population covered by these reports is as follows:

		Percentage of the population
Africa	118,754,000	82
America	197,746,000	80
Asia	610,184,000	56
Australasia and Oceania	8,339,000	86
Europe	500,783,000	100
	1,435,811,000 <sup>1</sup>	72

In addition to the data received from Public Health Administrations covering whole countries, the Service receives monthly figures of births and deaths from a large number of towns. These particulars are received from 572 large towns containing a total population of 155,165,000 inhabitants.

All these data have been regularly published in the *Monthly Epidemiological Report*, and the particulars for 1929, after revision by the Public Health Administrations concerned, have been brought together in a volume entitled "Statistics of Notifiable Diseases", which appeared in 1931.

The *Monthly Epidemiological Reports* have also published reviews on the following subjects: typhoid fever, tuberculosis death rate, yellow fever, death rate in rural areas in Europe, cholera, influenza, plague, smallpox, typhus, poliomyelitis, measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis,

<sup>1</sup> The population of the world at the same date was estimated at approximately 2,000,000,000.

African demography, and the natural increase in population since the beginning of the twentieth century.

The *Weekly Epidemiological Record* continues to keep the Public Health Administrations informed of the progress of epidemic diseases, the data received from countries belonging to the Eastern Bureau being particularly up to date. This *Record* is despatched from Geneva on Thursday evening, and contains information regarding the ports in the East for the week ending the previous Saturday.

In the interval between the publication of the *Weekly Records*, Public Health Administrations have also been supplied with sheets of the *Latest Epidemiological Intelligence*.

## 2. SINGAPORE.

The Eastern Bureau, set up as an outpost in 1925 by the Health Organisation at Singapore, has continued its work in the two spheres assigned to it — namely (a) the collection and distribution of epidemiological intelligence and (b) co-ordination of research on questions of colonial pathology and hygiene.

The gap in the epidemiological intelligence in regard to data concerning China has been filled, the National Quarantine Service of the Chinese Government being now in a position to give information to the Eastern Bureau regarding the sanitary conditions at a number of ports on the Yellow Sea and the Yangtse (Newchwang, Antung, Nanking, Wuchan, Hankow, Hanyang). It is due to the assistance provided by this service that it has been possible to follow the movement of cholera at Shanghai and to notify the existence of plague centres in Shansi and Shensi.

On December 31st, 1931, the Eastern Bureau was in touch with 153 ports distributed geographically as follows:

Africa . . . . .	26 ports in 15 countries;
Asia . . . . .	100 ports in 26 countries;
Oceania . . . . .	27 ports in 9 countries.

This figure of 153 ports represents the maximum useful number, and it may safely be stated that any outbreak of plague, cholera or smallpox in any of the ports of the area extending from the Suez Canal to the Panama Canal and from Vladivostok to Melbourne will be notified by telegram to the Eastern Bureau, which will transmit the information by the most rapid means at its disposal to all Public Health Administrations to whom knowledge of this outbreak is of importance.

It has been found possible to reduce the number of cable messages which the Eastern Bureau was compelled to send weekly to those Public Health Administrations which were unable to receive the epidemiological wireless bulletin. The cable message to Bangkok was discontinued in February 1931, as the Public Health Service in Siam now receives the message transmitted by the wireless station at Saigon. Furthermore, the despatch of telegrams to the Port Health Officers at Amoy and Swatow was suspended in July 1931, as the information is now communicated to these ports by the Central Office of the Chinese National Quarantine Service at Shanghai.

During its 1930 session, the Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau considered the question of discontinuing the weekly code wireless bulletin and of transmitting all information *en clair*. Enquiry among the Governments concerned shows, however, that three of them would consider such action inopportune, in view of the additional expenditure involved by the receipt of messages *en clair*, which would inevitably be longer than those in code. The system remains unchanged for the moment, but the question is still under consideration.

The wireless bulletin *en clair* continues to be received by vessels on the high seas, which are thus kept informed from day to day of the public health conditions in the ports of the area covered by the Eastern Bureau. Owing to the large number of transmitting stations, and to care in selection of the hours for transmission, this service is now so organised as to permit of the reception of messages along all the principal sea routes of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

During 1931, 102 vessels were reported to the Eastern Bureau as having cases of epidemic diseases on board. Among these there were the following cases:

	Notifications
Plague . . . . .	2
Cholera . . . . .	19
Smallpox . . . . .	27
Cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	5

Cases of smallpox were notified on five vessels taking pilgrims from Jeddah.

As a result of the steps taken in 1930 by the Advisory Council in drawing attention to the danger of the introduction of yellow-fever virus into the East, legislation has been enacted in the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, British India, the Federated Malay States and the Dutch East Indies prohibiting the possession of amaryl virus, or the use of this virus for experiments. It must be remembered that yellow fever does not exist in Asia or in Oceania, but it might arise there if the stegomyia, which is widespread in the tropics, were to become infected by contact with a case of this disease. The frequency of laboratory infections in countries where amaryl virus has been handled is well known, and the Advisory Council therefore considered that, although experiments with the virus were justified in countries where yellow fever already exists, they should not be permitted in districts still free from the disease, in view of the risk of the accidental infection of mosquitoes, and the incalculable consequences which might ensue.

In the sphere of scientific co-ordination, attention has mainly been directed to the execution of the programme of research laid down in 1927 by the Plague Commission. The time has come to ascertain the present position, and the Director of the Eastern Bureau has, accordingly, prepared a memorandum giving particulars of the results so far obtained in the laboratories of British India, Ceylon, Kenya, South Africa, Australia, Java, Singapore, Hong-Kong and Dairen on some of the subjects recommended for research.

In April 1931, the Advisory Council proceeded by correspondence to the election of a new Chairman, as Dr. J. J. VAN LONKHUIJZEN was giving up his appointment on his return to Europe. Dr. UCHINO, Chief Medical Officer of the Central Sanitary Bureau of Japan, has been appointed to succeed him.

As the majority of the members of the Advisory Council found themselves unable to go to Tokio for the annual meeting of the Council, which was to be held there in the spring of 1932, this meeting has been postponed until 1933.

#### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1st, 1931, TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1932.

##### I. Periodicals.

###### SERVICE OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

1. *Weekly Bulletins* (bilingual), Nos. 253 to 340 inclusive (approximately 12 to 16 pages each, size 22 × 33 cm.).
2. *Monthly Epidemiological Report* (bilingual), Nos. 145 to 160 inclusive (approximately 40 pages each, size 24.5 × 32 cm.).
3. *Annual Epidemiological Report* (bilingual), E.I.14. - "Statistics of Notifiable Diseases for the Year 1929". (Fasciculus, 81 pages, size 24.5 × 32 cm.).

## QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

## Volume I, No. 1 (March 1932):

Booklet, English or French, 158 pages, size 15.5 × 24 cm.

This booklet contains the following articles:

1. Editorial.
2. Immunisation against Diphtheria: Resolutions of the Conference held in London in June 1931.
3. Medical Education in England, by Sir George Newman.
4. The Milk Supply of North-American Cities, by Professor R. Burri.
5. Tropical Pneumonia, by R. Gautier.
6. Second Analytical Review of Reports from Pasteur Institutes on the Results of Anti-rabies Treatment, by Lieut.-Col. A. G. McKendrick.
7. The Floods in China: Report by the Director of the Health Section on the Work undertaken to co-ordinate the Campaign against Epidemics.

## Volume I, No. 2 (June 1932):

Booklet, English or French, pages 159 to 312, size 15.5 × 24 cm.

This number contains the following articles:

1. Medical Education in the German Reich, by Drs. C. Hamel, J. Jadassohn, C. Prausnitz and M. Taute.
2. Report of the Commission on the Fumigation of Ships.
3. Malaria and Anophelines in Siam, by Dr. L. Anigstein.
4. Current Notes on the Work of the Health Organisation.

## II. Special Studies and Investigations.

## 1. LEPROSY COMMISSION.

## C.H.970:

The Principles of the Prophylaxis of Leprosy: First General Report of the Leprosy Commission.

Booklet, English or French, 12 pages, size 18.5 × 24 cm. April 1931.

## C.H.1042, 1st and 2nd parts:

1st part: Note on an Enquiry concerning Leprosy.

2nd part: Extract from Report by the Medical Director to the Seventeenth Session of the Health Committee concerning the Work of

(1) Bangkok Conference (December 8th to 12th, 1930).

(2) Manila Conference (January 8th to 23rd, 1931).

Fasciculus, English or French, size 21 × 33 cm. June 1931.

## 2. MALARIA COMMISSION.

## C.H./Malaria/155:

Programme of the Malariology Courses instituted by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations for 1931.

Booklet, French-English-German-Italian, 31 pages, size 16 × 24 cm. March 1931.

## C.H./Malaria/172:

Programme of the Malariology Courses instituted by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations for 1932.

Booklet, French-German-Italian, 25 pages, size 16 × 24 cm. February 1932.

## C.H./Malaria/169:

Housing and Malaria: A Critical Summary of the Literature dealing with this Subject, by Lt.-Col. Clayton Lane, M.D., I.M.S.

Booklet, English or French, 43 pages, size 18.5 × 24 cm. June 1931.

## 3. MATERNAL WELFARE, HYGIENE OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

## C.H.1060:

Report on Maternal Welfare and the Hygiene of Infants and Children of Pre-school Age by the Reporting Committee appointed to deal with these Questions.  
Booklet, English or French, 75 pages, size 18.5 × 24 cm. November 1931.

## 4. OPIUM COMMISSION.

## C.114.M.54.1932.III:

Recapitulatory List of Preparations exempted from the Provisions of the 1925 International Opium Convention by Application of Article 8 of the Convention.  
Fasciculus, English or French, 6 pages, size 21 × 33 cm. February 1932.

## 5. RADIUM RAYS.

## C.H.1054:

Protective Measures against the Dangers resulting from the Use of Radium, Roentgen and Ultra-Violet Rays, by Professor Hermann Wintz and Walther Rump, Ph.D.  
Booklet, English or French, 114 pages, size 18.5 × 24 cm. October 1931.

## 6. RURAL HYGIENE, EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON.

## C.H.1045:

Report of the *Preparatory Committee* on the Principles governing the Organisation of Medical Assistance, the Public Health Services and Sanitation in Rural Districts.

Booklet, English or French, 62 pages, size 18.5 × 24 cm. June 1931.

## C.473.M.202.1931.III:

Vol. I: "*Recommendations* on the Principles governing the Organisation of Medical Assistance, the Public Health Services and Sanitation in Rural Districts".

Vol. II: "*Minutes* of the European Conference on Rural Hygiene, held at Geneva from June 29th to July 7th, 1931".

Booklets, English or French. Vol. I, 59 pages; Vol. II, 187 pages; size 18.5 × 24 cm. August and October 1931.

## C.H.1052:

Mortality Conditions in Rural Europe, by Mr. K. Stouman.  
Bilingual fasciculus, 39 pages, size 24.5 × 32 cm. June 1931.

## 7. STANDARDISATION, PERMANENT COMMISSION ON BIOLOGICAL.

## C.H.1056(1):

Report of the Permanent Commission on Biological Standardisation, London, June 23rd, 1931.

Booklet, English or French, 78 pages, size 15.5 × 24 cm. September 1931.

## C.H.1055(1):

Report of the Conference on Vitamin Standards, held in London from June 17th to 29th, 1931.

Offprint of Annex IV of the Booklet No. C.H.1056(1). English or French, 16 pages, size 15.5 × 24 cm. September 1931.

## 8. SYPHILIS, SERODIAGNOSIS OF.

## C.H.968:

Report of the Laboratory Conference on the Serodiagnosis of Syphilis convened at *Montevideo* by the Institute for the Prevention of Syphilis of Uruguay, September 15th to 26th, 1930.

Booklet, English or French, 131 pages, size 16 × 24.5 cm. August 1931.

## 9. TUBERCULOSIS.

C.H.957:

Tuberculosis in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, by Dr. Ostenfeld, Dr. Heitmann and Dr. Neander.

Booklet, English or French, 170 pages, size 18.5 × 24 cm. June 1931.

## 10. MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN CHINA.

C.H.961:

Report on Medical Schools in China, by Professor Knud Faber, Professor of Medicine at Copenhagen University.

Booklet, English or French, 47 pages, size 18.5 × 24 cm. June 1931.

## III. Reports, Minutes of Sessions of Health Committee and Constitutional Questions.

## 1. GENEVA OFFICE.

(a) *General Work of the Health Organisation.*

A.7.1931.III:

Annual Report of the Work of the Health Organisation for the Year 1930.

Fasciculus, English or French, 70 pages, size 21 × 33 cm. April 1931.

(b) *Sessions of the Health Committee.*

C.398.M.160.1931.III:

Minutes of the Seventeenth Session of the Health Committee, held at Geneva from May 4th to 8th, 1931.

Fasciculus, English or French, 119 pages, size 21 × 33 cm. August 1931.

C.980.M.545.1931.III:

Minutes of the Eighteenth Session of the Health Committee, held in Paris on October 12th and 13th, 1931.

Fasciculus, English or French, 33 pages, size 21 × 33 cm. January 1932.

C.280.M.131.1931 (C.H.1022):

Report (Resolutions) on the Work of the Seventeenth Session of the Health Committee, held at Geneva, May 4th to 8th, 1931.

Fasciculus, bilingual, 10 pages, size 21 × 33 cm. May 1931.

Also Annex to the Minutes of the Health Committee, document C.398. M.160.1931.III.

## 2. FAR-EASTERN BUREAU.

C.95.M.35.1931.III:

Annual Report for 1930 and Minutes of the Sixth Session of the Advisory Council, held at Singapore from December 27th to 30th, 1930.

Fasciculus, English or French, 38 pages, size 21 × 33 cm. April 1931.

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