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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HEALTH ORGANISATION

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR-BOOK

1929

(Fifth Year)

REPORTS

(with Vital and Public Health Statistics)

ON THE

Public Health Progress

OF

FORTY COUNTRIES AND COLONIES

IN 1928.

Series of League of Nations Publications

III. HEALTH

1930. III. 8.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Preface to the First Volume	5
Preface to the Fifth Volume	6
AUSTRALIA	9
AUSTRIA	45
BELGIUM	97
CANADA	129
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	145
DENMARK	203
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	239
EGYPT	261
ESTONIA	303
FINLAND	335
FRANCE	379
FRENCH COLONIES	425
GERMANY	455
GREECE	521
HUNGARY	555
IRISH FREE STATE	603
ITALY	637
JAPAN	657
LATVIA	689
LITHUANIA	725
NETHERLANDS	753
NORWAY	795
POLAND	843
PORTUGUESE INDIA	909
ROUMANIA	923
SPAIN	943
SWEDEN	969
SWITZERLAND	1007
TURKEY	1047
UNITED KINGDOM — ENGLAND AND WALES	1067
UNITED KINGDOM — SCOTLAND	1119
UNITED KINGDOM — NORTHERN IRELAND	1167
CEYLON	1205
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	1229
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1241
BRITISH SOMALILAND	1261
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1269

S. d. N. 1.270 F. + 1.325 (A.). 11/30. — Imp. Réunies. Chambéry.

Page

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA 1289
THE PHILIPPINES 1341
URUGUAY 1365

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands) 1389
LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES 1447
PUBLIC HEALTH WORK OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN 1928 . . 1457
HEALTH ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1463

List of Public Health Administrations 1485
Index 1489

PREFACE TO THE FIRST ANNUAL VOLUME.

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.

Page

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA 1289
THE PHILIPPINES 1341
URUGUAY 1365

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands) 1389
LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES 1447
PUBLIC HEALTH WORK OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN 1928 . . 1457
HEALTH ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1463

List of Public Health Aministrations 1485
Index 1489

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HEALTH SECTION OF THE SECRETARIAT
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

December 1925.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH VOLUME.

The present volume, like the preceding one, differs from the first three volumes, mainly in regard to the form in which the vital and nosological statistics of the majority of the reports are presented.

The number of standard tables prepared last year in order to present to the reader —as we said in the preface to the third volume—" the minimum of vital statistics necessary to allow him to interpret correctly the information relating to health conditions in the country under consideration, and to compare the health conditions of the various countries ", has been reduced from 28 to 27 by eliminating Table No. 23: " Public Health Legislation ", which covered the same ground as the Chapter : " Public Health Legislation ". Tables 23-27 of the present Volume therefore correspond to Nos. 24-28 of Volume IV.

The twenty-seven standard tables 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, 1922 to 1928.

2. *Birth Rates* (5 tables).

Table No. 5.—Geographical distribution of births in 1927 and 1928.

Table No. 6.—Number of births according to sex and vitality, 1922 to 1928.

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

Table No. 8.—Legitimacy and illegitimacy of births for the years 1922 to 1928.

Table No. 9.—Monthly number of live births, legitimate and illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

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

Table No. 10.—Geographical distribution of general death rate in 1927 and 1928.

Table No. 11.—Death rate according to sex for the years 1922 to 1928.

Table No. 12.—Death rate according to age and sex, 1926 and 1927.

Table No. 13.—Seasonal distribution of deaths in 1927 and 1928.

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

Table No. 14.—Mortality, incidence and case fatality of certain infectious diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Table No. 15.—Death rate from tuberculosis according to age and sex in 1927.

Table No. 16.—Death rate from tumours, 1926 to 1928.

Table No. 17.—Death rate from organic diseases, for the years 1926 to 1928.

Table No. 18.—Deaths from puerperal diseases, for the years 1926 to 1928.

Table No. 19.—Death rate from external causes and general death rate from natural causes from 1926 to 1928.

5. *Infant Mortality* (3 tables).

Table No. 20.—Infant mortality according to days and months of age, sex and legitimacy in 1926 to 1928.

Table No. 21. — Seasonal variations in the death rate of legitimate and illegitimate children under 1 year of age in 1926 and 1928.

Table No. 22.—Infant mortality according to causes of death in 1926 and 1927.

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, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

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

Table No. 25.—Statistics of hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Table No. 26.—Statistics of sanitary personnel in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Table No. 27.—Statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

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 forty public health administrations and the two international organisations, who have given us their valuable assistance.

HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
SECRETARIAT.

October 1930.

AUSTRALIA

Report prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health, Canberra.

CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
Introduction			13
1. General Demography	4	1- 4	14
2. Birth Rates	2	6, 9	19
3. General Mortality	4	10-13	21
4. Causes of Death	6	14-19	25
5. Infant Mortality	3	20-22	33
II. GENERAL ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION :			
1. Federal Health Council			36
2. The Commonwealth Department of Health			36
3. Cancer Organisation			36
4. Division of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases			39
5. Division of Epidemiology			40
6. Division of Marine Hygiene			40
7. Division of Laboratories			41
8. Division of Industrial Hygiene			41
III. BUDGET			41
IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY			43

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 (43 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.

Recensements et évaluations Censuses and estimates	Superficie en milles carrés Area in square miles	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Resident population		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a) Recensements — Censuses :							
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
b) Evaluations — Estimates :							
31-III-1921		2.762.506	2.672.427	5.434.933	—	—	—
31-III-1911		2.312.659	2.141.702	4.454.361	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution au 31-III-1921, par rapport au 31-III-1911 : Increase or decrease on 31-III-1921 compared with 31-III-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 inter-census 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 : See Table 1.

Années des deux derniers recensements Year of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par mille carré calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitants per square mile 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 habitants Per 1,000 of population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 habitants Per 1,000 of population
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 **1928**.

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

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.—Present population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	68.158	65.294	0	133.452	—	—	134.078
1	59.040	56.629	0	115.669	—	—	—
2	58.168	56.375	0	114.543	—	—	—
3	59.416	57.392	0	116.808	—	—	—
4	60.615	58.629	0	119.244	—	—	—
0–4	305.397	294.319	0	599.716	—	—	—
5–9	302.481	294.836	0	597.317	—	—	—
10–14	266.289	260.556	0	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	136.520	99.910	282.723	—	—	—
50–54	134.828	118.982	84.154	253.810	—	—	—
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	—	—	6.336.786

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 — Present 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)
	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, 1922-1928.

Sources : Commonwealth Official Year Book, 1928.
Demography Bulletin (Commonwealth), N° 45, 1927.
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.* — *Actual figures.*						
1922	5.633	44.731	1.326	137.496	—	51.311	86.185
1923	5.750	44.541	1.463	135.222	—	56.236	78.986
1924	5.873	45.869	1.536	134.927	—	54.980	79.947
1925	5.992	46.899	1.854	135.792	—	54.568	81.224
1926	6.110	47.865	1.633	133.162	—	56.952	76.210
1927	6.235	49.033	1.918	133.698	—	58.282	75.416
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	5.932	46.323	1.622	135.049	—	55.388	79.661
1928	6.337	48.592	—	134.078	—	59.378	74.701
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		8,03	0,24	24,69	—	9,22	15,48
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		7,92	0,27	23,05	—	9,44	13,61
1928		7,73	—	21,33	—	9,45	11,88

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	—	—	—	— 38.023	—	—	—	— 6,75
1923	92.859	55.319	—	— 37.540	16,15	9,62	—	— 6,53
1924	103.667	59.918	—	— 43.749	17,65	10,20	—	— 7,45
1925	100.075	62.718	—	— 37.357	16,70	10,47	—	— 6,23
1926	107.924	65.704	—	— 42.220	17,66	10,91	—	— 6,75
1927	117.423	68.499	—	— 48.924	18,83	10,99	—	— 7,84
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	— 41.302	—	—	—	— 6,96
1928	99.792	72.560	—	— 27.232	15,75	11,45	—	— 4,30

2. Birth Rates.

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

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	70.582	66.914	137.496	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	69.365	65.857	135.222	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	68.800	66.127	134.927	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	69.542	66.250	135.792	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	68.422	64.740	133.162	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	68.880	64.818	133.698	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27	69.265	65.784	135.049	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	134.078	—	—	—	—	—	—

	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	5,48	—	—	—	—	—
1923	6,83	—	—	—	—	—
1924	3,97	—	—	—	—	—
1925	4,96	—	—	—	—	—
1926	5,69	—	—	—	—	—
1927	6,27	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27	5,53	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	10.801	524	10.159	491	10.929	550
II	9.681	446	9.718	476	10.479	483
III	11.481	546	11.098	497	11.196	485
IV	10.746	472	10.060	443	10.249	437
V	10.577	497	11.090	544	11.333	594
VI	10.785	521	10.989	577	10.352	531
VII	10.734	571	10.734	551	10.961	574
VIII	10.562	547	11.394	630	10.882	597
IX	10.696	521	10.766	504	10.072	511
X	10.470	547	10.789	539	11.348	582
XI	10.439	560	10.404	521	10.215	500
XII	9.907	532	10.218	516	9.731	487
Total . . .	126.878	6.284	127.309	6.289	127.747	6.331

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)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	11.325	10.650	11.479	22,24	20,52	21,72
II	10.127	10.194	10.962	21,99	21,69	22,14
III	12.027	11.595	11.681	23,55	22,25	22,03
IV	11.218	10.493	10.686	22,67	20,78	20,81
V	11.074	11.634	11.927	21,62	22,27	22,45
VI	11.306	11.566	10.883	22,77	22,84	21,14
VII	11.314	11.285	11.535	22,02	21,53	21,66
VIII	11.109	12.024	11.479	21,59	22,90	21,52
IX	11.207	11.270	10.583	22,46	22,14	20,47
X	11.017	11.328	11.930	21,33	21,50	22,30
XI	10.999	10.925	10.715	21,96	21,38	20,67
XII	10.439	10.734	10.218	20,13	20,29	19,05
Total . . .	133.162	133.698	134.078	22,02	21,67	21,33

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

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 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. Nouvelle-Galles du Sud — New South Wales .	22.749	22.657	9,59	9,34	+ 0,04	— 0,25
2. Victoria	16.773	17.708	9,71	10,11	+ 0,08	+ 0,40
3. Queensland	8.078	7.976	9,06	8,77	— 0,33	— 0,29
4. Australie du Sud — South Australia . . .	5.128	5.147	8,98	8,92	+ 0,25	— 0,06
5. Australie occidentale — West Australia . . .	3.393	3.640	8,81	9,11	— 0,24	+ 0,30
6. Tasmanie — Tasmania .	2.033	2.132	9,68	10,06	+ 0,63	+ 0,38
7. Territoire du Nord — Northern Territory .	76	71	17,95	16,88	+ 0,95	— 1,07
8. Territoire de la capitale fédérale — Federal Capital Territory . . .	52	47	7,08	5,84	+ 0,37	— 1,24
Commonwealth — Total for Australia	58.282	59.378	9,45	9,45	+ 0,03	0,00

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

Sources : Demography Bulletins.
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 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
1922	2.866	2.767	29.945	22.066	10,33	8,06	+ 2,27
1923	2.930	2.819	31.622	24.614	10,91	8,82	+ 2,09
1924	2.997	2.877	31.103	23.877	10,50	8,39	+ 2,11
1925	3.060	2.932	31.134	23.434	10,28	8,07	+ 2,21
1926	3.122	2.988	32.387	24.565	10,48	8,30	+ 2,18
1927	3.190	3.045	32.858	25.424	10,41	8,43	+ 1,98
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	3.024	2.905	31.191	24.013	10,48	8,29	+ 2,19
1928	3.241	3.095	—	—	10,30	8,55	+ 1,75

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Demography Bulletin.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Age et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	4.149	3.441	7.190	4.102	3.181	7.283
1	697	547	1.244	711	577	1.288
2	283	238	522	289	237	526
3	199	170	319	242	191	433
4	159	109	268	158	140	298
0–4	5.487	4.106	9.593	5.502	4.326	9.828
5–9	505	371	876	522	425	947
10–14	449	318	767	421	294	715
17–19	640	431	1.071	589	456	1.045
20–24	719	697	1.416	750	692	1.442
25–29	771	793	1.564	774	774	1.548
30–34	874	858	1.732	854	874	1.728
35–39	1.097	1.042	2.139	1.134	1.016	2.150
40–44	1.327	1.002	2.329	1.386	968	2.354
45–49	1.606	1.086	2.696	1.651	1.059	2.710
50–54	1.826	1.180	3.006	1.876	1.257	3.133
55–59	2.298	1.471	3.769	2.375	1.552	3.927
60–64	2.966	1.816	4.782	2.911	1.924	4.835
65–69	3.262	2.197	5.459	3.378	2.265	5.643
70–74	2.818	2.099	4.917	3.065	2.206	5.271
75–79	2.518	1.923	4.441	2.468	2.009	4.477
80–84	1.750	1.697	4.447	1.757	1.675	3.432
85–89	1.005	978	1.983	991	1.125	2.116
90 et plus . . . . and over. . . .	439	495	934	424	524	948
Age inconnu. . . . unknown . . .	30	5	35	30	3	33
Total.	32.387	24.565	56.952	32.858	25.424	58.282

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

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
	Par mois. — Per month.				
I.	4.810	—	9,26	—	—
II.	4.130	—	8,79	—	—
III.	4.465	—	8,57	—	—
IV.	4.336	—	8,59	—	—
V.	4.992	—	9,55	—	—
VI.	5.312	—	10.49	—	—
VII.	5.289	—	10,09	—	—
VIII.	5.759	—	10,97	—	—
IX.	5.204	—	10,22	—	—
X.	4.851	—	9,21	—	—
XI.	4.608	—	9,02	—	—
XII.	4.526	—	8,56	—	—
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 1927 and 1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases: Cas Cases: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Décès Deaths: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . .	1927	161	0,3	1.116	1,9	—	—	—	—
	Typhoid fever	1928			1.177	1,9	—	—	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde. .	1927	0		—		—	—	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever. . .	1928					—	—	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	2	0,0	44	0,0	—	—	—	—
	Typhus	1928			101	0,2	—	—	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente. . .	1927	0				—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever. . . .	1928					—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne.	1927	29	0.0			—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928			19	0,0	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	0				—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928					—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	113	0,2			—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928					—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	159	0,3			—	—	—	—
	Scarlet fever.	1928			9.451	15,2	—	—	—	—
9	Coqueluche.	1927	377	0,6			—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928					—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	388	0,6	10.830	17,7	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928			11.692	18,7	—	—	—	—

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. . Influenza with pulmonary complications	1927	238	0,4			—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1927	189	0,4			—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique. . . Asiatic cholera. . . .	1927	0				—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie. . . . . Dysentery	1927	87	0,1			—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
17	Peste . . . . . Plague.	1927	0				—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune. . . . . Yellow fever.	1927	0				—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy	1927	4	0,0	13	0,0	—	—	—	—
		1928			10	0,0	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas	1927	90	0,1			—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë. . . Acute poliomyelitis . .	1927	26	0,0	69	0,1	—	—	—	—
		1928			224	0,3	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique. . . . . Encephalitis lethargica	1927	63	0,1			—	—	—	—
		1928			55	0,1	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1927	30	0,0	61	0,1	—	—	—	—
		1928			68	0,1	—	—	—	—

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	0				—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy . .	1928					—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	0				—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928					—	—	—	—
28	Rage.	1927	0				—	—	—	—
	Rabies.	1928					—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	3.030	4,9	3.163	5,2	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928			3.895	6,2	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	179				—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928		0,7			—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	230				—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928					—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	134	0,2			—	—	—	—
		1928					—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	0				—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre.	1928					—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	0				—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928					—	—	—	—

15.*

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) according to Age and Sex in 1927.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–15	120	—	—	—	—	—
15–19	60	—	—	—	—	—
20–24	126	—	—	—	—	—
25–29	173	—	—	—	—	—
30–34	205	—	—	—	—	—
35–39	218	—	—	—	—	—
40–44	221	—	—	—	—	—
45–49	224	—	—	—	—	—
50–54	207	—	—	—	—	—
55–59	173	—	—	—	—	—
60–64	131	—	—	—	—	—
65–69	98	—	—	—	—	—
70–74	39	—	—	—	—	—
75–79	19	—	—	—	—	—
80–84	7	—	—	—	—	—
85–89	3	—	—	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	5	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown						
Total	2.029	—	—	—	—	—

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	5.700	90	33	46	5.869	5.388	286	26	5.700
1927	5.758	102	29	47	5.936	5.441	266	51	5.758
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	9,33	0,15	0,05	0,07	9,60	8,82	0,47	0,04	9,33
1927	9,24	0,16	0,05	0,07	9,52	8,73	0,43	0,08	9,24
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.						
1926	5.380	8.863	6.017	4.866	4.001	291	132
1927	5.386	9.654	6.680	4.545	4.158	308	148
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). *B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*						
1926	8,9	14,7	9,9	8,0	6,6	0,5	0,2
1927	8,7	15,6	10,8	7,4	6,7	0,5	0,2
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1926	3.077	7.682	1.014	4.015	2.163	312	2.998	3.562	690
1927	3.176	8.393	1.134	4.451	1.843	321	3.098	3.623	5.470
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). *B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*								
1926	5,04	12,57	1,66	6.57	3,54	0,51	4,91	5,9	1,1
1927	5,09	13,46	1,82	7,16	2.96	0,50	4,97	5,9	0,9
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

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	
			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
1926	—	—	218	488	—	16,8	—	37,5
1927	—	—	288	504	—	22,1	—	38,8
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	711	840	—	1,1	1,2	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	3.596	3.530	—	5,9	5,9	—
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	4.307	4.370	—	7,0	7,1	—
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	56.952	58.282	59.378	94,2	94,5	94,5
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	52.745	53.912	—	87,2	87,4	—

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1927.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

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
					1926					
a) Semaines d'âge Weeks of age										
0	1.773	1.267	3.040	2.809	231	—	—	—	—	—
1	220	158	378	348	30	—	—	—	—	—
2	166	126	292	268	24	—	—	—	—	—
3	138	77	215	206	9	—	—	—	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	2.297	1.628	3.925	3.631	294	—	—	—	—	—
1	285	187	472	418	54	—	—	—	—	—
2	218	180	398	339	59	—	—	—	—	—
3	196	173	369	326	43	—	—	—	—	—
4	178	117	295	257	38	—	—	—	—	—
5	165	124	289	246	43	—	—	—	—	—
6	173	134	307	284	23	—	—	—	—	—
7	136	108	244	223	21	—	—	—	—	—
8	135	92	227	204	23	—	—	—	—	—
9	125	103	228	215	13	—	—	—	—	—
10	118	93	211	196	15	—	—	—	—	—
11	123	102	225	211	14	—	—	—	—	—
Total. . . .	4.149	3.041	7.190	6.550	640	—	—	—	—	—
					1927					
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	—	—	—	—	—

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

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
			1926			
I	—	—	656	—	—	—
II	—	—	647	—	—	—
III	—	—	676	—	—	—
IV	—	—	644	—	—	—
V	—	—	602	—	—	—
VI	—	—	539	—	—	—
VII	—	—	587	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	545	—	—	—
IX	—	—	499	—	—	—
X	—	—	539	—	—	—
XI	—	—	600	—	—	—
XII	—	—	656	—	—	—
Total	6.550	640	7.190	—	—	53,99
			1927			
I	—	—	678	—	—	—
II	—	—	594	—	—	—
III	—	—	631	—	—	—
IV	—	—	539	—	—	—
V	—	—	619	—	—	—
VI	—	—	647	—	—	—
VII	—	—	641	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	651	—	—	—
IX	—	—	599	—	—	—
X	—	—	507	—	—	—
XI	—	—	559	—	—	—
XII	—	—	618	—	—	—
Total	6.641	642	7.283	—	—	54,47

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Demography Bulletins.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	525	632	3,94	4,73
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	718	709	5,39	5,30
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	2.085	1.981	15,66	14,82
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	33	34	0,25	0,25
7	Rougeole — Measles	24	13	0,18	0,10
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	217	238	1,63	1,78
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	37	39	0,28	0,29
11	Grippe — Influenza	0	0	0	0
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	22	29	0,17	0,22
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	18	15	0,13	0,11
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	9	0,03	0,07
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	26	16	0,20	0,12
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	8	9	0,06	0,07
71	Méningite — Meningitis	62	82	0,46	0,61
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	128	112	0,96	0,84
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	83	130	0,62	0,97
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	589	826	4.43	6,17
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	1.249	1.040	9,38	7,78
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	—	—	—	—
200	Infanticide	—	—	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	—	—	—	—

II. GENERAL ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A description of the distribution of health functions and administration in Australia, between the Governments of the Commonwealth and respective States, has been given in the report forwarded for 1927 and is available in "Public Health Services in Australia" (C.H.404), published by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

The year 1928 saw several developments of public health interest, mainly in relation to Commonwealth activities.

1. Federal Health Council.

The second session of the Federal Health Council, the establishment of which was recommended by the Royal Commission on National Health, 1926, was held in Melbourne, March 19th to 23rd, 1928.

The sessions of the first two days were held in the form of a conference with the statisticians of the Commonwealth and States of Australia. The object of this discussion was an attempt towards standardisation of the vital statistics of the Commonwealth and its respective States. A model for tables for publication by statisticians in Australia was agreed upon. Other subjects discussed included the registration of live and still-births, and suggested variations in the international list of causes of death which may be adopted in Australia.

The Federal Health Council continued its daily meetings until March 23rd and passed resolutions dealing, amongst other things, with the notification of infectious and industrial diseases, metropolitan milk supplies, and the adoption of uniform standards for food and drugs. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Health in relation to control of tuberculosis were discussed, and it was also decided that the Commonwealth Government should arrange for an enquiry into the extent of mental deficiency in Australia, the report on this enquiry to be presented at the next session of the Congress.

2. The Commonwealth Department of Health.

The activities of the Commonwealth Department of Health have extended during the past year along the lines advised by the Royal Commission on National Health. The more recently established divisions, that of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, and that of epidemiology, have developed their programmes, and the departmental activities have been extended in other directions. In September, the central office of the Department was transferred from Melbourne to the Federal Capital, Canberra.

3. Cancer Organisation.

In considering the best arrangements to be made in dealing with cancer in Australia, the Commonwealth Government determined in 1927 to buy ten grammes of radium for distribution in Australia, regarding this as being one of the most practical things which could be done in respect to the cancer problem.

These ten grammes of radium have been made the nucleus of an organisation to correlate cancer activities and to provide the most recent forms of treatment for Australian cancer patients.

It was felt, however, that radium is a dangerous commodity to be placed in unskilled hands, and that the best results could only be obtained by the use of the very best and latest technique carried out by experienced practitioners. The services of Dr. Arthur Burrows, of Manchester, a member of the Radiological Committee of the Medical Research Council, were retained by the Commonwealth, and it was decided, following the principles enunciated more than once by Professor Regaud, to make, in the first instance, one large cancer centre in each of the capital cities.

In the cases of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, the Federal Government was helped in carrying out its project by having local cancer funds, run by representative committees, which were prepared, in one way and another, to co-operate with the Government in its work. These funds received substantial contributions from the Federal and State Governments.

In Sydney and Adelaide, cancer committees were appointed by the universities to manage the cancer campaign and, through the universities, these committees were able to become integral parts of the national organisation.

In Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart, where no statutory body exists controlling a cancer fund, arrangements concerning special cancer treatment have been made directly with the largest teaching or main hospital.

By the above means, an up-to-date cancer clinic, equipped with radium, deep X-ray machines, adequate laboratory facilities and means to test other new treatments, is provided or is in process of being provided in practically every capital city.

The Commonwealth radium is distributed on loan by the Government to the various radio-therapeutic centres for use in the treatment of cancer. In respect of this, radium agreements are signed between the Government and the local authority providing for the care and custody of the radium, the efficient treatment of patients and the recording of notes on the cases on forms which will be used throughout the whole of Australia. Provision is also made for the following-up of cases. In due course, local and national reports will be made on the results and progress of treatment.

It has been made a strict rule that all cases treated shall have a portion of the growth microscopically examined, unless it is definitely detrimental to the interests of the patients.

In each large centre, one individual has been made responsible for the safe custody of the radium, and on the clinical side a director has been appointed to have general control of radium and X-ray treatment. In addition to the director, a clinical committee has been appointed in each centre with powers both of consultation in respect to cancer treatment and of actually carrying out treatment, when sufficiently experienced or requested to do so, alone or in collaboration with the director.

These committees will, when possible, meet to discuss the most suitable form of treatment for each case, and if necessary, assign the case to the person most suited to carry out the treatment recommended.

The clinical committees will also be largely responsible for the publication of the local reports on treatment.

Australia already has an efficient hospital and surgical system for dealing with the sick. Obviously, the great part of the treatment of cancer cases surgically will be carried out by the ordinary methods in hospital, but in every large city a centre will be constituted to which cancer cases can be sent, or from which advice can be obtained on the latest therapeutic methods.

The Commonwealth Government has, as far as possible, endeavoured to protect the interests of the public by seeing that the patient is not treated except by a medical man who has had considerable experience in radium and X-ray work.

Arrangements have been made to form two radium emanation depots, one at the University of Sydney and the other at the University of Melbourne. The latter of these depots or laboratories will be under the direct control of the Government. The emanation depots will distribute radium emanation to the main centres and to those practitioners who are recognised as being qualified to use radium. It is generally recognised that it is better for a cancer patient to travel to a main centre for treatment than for radium to be sent to the patient, but a few cases may occur in which this may bring about definite hardship, and such gaps in the organisation will be filled by the provision of emanation.

In so large a country as Australia, a great part of which is sparsely populated, difficulties in the question of time and transport in connection with radium treatment arise, and although it is opposed to the general principles of distribution of radium being carried out by the Government, it has been found necessary to form a few smaller centres in more remote areas where a sufficient nucleus of population exists, at which at least the primary growth can be efficiently treated by radium and the secondary manifestations left either to surgical treatment, or until such time as the patient can manage to travel to a main centre.

In certain of the States, free railway passes are, or will be, provided for the transport of the sick poor to their cancer centre.

The question of the care of country patients who come to cities for treatment during the intervals of waiting is under consideration, but this phase of the question is most likely to be met by local organisation.

In addition to the emanation depots, for a brief period, mass treatment with four grammes of radium has been carried out at one of the centres. This has been a purely temporary arrangement and it has not been found possible, owing to the demands for radium and other reasons, to continue with this scheme at the moment, but it is hoped that, at some time in the future, further arrangements with the same object may be made.

In addition to the cancer treatment centres, a beginning has been made with the formation of a cancer secretariat in the Commonwealth Department of Health. This secretariat is concerned with the collecting, classifying and dissemination of information on cancer subjects. It is hoped also that the cancer secretariat will help to co-ordinate cancer activities, local and general, throughout Australia.

Up to the present time, research work has been carried out on cancer subjects in Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney with the help of grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments together with local subscriptions. This work still goes on, and the local cancer committees, universities and other authorities, with the assistance of the Federal and State Governments, will continue to foster research work in so far as opportunity arises.

4. Division of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases.

(a) *Tuberculosis.*

In accordance with the decision of the Federal Health Council at its first session, 1927, that, after full investigation, proposals for the control of tuberculosis should be prepared for the consideration of the Federal Health Council, the newly-formed Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Division in the Commonwealth Department of Health made, during the latter part of 1928, a comprehensive investigation into the existing conditions in the several States of the Commonwealth regarding the measures taken for the control of tuberculosis. The results of this investigation were included in a report which was prepared for the consideration of the Federal Health Council at its 1929 session.

In addition to setting out the actual conditions existing in the several States at the time of the investigation, the report included detailed proposals for the future control of these diseases in Australia.

In the States of Victoria and New South Wales, considered progress was made during the year in connection with the control of tuberculosis.

In New South Wales, the scheme outlined by the Tuberculosis Board of Control is being put into operation. The basis of this scheme is the development of a system of tuberculosis clinics operated in association with the main general hospitals in the principal States, and the co-ordination of the activities of sanatoria and other institutions concerned with the treatment and education of tuberculosis patients.

The Tuberculosis Board, in addition to its other powers and duties, has full control, through a special branch of the Public Health Department, over all institutions in the matter of admission to and discharge from these institutions. The decision as to the disposal of a patient rests with the State Director of Tuberculosis and, in this way, the accommodation at the sanatoria and other institutions is being put to the most efficient use.

In Victoria, a Director of the Tuberculosis Division has been appointed who is an officer of the State Department of Public Health, and a comprehensive scheme of control has been planned. The foundation of this scheme is the tuberculosis dispensary system, having as its main objectives co-operation in the medical services, the provision of facilities for early diagnosis, the selection of cases for institutional treatment and their disposal to institutions, and the maintenance of effective domiciliary supervision.

A central departmental clinic has already been established, and co-ordination of the activities of sanatoria and other institutions for the care and education of tuberculosis patients has been arranged under the supervision of the Director of the Tuberculosis Division who controls admission to these institutions.

It is intended to extend the clinic system by opening branch clinics in the metropolitan area on the basis of one clinic per 300,000 of population, and also in the principal cities of the State.

(b) *Venereal Diseases.*

An investigation into the existing conditions in the several States of the Commonwealth as regards the control of venereal diseases was made by the Director of the Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Division in the Commonwealth Department of Health. An analysis was made of the results of ten years of legislation, including the compulsory but impersonal and confidential notification of cases.

A comprehensive report was prepared for the consideration of the Federal Health Council at its 1929 session. In this report, the ground indicated above was covered and detailed proposals were included indicating the lines along which it was considered that future control should be run.

Properly administered, the principle of confidential compulsory notification of all cases, combined with a confidential personal notification to the State Health Department when any person ceases treatment too early, has proved its value in keeping patients under treatment for as long as necessary, and in bringing patients back under treatment when they have defaulted. This system is in operation in all the States of the Commonwealth except South Australia.

Clinics, especially in the principal centres of population throughout Australia, provide facilities for free diagnosis and treatment, and outside these centres provision is made for treatment to be obtained free of cost to the patient, either at district hospitals or at the hands of private practitioners who are remunerated by the Government for these services.

Laboratory facilities are provided at Commonwealth and State Departmental Laboratories as well as at the laboratories operated in association with the large general hospitals.

Educational work, public instruction, and propaganda receive attention from the State Departments of Health, also in Victoria from the Australian Association for Fighting Venereal Disease, and in New South Wales, from the Racial Hygiene Centre.

All the facilities required by the International agreement respecting facilities to be given to merchant seamen for the treatment of venereal diseases have been provided in the principal ports of the Commonwealth. Steps were taken to make the Commonwealth of Australia a party to this Agreement; the accession of the Commonwealth became operative from August 23rd, 1928.

5. Division of Epidemiology.

The Commonwealth Department of Health acts as the central body in Australia in regard to the obligations as a signatory to the International Sanitary Convention and to the League of Nations Covenant. In these matters, a close relationship is maintained with the Office international d'hygiène publique, with the League of Nations and with foreign Governments.

Information received through the Chief Medical Officer on the staff of the High Commissioner for Australia in London, is circulated at the request of the Federal Health Council to the Health Departments of the respective States and to other interested bodies.

Epidemiological information received from the State Departments of Health of Australia and from the administrative zone centres in other parts of the world, is supplied regularly by correspondence or by cable or radio, as urgency indicates, to the various administrations of the Pacific zone.

6. Division of Marine Hygiene.

During the year, the quarantine regulations and orders have been subjected to a revision in accordance with the adherence of the Commonwealth to the principles of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. Masters of oversea vessels are now required under regulations to give notification by wireless telegraphy, not less than twelve hours before the expected time of arrival, regarding the numbers of passengers

and crew on board, names of ports of departure and last oversea port of call, and number and nature of any case of quarantinable or other disease on board.

7. Division of Laboratories.

Pursuing the policy of the Department in establishing branch Health Laboratories in various States at points of maximum advantage, a laboratory has been opened at Cairns, Queensland. The work of this laboratory will be largely concerned with matters relating to tropical hygiene. Branch laboratories are under construction at Launceston, Tasmania, and at the Federal Capital, Canberra. The former will be opened early in 1929.

8. Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Several investigations were carried out by this Division during the year 1928. At the request of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, an investigation was made into the health and working conditions of employees in gas-making plants in Victoria. The results of this enquiry have been published in *Service Publication* (Division of Industrial Hygiene), No. 7. At the request of the same Court, the health and working conditions of employees in the mining industry in Victoria and Tasmania were investigated and the results published in *Service Publication* (Division of Industrial Hygiene), No. 8.

A survey of the working conditions for women in Victorian industry was made at the suggestion of the third Industrial Hygiene Conference. The report of this survey is published in *Service Publication* (Division of Industrial Hygiene), No. 9.

Arrangements have been made between the Commonwealth Department of Health and the Railways Commissioners for New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia to examine and report on the sickness and accident statistics of approximately 100,000 railway employees. This work is being undertaken by the Division of Industrial Hygiene with the assistance of the Commonwealth Statistician.

At the request of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association a preliminary enquiry was made into the estimation of lead in the human body and urine and the blood changes of workers in the lead industry of Broken Hill (mining) and Port Pirie (smelting). The report on this research has been published in the *Australian Medical Journal*, February 16th, 1929, pages 194 to 217.

III. BUDGET.

The following statistics, taken from the *Commonwealth Year Book*, summarise the outstanding public health expenditures. A comprehensive statement of a public-health 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	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£
Central Administration	13,543	18,488
Salaries, contingencies, etc.	121,588	142,447
Interest on Treasury bills	3,128	3,359
Interest on transferred properties	7,668	8,356
Rent and repairs	20,670	27,404
Miscellaneous	10,075	6,625
Total	£176,672	£206,679

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 maintenance of pensioners	Total payment to pensioners and asylums	Cost of administration	Cost of administration per £100 paid to pensioners 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

(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

State Expenditure, Medical and Charitable, 1926-27.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	All States
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount	2,171,021	1,293,727	649,316	485,609	410,473	160,800	5,170,946
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per head of population	0 18 6	0 15 1	0 14 9	0 17 2	1 1 8	0 15 0	0 16 11
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Percentage of total State expenditure	5.09	4.66	3.94	4.10	4.22	5.63	4.19

It is not possible to record in a comparable or concise manner the expenditure of local government bodies on matters of local health administration and sanitation, or of the local boards or bodies who are responsible for water supply and sewerage. The State Loan Expenditure for the fiscal year 1926-27 for the item " Water Supply, Sewerage and Water Conservation " is summarised as follows :

New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
£ 1,105,618	£ 1,541,900	£ 119,563	£ 1,253,390	£ 441,845	Not available

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Public Health Services in Australia (published by the League of Nations, document C.H.404.1926).

Official Year-Book of the Commonwealth of Australia (issued annually by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics) : Includes authoritative chapters on public hygiene, public benevolence, population and vital statistics.

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).

September 1929.

AUSTRIA

Report presented by the Austrian Health Service (Vienna).

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I.	VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
	1. General Demography	4	1–4	49
	2. Birth Rates	5	5–9	54
	3. General Mortality	4	10–13	59
	4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	64
	5. Infant Mortality	2	20, 21	72
	6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	75
	7. Data on Curative Medicine	3	25–27	78
II.	CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :			
	A. Acute Infectious Diseases			83
	B. Chronic Diseases :			
	1. Tuberculosis			85
	2. Venereal Diseases			88
	3. Alcoholism			89
III.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :			
	1. Supervision of Foodstuffs			90
	2. Utilisation of Marshes for Medical Purposes			90
	3. Campaign against Infant Mortality			91
IV.	HEALTH LEGISLATION :			
	Provisions concerning Trade in and the Possession of Narcotic Drugs			91
V.	CURATIVE MEDICINE :			
	1. Hospitals			92
	2. Health Personnel			93
	3. Midwives			94

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1923 and 1920.

Sources : Beiträge zur Statistik der Republik Österreich 7. Heft ;
Statistisches Handbuch der Republik Österreich IX. Jahrgang

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
7-III-1923	83.833	3.147.404	3.387.077	6.534.481	—	—	—
	79.866 [1]	3.006.260 [1]	3.242.612 [1]	6.248.872 [1]	—	—	—
31-I-1920.	79.633 [1]	2.935.730 [1]	3.195.715 [1]	6.131.445 [1]	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1923, par rapport à 1920 Increase or decrease in 1923 compared with 1920							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual.		+ 70.530	+ 46.897	+ 117.427	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .		+ 22.751	+ 15.128	+ 37.879	—	—	—
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)		+ 7,7	+ 4,7	+ 6,1	—	—	—

[1] Without the Burgenland.

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 1923.

Sources : See Table 1.

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			
			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 asbolus Actual figures	Pour 1.000 individus de sexe masculin Per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1923	78,0	—	239.673	76,1	—	—
	78,2 [1]	—	236.352 [1]	78,6 [1]	—	—
1920	77,0 [1]	—	259.985 [1]	88,5 [1]	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1923 par rapport à 1920. Increase or decrease in 1923 as compared with 1920	+ 1,2 [1]	—	23.633 [1]	— 9,9 [1]	—	—

[1] Without the Burgenland.

3.*

Distribution of the Population by Age[1] and Sex, according to the Results of the Last Census (1920) and Estimate of this Distribution for 1923.

Sources : See Table 1.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 Population présente[2] / I. 1920 Census Present population[2]				II. Calcul pour l'année 1923 / II. Estimate for 1923		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	52.680	50.853	0	103.533	—	—	—
1	34.491	34.191	0	68.682	—	—	—
2	32.318	31.600	0	63.926	—	—	—
3	34.315	33.661	0	67.976	—	—	—
4	40.158	40.178	0	80.336	—	—	—
0–4	193 962	190.491	0	384.453	281.519	274.861	556.380
5–9	287.419	286.005	0	573.424	225.747	224.914	450.661
10–14	301.154	297.022	0	598.176	314.937	312.439	627.376
15–19	310.557	308.177	3.919[3]	618.734	318.000	315.782	633.782
20–24	261.789	293.208	33.034[4]	554.997	301.672	311.234	612.906
25–29	217.669	266.592	123.897[5]	484.261	248.718	289.279	537.997
30–34	212.016	256.266	306.034	468.282	222.488	262.843	485.331
35–39	207.696	235.481		443.177	216.495	251.489	467.984
40–44	200.943	225.467	282.422	426.410	206.845	233.218	440.063
45–49	178.753	191.011		369.764	194.808	215.472	410.280
50–54	156.195	165.973	183.124	322.168	168.995	179.833	348.828
55–59	133.608	144.912		278.520	144.708	155.906	300.614
60–64	105.697	120.550	88.222	226.247	116.760	130.568	247.328
65–69	78.901	95.214		174.115	85.690	99.991	185.681
70–74	49.408	62.982		112.399	57.418	70.564	127.982
75–79	26.738	36.600		63.338	29.109	38.037	67.146
80–84	9.980	14.395	23.729	24.373			
85–89	2.636	4.353		6.989			
90 et plus / and over	403	798		1.201	14.428	20.596	35.024
Age inconnu / unknown	206	218		424			
Total	2.935.730	3.195.715	4.044.381	6.131.445	3.148.337	3.387.026	6.535.363

[1] The distribution of the population in age-groups was not worked out for all the provinces at the 1923 census.
[2] Without the Burgenland.
[3] 14-19 years.
[4] 20-23 years.
[5] 24-29 years.

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[1] I. 1920 Census—Present population[1]							II. Calcul de la répartition par âge pour l'année 1923 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1923
	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	18,0	15,9	8,6	8,3	16,9	0	0	—
1	11,7	10,7	5,6	5,6	11,2	0	0	—
2	11,0	9,9	5,3	5,2	10,4	0	0	—
3	11,7	10,5	5,6	5,5	11,1	0	0	—
4	13,7	12,6	6,5	6,5	13,1	0	0	—
0–4	66,1	59,6	31,6	31,1	62,7	0	0	85,1
5–9	97,9	89,5	46,9	46,6	93,5	0	0	69,0
10–14	102,6	92,9	49,1	48,4	97,6	0	0	96,0
15–19	105,8	96,4	50,8	50,3	101,0	10,7 [2]	0,6 [2]	97,0
20–24	89,2	91,8	42,7	47,8	90,5	140,2 [3]	5,2 [3]	93,8
25–29	74,1	83,4	35,5	43,5	79,0	380,3 [4]	20,2 [4]	82,3
30–34	72,2	80,2	34,6	41,8	76,4	622,3	49,9	74,3
35–39	70,7	73,7	33,9	38,4	72,3			71,6
40–44	68,4	70,6	32,8	36,8	69,5	678,1	46,1	67,3
45–49	60,9	59,8	29,2	31,2	60,3			62,8
50–54	53,2	51,9	25,4	27,1	52,5	589,0	29,9	53,4
55–59	45,5	45,3	21,8	23,6	45,4			46,0
60–64	36,0	37,7	17,2	19,7	36,9	408,9	14,4	37,8
65–69	26,9	29,8	12,9	15,5	28,4			28,4
70–74	16,8	19,7	8,1	10,3	18,3			19,6
75–79	9,1	11,5	4,4	6,0	10,3	199,2	3,9	10,3
80–84	3,4	4,5	1,6	2,3	4,0			
85–89	0,9	1,4	0,4	0,7	1,1			
90 et plus and over	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2			5,4
Age inconnu unknown	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1			
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0	478,7	521,3	1.000,0	326,8	170,2	1,000,0

[1] Without the Burgenland.
[2] 14-19 years.
[3] 20-23 years.
[4] 24-29 years.

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Sources : Statistisches Handbuch der Republik Oesterreich, 9. Jahrgang; Statistische Nachrichten 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
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*						
1922	6.528	74.274	5.394	150.958	4.746	113.467	37.491
1923	6.549	56.594	5.336	146.885	4.879	99.924	46.961
1924	6.583	52.845	5.508	142.141	4.728	98.055	44.086
1925	6.622	50.842	5.350	135.841	4.132	94.988	40.853
1926	6.652	48.046	2.177 [1]	127.254	3.902	99.034	28.220
1927	6.671	48.523	5.148	119.058	3.670	99.330	19.728
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	6.601	55.187	5.347 [2]	137.023	4.343	100.800	36.223
1928	6.694	49.414	5.703	116.783	3.556	96.097	20.686
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		11,4	0,8	23,1	0,7	17,4	5,7
1923		8,6	0,8	22,4	0,7	15,2	7,2
1924		8,0	0,8	21,6	0,7	14,9	6,7
1925		7,7	0,8	20,5	0,6	14,3	6,2
1926		7,2	0,3 [1]	19,1	0,6	14,9	4,2
1927		7,3	0,8	17,8	0,6	14,9	2,9
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		8,4	0,8 [2]	20,8	0,7	15,3	5,5
1928		7,4	0,8	17,5	0,5	14,4	3,1

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	—	—	10.579	—	—	—	1,6	—
1923	—	—	15.497	—	—	—	2,4	—
1924	—	—	2.650	—	—	—	0,4	—
1925	4.429	—	4.627	+ 198	0,7	—	0,7	± 0,0
1926	3.871	—	3.895	+ 24	0,6	—	0,6	± 0,0
1927	2.087	—	5.339	+ 3.252	0,3	—	0,8	+ 0,5
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	3.463	—	7.098	+ 1.168 [3]	0,5 [3]	—	1,1	+ 0,2 [3]
1928	—	—	4.522	—	—	—	0,7	—

[1] Data incomplete.
[2] Average 1922-1925 and 1927.
[3] Average 1925-1927.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Sources : See Table 4.

Pays — 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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Wien	1.862	1.863	20.888	19.744	11,2	10,6
2. Niederœsterreich	1.516	1.518	26,300	25.191	17,3	16,6
3. Oberœsterreich	901	906	18.292	18.395	20,3	20,3
4. Salzburg	231	232	4.833	5.074	20,9	21,9
5. Steiermark	1.007	1.013	21.093	20.667	21,0	20,4
6. Kärnten	388	391	9.776	9.772	25,2	25,0
7. Tirol	327	329	7.244	7.465	22,1	22,7
8. Vorarlberg	146	147	3.108	3.081	21,3	21,0
9. Burgenland	294	295	7.524	7.394	25,6	25,1
Total	6.671	6.694	119.508	116.783	17,8	17,5

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Sources : See Table 4.

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	77.830	73.128	150.958	2.752	1.994	4.746	80.582	75.122	155.704
1923	75.511	71.374	146.885	2.759	2.120	4.879	78.270	73.494	151.764
1924	73.610	68.531	142.141	2.629	2.099	4.728	76.239	70.630	146.869
1925	70.019	65.822	135.841	2.389	1.743	4.132	72.408	67.565	139.973
1926	65.669	61.581	127.250	2.232	1.676	3.908	67.923	63.233	131.156
1927	61.258	57.411	118.669	2.126	1.557	3.683	63.384	58.968	125.352
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	70.650	66.308	136.958	2.481	1.865	4.346	73.131	68.173	141.304
1928	—	—	116.783	—	—	3.556	—	—	120.339

	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	6,43	38,01	7,27	3,42	2,65	3,05
1923	5,80	30,14	6,50	3,52	2,88	3,22
1924	7,41	25,25	7,94	3,45	2,97	3,22
1925	6,38	37,06	7,17	3,30	2,58	2,95
1926	6,62	37,35	7,42	3,32	2,60	2,98
1927	6,70	36,54	7,49	3,35	2,64	2,94
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	6,55	33,05	7,27	3,39	2,74	3,08
1928	—	—	—	—	—	2,95

7.*

Births and Abortions, 1924-1928.

Sources : 1. See Table 4.
2 Unpublished reports of hospitals.

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: Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages-femmes Midwives	Total	Conceptions (Col. 2 + 4 + 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1924.	6.583	142.121	4.728	1.491	—	—	1.491	148.360
1925.	6.622	135.841	4.132	6.222	—	—	6.222	146.195
1926.	6.652	127.254	3.902	7.017	—	—	7.017	138.173
1927.	6.671	119.058	3.670	7.546	—	—	7.546	130.274
1928.	6.694	116.783	3.556	8.630	—	—	8.630	128.969

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (Col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Col. 3 & 4 Tabl. 7 A)
	Par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 of average population				Par 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (Col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1924.	21,7	0,7	0,2	22,6	95,8	3,2	1,0	1,02
1925.	20,6	0,6	0,9	22,1	92,9	2,8	4,3	4,44
1926.	19,1	0,6	1,1	20,8	92,1	2,8	5,1	5,35
1927.	17,8	0,5	1,1	19,5	91,4	2,8	5,7	6,10
1928.	17,5	0,5	1,3	19,3	90,5	2,8	6,7	7,17

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

Sources : 1. See Table 1
2. Statistische Nachrichten 1928.

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	—	—	124.516	—	—	31.188	150.958	4.746	155.704
1923	—	—	121.492	—	—	30.272	146.885	4.879	151.764
1924	—	—	115.464	—	—	31.405	142.141	4.728	146.869
1925	—	—	108.616	—	—	31.357	135.841	4.132	139.973
1926	96.822	2.782	99.604	30.428	1.126	31.554	127.250	3.908	131.158
1927	88.720	2.594	91.314	29.949	1.089	31.038	119.058	3.670	122.728
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	92.771[1]	2.688[1]	110.168	30.189[1]	1.108[1]	31.136	137.022	4.344	141.366
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	116.783	3.556	120.339

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	sur 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	—	—	200,3	—	—	3,05	—	—
1923	—	—	199,5	—	—	3,21	—	—
1924	—	—	213,8	—	—	3,22	—	—
1925	—	—	224,8	—	—	2,95	—	—
1926	238,6	288,1	240,6	2,79	3,57	2,98	14,56	4,58
1927	251,5	296,7	252,8	2,84	3,51	2,99	13,31	4,49
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	245,5[1]	291,9[1]	248,5	2,82[1]	3,54[1]	3,07	13,91[1]	4,53[1]
1928	—	—	—	—	—	2,95	—	—

[1] Average 1926-27.

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate in 1926, 1927, and 1928.

Sources : Statistische Nachrichten 1929 für das Jahr 1927.
Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes für die Jahre 1926, 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	—	—	7.738	2.683	—	—
II	—	—	7.455	2.626	—	—
III	—	—	8.155	2.728	—	—
IV	—	—	7.666	2.417	—	—
V	—	—	8.049	2.716	—	—
VI	—	—	7.352	2.631	—	—
VII	—	—	7.568	2.437	—	—
VIII	—	—	7.361	2.450	—	—
IX	—	—	7.114	2.403	—	—
X	—	—	7.029	2.385	—	—
XI	—	—	6.692	2.168	—	—
XII	—	—	6.540	2.304	—	—
Total	96.822	30.428	88.720 [1]	29.949 [1]	—	—

	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		10.421			18,7	
II	33.292	10.081	29.970	20,0	18,1	17,9
III		10.883			19,6	
IV		10.083			18,1	
V	32.182	10.765	29.728	19,4	19,4	17,8
VI		9.983			18,0	
VII		10.005			18,0	
VIII	31.436	9.811	28.823	18,9	17,6	17,2
IX		9.517			17,1	
X		9.414			16,9	
XI	29.553	8.860	28.262	17,8	15,9	16,9
XII		8.844			15,9	
Total	126.463	118.692 [2]	116.783	19,0	17,8	17,5

[1] Including one birth at month unknown.
[2] Including two births at month unknown.

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistische Nachrichten 1929.

Pays — 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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Wien	26.462	25.764	14,2	13,9	+ 0,5	— 0,3
2. Niederœsterreich	20.631	20.235	13,6	13,3	— 0,3	— 0,3
3. Oberœsterreich	14.303	13.895	15,9	15,4	— 0,4	— 0,5
4. Salzburg	3.610	3.622	15,6	15,6	+ 0,1	± 0,0
5. Steiermark	15.965	15.407	15,9	15,2	— 0,3	— 0,7
6. Kärnten	6.459	5.840	16,6	14,9	+ 0,4	— 1,7
7. Tyrol	5.032	4.790	15,4	14,5	+ 0,2	— 0,9
8. Vorarlberg	1.998	1.951	13,7	13,3	+ 0,5	— 0,4
9. Burgenland	4.870	4.593	16,6	14,4	— 0,4	— 2,2
Total général—Grand Total	99.330	96.097	14,9	14,4	± 0,0	— 0,5

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

Sources: Statistische Nachrichten ; Statistisches Handbuch.

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
1922	3.145	3.383	57.020	56.447	18,1	16,7	+ 1,4
1923	3.156	3.393	50.843	49.081	16,1	14,5	+ 1,6
1924	3.173	3.410	50.214	47.841	15,8	14,0	+ 1,8
1925	3.191	3.431	48.644	46.344	15,2	13,5	+ 1,7
1926	3.206	3.446	50.414	48.491	15,7	14,1	+ 1,6
1927	3.215	3.456	50.545	48.535	15,7	14,0	+ 1,7
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	3.181	3.420	51.280	49.456	16,1	14,5	+ 1,6
1928	3.226	3.468	49.377	46.720	15,3	13,5	+ 1,8

12.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN **1926** AND **1927**.

Sources : 1926 : Statistisches Handbuch, IX. Jahrgang.
1927 : Unpublished data of the Federal Office of Statistics.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	8.986	6.832	15.818	8.507	6.475	14.982
1	1.067	953	2.020	1.030	960	1.990
2	412	392	804	451	419	870
3	282	268	550	318	269	587
4	208	179	387	252	219	471
0–4	10.955	8.624	19.579	10.558	8.342	18.900
5–9	497	459	956	692	624	1.316
10–14	467	456	923	469	436	905
15–19	1.002	1.003	2.005	1.053	898	1.951
20–24	1.464	1.262	2.726	1.417	1.268	2.685
25–29	1.325	1.405	2.730	1.399	1.361	2.760
30–34	1.245	1.331	2.576	1.222	1.353	2.575
35–39	1.383	1.409	2.792	1.378	1.363	2.741
40–44	1.827	1.613	3.440	1.730	1.632	3.362
45–49	2.335	1.957	4.292	2.287	1.946	4.233
50–54	2.877	2.387	5.264	2.983	2.364	5.347
55–59	3.380	2.965	6.345	3.466	2.906	6.372
60–64	4.149	3.738	7.887	4.137	3.641	7.778
65–69	4.695	4.706	9.401	4.707	4.700	9.407
70–74	4.935	5.271	10.206	4.868	5.418	10.286
75–79	4.150	4.884	9.034	4.226	5.060	9.286
80–84	2.558	3.260	5.818	2.710	3.388	6.098
85–89	931	1.377	2.308	954	1.400	2.354
90 et plus / and over	239	384	623	226	393	619
Age inconnu / unknown	—	—	—	63	42	105
Total	50.414	48.491	98.905	50.545	48.535	99.080

12* *(concluded).*

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0–4	38,90	31,36	35,17	37,52	30,35	33,97	— 1,38	— 1,05	— 1,20
5–9	2,22	2,04	2,12	3,07	2,77	2,92	+ 0,85	+ 0,73	+ 0,80
10–14	1,48	1,46	1,47	1,49	1,40	1,44	+ 0,01	— 0,06	— 0,03
15–19	3,15	3,18	3,17	3,31	2,84	3,08	+ 0,16	— 0,34	— 0,09
20–24	4,85	4,05	4,44	4,70	4,07	4,38	— 0,15	+ 0,02	— 0,06
25–29	5,32	4,85	5,07	5,63	4,70	5,13	+ 0,31	— 0,15	+ 0,06
30–34	5,59	5,06	5,30	5,49	5,15	5,31	— 0,10	+ 0,09	+ 0,01
35–39	6,37	5,60	5,96	6,37	5,42	5,86	± 0,00	— 0,22	— 0,10
40–44	8,82	6,91	7,81	8,37	7,00	7,64	— 0,45	+ 0,09	— 0,17
45–49	11,98	9,09	10,46	11,74	9,01	10,32	— 0,24	— 0,08	— 0,14
50–54	17,00	13,25	15,07	17,66	13,14	15,33	+ 0,66	— 0,11	+ 0,26
55–59	23,35	18,99	21,11	23,96	18,64	21,20	+ 0,61	— 0,35	+ 0,09
60–64	35,53	28,62	31,88	35,44	27,89	31,45	— 0,09	— 0,73	— 0,43
65–69	54,78	47,04	50,61	54,95	47,00	50,67	+ 0,17	— 0,04	+ 0,06
70–74	85,95	74,70	79,75	84,78	76,78	80,37	— 1,17	+ 2,08	+ 0,62
75–79	142,57	128,40	134,54	145,18	133,03	138,28	+ 2,61	+ 4,67	+ 3,74
80–84, 85–89, 90 et plus / and over	258,39	243,54	249,74	269,61	251,55	258,99	+ 11,22	+ 8,01	+ 9,25
Age inconnu / unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	15,82	13,97	14,86	15,72	14,04	14,85	— 0,10	+ 0,07	— 0,01

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Unpublished data of the Federal Office of Statistics.

Trimestre [1] Quarter [1]	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
	Par trimestre. — Per quarter.				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter. . . .	30.416	27.431	18,1	16,4	— 1,7
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	25.646	25.930	15,4	15,5	+ 0,1
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	20.699	20.637	12,5	12,3	— 0,2
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	22.606	22.099	13,5	13,2	— 0,3
Total	99.098	96.097	14,9	14,4	— 0,5

[1] Monthly figures not available.

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes, and unpublished reports.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . .	1927	196	0,3	1.254	1,9	138	11,0	16,0	68,7
	Typhoid fever	1928	171	0,3	1.233	1,8	116	9,4	13,9	67,8
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . .	1927	20[1]	0,0	732	1,1	23	3,1	2,7	115,0
	Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	15	0,0	568	0,8	19	3,3	2,6	126,7
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Typhus	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Fièvre récurrente. . .	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Relapsing fever. . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne.	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	5	0,01	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Variole	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rougeole.	1927	306	0,5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928	284	0,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	104	0,2	6.227	9,3	87	1,40	1,7	83,7
	Scarlet fever.	1928	73	0,1	7.106	10,6	77	1,08	1,03	105,5
9	Coqueluche.	1927	634	1,0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928	455	0,7	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	474	0,7	6.619	9,9	358	5,4	7,2	75,5
	Diphtheria.	1928	471	0,7	8.172	12,2	360	4,4	5,8	76,4

[1] A certain number of deaths from this disease were registered under " Typhoid fever ".

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. . Influenza with pulmonary complications .	1927	1.669	2,5	—	—	—	—	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	906	1,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique. . .	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Asiatic cholera. . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dysenterie.	1927	67	0,1	230	0,3	54	23,48	29,1	80,9
	Dysentery	1928	28	0,0	144	0,2	31	21,53	19,4	110,7
17	Peste	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plague.	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Fièvre jaune.	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yellow fever.	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lèpre	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leprosy	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle	1927	84	0,13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	266	0,40	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë. . .	1927	15	0,02	150	0,2	14	9,33	10,0	93,3
	Acute poliomyelitis . .	1928	11	0,02	61	0,09	8	13,11	7,3	72,7
23	Encéphalite léthargique.	1927	52	0,08	40	0,06	20	50,0	130,0	38,5
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	19	0,03	35	0,05	14	40,0	54,3	73,7
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . .	1927	45	0,06	37	0,06	18	48,65	121,6	22,2
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	40	0,06	43	0,06	25	58,14	93,0	62,5

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Glanders and farcy. .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	0	0	6	0,01	0	0	0	0
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	4	0	19	0,03	4	21,1	21,1	100
28	Rage	1927	6	0,01	5	0,01	5	100	120,0	81,7
	Rabies	1928	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .									
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system . . .	1927	11.063	16,6	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	10.628	15,9	—	—	—	—	—	—
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs.									
38	Syphilis	1927	460	0,69	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	444	0,66	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou.	1927	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre.	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source : Unpublished data of the Federal Office of 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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	174	161	335	—	—	—
1–4	267	251	518	—	—	—
0–4	441	412	853	15,6	15,0	15,3
5–9	113	136	249	5,0	6,0	5,5
10–14	96	161	257	3,0	5,2	4,1
15–19	322	442	764	10,1	14,0	12,1
20–24	505	616	1.121	16,7	19,8	18,3
25–29	526	620	1.146	21,1	21,4	21,3
30–34	477	481	958	21,4	18,3	19,7
35–39	464	350	814	21,4	13,9	17,4
40–44	462	300	762	22,3	12,9	17,3
45–49	585	258	843	30,0	12,0	20,5
50–54	534	233	767	31,6	13,0	22,0
55–59	427	252	679	29,5	16,2	22,6
60–64	366	247	613	31,3	19,0	24,8
65–69	263	230	493	30,7	23,0	26,6
70–74	169	171	349	29,4	24,2	27,3
75–79	61	69	130	21,0	18,1	19,4
80–84	22	26	48			
85–89	2	7	9	16,9	16,0	16,3
90 et plus and over	0	0	0			
Age inconnu unknown	4	5	9	—	—	—
Total	5.846	5.016	10.864	18,6	14,8	16,6

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	9.676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	9.896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	10.359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	14,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	14,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	15,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.						
1926	—	14.748	—	—	—	—	—
1927	—	15.294	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	15.780	—	—	—	—	—
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). *B. Proportional figures per 10.000 of average population.*						
1926	—	22,2	—	—	—	—	—
1927	—	22,9	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	23,6	—	—	—	—	—

II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1926	5.975	—	—	8.619	—	—	—	—	—
1927	5.777	—	—	8.639	—	—	—	—	—
1928	5.518	—	—	8.159	—	—	—	—	—
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). *B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*								
1926	9,0	—	—	12,9	—	—	—	—	—
1927	8,6	—	—	12,9	—	—	—	—	—
1928	8,2	—	—	12,2	—	—	—	—	—

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Sources : Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes.
Statistische Nachrichten.

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total number of live births and still-births	Decès 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
1926	—	131.158	209	—	—	16,0	—	—
1927	—	122.728	249	—	—	20,4	—	—
1928	—	120.339	452	—	—	37,6	—	—

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Source : Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	2.266	2.180	2.478	3,4	3,2	3,7
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	2.517	2.883	2.950	3,8	4,3	4,4
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	4.783	5.063	5.428	7,2	7,5	8,1
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	98.764	99.118	96.321	148,5	148,4	143,9
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	93.981	94.055	90.884	141,3	140,9	135,8

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1927.

Source : Unpublished data of the Federal Office of 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0	1.285	914	2.199	1.548	651	19,55	14,83	17,27	15,96	21,39
1	322	258	580	406	174	4,90	4,19	4,56	4,19	5,72
2	257	175	432	301	131	3,91	2,84	3,39	3,11	4,31
3	150	114	264	176	88	2,28	1,85	2,07	1,82	2,89
4	107	68	175	135	40	1,63	1,10	1,38	1,39	1,31
5	104	73	177	130	47	1,58	1,19	1,39	1,34	1,54
6	120	74	194	134	60	1,89	1,20	1,52	1,38	1,97
7	121	81	202	145	57	1,84	1,32	1,59	1,50	1,87
8	97	75	172	124	48	1,48	1,22	1,37	1.28	1,58
9	70	60	130	95	35	1,05	0,97	1,01	0,97	1,15
10	82	64	146	108	38	1,25	1,04	1,15	1,12	1,25
11	67	54	121	81	40	1,02	0,88	0,95	0,84	1,31
12	75	65	140	103	37	1,14	1,06	1,10	1,06	1,22
13	79	52	131	97	34	1,20	0,84	1,03	1,00	1,12
14	90	60	150	100	50	1,37	0,97	1,18	1,03	1,64
15	52	64	116	84	32	0,79	1,04	0,91	0,87	1,05
16	63	57	120	88	32	0,96	0,93	0,94	0,91	1,05
17	59	48	107	78	29	0,90	0,78	0,84	0,81	0,95
18	64	41	105	66	39	0,97	0,67	0,82	0,68	1,28
19	80	53	133	100	33	1,22	0,86	1,05	1,03	1,08
20	67	42	109	78	31	1,02	0,68	0,86	0,81	1,02
21	57	52	109	78	31	0,87	0,84	0,86	0,81	1,02
22	48	33	81	55	26	0,73	0,54	0,64	0,57	0,85
23	42	30	72	53	19	0,64	0,48	0,56	0,55	0,62
24	40	37	77	57	20	0,61	0,60	0,61	0,59	0,66
25	42	40	82	46	36	0,64	0,65	0,64	0,48	1,18
26	34	39	73	52	21	0,52	0,63	0,57	0,54	0,69
27	40	27	67	52	15	0,61	0,44	0,53	0,54	0,49
28	45	23	68	48	20	0,69	0,36	0,53	0,49	0,66
29	27	34	61	40	21	0,41	0,55	0,48	0,41	0,69
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	3.786	2.807	6.593	4.658	1.935	51,62	45,55	51,78	48,07	63,59
1	989	780	1.769	1.207	562	15,06	12,67	13,90	12,47	18,47
2	904	581	1.485	1.019	466	13,77	9,42	11,66	10,51	15,31
3	714	498	1.212	827	385	10,87	8,09	9,52	8,54	12,65
4	536	431	967	686	281	8,16	6,98	7,59	7,07	9,23
5	423	350	773	540	233	6,44	5,68	6,07	5,58	7,66
6	390	315	705	509	196	5,94	5,12	5,54	5,26	6,44
7	320	257	577	441	136	4,87	4,17	4,53	4,55	4,47
8	287	230	517	380	137	4,37	3,73	4,06	3,92	4,50
9	222	222	444	328	116	3,38	3,61	3,49	3,39	3,81
10	213	165	378	295	83	3,24	2,68	2,97	3,05	2,73
11	202	196	398	277	121	3,08	3,16	3,13	2,86	3,98
Total. . . .	8.986	6.832	15.818	11.167	4.651	136,81	110,88	124,26	115,27	152,85

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
					1927					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0	1.182	840	2.022	1.379	637	19,30	14,63	17,04	15,54	21,27
1	324	251	575	373	201	5,29	4,37	4,85	4,20	6,71
2	230	167	397	262	133	3,75	2,96	3,35	2,95	4,44
3	144	85	229	164	64	2,35	1,48	1,93	1,85	2,14
4	92	66	158	117	41	1,52	1,15	1,34	1,32	1,37
5	93	70	163	121	42	1,52	1,22	1,37	1,36	1,40
6	114	48	162	107	55	1,86	0,84	1,37	1,21	1,84
7	99	79	178	144	33	1,62	1,38	1,50	1,62	1,10
8	81	47	128	82	46	1,32	0,82	1,08	0,92	1,54
9	84	46	130	85	44	1,37	0,80	1,10	0,96	1,47
10	86	39	125	87	36	1,40	0,68	1,05	0,98	1,20
11	61	52	113	82	30	1,00	0,91	0,95	0,92	1,00
12	60	52	112	75	37	0,98	0,91	0,94	0,85	1,24
13	64	46	110	71	39	1,04	0,80	0,93	0,80	1,30
14	66	57	123	86	37	1,08	0,99	1,04	0,97	1,24
15	73	59	132	91	41	1,19	1,03	1,11	1,03	1,37
16	67	61	128	80	48	1,09	1,06	1,08	0,90	1,60
17	65	54	119	75	43	1,06	0,94	1,00	0,85	1,44
18	72	44	116	84	32	1,18	0,77	0,98	0,95	1,07
19	60	44	104	77	27	0,98	0,77	0,88	0,87	0,90
20	56	50	106	77	29	0,92	0,87	0,89	0,87	0,97
21	71	29	100	66	34	1,16	0,51	0,84	0,74	1,14
22	56	45	101	67	33	0,92	0,78	0,85	0,75	1,10
23	46	25	71	39	32	0,75	0,44	0,60	0,44	1,07
24	33	24	57	33	24	0,54	0,42	0,48	0,37	0,80
25	52	32	84	48	36	0,85	0,56	0,71	0,54	1,20
26	43	26	69	51	18	0,70	0,45	0,58	0,57	0,60
27	33	23	56	39	17	0,54	0,40	0,47	0,44	0,56
28	29	30	59	42	16	0,47	0,51	0,50	0,47	0,53
29	34	24	58	40	18	0,56	0,42	0,49	0,45	0,60
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	3.571	2.515	6.086	4.144	1.923	58,29	43,81	51,29	46,69	64,21
1	958	735	1.693	1.128	563	15,64	12,80	14,27	12,71	18,80
2	773	575	1.348	874	472	12,62	10,02	11,36	9,85	15,76
3	674	477	1.151	772	376	11,03	8,31	9,70	8,70	12,55
4	533	403	936	620	314	8,70	7,02	7,89	6,99	10,48
5	432	333	765	532	232	7,05	5,80	6,45	6,00	7,75
6	374	319	693	512	181	6,11	5,56	5,84	5,77	6,04
7	302	301	603	462	141	4,93	5,24	5,08	5,21	4,71
8	263	251	514	372	141	4,29	4,37	4,33	4,19	4,71
9	255	214	469	352	116	4,16	3,73	3,95	3,97	3,87
10	209	169	378	269	109	3,41	2,94	3,19	3,03	3,64
11	163	183	346	253	93	2,66	3,19	2,92	2,85	3,11
Total. . . .	8.507	6.475	14.982 [1]	10.290	4.661	138,87	112,78	126,25	115,96	155,63

[1] Including 31 cases of legitimacy or illegitimacy unknown which do not appear in columns 5 and 6.

21.*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Source : Mitteilungen des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

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
1926						
I, II, III	—	—	4.476	—	—	133,8
IV, V, VI	—	—	4.451	—	—	137,0
VII, VIII, IX	—	—	3.433	—	—	107,1
X, XI, XII	—	—	3.254	—	—	102,9
Total	—	—	15.714	—	—	120,4
1927						
I, II, III	—	—	4.227	—	—	135,7
IV, V, VI	—	—	4.188	—	—	136,0
VII, VIII, IX	—	—	3.223	—	—	106,5
X, XI, XII	—	—	3.067	—	—	103,4
Total	—	—	14.705	—	—	123,9
1928						
1er trimestre / 1st quarter	—	—	3.906	—	—	133,3
2e trimestre / 2nd quarter	—	—	3.763	—	—	129,6
3e trimestre / 3rd quarter	—	—	3.183	—	—	110,1
4e trimestre / 4th quarter	—	—	2.985	—	—	102,2
Total	—	—	13.937	—	—	119,2

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

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

Source : Berichte des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions / Number of institutions			Nombre de lits / Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis / Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries	64	68	70	—	—	—	31.315	31.641	29.917
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	2	2	1	200	200	100	633 [1]	670 [1]	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis	4	4	2	313	313	231	990 [2]	1.079 [2]	1.141
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type	—	—	5	—	—	467	—	—	1.752 [4]
Total pour enfants — Total for children	6	6	8	513	513	798	1.623 [4]	1.749 [4]	2.893 [5]
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	26	26	17	3.799	3.937	2.719	11.018 [3]	11.429 [3]	9.427 [3]
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type	5	5	12	347	340	1.592	678 [2]	992 [2]	4.557 [6]
Total pour adultes — Total for adults	31	31	29	4.146	4.277	4.311	11.696	12.421	13.984 [7]
Total des sanatoriums — Total number of sanatoria	37	37	37	4.659	4.790	5.109	13.319	13.170	16.877 [8]

[1] Data for 1 sanatorium only.
[2] Data for 3 sanatoria only.
[3] Data for 13 sanatoria only.
[4] Data for 4 sanatoria only.
[5] Data for 6 sanatoria only.
[6] Data for 7 sanatoria only.
[7] Data for 20 sanatoria only.
[8] Data for 26 sanatoria only.

Note.—Certain sanatoria for adults admit children also.

23* *(concluded).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927 *and* 1928.

Source : Berichte des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases	1	1	—	160	117	—
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries	11	11	10	3.609 [1]	6.637	6.590
Hôpitaux pour vénériens [2] — Hospitals for venereal diseases [2]. . . .	1	1	1	1.014	893	1.098

C. *Alcoholism.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in* 1926, 1927 *and* 1928.

Source : Berichte des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for persons suffering from alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispensaires antialcooliques — Anti-alcoholic dispensaries	—	20	24	—	6.626 [3]	—
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons . .	1	1	1	—	—	—

[1] Data for 10 dispensaries only.
[2] One women's hospital with 220 beds.
[3] Data for the city of Vienna only.

24.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Source : Berichte des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	475	475	39	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux[1] — Special obstetrical hospitals[1]	8	9	10			
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	1.200	1.239	1.370	—	—	25.676
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants	—	—	450	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hospitals for infants	2	2	2	—	—	372

[1] Obstetrical clinics form part of the general hospitals.

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Berichte des Volksgesundheitsamtes.

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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals . . .	205	209	179[1]	27.291	29.565	28.971[1]	41	44	43[1]
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals. . . .	12	12	12	10.178	10.391	10.391	17	16	16
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases : Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles[2] — Homes for idiots and imbeciles[2].									
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons et pour enfants — Infants' hospitals — Children's hospitals	7	7	9	1.013	1.013	1.354	2	2	2
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	13	17		2.283	2.607		3	4	
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	3	9	10	302	1.239	1.370	0,5	2	2
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables. .	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Sanatoria not included.
[2] These patients are treated at the mental hospitals.

25* *(concluded).*

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2+3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: 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
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	25.332	308.594	333.926	308.012	18.822	6,1	7.834.258	23
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	9.629	8.405	18.034	7.729	1.362	17,6	3.771.936	209
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants' hospitals; Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	694	9.441	10.135	9.386	928	9,9	276.089	27
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	1.749	10.513	12.262	10.323	23	0,2	667.668	54
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	94	4.957	5.051	4.937	27	0,5	26.431	5
Sanatoriums — Sanatoria	730	17.276	18.006	17.165	412	2,4	422.040	23
				1927				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	20.653	342.327	362.980	341.723	19.764	5,8	8.665.677	24
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	10.311	7.869	17.708	7.418	1.363	18,4	3.869.748	218
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants' hospitals; Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	749	11.597	12.346	11.558	1.080	9,3	307.716	25
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	2.039	10.224	12.263	10.289	39	0,4	847.807	69
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	675	20.981	21.656	21.128	106	0,5	247.393	11
Sanatoriums — Sanatoria	1.307	18.916	20.223	18.886	543	2,9	274.190	13

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine [1] — Medical students [1]	M.	2.784	2.900	2.915	9,0	9,0	9,0
	F.	432	467	514	1,3	1,3	1,4
	T.	**3.216**	**3.367**	**3.429**	**5,0**	**5,0**	**5,0**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année [2] — Doctors graduated during the year [2]	M.	582	642				
	F.	70	65				
	T.	**652**	**707**	**579**	**0,49**	**0,54**	**0,39**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors .	M.	—					
	F.	—					
	T.	—	—	**8.041**	—	—	**12,0**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year.	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	**3.177**	—	—	**4,8**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	**607**	—	—	**0,9**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	**971**	—	—	**1,5**
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		—	—	**4.345**	—	—	**6,5**
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.						
	F.						
	T.	—	—	**24**	—	—	**0,0**

[1] Summer term.
[2] The rates of columns 6-8 do not include foreign graduates : 323 in 1926, 349 in 1927 and 319 in 1928.

27.*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1926, 1927, 1928[1].

Source : Amtliche Nachrichten des Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung. Un published reports.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
				1926		1927		1928	
	1926	1927	1928	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses territoriales — Territorial funds	61	46	—	334.324	224.561	444.139	314.229	—	—
2. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds. .	29	21	—	23.203	11.077	18.751	10.872	—	—
3. Caisses de corporations — Guild funds	42	5	—	159.949	83.638	31.424	19.012	—	—
4. Caisses d'associations —Association funds	27	12	—	256.197	117.738	105.363	48.343	—	—
1–4. Ensemble — Together.	159	84	—	773.673	437.014	599.677	392.656	—	—
5. Caisses minières — Mining funds. . .	26	26	—	20.172	967	18.267	852	—	—
6. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds.	7	7	—	109.451	71.024	—	—	—	—
7. Caisses d'employés — Employees funds .	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Total	351	201	—	903.296	509.005	—	—	—	—
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together . .				1.412.301					

[1] The passing of the Sick Fund Organisation Act in 1927 brought about a great change in the structure and administration of these funds, and, in addition, special employees' sick funds were created. In these circumstances, many funds found it impossible to furnish complete statistics for 1927.

27* *(continued).*

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					
	1926		1927		1928		1926		1927		1928	
	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 territoriales — Territorial funds . . .	182.097	96.567	—	—	—	—	4.402.786	3.168.662	—	—	—	—
2. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds	11.704	7.242	—	—	—	—	356.926	260.356	—	—	—	—
3. Caisses de corporations — Guild funds . .	53.658	35.464	—	—	—	—	1.623.588	1.197.249	—	—	—	—
4. Caisses d'associations — Association funds . .	117.951	52.998	—	—	—	—	3.212.197	1.735.043	—	—	—	—
1–4. Ensemble — Together	365.410	192.271	—	—	—	—	9.595.497	6.361.310	—	—	—	—
5. Caisses minières — Mining funds	16.886	773	16.645	761	—	—	453.852	26.868	406.220	23.332	—	—
6. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds	29.731	12.143	33.766	13.533	—	—	691.254	353.782	794.618	442.371	—	—
7. Caisses d'employés — Employees funds .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	412.027	205.187	—	—	—	—	10.740.603	6.741.960	—	—	—	—
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together	619.703		—		—		17.533.882		—		—	

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
1926	282	148	212	64,0	36,0	100,0	46,2	41,2	43,9	20,2	26,0	22,1	12,1	13,5	12,4
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

There was an increase during 1928 in certain infectious diseases : *scarlet fever* and *diphtheria* were more prevalent, scarlet fever showing an increase every year since 1925 : 3,702 (201) in 1925 ; 3,761 (195) in 1926 ; 6,666 (369) in 1927 ; 8,172 (360) in 1928. The real number of benign cases at the present date is undoubtedly much higher than these figures show, as a doctor is rarely called in for mild cases. The non-virulent character of the disease is corroborated by the fact that fatal cases dropped from 91 in 1927 to 77 in 1928, though the number of *officially* reported cases increased by close on 1,000.

The situation is similar for diphtheria. Since 1926 there has been a continuous increase in morbidity, the figures for 1928 being 8,172 as compared with 3,702 in 1925. The serious character of the disease as reported by many doctors is not confirmed by the official figures for fatal cases, since, despite the increase in the officially reported cases, the number of fatal cases dropped from 369 to 360.

The figures for *typhoid* and *paratyphoid fever* have dropped steadily since 1925. This may be due to the extension of new water systems, the inhabitants of small places being no longer obliged to depend on sanitarily unreliable springs, wells, etc., with their attendant risks. An increase in the number of tourists has also tended to concentrate attention on sewage systems, better water supply and sanitary conditions in general.

There has been a continuous increase in the number of *cases of chickenpox* reported. This is attributable not so much to the spread of this quite innocuous disease of childhood

(in 1927 the deaths per 6,480 cases were nil and in 1928 there was only one death out of 7,247 cases) as to the stricter observance of the regulations concerning notification —a matter for congratulation. This notification having been introduced simply in order to avoid confusion with benign smallpox *(variola minor)*, the competent public health authorities always remind the medical profession that it is compulsory for chickenpox, and whenever an adult case is reported the corneal reaction is employed.

During the last few years, however, a new disease has appeared in Austria as elsewhere, namely, *post-vaccinal encephalitis*, consequent on anti-smallpox inoculation. The official figures for authentic cases since 1925 are : 1925 (4) ; 1926 (1) ; 1927 (2) ; 1928 (17).

A point noted in the Austrian cases (as in others) is that the disease appears generally between the 11th and 14th days. Case distribution according to length of inoculation is as follows : 3rd day (one case) ; 4th day (one death) ; 7th day (one case) ; 8th day (two cases, one death) ; 9th day (one case, one death) ; 10th day (one death) ; 12th day (one case, two deaths) ; 13th day (five deaths) ; 14th day (four cases) ; 15th day (one case, one death).

The *early stage* of the disease was nearly always reported as acute, with high fever, headaches, vomiting, syncope and frequently stiff neck and convulsions. Paralysis of the bladder and intestine is noted. The data on reflexes are not concordant : For the most part, however, paralysis affects the extremities. Only one case is reported of difficulty of speech and paralysis of the eye muscles.

There were 13 fatal cases out of 24. Death occurred on an average 15 days after vaccination, the earliest date (two cases) being on the 10th day and at the latest on the 22nd.

The position as regards *previous vaccination* is known in 19 cases : of these, 15 were vaccinated for the first time and four re-vaccinated. Classification according to *age-groups* reveals the same position as in Holland. The large majority of the children were no longer in their early infancy. One only was as young as four years of age, the majority—12 boys and 12 girls—being between seven and eight.

The *geographical distribution* of the cases is striking. Up to the end of 1928, the disease appeared only in Vienna (8), Burgenland (1), Lower Austria (3) and the Tyrol (12) ; the cases, reported in various works, relating to Carinthia were " reconstructed " retrospectively. It is impossible, for the time being at any rate, to take the geographical case distribution as a basis for establishing a parallel with Holland, or to deduce any special prevalence of the disease in damp districts or districts with many water-courses. The appearance in the Kufstein district—where there is no special tendency to disorders of the central nervous system—of seven cases of encephalitis, five fatal, should be specially noted.

Nothing points to *seasonal predisposition* in Austria. Out of 24 cases, 20 occurred during the busiest vaccination period in May and June.

One family in easy circumstances has lost two children.

On the basis of the present imperfect data, no parallel can be shown to exist between poliomyelitis and encephalitis lethargica.

As regards the vaccine employed, in 15 out of the 24 cases the laboratory number was known. Moreover, apart from being employed for the children in these districts, thousands of doses of the vaccine were sent out—and to all the other Austrian provinces—without any case of post-vaccinal encephalitis occurring.

It was decided on prophylactic grounds that vaccinations should not be carried out when infectious diseases of the central nervous system are reported in the district.

A Committee of the Supreme Health Board issued detailed instructions for the technique of vaccination, the chief points being that not more than two incisions should be made and that children should be vaccinated, if possible, under two years of age. Neurologists have been appointed for each province to make exhaustive enquiries into all cases reported as post-vaccinal.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Work proceeded under the laws and other official measures for the prevention of tuberculosis.

There are now 70 anti-tuberculosis centres as compared with 68, two new centres having been set up in Lower Austria (at Melk on the Danube) and Styria (at Niklasdorf, near Leoben) respectively. The establishment of these new centres and the extension of the administrative area served by the two Salzburg centres means that the geographical area now covered amounts to 14,471 square kilometers as compared with 13,542 square kilometers, *i.e.*, 17.3 per cent as compared with 16.2 per cent of the total area of the country. This area contained a population of 3,354,276 inhabitants, *i.e.*, 54.4 per cent of the population of the Republic, amounting to 6,534,295 inhabitants (in 1927 : 3,502,399 or 53.6 per cent).

Apart from these new anti-tuberculosis centres, both of which are under communal direction, there was, in 1928, a slight shifting of the centres between the various responsible units, as shown by the following table. (The figures in parentheses are for 1927.)

Province	Number of anti-tuberculosis centres	Private societies	Communes	Local committee	Sickness insurance funds	Industrial undertakings
Vienna	21 (21)	7 (7)	10 (10)	—	4 (4)	—
Lower Austria	16 (15)	11 (11)	4 (3)	1 (1)	—	—
Upper Austria	6 (6)	4 (5)	—	2 (1)	—	—
Salzburg	2 (2)	2 (2)	—	—	—	—
Styria	22 (21)	10 (10)	6 (7)	3 (1)	—	3 (3)
Carinthia	2 (2)	1 (1)	—	1 (1)	—	—
Tyrol	1 (1)	1 (1)	—	—	—	—
Total at the end of 1928	70	36	20	7	4	3
(Total at the end of 1927)	(68)	(37)	(20)	(4)	(4)	(3)

The following table shows the work of the tuberculosis centres in 1928 as compared with 1927 ; the last column represents the average for the last five years (1924-1928).

	1928	1927	1924-1928
New cases	38,493	39,412	35,652
Percentage of the population of the area	1.08	1.13	1.00
Number of new cases regarded as serious	2,412	2,811	2,989
Percentage of new cases			

	1928	1927	1924-1928
Distribution of new cases :	6.3	7.1	8.4
(a) According to sex :			
Male	16,421 = 42.7 %	16,449 = 41.7 %	14,659 = 41.1 %
Female..	22,072 = 57.3 %	22,963 = 58.3 %	20,993 = 58.9 %
(b) According to age :			
0 to 6 years	4,042 = 10.5 %	4,052 = 10.3 %	3,524 = 9.9 %
6 to 14 years	10,778 = 28.0 %	10,181 = 25.8 %	9,454 = 26.5 %
14 to 18 years	2,826 = 7.3 %	3,451 = 8.8 %	3,034 = 8.5 %
Over 18 years	20,847 = 54.2 %	21,728 = 55.1 %	19,640 = 55.1 %
New cases regarded as *serious* classified by age-groups :			
0 to 6 years	25 = 1.0 %	49 = 1.8 %	68 = 2.2 %
6 to 14 years	96 = 4.0 %	175 = 6.2 %	239 = 8.0 %
14 to 18 years	180 = 7.4 %	186 = 6.6 %	221 = 7.4 %
Over 18 years	2,111 = 87.6 %	2,401 = 85.4 %	2,461 = 82.4 %
Number of new cases among the compulsorily insured..	18,065 = 47.0 %	17,889 = 45.4 %	16,264 = 45.6 %
Total attendance at centres..	257,614	251,731	206,876
Number of persons under the care of the centres at the end of the year	135,144	108,534	112,256
Method of admission to the centres:	10,676 = 27.7 %	11,513 = 29.2 %	10,468 = 28.2 %
Personal application	25,356 = 65.9 %	25,606 = 65.0 %	24,018 = 64.8 %
Referred to the centres at the instance of various authorities, *i.e.* :			
General practitioners	1,963 = 5.1 %	2,193 = 5.6 %	2,110 = 5.7 %
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	1,960 = 5.1 %	2,474 = 6.3 %	2,372 = 6.4 %
Sickness insurance funds ..	7,535 = 19.6 %	7,403 = 18.8 %	6,536 = 17.6 %
Schools and colleges	4,093 = 10.6 %	4,118 = 10.4 %	3,925 = 10.6 %
Offices bodies..	1,379 = 3.6 %	1,488 = 3.8 %	1,508 = 4.1 %
Visiting nurses	8,426 = 21.9 %	7,930 = 20.1 %	7,567 = 20.4 %
Under the system of compulsory notification..	1,559 = 4.1 %	1,335 = 3.4 %	1,400 = 3.8 %
Other methods	902 = 2.3 %	958 = 2.4 %	1,270 = 3.2 %

One of the chief tasks of the anti-tuberculous centres, namely, to search out as far as possible all the tubercular patients residing in their area, particularly persons suffering from open tuberculosis, is expressly encouraged by the Supreme Health Authority, which issues periodical reminders of the facilities designed to assist the centres in detecting the disease. The Order of the Federal Ministry for Social Welfare, dated January 20th, 1928 (*Zl.* 5,274), for example, confirms the Order of the same Ministry, dated May 17th, 1923 (*Zl.* 27,610), concerning the notification of anti-tuberculosis centres by hospitals discharging tuberculous cases, which was extended by the Order of June 13th, 1927 (*Zl.* 41,557), to tuberculous patients treated by the out-patient departments of hospitals ; again, the Order of November 10th, 1928 (*Zl.* 79,645), confirms the Order of November 26th, 1926 (*Zl.* 81,886), which provides for comprehensive enquiries on *lupus vulgaris* and *lupus erythematosus*.

These various official measures and provisions were also effectually seconded in 1928 by the school medical service. Public confidence in the anti-tuberculosis centres is shown by the increase in the total number applying for consultations and by the

high percentage among new cases of persons who presented themselves of their own accord.

In addition to the searching out of tuberculosis cases, great importance is attached in Austria to the complete examination of the families to which such cases belong : a family is not regarded as " complete " unless the entire household, including servants and lodgers, have actually been examined by the doctor attached to the centre. It is not, of course, always easy to carry out a complete examination, as it frequently happens, especially in big families, that some member is prevented from undergoing examination, or may even object to being examined by the doctor in question.

The following table shows the results obtained and the various kinds of medical work undertaken by the anti-tuberculosis centres :

	1928	1927	1924-1928
Families completely examined ..	1,483	1,219	1,497
Number of persons in such households..	5,260	4,448	5,282
Medical examinations	180,101	179,341	154,464
Of which first examinations	39,487 = 21.9 %	40,311 = 22.5 %	36,879 = 23.9 %
Examinations of sputa	10,384	10,068	8,980
Positive	1,881 = 18.1 %	1,577 = 15.7 %	1,625 = 18.1 %
Biological reactions	18,530	18,971	15,616
Positive	7,771 = 41.9 %	8,457 = 44.6 %	7,695 = 49.3 %
Radioscopic examinations	13,903	10,045	9,005
Persons treated	7,333	9,076	9,549
Specifically	2,092 = 28.5 %	2,906 = 32.0 %	4,722 = 49.4 %
Physically	1,284 = 17.5 %	1,269 = 14.0 %	1,069 = 11.2 %
Surgically	119 = 1.6 %	95 = 1.0 %	74 = 0.8 %
Otherwise	3,838 = 52.4 %	4,806 = 53.0 %	3,684 = 38.6 %

Lastly, enquiries are carried out in patients' homes by visiting nurses :

	1928	1927	1924-1928
Enquiries carried out in patients' homes	111,781	90,165	88,180
First enquiries included	21,436 = 19.2 %	21,271 = 23.6 %	19,995 = 22.7 %

As in the case of tuberculosis welfare work, very satisfactory progress has been made in the matter of *sanatoria.*

The following new tuberculosis sanatoria were opened in 1928 : in the province of Lower Austria, a ward containing 50 beds, erected in the grounds of the Austrian Red Cross sanatorium at Grimmenstein, and in Upper Austria the sanatorium for pulmonary diseases, containing 52 beds, erected at Christkindl, near Steyr, to replace a convalescent home which was burnt down, and, lastly, the Klagenfurt Preventorium, which can take in from 30 to 40 children. The number of beds for tuberculosis cases in special sanatoria is now 5,262, an increase of 132.

Further, the province of Styria has begun work on a sanatorium with about 200 beds and very up-to-date equipment near Mura on the Stolzalpe, an excellent climatic situation ; this should be completed before the end of 1929. The tuberculosis preventorium for children erected in 1927 at Wolfskogel, near Pernitz, receives so many applications that its extension has become necessary ; this new building should also be completed and opened in 1929.

2. *Venereal Diseases.*

No amendments or additions were introduced in 1928 in anti-venereal legislation.

The number of free official venereal centres and dispensaries was the same as in 1927, namely : Vienna, four ; Carinthia, two (Klagenfurt and Villach) ; Upper Austria, four (Linz, Steyr, Wels, Braunau). The attendance figures for 1928 were a trifle lower than in 1927 : 6,590 as compared with 6,637. It is satisfactory to report that of these persons the number actually suffering from venereal diseases was considerably lower than in 1927. In 1928, only 3,648 out of the total 6,590, were found to be venereal cases (gonorrhœa, 2,714 ; syphilis, 934) ; the remaining 2,942 persons were not suffering from venereal diseases. (In 1927, of the 6,637 total attendance, 4,011 were found to be suffering from venereal diseases—gonorrhœa, 2,847 ; syphilis, 1,164—while 2,626 were not infected.) The decrease is larger in the case of syphilis (934 as compared with 1,164) than in that of gonorrhœa (2,714 as compared with 2,847). These facts do not, of course, justify the conclusion that there has been a falling off in venereal disease, as no data are available of the number of venereal cases treated by private medical practitioners or by sick insurance fund doctors.

In 1928, the number of syphilis cases treated in or discharged by the hospitals was 5,632, the figures for other venereal diseases being 6,379 ; 200 persons died of syphilis in hospital and 13 persons from other venereal diseases or their sequelæ. (In 1927, 5,502 syphilis and 5,838 other venereal cases were treated or discharged from hospital : 159 cases died of syphilis and 16 from other venereal diseases or their sequelæ.) This represents for the hospitals an increase in syphilis and other venereal diseases, especially syphilis.

Of the various hospitals which accept venereal cases, the Klosterneuburg establishment near Vienna is the only one reserved for women.

The statistics furnished by the police concerning the supervision of prostitutes in Vienna are as follows :

At the end of 1928, the number of women in Vienna under the supervision of the Morality Police was 927 (in 1927, 985 ; in 1926, 1,030) ; of these, 70 came under police supervision for the first time in 1928 (as compared with 69 in 1927 and 58 in 1926). The section of the Vienna police office responsible for the suppression of the traffic in women and children and of venereal disease and the district police authorities arrested 3,756 clandestine prostitutes (as compared with 3,786 in 1927 and 4,319 in 1926). Of these, 678 women, *i.e.*, 18.05 per cent, were suffering from venereal disease (as compared with 512, 13.53 per cent—out of 3,786 women arrested in 1927, and 731—16.92 per cent—out of 4,319 arrested in 1926) ; 479, or 12.75 per cent of the arrests, were minors (under eighteen years of age), and 113, or 23 59 per cent, of these were suffering from venereal disease (in 1927 : 380 minors, *i.e.*, 10 per cent, of whom 89, or 23.4 per cent, were venereal cases ; in 1926 : 304 minors, *i.e.*, 7.04 per cent, of whom 114, *i.e.*, 37.3 per cent were venereal cases).

These data show that there has been :

1. A continuous decrease in the number of prostitutes under supervision ;
2. A slight decrease, compared with the previous year, in the number of arrests of clandestine prostitutes ;
3. A numerical and relative increase, compared with the previous year, in the number of cases of venereal disease among those arrested ;

4. A continuous numerical and relative increase in the number of minors among those arrested ;

5. A numerical increase in the number of cases of venereal disease among the arrested minors, the percentage of cases of venereal disease in relation to the number of arrested minors remaining practically unchanged.

3. *Alcoholism.*

Work in 1928 was on the lines of previous years.

Assistance for persons in danger of becoming alcohol addicts is in the hands of certain associations and of the Federal Police (at Vienna and Graz). There are no uniform provisions in the matter. The fact that reformed drunkards have founded special societies whose membership is increasing every month gives some idea of the results obtained. Some years must elapse before it can be known how permanent these results are.

The following figures show the work of the Federal Police at Vienna in 1928 in the matter of advice and assistance for alcoholic addicts.

The twenty welfare centres for drunkards were open on 787 days and gave advice and assistance to 6,626 persons. Of these, 224, or 3.38 per cent relapsed during the year ; this figure includes only persons with whom the police have not recently had to deal on account of drunkenness (1927 : centres open 739 days : 6,132 persons given advice or assistance, of whom 253, or 4.12 per cent relapsed) ; 11,419 drunkards were examined and invited to attend at the centres, and 58.03 per cent responded to this invitation (1927 : 60.57 per cent).

The District Police Authorities registered 19,443 cases of drunkenness ; the reports concerned 15,047 persons, 4,300 being previous offenders (suffering from relapse) already warned during the year (in 1927, there were 16,898 cases, 3,774 of which concerned the same persons, so that only 13,124 persons were involved). Of these 15,047 persons reported, only 6,626 came to the welfare centres for consultation, so that 8,421 did not receive advice ; the last-named figure included persons resident outside Vienna, tramps, persons in hospital or under arrest, prostitutes—excluded from the centres on principle—with their followers, dangerous drunkards and, above all, persons who did not come to the centres. It is a striking fact that 23.9 per cent of the persons who failed to attend relapsed into drunkenness (in 1927 : 25.54 per cent), whereas among the persons cared for at the welfare centres the figures for relapses were only 3.38 per cent (in 1927 : 4.12 per cent).

	1928	1927
Total number of summonses	33,631	32,036
For drunkenness	19,469	18,134
Percentage of summonses for drunkenness in relation to total number	57.89	56.60
Number of minors summoned (under 18 years of age)	864	812
Percentage of minors under 18 years in relation to total number of summonses ..	2.57	2.51
Number of intoxicated minors	161	190
Percentage of intoxicated minors in relation to total number of summonses for drunkenness	0.83	1.04

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Supervision of Foodstuffs.

Codex alimentarius austriacus.

Among important changes in the law may be mentioned the Order of November 10th, 1928 (*B.G.Bl.*, No. 321), modifying and supplementing the Order of October 13th, 1897 (*B.G.Bl.*, No. 235), concerning the manufacture and preparation of crockery and glassware and of recipients and utensils for keeping or serving food, and likewise trade in such articles ; and, further, the Order of July 17th, 1906 (*B.G.Bl.*, No. 142), concerning the use of dyes and harmful substances in the manufacture of foodstuffs and staple commodities, and also trade in such foodstuffs and commodities.

The work of revising the Austrian Food Code was interrupted for over six months owing to the death of the Chairman and the consequent reorganisation of the Committee responsible for the publication of the Code. A series of chapters were submitted for final discussion, however, with a view to their being re-published in 1929. The following chapters are already in the press or being finally drafted :

" Jams ", " Honey ", " Dried Fruits ", " Dried Vegetables ", " Batrachians ", " Crustaceans ", " Cosmetics ", " Eggs and Egg Preserves ", " Butter ", " Fruit Juices ", " Spirits ", " Starch ", " Fish ", " Fresh Vegetables ", " Cereals ", " Leguminous Plants ", " Hops and Malt ", " Confectionery ", " Staple Commodities ", " Spices ", . " Cheese ", " Cooking Salt ".

7. Utilisation of Marshes for Medical Purposes.

Medical Committee on Marshes appointed by the Federal Ministry for Social Welfare.

This Committee was set up in December 1928 to investigate and work Austrian marshland with a view to using them for medical purposes.

The Committee consists of the following three technical groups :

1. Medical group for the utilisation of marshes ;
2. Analytical group ;
3. Marsh cartography group.

The first duty of the analytical group is to establish the general principles for studying marshes from the medical standpoint ; hitherto attention has been devoted chiefly to determining the mineral elements, which have very little to do with the curative properties of the marsh.

The marsh cartography group will make a map of the Austrian marshes, so that a general idea of them may be obtained.

The medical group for the utilisation of marshland will begin its work when the other groups have collected the necessary data.

The meeting which appointed the Marsh Committee, consisting of doctors, chemists, marsh experts, geologists, geographers and representatives of other scientific branches concerned, brought out the necessity for centralising the existing information, which is very scattered. The preliminary results of these efforts should be forthcoming in 1929.

3. Campaign against Infant Mortality.

With the object of discussing the methodical and, as far as possible, uniform application of public health measures for mothers, infants and young children, an Association was formed consisting of representatives of the Confederation and the Federal States; its statutes were approved by the Federal Minister for Social Welfare on January 9th, 1929. This Association so far consists of the Head of the Public Health Service, the Director of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Service and one other medical expert, and of two representatives of each of the Federal States. The appointment of representatives of the sick insurance institutes is also contemplated; under the present insurance laws these bodies do a great deal in the matter of preventive medicine and carry on active propaganda among their many members in favour of breast-feeding by granting big nursing bonuses up to 26 weeks after confinement.

The Association will examine the health of mothers, infants and young children, and investigate the general and local causes of morbidity and mortality, study remedial measures and frame regulations to ensure the systematic execution of these various duties.

The Association has already begun work, and in the course of three meetings, held in turn in different provincial capitals, drew up a questionnaire which has been taken as a basis for statistical enquiries into existing organisations and the distribution of births and infant mortality. The administrative side is in the hands of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Service.

IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Provisions concerning Trade in and the Possession of Narcotic Drugs.

In virtue of the undertaking entered into under the International Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, for the suppression of the illicit drug traffic, and with a view to regulating trade in and the possession of narcotic substances in general, a Federal Act was promulgated on October 23rd, 1928 (*B.G.Bl.*, No. 297), which came into force on January 1st, 1929, together with the relevant orders of December 20th and 24th, 1928 (*B.G.Bl.*, Nos. 362-364). The Act divides narcotic substances into the groups enumerated below and lays down regulations for trade as follows :

1. *Narcotic drugs*, i.e., the substances enumerated in the Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925. The manufacture, preparation, purchase, possession of and sale of such substances is permitted only in the case of pharmaceutical chemists, factories and wholesale drug stores holding, in addition to their licence, a *special* permit from the Federal Ministry for Social Welfare, and of scientific institutes and public authorities which require the drugs, provided that the preliminary conditions

are officially confirmed. These trade restrictions do not, however, affect the right of doctors, veterinary surgeons and dentists to obtain the drugs from pharmacies, on presentation of a prescription, for the requirements of their profession, though the Act requires persons to produce proof of identity. The sale of drugs to a person not authorised to purchase the same, the prescribing or handing over by medical practitioners of a drug not required for therapeutic purposes, and similarly traffic in or the forging of prescriptions, etc., are punishable by the Courts—according to the gravity of the offence or its consequences—by imprisonment and fines, also in some cases by the withdrawal of the right to practise or administrative expulsion. Any drugs found in such circumstances are confiscated. Penalties are similarly applicable to any person who produces, prepares, purchases or is in possession of a drug, intending to employ it in trade contrary to the provisions in force. Other offences are punishable by the administrative authorities. The import, transit or export of drugs require the certificates laid down in the Opium Convention. Measures have been adopted to obtain as complete statistics as possible on the narcotic drug traffic as a whole.

2. Poisons employed *exclusively* as remedies or for scientific purposes are subject, generally speaking, to the same restrictions as narcotic drugs. Offences are punishable, however, by the administrative authorities only.

3. Poisons intended for industrial, technical, agricultural, forestry, or domestic use which, in view of the risks attaching to them, necessitate special precautions as regards trade and storage, are subject to restrictions in that the producer and seller must hold a licence and the purchaser must be in possession of a permit issued by the local administrative authority ; all such poison sales must be registered. Facilities are granted, however, for the purchase of less dangerous substances for the destruction of weeds and vermin.

4. There are no restrictions concerning trade in poisonous substances used for various purposes which, if carelessly handled or swallowed, cause injury to health ; special provisions exist, however, governing the storage and appellation of such substances.

With a view to the effective prevention of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, all such cases have been centralised at the Vienna Police Directorate, which now acts as the central office for information on drug cases.

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals.

There is special legislation in Austria governing hospitals, namely, the Act of July 15th, 1920 (*St.G.Bl.*, No. 327), concerning the establishment, upkeep and management of public hospitals (Public Hospitals Act) and the Act of February 3rd, 1923 (*B.G.Bl.*, No. 72), amending and supplementing certain provisions of the first-named Act.

In conformity with the Hospitals Act, steps have been taken to modernise and extend a large number of public hospitals, the necessary works having at all events been put in hand. Building operations have also been begun in the Tyrol in connection with a new district hospital with provision for 124 beds. The sums allocated by the Government for general public hospitals under the Hospitals Act amounted in 1928 to 1,806,000 schillings.

The Vienna hospitals, which are subsidised and administered by the Federal Government, have taken steps to keep up with medical developments. At the Wilhelmina Hospital, for example, work has been begun on a new ward for internal diseases, with 150 beds, built on modern lines.

The Confederation has also bought the Rainer Hospital, hitherto used for the treatment of ex-soldiers, and converted it into a general hospital.

2. Health Personnel.

Distribution of Health Personnel in 1928 in the Different Provinces.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Province	Doctors	Chemists	Dentists	Midwives	Number of inhabitants
Burgenland	117	35	29	267	285,609
Carinthia	232	57	58	314	370,817
Lower Austria	999	214	311	949	1,480,449
Upper Austria	559	148	210	630	876,074
Salzburg	189	46	68	183	223,023
Styria	953	182	225	625	978,845
Tyrol	365	62	58	307	313,885
Vorarlberg	109	23	14	123	139,999
Vienna	4,519	757	2,213	947	1,865,780
Austria	8,042	1,524	3,186	4,345	6,534,481

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Province	Number of inhabitants treated			
	Per doctor	Per pharmaceutical chemist	Per dentist	Per midwife
Burgenland	2,441	10,985	9,848	1,070
Carinthia	1,601	6,516	6,404	1,183
Lower Austria	1,482	6,918	4,791	1,476
Upper Austria	1,567	5,919	4,172	1,390
Salzburg	1,179	4,844	3,277	1,218
Styria	1,027	5,378	4,350	1,566
Tyrol	860	5,063	5,412	1,022
Vorarlberg	1,284	6,086	9,999	1,138
Vienna	413	2,465	843	1,970
Average for Austria ..	813	4,288	2,051	1,504

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING MEDICAL COURSES IN AUSTRIA, 1927-28.

University	Winter term 1927-28			Summer term 1928			Academic year 1927-28		
	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total
Vienna	1,362	1,184	2,546	1,177	1,370	2,547	2,539	2,554	5,093
Graz	249	305	554	219	313	532	468	618	1,086
Innsbruck	206	225	431	199	371	570	405	596	1,001
Total	1,817	1,714	3,531	1,595	2,054	3,649	3,412	3,768	7,180

NUMBER OF DEGREES OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE CONFERRED IN AUSTRIA, 1927-28.

University	Winter term 1927-28			Summer term 1928			Academic year 1927-28		
	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total
Vienna	101	88	189	81	56	137	182	144	326
Graz	30	69	99	19	41	60	49	110	159
Innsbruck	17	47	64	12	18	30	29	65	94
Total	148	204	352	112	115	227	260	319	579

3. MIDWIVES.

On December 27th, 1928, the Federal Minister for Social Welfare issued a new curriculum for Federal midwifery schools and new regulations for midwives. These two Orders, promulgated in Nos. 20 and 21 of the *B.G.Bl.*, came into force on January 1st, 1929.

The midwifery schools are attached to lying-in hospitals, and midwifery probationers also receive part of their training in infants' and young children's hospitals and clinics. Training is limited to women between 20 and 35 years of age who are physically and temperamentally suitable, are of irreproachable character and have completed the primary school course or attended the first four classes of a secondary school. Exceptions are permitted in special cases as regards these scholastic requirements. The period of training is eighteen months. The subjects and examinations cover anatomy, physiology, general pathology, hygiene and disinfection, normal and pathological obstetrics, maternity nursing and gynæcology, care of infants and small children, pediatrics, preventive medicine for mothers and infants, and the law. At the end of their training, students are examined by an official committee before obtaining their diploma.

During the period of training, students are housed free of charge in the boarding establishments attached to the lying-in hospitals. They must pay for their board, unless they hold bursaries awarded by the communes or provinces. The actual training is free.

The midwifery schools also hold " refresher " courses for midwives already in practice. These courses are compulsory for all practising midwives, with the exception

of those employed in the lying-in hospitals, etc., and they must attend them every five years or, in exceptional cases, every ten years. Midwives exhibiting ignorance or inadequacy in the exercise of their profession may be required at any time by the public health authorities to follow a " refresher " course. These courses last for three weeks.

The regulations define the duties of practising midwives, who are responsible for assisting in cases of normal delivery, for nursing the mother and child during the first ten days and for advising women during pregnancy. The regulations also contain explicit instructions concerning personal disinfection and the sterilisation of instruments. Every midwife is required always to have and to take with her when called to a case the instruments, material and medicaments specified in the regulations.

In cases of pathological delivery and morbid affections in pregnant women, women in child-bed, and new-born children, the midwife must immediately call in a doctor, her application being written on a special form. Midwives may not themselves treat cases other than confinements.

A midwife is bound to report the birth to the competent Registrar's office (parish or communal office) within 48 hours, in order that the public health welfare centre may be notified without delay and that the subsequent care of new-born children may be taken over as soon as possible by the motherhood centre.

The professional work of midwives is supervised by the medical officers attached to the public authorities of the first instance (district authorities and magistrates). It is the duty of these medical officers, further, to convene midwives officially once or twice a year and to address them on professional points, examine them as to their knowledge and inspect their instruments, material and medicaments, in order to ensure that these are complete and fit for use.

Midwives are pledged to observe professional secrecy.

October 1929.

BELGIUM

BY

J. MOORKENS and A. SCHOTTEY

Heads of Sections in the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of the Interior and of Public Health (Brussels).

CONTENTS.

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1. General Demography	4	1–4	101
2. Birth Rates	3	5, 6, 8	106
3. General Mortality.	4	10–13	109
4. Causes of Death	5	14, 16, 17, 18, 19	114
5. Infant Mortality	2	20, 22	120
6. Public Health Statistics. . .	1	23	124

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHRONIC DISEASES :

1. Tuberculosis 124
2. Cancer 124
3. Syphilis 125

III. PUBLIC HEALTH WORK :

Improvement in the Sanitary Conditions of Unhealthy Dwellings 125

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION :

1. International Conventions and Agreements 126
2. Laws and Regulations 127

V. BUDGET 127

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE :

Public Health Staff in 1926, 1927 and 1928 128

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.

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
1920	30.444	—	—	—	3.673.433	3.792.349	7.465.782 [1]
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	+ 993	—	—	—	— 7.357	+ 49.355	+ 41.998
a) Absolu (e) — Actual.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c) Moyenne annuelle par 1.000 habitants[2] (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale) — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants[2] (average population during the inter-census period)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

[2] 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 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			
			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	—	245	—	—	118.916	1.032
1910	—	252	—	—	62 204	1.011
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 1928[1].

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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	—	—	—

[1] These data are not availabl 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 1927.

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 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			
			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	—	245	—	—	118.916	1.032
1910	—	252	—	—	62 204	1.011
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 1928[1].

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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	—	—	—

[1] These data are not availabl 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 1927.

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 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)
	masculine Male	féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	21	20	508	492	—	0	0	—
1	16	15	508	492	—	0	0	—
2	11	10	504	496	—	0	0	—
3	11	10	501	499	—	0	0	—
4	12	12	505	495	—	0	0	—
0–4	71	67	506	494	—	0	0	—
5–9	88	85	501	499	—	0	0	—
10–14	96	92	501	499	—	0	0	—
15–19	100	97	505	495	—	22	1,1	—
20–24	94	92	498	502	—	301	9,0	—
25–29	80	82	487	513	—	586	14,0	—
30–34	75	75	490	510	—	720	24,4	—
35–39	73	72	496	504	—	775	27,4	—
40–44	69	68	496	504	—	779	28,2	—
45–49	63	62	495	505	—	760	26,8	—
50–54	53	53	492	508	—	710	23,8	—
55–59	44	45	485	515	—	641	19,3	—
60–64	35	38	473	527	—	547	19,3	—
65–69	25	29	451	549	—	425	14,7	—
70–74	17	20	445	555	—	311	10,5	—
75–79	11	14	434	566	—	204	6,1	—
80–84	4	6	407	593	—	123	3,2	—
85–89	1	2	389	611	—	69	1,4	—
90 et plus . . / and over . . / Age inconnu . / unknown .	1	1	478	522	—	26	0,3	—
Total . .	1.000	1.000	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children	Enfants mort-nés [1] Still-born children [1]	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.*				
1922	7.540	82.806	3.718	153.611	7.782	106.615	46.996
1923	7.606	79.786	3.253	155.474	7.514	100.084	55.390
1924	7.684	80.088	2.956	153.138	7.023	99.653	53.485
1925	7.812	74.761	2.503	154.298	6.656	102.189	52.109
1926	7.875	72.517	2.349	149.943	6.436	104.742	45.201
1927	7.932	71.921	2.351	145.275	6.127	106.751	38.524
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	7.741	76.980	2.852	151.956	6.923	103.339	48.617
1928	7.996	71.485	2.351	146.981	6.275	105.915	41.066
		B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*					
1922		10,98	0,49	20,37	1,03	14,14	6,23
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		9,94	0,35	19,63	0,89	13,35	6,28
1928		8,94	0,29	18,38	0,78	13,25	5,13

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	30.610	32.604	4.034	+ 1.994	4,1	4,3	0,5	+ 0,2
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				— 1,4
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	41.540	32.822	4.015	—	5,3	4,2	0,6	—
1928	41.977	28.303	3.285	— 13.674	5,2	3,6	0,4	— 1,6

[1] Including children who died before registration.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Anvers	1.138	1.159	23.797	24.039	20,9	20,7
2. Brabant	1.643	1.662	25.554	25.710	15,6	15,5
3. Flandre-Occidentale	873	881	19.189	19.690	22,0	22,4
4. Flandre-Orientale	1.129	1.134	21.620	22.720	19,2	20,0
5. Hainaut	1.263	1.263	19.732	19.343	15,6	15,3
6. Liége	959	963	14.614	14.584	15,2	15,2
7. Limbourg	351	358	10.325	10.511	29,4	29,3
8. Luxembourg	223	223	4.370	4.343	19,6	19,5
9. Namur	353	353	6.074	6.041	17,2	17,1
Communes [1] (de — of):						
Moins de / Less than 2.000 h. — inh.	1.705	1.715	35.138	35.116	20,60	20,47
2.000- 4.999 hab. — inhab.	1.642	1.650	34.331	34.819	20,91	21,10
5.000-24.999 hab. — inhab.	2.521	2.555	45.973	46.245	18,24	18,10
25.000 hab. — inhab.	2.064	2.076	29.833	30.801	14,46	14,85
Total général — Grand Total.	7.932	7.996	145.275	146.981	18,3	18,4

[1] Classified according to the results of the General Census of December 31st, 1920.

6.*

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1922-1928.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés [1] Still-births [1]			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	78.732	74.879	153.611	4.460	3.322	7.782	83.192	78.201	161.393
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	77.709	74.247	151.956	3.968	2.955	6.923	81.677	77.202	158.879
1928	75.015	71.966	146.981	3.635	2.640	6.275	78.650	74.606	153.256

	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	5,1	34,7	6,4	5,36	4,24	4,82
1923	4,5	33,5	5,5	5,13	4,08	4,67
1924	4,3	35,4	5,5	4,90	3,86	4,39
1925	4,1	37,6	5,2	4,63	3,60	4,13
1926	4,2	30,7	5,5	4,64	3,55	4,11
1927	4,2	37,7	5,4	4,47	3,61	4,04
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	4,5	31,2	5,6	4,86	3,83	4,36
1928	4,0	32,7	5,0	4,62	3,54	4,09

[1] Including children who died before registration.

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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[1] Still-births[1]	Total	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922	144.393	7.004	151.397	9.218	778	9.996	153.611	7.782	161.393
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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	143.978	6.346	150.324	7.879	576	8.455	151.857	6.922	158.779
1928	140.540	5.858	146.398	6.441	417	6.858	146.981	6.275	153.256

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	60,0	99,0	61,9	4,7	7,0	4,8	19,1	1,2
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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	51,8	83,2	53,2	4,2	6,8	4,3	18,6	1,0
1928	43,8	66,4	44,7	4,0	6,0	4,0	17,5	0,8

[1] Including children who died before registration.

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Anvers	13.355	13.649	11,73	11,78	— 0,18	+ 0,05
2. Brabant	20.863	20.562	12,70	12,37	— 0,17	— 0,33
3. Flandre-Occidentale	11.782	11.578	13,49	13,14	— 0,26	— 0,35
4. Flandre-Orientale	14.791	15.000	13,11	13,23	+ 0,25	+ 0,12
5. Hainaut	18.962	18.207	15,01	14,42	+ 0,66	— 0,59
6. Liége	13.733	13.766	14,33	14,30	+ 0,71	— 0,03
7. Limbourg	4.622	4.578	13,17	12,77	+ 0,48	— 0,40
8. Luxembourg	3.173	3.142	14,23	14,11	— 0,07	— 0,12
9. Namur	5.470	5.433	15,48	15,38	+ 0,11	— 0,10
Communes[1] (de — of) :						
moins de / less than 2.000 h.—inh.	24.325	23.760	14,26	13,86	+ 0,42	— 0,40
2.000-4.999 »	21.676	21.524	13,20	13,04	+ 0,19	— 0,16
5.000-24.999 »	32.387	31.767	12,85	12.43	+ 0,29	— 0,42
25.000 »	28.363	28.864	13,74	13,91	— 0,24	+ 0,17
Total général—Grand Total	106.751	105.915	13,46	13,25	+ 0,16	— 0,21

[1] Classified according to the results of the General Census of December 31st, 1920.

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

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
1922	3.714	3.826	54.301	52.314	14,62	13,67	+ 0,95
1923	3.749	3.857	51.615	48.469	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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	3.822	3.919	53.221	50.118	13,90	12,78	+ 1,12
1928	3.957	4.039	54.621	51.294	13,80	12,69	+ 1,11

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1927 and 1928.

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	7.633	5.735	13.368	7.355	5.486	12.841
1	1.373	1.156	2.529	1.220	1.052	2.272
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	1.285	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	3.035	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 (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	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	— 1,34	— 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
25–29	28,35	29,02	28,68	28,56	28,53	28,55	+ 0,21	— 0,49	— 0,13
30–34	25,03	26,98	25,98	26,71	28,77	27,71	+ 1,68	+ 1,79	+ 1,73
35–39	25,94	26,92	26,42	28,01	26,09	27,08	+ 2,07	— 0,83	+ 0,66
40–44	34,18	30,23	32,26	34,09	29,46	31,85	— 0,09	— 0,77	— 0,41
45–44	41,90	34,99	38,54	43,01	36,34	39,78	+ 1,11	+ 1,35	+ 1,24
50–59	55,30	45,21	50,39	57,29	47,72	52,65	+ 1,99	+ 2,51	+ 2,26
55–54	63,25	55,37	59,42	69,99	56,01	63,22	+ 6,74	+ 0,64	+ 3,80
60–64	81,90	74,69	78,40	84,62	78,27	81,55	+ 2,72	+ 3,58	+ 3,15
65–69	95,35	93,14	94,28	94,53	95,84	95,16	— 0,82	+ 2,70	+ 0,88
70–74	99,05	105,34	102,10	100,26	106,91	103,49	+ 1,21	+ 1,57	+ 1,39
75–79	89,88	106,43	97,91	89,25	108,53	98,59	— 0,63	+ 2,10	+ 0,68
80–84	64,68	85,92	75,00	59,06	81,69	70,02	— 5,62	— 4,23	— 4,98
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 1927 and 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
	A. *Par mois. — Per month.*				
I.	13.801	10.443	1,74	1,31	— 0,43
II.	9.786	9.300	1,23	1,16	— 0,07
III.	9.737	11.873	1,23	1,48	+ 0,65
IV.	8.681	9.798	1,09	1,22	+ 0,13
V.	8.831	9.074	1,11	1,18	+ 0,07
VI.	7.762	7.875	0,98	0,98	0,00
VII.	7.193	7.710	0,90	0,96	+ 0,06
VIII.	7.021	7.439	0.89	0,93	+ 0,04
IX.	6.883	7.373	0,87	0,92	+ 0,05
X.	8.063	8.390	1,02	1,05	+ 0,03
XI.	8.002	7.696	1,01	0,96	— 0,05
XII.	10.991	8.944	1,39	1,10	— 0.29
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . / 1st quarter. . . .	33.324	31.616	4,20	3,95	— 0,25
2e trimestre . . . / 2nd quarter . . .	25.274	26.747	3,19	3,36	+ 0,17
3e trimestre . . . / 3rd quarter. . . .	21.097	22.522	2,66	2,81	+ 0,15
4e trimestre . . . / 4th quarter. . . .	27.056	25.030	3,41	3,13	— 0,28
Total	106.751	105.915	13,46	13,25	— 0,21

4. Causes of Deaths

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases[1] in 1927 and 1928.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population
1	2	3	4	5
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	224	0,28
	Typhoid fever	1928	225	0,28
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	—	—
	Typhus	1928	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	—	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	25	0,03
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	18	0,02
6	Variole	1927	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	679	0,86
	Measles	1928	647	0,81
8	Scarlatine	1927	118	0,15
	Scarlet fever	1928	115	0,14
9	Coqueluche	1927	863	1,09
	Whooping-cough	1928	885	1,07

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population
1	2	3	4	5
10	Diphtérie	1927	254	0,32
	Diphtheria	1928	296	0,37
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. Influenza with pulmonary complications	1927	2.530	3,19
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	1.985	2,48
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	—	—
	Asiatic cholera	1928	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	—	—
17	Peste	1927	—	—
	Plague	1928	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	—	—
	Yellow fever	1928	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	—	—

[1] Data for columns 6 to 11 of the standard table not available.

14* (*concluded*).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population
1	2	3	4	5
21	Erysipèle	1927	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë. . .	1927	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis . .	1928	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique.	1927	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . .	1927	272	0,34
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	274	0,34
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	—	—
	Glanders and farcy . .	1928	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	—	—
28	Rage	1927	1	0,00
	Rabies.	1928	1	0,00
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	5.432	6.85
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	5.337	6,68
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	739	0,93
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	716	0,90
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes[1].	1927	1.525	1,92
	Tuberculosis of other organs[1]	1928	1.323	1,65
38	Syphilis	1927	—	—
		1928	—	—
39	Chancre mou.	1927	—	—
	Soft chancre.	1928	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	—	—

[1] Tuberculosis (all forms) : **1927** : 7,696 (M. 3,980 ; F. 3,716) ; **1928** : 7,376 (M. 3,752 ; F. 3,624).

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years, 1926-1928.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	6.666	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	6.886	—	407	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	7.276	—	459	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	8,47	—	0,60	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	8,68	—	0,51	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	9,10	—	0,57	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature Internationale » (3e 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	9.006	16.260	15.133	9.432	—	—	—
1927	9.277	17.092	16.596	8.655	—	—	—
1928	9.433	17.583	15.051	8.949	1.996	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	11,44	20,65	19,22	11,97	—	—	—
1927	11,70	21,55	20,93	10,91	—	—	—
1928	11,80	21,99	18,83	11,20	2,49	—	—

II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	3.826	13.831	4.722	7.828	3.992	1.053	1.425	10.399	4.618
1927	3.810	14.167	5.060	8364	3.054	1.019	1.481	11.399	4.542
1928	3.891	14.600	4.472	7665	3.248	1.053	1.537	11.954	4.282
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	4,86	17,56	6,00	9,94	5,07	1,34	1,81	13,21	5,87
1927	4,80	17,86	6,38	10,55	3,85	1,29	1,87	14,37	5,73
1928	4,87	18,26	5,60	9,59	4,07	1,32	1,92	14,95	5,36

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

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	
			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
1926	—	156.379	475	452	—	30,0	—	28,8
1927	—	151.402	447	382	—	29,5	—	25,2
1928	—	153.256	462	431	—	30,1	—	28,1

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	1.197	1.231	1.268	1,52	1,55	1,59
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	2.739	2.613	2.832	3,48	3,30	3,54
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	3.936	3.844	4.100	5,00	4,85	5,13
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	104.742	106.751	105.915	133,02	134,60	132,47
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	100.806	102.907	101.815	128,02	129,75	127,34

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1928[1]

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year				
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1926		
a) Jours d'âge Days of age					
0	147	94	241	229	12
1	229	178	407	382	25
2	238	167	405	372	33
3	254	215	469	429	40
4					
5					
6	361	273	634	591	43
7					
8					
9					
10					
11	317	234	551	505	46
12					
13					
14					
15					
16	335	231	566	516	50
17					
18					
19					
20					
21	215	161	376	345	31
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27	200	160	360	321	39
28					
29					
b) Mois d'âge Months of age					
0	2.296	1.713	4.009	3.690	319
1	931	698	1.629	1.468	161
2	943	659	1.602	1.467	135
3	1.937	1.355	3.292	3.008	284
4					
5					
6					
7					
8	2.266	1.811	4.077	3.808	269
9					
10					
11					
Total. . . .	8.373	6.236	14.609	13.441	1.168

[1] Proportional figures not available.

20* *(continued).*

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year				
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1927		
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, 6, 7, 8, 9	379	267	646	594	52
10, 11, 12, 13, 14	295	230	525	482	43
15, 16, 17, 18, 19	268	179	447	406	41
20, 21, 22, 23, 24	190	129	319	290	29
25, 26, 27, 28, 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, 4	1.765	1.336	3.101	2.885	216
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	2.002	1.579	3.581	3.346	235
Total. . . .	7.633	5.735	13.368	12.381	987

20* *(concluded).*

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year				
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	5
			1928		
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	265	201	466	435	31
4					
5					
6					
7	388	286	674	635	39
8					
9					
10					
11					
12	309	214	523	483	40
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	260	197	457	419	38
18					
19					
20					
21					
22	194	140	334	306	28
23					
24					
25					
26					
27	190	126	316	295	21
28					
29					
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					
4	1.622	1.188	2.810	2.593	217
5					
6					
7					
8	1.862	1.559	3.421	3.214	207
9					
10					
11					
Total. . . .	7.355	5.486	12.841	11.953	888

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1925[1].

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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
1	2	3	4
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	—	—
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — 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	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	116	0,7
11	Grippe — Influenza	606	3,9
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	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 système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	53	0,3
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	34	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis	512	3,3
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	—	—
99*a*	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	1.085	7,0
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	1.326	8,0
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	2.787	18,0
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	—	—
200	Infanticide	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie [2] — Disease not specified or ill-defined [2]	—	—

[1] Quinquennial statistics.
[2] These figures are not available for deaths under 1 year.

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign againt Venereal Diseases, in 1926, 1927 *and* 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Consultations hospitalières agréées — Approved consultation centres in hospitals	38	7	7	1.382	752	456
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries	71	63	63	11.340	9.389	9.205
Autres institutions — Other institutions	3	3	3	57	70	27

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. Tuberculosis.

The *International Health Year-Book* for 1927 referred to the inconveniences resulting from the lack of co-ordination in the campaign against tuberculosis and the measures taken to remedy this, in particular the setting-up of a "National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee" for the establishment of unified direction.

During 1928 this Committee was very active. In the work of co-ordination, the year represents a period of transition and preparation which should give excellent results in the future. It has been decided to admit to the sanatoria as many persons as possible who are suffering from chronic tuberculosis.

The credit allocated in the budget for the prophylaxis of tuberculosis was raised to 5,500,000 francs in 1928, as compared with 4,500,000 francs in 1927.

2. Cancer.

No changes have been made in the conditions under which the Government allocates the subsidies to the anti-cancer centres (see *International Health Year-Book*, third year, page 73).

In 1928, a credit of 800,000 francs was appropriated in the budget for the anti-cancer campaign. The university anti-cancer centres are the principal beneficiaries under these Government grants. The following sums have been allocated to them :

Year	Brussels		Louvain		Ghent		Liége	
	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated	Government subsidies	Number of patients treated
	Frs.		Frs.		Frs.		Frs.	
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

3. Syphilis.

In 1926 and 1927, the Government introduced certain restrictions in the measures applied to combat the spread of venereal diseases (see *International Health Year-Book*, third year, page 72, and fourth year, page 97).

During the year 1928, some dispensaries noted a slight increase in the number of syphilitic infections, and the Central Public Health Board opened an investigation. In its reports dated December 6th, 1928, this body, while stating that the position remained excellent, proposed as a measure of caution, and in order to alleviate certain perhaps exaggerated fears, to abolish the restrictions promulgated in 1926 and 1927. These suggestions will be put into practice during the year 1929.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Improvement in the Sanitary Conditions of Unhealthy Dwellings.

The authorities are keenly interested in improving workmen's housing conditions.

Following an investigation made in 1886, Parliament voted the law of August 9th, 1889, setting up Committees of Patronage of workmen's dwellings.

The duties of these Committees are :

(a) To encourage the construction of healthy working-class dwellings, to be let or sold to workmen, payment being made either in cash or by annual instalments ;

(b) To study all questions connected with the sanitary arrangements of working-class dwellings and the sanitary conditions of the sites on which they are built.

The laws of August 16th, 1897, October 11th, 1919, and July 25th, 1921, supplement that of 1889 and strengthen the powers of the Committees of Patronage.

The law of August 16th, 1897, lays down that grants to cover the working expenses of the Committees may be allocated to them by the public authorities.

The law of October 11th, 1919, modified by that of July 23rd, 1921, sets up a National Society for Cheap Houses and Dwellings. Article 12 of this law runs :

> " The Committees of Patronage, as well as the Committees for Cheap Workmen's Dwellings, who note the existence of unhealthy dwellings, will notify such buildings to the burgomaster of the district and will indicate the measures which are to be taken in the interests of public health.
>
> " The burgomaster must give an opinion on the report of these bodies within a month of its receipt.
>
> " If he does not give his decision within the prescribed period, or if the measures imposed by him are deemed inadequate, the bodies mentioned in paragraph 1 have the right of appeal to the King.
>
> " The King may, in all cases, order that the buildings recognised to be unhealthy are not to be occupied.
>
> " A Royal Decree will prescribe the means of putting into practice the measures rendered necessary by the application of the present article."

The Government was for a long time unable to publish this Royal Decree, owing to the housing shortage which existed through the greater part of the country. As the housing crisis is now much less acute, it has been possible to remedy this omission.

A Royal Decree, dated February 8th, 1928, lays down the rules according to which an appeal to the King shall be made, in the case where the burgomaster takes no action, or where his action is deemed inadequate.

When appeal has been made to the King, the Government Health Inspectorate makes an enquiry and its conclusions are notified to the burgomaster in question. If the burgomaster does not pronounce the dwellings unfit for habitation when the committee of investigation has concluded in favour of such a course, the King will give a decision on the advice of the Central Public Health Board.

Nevertheless, the Committees of Patronage are enjoined to carry on their measures of sanitary improvement with the greatest possible tact. In order to allow them more easily to discover the causes of the insanitary conditions which should be remedied, the Public Health Administration has placed at their disposal a volume entitled " Hygiene and Sanitation in Workmen's Dwellings". In this book the Health Administration has reprinted, with explanatory comments, the instructions of the Central Public Health Board in regard to the sanitary records of dwellings

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. International Conventions and Agreements.

On March 24th, 1927, a Convention was concluded between Belgium and the Netherlands to render more efficacious and less burdensome the application of the measures of the maritime sanitary police.

By an exchange of letters, dated April 23rd and 26th, 1928, a new agreement, replacing that of 1891, was concluded between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

By an exchange of notes on May 22nd and 23rd, 1928, an agreement was reached between Belgium and France, introducing certain modifications in the agreement

concluded in 1895, in regard to the notification of cases of infectious human and animal diseases in the Franco-Belgian frontier district.

2. Laws and Regulations.

By a Royal Decree of July 27th, 1928, extracts of pancreas having hypoglycemiant properties (insulin) are exempt from Customs duties.

The law of August 23rd, 1928, establishes in the Faculty of Medicine of the State Universities the scientific degree and diploma of doctor in pharmaceutical sciences.

The second paragraph of the law of July 9th, 1858, dealing with the introduction of a new official pharmacopœia, recognised the Latin text as the only official one. This decision was repealed by the law of October 12th, 1928.

V. BUDGET.

The budget of the Ministry of the Interior and Health for the financial year 1928 amounted to :

	Francs
Ordinary expenditure	55,592,971
Extraordinary expenditure	18,470,000
Special appropriations	225,000
	74,287,971

The credits appropriated for expenditure on public health represent 40,109,160 francs, or more than 50 per cent of this amount, approximately divided as follows :

	Francs
Inspectorate of Health and Public Hygiene Department, inspection of pharmacies, of State bacteriological and vaccine offices, provincial medical committees, health service of seaports	3,900,340
Prophylaxis against infectious diseases, health education, "Office international d'Hygiène publique" in Paris	568,750
Inspection of foodstuffs, central analytical laboratory, department for the inspection of butchers' meat	1,043,500
Royal Academy of Medicine	175,800
Grants in aid of improvement for public health work (subsidies for water systems, sewers, lazarets, etc.) :	
Ordinary budget	6,000,000
Extraordinary budget	7,470,000
Prophylaxis against tuberculosis	5,500,000
National Children's Society	13,200,770
Prophylaxis against venereal diseases	1,400,000
Anti-cancer measures	800,000
The State share towards increasing the capital for the work of the National Society for the Distribution of Water	50,000
	40,109,160

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Denomination	Actual number			Rate per 10,000 inhabitants (mean population)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Medical practitioners	5,045	5,232	5,372	6.46	6.59	6.71
Pharmaceutical chemists	2,067	2,080	2,083	2.65	2.62	2.62
Midwives :						
(a) Diplomas granted	84	92	126	—	—	—
(b) Practising	2,705	2,686	2,706	3.46	3.38	3.38
Dentists :						
(a) Diplomas granted	21	2	7	—	—	—
(b) Practising	521	579	618	0.66	0.73	0.77
Nurses :						
Diplomas granted :						
(a) Visiting nurses	107	100	142			
(b) Hospital nurses	140	141	200			
(c) Asylum nurses	45	8	14			

August 1929.

CANADA

Report prepared by the Department of Health, Ottawa.

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	HEALTH ORGANISATION :	
	1. General	133
	2. Sanitary Protection of the Frontiers :	
	Immigration Medical Service Overseas	133
	Quarantine Service	133
	Fumigation of Ships	134
II.	CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :	
	A. Acute Infectious Diseases	135
	B. Chronic Diseases :	
	1. Tuberculosis	135
	2. Venereal Diseases	136
	3. Leprosy	136
III.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :	
	1. Child Welfare	136
	2. School Hygiene	136
	3. Industrial Hygiene	137
	4. Supervision of Foods and Drugs	137
	5. Narcotics	138
	6. Patent Medicines	138
	7. Water Supply	139
	8. Laboratory of Hygiene	139
IV.	PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION	140
V.	CURATIVE MEDICINE :	
	1. Number of Hospitals (all Provinces)	140
	2. Cost of Hospital Treatment	142
	3. Marine Hospitals' Service	142
	4. List of Hospital Associations	143
	5. Number of Doctors	143
VI.	BUDGET	143

I. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

1. General.

In the year 1928, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment became merged with the Department of Health to form what is now known as the Department of Pensions and National Health. The various services of the Health Division are the same as those enumerated in the *Year-Book* of 1924, with the exception of the Laboratory of Hygiene, Pollution of Inland Waters Division, and the Division of Hospitalisation and Sanitation, which have been added since that time.

2. Sanitary Protection of the Frontiers.

Immigration Medical Service Overseas.

Prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and countries of Europe are required to undergo medical examination before obtaining permission to come forward. This examination is conducted by Canadian doctors employed by the department. In the British Isles, in addition to the Canadian medical officers stationed at key centres, examinations are performed by British doctors selected by the department from an official roster. This facilitates the work particularly in the towns and rural centres.

Examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers existed during the fiscal year in the following countries :

Belgium,	Germany,	Netherlands,
England and Wales,	Ireland,	Poland,
France,	Latvia,	Scotland.

Immigrants coming direct to Canada from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are medically examined on arrival at the Canadian ports for the reason that neither Canadian immigration agents nor Canadian medical officers are stationed in these countries.

Whereas it is the task of officers of the Canadian Immigration Medical Service overseas and at ports of Canada to diagnose the mental and physical condition of prospective immigrants, and to assess their rating under Section 3 of the Canadian Immigration Act, decision as to their acceptance or rejection rests with the Department of Immigration. Medical Officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health act merely in an advisory capacity.

Quarantine Service.

Each organised quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A sub-station is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organised quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo,

they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the department.

Each sub-station is in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer, except when otherwise provided by the department.

Unorganised Quarantine Stations.

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganised maritime quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganised inland quarantine station.

At each unorganised maritime or inland quarantine station, the local Customs officer is *ex officio* the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations.

The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganised maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the Customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

The following tabulation indicates the number of vessels and personnel inspected at the ornanised quarantine stations :

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers	Crews	Total personnel inspected
Father Point, P.Q. ..	1,234	129,267	102,102	231,369
Halifax, N.S.	586	124,718	79,017	203,735
St. John, N.B. ..	349	17,716	22,371	40,087
William Head, B.C. ..	1,068	25,192	65,628	90,820
Total.. ..	3,237	296,893	269,118	566,001

Persons to the number of 481 were detained in quarantine. Of these, 78 were hospitalised on account of sickness ; the remainder, numbering 403, were either contacts under observation or members of families accompanying those in hospital. The total number of days in hospital and detention quarters was 5,889.

Fumigation of Ships.

In accordance with Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of Section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. When, upon inspection, ships are found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, the department has authority, under the regulations, to issue deratisation exemption certificates in certain cases.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

An intensive campaign of inoculation against *diphtheria* and *scarlet fever* was carried out by the various Provincial Departments of Health with excellent results. This was of a twofold nature, namely, educational and practical. All the Provincial Departments of Health distribute vaccines and sera free of charge both for the purpose of prevention and treatment, and all manipulations in connection with prevention are provided free of charge by the provinces. In view of the growing numbers of conscientious objectors to *smallpox vaccination*, it has become necessary to conduct intensified vaccination campaigns, which have been carried on more or less actively for a period of years. The lack of vaccination is more apparent in those provinces in which there is a preponderance of immigrants from the British Isles, and it is in those provinces that the incidence of smallpox is greatest. In those provinces a yearly outbreak of smallpox of greater or less degree is anticipated. Fortunately, the type of smallpox has been of a mild character during 1928.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

For the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, there are in operation at present the following institutions :

	Number of institutions	Number of beds
Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries	60	30
Public preventoria	3	200
Public sanatoria	25	6,420
Public hospitals-sanatoria	3	250
Private institutions	3	100
Total	94	7,000

The most approved modern methods are used both in treatment and prevention. BCG is being utilised in one city only.

The most important addition to the health activities of the various provinces has been the provision of more beds to the sanatoria for tuberculosis. Moreover, full-time tuberculosis officers, who work in conjunction with the public health nurses and medical profession throughout the provinces, have been appointed for the purpose of making early diagnosis. The tuberculosis officers are accompanied on their visits by the public health nurses. Part of their equipment consists of a portable X-ray machine, which assists greatly in early diagnosis. A full complement of full-time public health nurses, part of whose duties it is to be on the outlook for and report immediately any suspicious cases of tuberculosis, has been appointed. This phase of activities of the various Health Departments has met with considerable success.

The establishment of health units, both in the province of Quebec and in the province of British Columbia, has had a very marked effect in reducing the morbidity and mortality from infantile diseases as well as tuberculosis.

2. *Venereal Diseases.*

The total number of new cases of venereal diseases admitted to clinics in 1928 was approximately as follows :

Syphilis	7,666
Gonorrhœa	10,938
Chancroid	369
Total	18,973

The total number of treatments administered during the same period of time, 528,898.

Total number of laboratory examinations during the same period of time, 72,703.

The Provincial Government expenditure in connection with venereal disease control is augmented by the Federal Government grant of $100,000.

3. *Leprosy.*

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S.1927.c.136), the Department administers two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C.

At the close of the fiscal year there were eight patients in the latter institution—five French Acadians, one of French and Scottish origin, one Russian, and one Chinese. One patient died during the year, and there was one new admission. Three of the patients show clinical signs of active leprosy; the other five are considered to be arrested cases.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Division co-operates with the Provincial Departments of Health and with voluntary organisations throughout the country.

The subject of maternal mortality was given particular attention during 1928. Special efforts were made for the pre-school child ; children needing special care and education ; in child welfare work for children not in their homes ; correspondence classes and school cars ; Eskimo child welfare ; Juvenile Delinquents Act ; juveniles in penitentiaries ; family desertion ; child labour ; family re-union scheme, etc.

2. School Hygiene.

In 1928, the Departments of Health have concentrated on full-time medical health officers, inspectors and nurses as personnel of health units. Practically every schoolchild in Canada is inspected at the time of admission and re-inspected at some time during the course of the year, and existing defects corrected. The child is provided with a card which gives a record of his physical condition during his school and high-school life. First-aid is also being taught to schoolchildren. Women's

institutes throughout the country are actively engaged in educational work. The provinces are engaged in the establishment of psychiatric clinics, and the completion of one such institution has been made during the year. Sight-saving classes have been inaugurated to conserve the sight of schoolchildren, and an effort is made to examine the eyes of new pupils.

3. Industrial Hygiene.

Increasing attention is being paid to industrial hygiene, and special studies were made into silicosis, lead and arsenical and chromium poisoning, as well as sugar dermatitis. A study was made of spray-painting under the auspices of the National Research Council and the Department of Pensions and National Health.

4. Supervision of Foods and Drugs.

The main task of the division is the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, now chapter 76, Revised Statutes of 1927. The original legislation of 1920, planned essentially for the protection of the purchasing consumer, was amended in 1927. It is not to be regarded as entirely punitive legislation, but serves as a guide for the industries preparing food and drugs for the market. Where adulteration or misbranding is wilful and persistent, the penalties of the Act must be applied. The preventive effect of such legislation is by no means easily estimated, because, without this restraining force, the adulteration of foods and drugs would soon become very widespread. The enormous increase in the number of manufactured foods and expansion of market in packaged foods have necessitated broadening the inspection of labels to prevent misbranding in all its phases.

Special importance is attached to the inspection of import shipments. In this way a great deal of good is done in keeping from the Canadian market adulterated and misbranded products coming from other countries. It has been found much more satisfactory to refuse entry than to attempt to apply the Act after the goods have been distributed.

To carry out this work, combined inspection and laboratory services are maintained. Twenty-six inspectors are located at the larger centres in Canada with provision for giving attention to surrounding territory. The main laboratories are in Ottawa, with branches located at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

In addition to these, the division provides analytical services for the Narcotic Division and also collaborates with other departments of the Government in conducting such analyses as may be required in the best interests of the entire service.

By the amendment of 1927, the sections of the Act dealing with misbranding were extended to include drugs as well as foods. Prior to that time, there was no restraint placed upon the statements made by label, or by collateral advertising in the marketing of unregistered remedies, sold under distinctive names not to be found in any pharmacopœia or in any generally recognised standard work on *materia medica* or drugs. It is obviously unfair to persons suffering from diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes and goitre to induce them to believe that they can treat

themselves satisfactorily by any such device. Objection must be taken to the practice, not only because such miscellaneous remedies are ineffective, but, as a result of their use, the sufferer is deflected from proper treatment, frequently during the period when the best remedial measures would be most effective. It is believed that much good has been done by compelling the withdrawal of these medicines from the market. Results were not accomplished without some difficulty, as it was necessary to institute several prosecutions and to follow them through the courts with proper counsel and expert witnesses.

5. Narcotics.

The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was amended during the year. Penalties were provided in the case of drug addicts under medical care, who obtained narcotics from more than one druggist, and the lash is now provided at the discretion of the judge, whereas formerly it was applied only in the cases where narcotics were supplied to minors.

Details of Infractions against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, for the Judicial Year ended September 30th, 1928.

Province	Nature of offence						
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Not defined	Total
Prince Edward Island	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Quebec	50	3	30	22	—	—	105
Ontario	39	3	11	8	6	9	76
Manitoba	21	3	—	—	1	—	25
Saskatchewan	6	5	—	2	1	1	15
Alberta	2	2	—	—	—	1	5
British Columbia	65	36	24	37	20	18	200
Total	183	52	69	69	28	29	430

6. Patent Medicines.

The activities of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division during the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1928, were directed chiefly towards raising the standard of secret formula medicinal preparations sold in Canada, and eliminating exaggeration from labels, wrappers, circulars and other advertisements used in connection therewith.

To further this end, the provisions of Sections *(e)* and *(f)* of the Act were more rigidly enforced than in the past. Some opposition was encountered, but, where necessary, the department did not hesitate to institute legal proceedings. In each case prosecuted, the court confirmed this policy of the department, and in one important case in Toronto, the constitutionality of the Act was unsuccessfully challenged.

A special review was made of certain classes of medicines previously registered, and, as a result, a number of manufacturers were forced to abandon registration and print a full explanation of composition on the labels and wrappers of their medicines, or withdraw from the Canadian market. In some cases, the alternative of printing the list of ingredients on the labels and wrappers and otherwise complying with the Food and Drugs Act was considered illegal, and, therefore, not permitted; the department taking the stand that the sale of medicines designed for self-administration by the public without skilled supervision, and recommended for one or several definite diseases, the types of which vary and are known to be frequently attended with other grave disorders, is misleading the consumer, inasmuch as his condition may be extremely aggravated, or his life endangered by their use.

7. Water Supply.

The work of the Public Health Engineering Division includes :

(a) Supervision of the quality of drinking and culinary water supplies and water-supply systems on vessels navigating the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada.

(b) Supervision of water supplies and general sanitary conditions of railways engaged in international and interprovincial traffic.

(c) Co-operation with the engineering division of the United States Public Health Service and provincial Departments of Health.

(d) Assistance to the Canadian National Parks Branch and the North-West Territories Branch in regard to sanitary facilities, water supplies, bathing-places, etc., and their pollution.

(e) Special activities, under which heading is included a preliminary report concerning the Chicago Drainage Canal. An investigation of the hazards from dust to which men engaged in handling grain are exposed, etc.

During the year the supervision of this office extended to vessels of Canadian and foreign registry plying the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river.

8. Laboratory of Hygiene.

As in the past, considerable co-operative work has been carried on with the Food and Drugs Laboratory in the bacteriological examination of foodstuffs, and in determining the phenol coefficient potency of a variety of coal-tar disinfectants. Assistance has been given to the sanitary engineer in dealing with the bacteriological purity of drinking waters as used on steamship lines.

The eastern chain of quarantine laboratories has been inspected and all apparatus and stores kept in a ready state for emergencies, in regard to laboratory diagnosis of any of the major quarantinable diseases.

A sanitary survey of clam-bed areas along the north shore of Nova Scotia, for a distance of about 96 miles, was undertaken so that licences could be issued to fishermen exporting their product to the United States market.

In conformity with the Regulations of the Food and Drugs Act (R.S.1927), inspections were made of nine Canadian and two American manufacturing establishments engaged in turning out biological products coming under Parts II and III of the Act. Ultimately, of these, only one Canadian establishment was refused a licence.

The laboratory is now furnishing to all manufacturers who apply standard preparations of digitalis, ergot and pituitrin. To this list will shortly be added ouabain.

Sterility tests have been undertaken of manufactured biological preparations designed for injection, and some research work of a practical nature has been completed on the gonococcus.

Potency tests have been carried out on smallpox virus, and on diphtheria toxin, toxoid and anti-serum in regard to preparations on the market.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Legislation in regard to water purification, sewage disposal and the control of nuisances, has been passed by the various provinces.

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Number of Hospitals (all Provinces).

Hospitals	Number of hospitals	Number of beds
Total for Canada	886	74,882
Analysis :		
Public general hospitals (including general Pediatric and Red Cross)	481	32,218
Tuberculosis institutions	31	5,655
Pediatric accommodation in general hospitals	246	3,119
General pediatric hospitals	14	909
Orthopædic hospitals	12	512
Total beds for pediatric and orthopædics ..	—	4,271
Public maternity hospitals (accepting maternity only)	9	643
Public maternity hospitals (including those maternity hospitals accepting gynæcology or surgery and the Montreal Maternity Hospital)	16	1,076
Maternity accommodation in general public hospitals as listed in Part I (estimated from returns)	—	4,636

Hospitals	Number of hospitals	Number of beds
Maternity beds in private hospitals (as reported)	—	761
Total maternity accommodation (estimated) ..	—	6,000
Department of Pensions and National Health (" contract " hospitals not included) ..	16	3,614
Mental and neurological hospitals :		
Public	36	25,978
Private	6	884
Total	42	26,862
Red Cross hospitals, outposts and nursing stations	47	401
Private hospitals	269	2,500(approx.)
Government hospitals : Dominion	11	3,402
Provincial (including General Hospital, Halifax)	36	23,464
General hospitals with tuberculosis beds or annexes [1]	105	954
Municipal hospitals in Canada (including isolation hospitals)	89	7,120
Hospitals for incurables	33	2,700(approx.)
Convalescent hospitals (including private hospitals)	9	325
Public hospitals prepared to treat drug addicts (Ponoka, Alta) (there are also several private institutions)	1	—
Training schools for nurses	215	
Hospitals requiring internes	97	425
Hospitals maintained by :		
I. Religious organisations :		
Anglican Church	4	
Presbyterian Church	4	
Roman Catholic Sisters ..	132	
Salvation Army	16	
United Church	21	
II. Red Cross	47	
III. Shriners	2	
IV. Women's Institute	2	
V. King's Daughters	1	
VI. I.O.D.E.	1	
VII. W.C.T.U.	1	
VIII. Victorian Order	1	

[1] Many others accept such patients temporarily. Saskatchewan requires each public hospital to accept tuberculosis patients up to 10 per cent of its capacity. This accounts for 54 hospitals and 241 beds in this list.

In 1928, the architect of the Department advised upon the plans for a number of hospitals. Of particular interest was a hospital designed for the Arctic.

2. Cost of Hospital Treatment.

	Dollars
Replacement valuation of all hospitals in Canada (estimated)	241,202,000.00
Annual budget of all hospitals in Canada (estimated)	51,406,000.00
Average maintenance cost per patient day in general hospitals throughout Canada (by beds, not by hospitals)	3.45
Analysis of average costs per patient day :	
Under 50 beds	3.45
50–100 ,,	3.34
100–200 ,,	3.21
200–300 ,,	3.47
300–400 ,,	3.58
Over 400 ,,	3.69

3. Marine Hospitals' Service.

The Marine Hospitals' Service is operated in conformity with the provisions of Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (Sick and Distressed Mariners), chapter 186 (R.S.1927). All sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid the sick mariners' dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment, if sent to a designated hospital or port physician in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, with a written recommendation from the master or person in command of the ship, endorsed as approved by the collector of Customs.

The Department operates two marine hospitals for the care and treatment of sick mariners, one at Sydney, N.S., and the other at Lunenburg, N.S. At other ports provision is made, as far as possible, for their care and treatment at contract rates at various local hospitals. Where there is no marine or designated hospital, the collector sends the sick mariner to a port physician for medical or surgical assistance, and such other treatment as the case requires. When considered necessary, the sick mariner may be sent to the nearest public hospital, if there is one at convenient distance ; if not, he may be sent to some public or private boarding-house.

With certain exceptions, a duty of 2 cents for every ton which a ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied, not more than three times during each calendar year, on every ship arriving at any port in the provinces mentioned from any place out of Canada or from a port in another province.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 3,419 vessels, the 98,675 employees on those vessels being entitled to gratuitous treatment for sickness or injury for an average per capita cost of $2.25.

The total number of sick mariners treated during the fiscal year was 5,751, and the number of days of hospital treatment, 53,079.

4. List of Hospital Associations.

Alberta Hospital Association.
British Columbia Hospital Association.
Manitoba Hospital Association.
Maritime Catholic Hospital Association.
Montreal Hospital Council.
New Brunswick Hospital Association.
Hospital Association of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.
Ontario Hospital Association.
Saskatchewan Hospital Association.
Department of Hospital Service, Canadian Medical Association.

5. Number of Doctors.

There are approximately 9,000 practising physicians and nine full-course medical schools, and one university giving a partial course.

VI. BUDGET.

The budget for the Health Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health was :

	Dollars
Government salaries (civil)	182,402.35
Government salaries (contingencies)	59,822.20
Food and drugs	95,981.25
Opium and narcotic drugs	31,245.85
Proprietary or patent medicines	2,772.85
Laboratory of hygiene	4,956.44
Pollution of inland waters	11,993.72
Marine hospitals, etc.	209,999.80
Quarantine	179,844.74
Leprosy	17,073.10
Public Works Health Act	3,082.16
Immigration medical inspection	268,147.41
Venereal diseases	98,905.20
Gratuities, Civil Service Act, Section 56	1,385.00
St. John Ambulance Association	5,000.00
Victorian Order of Nurses	10,000.00
Canadian Council on Child Welfare	10,000.00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council	5,000.00
Canadian Social Hygiene Council	20,000.00

April 1930.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

SUPPLIED BY THE

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

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	149
2.	Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	154
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	158
4.	Causes of Death	6	14–19	162
5.	Infant Mortality	3	20–22	170
6.	Public Health Statistics	1	23	174
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 26	175

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1921 and 1910.

Source : « La Statistique Tchécoslovaque », volume 9; « Oesterreichische Statistick, N. F. 1 Ba.; « Magyar Statiszhikai Közleménzch », Forme 64, série nouvelle.

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
15-II-1921	140.394	6.559.503	7.053.669	13.613.172	—	—	—
31-XII-1910	140.461	6.613.344	6.981.974	13.595.318	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921, par rapport à 1910 : Increase or decrease in 1921 compared with 1910 : *a)* Absolu (e) — Actual.	+ 67	— 53.841	+ 71.695	+ 17.854	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .	0	— 5.318	+ 7.081	+ 1.763	—	—	—
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	— 0,39	+ 0,52	+ 0,13	—	—	—

2.*

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF ONE SEX OVER THE OTHER, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUSES TAKEN IN **1921** AND **1910**.

Source : See Table 1.

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			
			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	97	—	494.166	1.075	—	—
1910	97	—	368.630	1.056	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1921 par rapport à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1921 as compared with 1910	—	—	+ 125.536	+ 19	—	—

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**.

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 Present population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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 — Present 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)
	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	119,5	110,1	57,6	57,0	114,6	0,3	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	75,2	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	738,9	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	16,2	18,9	35,1	510,0	9,6	—
65–69	24,2	26,8	11,6	13,9	25,5	392,4	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	2,4	4,1	100,2	0,2	—
85–89	0,9	1,4	0,4	0,7	1,1	61,2	0	—
90 et plus . . and over . .	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3	59,4	0	—
Age inconnu . unknown .	0,9	0,9	0,4	0,5	0,9	354,6	0,2	—
Total . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	481,9	518,1	1.000,0	363,5	188,3	—

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of 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. — Actual figures.*						
1922	13.783,035	141.552	6.187	388.339	9.333	240.422	147,917
1923	13.924,659	130.448	5.342	379.808	9.519	209.488	170.320
1924	14.051,357	125.905	5.198	363.156	9.177	215.711	147.445
1925	14.180,717	130.753	5.136	356.001	8.149	215.766	140.235
1926	14.298,988	131.011	5,033	350.952	8.246	222.440	128.512
1927	14.396,334	130.015	5.228	335.499	7.681	230.664	104.835
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	14.105,848	131.614	5.354	362.292	8.684	222.415	139.877
1928	14.487,200	136.500	5.342	336.943	7.498	219.149	117.794
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*						
1922		10,27	0,45	28,17	0,68	17,44	10,73
1923		9,37	0,38	27,28	0,68	15,05	12,23
1924		8,96	0,37	25,84	0,65	15,35	10,49
1925		9,22	0,36	25,11	0,57	15,22	9,89
1926		9,16	0,35	24,54	0,58	15,55	8,99
1927		9,03	0,36	23,30	0,53	16,02	7,28
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		9,33	0,38	25,68	0,62	15,77	9,92
1928		9,42	0,37	23,26	0,52	15,13	8,13

	Immigration	Emigration: totale / Total	Emigration: transocéanique / Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration / Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale / Total	Emigration: transocéanique / 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.*			
1922	3.347	32.278	14.343	+ 28.931	0,24	2,34	1,04	+ 2,10
1923	1.743	34.712	18.343	+ 22.969	0,13	2,49	1,32	+ 1,65
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	2.483	26.753	12.264	+ 22.603	0,18	1,90	0,87	+ 1,60
1928	1.300	25.479	15.461	+ 24.179	0,09	1,76	1,07	+ 1,67

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bohême	6.935,459	6.962,293	132.063	131.980	19,04	18,95
2. Moravie	2.812,185	2.830,341	60.228	60.384	21,42	21,33
3. Silésie	726,576	732,490	16.558	16.605	22,79	22,67
4. Slovaquie	3.236,159	3.265,495	99.631	99.390	30,79	30,44
5. Russie subcarpathique	685,955	696,581	27.019	28.584	39,39	41,03
République tchécoslovaque	14.396,334	14.487,200	335.499	336.943	23,30	23,26
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	2.816,185	2.854,575	39.809	39.707	14,14	13,91
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	11.580,149	11.632,625	295.690	297.236	25,53	25,55

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of 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
1922	201.026	187.312	388.339 [1]	5.269	4.064	9.333	206.295	191.376	397.672 [1]
1923	196.093	183.715	379.808	5.261	4.258	9.519	201.354	187.973	389.327
1924	187.021	176.135	363.156	5.101	4.076	9.177	192.122	180.211	372.333
1925	183.651	172.350	356.001	4.640	3.509	8.149	188.291	175.859	364.150
1926	180.744	170.207	350.952 [2]	4.546	3.700	8.246	185.290	173.907	359.198 [2]
1927	172.360	163.139	335.499	4.281	3.398	7.681 [3]	176.641	166.537	343.180 [3]
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	186.816	175.476	362.292	4.850	3.834	8.684	191.666	179.310	370.976
1928	173.279	163.663	336.943 [1]	4.277	3.220	7.498 [1]	177.556	166.883	344.441 [3]

	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	7,32	29,65	7,80	2,55	2,12	2,35
1923	6,74	23,56	7,12	2,61	2,27	2,44
1924	6,18	25,15	6,61	2,66	2,26	2,46
1925	6,56	32,23	7,07	2,46	2,00	2,24
1926	6,19	22,86	6,55	2,45	2,13	2,30
1927	5,65	25,99	6,07	2,42	2,04	2,24
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	6,46	26,50	6,89	2,53	2,14	2,34
1928	5,88	32,83	6,40	2,41	1,93	2,18

[1] One infant whose sex is not specified.
[2] One hermaphrodite.
[3] Two infants whose sex is not specified.

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

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	350.693	7.704	358.397	37.645	1.629	39.275	388.339	9.333	397.672
1923	341.867	7.949	349.816	37.941	1.570	39.511	379.808	9.519	389.327
1924	326.042	7.631	333.673	37.114	1.546	38.660	363.156	9.177	372.333
1925	318.833	6.815	325.648	37.168	1.334	38.502	356.001	8.149	364.150
1926	313.498	6.910	320.408	37.454	1.336	38.790	350.952	8.246	359.198
1927	299.147	6.391	305.538	36.352	1.290	37.642	335.499	7.681	343.180
Moy.-Av. 1922-27	325.013	7.233	332.246	37.279	1.451	38.730	362.292	8.684	370.976
1928	300.857	6.293	307.150	36.086	1.205	37.291	336.943	7.498	344.441

B. *Proporlional 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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	96,9	174,5	98,8	2,15	4,15	2,35	25,44	2,73
1923	99,9	164,9	101,5	2,27	3,97	2,44	24,55	2,72
1924	102,2	168,5	103,8	2,29	4,00	2,46	23,20	2,64
1925	104,4	163,7	105,7	2,09	3,46	2,24	22,49	2,62
1926	106,7	162,0	108,0	2,16	3,44	2,30	21,92	2,62
1927	108,4	167,9	109,7	2,09	3,43	2,24	20,78	2,53
Moy.-Av. 1922-27	102,9	167,1	104,4	2,18	3,75	2,34	23,04	2,64
1928	107,1	160,7	108,3	2,05	3,23	2,18	20,77	2,49

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. . . .	26.930	3.374	26.678	3.632	25.853	3.317
II. . . .	24.905	3.279	24.758	3.355	24.615	3.230
III. . . .	28.456	3.573	27.302	3.378	26.769	3.411
IV. . . .	27.544	3.404	25.593	3.154	25.519	3.203
V. . . .	27.235	3.374	26.246	3.378	26.375	3.270
VI. . . .	26.231	3.081	25.938	3.262	25.487	3.032
VII. . . .	26.340	2.968	25.603	2.949	25.539	2.817
VIII. . . .	26.098	2.804	24.816	2.793	24.624	2.660
IX. . . .	25.794	2.991	24.561	2.772	24.657	2.803
X. . . .	25.796	2.789	22.760	2.465	24.648	2.722
XI. . . .	24.034	2.721	21.933	2.453	23.639	2.759
XII. . . .	24.135	3.096	22.959	2.761	23.132	2.862
Total. . .	313.498	37.454	299.147	36.352	300.857	36.086

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)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. . . .	30.304	30.310	29.170	24,95	24,79	23,77
II. . . .	28.184	28.113	27.845	25,69	25,46	24,26
III. . . .	32.029	30.680	30.180	26,37	25,09	24,60
IV. . . .	30.948	28.747	28.722	26,33	24,29	24,19
V. . . .	30.609	29.624	29.645	25,20	24,23	24,16
VI. . . .	29.312	29.200	28.519	24,94	24,68	24,02
VII. . . .	29.308	28.552	28.356	24,13	23,35	23,11
VIII. . . .	28.902	27.609	27.284	23,80	22,58	22,24
IX. . . .	28.785	27.333	27.460	24,49	23,10	23,12
X. . . .	28.585	25.225	27.370	23,54	20,63	22,31
XI. . . .	26.755	24.386	26.398	22,77	20,61	22,23
XII. . . .	27.231	25.720	25.994	22,42	21,04	21,18
Total. . .	350.952	335.499	336.943	24,54	23,30	23,26

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bohême	104.251	98.539	15,03	14,15	+ 0,74	— 0,88
2. Moravie	41.524	39.032	14,77	13,79	+ 0,71	— 0,98
3. Silésie	9.767	9.516	13,44	12,99	— 0,66	— 0,45
4. Slovaquie	59.127	58.211	18,27	17,83	— 0,32	— 0,44
5. Russie Subcarpathique	15.995	13.851	23,32	19,88	+ 1,52	— 3,44
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	33.359	33.823	11,85	11,85	+ 0,16	0
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	197.305	185.326	17,05	15,93	+ 0,53	— 1,12
Total général — Grand total	230.664	219.149	16,02	15,13	+ 0,46	— 0,89

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	6.641	7.142	121.035	119.386	18,23	16,72	— 1,51
1923	6.710	7.215	105.750	103.738	15,76	14,38	— 1,38
1924	6.771	7.281	109.106	106.605	16,12	14,64	— 1,48
1925	6.833	7.348	108.526	107.240	15,88	14,60	— 1,28
1926	6.891	7.408	111.611	110.829	16,20	14,96	— 1,24
1927	6.938	7.459	116.165	114.499	16,74	15,35	— 1,39
Moy. — Aver. 1922–27	6.797	7.308	112.032	110.382	16,48	15,10	— 1,38
1928	6.982	7.506	111.065	108.083	15,91	14,40	— 1,51

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

A. *Actual Figures* [1].

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
Moins d'un an . . .	—	—	54.134	—	—	52.566
0–4	—	—	68.779	—	—	67.792
5–9 10–14	—	—	5.736	—	—	6.287
15–19	—	—	5.283	—	—	5.392
20–24 25–29	—	—	13.078	—	—	13.289
30–34 35–39 40–44	—	—	10.723	—	—	11.133
45–49 50–54 55–59	—	—	33.418	—	—	34.667
60–64 65–69 70–74 75–79	—	—	67.676	—	—	72.766
80–84 85–89 90 et plus . . . . and over . . .	—	—	17.411	—	—	19.180
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	—	—	336	—	—	158
Total	—	—	222.440	—	—	230.664

[1] Proportional figures not available.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Report of the State Office of Statistics.

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. — Per month.*				
I.	21.554	18.357	17,63	14,96	— 2,67
II.	27.642	17.742	25,03	15,46	— 9,57
III.	24.055	20.838	19,67	16,98	— 2,69
IV.	19.855	19.478	16,78	16,40	— 0,38
V.	19.366	20.062	15,84	16,35	+ 0,51
VI.	17.361	18.451	14,67	15,54	+ 0,87
VII.	17.205	17.683	14,07	14,40	+ 0,34
VIII.	16.895	17.259	13,82	14,07	+ 0,25
IX.	15.698	16.239	13,27	13,68	+ 0,41
X.	16.639	17.467	13,61	14,23	+ 0,62
XI.	15.950	16.294	13,48	13,72	+ 0,24
XII.	18.444	19.279	15,08	15,71	+ 0,63
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1re trimestre . . . / 1st quarter	73.251	56.937	20,64	15,81	— 4,83
2e trimestre . . . / 2nd quarter . . .	56.582	57.991	15,76	16,10	+ 0,34
3e trimestre . . . / 3rd quarter. . . .	49.798	51.181	13,72	14,05	+ 0,33
4e trimestre . . . / 4th quarter. . . .	51.033	53.040	14,06	14,56	+ 0,50
Total	230.664	219.149	16,02	15,13	— 0,89

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases, in 1927 and 1928.

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . Typhoid fever . . .	1927	1.265	0,88	8.147	5,66	587	7,21	15,53	46,40
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . Paratyphoid fever .	1928	1.267	0,87	8.136	5,62	655	8,05	15,57	51,70
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	12	0,01	210	0,15	5	2,38	5,71	41,67
	Typhus.	1928	2	0,00	41	0,03	1	2,44	4,88	50,00
3	Fièvre récurrente . .	1927	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever . . .	1928	—	—	4	0,00	0	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	26	0,02	669	0,46	0	—	3,89	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	14	0,01	1.166	0,80	0	—	1,20	—
6	Variole	1927	7	0,00	0	0	0	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	6	0,00	1	0,00	0	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	2.580	1,79	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles.	1928	1.431	0,99	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	502	0,35	15.317	10,64	315	2,06	3,28	62,75
	Scarlet fever	1928	806	0,56	23.209	16,02	467	2,01	3,47	57,94
9	Coqueluche	1927	1.640	1,14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough. . .	1928	1.479	1,02	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	1.150	0,80	7.713	5,36	637	8,26	14,91	55,39
	Diphtheria	1928	1.562	1,08	12.787	8,83	959	7,50	12,22	61,40
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . Influenza with pulmonary complications.	1927	4.885	3,39	339.654	235,93	2.228	0,66	1,44	45,61
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	1.056	0,73	2.819	1,95	89	3,16	37,46	8,43

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14-15	Choléra asiatique, entérite cholériforme	1927	7	0,00	0	0	0	—	—	—
	Asiatic cholera and cholera nostras	1928	2	0,00	0	0	0	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	139	0,10	577	0,40	66	11,44	24,09	47,48
	Dysentery	1928	87	0,06	381	0,26	26	6,82	22,83	29,88
17	Peste	1927	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
	Plague	1928	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
	Yellow fever	1928	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	504	0,35	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	602	0,42	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	—	—	102	0,07	15	14,71	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	150	0,10	71	0,05	19	26,76	211,27	12,67
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	146	0,10	51	0,03	26	50,98	286,27	17,81
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	72	0,05	199	0,14	83	41,71	36,18	115,28
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	80	0,06	211	0,15	73	34,60	37,91	91,25
26	Morve et farcin									
	Glanders and farcy									
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	22	0,02	61	0,04	10	16,39	36,07	45,45
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	31	0,02	103	0,07	17	16,50	30,10	54,84
28	Rage									
	Rabies									
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	25.079	17,42	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	23.231	16,04	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du syst. nerveux central . .	1927	1.202	0,83	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	1.334	0,92	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1927	1.722	1,20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	1.634	1,13	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	468	0,32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	433	0,30	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1923.

Source : Information from the State Office of Statistics.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	635	509	1.144	—	—	—
1–4	727	747	1.474	—	—	—
0–4	1.362	1.256	2.618	—	—	—
5–14	666	922	1.588	—	—	—
15–19	1.042	1.318	2.360	—	—	—
20–29	2.984	3.282	6.266	—	—	—
30–39	1.795	2.143	3.938	—	—	—
40–59	3.462	3.092	6.554	—	—	—
60–79	1.693	1.618	3.311	—	—	—
80 et plus and over	41	45	86	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	6	12	18	—	—	—
Total	13.051	13.688	26.739	—	—	—

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	15.377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	15.647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	16.172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	10,75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	10,87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	11,16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920)
Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)

I. Classes de maladies — I. Classes of Diseases

Année Years	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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	19.045	29.470	36.169	18.357	4.553	916	223
1927	19.508	26.695	38.793	18.912	4.832	945	235
1928	19.887	23.772	34.467	18.346	5.246	1.070	388
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	13,32	20,61	25,30	12,84	3,18	0,64	0,16
1927	13,55	18,54	26,95	13,14	3,36	0,66	0,16
1928	13,73	16,41	23,79	12,66	3,62	0,74	0,27

II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. Various Important Diseases

Année Years	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 [1] Diarrhœa and enteritis [1]	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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	8.475	21.571	4.134	24.331	11.636	517	3.450	21.398	5.121
1927	9.084	18.581	5.297	25.458	11.842	558	3.447	25.299	5.096
1928	9.491	15.800	3.911	23.681	10.949	669	3.843	25.551	5.222
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	5,93	15,09	2,89	17,02	8,14	0,36	2,41	14,96	3,58
1927	6,31	12,91	3,68	17,68	8,23	0,39	2,39	17,57	3,54
1928	6,55	10,91	2,70	16,35	7,56	0,46	2,65	17,64	3,60

[1] Under 2 years.

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

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	
			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
1926. . . .	—	359.198	459	737	—	12,78	—	20,52
1927. . . .	—	343.180	663	538	—	19,32	—	15,68
1928. . . .	—	344.441	819	519	—	23,78	—	15,07

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	4.022	3.682	4.069	2,81	2,56	2,81
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	4.689	5.173	5.381	3,28	3,59	3,71
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	8.711	8.855	9.450	6,09	6,15	6,52
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	222.440	230.664	219.149	155,57	160,22	151,27
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	213.729	221.809	209.699	149,48	154,07	144,75

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days [1] and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, **1926-1928.**

Source : Reports of the State Office of Statistics.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 10.000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 10,000 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
					1926					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	—	—	21.307	—	—	—	—	607,12	—	—
1, 2	—	—	11.388	—	—	—	—	324,49	—	—
3, 4	—	—	10.187	—	—	—	—	290,27	—	—
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	—	—	11.252	—	—	—	—	320,61	—	—
Total	—	—	54.134	—	—	—	—	1.542,49	—	—
					1927					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	—	—	20.640	—	—	—	—	615,20	—	—
1, 2	—	—	10.976	—	—	—	—	327,15	—	—
3, 4	—	—	10.194	—	—	—	—	303,85	—	—
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	—	—	10.756	—	—	—	—	320,60	—	—
Total	—	—	52.566	—	—	—	—	1.566,80	—	—

[1] Data per day not available.

20* *(concluded).*

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Taux pour 10,000 naissances vivantes de la même catégorie Rate per 10,000 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					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	—	—	20.376	—	—	—	—	604,73	—	—
1 2	—	—	10.554	—	—	—	—	313,23	—	—
3 4 5	—	—	9.098	—	—	—	—	270,01	—	—
6 7 8 9 10 11	—	—	9.306	—	—	—	—	276,19	—	—
Total	—	—	49.334	—	—	—	—	1.464,16	—	—

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Reports of the State Office of 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 mensuels 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
			1926			
I	—	—	4.297	—	—	142,09
II	—	—	4.584	—	—	167,89
III	—	—	5.429	—	—	179,43
IV	—	—	5.355	—	—	182,96
V	—	—	4.823	—	—	160,24
VI	—	—	4.293	—	—	147,50
VII	—	—	4.596	—	—	153,22
VIII	—	—	4.215	—	—	140,55
IX	—	—	4.307	—	—	148,71
X	—	—	4.188	—	—	140,03
XI	—	—	3.820	—	—	132,39
XII	—	—	4.227	—	—	141,81
Total	—	—	54.134	—	—	154,25
			1927			
I	—	—	4.684	—	—	157,14
II	—	—	5.803	—	—	215,59
III	—	—	5.761	—	—	194,06
IV	—	—	4.824	—	—	168,98
V	—	—	4.533	—	—	154,10
VI	—	—	4.014	—	—	141,05
VII	—	—	4.145	—	—	141,26
VIII	—	—	4.510	—	—	154,28
IX	—	—	4.007	—	—	142,24
X	—	—	3.563	—	—	123,61
XI	—	—	3.230	—	—	116,61
XII	—	—	3.492	—	—	122,55
Total	—	—	52.566	—	—	156,68

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH, IN 1923.

Source : Information from the State Office of Statistics.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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
1	2	3	4
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	272	0,72
160b	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	18.557	48,86
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	2.639	6,96
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	250	0,66
7	Rougeole — Measles	409	1,08
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	150	0,40
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	912	2,40
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	209	0,55
11	Grippe — Influenza	158	0,42
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	1	0,00
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	134	0,35
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	8	0,02
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	866	2,28
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du systeème nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	175	0,46
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	103	0,27
71	Méningite — Meningitis	495	1,31
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	6.377	16,81
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	1.608	4,23
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	5.820	15,35
113	Diarrhée et entérite[1] — Diarrhœa and enteritis[1]	9.906	26,12
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	160	0,42
200	Infanticide		
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	2.251	5,94

[1] Under 2 years.

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Reports of the State Office of 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 mensuels 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
			1926			
I	—	—	4.297	—	—	142,09
II	—	—	4.584	—	—	167,89
III	—	—	5.429	—	—	179,43
IV	—	—	5.355	—	—	182,96
V	—	—	4.823	—	—	160,24
VI	—	—	4.293	—	—	147,50
VII	—	—	4.596	—	—	153,22
VIII	—	—	4.215	—	—	140,55
IX	—	—	4.307	—	—	148,71
X	—	—	4.188	—	—	140,03
XI	—	—	3.820	—	—	132,39
XII	—	—	4.227	—	—	141,81
Total	—	—	54.134	—	—	154,25
			1927			
I	—	—	4.684	—	—	157,14
II	—	—	5.803	—	—	215,59
III	—	—	5.761	—	—	194,06
IV	—	—	4.824	—	—	168,98
V	—	—	4.533	—	—	154,10
VI	—	—	4.014	—	—	141,05
VII	—	—	4.145	—	—	141,26
VIII	—	—	4.510	—	—	154,28
IX	—	—	4.007	—	—	142,24
X	—	—	3.563	—	—	123,61
XI	—	—	3.230	—	—	116,61
XII	—	—	3.492	—	—	122,55
Total	—	—	52.566	—	—	156,68

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH, IN 1923.

Source : Information from the State Office of Statistics.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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
1	2	3	4
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	272	0,72
160b	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	18.557	48,86
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	2.639	6,96
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	250	0,66
7	Rougeole — Measles	409	1,08
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	150	0,40
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	912	2,40
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	209	0,55
11	Grippe — Influenza	158	0,42
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	1	0,00
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	134	0,35
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	8	0,02
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	866	2,28
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du systeème nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	175	0,46
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	103	0,27
71	Méningite — Meningitis	495	1,31
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	6.377	16,81
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	1.608	4,23
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	5.820	15,35
113	Diarrhée et entérite[1] — Diarrhœa and enteritis[1]	9.906	26,12
175-199 ; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	160	0,42
200	Infanticide		
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	2.251	5,94

[1] Under 2 years.

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.

Survey of Smallpox Vaccinations, in 1928.

I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*

1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	287.085
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results	273.760

II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*

1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations	557.685
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results	468.105

III. *Vaccinations et Revaccinations — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*

1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	844.770
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results	741.865

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Communication from the National Office of Statistics.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	247	248	251	31.413	32.574	33.663	22,0	22,6	23,2
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	13	13	5	10.768	10.856	11,958	7,5	7,5	8,3
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	4	4	4	820	820	840	0,6	0,6	0,6
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	3	3	3	169	169	169	0,1	0,1	0,1
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux [1] — Tuberculosis hospitals [1]	19	20	21	3.439	3.741	4.013	2,4	2,6	2,8

[1] Excluding institutions run for profit.

25* *(concluded).*

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted (Dans le courant de la même année during the same year)	Traités Treated (col. 2+3) (Dans le courant de la même année during the same year)	Sortis Discharged (Dans le courant de la même année during the same year)	Décédés Deceased (Dans le courant de la même année during the same year)	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	23.973	468.210	492.183	443.952	23.117	5.21	9.781.390	19,9
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	11.270	7.993	19.263	5.497	1.794	32,64	4.216.898	218,9
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	632	8.258	8.890	7.578	677	8.93	229.335	25,8
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	137	1.705	1.842	1.566	126	8,05	50.873	27,6
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	2.302	10.525	12.827	10.134	100	0,99	1.006.340	78,5
				1927				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	25.117	486.689	511.806	461.610	24.586	5,33	10.299.612	20,1
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	11.694	8.355	20.049	5.769	1.776	30,79	4.359.551	217,4
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	635	8.674	9.309	7.951	733	9,22	239.883	25,8
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	150	1.977	2.127	1.811	149	8,23	57.662	27,1
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	2.671	12.108	14.779	11.668	100	0,86	1.190.100	80,5
				1928 [1]				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	25.479	516.457	541.936	490.877	25.392	5,17	10.630.756	19,6
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	12.714	8.535	21.249	6.292	1.920	30,51	4.652.283	218,9
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	625	10.081	10.706	9.243	803	8,69	262.613	24,5
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	167	2.467	2.634	2.248	147	6,54	72.829	27,6
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	3.063	11.944	15.007	11.493	109	0,95	1.310.781	87,3

[1] Provisional data.

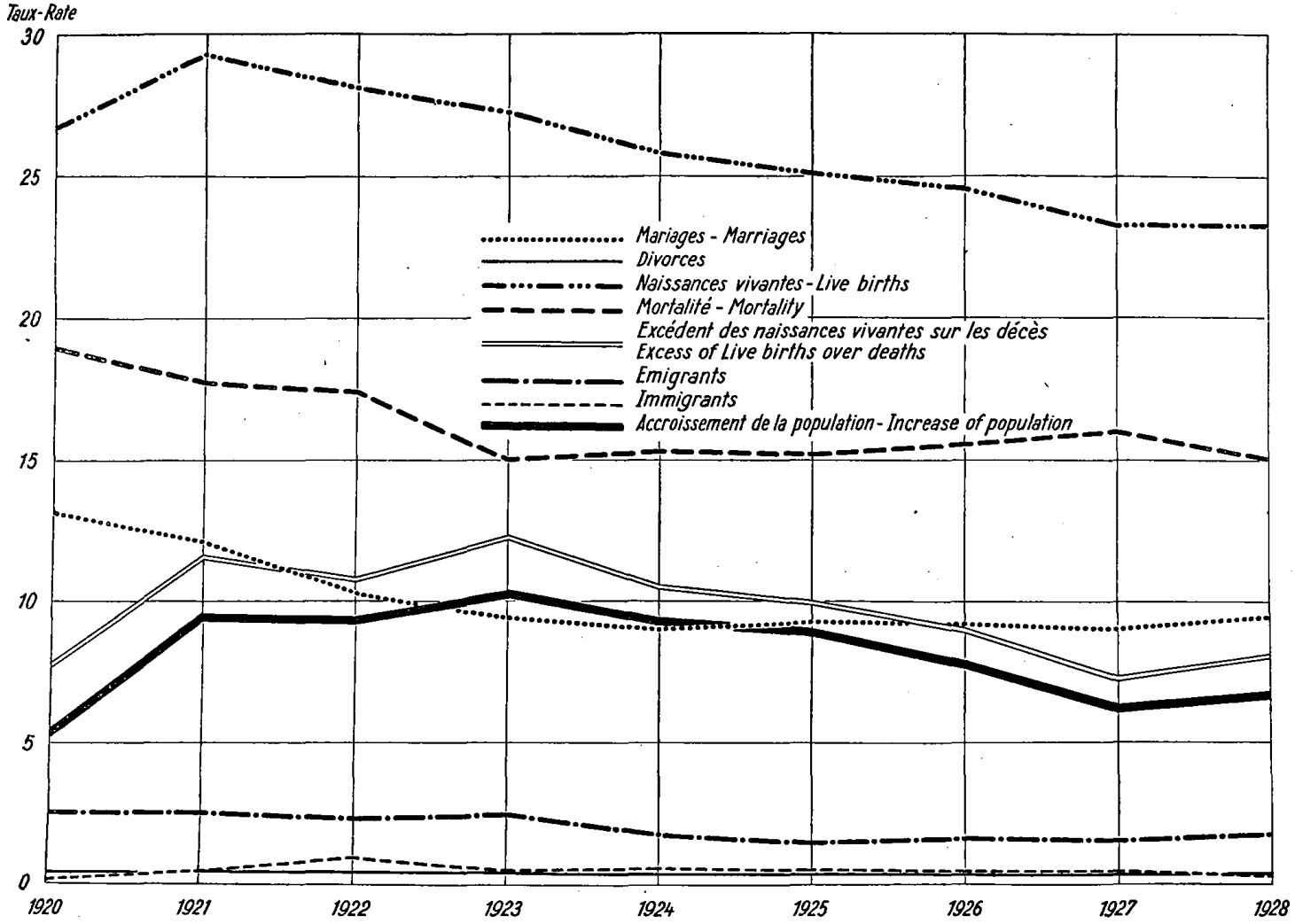
26.

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel, in 1928.

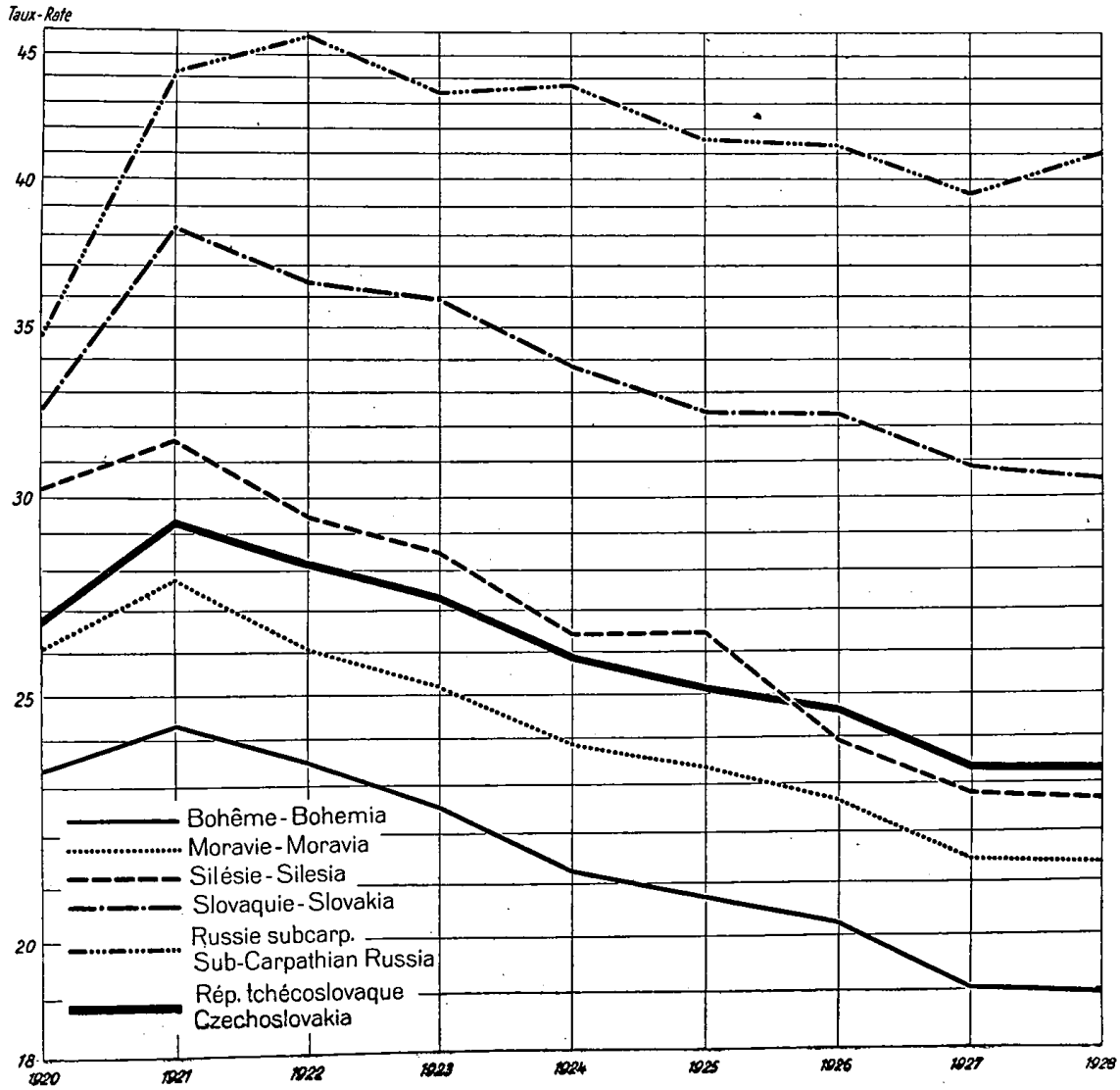
Personnel	Sexe Sex	Chiffres absolus Actual figures
1	2	3
Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	465
	F.	106
	Total	571
Médecins (total) — Doctors (total)	M.	7.790
	F.	541
	Total	8.331
Dentistes — Dentists	M.	698
	F.	114
	Total	812
Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	1.776
	F.	217
	Total	1.993
Pharmaciens diplômés au cours de l'année — Pharmacists graduated during the year	M.	
	F.	
	Total	
Sages-femmes — Midwives		9.403

March 1930.

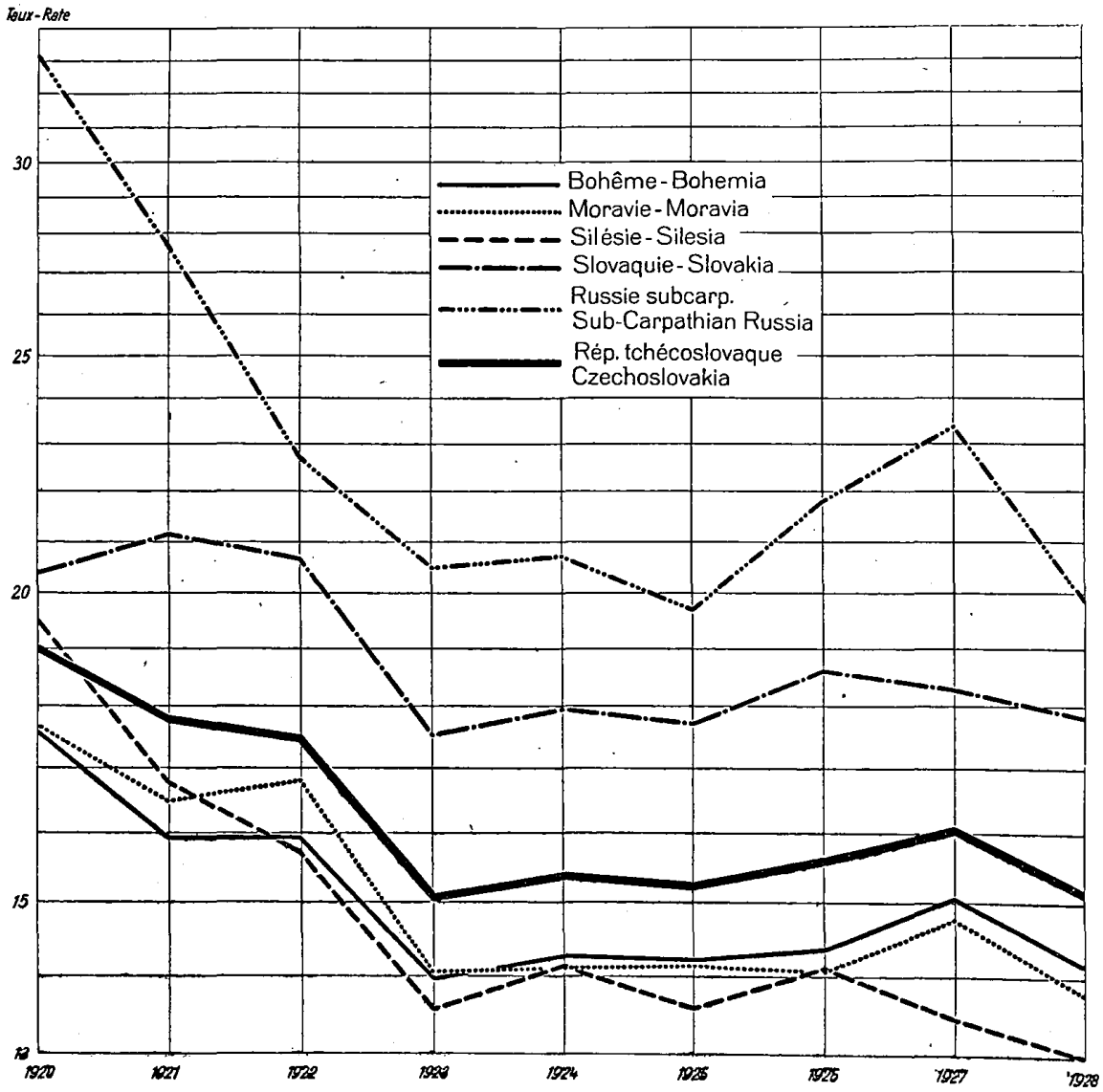
1. Movement of the Population, 1920-1928 (Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants).



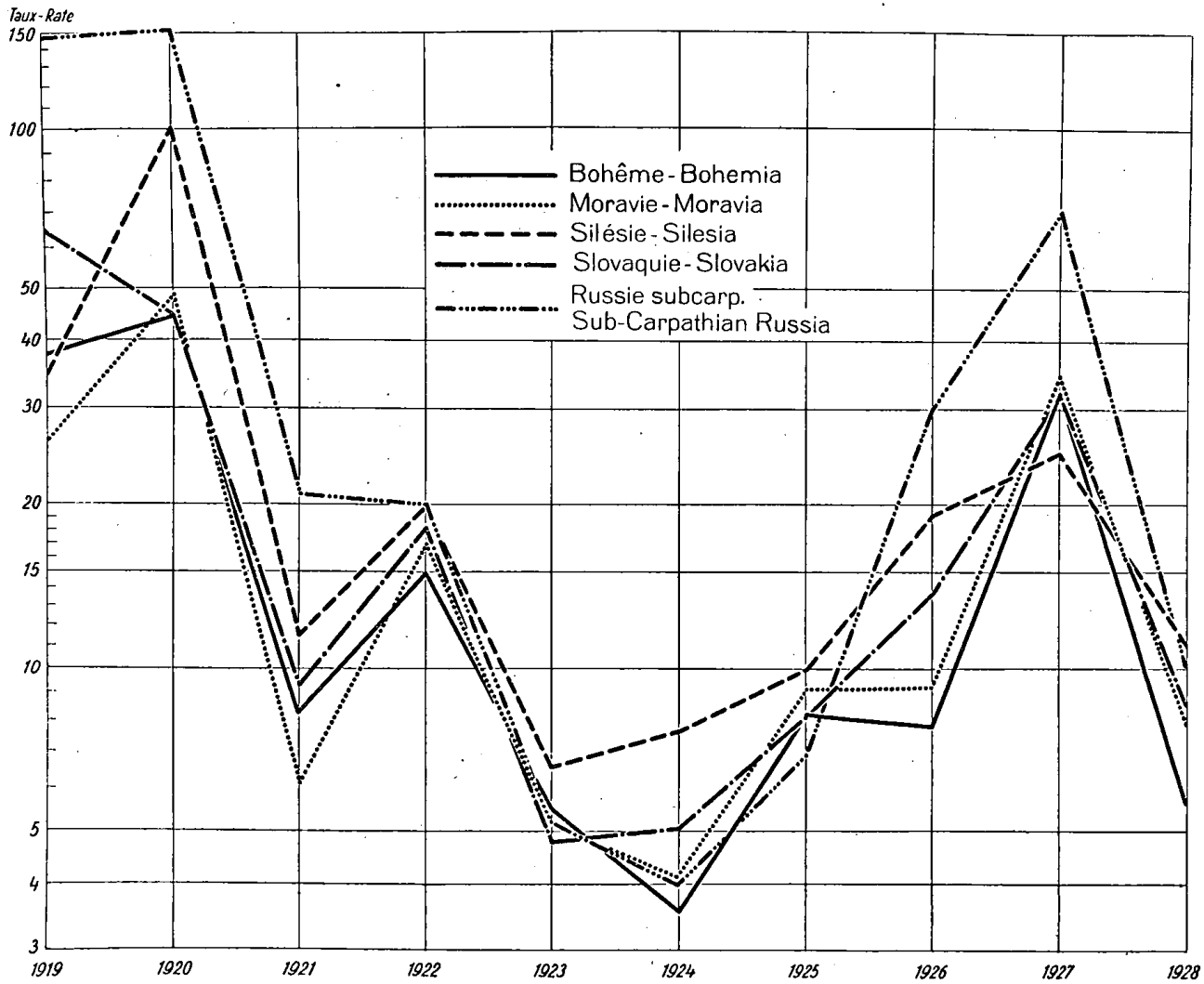
2. Distribution of Births (Live Births only) in the Various Provinces, 1920-1928 (Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants).



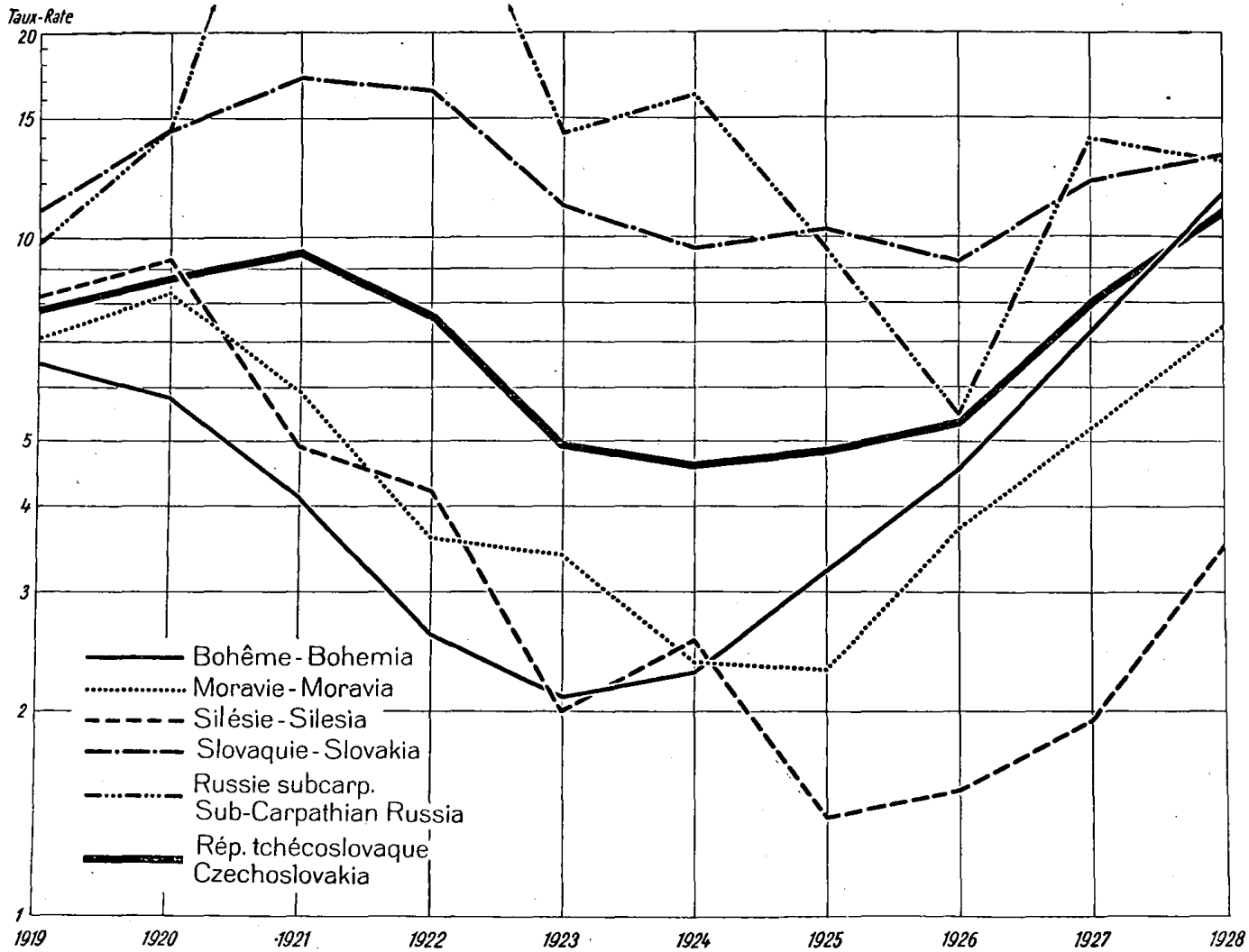
3. Distribution of the General Mortality in the Various Provinces, 1920-1928 (Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants).



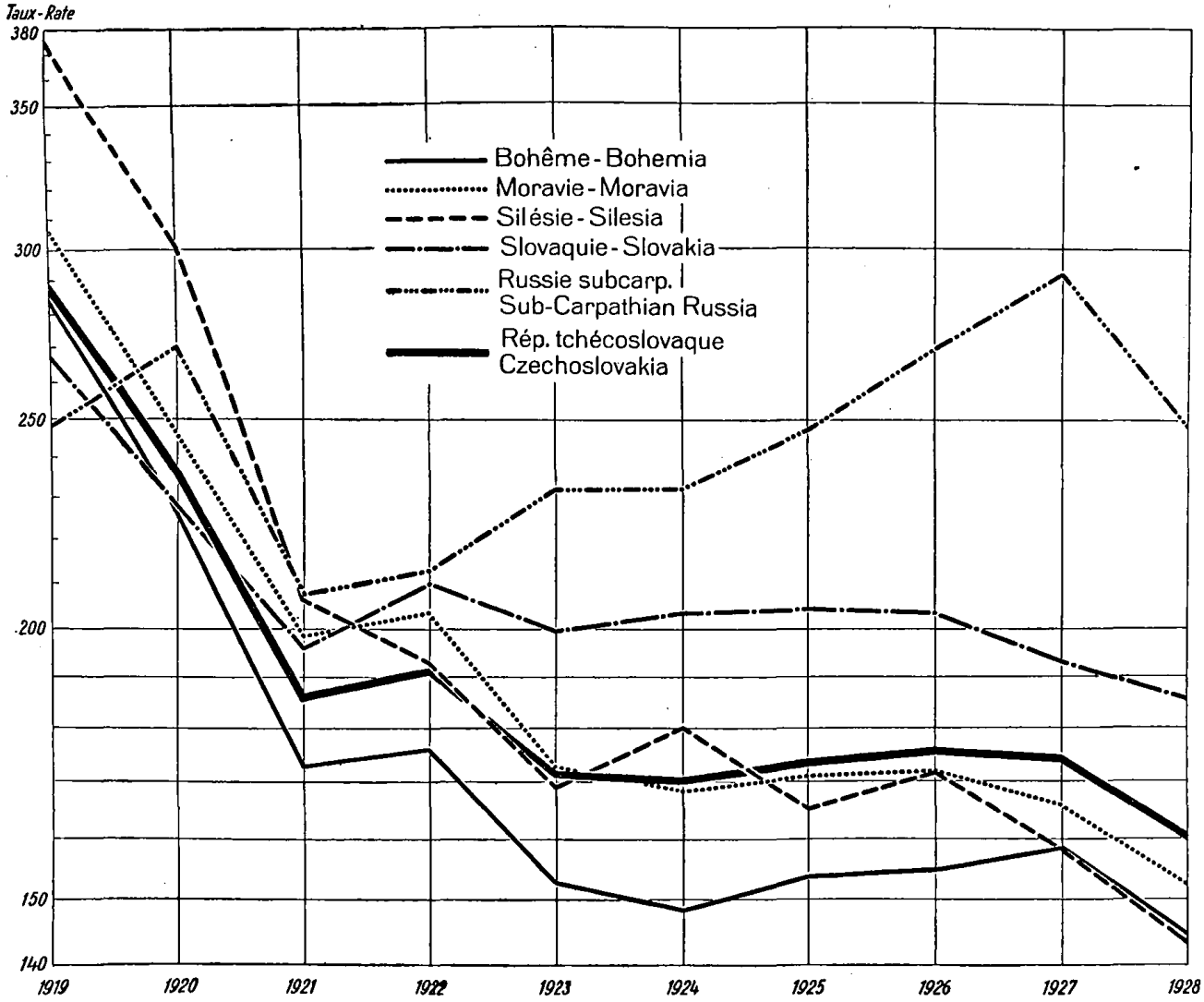
4. Distribution of the Mortality from Influenza in the Various Provinces, **1919-1928**
(Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants).



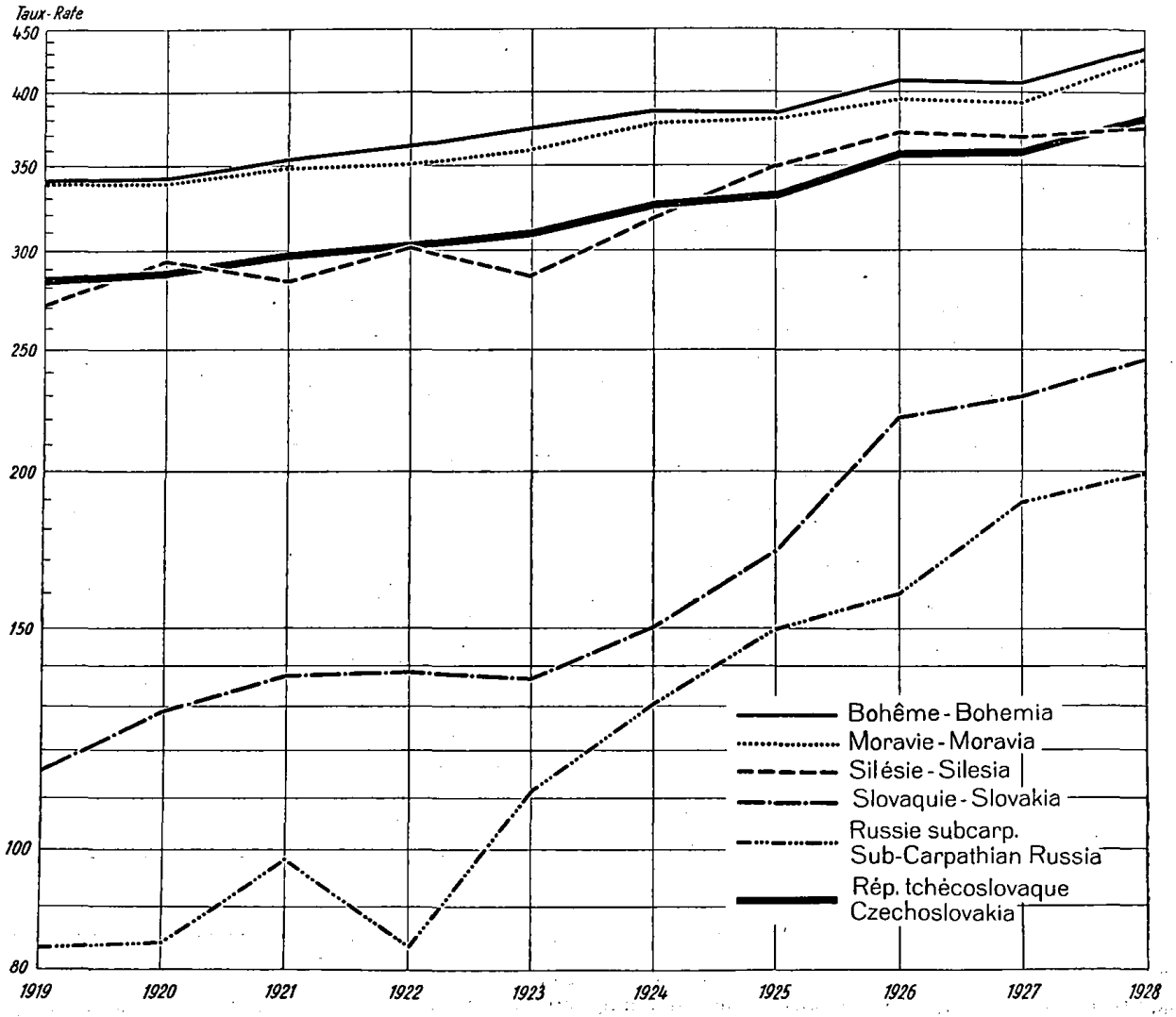
5. Distribution of the Mortality from Diphtheria in the Various Provinces, 1919-1928
(Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants).



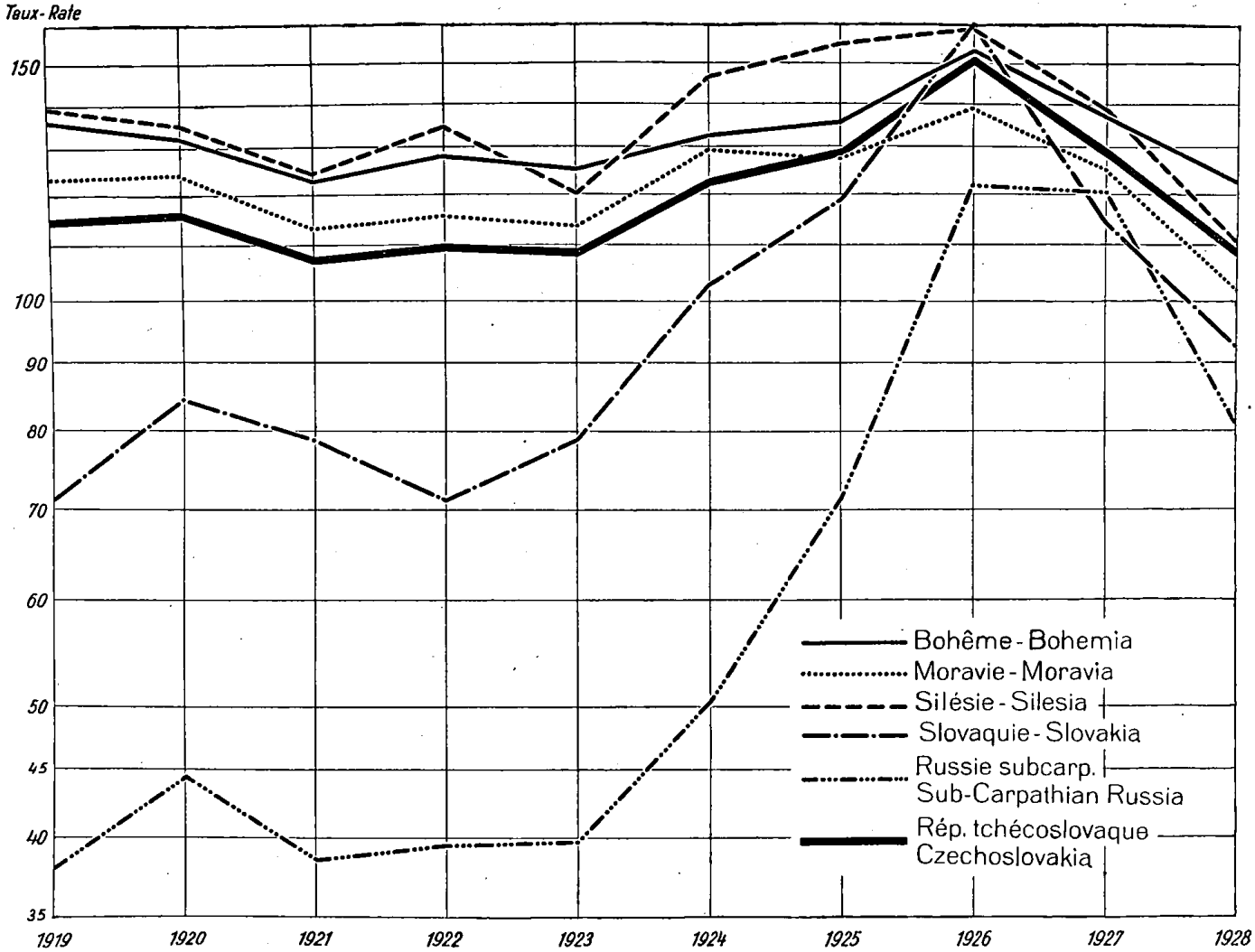
6. Distribution of the Mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Various Provinces, 1919-1928 (Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants).



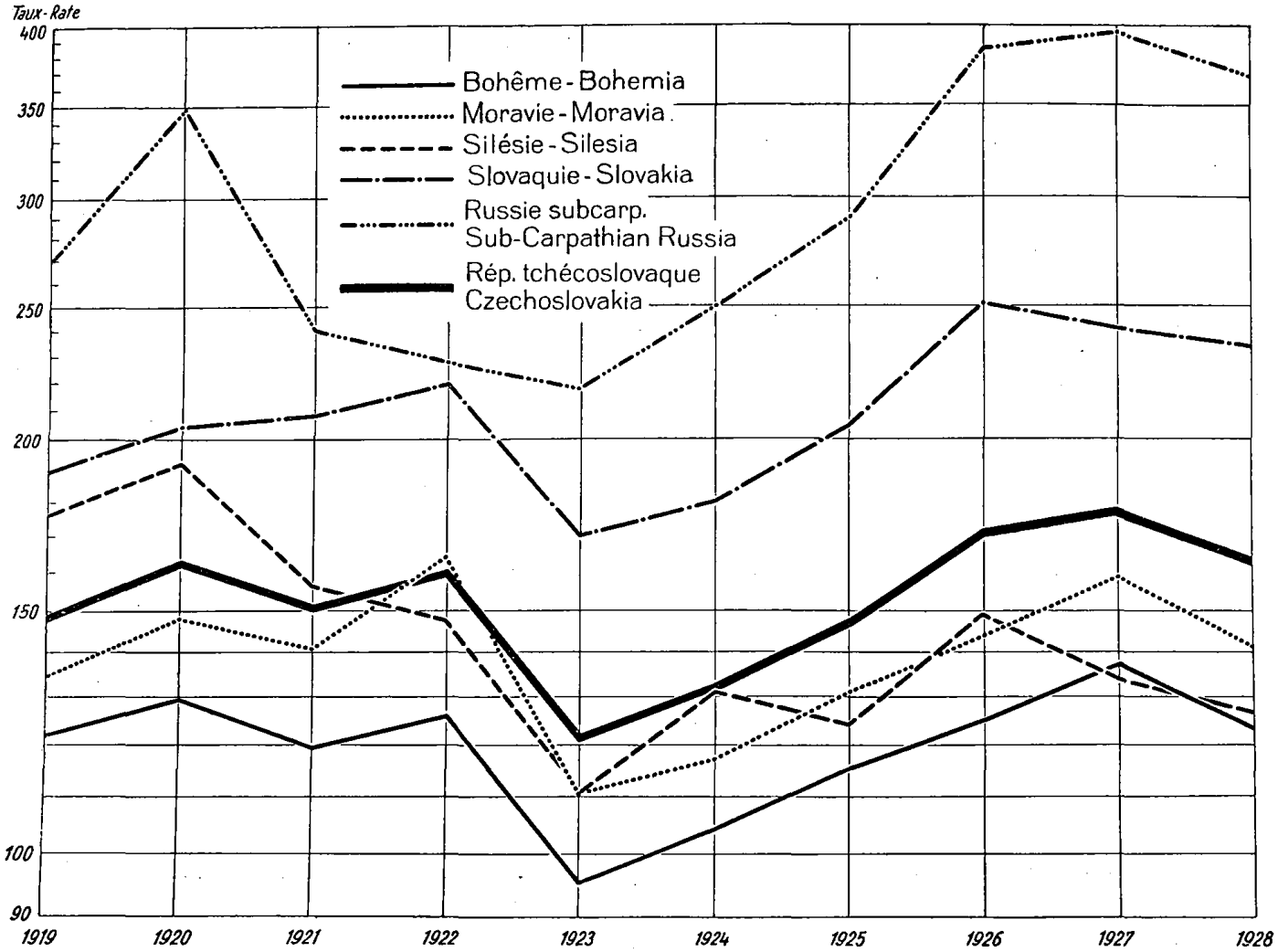
7. Distribution of the Mortality from Cancer in the Various Provinces, 1919-1928.
(Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants).



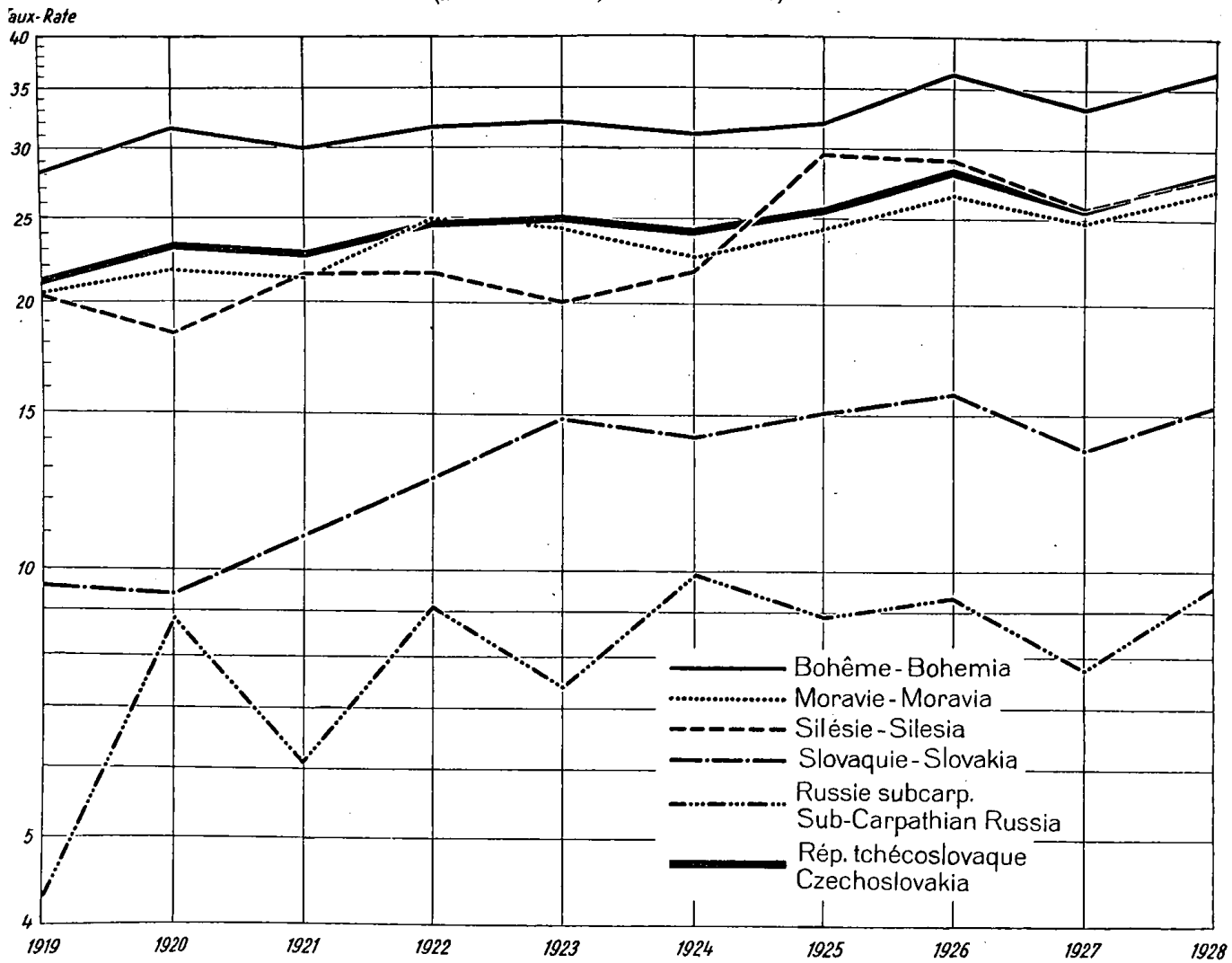
8. Distribution of the Mortality from Heart Diseases in the Various Provinces, 1919-1928
(Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants).



9. Distribution of the Mortality from Pneumonia in the Various Provinces, 1919-1928
(Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants).



10. Distrbution of Suicides in the Various Provinces 1919-1928
(Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants).



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

B. PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRESS IN 1928

BY

Dr Jaroslav HRDLIČKA (Prague).

CONTENTS.

I. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Acute Infectious Diseases :

	Page
1. Scarlet Fever	193
2. Typhoid Fever	193

B. Chronic Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis	193
2. Malaria	194
3. Trachoma	194
4. Venereal Diseases	194
5. Cancer	195
6. Alcoholism	195
7. Rheumatism	195

II. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :

1. Health Education	195
2. Maternal and Infant Welfare	195
3. Child Welfare	195
4. Public Sanitation Works	196
5. Physical Culture	196
6. Industrial Hygiene	197

III. HEALTH LEGISLATION :

1. Narcotics	199
2. Midwives	199
3. Circulars of the Ministry of Health	200

IV. BUDGET	200

I. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

1. *Scarlet Fever.*

At Košice (Slovakia), 891 children were vaccinated against scarlet fever.

2. *Typhoid Fever.*

As a preventive measure, the Health Department has been engaged in tracing germ-carriers among persons handling foodstuffs in watering-places and neighbouring localities.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

(a) *Mortality and Morbidity.*—The data furnished by the National Statistical Office indicate a slight falling-off in the tuberculosis death rate for 1928. There were 23,231 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2,968 from other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 26,199 deaths (27,996 in 1927 and 28,077 in 1926). The death rate from tuberculosis was 18 per 10,000 inhabitants (16 for pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 for other forms of tuberculosis).

(b) *Prophylaxis.*—There were 224 anti-tuberculosis consulting centres in operation in 1928, 18 being attached to social hygiene polyvalent consultation centres. The reorganisation of these centres in accordance with the instructions issued at the end of 1927 by the Ministry of Health with a view to their uniform management and administration is being actively pursued.

The Masarik League and the Association of Social Hygiene, two voluntary anti-tuberculosis institutions, have increased the number of their dispensaries. The collection in the spring for the benefit of the Masarik League yielded a sum of 251,588 Czechoslovak crowns.

A new children's preventorium has been opened in Bohemia.

The vaccination of new-born infants with BCG has begun. At present only children whose father, mother or a near relative is tubercular are vaccinated. The vaccine is supplied free of charge by the National Institute of Health.

(c) *Treatment.*—A certain number of sanatoria have been enlarged during the year. The Albertinum, a women's sanatorium, has had a new ward added to it for serious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The Weinmann Foundation at Bukov has started to build an annex for women (ninety beds).

A children's ward has been built at Zary and the first part of the Jablunkov Sanatorium has been completed. A private institution of sixty beds for the treatment of tuberculous patients has been opened at Saint-Smokovec, in the Tatra Mountains, and two new wards for tuberculous patients (twenty-eight and forty-six beds) have been added to the public hospitals of Zabreh and Svitavy.

The Ministry of Health has granted subsidies for the hospital treatment of poor children in various establishments. Thanks to these subsidies, the Federation of Social Hygiene Associations of Slovakia has been able to send children suffering from tuberculosis of the glands and bones to watering-places providing iodo-bromine baths.

The special training of doctors and staff for dispensaries has been carried out on the same lines as in previous years, namely, by means of travelling scholarships enabling the holders to study, either in Czechoslovakia or abroad, the organisation of courses, etc., while scientific research has also been encouraged.

2. *Malaria.*

In Sub-Carpathian Russia, where malaria is more prevalent than in the rest of the country, the Ministry of Health has organised an anti-malaria campaign. Quinine has been distributed free of charge, and drainage work has been carried out in the gipsies' camps at Uzhorod and Mukocevo, where the foci of endemic malaria were a perpetual menace to these two towns.

3. *Trachoma.*

The anti-trachoma campaign, which was started in 1927 in three districts, was extended in 1928 to five new neighbouring districts. A general medical examination of the population of 27 communes was undertaken, 30,330 persons being examined. Ten new dispensaries and 14 auxiliary dispensaries have been established, bringing the number of dispensaries in existence at the end of 1928 up to 38, and the number of auxiliary dispensaries up to 65. These institutions employ one medical inspector, 33 local medical officers, 35 public health nurses and one clerk.

During the last quarter of 1928, 472 lectures were given. There were also performances by two marionette theatres and a film entitled "How the Light is obscured" was produced. The cost of the anti-trachoma campaign amounted to over 900,000 Czechoslovak crowns during the year.

4. *Venereal Diseases.*

The action taken by the Ministry of Health is not only legislative but educative and curative as well.

Various circulars have been issued dealing with the part to be played by the police as regards the application of the Venereal Diseases Act, the establishment and upkeep of anti-venereal consulting clinics, and the reorganisation of the treatment of venereal patients in penitentiaries.

A venereal ward has been opened at Velka Sevlus (Sub-Carpathian Russia).

Consultation centres have been opened in the dermatological clinics of the four universities of the Republic and in the State hospitals of Košice and Ostrava. A consultation centre for children suffering from hereditary syphilis has been established at Prague, and other centres have been opened at the Y.M.C.A. night shelters at Bratislava and Košice. A temporary shelter has also been opened at Bratislava by a private association.

Books and leaflets dealing with the venereal peril have been distributed by the Ministry of Health, and medical officers and school authorities have been invited to co-operate with the Ministry.

The Ministry of Health has granted subsidies to the organisations engaged in the anti-venereal campaign. In 1928 a course of venereology for medical men was organised by the Czechoslovak Society for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases.

5. *Cancer.*

The two societies (Czech and German) dealing with the campaign against cancer have obtained the financial and moral assistance of the Government for the upkeep of dispensaries and their popular education campaign. The Ministry of Health has also granted the Office national d'Hygiène sociale of Paris a subsidy for the production of a film entitled " Cancer, a Great Social Scourge."

6. *Alcoholism.*

Subsidies have been granted by the Government to the Czech Abstainers' Federation of Prague for propaganda work and the upkeep of its temperance hostelry. Various other anti-alcoholic associations have also received Government grants.

7. *Rheumatism.*

The Government has granted the Czechoslovak Committee for the Study of Rheumatism a subsidy to educate the public.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Health Education.

The most important event of the year was the establishment at Brno of the Moravian Health Museum by a society formed for the creation and upkeep of this museum, the loan of its collections to the health sections of general exhibitions and the encouragement of health education by all the means at its disposal. An important enquiry into the feeding of school-children has also been organised in Moravia with the help of primary-school teachers.

2. Maternal and Infant Welfare.

There are at present some thousand consultation centres for mothers and infants distributed throughout the country and maintained by local associations with the help of the communes, districts and Government. The most important of these centres are the institutions known as " For our Children ", which are situated in the most populous districts and are directly under a special commission of the Ministry of Health. With the establishment in 1928 of a new centre at Pribyslav their number was increased to 23.

3. Child Welfare.

The strict measures taken to ensure that the benefit of a stay in the country or at the seaside shall be reserved for children who have real need of a change of air have given satisfactory results.

4. Public Sanitation Works.

The public sanitation campaign which was begun in 1925 was actively pursued in 1928.

In *Bohemia*, 91,600 crowns were expended on the installation of eighty water conduits. The town of Prague is improving its drainage system, the estimated cost being 60 million crowns. Three other towns have submitted canalisation schemes, amounting to a total of 15 million crowns.

In *Moravia*, 58 communal water conduits, representing a sum of 8,059,000 crowns, have been laid. An association of communes is being formed to supply drinking water to a part of the district of Boskovice in which there have been several epidemics of typhoid fever. Drainage works to a value of 5 million crowns have been carried out by 62 communes. The towns of Brno and Olomouc are now completing their drainage systems.

In *Slovakia*, 5 million crowns have been allocated to the construction of nine water conduits, which are to supply rural districts, and 12,900,000 crowns to the construction of water conduits for four towns.

A large number of schemes, affecting 80 communes, are now under examination. One is that of a group of communes in the Tatra Mountains, the purpose of which is to supply drinking water to the sanatoria and establishments for medical treatment in the district.

At Uzhorod, the capital of *Sub-Carpathian Russia*, a scheme has been prepared for a water-supply system. The length of the conduit is to be 36 kilometres. The town of Mukacevo has invited tenders for the installation of a water conduit which is expected to cost 25 million crowns.

Special attention has been paid to the construction of public baths and swimming baths. During the past year, this work has been carried out, *inter alia*, at Horovice, Lovosice, Brno and Pznen.

5. Physical Culture.

The sums allocated by the Ministry of Health to physical culture have been employed for the following purposes :

1. Training the national team for the Olympic Games ;
2. The organisation of short courses of physical culture ;
3. The granting of subsidies to gymnastic and athletic associations ;
4. The granting of subsidies for the fitting-up of training grounds and halls.

The Government grants medals (small, medium and large) to associations and persons whose scientific, artistic, pedagogic or organising work has been of special value to physical culture, and also to the winners of the competitions.

In 1928, 5,436 students took part in national courses of physical culture lasting from three to ten days, and the lectures on physical culture were attended by 11,224 persons.

All the athletic federations in the country were affiliated in 1928 to a " General Sports Committee ", which comprises twenty-five athletic societies with 200,000 members. A medical committee is attached to the General Committee.

In 1928, the " Sokol " comprised 3,131 societies, with a total of 342,249 adult members and 219,867 members belonging to young people's organisations. It possesses

451 buildings with training halls, 1,200 open-air training grounds and 10 large stadia with racing tracks.

The Czechoslovak "Orel", a Catholic organisation of gymnastic societies, has 1,200 societies affiliated to it.

The Association of Workers' Gymnastic Societies, which has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, comprises 1,100 societies with 107,000 members. It is attached to the "Internationale de Culture physique", whose offices are at Prague. The latter has a membership of 1,580,000 and includes nationals of fifteen different countries in Europe and America. The athletic and gymnastic associations for German-speaking persons have constituted a "German Central Committee for Physical Culture" and there is also a Federation of German Gymnasts with a membership of some 120,000.

The gymnastic societies are tending to introduce into their programmes to an ever-increasing extent elementary athletics, swimming, basket-ball, volley-ball, riding, skating and ski-ing. The high schools' athletic societies of Prague and Brno have nearly 13,000 active members.

Thanks to the activities of all these societies, the number of recruits who have not practised any form of physical exercise is growing smaller each year. In 1925, such recruits formed 51.54 per cent of the contingent; in 1926, 46.05 per cent; in 1927, 41.08 per cent; and in 1928, 38.47 per cent.

6. Industrial Hygiene.

In Czechoslovakia, there are 11,530 large industrial undertakings and nearly 98,000 medium and small undertakings. These undertakings employ a total of 1,871,866 workers, of whom two-thirds are men and one-third women. The number of workers under 16 is 38,320. The large undertakings are those manufacturing foodstuffs, pottery and textiles and those working in stone or wood.

In the case of an undertaking of any importance, the Building and Industries Department requires the site, construction and interior of any new premises to be in conformity, not only with the special requirements of the industry in question, but also with those of the health of workers and their protection against accidents. The same rules apply in the case of extensions to, or the reconstruction of, premises. Special attention is paid to waste water, which must be purified before it is discharged into streams or rivers, and to the artificial disposal of dust, gases and vapour. The introduction of electric power has greatly improved health conditions in factories. In the textile industry artificial means of keeping the air moist are being increasingly used. Workers exposed to dust, who are engaged in particularly dirty work or who are called upon to handle poisonous substances, must be provided with working clothes and separate dressing-rooms, douche or bath rooms, and refectories. All factories of a certain size must have a sufficient number of water-closets. In small works the size of the workrooms is a very difficult problem. Notwithstanding the shortage of space the number of basement workrooms is decreasing, and vigorous measures are being taken to prevent the overcrowding of workrooms, especially those of tailors, dressmakers and milliners.

The development of the motor industry has led the authorities to devote special attention to the problems of petrol depots, noise and smell. The new traffic regulations now under consideration contain special provisions in regard to this matter.

In rural districts, the Ministry has paid special attention to accommodation for seasonal workers (grape-gatherers, hop-pickers, etc.). Measures are being taken to prevent the excessive drinking of spirits, and temporary crèches have been organised for the harvest season, etc.

Among occupational diseases, the most prevalent are *pneumoconioses*, which the Ministry is endeavouring to combat by a better organisation of the work, the careful selection of workers and the periodical inspection of industrial establishments.

Dermatosis is rarely found. It is usually due to the handling of certain varnishes, turpentine, etc.

Only a few isolated cases of *anthrax* have been observed.

There has been no amendment of the legislation dealing with *lead poisoning*, as the existing provisions appear to be quite satisfactory. The observations carried out in the Pribram lead mines, which employ nearly 300 workers, did not reveal any serious cases of lead poisoning. Nine persons whose symptoms were suspicious were given other work. The air in the various premises is regularly analysed ; its lead content does not exceed 0.0026 to 0.0088 gramme per cubic metre. In the Bohemian printing works and type-foundries (375 establishments), 9,426 male and female workers were examined. Only 106 (including 8 women) showed signs of lead poisoning.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Health a committee of experts appointed in 1928 and attached to the Czechoslovak Electro-Technical Association has drawn up regulations concerning the handling of medical electrical apparatus, with a view to protecting patients and operators from electrical accidents.

Regulations for the transport of packages dangerous to handle have been drawn up in agreement with the Ministry of Railways.

The Ministries of Health and Public Works had the miners of Jachymov medically examined, with a view to framing a draft law on the protection of persons employed in establishments where radium is extracted, treated or used. These examinations were carried out by medical specialists of Jachymov and by the university clinics of Prague. Post-mortem examinations in cases where death had occurred under suspicious circumstances were carried out by the Prague Anatomo-Pathological Institute. The Ministry has had the radio-activity of the air, soil and water in radium mines analysed, and also the composition of the dust produced in those establishments. It has instituted a systematic enquiry into general mortality and into mortality due to cancer at Jachymov and in the neighbouring communes. This enquiry will be continued until the data necessary to ascertain the effect of radium ores on the health of the workers have been obtained.

The Ministry of Health sent representatives to conferences on the bringing up to date of the regulations for the protection of the life and health of men employed in public works and in the building trade, and on smoke abatement. It also took part in the discussions of the Czechoslovak Improvement Society concerning the framing of new regulations for gas installations.

Subsidies have been granted to certain charitable institutions and convalescent homes.

The station of Svatobořice (Moravia) for the medical inspection of emigrants, which was established and is maintained by the Ministry of Health, examined some 14,000 emigrants in the course of the year.

III. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. Narcotics.

December 1st, 1927, Decree of the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Culture and of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—The provisions of the Law of May 29th, 1923 (No. 128 of the *Collection of Laws and Decrees*), giving effect to the Hague International Opium Convention, have been extended to coca leaves, raw cocaine, ecgonine, Indian hemp, the resin obtained from Indian hemp and preparations of those various substances.

Law of July 13th, 1928 (No. 135/28 of the *Collection of Laws and Decrees*), amending the Law of May 29th, 1923, concerning the entry into force of the Hague International Opium Convention, and giving effect to the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925.

Article I.

Law No. 128 of 1923 of the *Collection of Laws and Decrees* shall be amended and supplemented as follows :

1. The third paragraph of section 3 shall be replaced by the following text :

   " Duly authorised chemists, the responsible managers of public pharmacies, whether private or belonging to institutions, and doctors and veterinary surgeons dispensing their own medicaments shall enter in their books the quantities of raw cocaine, ecgonine, morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts and of any narcotic drug specified by the Ministry of Health which, according to the recognised findings of scientific research, are liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects, bought and sold on a medical prescription or issued to a doctor authorised to keep a pharmacy."

2. Section 6, paragraph 1. After the words : "Export and import of raw opium ", the words " and coca leaves" shall be added.

3. Section 7. A fourth paragraph shall be added, reading as follows :

   " Substances in respect of which penal proceedings have been instituted may be confiscated at any time and sold for the benefit of the State to persons or undertakings authorised to possess such substances."

Article II.

The present Law shall come into force on the date of publication. The Ministry of Public Health and Physical Culture, in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Finance, shall be responsible for its execution,

2. Midwives.

Law of November 9th, 1928, concerning the practice of midwifery and the professional training of midwives (No. 200/28 of the *Collection of Laws and Decrees*).

Midwives have the right to give their services independently in normal cases of pregnancy, confinement and the puerperal state, as well as to new-born infants and babies who do not require the attention of a doctor. They assist the doctor in the treatment of women before, during and after confinement and of new-born infants and babies ; exceptionally, they are allowed to treat urgent pathological cases pending the arrival of the doctor.

The law lays down the conditions which candidates for this profession are required to fulfil, and confers the title of midwife on persons who satisfy those conditions. The law provides that the practice of this profession and the training of midwives shall be regulated by instructions to be issued later. The rate of charges is to be fixed.

3. Circulars of the Ministry of Health.

Consultation Centres for Venereal Patients.—A circular was issued on February 23rd, 1928, providing for the establishment of consultation centres for venereal patients.

Anti-rabies Vaccination.—A circular was issued on April 5th, 1928, announcing that the Ministry of Health had established, in connection with the Hospital of the State of Košice (Slovakia), an anti-rabies vaccination centre, whose work is to cover the whole of Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia, which will no longer be within the area of the Anti-Rabies Institute of Prague.

IV. BUDGET.

General State Budget for the Financial Year 1928 :

	Czechoslovak crowns
Expenditure	9,536,073,544
Receipts	9,562,270,422

Budget of the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Culture :

Expenditure	140,753,616
Receipts	28,826,262

Budget of the Ministry of Social Welfare :

Expenditure	865,804,611
Receipts	16,823,300

Budget of State Undertakings :

Expenditure	8,064,172,372
Receipts	9,591,972,810

The State public baths are included in this chapter :

Expenditure	4,589,313
Receipts	6,878,685

Principal items of the Budget of the Ministry of Public Health (ordinary and extraordinary expenditure) :

	Czechoslovak crowns
Central Administration	5,342,426
State institutions	46,110,913
Advisory Councils	62,800
Protection of springs	18,000
Measures to prevent and control epidemics	2,150,000
Campaign against social diseases (scrofula, tuberculosis, alcoholism, venereal diseases, trachoma, rickets, mental diseases)	10,088,000
Compulsory vaccination against smallpox	200,000
Care of youth	4,310,000
Cost of adhering to international sanitary conventions	60,000
Schools for nurses	968,700
Charge for use of radium (rent)	710,000
Physical culture	2,200,000
Special instruction	550,000
Drainage	6,850,000
Various measures	870,000
Grants to baths and bathing establishments	100,000
Grants for the construction of hospitals	2,950,000
Construction of a lunatic asylum in Slovakia	100,000
Scholarships for medical students of Sub-Carpathian Russia	15,000
Cost of treatment	20,670,000
Health departments in public administrations	34,701,964
Police medical service	935,338
Schools for midwives	790,475

A sum of 14,950,000 crowns has also been assigned to the Ministry of Health under the heading " Construction and purchase of land and buildings" in Chapter 14 of the State General Budget. The provinces, districts, communes and social insurance funds spend considerable sums on public health. Some idea of the credits allocated to public health by the *districts* may be conveyed by the fact that the total budget for 1929 of the 45 administrative districts constituting the new province formed by the union of Moravia and Silesia is 172,395,179 crowns, of which 2,177,600 crowns are appropriated for public health and 3,715,744 for social welfare.

February 1930.

DENMARK

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

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	207
2.	Birth Rates	3	5, 6, 8	211
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	214
4.	Causes of Death	6	14–19	218
5.	Infant Mortality	4	20, 20 (*a*), 21, 22	226
6.	Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	231
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	3	25–27	233

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1925 and 1921.

Source : Statistisk Aarbog.

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
5-XI-1925	44.326 [1]	—	—	3.457.390 [2]	—	—	—
1-II-1921	44.326 [1]	1.602.301	1.686.882	3.289.183 [3]	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1925, par rapport à 1921 : Increase or decrease in 1925 compared with 1921 : *a)* Absolu (e) — Actual.	0	—	—	+ 168.207	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .	—	—	—	+ 35.412	—	—	—
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] Faroe Islands included, 1,399 sq. kilometres.
[2] Including 22,835 for the Faroe Islands.
[3] Including 21,352 for the Faroe Islands.

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 : Statistisk Aarbog.

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			
			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
1925	78 [1]	—	—	—	—	—
1921	74 [2]	—	84.581	53	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1925 par rapport à 1921. Increase or decrease in 1925 as compared with 1921	+ 4	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Denmark proper : 80, Faroe Islands 16.32.

[2] Denmark proper : 76, Faroe Islands 15.27.

3.*

Distribution of the Population by Age and Sex, according to the Results of the Last Census (1921) and Estimate of this Distribution for 1927.

Source : Statistisk Aarbog.

A. *Actual Figures* [1].

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1921 Population présente / I. 1921 Census Present population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1927 / II. Estimate for 1927		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	39.654	38.612	0	78.266	33.000	32.200	65.200
1	33.398	32.662	0	66.060			
2	33.945	33.059	0	67.004	133.600	131.000	264.600
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	—	—	—
5–9	169.463	167.228	0	336.691	172.500	169.700	342.200
10–14	169.940	167.923	0	337.863	165.100	164.000	329.100
15–19	155.901	156.025	2.702	311.926	168.900	168.000	336.900
20–24	137.056	147.807	40.114	284.863	155.100	156.600	311.700
25–29	118.613	130.342	76.936	248.955	253.000	279.900	532.900
30–34	108.877	119.129	85.619	228.006			
35–39	101.672	109.591	83.065	211.263	208.300	228.400	436.700
40–44	93.424	99.240	74.262	192.664			
45–49	79.993	84.280	62.326	164.273	172.300	182.800	355.100
50–54	68.394	75.297	52.449	143.691			
55–59	57.142	64.332	41.286	121.474	120.000	133.100	253.100
60–64	51.993	60.164	34.113	112.157			
65–69	40.363	46.532	22.347	86.895	78.300	91.200	169.500
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	1.781	21.147			
85–89	3.225	4.539	394	7.764	34.900	43.100	78.000
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	1.695.000	1.780.000	3.475.000

[1] Proportional figures not available.

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistisk Aarbog.

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.*						
1922	3.322	26.354	1.308	73.989	1 817	39.452	34.447
1923	3.356	26.842	1.873	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	1.889	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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	3.403	26.233	1.803	72.603	1.739	38.469	33.734
1928	3.497	27.300	—	68.500	1.600	38.500	30.000
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		7,9	—	22,2	0,5	11,9	10,3
1923		8,0	—	22,3	0,5	11,3	11,0
1924		7,8	—	21,8	0,5	11,2	10,5
1925		7,5	—	21,0	0,5	10,8	10,2
1926		7,5	—	20,5	0,5	11,0	9,4
1927		7,5	—	19,6	0,5	11,6	8,0
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		7,7	—	21,3	0,5	11,3	9,9
1928		7,8	—	19,6	0,5	11,0	8,6

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	—	—	4.094	—	—	—	1,2	—
1923	—	—	7.601	—	—	—	2,3	—
1924	—	—	6.319	—	—	—	1,9	—
1925	—	—	4.578	—	—	—	1,3	—
1926	—	—	5.804	—	—	—	1,7	—
1927	—	—	7.996	—	—	—	2,3	—
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	—	—	6.065	—	—	—	1,8	—
1928	—	—	7.699	—	—	—	2,2	—

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Medecinalberetning for den danske Stat.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Copenhague (ville — city)	598	599,35	9.735	9.739	16,3	16,2
2. Copenhague	290,5	293,65	4.325	4.369	14,9	14,9
3. Frederiksborg	114	114,6	1.966	1.868	16,0	16,3
4. Holbæk	123	122,8	2.316	2.332	18,8	19,0
5. Soro	116,45	114,55	2.134	2.133	18,3	18,6
6. Presto	120,85	120,05	2 300	2.201	19,1	18,3
7. Bornholm	45,95	46,45	936	916	20,4	20,2
8. Lolland-Falster	135,55	135,55	2.675	2.741	19,7	20,2
9. Svendborg	146,85	146,75	2.670	2.693	18,3	18,4
10. Odensee	196,9	200	3.805	3.765	19,3	18,8
11. Vejle	165,4	166,45	3.112	3.515	19,0	21,1
12. Skanderborg	114,35	112,15	2.244	1.874	19,6	16,7
13. Aarhuus	141,3	144	3.232	3.317	22,8	23,0
14. Rauders	149,1	148,95	3.114	3.265	20,9	21,9
15. Aalborg	181,2	184	4.337	4.194	23,9	22,8
16. Hjorring	150,5	150,4	3.398	3.530	22,6	23,5
17. Thisted	83,9	89,85	1.793	1.861	21,4	20,7
18. Viborg	140,1	143,85	3.211	3.228	22,9	22,3
19. Ringkjobing	157,45	155,15	3.626	3.726	23,0	24,0
20. Ribe	139,8	141,3	3.191	3.282	22,8	23,2
21. Jutland méridional	178,1	178,45	3.904	3.967	21,9	22,2
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	1.461,25	1.457,15	25.901	25.604	17,7	17,6
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	2.027	2.045,15	42.123	42.912	20,8	21,0

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1927-1928.

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
1922	38.163	35.736	73.899	1.021	796	1.817	39.184	36.532	75.716
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	37.074	35.129	72.203	979	761	1.740	38.053	35.890	73.943
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	28	7	2,6	2,2	2,4
1923	6	28	6	2,6	2,2	2,4
1924	6	34	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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	6	29	6	2,6	2,1	2,4
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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
1922	66.217	1.581	67.798	7.682	236	7.918	73.899	1.817	75.716
1923	66.772	1.574	68.346	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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	64.551	1.519	66.070	7.653	221	7.874	72.204	1.740	73.944
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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	104	130	105	2,3	3,0	2,4	19,9	2,3
1923	108	144	109	2,3	3,2	2,4	20,0	2,4
1924	103	126	103	2,3	2,9	2,4	19,7	2,2
1925	104	120	105	2,3	2,7	2,4	18,8	2,2
1926	107	122	108	2,2	2,6	2,3	18,3	2,2
1927	110	119	111	2,3	2,5	2,3	17,3	2,2
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	106	127	106	2,3	2,8	2,4	19,0	2,3
1928								

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Medecinalberetning.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Copenhagen (Ville — City)	6.843	6.981	11,4	11,6	—	—
Comtés — Counties :						
2. Copenhagen	3.228	3.252	11,1	11,1	—	—
3. Frederiksborg	1.478	1.358	13,0	11,8	—	—
4. Holbæk	1.349	1.406	11,0	11,4	—	—
5. Soro	396	1.312	12,0	11,5	—	—
6. Prasto	1.445	1.368	12,0	11,4	—	—
7. Bornholm	613	574	13,3	12,4	—	—
8. Lolland-Falster	1.523	1.523	11,2	11,2	—	—
9. Svendborg	1.865	1.681	12,7	11,5	—	—
10. Odensee	2.214	2.127	11,3	10,6	—	—
11. Vejle	1.853	1.962	11,2	11,8	—	—
12. Skanderborg	1.273	1.067	11,1	9,5	—	—
13. Aarhuus	1.545	1.461	10,9	10,2	—	—
14. Rauders	1.724	1.570	11,6	10,5	—	—
15. Aalborg	2.183	1.947	12,0	10,6	—	—
16. Hjorring	1.735	1.597	11,5	10,6	—	—
17. Thisted	998	967	11,1	10,8	—	—
18. Viborg	1.640	1.468	11,7	10,2	—	—
19. Ringkjobing	1.737	1.551	11,0	10,0	—	—
20. Ribe	1.478	1.429	10,6	10,1	—	—
21. South Jutland	2.010	1.844	11,3	10,3	—	—
Total pour les villes [1] — Total for towns [1]	17.086	16.983	11,7	11,7	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	23.044	21.462	11,4	10,5	—	—

[1] Deaths are registered according to the place of residence of the deceased.

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

Source : Dödsaarsagerne i Kongeriget Danmark.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)		Décès — Deaths		Taux pour 1.000 habitanst (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
1922	1.620	1.702	19.163	20.508	11,8	12,0	— 0,2
1923	1.637	1.719	18.767	19.373	11,4	11,3	+ 0,1
1924	1.653	1.736	18.812	19.577	11,4	11,3	+ 0,1
1925	1.671	1.754	18.134	19.108	10,9	10,9	0
1926	1.688	1.764	18.683	19.591	11,1	11,1	0
1927	1.695	1.780	19.537	20.747	11,5	11,7	— 0,2
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	1.661	1.743	18.849	19.817	11,4	11,	0
1928			18.916	19.722		4	

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Dödsaarsagerne ; Kongeriget Danmark.

A. *Actual Figures* [1].

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	3.408	2.542	5.950	3.227	2.430	5.657
1	366	318	684	405	348	753
2	128	144	272	144	135	279
3	100	76	176	102	101	203
4	75	54	129	93	62	155
0–4	4.077	3.134	7.211	3.971	3.076	7.047
5–9	245	205	450	265	246	511
10–14	182	166	348	211	162	373
15–19	361	351	712	315	358	673
20–24	460	449	909	446	475	921
25–29, 30–34	690	904	1.594	762	949	1.711
35–39, 40–44	925	1.075	2.000	883	1.136	2.019
45–49, 50–54	1.368	1.460	2.828	1.414	1.561	2.975
55–59, 60–64	2.216	2.271	4.487	2.218	2.392	4.610
65–69, 70–74	3.541	3.909	7.450	3.802	4.171	7.973
75–79, 80–84, 85–89	3.466	4.108	7.574	3.961	4.496	8.457
90 et plus / and over	1.139	1.554	2.693	1.279	1.724	3.003
Age inconnu / unknown	13	5	18	10	1	11
Total	18.683	19.591	38.274	19.537	20.747	40.284

[1] Proportional figures not available.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Dödsaarsagerne ; Kongeriget Danmark.

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.	4.177	3.604	—	—	—
II.	4.514	3.299	—	—	—
III.	4.122	3.727	—	—	—
IV.	3.594	3.801	—	—	—
V.	3.538	3.886	—	—	—
VI.	3.222	3.238	—	—	—
VII.	3.021	2.997	—	—	—
VIII.	2.633	2.664	—	—	—
IX.	2.507	2.531	—	—	—
X.	2.771	2.925	—	—	—
XI.	2.849	2.738	—	—	—
XII.	3.336	3.228	—	—	—
	B. *Par trimestre.* — B. *Per quarter*				
1er trimestre . . . / 1st quarter. . . .	12.813	10.620	—	—	—
2e trimestre . . . / 2nd quarter . . .	10.354	10.925	—	—	—
3e trimestre . . . / 3rd quarter. . . .	8.161	8.192	—	—	—
4e trimestre . . . / 4th quarter. . . .	8.956	8.891	—	—	—
Total	40.284	38.638	—	—	—

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Dödsaarsagerne : Kongeriget Danmark.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figues	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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . .	1927	28	0,08	166	0,5	—	16,9	—	—
	Typhoid fever	1928	22	0,06	124	0,4	—	17,9	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde. .	1927	2	0,006	135	0,4	—	1,5	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	0	0	289	0,8	—	0	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
	Typhus	1928	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente. . .	1927	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
	Relapsing fever. . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne.	1927	0	0	26	0,07	—	0	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	0	0	55	0,2	—	0	—	—
6	Variole	1927	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
7	Rougeole.	1927	274	0,8	35.258	101,1	—	0,8	—	—
	Measles	1928	286	0,8	34.859	99,5	—	0,8	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	12	0,03	2.287	6,6	—	0,5	—	—
	Scarlet fever.	1928	22	0,06	2.382	6,8	—	0,9	—	—
9	Coqueluche.	1927	314	0,9	18.249	52,3	—	1,7	—	—
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928	278	0,8	19.620	56,0	—	1,4	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	159	0,5	5.057	14,5	—	3,1	—	—
	Diphtheria.	1928	190	0,6	5.781	16,5	—	3,3	—	—

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. . Influenza with pulmonary complications .	1927	1.939	5,6	265.184	760,2	—	0,7	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	527	1,5	85.292	243,5	—	0,6	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique. . .	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Asiatic cholera. . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie.	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	1	0,003	1	0,003	—	100	—	—
17	Peste	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Plague.	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune.	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever.	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	65	0,2	2.931	8,4	—	2,2	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	71	0,2	2.919	8,3	—	2,4	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë. . .	1927	5	0,01	34	0,1	—	14,8	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis. .	1928	9	0,03	85	0,2	—	10,6	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique.	1927	94	0,3	127	0,4	—	74,0	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	91	0,3	105	0,3	—	86,7	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . .	1927	82	0,2	114	0,3	—	71,9	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	61	0,2	89	0,3	—	68,5	—	—

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy . .	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	1	0,003	3	0,009	—	33,3	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	2	0,006	3	0,009	—	66,7	—	—
28	Rage	1927	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
	Rabies.	1928	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	2.051	5,9	4.049	11,7	—	50,6	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	1.924	5,5	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	426	1,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	434	1,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	252	0,7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	262	0,7	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	83	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	90	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source : Dödsaarsagerne ; 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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	47	25	72	14	8	11
1–4	65	73	138	4	6	5
0–4	112	98	210	7	6	7
5–9	68	66	134	4	4	4
10–14	45	45	90	3	3	3
15–19	91	202	293	5	12	9
20–24	158	255	413	10	16	13
25–34	213	331	544	9	12	10
35–44	162	190	352	8	8	8
45–54	137	136	273	8	7	8
55–64	92	105	197	8	8	8
65–74	89	96	185	11	11	11
75–84	11	26	37	4	6	5
85 et plus and over	1	2	3			
Age inconnu unknown	—	—				
Total	1.179	1.552	2.731	7	9	8

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1925-1927.

Source : Dödsaarsagerne ; Kongeriget Danmark.

Année Year	Classification suivant la «Nomenclature internationale» (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumeurs	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	4.855	—	25	—	4.880	—	—	—	—
1927	4.918	—	40	—	4.958	—	—	—	—
1928	5.051	—	27	—	5.078	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	14,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	14,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	14,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	3.935	4.106	5.471	1.283	1.278	354	231
1927	3.949	4.418	5.858	1.238	1.330	332	247
1928	3.931	4.374	5.612	1.261	1.270	384	259
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	11,4	11,9	15,8	3,7	3,7	1,0	0,7
1927	11,3	12,7	16,8	3,5	3,8	1,0	0,7
1928	11,2	12,5	16,0	3,6	3,6	1,1	0,7

II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	1.979	4.065	632	4.497	766	56	724	5.080	684
1927	2.005	4.272	636	4.852	655	59	701	5.255	807
1928	2.123	4.253	594	4.583	604	59	637	5.113	781
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	5,7	11,8	1,8	13,0	2,2	0,2	2,1	14,7	2,0
1927	5,7	12,2	1,8	13,9	1,9	0,2	2,0	15,1	2,3
1928	6,1	12,1	1,7	13,1	1,7	0,2	1,8	14,6	2,2

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Dödsaarsagerne ; Kongeriget Danmark.

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	
			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
1926	—	73.014	78	112	—	11,0	—	15,3
1927	—	70.269	72	138	—	10,0	—	19,7
1928	—	70.800	81	106	—	11,4	—	15,0

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	548	556	614	1,6	1,6	1,8
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	866	854	921	2,5	2,4	2,6
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	1.414	1.410	1.535	4,1	4,0	4,4
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	38.274	40.284	38.638	110,8	115,5	110,3
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	36.860	38.874	37.103	106,7	111,4	105,9

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1927[1].

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
					1926					
a) Semaines d'âge Weeks of age										
0	—	—	1.286	1.098	188	—	—	21,0	19,6	36,4
1	—	—	244	217	27	—	—	4,0	3,9	5,2
2	—	—	132	107	25	—	—	2,2	1,9	4,8
3	—	—	166	145	21	—	—	2,7	2,6	4,1
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	—	—	1.828	1.567	261	—	—	29,9	28,0	50,5
1	—	—	486	426	60	—	—	7,9	7,6	11,6
2	—	—	535	451	84	—	—	8,7	8,1	16,2
3	—	—	394	334	60	—	—	6,4	6,0	11,6
4	—	—	340	305	35	—	—	5,6	5,4	6,8
5	—	—	277	247	30	—	—	4,5	4,4	5,8
6	—	—	319	287	32	—	—	5,2	5,1	6,2
7	—	—	230	212	18	—	—	3,8	3,8	3,5
8	—	—	256	231	25	—	—	4,2	4,1	4,8
9	—	—	222	197	25	—	—	3,6	3,5	4,8
10	—	—	170	153	17	—	—	2,8	2,7	3,3
11	—	—	153	136	17	—	—	2,5	2,4	3,3
Total. . . .	—	—	5.210	4.546	664	—	—	85,2	81,2	128,4

[1] These figures do not include the City of Copenhagen.

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
					1927					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0										
1										
2										
3	—	—	1.208	1.017	191	—	—	20,7	19,1	37,1
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10	—	—	233	205	28	—	—	4,0	3,9	5,4
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17	—	—	160	142	18	—	—	2,7	2,9	3,5
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25	—	—	130	113	17	—	—	2,2	2,1	3,3
26										
27										
28										
29										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	—	—	1.731	1.477	254	—	—	29,7	27,8	49,3
1	—	—	468	400	68	—	—	8,0	7,5	13,2
2	—	—	468	409	59	—	—	8,0	7,8	11,4
3	—	—	389	327	62	—	—	6,7	6,2	12,0
4	—	—	366	314	52	—	—	6,3	5,9	10,1
5	—	—	306	277	29	—	—	5,2	5,2	5,6
6	—	—	302	268	34	—	—	5,2	5,0	6,6
7	—	—	249	222	27	—	—	4,3	4,2	5,2
8	—	—	222	194	28	—	—	3,8	3,7	5,4
9	—	—	185	165	20	—	—	3,2	3,1	3,9
10	—	—	151	136	15	—	—	2,6	2,6	2,9
11	—	—	147	132	15	—	—	2,5	2,5	2,9
Total. . . .	—	—	4.984	4.321	663	—	—	85,5	81,3	128,6

20 a.

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO DAYS AND MONTHS OF AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY IN THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year				
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1928		
a) Jours d'âge Days of age					
0	81	74	155	91	64
1	17	10	27	17	10
2	10	8	18	15	3
3	10	4	14	13	1
4	10	5	15	14	1
5	5	3	8	6	2
6	2	2	4	2	2
7	1	1	2	1	1
8	2	4	6	5	1
9	1	4	5	5	—
10	2	1	3	3	
11	0	3	3	3	
12	1	1	2	2	
13	1	1	2	2	
14	4	0	4	4	
15	1	1	2	1	1
16	2	2	4	4	—
17	2	1	3	1	2
18	0	3	3	1	2
19	0	1	1	1	
20	3	0	3	3	
21	0	8	8	6	2
22	0	0	0	—	
23	1	0	1	1	
24	0	0	0	—	
25	0	0	0	—	
26	1	0	1	1	
27	1	2	3	3	
28	0	0	0	—	
29	0	0	0	—	
b) Mois d'âge Months of age					
0	158	139	297	205	92
1	27	12	39	29	10
2	25	19	44	36	8
3	25	12	37	28	9
4	13	12	25	18	7
5	22	7	29	21	8
6	25	17	42	32	10
7	16	20	36	30	6
8	25	13	38	31	7
9	9	12	21	17	4
10	17	14	31	26	5
11	16	9	25	21	4
Total. . . .	378	286	664	494	170

21.*

SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE MORTALITY OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, IN **1926** AND **1927** (NOT INCLUDING COPENHAGEN).

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
			1926			
I	479	70	549	—	—	—
II	466	56	522	—	—	—
III	555	75	630	—	—	—
IV	540	76	616	—	—	—
V	431	74	505	—	—	—
VI	362	46	408	—	—	—
VII	312	45	357	—	—	—
VIII	289	48	337	—	—	—
IX	242	54	296	—	—	—
X	287	40	327	—	—	—
XI	270	35	305	—	—	—
XII	313	45	358	—	—	—
Total	4.546	664	5.210	—	—	—
			1927			
I	424	62	486	—	—	—
II	471	61	532	—	—	—
III	538	77	615	—	—	—
IV	484	86	570	—	—	—
V	530	68	598	—	—	—
VI	351	56	407	—	—	—
VII	297	44	341	—	—	—
VIII	202	29	231	—	—	—
IX	211	44	255	—	—	—
X	228	41	269	—	—	—
XI	264	43	307	—	—	—
XII	321	52	373	—	—	—
Total	4.321	663	4.984	—	—	—

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	352	358	4,98	5,26
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	1.485	1.421	20,99	20,89
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth				
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	34	26	0,45	0,38
7	Rougeole — Measles	55	92	0,78	1,35
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	1	0	0,01	0 00
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	393	210	5,55	3,09
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	15	8	0,21	0,12
11	Grippe — Influenza	68	203	0,96	2,98
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	609	523	8,61	7,69
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	4	3	0,06	0,04
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	17	9	0,24	0,13
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	49	58	0,69	0,85
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	6	5	0,08	0,07
71	Méningite — Meningitis	34	28	0,48	0,41
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	268	214	3,79	3,15
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	86	54	1,22	0,79
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	1.573	1.585	22,23	23,30
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	47	53	0,67	0,78
175-199 ; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	61	64	0,86	0,94
200	Infanticide	6	10	0,08	0,15
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	302	325	4,27	4,78

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions / Number of institutions			Nombre de lits / Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis / Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries	10	10	10	0	0	0	2.000[1]	3.000[1]	—
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	158	—	—	392	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type	10	9	—	—	492	—	—	1.568	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children	11	10	—	—	650	—	—	1.960	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	14	14	—	—	1.194	—	—	2.978	—
Total des sanatoriums — Total number of sanatoria	25	24	—	—	1.844	—	—	4.938	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals :									
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis	33	33	—	1.046	1.068	—	2.819	2.925	—
Pour tuberculeux chirurgicaux — For surgical tuberculosis	3	3	—	—	432	—	—	4.428	—
Total des hôpitaux — Total number of hospitals	36	36	—	—	1.500	—	—	7.353	—
Autres institutions — Other institutions	6	6	—	—	162	—	1.730[1]	—	—

[1] Approximate figures.

23* *(concluded).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases	—	—	—	15.521	14.398	—
Asiles de traitement de l'hérédo-syphilis — Homes for the treatment of hereditary syphilis	3	3	3	44	45	—

C. *Alcoholism.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons	—	8	—	—	—	—

24.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN **1926, 1927, 1928.**

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	—	3	—	—	5.213	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	—	250	—	—	—	—

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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals . . .	175	176	178	14.983	15.161	15.716	43,4	43,5	44,8
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	14	14	14	6.423	6.695	7.013	18,7	19,2	20,0
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases :									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics . . .	4	4	4	600	600	647	1,7	1,7	1,8
b) Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics	8	8	8	200	200	237	0,6	0,6	0,7
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles	4	4	4	3.000	4.000	4.130	9,0	11,3	11,8
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals . . .	3	3	3	359	359	359	1,0	1,0	1,0
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — — Hospitals for cripples	1	1	1	72	72	72	0,2	0,2	0,2
Hôpitaux pour contagieux[1] — Hospitals for contagious diseases[1] . . .	112	109	108	3.108	3.041	3.034	9,0	8,7	8,7
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux[2] — Tuberculosis hospitals[2].	36	36	36	1.396	1.458	1.500	4,0	4,2	4,3
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	3	3	3	—	—	250	—	—	—
Total.	357	355	356	30.141	30.586	32.861	87,3	87,7	93,8

[1] Of these hospitals, 28, 20 and 19 respectively were independent institutions ; all the others are departments of general hospitals.

[2] Not including sanatoria (Table 24).

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	1.045	—	—	2,9	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year.	M.	66	90	81			
	F.	12	6	12			
	T.	78	96	93	0,2	0,3	0,3
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors .	M.	2.340	2.397	2.440			
	F.	155	161	172			
	T.	2.495	2.558	2.612	7,2	7,3	7,4
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	23	20				
	F.	18	30				
	T.	41	50	—	0,1	0,2	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total).	M.	—	—				
	F.	—	—				
	T.	671	692	—	1,9	2,0	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—				
	F.	—	—				
	T.	317	317	—	0,9	0,9	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .		1.114	1.094	—	3,2	3,1	—
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	0	0	0	—	—	—

27.*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1925, 1926 and 1927.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
				1925		1926		1927	
	1925	1926	1927	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together. . .	1.647	1.647	1.650	—	—	717.708	790.290	729.352	806.008
Total pour les deux sexes — Total for both sexes				1.464.584		1.517.998		1.535.360	

27* *(continued).*

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

Caisses Fund	Nombre de membres malades[1] Number of sick members[1]						Nombre de jours de maladie[1] Number of days of illness[1]					
	1925		1926		1927		1925		1926		1927	
	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
Ensemble des caisses — All funds together. .	80.006	90.354	85.614	97.574	96.052	110.013	2.977.316	3.893.227	3.107.521	4.185.089	3.354.549	4.494.529
	(19.105)		(19.519)		(20.237)		(760.775)		(802.513)		(760.775)	
Total pour les deux sexes — Total for both sexes. . . .	170.360 + (19.105)		183.188 + (19.519)		206.063 + (20.237)		6.870.543 + (760.775)		7.292.610 + (802.513)		7.849.078 + (760.775)	
	189.465		202.707		226.290		7.631.318		8.095.123		8.609.853	

[1] Figures in parentheses refer to children.

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
1926	425	448	439	49	51	100,0	11,9	12,3	12,1	36,3	42,9	39,8	4,3	5,3	4,8
1927	430	453	442	49	51	100,0	13,2	13,6	13,4	34,9	40,8	38,9	4,6	5,6	5,1

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BY

Dr. P. A. RICART

Secretary of State for Health and Public Relief (San Domingo).

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos	Page
I.	VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
	1. General Demography	3	1, 3, 4	243
	2. Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	246
	3. General Mortality	4	10–13	249
	4. Causes of Death	2	14, 15	252
	5. Infant Mortality	3	20–22	254
II.	CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :			
	A. Acute Infectious Diseases			256
	B. Chronic Diseases :			
	1. Tuberculosis			256
	2. Malaria			257
	3. Syphilis			257
III.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :			
	1. Water Supply			258
	2. Sale of Milk and Dairy Produce			258
IV.	HEALTH LEGISLATION			258
V.	BUDGET			259
VI.	CURATIVE MEDICINE			259

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS*.

1. General Demography.

1.

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Census taken in 1920.

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
1920	50.070	—	—	—	444.384	448.281	894.665

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.

A. *Actual 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 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
0–2	30.197	30.188	—	60.385	35.654	35.642	71.296
2–6	78.330	75.152	—	153.482	92.489	88.736	181.225
7–14	103.387	97.156	—	200.543	122.076	114.719	236.795
15–20	57.601	64.972	—	122.573	68.012	76.716	144.728
21–60	161.233	166.999	—	328.232	190.383	197.184	387.567
61–90	15.308	13.293	—	28.601	18.073	15.693	33.766
90 et plus . . and over .	328	521	—	849	384	611	995
Total . .	446.384	448.281	—	894.665	527.071	529.301	1.056.372

* *Publishers' Note.*—As certain of these data seem to present striking discrepancies or anomalies, (extremely low mortality rates, etc.), we have requested the Ministry of Health of the Dominican Republic to complete its next report by an explanatory note bearing on any such doubtful points.

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 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)
	masculine Male	féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0–2	68	67	34	34	68	—	—	—
2–6	175	168	88	84	172	—	—	—
7–14	232	217	115	109	224	—	—	—
15–20	129	145	64	73	137	—	—	—
21–60	361	372	180	186	366	—	—	—
61–90	34	30	17	15	32	—	—	—
90 ans et plus . / and over .	1	1	0	1	1	—	—	—
Age inconnu . / unknown .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	1.000	1.000	498	502	1.000	—	—	—

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

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.*						
1922	920	2.786	—	—	—	—	—
1923	934	3.197	—	—	—	—	—
1924	950	3.581	—	—	—	—	—
1925	978	4.438	—	22.749	118	8.153	14.596
1926	1.003	4.135	—	30.671	79	8.166	22.505
1927	1.032	4.864	—	29.823	88	8.309	21.514
1928	1.056	4.442	—	34.709	115	8.687	26.022
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		3,00	—	—	—	—	—
1923		3,42	—	—	—	—	—
1924		3,76	—	—	—	—	—
1925		4,53	—	23,26	0,12	—	14,93
1926		4,12	—	30,57	0,08	—	22,43
1927		4,52	—	28,91	0,09	—	20,86
1928		4,20	—	32,86	0,11	—	24,63

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: trans-océanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: trans-océanique 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.*			
1922	2.665	3.873	—	+ 1.208	289	421	—	+ 131
1923	1.424	3.805	—	+ 2.421	152	407	—	+ 259
1924	2.954	—	—	— 2.954	311	—	—	— 311
1925	2.561	—	—	— 2.561	262	—	—	— 262
1926	3.758	—	—	— 3.758	375	—	—	— 375
1927	2.638	10.644	—	+ 8.006	256	103	—	+ 776
1928	15.290	14.180	—	— 10.110	145	134	—	— 105

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Départements — Departments	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births: Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Enfants nés vivants — Live births: Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhabitants (average population)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Santo Domingo	167,331	171,472	4.413	5.278	26	31
2. Barahona	53,636	54,291	861	1.543	16	28
3. Azua	110,411	111,648	1.882	1.393	17	12
4. San P. Macorís	69,156	86,369	1.325	1.420	19	16
5. Seybo	59,559	70,781	2.129	2.685	36	38
6. Samaná	19,585	19,996	653	813	33	41
7. Duarte	87,852	89,885	2.219	3.017	25	34
8. La Vega	125,532	129,484	4.224	4.770	34	37
9. Espaillat	61,017	63,088	2.198	2.700	36	43
10. Santiago	149,358	154,103	5.249	6.034	35	39
11. Puerto Plata	71,015	73,997	3.230	3.398	45	46
12. Monte Cristy	76,945	78,250	1.489	1.759	19	22
La République	1.051,397	1.103,364	29.872	34.810	28	32

6.*

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1925-1928.

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
1925	11.389	11.360	22.749	81	37	118	11.470	11.397	22.867
1926	15.853	14.818	30.671	76	3	79	15.929	14.821	30.750
1927	15.203	14.620	29.823	80	8	88	15.283	14.628	29.911
1928	17.768	16.941	34.709	75	40	115	17.843	16.981	34.824

	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
1925	0,3	119	0,5	0,71	0,32	0,52
1926	7,0	2.433	7,5	0,43	0,02	0,25
1927	4,0	900	4,5	0,52	0,05	0,29
1928	4,9	88	5,1	0,42	0,24	0,33

8.

LEGITIMACY AND ILLEGITIMACY OF BIRTHS, 1925-1928.

Année Year	A. *Chiffres absolus — Actual figures*			B. *Chiffres proportionnels* B. *Proportional figures*		
	Naissances légitimes Legitimate births	Naissances illégitimes Illegitimate births	Total	Enfants illégitimes sur 1.000 naissances Illegitimate children per 1,000 total births	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children: Légit. (Sur 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population)	Enfants nés vivants Live-born children: Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1925	15.148	17.704	32.852	539	15	18
1926	15.004	18.108	33.112	546	15	18
1927	16.140	19.164	35.304	543	16	18
1928	16.185	18.524	34.709	533	15	18

9.*

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE, IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	1.251	1.496	1.198	1.318	1.445	1.445
II	1.209	1.275	1.143	1.111	1.575	1.779
III	994	1.156	1.340	1.273	1.339	1.415
IV	1.277	1.503	1.346	1.388	1.253	1.495
V	1.281	1.571	1.207	1.580	1.674	1.738
VI	1.450	1.705	1.157	1.319	1.838	2.166
VII	1.448	2.083	1.634	1.793	1.853	2.647
VIII	1.398	1.739	1.877	2.556	1.089	1.422
IX	1.412	1.348	1.781	2.228	1.129	1.240
X	1.092	1.275	980	1.219	1.174	1.250
XI	1.135	1.444	1.156	1.816	879	1.002
XII	988	1.228	910	1.219	937	925
Total	14.935	17.823	15.729	18.820	16.185	18.524

	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)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	2.747	2.516	2.890	2,74	2,44	2,74
II	2.484	2.254	3.354	2,48	2,19	3,18
III	2.150	2.613	2.754	2,14	2,53	2,61
IV	2.780	2.734	2.748	2,77	2,65	2,60
V	2.852	2.787	3.412	2,84	2,70	3,23
VI	3.155	2.476	4.004	3,14	2,40	3,79
VII	3.531	3.427	4.500	3,52	3,32	4,26
VIII	3.137	4.433	2.511	3,13	4,30	2,38
IX	2.760	4.009	2.369	2,75	3,89	2,24
X	2.367	2.199	2.424	2,36	2,31	2,29
XI	2.579	3.972	1.881	2,57	2,88	1,78
XII	2.216	2.129	1.862	2,21	2,06	1,76
Total	32.758	34.549	34.709	—	—	—

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Départements — Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)				Différence (+ ou —) entre les taux de mortalité Difference (+ or —) 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. Santo Domingo	1.575	1.662	9,41	9,69	—	+ 0,28
2. Barahona	243	273	4,53	5,03.	—	+ 0,50
3. Azua	433	388	3,92	3,48	—	— 0,44
4. San P. Macoris	594	719	8,59	8,62	—	+ 0,03
5. Seybo	639	803	10,73	11,34	—	+ 0,61
6. Samaná	324	256	16,54	12,80	—	— 3,94
7. Duarte	783	905	8,91	10,07	—	+ 1,16
8. La Vega	772	831	6,15	6,42	—	+ 0,27
9. Espaillat	634	750	10,39	11,89	—	+ 1,50
10. Santiago	1.239	1.257	8,30	8,16	—	— 0,14
11. Puerto Plata	598	552	8,42	7,46	—	— 0,96
12. Monte Cristy	395	379	5,13	4,84	—	— 0,29
La République	8.229	8.775	7,98	8,31	—	+ 0,33

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1925-1928.

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 (+ ou —) entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin Difference (+ or —) between male and female death rates (col. 6 & 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1925	487,963	489,918	4.091	3.972	8,38	8,11	— 0,27
1926	500,686	502,692	4.511	4.391	9,01	8,73	— 0,28
1927	514,716	516,495	4.270	4.039	8,30	7,82	— 0,48
1928	527,130	529,242	4.452	4.235	8,45	8,00	— 0,45

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

A. *Actual Figures.* [1]

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
0–7 jours / days	216	190	406	188	172	360
7 jours / days — 2 mois / months	334	296	630	310	264	574
2 mois / months — 1 an / year	544	511	1.055	540	485	1.025
1–2 ans — years	373	360	733	334	297	631
2–5 » — ,,	304	376	680	346	326	672
5–15 » — ,,	432	440	872	351	364	715
15–30 » — ,,	660	710	1.370	610	636	1.246
30–45 » — ,,	570	632	1.202	494	532	1.026
45–60 » — ,,	526	403	929	385	461	846
60–75 » — ,,	334	285	619	325	278	603
75–100 » — ,,	226	224	450	202	218	420
100 et plus / and over	42	32	74	24	46	70
Age inconnu / unknown	4	2	6	3	7	10
Total	4.565	4.461	9.026	4.112	4.086	8.198

[1] Proportional figures are not available.

13.*

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1927 AND 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
	A. *Par mois. — Per month.*				
I	750	802	8,40	8,58	+ 0,18
II	674	662	8,36	7,57	— 0,79
III	682	746	7,64	7,98	+ 0.34
IV	648	588	7,50	6,50	— 1
V	625	655	7,00	7,01	+ 0,01
VI	644	739	7,45	8,17	+ 0,72
VII	689	702	7,72	7,51	— 0,21
VIII	662	726	7,41	7,77	+ 0,36
IX	652	699	7,54	7,73	+ 0,19
X	788	817	8,82	8,74	— 0,08
XI	754	820	8,73	9,07	+ 0,34
XII	630	731	7,06	7,82	+ 0.76
Total	8.198	8.687	7,80	7,87	+ 0,07
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre / 1st quarter	2.106	2.210	8,12	8,06	— 0,06
2e trimestre / 2nd quarter	1.917	1.982	7,31	7,22	— 0,09
3e trimestre / 3rd quarter	2.003	2.127	7,56	7,67	+ 0,11
4e trimestre / 4th quarter	2.172	2.368	8,20	8,54	+ 0,34
Total	8.198	8.687	7,80	7,87	+ 0,07

4. Causes of Death.

14.

Mortality from Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics Chiffres absolus - Actual figures
1	2	3	4
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	264
	Typhoid fever	1928	234
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	0
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	0
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0
	Typhus	1928	0
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	0
	Relapsing fever	1928	35
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	304
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	238
6	Variole	1927	0
	Smallpox	1928	0
7	Rougeole	1927	26
	Measles	1928	7
8	Scarlatine	1927	0
	Scarlet fever	1928	0
9	Coqueluche	1927	13
	Whooping-cough	1928	34
10	Diphtérie	1927	12
	Diphtheria	1928	23
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires	1927	39
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	0
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1927	0
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	91
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0
16	Dysenterie	1927	199
	Dysentery	1928	186
17	Peste	1927	0
	Plague	1928	0
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	0
	Yellow fever	1928	0
20	Lèpre	1927	0
	Leprosy	1928	2
21	Erysipèle	1927	0
	Erysipelas	1928	5
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	0
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	0
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	0
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	0
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	0
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	0
26	Morve et farcin	1927	0
	Glanders and farcy	1928	0
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	0
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	1
28	Rage	1927	0
	Rabies	1928	27
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	450
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	607
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central	1927	0
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	1
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	0
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	2
38	Syphilis	1927	58
		1928	46
39	Chancre mou	1927	0
	Soft chancre	1928	0
40	Gonococcie	1927	0
	Gonococcus infection	1928	4

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	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
0–7 jours / days	0	1	1	—	—	—
7 jours / days — 2 mois / months	1	0	1	—	—	—
2 mois / months — 1 an / year	5	1	6	—	—	—
1– 2 ans — years	1	2	3	—	—	—
2– 5 » — ,,	16	21	37	—	—	—
5– 15 » — ,,	10	10	20	—	—	—
15– 30 » — ,,	105	111	216	—	—	—
30– 45 » — ,,	60	72	132	—	—	—
45– 60 » — ,,	19	33	52	—	—	—
60– 75 » — ,,	7	6	13	—	—	—
75–100 » — ,,	0	0	0	—	—	—
100 et plus / and over	0	0	0	—	—	—
Age inconnu / unknown	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total	224	257	481	—	—	—

5. Infant Mortality.

20.

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age and Sex in 1926 and 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 même sexe Rate per 1,000 live births of the same sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1926			
0–7 jours — days	204	195	399	—	—	—
7 jours - days – 2 mois - months	329	291	620	—	—	—
2 mois - months – 1 an - year	539	506	1.045	—	—	—
Total	1.072	992	2.064	—	—	—
			1927			
0–7 jours — days	172	170	342	—	—	—
7 jours - days — 2 mois - months	265	237	502	—	—	—
2 mois - months – 1 an - year	500	436	936	—	—	—
Total	937	843	1.780	—	—	—

21.

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Mois — Month	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an Number of deaths among children under 1 year	
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	
	1926	1927
1	2	3
I	204	177
II	189	156
III	172	149
IV	120	153
V	145	151
VI	143	158
VII	176	165
VIII	201	157
IX	174	170
X	189	175
XI	188	160
XII	170	159
Total	2.071	1.930

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926 AND 1927.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	0	0	0	0
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	0	0	0	0
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	0	0	0	0
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	10	3	0,33	0,10
7	Rougeole — Measles	40	3	1,31	0,10
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	13	10	0,43	0,34
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	13	1	0,43	0,03
11	Grippe — Influenza	40	9	1,31	0,30
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	1	1	0,04	0,03
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	0	0	0	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	18	8	0,59	0,27
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	0	0	0	0
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	0	0	0	0
71	Méningite — Meningitis	51	22	1,67	0,74
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	30	22	0,98	0,74
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	101	78	3,31	2,64
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	145	120	4,76	4,02
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	90	0	2,95	0
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	0	1	0	0,03
200	Infanticide	0	0	0	0
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	273	240	8,96	8,05

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

1. *Typhoid Fever.*—During the year, there were 234 deaths from this disease—a reduction on the previous year's mortality (264).

2. *Dysentery.*—During the year, there were 186 deaths from dysentery—13 fewer than in the previous year.

3. *Tetanus.*—During the year, there were 520 deaths from tetanus—a slight increase over the previous year's figure. The majority of the cases were of infantile tetanus, against which active measures are being taken.

4. *Whooping-cough.*—Thirty-four deaths during the year.

5. *Measles.*—Only seven deaths.

6. *Diphtheria.*—Twenty-three deaths during the year.

7. *Influenza.*—During the year, there were 91 deaths from influenza—an increase over the figure for the previous year (39).

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*—Tuberculosis is accountable for a high percentage of the total death rate in the country. Although it has not been possible to work out an intensive plan of campaign against this disease, the Department is taking energetic action against it in various ways :

1. By an educational campaign, acquainting the public with the dangers of the disease and the methods of fighting it, with special reference to the dangers attendant upon exposure to infection in childhood.

2. Dispensaries.—The Department proposes to establish dispensaries and appoint visiting nurses, so that cases may be detected in the early stages and kept under observation at home.

3. Improvement in housing and provision of pure and wholesome food.

4. Ventilation and removal of dust in towns and in public places where crowds assemble.

5. Improvement of habits of personal hygiene and conditions of life among the poorer class.

6. Separation of children from tuberculous mothers at birth. (This disease caused 607 deaths during the year.)

2. *Malaria.*—Malaria is the most prevalent endemic disease in the country and perhaps causes the greatest number of deaths. Frequently, however, in districts remote from medical centres, diagnosis is not carried out so accurately as is necessary in these days for the compilation of reliable morbidity and mortality statistics.

The Department is continuing its campaign against malaria by all the means known to modern science, including the sterilisation of germ-carriers and the prevention of the breeding of mosquitoes. There will assuredly be a marked decrease in the number of cases in the city of San Domingo, as soon as the aqueduct is in use and cisterns, tanks and other water-containers, which serve as regular breeding-places for mosquitoes all over this city, are covered over.

The medical squads have done a great deal of prophylactic work by advising and introducing in practice the preventive use of quinine in malarial districts, taking control of the drainage of swamps where this is possible, and spraying with oil and using Paris green to clean up those sheets of water that cannot be drained easily or cheaply enough.

Notwithstanding this work, in view of the importance of malaria in the country, it is essential to gain greater control over the disease, and this might take the following forms :

1. Recognition of the disease.—The clinical symptoms must always be confirmed by microscopic examination of the blood. Repeated examinations are necessary. Quinine in adequate doses must be regularly administered until complete recovery. The treatment must be continued for eight weeks. Some 40 per cent of persons attacked do not follow out the treatment regularly ; it is these people, and those who treat themselves inadequately, who keep the disease in being.

2. Isolation.—The patient must be kept out of reach of mosquitoes until his blood is cleared of the malaria parasite by quinine treatment.

3. Immunisation.—Prophylactic doses of quinine must be administered to persons who are exposed to infection and unable to protect themselves from mosquitoes.

4. Destruction of anopheles larvæ and of their breeding-grounds.

During the year, 238 persons died of malaria—a reduction as compared with the previous year's figure (304).

The Department has received a preparation known as " Radiosol ". Experiments have been made with this preparation, with good results in some cases.

3. *Syphilis.*—The Department's campaign against this disease has been continued. The medical squads have carried out an increased number of injections with a view to bringing the disease under control. Although it has not declined, it seems now to be stationary and will probably remain so until we can carry out thoroughly the

provisions of the Health Code ralating to the isolation and treatment of diseased persons at a quarantine institution, where prostitutes suffering from venereal disease can be isolated and receive proper attention.

During the year, 46 persons died of syphilis—a reduction as compared with the previous year's figure (58).

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. *Water Supply.*—The work on the aqueduct and sewers for the city of San Domingo is now approaching its conclusion.

2. *Sale of Milk and Dairy Produce.*—It is chiefly in the larger towns that constant vigilance is necessary, since the demand is so great that milk reaches prices which put a premium on adulteration. For this reason, it has been decided not to allow any more milk-shops to be opened, since there are enough already, and there is not enough staff to exercise due vigilance and carry out inspections to prevent adulteration.

The opening of new milk-shops is only authorised when application has been made by graziers requiring an outlet for the milk from their dairies, or when such shops are required for streets or quarters where none exist.

IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

The principal public health regulations issued during the year were the following :

1. Regulation prohibiting the import of skimmed milk.

2. *Colouring Matters.*—As there are so many colouring matters of inferior quality, especially those of mineral composition, chiefly derived from coal, this Department decided to make a thorough enquiry into the use of these products in different industries, especially in the manufacture of refreshing and aerated drinks. Eventually the Department issued foodstuffs regulations, which are producing the desired results. Under these regulations, the Customs may not pass any colouring matter which has not first been approved by the national laboratory.

3. *Cheese.*—A regulation was issued prohibiting the manufacture or import of any cheese containing less than 40 per cent of fat.

4. *Vinegar.*—A regulation was issued specifying the conditions to be observed in the manufacture of vinegar.

5. *Rum and Tafia.*—A regulation was issued permitting the sale of rum and tafia with an alcohol content of less than 35°, provided that the containers and packing are clearly labelled, in red characters 5 mm. high, with the alcoholic content of the rum or tafia they contain.

V. BUDGET.

The funds allotted to the public health service were as follows :

	Pesos
National Funds :	
Voted in the Public Expenditure Act	129,402.30
Municipal Funds :	
Voted by municipalities in their budgets	253,286.51
Total	382,688.81

The national funds were applied to the following purposes :

Salaries, Secretary's office	27,294.05
Salaries, district health officers	21,236.00
Salaries, quarantine, officers	8,218.56
Salaries, National Laboratory and rent of premises, equipment, etc.	8,400.00
Health campaign	41,400.00
Campaign against typhoid fever	2,050.33
Grants to municipalities	7,654.00
Office expenses, transport and unforeseen expenses	8,869.36
Cordon sanitaire on the northern frontier	4,280.00
Total	129,402.30

The municipal funds were allotted as follows :

Salaries of inspectors, communal officials and minor staff ..	63,771.00
Town sanitation, weeding, watering of streets, collection of refuse, etc.	72,518.00
Rent of office premises	8,302.00
First-aid stations, salaries of medical officers, and medicines for persons entitled to poor relief	11,518.00
Debts from previous years	10,850.51
Upkeep of vehicles and offices, travelling expenses, purchase of furniture, printing, stationery, unforeseen expenses, etc.	22,199.95
Reserve	64,127.05
Total	253,286.51

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

The rebuilding of the " Padre Billini " Hospital at San Domingo, which has a capacity of 250 beds and of the " Santa Anna " Hospital at Moca is now completed.

December 1929.

EGYPT

Report prepared by the Ministry of Public Health

CONTENTS.

	Number of tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
1. General Demography	4	1–4	265
2. Birth Rates	3	5, 6, 9	270
3. General Mortality	4	10–13	273
4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	277
5. Infant Mortality	3	20–22	285
6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	288
7. Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 26	289
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE, CHRONIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES :			
A. Acute Diseases :			
1. Smallpox			291
2. Plague			291
3. Typhus			292
4. Typhoid Fever			292
5. Diphtheria			292
6. Measles			292
7. Dengue Fever			292
8. Rabies			293
B. Chronic and Endemic Diseases :			
1. Creation of the Endemic Diseases Section			293
2. Affections of the Respiratory Organs and Pulmonary Tuberculosis			293
3. Leprosy			293
4. Malaria			294
5. Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziosis			294
III. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE :			
1. Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau			295
2. Medical Supervision of Pilgrims			295
3. Hospitals for Infectious Diseases			295
4. General Improvements			296
5. Rural Sanitation Research			296
6. Bacteriological Research			296
IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE :			
1. General Hospitals			297
2. Ophthalmology			298
3. Child Welfare			299
4. Anti-venereal Clinics			299
5. Mental Diseases			300
V. BUDGET			300

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 : Censuses of Egypt.

Dates des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente[1] Resident population [1]		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19-II-1927	33 606	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 diminution en 1927, par rapport 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 (population 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	—	—	—

[1] 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 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			
			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
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[1] and Sex, according to the Results of the Last Census (1927) and Estimate of this Distribution for 1928.

Source : Census of Egypt.

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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	689	2.030.697	—	—	—
5–9	937.427	921.953		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	1.054.420	1.099.970	—	—	—
25–29	573.544	652.626		1.226.170	—	—	—
30–34	494.326	571.058	873.757	1.065.384	—	—	—
35–39	493.372	442.461		935.833	—	—	—
40–44	377.965	411.579	458.089	789.544	—	—	—
45–49	283.969	242.872		526.841	—	—	—
50–54	270.568	303.076	193.144	573.644	—	—	—
55–59	120.763	106.412		227.175	—	—	—
60–64	177.333	213.099		390.432	—	—	—
65–69	67.310	61.235		128.545	—	—	—
70–74	93.624	113.431		207.055	—	—	—
75–79	26.786	24.602	106.045	51.388	—	—	—
80–84	39.448	56.834		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) Age 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 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)
	masculine Male	féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	35,3	34,2	18	17	35	0	0	—
1	18,0	18,9	10	10	19	0	0	—
2	29,3	31,0	15	16	30	0	0	—
3	29,5	31,4	15	16	30	0	0	—
4	28,5	29,8	14	15	29	0	0	—
0–4	140,9	145,5	70	73	143	0,0	0,0	—
5–9	132,8	129,5	66	65	131			—
10–14	121,9	101,0	61	51	111	4	1	—
15–19	96,3	86,3	48	43	91	73	30	—
20–24	74,0	81,1	37	41	78	361	148	—
25–29	81,2	91,6	40	46	86			—
30–34	70,0	80,2	35	40	75	299	123	—
35–39	69,9	62,1	35	31	66			—
40–44	53,5	57,8	27	29	56	157	64	—
45–49	40,2	34,1	20	17	37	66	27	—
50–54	38,3	42,5	19	21	40			—
55–59	17,1	14,9	9	7	16			—
60–64	25,1	29,9	13	15	28	36	15	—
65–69	9,5	8,6	5	4	9			—
70–74	13,2	15,9	7	8	15			—
75–79	3,7	3,4	2	2	4			—
80–84	5,5	7,9	3	4	7			—
85–89	1,0	1,0	1	1	2			—
90 et plus and over	2,5	3,1	1	2	3			—
Age inconnu unknown	2,5	2,9	1	1	2	3	1	—
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0			1.000	1.000		1.000

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.[1]

Source : Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers)[2] Average population (in 1,000's)[2]	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.*						
1922	13.474	—	—	582.662	6.709	339.114	243.548
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	14.010	—	—	605.843	5.687	356.985	248.858
1928	14.534	—	—	629.433	5.030	380.376	249.057
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		—	—	43,2	0,5	25,2	18,0
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		—	—	43,2	0,4	25,5	17,8
1928		—	—	43,3	0,3	26,2	17,1

[1] 1922-1926 on the 1917 Census. 1926 and 1927 on the 1927 Census.
[2] Data on emigration and immigration not available.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Annual Report of Births and Deaths 1928.

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
Gouvernements :						
1. Caire	1.067	1.078	46.356	45.835	43,0	42,5
2. Alexandrie	580	589	24.860	23.967	42,9	40,7
3. Canal	154	157	5.681	5.800	36,9	36,9
4. Damiette	35	36	1.523	1.542	43,5	42,8
5. Suez	41	42	1.687	1.802	41,1	42,9
6. Frontières	95	97	3.767	4.318	39,7	44,5
Provinces de la Basse-Egypte :						
7. Beheira	993	1.010	36.411	37.042	36,7	36,7
8. Daqahliya	1.090	1.110	51.164	51.197	46,9	46,1
9. Gharbiya	1.792	1.823	78.867	78.463	44,0	43,0
10. Minûfiya	1.113	1.132	51.106	51.214	45,9	45,2
11. Qalyûbiya	641	650	24.711	25.523	38,6	39,3
12. Sharqiya	1.000	1.016	41.375	42.474	41,4	41,8
Provinces de la Haute-Egypte :						
13. Aswân	269	273	10.189	10.513	37,9	38,5
14. Asyût	1.085	1.110	53.260	52.656	49,1	47,4
15. Beni Suef	512	524	22.923	23.327	44,8	44,5
16. Faiyûm	558	569	26.427	26.711	47,4	46,9
17. Girga	974	996	43.724	44.137	44,9	44,3
18. Giza	522	536	29.439	29.064	56,4	54,2
19. Minya	844	858	38.297	37.548	45,4	43,8
20. Qena	908	928	35.816	36.300	39,4	39,1
Total pour les villes[1] – Total for towns[1]	3.366	3.817	169.164	167.922	50,3	44,0
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	10.907	10.716	458.419	461.511	42,0	43,1
Total général — Grand Total	14.273	14.534	627.583	629.433	44,0	43,4

[1] Health Inspectorates.

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Source : Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

(Rates specially calculated.)

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	303.346	279.316	582.662	3.909	2.800	6.709	307.255	282.116	589.371
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	314.590	291.253	605.843	3.363	2.323	5.686	317.954	293.575	611.529
1928	327.249	302.184	629.433	3.017	2.013	5.030	330.266	304.197	634.463

	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	8,6	39,6	8,9	1,3	1,0	1,1
1923	8,2	49,3	8,5	1,2	0,8	1,0
1924	7,4	45,1	7,7	1,1	0,8	0,9
1925	7,8	41,9	8,1	1,0	0,8	0,9
1926	8,0	46,8	8,2	0,9	0,7	0,8
1927	8,2	47,4	8,4	0,9	0,7	0,8
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	8,0	44,8	8,3	1,1	0,8	0,9
1928	8,3	49,9	8,6	0,9	0,7	0,8

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Actual Figures : Annual Reports. Rates : Specially calculated.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	—	—	—	—	—	—
II	—	—	—	—	—	—
III	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

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)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	54.252	56.893	56.718	45,1	47,8	46,8
II	50.105	53.328	50.921	41,7	44,8	42,0
III	54.908	54.542	55.075	45,7	45,9	45,5
IV	54.895	55.081	53.065	45,6	46,3	43,8
V	52.405	52.109	48.509	43,6	43,8	40,1
VI	49.251	49.675	48.813	41,0	41,8	40,3
VII	51.740	51.915	49.359	43,0	43,6	40,8
VIII	52.324	51.245	49.838	43,5	43,1	41,1
IX	49.083	48.496	49.788	40,8	40,8	41,1
X	50.997	51.210	54.998	42,4	43,1	45,4
XI	50.846	50.868	54.725	42,3	42,8	45,2
XII	53.019	52.221	57.624	44,1	43,9	47,6
Total	623.825	627.583	629.433	43,2	44,0	43,3

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Annual Report 1928.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926 [1]	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gouvernements. — Governorates :						
Cairo	29.169	35.794	27,3	33,2	— 1,1	+ 5,9
Alexandria	15.168	14.337	26,2	24,3	— 0,3	— 1,9
Canal	3.046	3.241	19,8	20,6	— 2,4	+ 0,8
Damietta	742	817	18,3	22,7	— 4,7	+ 4,4
Suez	991	1.277	24,2	30,4	— 3,0	+ 6,2
Frontier districts	2.189	2.231	23,0	23,0	+ 2,8	0,0
Provinces :						
Basse-Egypte / Lower Egypt: Beheira	20.386	19.247	20,5	19,1	— 2,0	— 1,4
Dakahliah	28.543	30.338	26,2	27,3	— 3,0	+ 1,1
Gharbiah	45.948	49.044	25,6	26,9	— 1,2	+ 1,3
Minufiah	32.472	32.047	29,2	28,3	— 0,5	— 0,9
Qalubiah	15.921	15.838	24,8	24,4	— 0,6	— 0,4
Sharkiah	26.099	25.798	26,1	25,4	+ 0,7	— 0,7
Haute-Egypte / Upper Egypt: Aswan	6.276	7.284	23,3	26,8	— 1,2	+ 3,5
Asyut	28.014	31.639	25,8	28,5	— 2,5	+ 2,7
Beni Suez	11.166	11.231	21,8	21,4	— 2,6	— 0,4
Fayum	15.724	15.220	28,6	26,7	— 5,0	— 1,9
Girga	22.734	26.907	23,3	27,0	— 1,2	+ 3,7
Giza	15.667	16.422	30,0	30,6	— 2,5	+ 0,6
Minya	22.848	24.660	27,1	28,7	— 2,5	+ 1,6
Qena	16.352	17.004	18,1	18,3	— 2,7	+ 0,3
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	107.093	119.877	31,8	31,4	— 2,2	— 0,4
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	252.362	260.499	23,1	24,3	— 0,9	+ 1,2
Total général — Grand total	359.455	380.376	25,2	26,2	— 1,7	+ 1,0

[1] Population calculated on the basis of the 1917 Census.

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

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
1922	—	—	194.680	144.434	—	—	—
1923	—	—	198.437	154.196	—	—	—
1924	—	—	192.383	151.481	—	—	—
1925	—	—	205.327	164.058	—	—	—
1926	—	—	208.494	168.967	—	—	—
1927	—	—	198.585	160.870	—	—	—
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	—	—	199.651	157.335	—	—	—
1928	—	—	208.396	171.980	—	—	—

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

A. *Actual Figures* [1].

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	51.647	39.657	91.304	53.768	41.374	95.142
1				29.165	24.271	53.436
2	65.370	56.176	121.546			
3				23.754	20.160	43.914
4						
0–4	117.017	95.833	212.850	106.687	85.805	192.492
5–9	9.384	6.862	16.246	7.563	5.908	13.471
10–14	9.838	5.784	15.622	9.404	5.841	15.245
15–19						
20–24	9.509	6.095	15.604	9.747	6.404	16.151
25–29						
30–34	10.299	7.345	17.644	10.793	7.797	18.590
35–39						
40–44	9.200	6.020	15.220	9.360	6.294	15.654
45–49						
50–54	8.087	4.996	13.083	8.697	5.371	14.068
55–59						
60–64	8.533	5.929	14.462	9.109	6.291	15.400
65–69						
70–74	8.694	7.054	15.748	9.007	7.247	16.254
75–79						
80–84	8.312	9.200	17.512	8.422	9.514	17.936
85–89						
90 et plus and over	9.500	13.782	23.282	9.613	14.323	23.936
Age inconnu. unknown	121	67	188	183	75	258
Total	208.494	168.967	377.461	198.585	160.870	359.455

[1] Proportional figures not available.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Annual Report 1928.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-hirtbs)				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	27.595	25.492	23,2	21,0	— 2,2
II	27.198	23.535	22,9	19,4	— 3,5
III	27.158	24.212	21,2	20,0	— 1,2
IV	25.493	26.517	21,4	21,9	+ 0,5
V	31.158	33.206	26,2	27,4	+ 1,2
VI	34.874	36.633	29,3	30,2	+ 0,9
VII	38.837	38.095	32,7	31,5	— 1,2
VIII	34.274	39.655	28,8	32,7	+ 3,9
IX	28.877	33.753	24,3	27,9	+ 3,6
X	29.076	32.208	24,4	26,6	+ 2,2
XI	28.012	30.667	23,6	25,3	+ 1,7
XII	28.903	36.403	24,3	30,1	+ 5,8
	B. *Par trimestre.* — B. *Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre / 1st quarter	79.951	73,239	22,4	20,2	— 2,2
2e trimestre / 2nd quarter	91.525	96.356	25,6	26,5	+ 0,9
3e trimestre / 3rd quarter	101.988	111.503	28,6	30,7	+ 2,1
4e trimestre / 4th quarter	85.991	99.278	24,1	27,3	+ 3,2
Total	359.455	380.376	25,2	26,2	+ 1,0

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès[1] Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics[1]		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire[2] Notifiable diseases[2]				Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . Typhoid fever	1927	537	0,2	2.362	1,7	573	24,3	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde. . Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	568	0,1	2.393	1,6	627	26,2	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	82	0	794	0,6	189	23,8	—	—
	Typhus	1928	53	0	599	0,4	138	23,0	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente. . .	1927	1	0	2	0	1	50,0	—	—
	Relapsing fever. . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne.	1927	49	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	37	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	14	0	240	0,2	34	14,2	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	2	0	20	0	4	20,0	—	—
7	Rougeole.	1927	568	0,2	3.995	2,8	1.696	42,5	—	—
	Measles	1928	3.229	0,8	14.823	10,2	6.794	45,8	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	3	0	72	0,1	3	4,2	—	—
	Scarlet fever.	1928	4	0	77	0,1	4	5,2	—	—
9	Coqueluche.	1927	107	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928	165	0	2.850	2,0	304	10,7	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	937	0,3	2.453	1,7	1.057	43,1	—	—
	Diphtheria.	1928	966	0,3	2.660	1,8	1.091	41,0	—	—

[1] For towns.
[2] For the whole country.

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès[1] Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics[1]		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire[1] Notifiable diseases[1]				Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires	1927	[2]	—						
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	29	0						
					4.001	2,8	268	6,7	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1927	[2]	—						
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	117	0						
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	1.050	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	841	0,2	1.677	1,2	875	52,2	—	—
17	Peste	1927	22	0	78	0,1	35	44,9	—	—
	Plague	1928	40	0	519	0,4	177	34,1	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever	1928	1	0	2	0	1	50,0	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	45	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	40	0	47	0	44	93,6	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	191	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	2	0	1	0	1	100,0	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	7	0	11	0	7	63,6	—	—

[1] See notes on preceding page.
[2] 11 *a* + 11 *b* = 317 (year 1927).

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès[1] Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics[1]		Maladies à déclaration obligatoire[1] Notifiable diseases[1]				Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . .	1927	12	0	29	0	18	62,1	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . .	1928	20	0	35	0	22	62,9	—	—
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy. .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	5	0	11	0	4	36,4	—	—
28	Rage	1927	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies.	1928	12	0	37	0	27	73,0	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	2.197	0,7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .	1928	2.079	0,5	2.566	1,8	2.261	88,1	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system. . .	1928	33	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs.	1928	619	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	384	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou . . . . Soft chancre.	1928	411	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] See notes on the first page of Table 14.

15.

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) according to Age and Sex in 1927.[1]

Source : Annual Report 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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	23	15	38	—	—	—
1–4	67	59	126	—	—	—
0–4	90	74	164	—	—	—
5–9	90	54	144	—	—	—
10–19	294	262	556	—	—	—
20–29	429	319	748	—	—	—
30–39	332	232	564	—	—	—
40–49	230	111	341	—	—	—
50–59	128	53	181	—	—	—
60–69	55	27	82	—	—	—
70–79	28	7	35	—	—	—
80–89	9	2	11	—	—	—
90 et plus and over	3	1	4	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total	1.688	1.142	2.830	—	—	

[1] For towns only.

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years, 1926-1928.

Source : Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920 Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer, Sarcome et autres tumeurs malignes Cancer, Sarcoma and other malignant tumours		Autres tumeurs Other tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	656		129	785
1927	—	—	—	—	—	658		128	786
1928	750	49	6	12	817	—		—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	0,2		0,0	0,3
1927	—	—	—	—	—	0,2		0,0	0,2
1928	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	—		—	—

17.

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.[1]

Source : Annual Reports.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature Internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to international List (3rd Revision, 1920) — 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-154	Nos 155-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	2.651	4.513	17.169	32.526	3.203	507	1.431
1927	2.913	4.948	16.865	35.588	3.506	665	1.563
1928	2.984	3.166	20.922	40.827	3.625	704	115
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	0,9	1,5	5,6	10,6	1,0	0,2	0,5
1927	0,9	1,5	5,0	10,6	1,0	0,2	0,5
1928	0,8	0,8	5,5	10,7	0,9	0,2	0,0

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	653	—	9.341	6.877	31.645	—	2.362	9.517	18.444
1927	781	—	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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	0,2	—	3,1	2,2	10,3	—	0,8	3,1	6,0
1927	0,2	—	2,5	2,2	10,3	—	0,7	3,0	5,1
1928	0,2	0,8	2,2	1,4	10,3	0,0	0,7	2,7	2,2

[1] For towns only.

18.

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.[1]

Source : Annual Reports of Births and Deaths.

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	
			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
1926	—	163.290	247	221	—	15,1	—	13,5
1927	—	172.682	257	385	—	14,9	—	22,3
1928	—	171.338	232	425	—	13,5	—	24,8

[1] For towns only.

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Annual Reports.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	111	131	116	0,1	0,1	0,1
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	5.672	6.298	7.905	3,9	4,4	5,4
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	5.783	6.429	8.021	4,0	4,5	5,5
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	377.461	359.455	380.376	261,5	251,8	261,7
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	371.678	353.026	372.355	257,5	247,3	256,2

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1928.
(Data for the whole of Egypt.)

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) Mois d'âge Months of age					**1926**					
0	7.402	5.370	12.772	—	—	—	—	241	—	—
1	3.491	2.649	6.140	—	—	—	—	121	—	—
2	3.631	2.849	6.480	—	—	—	—	127	—	—
3	3.902	3.041	6.943	—	—	—	—	141	—	—
4	4.491	3.366	7.857	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
5	4.144	3.080	7.224	—	—	—	—	140	—	—
6	6.864	5.456	12.320	—	—	—	—	250	—	—
7	3 553	2.802	6.355	—	—	—	—	121	—	—
8	6.442	4.995	11.437	—	—	—	—	208	—	—
9	3.049	2.366	5.415	—	—	—	—	99	—	—
10	3.416	2.675	6.091	—	—	—	—	122	—	—
11	1.262	1.008	2.270	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
Total. . . .	51.647	39.657	91.304	—	—	159	132	146	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age					**1927**					
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) Mois d'âge Months of age					**1928**					
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	—	—

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

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 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.	Illé	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1926			
I	—	—	6.652	—	—	131
II	—	—	5.420	—	—	107
III	—	—	5.454	—	—	107
IV	—	—	6.668	—	—	130
V	—	—	10.928	—	—	213
VI	—	—	12.534	—	—	243
VII	—	—	11.601	—	—	223
VIII	—	—	8.777	—	—	169
IX	—	—	6.541	—	—	126
X	—	—	5.717	—	—	110
XI	—	—	5.498	—	—	106
XII	—	—	5.514	—	—	106
Total	—	—	91.304	—	—	146
			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

22.

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.[1]

Source : Annual Reports.

N° de la nomenclature ern., 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . .	—	—	—	—
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	—	—	—	—
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . .	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	206	242	1,3	1,4
7	Rougeole — Measles	801	176	5,0	1,0
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	1	0	0,0	0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	38	37	0,2	0,2
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	42	66	0,3	0,4
11	Grippe — Influenza	12	31	0,1	0,2
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis .	1	1	0,0	0,0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6	6	0,0	0,0
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	23	32	0,1	0,2
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . .				
71	Méningite — Meningitis	—	—	—	—
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	—	—	—	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	2.973	2.822	18,6	16,7
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	1.626	2.002	10,2	11,8
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	14.014	17.068	87,6	100,9
175–199 ; 202–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	189	211	1,2	1,2
200	Infanticide				
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	12.753	13.195	79,7	78,0

[1] For towns only.

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries	2	6	10	5.103	8.280	14.206
Institutions pour prostituées — Institutions for prostitutes	2	2	2	3.418	3.022	3.290

24.*

Institutions for the Protection of Mothers and Children in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombres de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	—	8	16	—	19.890	50.361
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants	—	22	19	—	692.002	609.849
Sanatoriums marins pour enfants — Seaside sanatoria for children	0	0	1	0	0	—
Ecoles pour sages-femmes de campagne (cours de 6 mois) — Schools for country midwives (6 months' course)	—	10	4 6 [1]	—	5.633	2.974

[1] Attached to Child Welfare Centres.

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			Lits 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 — General hospitals . . .	25	26	27	3.350	3.457	3.672	2,6	2,7	2,6
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals .	31	36	41	510	610	721	0,4	0,5	0,5

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness 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
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	2.551	61.710	64.261	58.327	3.445	5,9	952.649	14,8
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals :								
1926	404	8.745	9.149	8.731	—	—	165.983	18,1
1927	418	10.810	11.228	10.680	—	—	186.723	16,6
1928	548	12.967	13.515	12.831	—	—	226.679	16,7

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	489	597	631	0,3	0,4	0,4
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	44	58	87	0,0	0,0	0,1
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	1.941	2.152	2.390	1,3	1,5	1,6
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	20	60	85	0,0	0,0	0,1
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	339	366	391	0,2	0,3	0,3
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	984	1.019	1.059	0,7	0,7	0,7
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	368	409	427	0,3	0,3	0,3
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		226	241	263	0,2	0,2	0,2
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE, CHRONIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Diseases.

1. *Smallpox.*

In 1928, only 20 cases of smallpox were reported, 8 of which came from abroad and were isolated at Suez, and 12 were notified in Egypt, as against 240 cases the preceding year; this is the lowest figure recorded in Egypt for some years.

This improvement is due to the careful supervision by the Health Administration of the general vaccination campaign, which began towards the end of 1925 and was completed in 1927. The whole population of Egypt, including the Beduins, has been vaccinated, the total number of persons vaccinated being 14,600,000, of which 619,637 in Cairo and Alexandria alone.

The improvement is also due to the strict measures taken to enforce among the Beduins the laws on the notification of births and deaths and the vaccination of children.

The number of vaccinations exceeds the number of the population, as in several places re-vaccination had to be undertaken.

2. *Plague.*

There were 517 cases of plague, 179 of which (34.6 per cent) proved fatal; this is the lowest figure since 1907. The fall in the mortality rate is to be attributed:

1. To the rapidity with which vaccination against plague was carried out in the towns and villages where cases were reported and in the neighbouring towns and villages.
2. To variations which sometimes occur in the nature of the plague baccillus.

It is not improbable that the satisfactory results obtained were also due in some measure to the rapidity with which cases of plague were discovered and dealt with.

Capture and Examination of Rats.—The Administration, desirous to help bacteriological research work and diagnosis in the actual places where rats were captured, sent the motor-equipped laboratory to the village of El-Fachn, in Upper Egypt, where some cases of plague had been reported. The work of catching rats was entrusted to three experienced people, each of whom had 100 rat-traps.

The examination of the rats captured and chloroformed yielded the following results:

Number of rats captured, 1,039—452 males and 587 females:

Genus Rattus	524
Genus Norvegicus	479
Acomys Cahirinus	33
Mice	3

The fleas found on these rats belonged to the *genus Xenopsylla Cheopis*, which is universally known as a plague carrier.

40,380 rats were captured in Egypt in 1928—13,150 in the ports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. These included :

Genus Rattus	2,398
Genus Norvegicus	8,752

14,177 fleas were found on these rats—12,318 *Cheopis* and 1,859 *Musculi*.

3. *Typhus.*

Typhus continued to decrease, the number of cases being 599 as against 794 the preceding year ; this is the lowest figure since 1903.

4. *Typhoid Fever.*

Cases of typhoid fever have steadily increased for the last five years. Nevertheless, there was a decrease in 1928 as compared with 1927, thanks to the steps taken to isolate convalescent germ-carriers and to vaccinate against typhoid.

Typhoid can only be overcome by making the use of pure filtered water universal and adopting effective measures against flies.

5. *Diphtheria.*

There has been a slight decrease in cases of diphtheria : 2,260 cases as against 2,453 in 1927. The case fatality rate was 42.6 per cent as against 43 the preceding year.

6. *Measles.*

Cases of measles increased considerably in 1928 : 14,823 cases and 7,523 deaths as against 3,995 cases and 1,696 deaths the preceding year.

The health services experience considerable difficulty in preventing the spread of this disease, as it is very contagious during the first few days before it has been diagnosed, and the isolation of patients in the hospitals is therefore useless. The Administration considers that this disease can best be dealt with by posting up notices giving information about it, distributing medicine free and keeping away from the schools children who are suffering from measles or who have been in contact with measle patients.

7. *Dengue Fever.*

Since this disease first made its appearance in Greece, the Administration, in view of the frequent communications between Greece and Egypt and the existence in certain parts of Egypt of the germ-carrying mosquito, has taken all possible precautions to prevent the spread of dengue, prescribed compulsory notification of the disease, organised a campaign for the destruction of mosquitoes at Cairo, and instructed the municipalities to organise similar campaigns for the destruction of mosquitoes in the principal towns of Egypt.

Further, the Administration has asked the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board to take all precautions to prevent the disease from being brought into Egypt.

In spite of these precautions, dengue made its appearance in several districts : 6,384 cases in all—most of them slight and not followed by complications—and 70 deaths.

8. *Rabies.*

In 1928, 3,126 patients presented themselves at the Anti-Rabies Institute for treatment, as against 2,868 the preceding year, but of this number 1,285 did not require treatment. Of the 1,841 persons treated, 60 per cent were ultimately found to have been bitten by animals free from rabies.

Seven patients gave up treatment on their own responsibility and seven deaths occurred among those who completed the course of treatment.

Of these seven persons :

Two who had been bitten in the face died within 15 days of their discharge ;

One died within 15 days of the completion of the course of treatment, which began a month after the date on which he was bitten ;

Four showed no symptoms of rabies until 15 days after the completion of the treatment, and were regarded as refractory to the treatment.

The case fatality rate was 0.39 per cent and the proportion of subjects refractory to the treatment was 0.22 per cent, as against 1.39 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively the preceding year.

No case of death during treatment was reported.

B. Chronic and Endemic Diseases.

1. *Creation of the Endemic Diseases Section.*

Owing to the great prevalence of endemic diseases in Egypt and the necessity of using every means against them, and in view of the large number of hospitals founded for the treatment of persons suffering from bilharziosis and ankylostomiasis, the Administration established an " Endemic Diseases Section " for the prevention of ankylostomiasis, bilharziosis, pellagra, dysentery, leprosy, tuberculosis, etc., and for the treatment of persons suffering from these diseases.

2. *Affections of the Respiratory Organs and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

The idea of establishing a large hospital for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis was first mooted in 1925 and it was subsequently decided to found a hospital in the village of Abu-Zaabal, the necessary provision for this being made in the budget for the financial year 1929-30.

As the Administration regarded the campaign against these diseases as urgent, two clinics were opened at Cairo and Mansourah to examine persons suffering from phthisis, advise them as to the precautions they should take to avoid communicating the disease to others and to follow up the cases in the patients' homes.

3. *Leprosy.*

The Administration began the campaign against leprosy in 1924. The first steps taken were to send a doctor to India and the Philippines to specialise in the treatment of leprosy, and to choose a site of approximately 168,000 square metres

for a hospital of 100 beds. The number of beds will be gradually increased until the hospital becomes a sort of lepers' colony. A bill on the compulsory isolation of lepers is being prepared.

Provision is made in the 1929-30 budget for the credits necessary for the establishment of three clinics for lepers in Cairo, Zagazig and Sohag and an isolation wing at the Cairo clinic. In view of the urgency of the matter, the Administration has opened a temporary dispensary at Cairo.

4. *Malaria.*

The Malaria Commission is engaged in filling up ponds where mosquitoes breed and in draining low land according to the Administration's instructions.

A malaria station was opened at Edkou, a small village on the lake of the same name regarded as the principal mosquito breeding ground. The Administration has had the lake cleared by removing weeds and plants over a radius of 1 ½ kilometres round the town. The area thus cleared is 1,260,000 square metres.

Gangs of workmen have been employed to keep this part of the lake clear of weeds and to destroy the mosquito larvæ with American powder.

5. *Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziosis.*

In 1913 the Health Administration began its campaign against these two diseases on the lines laid down by the technical Committee set up for the purpose.

The following institutions belonging to the endemic diseases section are used for the treatment of these two diseases :

Permanent hospitals	7
Travelling hospitals	25
Annexes	6
School clinics	12
Hospitals or other institutions coming under the provincial boards	4
Total	54

Last year's report (page 266) described the investigations made in a village with a view to ascertaining the extent of the infection caused by the schistosomum and the experiment made with copper sulphate for the destruction of the molluscan intermediate hosts of the bilharziosis parasites.

This village was re-examined 22 months after this experiment and live molluscs of the *genus Bullinus* were found in large quantities. The new investigations showed that 12 per cent of the inhabitants of the village were suffering from bilharziosis (65 per cent before treatment). A further examination will be made and the experiment for the destruction of the molluscs by copper sulphate will be repeated.

Another district in Central Egypt was examined and a large number of *Bullinus* molluscs was found in the irrigation canals. The treatment of the water with copper sulphate yielded satisfactory results, but when a second examination was made some months later it was discovered that the canals in that district had again been invaded by the molluscs, which had obviously come in with the irrigation water.

Treatment.—The experiments with various remedies for bilharziosis have been continued. The use of "gentian violet" and mercurochrome in the treatment of experimentally infected animals has not yielded satisfactory results. A compound of antimony and copper proved to be toxic and to be too strong an irritant.

More satisfactory results have been obtained by the use of a new compound (S.dT.91). This is an antimony salt used in intramuscular injections, is less toxic than certain other substances employed and is expelled from the system mainly in urine and, in smaller quantities, in fæces. Investigations into the toxic and therapeutic effects of chenopodium oil have also been made and are still being pursued, and certain substances, such as carbon tetrachloride, chenopodium oil, thymol, B. naphtol, cannella (white cinnamon) oil, "gentian violet" and santonin have been studied from the point of view of their effects on animals experimentally infected with heterophyla; the results obtained have not been satisfactory. The Administration still has tartrate of potassium and antimony chemically analysed before accepting it, as it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain from the manufacturers a product which contains no lead, and it still tests the effects of carbon tetrachloride by experiments on animals.

III. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

1. Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau.

Under the provisions of Article 7 of the Sanitary Convention signed at Paris in 1926, an Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau for the countries of the Near East was set up at Alexandria at the beginning of 1929. Its purpose was to ensure co-operation between Egypt and neighbouring or contiguous countries in rapid notification of epidemics and in preventing their spreading and being transmitted from one country to another.

2. Medical Supervision of Pilgrims.

The number of pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz was 12,533, all of whom were inspected and vaccinated against smallpox and cholera (2 injections).

A special office was set up at Suez for the examination of pilgrims' passports before their departure and for the vaccination of those who had not yet been vaccinated.

The medical inspection of passengers gave very satisfactory results; of 54,915 persons who arrived via Egyptian ports and 27,468 who arrived via Kantara, 54,888 and 27,413 respectively were examined, which gives a proportion of 99,95 per cent, and 99.8 per cent.

3. Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

The Administration has begun to establish hospitals for infectious diseases in all the chief towns of moudiriehs, and has enlarged certain hospitals and introduced

rapid means of communication in all the chief towns of moudiriehs for the conveyance of patients to hospital.

4. General Improvements.

Owing to the large number of poor quarters in Cairo where sanitation does not come up to the required standard, the Administration has started a campaign for the general improvement of these quarters by whitewashing walls and disinfecting clothes and dirty bedding.

These operations have been extended to other towns and villages beginning with those where infectious diseases were prevalent. The number of houses thus disinfected throughout Egypt from August 1st until the beginning of November was 53,300.

This work was discontinued during the cold season and will be resumed in the spring, when the mosquitoes begin to breed.

5. Rural Sanitation Research.

According to the terms of an agreement concluded with the Rockefeller Foundation, this institution assists the Health Administration in discovering the most effective means of preventing certain diseases, such as bilharziosis, ankylostomiasis, dysentery and typhoid, which are spread through the contamination of the soil and of water by fæces and urine.

These investigations will last about two years, and, if successful, the methods adopted will be applied in all the villages of Egypt.

The Commission entrusted with this work has chosen two villages near Cairo, one to serve as an experiment and the other as a "control".

The Statistical Service is taking a census of the population of these two villages, the Land Survey Department has made detailed maps and a private company is to take photographs from aeroplanes.

A careful medical examination of the whole population of these villages has yielded the following results :

	Per cent
Bilharziosis of the bladder	35.5
Ankylostomiasis	30
Presence of ascaris in the intestines	6.4
Human typhoid carriers	4

The Commission has undertaken to have water-closets installed in all the houses.

6. Bacteriological Research.

Dysentery.—The investigations into this disease, carried out during the last two years and now completed, have shown that, contrary to the general opinion and unlike amœbic dysentery, bacillary dysentery is very widespread. The pollution of the soil and the plague of flies at certain times of the year are the two principal causes of the spread of this disease.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF CASES OF DYSENTERY AMONG ADULTS AND CHILDREN

	Number	Percentage
Adults.		
Non-mannite-fermenting dysentery bacillus :		
Bacillus of the Shiga type	3	2.3
Mannite-fermenting dysentery bacillus :		
Dysentery bacillus belonging to the Flexner group ..	61	47
Dysentery bacillus belonging to the Sonne group ..	12	9.2
Dysentery bacillus belonging to the Morgan group ..	6	4.6
Schmitts bacillus	9	6.9
Paratyphoid bacillus (A)	1	0.8
Paratyphoid bacillus (B)	2	1.5
Entamœba histolytica	16	12.3
Amœbic-bacillary associated forms (Entamœba histolytica and Flexner bacillus)	3	2.3
Children.		
Non-mannite-fermenting dysentery bacillus :		
Bacillus of the Shiga type	47	9
Mannite-fermenting dysentery bacillus :		
Bacillus belonging to the Flexner group	212	40.3
Bacillus belonging to the Sonne group	28	5.4
Bacillus belonging to the Morgan group	56	10.6
Schmitts bacillus	5	1
Pyocyanic	11	1.2
Proteus	7	1.3
Paratyphoid fever (B)	6	1.1
Protozoa :		
Entamœba histolytica	73	13.9
Flagellates	41	7,7
Associated forms	12	2.2

IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Rapid progress was made in 1928 in carrying out the health programme.

Provision has been made in the 1928-1929 budget for the credits required for the establishment of ten hospitals in the markaz (chief towns of districts) and twenty rural hospitals. The programme for the five-yearly period 1928-1932 makes provision for 150 hospitals (50 of the first class and 100 of the second).

Ten markaz hospitals of thirty beds each and twenty rural hospitals to serve as dispensaries are under construction.

Rapid progress is also being made with the work of enlarging hospitals in the governorships and chief towns of moudiriehs.

Two general hospitals were opened in 1928 at Fikrieh and Mallawi, and the hospitals of Isneh and Tayeba were finished.

Specialists are being appointed to the hospitals as they become available, and doctors are sent abroad to specialise. Fourteen specialists were appointed in 1928 to the various provincial hospitals.

Work of the Hospitals, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
In-patients	64,225	67,977	70,821
Out-patients	613,649	705,610	781,965
Number of visits	1,319,962	1,698,840	1,938,650
Patients treated in clinics	50,473	85,017	81,205
Number of days' treatment	1,049,209	1,092,907	1,125,237
		£E.	
Total expenditure ..	228,370	227,517	237,637
Expenditure per patient per day	0.209	0.208	0.211
Expenditure per patient per year	76,285	75,920	77,226

The increase in the cost for one in-patient per day is due to the cost of equipping hospitals with instruments and apparatus, and appointing medical specialists and other doctors.

3,672 beds were available in the general hospitals in 1928, or 215 more than the preceding year. These figures do not include the 423 beds assigned to prostitutes (36 more than the preceding year).

Operations and X-Ray Examinations.

	Number of operations	
	1927	1928
In-patients	21,190	22,078
Out-patients	3,978	4,144
Total	25,168	26,222

11,666 X-ray examinations were made in 1928, or 4,932 more than in 1927.

Deaths.—70,821 patients were treated and 4,429 deaths were registered : a mortality rate of 6.2 per cent. This high figure is due to the fact that the patients always wait too long before presenting themselves at the hospital.

2. Ophthalmology.

Four travelling hospitals were opened in 1928 and an ophthalmic section was inaugurated at the El-Fikrieh hospital.

There are 41 ophthalmic hospitals—27 permanent and 14 travelling.

Clinical Work.

	1927	1928	Increase per cent
New cases	347,742	381,790	10
In-patients	10,810	12,967	20
Operations	158,989	171,487	8
Number of visits	3,239,159	3,464,425	7

In-patients.—The number of beds available for in-patients in 1928 was 721, or 111 more than the preceding year.

Courses in ophthalmology.—Twelve doctors were entered for the course in ophthalmology in April, 1928, and 18 in October, 1928.

Degree of Ophthalmology.—A degree of ophthalmology was created by the Egyptian University in 1928.

Ophthalmological Propaganda.—Cinematograph films made in Egypt have been shown in order to spread knowledge of diseases of the eye and of the best methods of preventing them.

Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory.—The Imperial War Graves Commission made a grant to the Egyptian Government in 1922 of £E.6,600 for the construction of an ophthalmic laboratory near the ophthalmic hospital at Ghizeh, in memory of the Egyptians who died in the war, and the Egyptian Government gave £E.2,000 for the fitting up of the laboratory which was finished in 1925.

This building is one of the finest in Egypt, on one of the most beautiful sites in the country, on the west bank of the Nile.

The laboratory possesses every modern appliance and has the rare advantage of being near the ophthalmic hospital, which treats 20,000 patients a year.

Lectures are given to the doctors recently appointed to the ophthalmic section. The laboratory doctors examine particularly interesting cases sent to them by the Egyptian ophthalmic specialists.

3. Child Welfare.

Four child welfare centres (2 permanent and 2 travelling) were established in 1928, so that there are now eleven of these centres, of which four are travelling institutions. Treatment is given free to all classes of the population.

As a great many of the people who frequent these centres are so poor that they are unable to provide proper clothes for their children, the Administration has clothes distributed to them and their children, and also milk.

In 1928, 22,714 kg. of milk, 1,861 articles of clothing and about 1,745 metres of cloth were distributed in this way. The number of children treated at these centres in 1928 was 357,468, of whom 109,005 were new cases.

The Administration takes the opportunity of giving lectures to the mothers on hygiene during pregnancy, and on the care of children.

4. Anti-venereal Clinics.

Four new clinics were opened in 1928 and four more at the beginning of 1929.

Number of patients treated in the anti-venereal clinics in 1928 :

	In-patients		Total	Out-patients		Total
	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa		Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	
General hospitals ..	1,035	1,333	2,368	10,965	2,493	13,458
Hospitals for venereal diseases	1,326	1,964	3,290	146	—	146
Anti-venereal clinics ..				9,130	5,076	14,206
Total ..	2,361	3,297	5,658	20,241	7,569	27,810

A bill to render medical examination before marriage compulsory is in course of preparation. In the meantime, the Ministry of Justice has instructed the registration officials to require men and women desiring to marry to make a written statement to the effect that they are not suffering from venereal disease.

5. Mental Diseases.

The section for mental diseases now has two large hospitals : one at Cairo (1,600 beds) and one at Khanda, a suburb of Cairo (1,000 beds).

As these two hospitals are now inadequate, the Administration has taken provisional measures to obviate overcrowding by establishing two new hospitals at Assiut and Alexandria.

The number of patients admitted in 1928 was particularly high : 1,646 as against 1,598 in 1927. There were 2,876 in-patients in these two hospitals on December 31, 1928.

The number of patients discharged was 1,322—182 being cured, 85 certified sane and 1,055 restored to the care of their relations.

There were 246 deaths—5.5 per cent of the total number of patients treated (6.48 per cent in 1927).

V. BUDGET.

The budget of the Ministry of Public Health for the financial year ending April 1929 is about £E.1,137,779.

This is classified under the following headings :

		£E.
I.	Salaries, wages and allowances	592,230
II.	General expenses	455,413
III.	New works	90,136
	Total	1,137,779

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	1,960
Ministry of Finance : Government Press	4,256
Ministry of the Interior	468
Ministry of the Interior : Police	1,099
Ministry of Public Works : State buildings	296,435
Ministry of Communications : Post Office	12,978
Ministry of Pensions	30,355
Total	347,551

The item "New works" includes: (Equipment for new buildings, Grant 1928):

	£E.
Grants for ophthalmic hospitals	10,102
Child welfare centres	9,530
Endemic diseases	8,335
Venereal clinics	2,524
Public Health Laboratory	3,500
Section for Mental Diseases	4,980
Fever hospitals, etc.	21,700
General hospitals	8,500
Malaria campaign	50,000
Other works	5,965
Total	125,136

March 1930.

ESTONIA

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

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	307
2.	Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	312
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	316
4.	Causes of Death	6	14–19	219
5.	Infant Mortality	3	20–22	327
6.	Data on Curative Medicine	1	26	332
BUDGET				333

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1928 and 1922.

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

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
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 diminution en 1928, par rapport à 1922 : Increase or decrease in 1928 compared with 1922 :							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual.	—	—	—	+ 7.882	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .	—	—	—	+ 1.576	—	—	—
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)	—	—	—	+ 1,4	—	—	—

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

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			
			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	1.128	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1928 par rapport 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 1928.

Source : Census taken in 1922, Vol. II.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1922 Population résidente I. 1922 Census Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	142.415	139.800	0	282.215	—	—	—
1	139.036	153.447	0	292.483	—	—	—
2	102.640	120.949	0	223.589	—	—	—
3	81.383	95.725	0	177.108	—	—	—
4	44.955	61.723	0	106.678		—	—
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'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1922.— Population résidente I. 1922 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)
	masculine Male	féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	273,7	238,2	128,6	126,3	254,9	0	0	—
1	267,3	261,5	125,5	138,7	264,2	0	0	—
2	197,3	206,1	92,7	109,3	202,0	0	0	—
3	156,4	163,2	73,6	86,4	160,0	0	0	—
4	86,4	105,1	40,6	55,7	96,3	0	0	—
0–4	86,2	73,9	40,5	39,2	79,7	0	0	—
5–9	80,6	71,1	37,9	37,7	75,6	0	0	—
10–14	106,9	93,2	50,2	49,4	99,6	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	25,1	—
40–44	61,3	63,0	28,8	33,4	62,2	863,2	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	21,9	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	—
Age inconnu unknown	0,9	1,1	0,5	0,6	1,1	0,9	0,2	—
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, 1927-1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, Nos. 85 (12), 89 (4), 90 (5).

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.*						
1922	1.102	9.644	569	22.255	548	18.357	3.898
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	1.113	8.886	541	21.028	496	17.665	3.364
1928	1.116	8.801	566	20.064	420	17.785	2.279
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		8,7	0,52	20,2	0,50	16,7	3,5
1923		8,5	0,43	20,1	0,56	15,0	5,1
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	0,3
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		8,0	0,49	18,9	0,45	15,9	3,0
1928		7,9	0,51	18,0	0,38	15,9	2,0

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	35.879	30.336	—	– 5.543	32,5	27,5	—	– 5,0
1923	39.719	38.068	—	– 1.651	35,7	34,3	—	– 1,5
1924	35.330	35.734	718	+ 404	31,7	32,0	0,6	+ 0,4
1925	35.994	39.219	1.948	+ 3.255	32,2	35,1	1,7	+ 2,9
1926	127.405	130.262	695	+ 2.857	114,1	116,6	0,6	+ 2,6
1927	192.690	194.441	1.054	+ 1.751	172,7	174,3	0,9	+ 1,6
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	77.836	78.010	—	+ 1.373	69,9	70,1	—	+ 1,2
1928	246.551	247.218	409	+ 667	220,9	221,5	0,4	+ 0,6

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, No. 85 (12).

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
Districts :						
1. Viru	—	—	2.251	2.378	—	—
2. Farva	—	—	909	978	—	—
3. Harju	—	—	1.662	1.651	—	—
4. Laane	—	—	1.266	1.395	—	—
5. Saare	—	—	1.032	1.133	—	—
6. Parnu	—	—	1.427	1.398	—	—
7. Viljandi	—	—	1.155	1.110	—	—
8. Tartu	—	—	2.427	2.344	—	—
9. Valga	—	—	442	490	—	—
10. Voru	—	—	1.570	1.604	—	—
11. Petseri	—	—	1.909	1.763	—	—
Villes — Towns :						
12. Tallinn	—	—	1.326	1.411	—	—
13. Tartu	—	—	643	705	—	—
14. Narva	—	—	348	330	—	—
15. Parnu	—	—	238	267	—	—
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	—	—	3.655	3.820	—	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	—	—	16.050	16.244	—	—
Total général — Grand Total.	1.116	1.116	19.705	20.064	17,7	18,0

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Nos. 74 (1), 85 (12).

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	11.334	10.921	22.255	—	—	548	—	—	—
1923	11.470	10.877	22.347	346	271	617	—	—	—
1924	10.988	10.453	21.441	278	224	502	—	—	—
1925	10.599	9.846	20.445	256	217	473	—	—	—
1926	10.280	9.697	19.977	222	172	434	—	—	—
1927	10.198	9.507	19.705	221	179	400	—	—	—
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	10.812	10.217	21.028	—	—	496	—	—	—
1928	10.221	9.843	20.064	240	180	420	—	—	—

	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	3,8	—	—	—	—	—
1923	5,4	27,7	—	—	—	—
1924	5,1	24,1	—	—	—	—
1925	7,6	18,0	—	—	—	—
1926	6,0	29,1	—	—	—	—
1927	7,3	23,1	—	—	—	—
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	5,8	—	—	—	—	—
1928	3,8	33,3	—	—	—	—

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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	17.714	387	18.101	1.409	92	1.501	22.255	548	22.803
1923	19.021	515	19.536	1.571	102	1.673	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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	17.890	402	18.292	1.487	75	1.562	21.028	496	21.524
1928	18.409	355	18.764	1.655	65	1.720	20.064	420	20.484

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Nos. 74 (1), 85 (2).

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	—	—	—	—	—	—
II	—	—	—	—	—	—
III	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

	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	1.633	1.665	1.814	—	—	—
II	1.415	1.553	1.642	—	—	—
III	1.513	1.610	1.775	—	—	—
IV	1.317	1.711	1.648	—	—	—
V	1.282	1.674	1.556	—	—	—
VI	1.228	1.647	1.571	—	—	—
VII	1.578	1.766	1.761	—	—	—
VIII	1.652	1.640	1.737	—	—	—
IX	1.788	1.632	1.630	—	—	—
X	1.686	1.603	1.584	—	—	—
XI	1.627	1.533	1.653	—	—	—
XII	1.658	1.671	1.693	—	—	—
Inconnu — Unknown	1.600	—	—	—	—	—
Total	19.977	19.705	20.064	—	—	—

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Villes — Towns	4.982	4.452	—	—	—	—
Tallinn	1.891	1.722	—	—	—	—
Haapsalu	83	69	—	—	—	—
Kuressaare	78	44	—	—	—	—
Narva	499	449	—	—	—	—
Nômme	149	150	—	—	—	—
Paide	70	48	—	—	—	—
Paldiski	25	15	—	—	—	—
Petseri	42	36	—	—	—	—
Pärnu	380	350	—	—	—	—
Põltsamaa	38	31	—	—	—	—
Ranvere	165	151	—	—	—	—
Tapa	53	43	—	—	—	—
Tartu	972	827	—	—	—	—
Törva	43	29	—	—	—	—
Türi	45	36	—	—	—	—
Valga	179	163	—	—	—	—
Viljaudi	194	207	—	—	—	—
Võru	76	82	—	—	—	—
Districts	14.374	13.333	—	—	—	—
Viru	1.930	1.968	—	—	—	—
Färva	920	832	—	—	—	—
Harju	1.680	1.421	—	—	—	—
Lääne	1.329	1.230	—	—	—	—
Saare	1.072	894	—	—	—	—
Pärnu	1.295	1.160	—	—	—	—
Viljandi	1.229	1.123	—	—	—	—
Tartu	2.229	2.064	—	—	—	—
Valga	454	352	—	—	—	—
Võru	1.209	1.142	—	—	—	—
Petseri	1.027	1.147	—	—	—	—
Total	19.356	17.785	—	—	—	—

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, Nos. 74 (1), 85 (12).

A. *Actual Figures*[1].

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2.050	1.768	3.818	2.465	2.153	4.618
1	862	721	1.583	1.050	819	1.869
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
0–4	1.712	1.423	3.135	2.012	1.668	3.680
5–9	216	197	413	297	305	602
10–14	122	148	270	156	180	336
15–19	214	214	428	265	244	509
20–24	323	247	570	439	303	742
25–29	325	260	585	346	272	618
30–34, 35–39	496	353	849	629	474	1.103
40–44, 45–49	661	440	1.101	775	518	1.293
50–54, 55–59	1.078	636	1.714	1.203	695	1.898
60–64, 65–69	1.440	1.228	2.668	1.618	1.366	2.984
70–74, 75–79	1.453	1.651	3.104	1.556	1.890	3.446
80–84, 85–89	675	1.002	1.677	682	1.026	1.708
90 et plus / and over	64	126	190	50	128	178
Age inconnu / unknown	—	—	1.343	127	132	259
Total	—	—	18.047	10.155	9.201	19.356

[1] Proportional figures not available.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, No. 85 (12).

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. — Per month.*				
I.	2.089	1.606	—	—	—
II.	1.685	1.574	—	—	—
III.	1.898	1.832	—	—	—
IV.	1.892	1.644	—	—	—
V.	1.875	1.481	—	—	—
VI.	1.510	1.356	—	—	—
VII.	1.340	1.309	—	—	—
VIII.	1.273	1.241	—	—	—
IX.	1.322	1.216	—	—	—
X.	1.401	1.445	—	—	—
XI.	1.456	1.453	—	—	—
XII.	1.615	1.628	—	—	—
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . / 1st quarter. . . .	5.672	5.012	—	—	—
2e trimestre . . . / 2nd quarter . . .	5.277	4.481	—	—	—
3e trimestre . . . / 3rd quarter. . . .	3.935	3.766	—	—	—
4e trimestre . . . / 4th quarter. . . .	4.472	4.526	—	—	—
Total	19.356	17.785	—	—	—

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, No. 87 (2).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	108	—	656	—	—	—	—	—
	Typhoid fever	1928		—	494	—	—	—	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	61	—	142	—	—	—	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever	1928		—	281	—	—	—	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Typhus	1928	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	130	—	3.019	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928	84	—	640	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	763	—	5.342	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	414	—	2.947	—	—	—	—	—
9	Coqueluche	1927	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough	1928	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	122	—	443	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	60	—	316	—	—	—	—	—

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. . Influenza with pulmonary complications .	1927	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1927								
		1928								
14	Choléra asiatique. . . Asiatic cholera. . . .	1927	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie. . . . . Dysentery	1927	0	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
17	Peste . . . . . Plague.	1927	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre. . . . . Leprosy	1927	7	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	6	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas	1927	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . Acute poliomyelitis. .	1927	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique. . . . . Encephalitis lethargica	1927	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics		Maladie à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases				Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 5) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . .	1927	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	2.678	—	1.863	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	2.373	—	1.717	—	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	57	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	44	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	91	—	126	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	88	—	99	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	21	—	1.091	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	30	—	1.166	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	—	—	3.189	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	—	—	3.586	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, Nos. 77 (4), 87 (2).

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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	18	14	32	17,4	14,1	15,8
1–4	46	56	102	13,3	16,7	15,0
0–4	64	70	134	14,3	16,1	15,2
5–9	30	21	51	7,2	5,0	6,1
10–14	14	44	58	2,5	8,0	5,3
15–19	97	126	223	18,0	23,1	20,6
20–24	184	142	326	38,9	27,1	32,7
25–29	163	128	291	43,1	27,6	34,6
30–39	267	167	434	37,7	19,9	28,0
40–49	237	96	333	37,4	13,2	24,5
50–59	273	81	354	54,7	13,5	32,2
60–69	253	103	356	72,4	21,7	43,2
70–79	111	89	200	72,0	40,1	53,2
80–89	18	19	37	48,9	31,1	37,8
90 et plus and over	2	1	3	78,4	17,6	36,5
Age inconnu unknown	15	11	26	319,1	168,2	231,3
Total	1.728	1.098	2.826	33,2	18,7	25,5

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, Nos. 77 (4), 87 (2).

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of 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 malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	713	—	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	791	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	812	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	6,4	—	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	7,1	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	7,3	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, Nos. 77 (41), 87 (2).

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	1.641	1.285	1.869	867	393	35	34
1927	1.860	1.617	2.057	1.030	459	46	44
1928	1.746	1.349	1.953	835	474	43	36
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	14,7	11,5	16,7	7,8	3,5	0,3	0,3
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

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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	254	1.129	95	1.148	—	—	121	2.974	1.960
1927	267	1.388	82	1.120	—	—	157	3.248	2.019
1928	304	1.116	75	1.053	—	—	151	3.202	2.022
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	2,3	10,1	0,9	10,3	—	—	1,1	26,6	17,6
1927	2,4	12,4	0,7	10,0	—	—	1,4	29,1	18,1
1928	2,7	10,0	0,7	9,4	—	—	1,4	28,7	18,1

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

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	
			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
1926	20.131	20.411	8	73	4,0	3,9	36,3	35,8
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

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, Nos. 77 (4), 87 (2).

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	270	280	276	2,4	2,5	2,5
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	484	544	516	4,4	4,9	4,6
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	754	824	792	6,8	7,4	7,1
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	18.047	19.356	17.785	161,6	173,5	159,4
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	17.293	18.532	16.993	154,8	166,1	152,3

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1928 [1].

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, No. 81 (8).

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year				
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1926		
a) Jours d'âge Days of age					
0	65	50	115		
1	34	19	53		
2	20	17	37		
3	23	8	31		
4	15	8	23		
5	19	10	29		
6	20	14	34		
7					
8					
9					
10	97	70	167		
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	53	52	105		
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24	48	39	87		
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
b) Mois d'âge Months of age					
0	394	287	681		
1	131	104	235		
2	94	66	160		
3	79	58	137		
4	66	60	126		
5	52	43	95		
6	70	57	127		
7	48	50	98		
8	50	49	99		
9	46	37	83		
10	38	38	76		
11	43	30	73		
Age inconnu. unknown	21	23	44		
Total. . . .	1.132	902	2.034	1.728	227
				Filiation inconnue — Unknown	
				79	

[1] Proportional figures not available.

20* *(continued).*

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year				
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
a) Jours d'âge Days of age			1927		
0	84	56	140		
1	30	25	55		
2	31	15	46		
3	17	17	34		
4	15	13	28		
5	24	12	36		
6	16	12	28		
7					
8					
9					
10	106	94	200		
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	71	61	132		
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25	58	58	116		
26					
27					
28					
29					
b) Mois d'âge Months of age					
0	452	363	815		
1	150	110	260		
2	116	70	186		
3	91	69	160		
4	81	64	145		
5	78	56	134		
6	70	38	108		
7	51	50	101		
8	49	51	100		
9	50	45	95		
10	43	38	81		
11	43	26	69		
Age inconnu. unknown	2	3	5		
Total. . . .	1.276	983	2.259	1.926	280
				Filiation inconnue — Unknown 52	

20* *(concluded).*

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year				
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1928		
a) Jours d'âge Days of age					
0	92	63	155		
1	31	31	62		
2	30	21	51		
3	22	13	35		
4	6	11	17		
5	30	12	42		
6	23	13	36		
7					
8					
9					
10	110	72	182		
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	62	49	111		
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25	51	41	92		
26					
27					
28					
29					
b) Mois d'âge Months of age					
0	457	326	783		
1	127	95	222		
2	89	80	169		
3	95	54	149		
4	69	47	116		
5	76	46	122		
6	58	50	108		
7	58	49	107		
8	46	39	85		
9	36	42	78		
10	37	32	69		
11	38	28	66		
Age inconnu unknown	4	1	5		
Total. . . .	1.190	889	2.079	1.714	296
				Filiation inconnue — Unknown	
				69	

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Estonian Monthly Journal of Statistics, No 81 (8).

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
			1926			
I	—	—	160	—	—	—
II	—	—	135	—	—	—
III	—	—	175	—	—	—
IV	—	—	174	—	—	—
V	—	—	166	—	—	—
VI	—	—	127	—	—	—
VII	—	—	174	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	214	—	—	—
IX	—	—	166	—	—	—
X	—	—	178	—	—	—
XI	—	—	143	—	—	—
XII	—	—	222	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2.034	—	—	—
			1927			
I	—	—	229	—	—	—
II	—	—	217	—	—	—
III	—	—	227	—	—	—
IV	—	—	205	—	—	—
V	—	—	208	—	—	—
VI	—	—	174	—	—	—
VII	—	—	155	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	192	—	—	—
IX	—	—	198	—	—	—
X	—	—	161	—	—	—
XI	—	—	133	—	—	—
XII	—	—	160	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2.259	—	—	—

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations				
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	364	341	18,2	17,3
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth				
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	2	1	0,1	0,1
7	Rougeole — Measles	30	31	1,5	1,6
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	53	64	2,7	3,2
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	122	74	6,1	3,7
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	14	44	0,7	2,2
11	Grippe — Influenza	10	38	0,5	1,9
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	0	4	0	0,2
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	7	7	0,4	0,3
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	13	18	0,6	0,9
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	13	11	0,6	0,6
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	8	3	0,4	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis	88	86	4,4	4,4
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	260	338	13,0	17,2
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	28	13	1,4	0,7
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	203	198	10,2	10,0
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	222	248	11,1	12,6
175–199; 202–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	10	11	0,5	0,5
200	Infanticide	233	319	11,7	16,2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	354	410	17,7	20,8

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors	M.	641	685	698			
	F.	106	122	140			
	T.	747	807	838	6,7	7,2	7,5
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	21	22	22	0,4	0,4	0,4
	F.	176	176	176	3,0	3,1	3,1
	T.	197	198	198	1,8	1,8	1,8
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	261	271	270	5,0	5,2	5,1
	F.	14	19	24	0,2	0,3	0,4
	T.	275	290	294	2,6	2,6	2,6
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives			358				6,1
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—

BUDGET.

		Estonian crowns[1]
1.	State budget for the financial year (March 31st, 1928, to April 1st, 1929)	75,834,343
2.	Budget of the General Department of Health and Public Relief	2,730,896
	Administration	47,045
	Grants to health organisations	235,725
	Grants to communal and private relief organisations	450,610
	Compulsory treatment of venereal diseases	236,349
	Prevention of infectious diseases	13,506
	Public relief	280,837
	Maintenance of the insane	192,067
	Upkeep of leper homes	105,423
	Upkeep of health institutions	624,955
	Upkeep of children's hospitals	310,023
	Upkeep of various public relief institutions	217,923

February 1930.

[1] One Estonian crown equals 100 Estonian marks.

FINLAND

BY

Dr. Herman LAVONIUS (Helsinki).

CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
1. General Demography	4	1–4	339
2. Birth Rates	5	5–9	344
3. General Mortality	4	10–13	349
4. Causes of Death	5	14, 16, 17, 18, 19	353
5. Infant Mortality	2	20, 21	360
6. Public Health Statistics . . .	2	23, 24	363
7. Data on Curative Medicine .	3	25, 26	367

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Acute Infectious Diseases 371
B. Chronic Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis 372
2. Venereal Diseases 372
3. Alcoholism 372

III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION :

1. National Legislation 374
2. International Conventions 376

IV. BUDGET 377

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE :

1. Hospital Establishments 378
2. Anti-tuberculosis Centres 378
3. Pharmacies 378

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 : Church Registers.

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
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	377.426	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.		+ 77.313	+ 106.593	+ 183.906	+ 113.536	+ 136.074	+ 249.610
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .		+ 7.731	+ 10.659	+ 18.390	+ 11.354	+ 13.607	+ 24.961
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)		+ 5,25	+ 6,92	+ 6,10	+ 6,99	+ 8,26	+ 7,63

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 : Church Registers.

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	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 diminution en 1920 par rapport 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 the Distribution for 1926.

Source : Church Registers.

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1926 / II. Estimate for 1926		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	40.013	38.230	0	78.243	36.846	35.356	72.202
1	29.380	28.120	0	57.500	36.286	34.638	70.924
2	34.337	33.211	0	67.548	35.300	33.866	69.166
3	34.305	33.014	0	67.319	36.352	34.813	71.165
4	33.045	32.403	0	65.448	34.822	33.632	68.454
0–4	171.080	164.978	0	336.058	179.606	172.305	351.911
5–9	183.071	176.921	0	359.992	166.911	161.112	328.023
10–14	187.628	182.867	0	370.495	174.794	169.367	344.161
15–19	167.026	163.771	3.065	330.797	186.410	180.221	366.631
20–24	144.162	147.552	33.341	291.714	164.551	162.797	327.348
25–29	126.553	130.052	60.587	256.605	143.599	147.166	290.765
30–34	121.662	124.428	72.608	246.090	122.756	127.035	249.791
35–39	111.839	113.784	72.667	225.623	118.327	121.884	240.211
40–44	98.901	101.748	67.249	200.649	110.554	113.430	223.984
45–49	87.671	90.656	59.832	178.327	95.148	98.773	193.921
50–54	64.281	68.302	43.126	132.583	82.285	87.378	169.663
55–59	60.516	67.771	39.293	128.287	62.436	68.766	131.202
60–64	47.682	56.096	28.132	103.778	51.251	60.384	111.635
65–69	38.222	47.007	19.147	85.229	40.057	50.449	90.506
70–74	25.428	33.486	10.217	58.914	28.594	37.164	65.758
75–79	15.393	21.412	4.643	36.805	17.363	24.140	41.503
80–84	6.645	9.678	1.451	16.323	8.745	11.818	20.563
85–89	2.199	3.446	400	5.645	3.354	4.310	7.664
90 et plus . . / and over . . Age inconnu . / unknown	271	622	36	893	1.382	1.598	2.980
Total . .	1.660.230	1.704.577	515.794	3.364.807	1.758.123	1.800.097	3.558.220

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 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	24,1	22,4	11,9	11,4	23,3	0	0	20,3
1	17,7	16,5	8,8	8,3	17,1	0	0	19,9
2	20,7	19,5	10,2	9,9	20,1	0	0	19,5
3	20,6	19,4	10,2	9,8	20,0	0	0	20,0
4	19,9	19,0	9,8	9,6	19,4	0	0	19,2
0–4	103,0	96,8	50,9	49,0	99,9	0	0	98,9
5–9	110,3	103,8	54,4	52,6	107,0	0	0	92,2
10–14	113,0	107,3	55,8	54,3	110,1	0	0	96,7
15–19	100,6	96,1	49,6	48,7	98,3	18,7	0,9	103,0
20–24	86,8	86,6	42,8	43,9	86,7	226,0	9,9	92,0
25–29	76,2	76,3	37,6	38,7	76,3	465,9	18,0	81,7
30–34	73,3	73,0	36,1	37,0	73,1	583,5	21,6	70,2
35–39	67,4	66,7	33,3	33,8	67,1	638,6	21,6	67,5
40–44	59,6	59,7	29,4	30,2	59,6	660,9	20,0	62,9
45–49	52,8	53,2	26,1	26,9	53,0	660,0	17,8	54,5
50–54	38,7	40,1	19,1	20,3	39,4	631,4	12,8	47,7
55–59	36,5	39,7	18,0	20,1	38,1	579,8	11,7	36,9
60–64	28,7	32,9	14,1	16,7	30,8	501,5	8,4	31,4
65–69	23,0	27,6	11,3	14,0	25,3	407,3	5,7	25,4
70–74	15,3	19,6	7,5	10,0	17,5	305,1	3,0	18,5
75–79	9,3	12,6	4,6	6,3	10,9	216,9	1,4	11,7
80–84	4,0	5,7	2,0	2,9	4,9	149,9	0,4	5,8
85–89	1,3	2,0	0,7	1,0	1,7	116,1	0,1	2,2
90 et plus and over								
Age inconnu unknown	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	90,2	0	0,8
Total	1.000	1.000	493,4	506,6	1.000	302,6	153,3	1.000

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1927.

Source : Church Registers.

Année Year	Population moyenne Average population	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.*						
1922	3.418.921	23.524	510	80.140	2.215	49.180	30.960
1923	3.452.325	23.634	608	81.961	2.248	47.556	34.405
1924	3.482.294	22.048	578	78.057	2.101	53.442	24.615
1925	3.510.773	22.103	626	78.260	2.094	47.493	30.767
1926	3.542.290	22.695	670	76.875	2.202	47.526	29.349
Moy. – Av. 1922-26	3.481.320	22.801	598	79.059	2.172	49.039	30.019
1927							
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		6,9	0,15	23,4	0,65	14,4	9,0
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-26		6,5	0,17	22,7	0,62	14,1	8,6
1927							

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	—	5.715	—	—	—	1,67	—	—
1923	—	13.835	—	—	—	4,01	—	—
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	—
Moy. – Av. 1922-26	—	6.702	—	—	—	1,93	—	—
1927	—	6.088	5.696	—	—	1,71	1,59	—

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1926.

Source : Church Registers.

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)
1	2	3	4
1. Uusimaa	4760,67	7.422	15,6
2. Turku et Pori	5133,28	10.247	20,0
3. Ahvenanmaa	272,07	370	13,6
4. Häme	3784,53	7.530	19,9
5. Vüpuri	5953,29	13.688	23,0
6. Mikkeli	2096,56	4.842	23,1
7. Kuopio	3708,95	9.693	26,1
8. Vaasa	5698,78	12.067	21,2
9. Oulu	4014,77	11.016	27,4
Total pour les villes —Total for towns	604,214	8.822	14,6
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	2.938,076	68.053	23,2
Total général - Grand Total.	3.542,290	76.875	21,7

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1926.

Source : Church Registers.

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	41.233	38.907	80.140	1.221	994	2.215	42.454	39.901	82.355
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-26	40.738	38.320	79.058	1.221	951	2.172	41.959	39.271	81.230

	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	5,97	22,84	6,40	2,88	2,49	2,69
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-26	6,31	28,39	6,84	2,91	2,42	2,67

7.*

Births and Abortions in 1927.

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 (313)	75.611	2.089	2.003	—	986	2.989	80.689

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (Col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Col. 3 & 4 Tabl. 7 A)
	Par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1.000 of average population				Par 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (Col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1927	21,2	0,6	0,8	22,6	93,7	2,6	3,7	3,8

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1926.

Source : Church Registers.

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	73.025	1.854	74.879	7.115	361	7.476	80.140	2.215	82.355
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
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	72.322	1.832	74.154	6.737	340	7.077	79.059	2.172	81.231

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				pr 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	Légit. (Col. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	88,8	163,0	90,8	2,48	4,83	2,69	21,4	2,1
1923	87,8	168,1	90,0	2,44	4,99	2,67	21,7	2,1
1924	68,8	152,8	88,5	2,44	4,52	2,62	20,5	1,9
1925	81,2	146,6	82,9	2,42	4,61	2,61	20,5	1,8
1926	81,2	150,3	83,1	2,58	5,03	2,78	19,9	1,8
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	85,2	156,5	87,1	2,47	4,80	2,67	20,7	1,9

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Church Registers.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births			
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1925		1926	
1	2	3	4	5
I	6.312	595	6.189	574
II	5.379	516	5.436	566
III	6.390	581	6.108	587
IV	6.073	588	5.849	533
V	6.636	638	6.095	597
VI	6.424	588	6.447	635
VII	6.744	579	6.777	579
VIII	6.056	487	6.025	459
IX	5.683	474	5.736	479
X	5.483	409	5.455	361
XI	5.293	413	5.125	433
XII	5.433	486	5.389	441
Total . . .	71.906	6.354	70.631	6.244

	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	1925	1926
	6	7	8	9
I	6.907	6.763	2,0	1,9
II	5.895	6.002	1,7	1,7
III	6.971	6.695	2,0	1,9
IV	6.661	6.382	1,9	1,8
V	7.274	6.692	2,1	1,9
VI	7.012	7.082	2,0	2,0
VII	7.323	7.356	2,1	2,1
VIII	6.543	6.484	1,8	1,8
IX	6.157	6.215	1,7	1,8
X	5.892	5.816	1,7	1,6
XI	5.706	5.558	1.6	1,6
XII	5.919	5.830	1,7	1,6
Total . . .	78.260	76.875	22,3	21,7

3. General Mortality.

10.

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1926.

Source : Church Registers.

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births)	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population
1	2	3
1. Uusimaa	5.767	12,1
2. Turku et Pori	6.667	13,0
3. Ahvenanmaa	324	11,9
4. Häme	4.781	12,6
5. Vüpuri	8.390	14,1
6. Mikkeli	3.028	14,4
7. Kuopio	5.148	13,9
8. Vaasa	7.384	13,0
9. Oulu	6.037	15,0
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	7.389	12,2
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	40.137	13,7
Total général — Grand Total	47.526	13,4

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1926.

Année Year	Population moyenne Average population		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
1922	1.687.625	1.731.296	25.461	23.719	15,1	13,7	+ 1,4
1923	1.704.577	1.747.748	24.857	22.699	14,6	13,0	+ 1,6
1924	1.719.952	1.762.342	27.682	25.760	16,1	14,6	+ 1,5
1925	1.734.364	1.776.409	24.997	22.496	14,4	12,7	+ 1,7
1926	1.750.141	1.792.149	24.770	22.756	14,2	12,7	+ 1,5
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	1.719.332	1.761.988	25.553	23.480	14,9	13,3	+ 1,6

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Church Registers.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1925			1926		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	3.747	2.904	6.651	3.659	2.923	6.582
1	784	703	1.487	777	647	1.424
2	341	310	651	361	305	666
3	237	218	455	230	205	435
4	181	161	342	155	144	299
0–4	5.290	4.296	9.586	5.182	4.224	9.406
5–9	542	503	1.045	593	471	1.064
10–14	594	667	1.261	501	606	1.107
15–19	985	1.032	2.017	930	931	1.861
20–24	1.434	1.039	2.473	1.435	1.001	2.436
25–29	1.011	854	1.865	1.021	887	1.908
30–34	839	759	1.598	802	752	1.554
35–39	910	700	1.610	859	759	1.618
40–44	978	719	1.697	925	793	1.718
45–49	1.168	796	1.964	1.059	753	1.812
50–54	1.323	921	2.244	1.394	929	2.323
55–59	1.282	851	2.133	1.292	942	2.234
60–64	1.756	1.333	3.089	1.754	1.271	3.025
65–69	1.853	1.589	3.442	1.867	1.654	3.521
70–71	1.892	1.987	3.879	1.914	2.103	4.017
75–79	1.568	1.978	3.546	1.615	2.063	3.878
80–84	1.017	1.575	2.592	1.066	1.604	2.670
85–89	436	685	1.121	455	775	1.230
90 et plus . . . . and over . . .	119	212	331	106	238	344
Age inconnu. . . . unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	24.997	22.496	47.493	24.770	22.756	47.526

13.

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1926.

Source : Church Registers.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)	
	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)
1	2	3
	A. *Par mois. — Per month.*	
I.	4.315	1,22
II.	4.096	1,16
III.	4.377	1,23
IV.	4.342	1,23
V.	4.320	1,22
VI.	4.007	1,13
VII.	3.740	1,06
VIII.	3.382	0,95
IX.	3.316	0,94
X.	3.637	1,03
XI.	3.756	1,06
XII.	4.238	1,20
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*	
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter. . . .	12.788	3,61
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	12.669	3,58
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	10.438	2,95
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	11.631	3,28
Total	47.526	13,4

4. Causes of Death.

14.

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases[1] in 1927 and 1928.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . Typhoid fever	1927 1928	17	0,28	161	2,62	—	10,56	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . Paratyphoid fever . .	1927 1928	0	0	284	4,62	—	0	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique . . . . . Typhus	1927 1928	0	0	1	0,02	—	0	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente. . . Relapsing fever. . . .	1927 1928	0	0	2	0,03	—	0	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne. . . . . Malarial fever or cachexia	1927 1928	0	0	4	0,07	—	0	—	—
6	Variole . . . . . Smallpox	1927 1928	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
7	Rougeole. . . . . Measles	1927 1928	31	0,50	8.408	136,76	—	0,37	—	—
8	Scarlatine . . . . . Scarlet fever.	1927 1928	16	0,26	1.036	16,85	—	1,54	—	—
9	Coqueluche. . . . . Whooping-cough . . .	1927 1928	25	0,41	1.699	27,63	—	1,47	—	—
10	Diphtérie . . . . . Diphtheria.	1927 1928	20	0,33	350	5,69	—	5,71	—	—

[1] Data for towns only.

14 *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. . Influenza with pulmonary complications	1927 1928	113	1,84	26.123	424,89	—	0,43	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1927 1928								
14	Choléra asiatique. . . Asiatic cholera. . . .	1927 1928	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—
16	Dysenterie. . . . . Dysentery	1927 1928	1	0,02	9	0,15	—	11,11	—	—
17	Peste . . . . . Plague.	1927 1928			0	0	—		—	—
18	Fièvre jaune. . . . . Yellow fever.	1927 1928	0	0	0	0	—		—	—
20	Lèpre. . . . . Leprosy	1927 1928	0	0	0	0	—		—	—
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas	1927 1928	52	0,85	706	11,48	—	7,37	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . Acute poliomyelitis. .	1927 1928	0		11	0,18	—	0	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique. . . . . Encephalitis lethargica	1927 1928	3	0,05	5	0,08	—	60,00	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1927 1928	8	0,13	23	0,37	—	34,79	—	—

14 *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy. .	1927 1928								
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax	1927 1928	0	0	0		—		—	—
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies.	1927 1928	0	0	35	0,57	—	0	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1927 1928	1.336	21,73			—		—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1927 1928	224	3,64			—		—	—
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes . . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1927 1928								
38	Syphilis	1927 1928	7	0,11	1.354	22,02	—	0,52	—	—
39	Chancre mou . . . . Soft chancre.	1927 1928	0	0	1.850	30,09	—	0	—	—
40	Gonococcie. . . . . Gonococcus infection .	1927 1928	0	0	7.859	127.83	—	0	—	—

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928 [1].

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	389	166			555	—	—	—	—
1927	487	66			553	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—			—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	6,44	2,75			9,19	—	—	—	—
1927	7,92	1,07			8,99	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—			—	—	—	—	—

[1] Data for towns only.

17.

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1927[1].

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.						
1926	521	1.185	701	289	131	1	6
1927	523	1.335	763	356	151	1	4
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.						
1926	8,62	19,61	11,60	4,78	2,17	0,02	0,10
1927	8,51	21,71	12,41	5,79	2,46	0,02	0,07

II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa and enteritis (all ages)	Cirrhose du foie / Cirrhosis of the liver	Néphrite aiguë et chronique / Acute and chronic nephritis	Sénilité / Old age	Malades inconnues ou mal définies / Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,102	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1926	—	—	—	323	131	—	—	356	504
1927	—	—	—	516	168	—	—	455	441
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1926	—	—	—	5,35	2,17	—	—	5,89	8,34
1927	—	—	—	8,39	2,73	—	—	7,40	7,17

[1] Data for towns only.

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926 and 1927.

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	
			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		6	7	8	9
1926	77.950	79.077	167	76	21,42	21,12	9,75	9,61
1927	76.589	777.00	158	78	20,63	20,33	10,18	10,04

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	516	588	—	1,46	1,65	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	1.715	1.952	—	4,84	5,47	—
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	2.231	2.540	—	6,30	7,11	—
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	47.526	51.727	—	134,17	144,88	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	45.295	49.187	—	127,87	137,77	—

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1925-1926.

Source : Church Registers.

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
					1925					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0	442	341	783	661	122	10,95	9,00	10,01	9,19	19,20
1	138	86	224	191	33	3,42	2,27	2,86	2,66	5,19
2	93	70	163	139	24	2,31	1,84	2,08	1,93	3,78
3	68	56	124	111	13	1,68	1,47	1,58	1,54	2,05
4	49	42	91	69	22	1,21	1,11	1,16	0,96	3,46
5	50	36	86	77	9	1,24	0,95	1,10	1,07	1,42
6	48	31	79	66	13	1,19	0,82	1,01	0,92	2,05
7	43	27	70	61	9	1,07	0,71	0,89	0,85	1,41
8	34	30	64	53	11	0,84	0,79	0,82	0,74	1,73
9	24	34	58	51	7	0,59	0,90	0,74	0,71	1,10
10	37	26	63	56	7	0,92	0,69	0,81	0,78	1,10
11	29	27	56	49	7	0,72	0,71	0,72	0,68	1,10
12	35	15	50	42	8	0,87	0,40	0,64	0,58	1,26
13	21	21	42	38	4	0,52	0,55	0,54	0,53	0,63
14	47	23	70	58	12	1,17	0,61	0,89	0,81	1,89
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22	327	265	592	504	88	8,10	6,99	7,56	7,01	13,85
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.485	1.130	2.615	2.226	389	36,80	29,81	33,41	30,96	61,22
1	439	323	762	643	119	10,88	8,52	9,74	8,94	18,73
2	347	235	582	517	65	8,60	6,20	7,44	7,19	10,23
3	224	208	432	377	55	5,55	5,49	5,52	5,24	8,66
4	231	168	399	362	37	5,72	4,43	5,10	5,03	5,82
5	171	160	331	287	44	4,24	4,22	4,23	3,99	6,93
6	186	136	322	285	37	4,61	3,59	4,11	3,96	5,82
7	157	118	275	252	23	3,89	3,11	3,51	3,51	3,62
8	158	128	286	254	32	3,92	3,38	3,65	3,53	5,04
9	145	119	264	241	23	3,59	3,14	3,37	3,35	3,62
10	120	105	225	200	25	2,97	2,77	2,88	2,78	3,93
11	84	74	158	148	10	2,08	1,95	2,02	2,06	1,57
Total. . . .	3.747	2.904	6.651	5.792	859	92,85	76,61	84,98	80,54	135, 19

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
					1926					
a) Jours d âge Days of age										
0	489	365	854	720	134	12,38	9,76	11,11	10,19	21,46
1	137	110	247	218	29	3,47	2,94	3,21	3,09	4,65
2	103	77	180	157	23	2,61	2,06	2,34	2,22	3,69
3	67	55	122	105	17	1,70	1,47	1,59	1,49	2,72
4	57	48	105	95	10	1,44	1,28	1,37	1,35	1,60
5	40	47	87	78	9	1,01	1,26	1,13	1,10	1,44
6	54	39	93	84	9	1,37	1,04	1,21	1,19	1,44
7	43	28	71	62	9	1,09	0,75	0,92	0,88	1,44
8	28	26	54	49	5	0,71	0,70	0,70	0,69	0,80
9	33	33	66	60	6	0,84	0,88	0,86	0,85	0,96
10	32	29	61	51	10	0,81	0,78	0,79	0,72	1,60
11	27	22	49	44	5	0,68	0,59	0,64	0,62	0,80
12	24	19	43	37	6	0,61	0,51	0,56	0,52	0,96
13	40	15	55	44	11	1,01	0,40	0,72	0,62	1,76
14	22	30	52	46	6	0,56	0,80	0,68	0,65	0,96
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22	352	248	600	516	84	8,92	6,63	7,80	7,31	13,45
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.548	1.191	2.739	2.366	373	39,21	31,85	35,63	33,49	59,73
1	386	326	712	624	88	9,78	8,72	9,26	8,84	14,09
2	302	255	557	467	90	7,65	6,82	7,25	6,61	14,41
3	225	181	406	360	46	5,70	4,84	5,28	5,10	7,37
4	197	137	334	295	39	4,99	3,66	4,34	4,18	6,25
5	182	129	311	279	32	4,61	3,45	4,05	3,95	5,13
6	163	140	303	271	32	4,13	3,74	3,94	3,84	5,13
7	145	140	285	261	24	3,67	3,74	3,71	3,69	3,84
8	163	115	278	241	37	4,13	3,08	3,61	3,41	5,93
9	138	134	272	238	34	3,49	3,58	3,54	3,37	5,45
10	121	106	227	201	26	3,07	2,84	2,95	2,85	4,16
11	89	66	155	144	11	2,25	1,77	2,02	2,04	1,76
Total. . . .	3.659	2.920	6.579	5.747	832	92,68	78,09	85,58	81,37	133,25

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1925 and 1926.

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
			1925			
I	565	69	634	8,0	10,3	8,2
II	489	71	560	6,9	10,7	7,3
III	525	65	590	7,4	10,0	7,7
IV	503	60	563	7,1	9,3	7,3
V	530	89	619	7,5	14,0	8,1
VI	493	61	554	7,0	9,7	7,2
VII	570	90	660	8,1	14,2	8,6
VIII	486	79	565	6,9	12,5	7,3
IX	385	73	458	5,4	11,5	5,9
X	392	66	458	5,5	10,4	5,9
XI	385	60	445	5,3	9,4	5,7
XII	469	76	545	6,5	12,0	7,0
Total . .	5.792	859	6.651	80,5	135,2	85,0
			1926			
I	469	64	533	6,5	10,1	6,8
II	490	61	551	6,8	9,6	7,0
III	518	70	558	7,2	11,0	7,5
IV	555	80	635	7,8	12,6	8,2
V	562	66	628	7,9	10,5	8,1
VI	548	86	634	7,7	13,6	8,2
VII	476	72	548	6,7	11,4	7,1
VIII	446	65	511	6,3	10,3	6,6
IX	367	68	435	5,2	10,8	5,6
X	412	58	470	5,8	9,3	6,1
XI	404	70	474	5,7	11,1	6,2
XII	500	72	572	7,1	11,5	7,4
Total . .	5.747	832	6.579	81,4	133,2	85,6

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . .	20	22	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	2	2	2	86	86	86	70	90	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis.	7	7	7	249	370	370	426	479	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children.	8	8	8	245	456	456	496	569	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	20	21	23	932	1.056	1.145	2.621	2.895	—
Total des sanatoriums — Total number of sanatoria.	20	29	31	1.177	1.512	1.601	3.117	3.464	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals :									
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . .	3	4	4	205	239	239	613	732	—

23* *(continued).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases.	6	6	6	867	766	—
Autres institutions — Other institutions	20	19	19	3.140	4.439	—

C. *Alcoholism.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons. .	1	1	1	19	48	20

23* *(concluded).*

D. *Smallpox.—Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*			
Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	51.593	48.146	46.482
Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	47.876	46.209	43.692
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants .	92,8	96,0	94,0
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year	61,2	60,1	57,8
II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*			
Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . .	132	96	1.305
Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	35	14	450
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations. . .	26,5	14,6	34,5
III. *Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	51.725	48.242	47.787
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures.	47.911	46.223	44.142
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations	92,6	95,8	92,4
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year	1,4	1,3	1,2

24.*

Institutions for the Protection of Mothers and Children in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	40	54	71	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	3	3	—	1.596	1.664	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	77	77	—	—	—	—

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in **1926, 1927, 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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	153	162	—	4.256	5.506	—	12,0	15,4	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	31	35	—	4.114	5.192	—	11,6	14,5	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases :									
Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	2	3	—	65	115	—	0,2	0,3	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	3	3	—	96	106	—	0,3	0,3	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hôpitaux for cripples			—	—	22	—	0,0	0,1	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hôpitaux for contagious diseases	37	37	—	973	842	—	2,7	2,4	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	27	31	—	1.364	1.751	—	3,9	4,9	—
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	77	—	0,2	0,2	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	44	46	—	490	514	—	1,4	1,4	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	2	2	—	91	91	—	0,3	0,3	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	1	1	—	48	48	—	0,1	0,1	—
Total	304	324	—	11.619	14.309	—	32,8	40,1	—

25* *(continued).*

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 la même année During the same year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	3.761	73.682	77.443	73.494	4.422	6,0	1.533.874	19,8
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	3.999	3.421	7.420	2.902	278	9,6	1.554.241	209,5
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases	63	18	81	12	0	0,0	24.191	298,7
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	82	687	769	676	110	16,3	36.406	47,3
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	305	3.282	3.587	3.379	164	4,9	89.507	25,0
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	1.198	3.417	4.615	3.275	305	9,3	472.303	102,3
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	23	1	24	6	4	66,7	7.733	322,2
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	52	1.596	1.648	1.586	29	1,8	25.148	15.3
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	226	13.289	13.515	13.251	48	0,4	117.270	8,7
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	73	1.646	1.719	1.660	0	0,0	30.107	17,5
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	46	6	52	4	2	50,0	16.636	319,9
Total	9.828	101.045	110.873	100.245	5.362	5,3	3.907.416	35,2

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 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 la même année During the same year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1927				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	3.865	82.032	85.897	81.866	4.878	6,0	1.581.410	18,4
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	4.451	3.977	8.428	3.319	327	9,9	1.776.263	210,8
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases	69	34	103	19	6	31,6	26.544	257,7
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	93	739	832	740	137	18,5	39.217	47,1
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	—	37	37	23	0	0,0	1.110	30,0
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	207	4.088	4.295	4.012	170	4,2	90.484	21,1
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	1.441	4.248	5.689	4.037	415	10,3	594.734	104,5
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	18	1	19	1	1	100,0	6.434	338,6
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	62	1.664	1.726	1.663	30	1,8	24.319	14,1
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	263	14.410	14.673	14.405	65	0,5	126.944	8,7
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	59	1.720	1.779	1.709	0	0,0	30.812	17,3
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	48	10	58	12	10	83,3	16.265	280,4
Total	10.576	112.960	123.536	111.806	6.039	5,4	4.314.536	34,9

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	293	315	276	0,83	0,88	0,77
	F.	78	87	77	0,22	0,24	0,21
	T.	**371**	**402**	**353**	**1,05**	**1,12**	**0,98**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year.	M.	52	59	46	0,14	0,16	0,13
	F.	2	6	11	0,01	0,02	0,03
	T.	**54**	**65**	**57**	**0,15**	**0,18**	**0,16**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors .	M.	797	840	869	2,25	2,35	2,42
	F.	60	65	76	0,17	0,18	0,21
	T.	**857**	**905**	**945**	**2,42**	**2,53**	**2,63**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students .	M.	4	7	8	0,01	0,02	0,02
	F.	40	28	24	0,11	0,08	0,07
	T.	**44**	**35**	**32**	**0,12**	**0,10**	**0,09**
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year.	M.	5	4	3	0,01	0,01	0,01
	F.	24	23	7	0,07	0,06	0,02
	T.	**29**	**27**	**10**	**0,08**	**0,07**	**0,03**
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total).	M.	171	171	171	0,48	0,48	0,48
	F.	273	295	302	0,77	0,82	0,84
	T.	**444**	**466**	**473**	**1,25**	**1,30**	**1,32**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	303	314	327	0,85	0,88	0,91
	F.	13	22	24	0,04	0,06	0,07
	T.	**316**	**336**	**351**	**0,89**	**0,94**	**0,98**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	345	341	303	0,97	0,95	0,84
	F.	781	892	1.128	2,21	2,50	3,14
	T.	**1.126**	**1.233**	**1.431**	**3,18**	**3,45**	**3,98**
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .		**947**	**924**	**973**	**2,67**	**2,80**	**2,71**
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The Act of July 1st, 1927, which came into force on January 1st, 1928, and of which an analysis will be found in the Chapter on " Public Health Legislation ", has provided the country with a powerful means of combating acute diseases. The decree promulgated in virtue of this law under the title of "Public Health Regulations", which also came into force at the beginning of 1928, contains detailed instructions for preventive measures against epidemics and infectious diseases.

The following diseases are held to constitute a public danger and are subject to compulsory notification :

Smallpox	Croup
Typhoid fever	Scarlet fever
Paratyphoid fever	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
Typhus	Acute anterior poliomyelitis
Relapsing fever	Cholera
Dysentery	Plague.
Diphtheria	

The duty of notifying the disease rests with the doctor, or, in his absence, with the nurse or the person who has undertaken to look after the patient. Whenever a case of one of these diseases is discovered in a hospital, refuge or prison, the Public Health Authorities must be notified by the director of the establishment in question. On board ship the captain is responsible for notifying the disease. Cases of measles, whooping-cough, and puerperal fever must also be reported, although these diseases are not deemed to be a public danger.

Directly one of the above-mentioned diseases is reported, the municipal Public Health Committee or the municipal public health officer must order an enquiry with a view to determining the nature of the disease, its origin and the causes of its propagation. All cases of cholera or plague must be evacuated immediately to a special hospital.

The municipal Public Health Committees are authorised to take the necessary measures to prevent the spread of these diseases by healthy germ-carriers. Special regulations provide for the case of an infectious disease breaking out in a private house, school, place of public assembly, etc., and lay down the procedure for removing the bodies of persons who have died of these diseases. In case of epidemics there are special provisions governing the exercise of certain occupations. Special instructions are issued concerning disinfection and the transport of patients. Qualified Government nurses are attached to the staff of district and local public health officers to assist the latter in the campaign against epidemics. When an epidemic is reported in an adjacent country, the Ministry of the Interior, by agreement with the Public Health Administration, gives the necessary instructions, to prevent its entering the territory of the Republic. These measures, however, must not impede the free movement of persons or goods across the land or sea frontiers, except in so far as this is absolutely necessary. In case of emergency the Governor of the Department which is threatened, or the Public Health Administration, may take the necessary measures. Special instructions are issued in regard to plague, cholera, typhus, smallpox, tuberculosis, leprosy and venereal diseases.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

The new Order concerning the prevention of tuberculosis, mentioned in the *International Health Year-Book* for 1928, has greatly improved the situation as regards this disease.

2. *Venereal Diseases.*

A Ministerial Decree promulgated in 1928 provides for the establishment of infirmaries in the chief ports, in accordance with the Brussels Agreement respecting facilities to be given.to merchant seamen for the treatment of venereal disease. When there is a Government hospital near the port, its anti-venereal service does duty for the special infirmary. Sailors receive proper attention and are given whatever medical supplies they may require until they reach the next port of call. In ports where there is no Government hospital the Public Health Administration has to make some arrangement with the local Public Health Committee or the local public health officer for the organisation of treatment.

The Finnish Public Health Authorities do not, as a rule, exercise supervision over vessels except in the case of threatened epidemics and the Customs authorities are responsible, as a rule, for making known to sailors the medical facilities at their disposal.

3. *Alcoholism.*

Certain amendments to the Prohibition Act introduced during the past year ensure stricter application or extend the scope of the law. All prescriptions which include medicines containing alcohol must be written on a special form ; a limited number of these forms is issued to doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons. The prescriptions can only be made up at certain pharmacies, and if the quantity of alcohol prescribed is sufficient to cause drunkenness, the doctor is required, save in urgent cases, to write down directions for use on another special form issued by the Public Health Administration, which fixes the maximum quantity of alcohol and specifies the alcoholic drinks which may be prescribed or offered for retail sale in pharmacies. Only doctors actually in possession of these forms or authorised to have them in their possession may hand over provisional prescriptions. They are required, however, to fill in the regular form as soon as possible. The maximum number of such prescriptions to be made out by doctors or veterinary surgeons in any one year has been fixed by the Public Health Administration at 400. Nevertheless, should a doctor require a larger number of forms he can apply to the Public Health Administration, giving the reasons for his request. No prescription may contain more than one alcoholic substance and the amounts authorised have been fixed as follow :

(a) *Alcohol :*

Prescriptions for Patients.—The alcohol content of the medicament must be below that of " spiritus tenuis " (*Pharmacopœia*, 5th edition) containing in volume 48.3-50.4 of ethyl-alcohol. Maximum amount : 900 grammes.

Rules for Medical Practitioners.—(For the requirements of their patients or of hospitals, clinics or sanatoria under their direction.) No limit is fixed for the degree, but the alcohol must not exceed 800 grammes in quantity.

(b) *Brandy.*

Maximum amount : one bottle, *i.e.*, 900 grammes.

(c) *Whisky.*

Maximum amount : one bottle, *i.e.*, 900 grammes.

(d) *Wine :*

Fortified wine (containing more than 15 per cent in volume of ethyl-alcohol). Maximum amount : 2 bottles, *i.e.*, 1,300 grammes.

Light wine (containing less than 15 per cent in volume of ethyl-alcohol). Maximum amount : 3 bottles.

Veterinary surgeons are allowed 100 forms a year, but may not use more than 20 to prescribe brandy or whisky.

Dentists are authorised to prescribe alcoholic medicaments but may not use more than 100 forms per year, the maximum amount per form being fixed as follows : Alcohol : 400 grammes ; brandy : half a bottle ; sherry or madeira : one bottle.

These restrictions came into force on July 1st, 1928, and their effect on the sale of alcoholic substances in pharmacies is shown in the following table :

ALCOHOLIC SUBSTANCES SOLD TO PHARMACIES IN 1928, BY GOVERNMENT DEPOTS.

	Pure alcohol	Denatured alcohol	Brandy, whisky, etc.	Wines			Total
				Old	Weak	Sparkling	
	Litres						
Whole year	1,730,269	775,186	193,000	54,890	37,426	2,204	2,792,975
First half-year	1,319,487	408,838	142,547	41,946	29,909	1,706	1,944,433
Second half-year	410,782	366,348	50,453	12,944	7,517	498	848,542

According to the bulletin *Social Information*, published by the Ministry of Social Affairs, 28,796 offences against the Prohibition Act were notified in 1928, *i.e.*, 5.8 per cent more than in 1927. The proportion of offences was : in the towns, 201 ; in the country, 55—per 10,000 inhabitants. There was a falling-off in the number of illicit sales as compared with 1927. Other offences, however, show an increase. Illicit possession, the category which represents the highest proportion of the offences against the Prohibition Act, amounts to 52 per cent, followed by illicit sales (16.5 per cent), offences relating to transport (15.5 per cent), illicit imports (2.5 per cent) and other offences (7.9 per cent). Illicit distillation and sale are found chiefly in the country, import offences being found in the towns. Offences relating to transport and illicit possession are distributed fairly equally between the towns and the country. The number of cases of illicit distillation brought before the courts was 1,237 (towns

10, country 1,227), *i.e.*, 27.1 per cent more than in 1927. The distribution of offenders according to occupation was as follows :

	Per cent
Peasants	23.5
Farmers, owners and foremen	47.2
Farmers and agricultural workers	0.3
Tradesmen, works managers, artisans, employees, etc.	1.4
Persons engaged in liberal professions	1.9
Workmen	2.7
Persons without occupation	2.7

There were 101,036 cases of drunkenness, the proportion per 10,000 inhabitants for offences of this kind being 1,019 in towns and 282 in rural areas.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. National Legislation.

The Health Act of July 1st, 1927, and the Supplementary Order of December 2nd, 1927, came into force on January 1st, 1928. This Act embodies a whole series of new health measures, the chief points being that the powers of Health Committees are extended, and that certain provisions which were formerly only local are now applicable to the whole country. The Act is divided into four parts, of which a brief summary is given below :

Part I.—Central Health Authority.

The Public Health Services under Government control and direction are in the hands of the Public Health Administration. The Governors of Departments and the police are responsible for the observance of public health measures.

Part II.—Municipal Health Authorities.

Every town, market town and rural commune is bound to appoint a Health Committee ; the municipal councils may decide, however, that the municipal administration shall serve in this capacity. The Health Committees consist of elected and *ex officio* members. The latter include, in the towns, the municipal Public Health Officer and veterinary surgeon and the local chief of police, and, in the market towns and rural communes, the communal public health officer and veterinary surgeon and the mayor. The other members are selected by the municipal council. In addition, every commune must appoint an adequate number of public health inspectors, while, in towns and market towns where the need is felt, special inspectors are appointed for the sanitary inspection of houses.

Part III.—Campaign against Epidemics and Infectious Diseases.

All suspected or recognised cases of infectious diseases which are held to constitute a public danger must be reported to the Public Health Authorities. Further, any infectious disease, even though it does not constitute a public danger, may be made

subject to compulsory notification by special decree. Every town must have a hospital for the treatment of epidemic diseases adequate to meet the requirements of the town and with equipment for the transport of patients. In market towns and rural communes the Health Committee must see that there are sufficient beds for medical treatment in the event of epidemics and must frame a comprehensive programme for the organisation of the medical services in such a contingency. The beds must be placed at the disposal of the district medical officer immediately on application by the latter. Part III of the Act also contains instructions for the isolation of infected persons and for disinfection. The expenditure arising out of disinfection as ordered by the Health Committees must be borne by the communes. The hospital expenses of persons suffering from a disease which constitutes a public danger are chargeable to the communes in which the disease has been contracted, even if the persons are not citizens of those communes.

Part IV.—Conservancy, etc.

The municipal councils of towns and market towns may decide that the communes shall be wholly or partly responsible, as long as is considered necessary, for the removal of household refuse and for the sweeping of the streets, in lieu of the owners, who shall be bound to refund the costs to the commune. In certain cases the Health Committees may resort to measures of coercion for the execution of their decisions.

Health Regulations.

In conformity with Article 24 of the Health Act, a Decree, entitled " Health Regulations ", lays down the procedure for the application of the Act. These regulations are divided into four chapters : Public Health in Towns ; Public Health in Rural Districts ; Campaign against Epidemics and Infectious Diseases ; Provisions concerning Special Cases.

The following is a summary of the chief provisions.

Housing.

The Health Committees in towns are required to organise a permanent service for the inspection of houses ; the inspection covers (1) houses containing more than three rooms, (2) flats situated below the ground-level or in attics, and (3) rooms placed at the disposal of employees by employers. No premises that have been vacated may be let again until they have been properly cleaned. The owner is responsible for having this done.

Sewers.

The Health Committees are responsible for the building and upkeep of sewers in towns and for the organisation of a conservancy service for the removal of household and other refuse.

Water Supply.

The owners of premises situated in a street in which there is a water pipe are bound to connect up their premises with this water system. There are detailed instructions governing the installation of water pipes, the upkeep of wells and the evacuation of sewage.

Milk.

Milk intended for sale must be kept and transported in such a way that no other commodity can infect it with a taste or smell which would render it unfit for consumption; premises in which milk is to be sold or kept may not be opened without authorisation from the Health Committee.

The Decree of October 21st, 1927, *concerning the Medical Administration*, which came into force at the beginning of 1928, abrogates the Decree of January 29th, 1878. The duties of the Medical Administration are unchanged in the main, but the details of its organisation have been considerably modified. The Director-General is at the head of the Medical Administration, which consists of seven sections, as follows : Medical Section, Public Health Section, Sanitary Section, Mental Diseases Section, Veterinary Section, Pharmaceutical Section, Economic Section.

The Director-General and seven Heads of Section constitute the Medical Administration Board. The Medical Administration is assisted by a Technical Council consisting of representatives of the following specialised branches : forensic medicine, anatomy, psychiatry, general public health, internal diseases, veterinary medicine and law.

The Pharmacies Act of January 4th, 1928, laid down provisions for the practice of pharmacy. Government authorisation is required before a new pharmacy can be opened and is granted to any Finnish subject invested with civil and political rights who holds the diploma of pharmaceutical chemist. Authorisation is strictly personal, and pharmacies may not be leased or transferred. They must be distributed over the territory of the Republic according to the requirements of the different districts. Privileges granted under old regulations to certain pharmacies on their foundation will be recognised for a further period of forty years as from the entry into force of the present Act, and during that period changes of ownership can be effected under the same conditions as before. Such privileges will be withdrawn on the expiry of this period. The Government may accord the army and hospitals permission to open private pharmacies. Pharmacies pay an annual Government tax ranging from 1,000 to 22,000 Finnish marks.

The Bakeries Act of January 20th, 1928, enabled Finland to accede to the Geneva Convention on night work in bakeries. It lays down regulations for work in the following establishments : bakeries for the sale of bread to the public, bakeries for cakes and similar comestibles, bakeries attached to hotels and restaurants.

Act governing Admission to Maritime Employment.—Under the Act promulgated in May 1928, no male person may be employed as a sailor under 14 years or as stoker on a steamer under 18 years of age. No minor may serve as a sailor unless passed as fit by a doctor. The costs of medical examination must be borne by the owner of the vessel. Women may not be employed as sailors under 20 years of age, and their employment in this capacity is forbidden on trans-Atlantic vessels.

2. International Conventions.

The following international Conventions and Agreements came into force in 1928 :

February 21st: Commercial Convention of 1926 between Finland and Greece ;

February 18th : Commercial Agreement of 1925 between Finland and Austria ;

February 24th : Commercial Agreement of 1926 between Finland and Turkey ;

March 3rd : Convention of 1927 on Accident Insurance between Finland and Germany ;

May 1st : Commercial Agreement of 1927 between Finland and Sweden ;

July 11th : Convention concerning Night Work in Bakeries, framed by the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in 1925 ;

September 25th : International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925 ;

October 1st *:* Conventions signed at Berlin on October 23rd, 1924, concerning the Transport of Passengers and Luggage and the Traffic of Goods by Rail ;

October 15th : Provisional Commercial Agreement between Finland and Lithuania.

Further, by a Decree of January 31st, 1928, goods originating in the British Protectorate of Sarawak were made subject to the provisions of the Commercial and Maritime Convention concluded between Finland of the one part, and Great Britain and the Free State of Ireland of the other part.

IV. BUDGET.

Government expenditure on public health is divided as follows :

	Finnish Marks
Medical administration	1,900,000
Salaries of district, local and communal public health officers	4,100,000
Public hospitals and sanatoria	42,600,000
Lunatic asylums	17,700,000
Campaign against infectious diseases (including venereal diseases and cost of vaccination)	1,500,000
Miscellaneous (including salaries of municipal midwives)	7,000,000
Anti-tuberculosis campaign	12,000,000
Total	86,800,000

This represents an increase of 6.8 million marks as compared with the year 1927.

In addition, Parliament voted the following credits :

	Finnish Marks
Construction of new hospitals	1,500,000
Subsidies for the construction of lunatic asylums	7,000,000
Subsidies to tuberculosis sanatoria	4,400,000
Subsidies for the construction of epileptic sanatoria	2,000,000
Repairs and improvements to public hospitals	13,700,000

Eight million marks were paid in compensation for accidents to Government employees, and 2.9 million marks in respect of accidents and sickness during military service.

Parliament voted for child welfare and protection a credit of 17.2 million marks, including 8.2 million marks for State schools, about 4.4 million marks for communal and private schools, and 3.2 million marks for crèches.

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospital Establishments.

The various hospital establishments in Finland have a total of 14,360 beds, distributed as follows :

Hospitals (national, communal and private)	6,282
Tuberculosis sanatoria	1,601
Maternity homes	532
Lunatic asylums	5,083
Venereal hospitals	862

2. Anti-tuberculosis Centres.

At the end of 1928, there were 12 anti-tuberculosis centres serving 150 communes. In addition, 15 towns and 15 rural communes organised centres for anti-tuberculosis treatment at their own expense.

At present the anti-tuberculosis campaign is thus organised on modern lines in 30 per cent of the communes in the Republic.

3. Pharmacies.

Fifteen new pharmacies have been opened in different parts of the country, bringing the total number up to 365.

December 1929.

FRANCE

BY

Dr. GUILHAUD,

Assistant Technical Health Councillor (Paris).

CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS:			
1. General Demography	4	1–4	383
2. Birth Rates	5	5, 6, 8, 9	388
3. General Mortality	4	10–13	393
4. Cuases of Death	6	14–19	399
5. Infant Mortality	3	20–22	407
6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	410
7. Data on Curative Medicine	1	26	412
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES:			
1. Allocation of Funds derived from the Club Tax to Anti-tuberculosis, Anti-venereal and Anti-cancer Institutions			413
2. Tuberculosis			413
3. Cancer			414
4. Venereal Diseases			414
III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES:			
1. Maternity and Infant Welfare			416
2. Work of the National Office of Social Hygiene in 1928:			
(a) Collection of Information			416
(b) Service of Technical Investigations and Departmental Enquiries			417
(c) Colonial Health Service			418
(d) General Propaganda Commission			418
(e) Central Bureau for Nurses			418
3. Public Social Hygiene Office of the Department of the Seine			419
IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION:			
1. General Hygiene and Sanitation			421
2. Industrial Hygiene			421
3. Supervision of Foodstuffs			421
4. Narcotics			421
V. BUDGET:			
1. Ministry of Labour, Health, Public Assistance and Social Welfare			422
2. Ministry of the Interior			423
3. Ministry of Agriculture			423
4. Appropriations for the Health Services of the City of Paris and the Prefecture of the Seine for 1928			423
5. Appropriations for the Health Service of the Prefecture of Police			424

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 : Résultats statistiques du recensement général de la population, 1921. Tome I, 1re partie, 2e partie.

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
6-III-1921	550.986	18.444.656	20.352.884 [1]	38.797.540	—	—	39.209.518
7-III-1926	550.986	19.600.000 [1]	21.000.000 [1]	40.600.000 [1]	—	—	40.743.897
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926, par rapport à 1921 : Increase or decrease in 1926 compared with 1921 :							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual.	—	1.155.344	1.647.116	1.802.460	—	—	1.534.379
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .	—	231.069	329.423	560.492	—	—	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)	—	12,2	16,0	14,1	—	—	7,70

[1] Estimated population at January 1st, 1927.

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**.

Années des deux derniers recensements Year of last two censuses	Nombre d'habitants par kmq. calculé d'après la population Number of inhabitant 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
1926	—	74,0	1.400.000 [1]	71,5 [1]	—	—
1921	70,4	71,2	1.908.228	103,4	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926 par rapport à 1921. Increase or decrease in 1926 as compared with 1921	—	+ 2,8	508.228 [1]	31,9 [1]	—	—

[1] See footnote, Table 1.

3.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1921) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1927.

Sources : I. Recensement de 1921. Tome I, 2e partie (Population présente totale), pages 74 à 77. — II. Mouvement de la population en 1927, 2e partie (Causes des décès en 1927).

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 Present population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1927 (population évaluée au 1er janvier) / II. Estimate for 1927 (population estimated on January 1st)		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	396.989	387.331	0	784.320	—	—	—
1	286.211	277.226	0	563.437	—	—	—
2	195.523	191.568	0	387.091	—	—	—
3	171.890	170.174	0	342.064	—	—	—
4	161.529	159.905	0	321.434	—	—	—
0–4	1.212.142	1.186.204	0	2.398.346	1.751.000	1.705.000	3.456.000
5–9	1.503.368	1.497.913	0	3.001.281	1.339.000	1.315.000	2.654.000
10–14	1.710.574	1.695.631	0	3.406.205	1.389.000	1.381.000	2.770.000
15–19	1.729.247	1.716.846	95.251	3.446.093	1.730.000	1.655.000	3.385.000
20–24	1.405.198	1.638.728	1.583.228	3.043.926	1.784.000	1.667.000	3.451.000
25–29	1.230.856	1.551.859		2.782.715	1.559.000	1.624.000	3.183.000
30–34	1.251.515	1.511.493	2.152.083	2.763.008	1.344.000	1.564.000	2.908.000
35–39	1.272.616	1.495.794		2.768.410	1.289.000	1.502.000	2.791.000
40–44	1.315.209	1.439.337	2.044.138	2.754.546	1.292.000	1.497.000	2.789.000
45–49	1.269.949	1.330.142		2.600.091	1.268.000	1.409.000	2.677.000
50–54	1.131.028	1.203.639	1.471.407	2.334.667	1.256.000	1.347.000	2.603.000
55–59	1.014.424	1.100.818		2.115.242	1.026.000	1.129.000	2.155.000
60–64	845.318	958.711	781.208	1.804.029	922.000	1.041.000	1.963.000
65–69	643.744	766.670		1.410.414	711.000	843.000	1.554.000
70–74	720.527	966.358		1.686.885	490.000	633.000	1.123.000
75–79					289.000	411.000	700.000
80–84			256.334		161.000	277.000	438.000
85–89	153.422	254.100		407.522			
90 et plus . . / and over .							
Age inconnu . / unknown	35.519	38.041	12.544	74.160	0	0	0
Total . .	18.444.656	20.352.884	8.396.193	38.797.540	19.600.000	21.000.000	40.600.000

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 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	21,5	19,0	10.2	10,0	20,2	0	0	—
1	15,5	13,6	7,4	7,1	14,5	0	0	—
2	10,6	9,4	5,1	4,9	10,0	0	0	—
3	9,3	8,4	4,4	4,4	8,8	0	0	—
4	8,8	7,9	4,2	4,1	8,3	0	0	—
0–4	65,7	58,3	31,3	30,5	61,8	0	0	85,2
5–9	81,5	73,6	38,7	38,6	77,3	0	0	65,3
10–14	92,7	83,3	44,2	43,7	87,9	0	0	68,3
15–19	93,8	84,4	44,6	44,2	88,8	55,5	2,4	83,4
20–24	76,2	80,5	36,0	42,2	72,2	496,0	40,8	85,0
25–29	66,7	76,2	31,7	40.0	71,7			78,3
30–34	67,8	74,3	32,3	38,9	71,2	716,0	55,4	71,7
35–39	69,0	73,5	32,8	38,6	71,4			68,7
40–44	71,3	70,7	33,9	37,1	71,0	738,0	52,7	68,6
45–49	68,8	65,4	32,6	34,4	67,0	638,0	37,9	66,0
50–54	61,3	59,1	29,6	31,0	60,6			64,0
55–59	55,0	54,0	26,0	28,5	54,5			53,1
60–64	45,8	47,1	21,8	24,7	46,5	453,0	20,1	48,3
65–69	34,9	37,7	16,6	19,7	36,3			38,3
70–74								27,7
75–79	39,2	47,5	18,5	24,9	43,4			17,3
80–84								
85–89						210,0	6,6	10,8
90 et plus and over	8,4	12,5	4,0	6,5	10,5			
Age inconnu unknown	1,9	1,9	1,0	1,0	1,9	324,0	0,3	0
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0	475,5	524,5	1.000,0		216,2	1.000,0

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928[1].

Sources : Pour les années 1922 à 1926, Mouvement de la population, tomes IV, V et VI.
Pour 1927 et 1928, Rapport Journal Officiel.

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.*						
1922	39.420	384.585	27.548	759.702	31.933	687.651	72.051
1923	39.880	355.066	23.399	761.258	30.786	665.696	65.562
1924	40.310	355.401	20.974	753.519	28.900	678.942	74.577
1925	40.610	352.830	19.871	770.060	28.986	707.816	62.244
1926	40.650	345.415	19.844	767.475	28.109	712.751	54.724
1927	40.920	337.864	18.487	741.708	28.984	676.666	65.042
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	40.298	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	41.020	339.014	18.822	745.315	29.174	675.110	70.205
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
					‰ naissances[2] ‰ births[2]		
1922		19,5	0,74	19,3	40,3	17,5	1,83
1923		17,8	0,59	19,1	38,7	16,7	1,64
1924		17,6	0,52	18,7	37,0	16,9	1,85
1925		17,4	0,49	19,0	36,3	17,4	1,53
1926		16,9	0,49	18,8	35,3	17,4	1,35
1927		16,5	0,45	18,1	37,6	16,5	1,59
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		17,6	0,54	18,8	37,6	17,0	1,63
1928		16,5	0,46	18,2	37,8	16,5	1,71

[1] Migration figures are not available.
[2] Live births and still-births together.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Rapports au Journal Officiel.

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)	
	1926	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ain	317,195	5 379	5.389	17,0	17,0
2. Aisne	489,022	10.553	10.527	21,6	21,5
3. Allier	370,562	5.352	5.406	14,4	14,6
4. Alpes (Basses-)	88,347	1.392	1.353	15,8	15,3
5. Alpes (Hautes-)	87,963	1.590	1.576	18,1	17,9
6. Alpes-Maritimes	435,253	7.309	7.044	16,8	16.2
7. Ardèche	289,263	5.144	5.114	17,8	17,7
8. Ardennes	297,448	5.852	5.841	19,7	19,6
9. Ariège	167,498	2.282	2.349	13,6	14,0
10. Aube	238,253	4.510	4.390	18,9	18,4
11. Aude	291,951	4.435	4.601	15,2	15,8
12. Aveyron	328,876	5.837	6.017	17,7	18,3
13. Belfort (Territoire de)	96,594	1.848	1.933	19,1	20,0
14. Bouches-du-Rhône	929,549	15.531	15.147	16,7	16,3
15. Calvados	390.492	8.534	8.803	21,8	22,5
16. Cantal	196,999	3.510	3.671	17,8	18,6
17. Charente	312,790	5.199	5.407	16,6	17,3
18. Charente-Inférieure	417,789	7.324	7.438	17,5	17,8
19. Cher	298,398	4.326	4.460	14,5	14,9
20. Corrèze	469,289	4.227	4.420	15,7	16,4
21. Corse	289,890	4.046	4.163	14,0	14,3
22. Côte-d'Or	328,881	5.609	5.656	17,1	17,2
23. Côtes-du-Nord	552,788	12.142	12.098	22,0	21,9
24. Creuse	219,148	3,190	3.170	14,6	14,5
25. Dordogne	392,489	6.591	6.578	16,8	16,7
26. Doubs	296,591	6.135	6.310	20,7	21,3
27. Drôme	263,750	4.171	4.330	15,8	16,4
28. Eure	308,445	6.185	6.245	20,1	20,3
29. Eure-et-Loir	255,213	4.988	4.986	19,5	19,5
30. Finistère	753,702	15.925	16.119	21,1	21,4
31. Gard	402,601	5.892	6.218	14,6	15,4
32. Garonne (Haute-)	431,505	6.548	6.689	15,2	15,5
33. Gers	196,419	2.848	2.846	14,5	14,5
34. Gironde	827,973	13.171	13.547	15,9	16,3
35. Hérault	500,575	7.291	7.507	14,6	15,0
36. Ille-et-Vilaine	561,688	12.011	12.043	21,4	21,4
37. Indre	255,095	4.032	4.215	15,8	16,5
38. Indre-et-Loire	334,486	5.727	5.930	17,1	17,7
39. Isère	558,079	9.613	9.609	17,2	17,2
40. Jura	230,685	4.233	4.331	18,3	18,8
41. Landes	263.111	4.212	4.267	16,0	16,2
42. Loir-et-Cher	248,099	4.189	4.372	16,9	17,6
43. Loire	669,216	11.252	11.241	16,8	17.9
44. Loire (Haute-)	260,610	4.446	4.631	17,1	17,8
45. Loire-Inférieure	651,487	12.274	12.255	18,8	18,8
46. Loiret	341,225	5.709	5.706	16,7	16,7

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)	
	1926	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
47. Lot	171,776	2.502	2.510	14,6	14,6
48. Lot-et-Garonne	246,609	3.788	3.916	15,4	15,9
49. Lozère	104,733	1.870	1.776	17,9	16,9
50. Maine-et-Loire	477,741	8.494	9.063	17,8	19,0
51. Manche	431,367	9.167	9.644	21,3	22,3
52. Marne	397,773	8.003	7.971	20,1	20,0
53. Marne (Haute-)	195,370	3.626	3.707	18,6	18,9
54. Mayenne	259,934	5.482	5.739	21,1	22,1
55. Meurthe-et-Moselle	552,087	12.874	12.940	23,3	23,4
56. Meuse	218,131	4.434	4.502	20,3	20,6
57. Morbihan	543,175	12.369	12.561	22,8	23,1
58. Moselle	633,461	15.162	14.793	23,9	23,3
59. Nièvre	260,502	3.883	3.767	14,9	14,5
60. Nord	1.969,159	39.982	39.975	20,3	20,3
61. Oise	405,971	8.150	8.173	20,1	20,1
62. Orne	277,637	5.538	5.716	19,9	20,6
63. Pas-de-Calais	1.171,912	29.596	28.841	25,2	24,6
64. Puy-de-Dôme	515,399	7.940	8.040	15,4	15,6
65. Pyrénées (Basses-)	414,556	7.763	7.897	18,7	19,0
66. Pyrénées (Hautes-)	187,875	2.996	2.942	16,0	15,7
67. Pyrénées-Orientales	229,979	3.313	3.313	14,4	14,4
68. Rhin (Bas-)	670,985	13.421	13.522	20,0	20,1
69. Rhin (Haut-)	490,654	9.539	9.662	19,4	19,5
70. Rhône	993,915	15.973	16.188	16,1	16,3
71. Saône (Haute-)	226,313	4.129	4.028	18,2	17,8
72. Saône-et-Loire	549,240	9.322	9.392	17,0	17,1
73. Sarthe	387,482	7.703	8.037	19,9	20,7
74. Savoie	231,210	4.395	4.599	19,0	19,9
75. Savoie (Haute-)	245,317	4.634	4.571	18,9	18,6
76. Seine	4.628,637	77.071	73.837	16,6	15,9
77. Seine-Inférieure	885,299	18.893	19.281	21,3	21,8
78. Seine-et-Marne	380,017	6.610	6.708	17,4	17,6
79. Seine-et-Oise	1.137,524	18.054	18.360	15,9	16,2
80. Sèvres (Deux-)	309,820	5.785	5.763	18,7	18,6
81. Somme	473,916	9.112	9.240	19,2	19,5
82. Tarn	301,717	5.056	4.974	16,8	16,5
83. Tarn-et-Garonne	164,191	2.540	2.757	15,5	16,8
84. Var	347,932	5.009	5.261	14,4	15,1
85. Vaucluse	230,549	3.768	3.757	16,3	16,3
86. Vendée	395,602	8.195	8.238	20,7	20,8
87. Vienne	310,474	5.367	5.501	17,3	17,7
88. Vienne (Haute-)	351,311	5.545	5.683	15,8	16,2
89. Vosges	382,100	7.648	7.797	20,0	20,4
90. Yonne	277,230	4.443	4.425	16,0	16,0
Total général – Grand Total	40.743,851	741.708	745.315	18,1	18,2
1er trimestre	—	189.575	197.229	—	—
2e trimestre	—	190.621	190.437	—	—
3e trimestre	—	184.745	184.251	—	—
4e trimestre	—	176.767	173.398	—	—

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Sources: Statistique du mouvement de la population, 1922 à 1926, 1927 et 1928. Rapports au Journal Officiel.

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	388.986	370.716	759.702	18.407	13.526	31.933	407.393	384.242	791.635
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	—	—	741.708	—	—	28.984	—	—	770.692
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	—	—	758.954	—	—	29.616	—	—	788.570
1928	—	—	745.315	—	—	29.174	—	—	774.489

	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	5	36	6,1	4,52	3,52	4,03
1923	5	36	6,2	4,35	3,39	3,89
1924	5	36	5,5	4,15	3,21	3,70
1925	5	43	6,1	4,14	3,10	3,63
1926	5	38	5,5	4,00	3,05	3,53
1927	—	—	—	—	—	3,76
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	3,76
1928	—	—	—	—	—	3,78

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, Tome IV, pour 1922 à 1926.

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	694.318	27.853	722.171	65.384	4.080	69.464	759.702	31.933	791.635
1923	695.241	26.839	722.080	66.017	3.947	69.964	761.258	30.786	792.044
1924	689.325	25.314	714.639	64.194	3.586	67.780	753.519	28.900	782.419
1925	703.992	25.446	729.438	66.068	3.540	69.608	770.060	28.986	799.046
1926	702.701	24.702	727.403	64.774	3.407	68.181	767.475	28.109	795.584
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	741.708	28.984	770.692
Moy.— Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	758.954	29.616	788.570
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	745.315	29.174	774.489

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	86,0	128,0	87,8	3,86	5,87	4,03	17,6	1,66
1923	86,7	128,1	88,3	3,71	5,65	3,89	17,4	1,65
1924	85,3	124,0	86,7	3,54	5,30	3,70	17,1	1,59
1925	85,9	122,0	87,3	3,49	5,08	3,63	17,3	1,63
1926	84,5	121,3	85,7	3,40	5,00	3,53	17,3	1,59
1927	—	—	—	—	—	3,76	—	—
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	3,76	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	3,78	—	—

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Sources : Pour 1926, Mouvement de la population, page 3, tableau III ; pour 1927 et 1928, Rapports au Journal Officiel.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	—	—	—	—	—	—
II	—	—	—	—	—	—
III	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

	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	64.629			18,9		
II	62.269	189.575	197.229	18,4	18,5	19,2
III	69.214			20,5		
IV	66.506			19,6		
V	67.585	190.621	190.437	19,8	18,7	18,5
VI	62.929			18,4		
VII	65.651			19,4		
VIII	64.194	184.745	184.251	19,0	18,1	18,0
IX	61.109			18,1		
X	62.369			18,4		
XI	59.105	176.767	173.398	17,5	17,3	16,9
XII	61.915			18,3		
Total . . .	767.465	741.708	745.315	18,8	18,1	18,2

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Rapports au Journal Officiel.

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ain	5.719	5.370	180	169	— 6	— 11
2. Aisne	7.810	7.790	160	159	— 1	— 1
3. Allier	6.565	6.239	177	168	— 5	— 9
4. Alpes (Basses-)	1.532	1.572	173	178	— 11	+ 5
5. Alpes (Hautes-)	1.512	1.461	172	166	— 19	— 6
6. Alpes-Maritimes	7.031	6.899	162	159	— 4	— 3
7. Ardèche	5.458	4.961	189	172	+ 6	— 17
8. Ardennes	4.590	4.637	154	156	— 8	+ 2
9. Ariège	2.998	2.934	179	175	— 6	— 4
10. Aube	4.413	4.327	185	182	— 11	— 3
11. Aude	5.118	4.856	175	166	+ 1	— 9
12. Aveyron	5.984	5.852	182	178	+ 2	— 4
13. Belfort (Territoire de)	1.328	1.280	137	132	— 19	— 5
14. Bouches-du-Rhône	15.435	15.239	166	164	— 9	— 2
15. Calvados	7.670	7.946	196	203	— 10	+ 7
16. Cantal	3.225	3.389	164	172	— 15	+ 8
17. Charente	5.588	5.568	179	178	— 3	— 1
18. Charente-Inférieure	7.407	7.333	177	176	— 7	— 1
19. Cher	5.329	5.189	179	174	— 2	— 5
20. Corrèze	4.350	4.337	162	161	— 12	— 1
21. Corse	3.698	3.777	128	130	— 6	+ 4
22. Côte-d'Or	6.020	5.920	183	180	— 4	— 3
23. Côtes-du-Nord	9.969	9.924	180	179	— 9	— 1
24. Creuse	3.897	3.620	178	165	+ 1	— 13
25. Dordogne	6.792	6.949	173	177	— 6	+ 4
26. Doubs	4.592	4.584	155	154	— 24	— 1
27. Drôme	5.013	4.393	190	166	+ 11	— 24
28. Eure	5.678	5.696	184	185	— 11	+ 1
29. Eure-et-Loir	4.480	4.712	176	185	— 13	+ 9
30. Finistère	11.636	11.474	154	152	— 12	— 2
31. Gard	7.073	6.750	176	168	— 1	— 8
32. Garonne (Haute-)	8.475	8.019	196	186	+ 1	— 10
33. Gers	3.880	3.743	198	191	+ 2	— 7
34. Gironde	15.273	14.920	184	180	— 10	— 4
35. Hérault	8.580	7.966	171	159	+ 2	— 12
36. Ille-et-Vilaine	10.322	11.100	184	198	— 11	+ 14
37. Indre	4.097	4.123	161	162	— 5	+ 1
38. Indre-et-Loire	5.712	5.571	171	166	— 11	— 5
39. Isère	10.085	9.727	181	174	+ 1	— 7
40. Jura	4.161	4.099	180	178	— 15	— 2
41. Landes	4.198	4.076	160	155	— 5	— 5
42. Loir-et-Cher	3.991	4.086	161	165	— 12	+ 4

10* *(concluded).*

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
					1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43. Loire	10.907	10.442	163	166	— 18	+ 3
44. Loire (Haute-)	4.472	4.226	172	162	— 17	— 10
45. Loire-Inférieure	11.461	11.466	176	176	— 12	—
46. Loiret	5.774	5.854	169	171	— 9	+ 2
47. Lot	3.534	3.573	206	208	— 8	+ 2
48. Lot-et-Garonne	4.707	4.491	191	182	— 17	— 9
49. Lozère	1.707	1.663	163	159	+ 4	— 4
50. Maine-et-Loire	8.319	8.681	174	182	— 7	+ 8
51. Manche	7.915	7.913	184	183	— 10	— 1
52. Marne	6.443	6.494	162	163	— 12	+ 1
53. Marne (Haute-)	3.555	3.592	182	184	— 29	+ 2
54. Mayenne	4.685	4.721	180	182	— 3	+ 2
55. Meurthe-et-Moselle	9.088	9.300	165	168	— 15	+ 3
56. Meuse	3 656	3.654	168	167	— 9	— 1
57. Morbihan	9.070	9.741	167	179	— 4	+ 12
58. Moselle	8.675	8.915	137	140	— 6	+ 3
59. Nièvre	4.869	4.652	187	179	— 2	— 8
60. Nord	27.639	27.855	140	141	— 9	+ 1
61. Oise	7.033	7.205	173	177	— 13	+ 4
62. Orne	5.225	5.566	183	200	— 16	+ 17
63. Pas-de-Calais	16.681	16.601	142	142	— 6	—
64. Puy-de-Dôme	8.984	8.838	174	171	— 5	— 3
65. Pyrénées (Basses-)	6.911	6.942	167	167	— 5	—
66. Pyrénées (Hautes-)	3.567	3.292	190	175	— 6	— 15
67. Pyrénées-Orientales	3.487	3.383	152	147	+ 3	— 5
68. Rhin (Bas-)	9.500	9.402	142	140	— 3	— 2
69. Rhin (Haut-)	6.766	6.740	138	136	— 5	— 2
70. Rhône	16.121	16.195	162	163	— 8	+ 1
71. Saône (Haute-)	4.066	3.938	180	174	— 12	— 6
72. Saône-et-Loire	9.410	9.056	171	165	— 4	— 6
73. Sarthe	6.765	7.102	175	183	— 12	+ 8
74. Savoie	4.019	4.018	174	174	— 10	—
75. Savoie (Haute-)	4.347	4.302	177	175	— 9	— 2
76. Seine	69.305	70.903	150	153	— 16	+ 3
77. Seine-Inférieure	15.105	15.360	171	173	— 14	+ 2
78. Seine-et-Marne	6.782	6.638	178	174	— 15	— 4
79. Seine-et-Oise	18.594	19.298	163	170	— 15	+ 7
80. Sèvres (Deux-)	4.988	5.095	161	164	— 6	+ 3
81. Somme	8.357	8.383	176	177	— 7	+ 1
82. Tarn	5.271	5.214	175	173	—	— 2
83. Tarn-et-Garonne	3.127	3.109	190	189	— 10	— 1
84. Var	5.932	5.935	170	170	— 5	—
85. Vaucluse	4.637	4.330	201	188	—	— 13
86. Vendée	6.143	6.556	155	166	— 11	+ 1
87. Vienne	4.963	4.932	160	159	— 1	— 1
88. Vienne (Haute-)	5.501	5.591	157	159	— 10	+ 2
89. Vosges	6.398	6.189	167	162	— 8	— 5
90. Yonne	5.521	5.350	199	193	— 8	— 6
Total général — Grand Total	676.666	675.110	165	165	— 10	—

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

Source : Mouvement de la population. Nouvelle série. Tomes IV, V et VI. Les causes de décès : 1927.

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
1922	18.444.700	20.352.900	349.093	338.558	18,9	16,6	+ 2,3
1923			340.568	325.128	18,5	16,0	+ 2,5
1924			348.652	330.290	18,9	16,2	+ 2,7
1925	19.600.000[1]	21.000.000[1]	365.747	342.069	18,7	16,3	+ 2,4
1926			366.856	345.895	18,7	16,5	+ 2,2
1927			344.649	330.891	17,6	15,8	+ 1,8
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	19.022.350	20.676.450	352.595	335.472	18,6	16,2	+ 2,4
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Estimated population on January 1st, 1927.

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population : 1926 et 1927 ; IIe partie : Les causes de décès.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	42.020	32.403	74.423	34.944	27.104	62.048
1, 2, 3, 4	13.523	12.596	26.119	12.115	11.172	23.287
0–4	55.543	44.999	100.542	47.059	38.276	85.335
5–9	3.877	3.710	7.587	4.044	3.874	7.918
10–14	2.624	2.957	5.581	2.175	2.509	4.684
15–19	6.443	7.444	13.887	6.066	6.806	12.872
20–24	10.353	9.898	20.251	9.511	9.403	18.914
25–29	9.860	9.357	19.217	9.656	8.962	18.618
30–34	8.920	8.904	17.824	8.943	8.573	17.516
35–39	10.450	9.127	19.577	9.362	8.509	17.871
40–44	13.172	10.564	23.736	11.918	9.622	21.540
45–49	16.457	12.269	28.726	14.725	11.273	25.998
50–54	21.493	15.461	36.954	19.826	14.549	34.375
55–59	24.035	17.461	41.496	22.514	16.494	39.008
60–64	31.082	23.853	54.935	29.120	23.141	52.261
65–69	35.473	30.313	65.786	34.443	29.790	64.233
70–74	38.006	36.848	74.854	36.401	35.681	72.082
75–79, 80–84, 85–89	36.551	42.142	78.693	36.798	42.548	79.346
90 et plus . . . . / and over	42.499	60.581	103.080	42.078	60.876	102.951
Age inconnu. . . . / unknown . . .	18	7	25	13	5	18
Total.	366.856	345.895	712.751	344.649	330.891	675.540

12* *(concluded).*

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	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	105,1	83,6	94,9	87,8	70,2	79,1	— 27,3	— 13,4	— 15,8
1, 2, 3, 4	16,6	15,8	16,2	14,9	14,0	14,5	— 1,7	— 1,8	— 1,7
0–4	45,7	37,9	41,9	26,9	22,5	24,7	— 18,8	— 15,4	— 17,2
5–9	2,6	2,5	2,5	3,0	2,9	3,0	+ 0,4	+ 0,4	+ 0,5
10–14	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,7	+ 0,1	+ 0,1	+ 0,1
15–19	3,7	4,3	4,0	3,5	4,1	3,8	— 0,2	— 0,2	— 0,2
20–24	7,4	6,0	6,6	5,3	5,6	5,5	— 2,1	— 0,4	— 0,1
25–29	8,0	6,3	6,9	6,2	5,5	5,8	— 1,8	— 0,8	— 1,1
30–34	7,1	5,9	6,5	6,7	5,5	6,0	— 0,4	— 0,4	— 0,5
35–39	8,2	6,1	7,1	7,3	5,7	6,4	— 0,9	— 0,4	— 0,7
40–44	10,0	7,3	8,6	8,6	6,5	7,7	— 1,4	— 0,8	— 0,9
45–49	12,9	9,2	11,0	11,6	8,0	9,7	— 1,3	— 1,2	— 1,3
50–54	19,0	12,9	15,8	15,8	10,8	13,2	— 3,2	— 2,1	— 2,6
55–59	23,7	15,9	19,6	21,9	14,6	18,1	— 1,8	— 1,3	— 1,5
60–64	36,8	24,9	30,5	31,6	22,2	26,6	— 5,2	— 2,7	— 3,9
65–69	55,1	39,5	46,6	48,4	35,3	41,3	— 6,7	— 4,2	— 5,3
70–74	82,5	60,8	70,2	74,3	56,3	64,2	— 8,2	— 4,5	— 6,0
75–79	140,5	116,9	126,8	127,3	103,5	113,4	— 13,2	— 13,4	— 13,4
80–84, 85–89, 90 et plus / and over	277,0	238,6	254,7	261,8	219,7	235,0	— 15,2	— 18,9	— 19,7
Age inconnu / unknown	0,7	0,2	0,4	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total.	19,9	17,0	18,4	17,6	15,8	16,6	— 2,3	— 1,2	— 1,8

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Rapports au Journal Officiel, 1927 et 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
	Par trimestre. — Per quarter.				
1er trimestre . . . / 1st quarter. . . .	221.827	189.496	21,9	18,5	— 3,4
2e trimestre . . . / 2nd quarter . . .	158.222	168.436	15,5	16,5	+ 1,0
3e trimestre . . . / 3rd quarter. . . .	136.872	156.223	13,4	15,3	+ 1,9
4e trimestre . . . / 4th quarter. . . .	159.745	160.955	15,6	15,7	+ 0,1
Total	676.666	675.110	16,5	16,5	—

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, 2e partie.
Les causes de décès, année 1927.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . Typhoid fever	1927	1.971	0,48	—	—	—	—	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Typhus	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente. . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever. . . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne.	1927	183	0,045	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	119	0,029	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole.	1927	2.324	0,57	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	565	0,14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet fever.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Coqueluche.	1927	1.686	0,41	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	2.028	0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. . Influenza with pulmonary complications .	1927	15.596	3,84	—	—	—	—	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique. . . Asiatic cholera. . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie. . . . . Dysentery	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Peste . . . . . Plague.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune. . . . . Yellow fever.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre. . . . . Leprosy	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . Acute poliomyelitis. .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique. . . . . Encephalitis lethargica	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	60.679	14,9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	4.579	1,13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	5.859	1,44	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, 2e partie.
Les causes de décès — Année 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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	632	522	1.154	15,9	13,5	14,7
1-4	993	943	1.936	12,1	11,8	12,0
0-4	1.625	1.465	3.090	9,28	8,59	8,94
5-9	664	729	1.393	4,96	5,54	5,25
10-14	509	945	1.454	3,66	6,84	5,25
15-19	2.439	3.836	6.275	14,10	23,18	18,54
20-24	4.274	5.145	9.419	23,96	30,86	27,29
25-29	4.547	4.326	8.873	29,17	26,64	27,88
30-34	3.883	3.474	7.357	28,89	22,21	25,30
35-39	3.507	2.756	6.263	27,21	18,35	22,44
40-44	3.867	2.338	6.205	29,93	15,62	22,25
45-49	3.774	1.798	5.572	29,76	12,76	20,82
50-54	3.610	1.482	5.092	28,74	11,00	19,57
55-59	2.495	1.171	3.666	24,32	10,37	17,01
60-64	1.830	948	2.778	19,85	9,11	14,15
65-69	1.108	721	1.829	15,58	8,55	11,77
70 et plus / and over	914	933	1.847	9,75	7,06	8,18
Age inconnu / unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	39.050	32.067	71.117	19,88	15,27	17,51

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, 2e partie.
Les causes de décès — Années 1926 et 1927.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) / Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures / Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire / Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse / Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs / Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome / Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes / Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs / Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	34.056	—	—	—	—	34.056	—	—	—
1927	38.508	—	—	—	—	38.508	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* / B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	8,45	—	—	—	—	8,45	—	—	—
1927	9,48	—	—	—	—	9,48	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, 2e partie : Les causes de décès. Années 1926 et 1927.

Année / Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale abrégée » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to Abridged International List (3rd Revision, 1920) — I. Classes de maladies. — Classes of Diseases. — Affections: De l'appareil circulatoire / Of the circulatory system	De l'appareil respiratoire / Of the respiratory system	De l'appareil digestif / Of the digestive system
	N° 19	Nos 20-23	Nos 24-27
1	2	3	4
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*		
1926	56.526	80.236	29.563
1927	59.731	90.105	23.666
1928	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*		
1926	13,59	19,73	7,30
1927	14,55	22,00	5,83
1928	—	—	—

Année / Year	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 (au dessous de 2 ans) / Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 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° 18	N° 19	Nos 20, 21	N° 22	N° 25	N° 28	N° 29	N° 34	N° 38
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	37.610	56.526	13.446	17.401	19.331	5.648	16.282	83.864	152.672
1927	39.182	59.731	14.488	18.975	13.081	5.147	18.156	88.894	69.647
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	9,25	13,9	3,32	4,27	4,75	1,39	4,01	20,6	37,6
1927	9,65	14,7	3,57	4,57	3,22	1,27	4,47	21,9	17,1
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, 1re partie et 2e partie : Les causes de décès, années 1926 et 1927.

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	
			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
1926	788.436	795.584	750	1.133	951	9,42	14,33	14,22
1927	—	770.692	855	1.291	—	—	—	—
1928	—	774.489	—	—	—	—	—	—

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, 2e partie : Les causes de décès.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	7.861	7.907	—	1,94	1,93	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	20.507	19.861	—	5,05	4,86	—
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	28.368	27.768	—	6,98	6,78	—
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	712.751	675.540	—	176	165	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	684.383	647.772	—	168	158	—

5. Infant Mortality.

20.

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, **1926**.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, Tome VI. 1re partie; Tableau XXII, pages 22 et 25.

Age	Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an — Deaths among children under 1 year									
	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures					Nombre de décès pour 1.000 journées vécues dans chaque période — Number of deaths per 1,000 days of life at each period				
	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0, 1, 2, 3	5.744	4.263	10.007	8.964	1.043	—	—	2,63	2,58	3,25
4, 5, 6, 7	2.328	1.672	4.000	3.489	511	—	—	1,06	1,01	1,61
8, 9, 10, 11, 12	1.806	1.357	3.163	2.643	520	—	—	0,84	0,77	1,65
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	3.996	2.972	6.968	5.475	1.493	—	—	0,62	0,53	1,60
23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	13.874	10.264	24.138	20.571	3.567	—	—	—	—	—
1	4.537	3.395	7.932	6.225	1.707	—	—	0,36	0,31	0,94
2, 3	3.890	2.949	6.839	5.536	1.303	—	—	0,31	0,28	0,74
4, 5, 6	8.901	6.866	15.767	13.081	2.686	—	—	0,24	0,22	0,52
7, 8, 9	6.114	4.979	11.093	9.519	1.574	—	—	0,17	0,16	0,32
10, 11	4.704	3.950	8.654	7.547	1.107	—	—	0,12	0,12	0,21
Total. . . .	42.020	32.403	74.423	62.479	11.944	—	—	0,28	0,26	0,57

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, Tome VI.

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
			1926			
I	—	—	5.375	—	—	84,0
II	—	—	5.091	—	—	79,7
III	—	—	6.242	—	—	97,7
IV	—	—	5.916	—	—	92,5
V	—	—	5.933	—	—	92,7
VI	—	—	5.034	—	—	78,7
VII	—	—	6.603	—	—	103,0
VIII	—	—	7.857	—	—	122,7
IX	—	—	9.193	—	—	143,5
X	—	—	7.178	—	—	112,3
XI	—	—	4.540	—	—	71,0
XII	—	—	5.461	—	—	85,3
Total	62.479	11.944	74.423	—	—	97,0
			1927			
I, II, III	—	—	18.987	—	—	102,3
IV, V, VI	—	—	14.997	—	—	80,9
VII, VIII, IX	—	—	14.357	—	—	77,3
X, XI, XII	—	—	13.476	—	—	72,7
Total	—	—	61.817	—	—	83,3

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source : Statistique du mouvement de la population, tomes V et VI ; 2e partie : Les causes de décès, 1926 et 1927.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159, 160	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . ; Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	13.918	14.686	18,1	19,8
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . .	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole — Measles	905	693	1,18	0,93
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	39	34	0,051	0,046
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	888	993	1,16	1,35
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	220	290	0,29	0,39
11	Grippe — Influenza	590	1.140	0,77	1,54
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	108	200	0,14	0,27
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	399	410	0,52	0,55
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	617	605	0,81	0,81
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . . .	148	139	0,19	0,19
71	Méningite — Meningitis	3.592	3.367	4,69	4,54
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	—	—	—	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	1.742	1.261	2,27	1,70
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	1.524	1.644	1,99	2,22
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	17.432	11.907	22,75	16,05
175–199 ; 201–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	441	437	0,575	0,59
200	Infanticide	—	—	—	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	16.123	6.489	21,0	8,75

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Statistique du 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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . .	590	600	641	0	0	0	162.423	186.906	211.942
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux [1] — Tuberculosis Sanatoria [1] . .	—	—	175	—	—	25.786 [2]	—	—	—
Préventoriums — Preventoria. . .	—	—	154	—	—	12.881	—	—	—
Services hospitaliers d'isolement — Special wards in hospitals . . .	—	—	—	—	—	6.000	—	—	—
Ecoles de rééducation — Vocational Schools	—	—	16	—	—	1.500	—	—	—

[1] There are no special institutions for children ; wards are temporarily set aside for children as the need arises.
[2] Including 12,689 beds for 58 sea sanatoria.

24.*

Institutions for the Protection of Mothers and Children in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes[1] — Consultation centres for expectant mothers[1]	327	453	561	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	331	342	358			
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons[1] — Dispensaries for mothers and infants[1]	3.355	3.248	3.929	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons[2] — Special hospitals for infants[2]	—	35	35	—	—	—
Autres institutions importantes — Other important institutions :						
Maisons maternelles de refuge — Homes for mothers	102	—	126	—	—	—
Gouttes de Lait — Milk centres	216	199	220	—	—	—
Pouponnières — Babies' homes	90	—	93	—	—	—
Crèches	441	—	465	—	—	—
Centres de placement surveillés — Supervised centres for placing children in homes	46	48	51	—	—	—

[1] Figures for infants and pre-natal consultation centres are only rough estimates ; some Departments have opened centres in every parish with a sufficient number of children.

[2] These figures are for the Seine Department only ; the other Departments have no special hospitals for infants, but only a certain number of beds for infants in general hospitals.

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**10.551**	**11.120**	**11.725**	—	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year.	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**1.456**	**981**	**904**	—	—	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**23.992**	**24.765**	**24.830**	—	—	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**1.042**	**1.080**	**1.484**	—	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year.	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**302**	**416**	**329**	—	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total).	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**5.418**	**5.647**	**5.915**	—	—	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**10.944**	**10.964**	**10.988**	—	—	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .		**11.629**	**12.205**	**12.245**	—	—	—
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

1. Allocation of Funds derived from the Club Tax to Anti-tuberculosis, Anti-venereal and Anti-cancer Institutions.

The proceeds of the Club tax employed for the establishment and improvement of social hygiene institutions amounted, during 1928, to 22,105,000 francs, allocated as follows :

	Francs
Establishment of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries ..	3,000,000
Establishment of sanatoria	2,905,000
Establishment of preventoria	5,000,000
Anti-syphilis institutions	7,000,000
Regional anti-cancer centres	4,205,000
Total	22,105,000

2. Tuberculosis.

The administration of the Law of April 15th, 1916, concerning social hygiene dispensaries, and of the Law of September 7th, 1919, on sanatoria, called for no important comment in the course of 1928.

The number of dispensaries was increased by thirty, bringing the total to 640.

Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries.—The number of these was increased from 610 to 640 during 1928. Grants amounting to 8,600,000 francs were made for working expenses. In addition, a sum of 3 millions derived from the Club tax was granted to meet the cost of establishment and equipment.

Some thirty schemes were in process of execution.

Anti-tuberculosis Institutions (Grancher Institution, National Tuberculosis Defence Committee, Public Health Nurses' Schools, etc.).—Grants amounting to 3,950,000 francs were made to these institutions for working expenses.

Sanatoria.—The number of sanatoria on December 1st, 1928, was :

		Number of beds
Public sanatoria	26	6,026
Private, placed on same footing as public sanatoria	25	5,019
Private	49	3,937
Total	100	14,982

Of these 14,982 beds, 7,800 are reserved for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Twenty schemes for the establishment of sanatoria or regular sanatorium wards are being carried out or under consideration by the Directorate of Public Health and Social Welfare. These schemes provide for 4,286 beds, 3,344 of which are intended for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

In 1928, the subsidies granted for the establishment and equipment of public sanatoria amounted to 26,905,000 francs, of which 24,000,000 francs were appropriations from the budget of the Ministry of Labour and Public Health, and 2,905,000 francs were derived from the Club tax.

Preventoria.—The credits placed at the disposal of the administrative authorities for the establishment, equipment and enlargement of preventoria amounted in 1928 to 8,000,000 francs, 3,000,000 francs of which were appropriations from the budget of the Ministry of Labour and 5,000,000 francs were derived from the Club tax.

3. Cancer.

No new centre was established in 1928. The number of these institutions therefore remains at 14.

Grants amounting to 460,000 francs were made towards the working expenses of their scientific research laboratories.

The total amount granted for improvements, enlargements and the purchase of radium was 5,240,000 francs, 1,040,000 francs of which were budgetary credits and 4,200,000 francs derived from the Club tax.

4. Venereal Diseases.

In 1928, 9,000,000 francs were appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the anti-venereal campaign, more particularly the supply of specific remedies and the working expenses of the anti-venereal services; further, a grant of 7 millions derived from Club tax was made towards the establishment and equipment of these services.

With the help of these funds, the whole anti-venereal organisation was further extended and the number of the services was increased from about 1,000 in 1927 to 1,157 in 1928. There was also a considerable increase in the work of these services; for instance, the number of consultations given rose to 2,081,170 as against 1,698,000 in 1927; the number of therapeutic injections increased to 1,343,500 as compared with 1,200,000 in the preceding year, and the number of laboratory tests increased from 314,000 to 357,700.

Anti-syphilis Dispensaries.—406 anti-syphilis dispensaries were in operation in 1927; in 1928, there were 470, the number having been increased by 64. The scheme for the gradual extension and improvement of such of these dispensaries as are no longer adequate for their work is being methodically carried out with the help of special grants made for that purpose.

Detection and Treatment of Congenital Syphilis.—Fifty new consulting centres attached to maternity and infant welfare establishments were opened during 1928, bringing the total of these services to 411.

Anti-gonorrhœa Services.—These services have also increased and a number of specialised centres has been organised in certain districts. Gonorrhœa is now treated in 74 fully equipped dispensaries, as compared with 66 in 1927.

Services of Rural Anti-venereal Prophylaxis in co-operation with Local Practitioners.—These services were working in 58 Departments in 1928. Others are shortly to be opened, and before long services of this kind will be established throughout France.

Anti-venereal Campaign in the Mercantile Marine.—In the principal seaports, the International Agreement concerning facilities to be afforded to merchant seamen for the treatment of venereal diseases continued to be applied with excellent results; the health centre at Marseilles, where the premises have become entirely inadequate, is to be re-organised, and the work was begun during 1928.

Laboratories. — Fifty-two central or approved serological laboratories continued to carry out serological tests for the anti-venereal dispensaries. General practitioners may also apply to these laboratories on behalf of such of their patients as they consider unable to pay the costs of this test.

The laboratory for the supervision of anti-syphilis medicaments, established by the Academy of Medicine at the request of the Ministry of Health, was opened on June 15th, 1928, and has regularly carried on its work since that date.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases in Prisons.—Services for the treatment of syphilitic prisoners have been established in 92 penitentiary institutions. The authorities responsible for the administration of justice will shortly be approached with a view to the extension of these services to all prisons.

Propaganda.—Special efforts have been made, with the help of the National Office of Social Hygiene, the general Propaganda Committee of which possesses an anti-venereal section.

Combined campaigns have been successfully carried out, and all means have been adopted to spread advice concerning public health as widely as possible : broadcasting, films, the stage, posters, the Press, tracts, etc. Further, the Health Department has recently resorted to a new method of propaganda, the results of which are most promising : a lecturer, travelling in a motor van equipped with a cinema outfit and a whole collection of posters and tracts, works a definite district, penetrating to the heart of the country and the most remote villages, and halting in places where fairs and markets are held, so as to come into contact with the largest possible number of persons. The results of this form of propaganda are so satisfactory that steps are being taken to increase the number of such vans.

A total number of 1,700 Press notices has been published, and 323,000 tracts have been distributed ; films have been shown to 1,750,000 persons, plays acted before 25,000 spectators and about 100,000 bills posted.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-VENEREAL SERVICES SINCE 1925.

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Anti-venereal dispensaries	254	395	406	470
Rural departmental services in co-operation with local practitioners	10	27	44	58
Services for the detection and treatment of congenital syphilis	81	281	361	411
Anti-venereal services in prisons	79	86	86	92
Anti-gonorrhœa centres	31	66	66	74
Central and affiliated laboratories	17	38	38	52
Total	472	893	1,001	1,157

The number of consultations given during the last year may be estimated at about 2,200,000 (statistics are not yet complete), *i.e.*, 500,000 more than in 1927, while the number of fresh cases has not increased.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Maternity and Infant Welfare.

Family Bonuses.—Family bonuses were introduced under Article 48 of the Finance Law of June 29th, 1918. They are at present governed by a Decree of April 30th, 1920, in the form of an administrative regulation and recently amended by the Decree of July 17th, 1928.

These bonuses are granted, after the birth of the third child, to all families, whatever their station, who can prove that they have resided a year in the department or the commune granting the bonus.

All departments and communes are responsible for organising the service provided for under the regulations and decree referred to above.

The State contributes towards the expenditure according to a fixed scale.

Maternity and Infant Welfare Institutions.

Type of institution	1927	1928
Lying-in hospitals	342	343
Maternity homes and homes for expectant mothers	68	81
Pre-natal clinics	289	380
Consulting centres for infants	3,248	4,050
Crèches	395	511
Nursing-rooms	23	43
Supervised centres for the boarding out of infants	48	51
Milk distribution centres	210[1]	199 (+ 27 for the Seine)
Infants' homes	76[1]	79 (+ 39 for the Seine)

2. Work of the National Office of Social Hygiene in 1928.

(a) *Collection of Information.*

The various services described in the preceding volume have been continued and extended. Nearly 150 reviews are regularly sifted, summarised and indexed.

Two *bibliographical lists* have been established. The first, which is typed, appears fortnightly for the information of the Office; the second is monthly and is published in the *Philanthropic Review.* The service is now publishing a quarterly periodical called the *Bulletin de l'Office.*

Programmes for Visiting Tours.—A number of foreign doctors have applied to the Office for directions as to what institutions they should visit with a view to obtaining information on any question of public health in which they are interested.

For this purpose, the service has kept a list of the chief institutions in Paris, the suburbs and provinces, and has supplied visitors with all necessary information

[1] Except the Seine.

to help them to obtain access to any institutions they may be interested in, providing letters of introduction, making appointments, etc.

(b) *Service of Technical Investigations and Departmental Enquiries.*

Recent Investigations. —The service proceeded with the collection of special data concerning the health services in all departments.

At the end of 1928, the Office was in possession of complete information concerning the 93 French departments.

Completion of data.—Information obtained in reply to enquiries made within the last year has been kept up to date and collated. Any alterations made in the health service in any department since the establishment of the Office (1924) are specially mentioned, so that there is a complete file for each ; the development of the health organisations in France can thus be followed step by step.

Lists.—From the information collected, the following lists have been drawn up :

List giving the names of the consulting centres for infants, and pre-natal consulting centres in each department; with address and days of consultation.
List of maternity homes and homes for expectant mothers.
List of lying-in hospitals.
List of crèches and nursing-rooms.
List of milk distribution centres.
List of infants' homes.
List of health offices.
List of school hygiene dispensaries.
List of anti-tuberculosis organisations.
Schedule of credits appropriated by the departments for consulting centres for infants.

Calculation of Departmental Budgets.—The budget for public welfare and health in all departments has been drawn up for the year 1927 and partially so for 1928.

Encouragement of Health Work of Departments.—The work of the National Office of Social Hygiene increases from year to year, and the number of departments which organise their health services in close co-operation with the Service of Technical Investigations grows from month to month.

During 1928, the Office made every effort to increase the number of departmental health inspectorates, and the Service of Technical Investigations and Departmental Enquiries prepared the necessary draft budgets, administrative regulations, etc.

Health inspectors have been appointed in several departments, and enquiries have been made with a view to the establishment of departmental public health offices in six departments ; the Office was also instrumental in the establishment of an Algerian Office of Public Health (Anti-Tuberculosis, Anti-Venereal and Anti-Trachoma Sections).

The Office has thoroughly investigated the problem of organising maternity and infant welfare services to work in co-operation with the midwives : services have been established in Sarthe and Savoie, and the organisation of a similar service is contemplated in the department of the Nord.

Services for the *Medical inspection of schools* by specially qualified doctors have been established in four departments.

Enquiries.—The service has undertaken the publication of a Health Year-Book containing summaries of the investigations made and kept up to date by the Office. Further, special enquiries have been made concerning the following :

Organisation of the campaign against epidemic diseases in France.
Hospital organisation in France.
Free medical aid in France.
Old-age relief in France.
Lunacy relief in France.
A census of abnormal children in France made in 1927.
Propaganda in favour of anti-diphtheric vaccination.
Statistics concerning the number of midwives and the mortality of pregnant women or women in the puerperal state in all departments.
Smallpox epidemic in France, 1926-27.
Drafting of the budget for health services in a department.
Organisation of a health laboratory.
Requisite conditions for the establishment of a sanatorium.
Adoption of the most accurate methods of detecting tuberculosis and syphilis in young recruits at the time of their enrolment.
Preparation of health records for inmates of holiday camps, etc.

(c) *Colonial Health Service.*

Publications.— Numerous articles have been published in the *Presse médicale*, *Revue de Médecine* and the *Journal des Coloniaux* for the purpose of familiarising the colonial public with the work done by the health services and supplying information concerning social diseases.

(d) *General Propaganda Commission.*

The National Office of Social Hygiene attaches special importance to the work of its propaganda service.

It has established a General Propaganda Commission including representatives of the ministries and the more important social health organisations.

Among the most important questions investigated by the General Commission are :

Systematic organisation of propaganda for sanitary housing (by M. Martin, representative of the Public Office for Cheap Housing in the Department of the Seine);

Organisation of the campaign against infant mortality and popular instruction in the rearing of infants.

The General Commission has succeeded in establishing a uniform scheme of propaganda to which every maternity and infant welfare institution is to contribute its own share without sacrificing its independence or originality. Propaganda is carried on through the Press, the cinema (loan of films), broadcasting, printed documents (posters, pamphlets and tracts) and exhibitions: participation in the

Exhibition of Domestic Arts in Paris, and the International Syphilis Exhibition at Nancy (May 25th to June 1st).

Work in the Departments.—A field propaganda section, travelling in a small motor van, has been organised (small Social Health Exhibition, film apparatus).

During the first quarter, 56 towns were visited and 91 propaganda lectures given. During the remaining quarters, 28 departments were visited in the same way.

In Algeria, a propaganda section for the campaign against social diseases has been organised, and a scheme for a similar organisation has been prepared in Tunisia.

Co-operation in Movements for the Promotion of Social Health.—Lectures, Articles, Tracts, etc., on the occasion of the :

National Infant Welfare Week ;
National Fortnight of Anti-diphtheria Propaganda ;
National Protection Week against Congenital Syphilis.

Propaganda among School-children.—Use of exercise-book covers for propaganda concerning social hygiene. Several hundred thousand exercise books bearing a series of health maxims have been distributed.

Work among the Large Syndicates.—By means of lectures, cinematograph performances, distributions of tracts, etc.

P.T.T. Lecture on the occasion of the Congress of the P.T.T. Syndicate. Page of practical advice concerning health questions attached to calendars distributed at the end of the year (4 million copies printed).

Railwaymen : 136 centres of the great French railway systems were visited.

Police force : Inauguration of a course of lectures on social hygiene.

Merchant seamen : Notices posted in the crews' quarters of all French merchant vessels and all enrolment offices for seamen (advice concerning the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and syphilis, adapted to the mentality of seamen ; practical information concerning anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal dispensaries).

Navy : Organised propaganda on all warships in the great ports, for example, Toulon.

(e) *Central Bureau for Nurses.*

This service, which is attached to the National Office of Social Hygiene, deals with all questions concerning nurses : enrolment, instruction, employment, etc. During the year, it supplied much written and verbal information ; it also prepared numerous resolutions concerning the technical training of nurses, undertook various enquiries, inspected the schools for nurses and institutions employing nurses and prepared a large number of reports.

3. Public Social Hygiene Office of the Department of the Seine.

In 1928, the dispensaries were to a certain extent re-organised. The alterations brought the total number of dispensaries belonging to the Office up to 45, 22 of which are in Paris and 23 in the suburbs.

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The work of detection and prophylaxis undertaken by the Office in 1918 has continued both through the medium of its own dispensaries and through private dispensaries in touch with it. Of the latter, 8 operate in areas served by the Office and 4 in other areas. In two of the latter areas, social service is carried on by visiting nurses from the Office.

The Social Maternity and Infant Welfare Service at 64, rue Desnouettes, Paris, is also organised by the Public Social Hygiene Office.

A new anti-venereal consulting-room was opened by the Office with the help of the Prophylactic Institute, thus bringing the total of these services working at the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries up to four.

A second general dispensary was established by the Office in 1928 for natives of North Africa.

The number of patients on the books of the Office's anti-tuberculosis dispensaries (not including the affiliated dispensaries) increased from 70,617 on December 31st, 1927, to 76,535 on December 31st, 1928.

The number of cases diagnosed and that of infectious patients has increased in equal proportion, as is shown by the following table :

	Cases of tuberculosis diagnosed			Infectious cases		
	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
December 31st, 1927	26,057	13,923	39,980	11,862	233	12,095
December 31st, 1928	28,072	15,423	43,495	13,267	258	13,525

The number of domiciliary visits during 1928 was 183,934.

In 1928, 251,662 examinations (general, medical, laryngological and X-ray) were made in the course of 15,735 consultations.

The dispensary laboratories carried out 42,668 tests. The service for the inoculation of guinea-pigs, organised in 1928, carried out 65 inoculations at the request of the dispensaries.

An urban hospital Service has been established in one of the dispensaries equipped for the purpose, where patients are looked after who are awaiting admittance to a sanatorium and are meanwhile unable to obtain adequate nursing at home. The institutional treatment thus provided for patients of this class amounted altogether to 7,436 days.

The number of days spent by patients (patient-days) in establishments belonging to the Office or in those with which the Office has agreements was as follows in 1928 :

413,767 in children's sanatoria ;
94,503 in preventoria ;
386,537 in families and colonies ;
32,577 in shelters ;
329,223 in the adults' sanatoria ;

making a total of 1,256,607 patient-days.

The appropriation voted for 1928 by the *Conseil général de la Seine* for the working expenses of the Public Social Hygiene Office of the Department of the Seine was 24,651,000 francs.

IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Health legislation in 1928 comprised certain new orders, issued by the Ministry of Health and Labour and the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of the Sanitary and Scientific Services and of the Services for the Repression of Fraud).

1. General Hygiene and Sanitation.

A circular has been addressed to the Prefects of Departments by the Minister of Health concerning the danger to public health arising from flies and mosquitoes, and the necessity for urging the public, by means of extensive propaganda, to realise the seriousness of this danger.

2. Industrial Hygiene.

A law dated June 30th, 1928, modifies various Articles of Book II of the Labour Code, and more especially (new Article I of Book II) provides that any person who proposes to employ a staff—no matter how small—in an industrial or commercial establishment, shall be obliged to notify the Service of Labour Inspection before engaging the staff. The object of this preliminary notification is to facilitate the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers, which apply in each case, more especially in the matter of health and safety.

The Decree of December 23rd, 1928, amending the Decree of September 22nd, 1913, concerning special health measures with regard to stalls outside shops and stores, prohibits the employment of persons outside shops and stores when the temperature is below freezing point.

A certain number of decrees were passed in 1928 for the administration of the Law of April 23rd, 1919, concerning the eight-hours' day.

3. Supervision of Foodstuffs.

Milk.—A Ministerial Order of June 11th, 1928, makes the bacteriological laboratory of the Prefecture of Police responsible for testing samples taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination within the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police and the districts providing the Paris milk supply.

4. Narcotics.

The International Convention signed at Geneva on February 19th, 1925, and ratified on July 22nd, 1927, was promulgated by Decree of October 31st, 1928.

The Decree of December 12th, 1928, provides for the application of this Convention.

V. BUDGET.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN 1928.

1. Ministry of Labour, Health, Public Assistance and Social Welfare.

	Francs
Expenditure incurred under the Law of February 15th, 1902, concerning the protection of public health (approximately)	2,275,000

(a) Department of Public Assistance and Health [1].

Child Welfare (Second Section).

	Francs
Chapter 78.—Grants to maternity and infant welfare institutions ..	5,500,000
Chapter 117.—Grants to holiday camps	1,700,000
Article 77.—Protection of young infants (Government grant under the Roussel Law)	2,400,000

Social Hygiene (Fourth Section).

Chapter 132.—Protection against Tuberculosis	12,730,000
Protection against venereal diseases :	
Working expenses of anti-venereal dispensaries	9,000,000
Establishment and equipment of anti-venereal dispensaries ..	7,000,000
Protection against cancer	5,700,000

General Hygiene and Sanitation (Fifth Section).

Chapter 132.—Grant to bacteriological laboratories	1,270,000
Chapter 33.—Analysis by the Academy of Medicine with a view to the official approval of springs	1,500

Prophylaxis and Epidemics (Sixth Section).

Chapters 121, 122 and 123.—National Central Council of Public Health, and Laboratory of the Ministry of Health	108,800
Chapter 124.—General hygiene and sanitation	2,275,000
Chapter 125.—Maritime Health Services : Salaries	1,050,600
Chapter 126.—Maritime Health Services : Allowances	164,000
Chapter 127.—Maritime Health Services : Material and expenses ..	400,000
Chapter 131.—Work of the Permanent Commission for Protection against Tuberculosis	10,000
Chapter 144.—Technical health advisers	10,000
Total	49,319,900

[1] In respect of expenditure incurred under the Law of February 15th, 1902, on the protection of public health, the departments and communes as a general rule receive State grants according to scales which are based for each department on the value of the department taxes (centime) per square kilometre and the value of the additional centime for the communes. The proportion of grants varies between 10 per cent and 90 per cent.

Committee appointed to Distribute Proceeds of the Pari mutuel (grants to hospitals, hostels and charitable institutions).—The Committee of the Ministry of Health and of Public Assistance and Social Welfare responsible for the distribution of the tax of 2 per cent levied on the proceeds of the *Pari mutuel* under the Law of June 2nd, 1891, grants subsidies to *bona fide* charitable organisations and institutions such as hospitals, hostels, homes, orphanages, lying-in hospitals, crèches, infants' homes, child welfare institutions, dispensaries, etc.

In 1928, 495 applications were considered, and grants to a total amount of 50,665,500 francs were made as follows :

	Francs
Maternity and infant welfare institutions	6,645,000
Isolation services for *tuberculous patients*	1,250,000
Hospitals, hostels and various institutions	42,770,500
Total	50,665,500

2. Ministry of the Interior.

Grants made out of the proceeds of the Club and Casino taxes :

	Francs
Sanitation (execution of 212 schemes)	31,787,000
Shower-baths and Wash-houses (execution of 67 schemes)	9,897,500
Cemeteries (138 schemes)	1,757,500
Municipal slaughter-houses (21 schemes)	1,595,000
Homes, " patronages " and playgrounds (60 schemes)	3,854,000
Total	48,891,000

3. Ministry of Agriculture.

Grants for water-supply schemes made by the *Pari mutuel* Committee :

	Francs
In non-devastated areas, 753 communes received grants amounting in all to	57,034,366
In the liberated areas, 451 communes received grants amounting in all to	15,382,223
Total	72,416,589

4. Appropriations for the Health Services of the City of Paris and the Prefecture of the Seine for 1928.

	Francs
(a) Health services	16,305,007
(b) Social hygiene	5,151,548
(c) School hygiene	3,137,000
Total	24,593,555

This heading also includes the following items :

	Francs
Sanitation of streets, parks and cemeteries	57,274,671
Sewage disposal	53,870,579

5	APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HEALTH SERVICES OF THE PREFECTURE OF POLICE	9,403,300

March 1930.

FRENCH COLONIES

BY

Dr. L. BOYÉ

Inspector-General p. i. of the Health Service of the Colonies.

CONTENTS.

Page

I. DEMOGRAPHY :

1. French West Africa 429
2. French Equatorial Africa 430
3. Madagascar 431
4. French Possessions in India 431
5. New Caledonia 432
6. French Possessions in Oceania 432
7. Guiana 432

II. ENDEMICS AND EPIDEMICS IN THE FRENCH COLONIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES DURING 1927 :

A. General Survey 433

B. Pestilential Diseases :

1. Plague 433
2. Cholera 434
3. Yellow Fever 435
4. Typhus 436

C. Endemo-epidemic Diseases :

Sleeping-sickness 437

D. Social Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis 440
2. Leprosy 443

III. PROTECTION OF NATIVE LABOUR :

1. French West Africa 445
2. French Equatorial Africa 446
3. Indo-China 447
4. French Possessions in Oceania 448
5. Madagascar 448

IV. INFANT HYGIENE :

1. French West Africa 449
2. Indo-China 451
3. Madagascar 452
4. French Possessions in India 453
5. French Somaliland 453
6. French Possessions in Oceania 453
7. Guiana 453

V. NOTE ON PASTEUR LABORATORIES AND INSTITUTES 453

I. DEMOGRAPHY.

1. French West Africa.

Dahomey.

Still-births and infant morbidity and mortality are low, at all events in the coastal area, where the population is becoming increasingly accessible as regards puericulture; the birth rate is in excess of the total death rate, and the population is increasing.

Guinea.

In 1925, the population numbered 1,866,781 inhabitants, while, according to the latest censuses, it has reached, and now exceeds, two millions; this increase is due to the fact that in most classes in the colony the birth rate is fairly high. The general mortality, however, especially the infant mortality, is also high, 27.5 per cent of the deaths being among new-born children. Deaths are most frequent in the two first periods of childhood immediately following birth—for want of proper care—and at two years, or at the time of weaning.

Sudan.

The birth rate is slightly in excess of the death rate. With the assistance of visiting nurses and midwives, active steps are being taken to reduce the number of still-births, and infant mortality is beginning to decline in certain districts, thanks to the work of infant clinics and the efforts of the " Young Children's Aid Society " *(Société d'assistance aux enfants en bas âge).*

Ivory Coast.

In certain districts, at Kong, for example, the birth rate is high and there are few deaths; on the other hand, in some districts, such as *Lahou*, there are three times as many deaths as births. For the whole colony, the excess of deaths over births in 1927 was 176. The two most thickly populated districts are undoubtedly *Korogo* and *Gagnoa.*

Mauritania.

The relatively small number of children, as compared to adults, would seem to indicate a somewhat high rate of infant mortality, due to syphilis.

Niger.

The figures for infant mortality are comparatively high. This results from two main factors : the early marriage of women (12-14 years) and the prevalence of syphilis, which leads to frequent miscarriages.

At *Dakar*, statistics show 1,170 births and 1,754 deaths, including 126 still-births.

2. French Equatorial Africa.

Gabon.

The native population of Gabon numbers 375,000 inhabitants, with an average birth rate of from 27 to 30 per 1,000; the average number of children per mother is three.

From the administrative and medical reports, the population appears to be decreasing, since in nine cases out of ten the death rate exceeds the birth rate.

The causes of this decrease are manifold :

1. Female sterility, due mainly to female gonorrhœa;
2. A high figure for still-births and infant mortality, due to various causes : insanitary conditions, bad food and the prevalence of syphilis, which in certain districts, such as the Wolen-N'Ten, accounts for 70 per cent of the deaths;
3. Polygamy. Polygamous households being very numerous, as many as 50 per cent of the men are unmarried in certain districts;
4. Physiological deficiencies;
5. Insanitary conditions;
6. Various diseases, particularly trypanosomiasis and malaria.

Middle Congo.

In general, the death rate is high and depopulation is proved in certain large centres. The greatest density of population (six) is in the district of the Pool; in other regions it does not exceed three, being less than one per square kilometre in the N'Goko Sangha.

One of the first causes of this situation is the entire absence of hygiene in its various forms (as affecting the person, food, clothing, housing, etc.), so that the organism offers less resistance and is particularly liable to various infections, such as dysentery, pneumonia and trypanosomiasis. Syphilis also plays an important part, one of its most disastrous consequences being still-births.

Ubangi-Shari.

European population, 459; native population, 1,028,383.

Chad.

Area : 1,091,588 square kilometres.

On July 1st, 1926, the native population was 773,611; the Head of the Chad Health Service gives the present figure as 950,077 for the eight districts.

Cameroons.

The birth rate is high in the east, average in the central districts and low in the north. It is very low in the coastal districts, particularly at Kribi, where the proportion of children to adults is only 16 per cent. One fact should be noted : it is much higher in districts which have remained polygamous.

Togo.

Though the birth rate seems high, the same applies to the death rate, so that much remains to be done from the standpoint of hygiene. Notwithstanding, the excess of births over deaths is satisfactory.

The death rate is heavier for females than males, this being explained by the heavy work that falls to women and by the effects of pathologic confinements.

The death rate for children is 31.9 per cent, *i.e.*, still-births 4.5 per cent; under one year, 19.9 per cent; from 1 to 15 years, 7.5 per cent.

The child-bearing capacity averages 4.6 births per woman. The sterility rate is 10.9 per cent.

Taken as a whole, the Togoland population is on the increase.

3. Madagascar.

Contrary to the optimistic forecasts dating from 1913, which were based on the increase in the population between 1909 and 1912, the number of inhabitants in the Main Island has remained practically stationary, the increase since 1910—that is, in 18 years—being only 2,998.

Every year, the official birth rate has been only slightly in excess of the death rate, and in 1918, 1919 and in 1926 there was actually an excess of deaths over births. The explanation for 1919 is to be found in the influenza epidemic, which carried off over 80,000 victims in Madagascar, but no such cause accounts for the other years.

In 1927, the total number of births registered was 71,371, while the total for deaths was 66,545.

It is of the utmost importance to ascertain the causes which prevent an increase in a country so sparsely populated as to preclude all possibility for the present of leaving its development to the natives. The real causes are those underlying the relatively low birth rate (contrary to what has been too frequently stated verbally or in writing), just as much as those which account for the high death rate.

The average birth rate in Madagascar is actually 20 per 1,000, as compared with 45-50 per 1,000 in Egypt, 27 per 1,000 in Japan and 29 per 1,000 in Spain.

Clearly, then, the Malagasy races are not particularly prolific, the reasons for the low birth rate being the prevalence of malaria, syphilis and gonorrhœa. The death rate should be reduced as the result of child welfare work and the protection of adolescents and an organised campaign against the diseases which claim the most victims, namely, malaria, syphilis, tuberculosis and alcoholism; in a word, by the application of a rational programme of preventive medicine and social hygiene.

Malaria being the main cause of depopulation, land reclamation work on a big scale is imperative.

4. French Possessions in India.

The birth rate for 1927 shows an increase of 6.6 per 1,000 inhabitants in the territory of Pondicherry and 10.7 per 1,000 in Mahé. At Yanaon, births balance deaths. In the dependencies of Karikal and Chandernagore, the birth-rate is lower than the death rate.

5. New Caledonia.

The population of New Caledonia, which was given in the 1921 census as 47,505, numbered 51,876 inhabitants on July 1st, 1926—an increase of 4,371 in five years.

6. French Possessions in Oceania.

According to the published statistics for Papeete, the birth rate is more than twice the death rate, the figures for 1927 being 279 births as compared with 124 deaths (including 41 deaths of children under one year and 24 deaths from tuberculosis). The situation in the various districts of Tahiti is also satisfactory.

Nevertheless, child mortality—due to inadequate knowledge of puericulture—is all too frequent, and the recently established infant clinics should supply a long-felt want; satisfactory results are already apparent in the substantial decrease in infant mortality.

Unfortunately, the situation is not so satisfactory in other parts of the colony; in the Marquesas, in Mooréa, in Tuamotu and in the Austral Islands depopulation, despite every effort, is not yet checked, the chief causes being tuberculosis, syphilis and alcoholism, all of which are promoted by lack of hygiene and inadequate nutrition.

7. Guiana.

The annual percentage of births per thousand is only 15.62, the figures for still-births and deaths being 1.35 and 21.32 per cent respectively.

This unsatisfactory situation is attributable to the various endemic diseases (particularly malaria), to venereal disease and also to alcoholism, whose pernicious influence is all too apparent in a large part of the Creole population; the latter's food, moreover, is deficient in nitrogenous content and salts of lime.

With a view to remedying this state of affairs as far as possible, the following measures have been taken by the Head of the colony :

1. Increase of Customs duties and duties on the sale of alcohol.
2. Free prophylactic and curative treatment for venereal disease.
3. Encouragement of the population as regards the growing of food-stuffs and breeding of live-stock.
4. Organisation of agricultural competitions with prizes.
5. Development of physical culture for the young.
6. Establishment of sports clubs.
7. Organisation of an annual youth festival, including a baby-show with money prizes.
8. Grants for big families.
9. Development of communal medical clinics.
10. Posting to the communes of medical orderlies and midwives from the local service.

II. ENDEMICS AND EPIDEMICS IN THE FRENCH COLONIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES DURING 1927.

A. General Survey.

The year 1927 was marked chiefly by a recrudescence of *cholera* in Indo-China, by a serious epidemic of *yellow fever* in French West Africa, and a violent outbreak of *plague* in the latter colony.

On the other hand, *smallpox* is clearly on the decline in all French possessions; in Indo-China, for instance, where there were 6,300 cases in 1925 and 3,279 in 1926, there were only 673 in 1927.

Plague is also on the decline in Madagascar and Indo-China.

An epidemic focus of *sleeping-sickness* was discovered at the beginning of the year in Togoland (1,173 cases).

In Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, the usual preventive measures against these diseases were adopted. Steps were taken to clear the various trypanosomiasis foci, and the time cannot be far distant when its spread will have been checked everywhere.

On the whole, there has been no change in the incidence of *tuberculosis* and *leprosy*. *Malaria*, *dysentery*, *venereal diseases*, *frambœsia*, *phagedenic ulcers* and *intestinal parasitic diseases* were the diseases which chiefly engaged the attention of the medical officers during 1927.

In all French colonies, the medical relief services have been improved and extended and steady progress has been made in all matters relating to public health.

B. Pestilential Diseases.

1. *Plague.*

Plague has been reported in Indo-China, Madagascar, French West Africa and the Cameroons.

Indo-China.—There is a distinct decline in the disease in the principal foci in Indo-China.

In 1927, only 107 cases with 45 deaths were recorded.

Madagascar.—In 1927, there were 2,281 cases of plague in Madagascar, with 2,067 deaths; they were distributed as follows:

	Cases	Deaths
Bubonic	1,204	990
Septicemic	467	467
Pulmonary	610	610

The fatality rate from septicemic and pulmonary plague is 100 per cent.

The usual prophylactic measures were adopted : isolation of patients and suspects, disinfection, burning of infected huts, inoculation, destruction of rats and parasites.

The fact that in spite of all efforts plague is still prevalent is mainly due to lack of support on the part of the natives, who do not believe in the danger of infection and do not understand the need for preventive measures, and therefore make every attempt to evade them or to hinder their application.

French West Africa.—In 1927, there were in Senegal 2,748 cases of plague with 1,676 deaths (62 per cent).

The low physical condition of the natives, consequent upon the bad harvest of 1926 and the inadequacy of their food supplies, has been suggested as a possible factor in the increase in the incidence of plague ; their general debility leaves them defenceless against all infectious diseases.

Moreover, rats also suffered from the shortage of food and came the more readily to inhabited districts in search of it.

31,312 inoculations were carried out, of which 29,156 with lipo-vaccine ; and 534,200 rodents were destroyed in 1927.

2. *Cholera.*

In 1927, there was a severe outbreak of cholera in Indo-China and the French possessions in India.

In *Indo-China*, cholera was the predominant disease in 1927 as it was in the preceding year. There were 33,009 cases and 25,727 deaths. The epidemic laid a heavy burden upon the medical services and the laboratories, in view of the large number of cases, the high percentage of deaths and the stringent prophylactic measures which became necessary.

This epidemic would appear to be the continuation of the 1926 outbreak, except at Laos, where it was imported in July, and persisted with greater or lesser intensity from January to December. The 1926 epidemic, therefore, would seem to have left almost everywhere secondary foci which became active again in 1927, more especially during the dry period, which coincides with an appreciable fall in the water level.

The following measures were adopted : compulsory notification, isolation, disinfection, treatment of cases in isolation or general hospitals and, more especially, inoculation, which has been more extensively applied since 1926.

1,787,366 inoculations were carried out in the whole Union between January and October.

From October 1927 to May 1928, 3,427,462 inoculations were carried out ; *i.e.*, a total of more than 5,000,000 in sixteen months for the five countries belonging to the group.

French India.—309 deaths from cholera occurred in 1927 as against 873 in 1926 and 1,502 in 1925.

Preventive measures were adopted in all known cases, and anti-cholera bili-vaccine was distributed, but the danger of epidemics will not disappear until the municipalities supply the rural population with good drinking-water. The fact that countries which possess a good water supply are immune from cholera is an obvious proof of this contention.

3. *Yellow Fever.*

In 1927, yellow fever was prevalent in Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Togoland.

Cases were also reported in neighbouring countries, such as the Gold Coast (107 cases, of which 14 Europeans, and 40 deaths, of which 10 Europeans), Nigeria and Liberia.

Senegal.—The total number of cases of yellow fever from the beginning of the outbreak in May till the end of December 1927 was 190 with 135 deaths, *i.e.*, a case fatality rate of 70.89 per cent.

Treatment and Inoculation.—There is no known treatment for yellow fever. All old and new remedies and even native methods were tried. None gave satisfactory results even when applied at the very onset of the disease, and even when they appeared especially suitable to the patient's constitution.

All these methods gave a few successes, but far more failures.

Patients were inoculated with Noguchi vaccine or with aqueous vaccine prepared by the Pasteur Institute in Paris with cultures of leptospira, or with oil vaccines prepared at Dr. Le Moignic's lipo-vaccine laboratory.

In a certain number of cases, the latter inoculations were supplemented by injections of bismuth salts.

Noguchi Vaccine.—In every case, this vaccine was used according to Noguchi's method : first inoculation, 2 cc. in two sub-cutaneous abdominal injections ; second inoculation, five days later, same quantity and method.

The use of the vaccine produced no accident : in a very few cases, there was headache or occasionally a feeling of lassitude, or slight irritation of the skin. Only four sterile abscesses occurred among the persons vaccinated.

The total number of inoculations with the Noguchi vaccine may be estimated at 500 ; six of these were reported failures.

Paris Vaccine and Preventive Bismuth Treatment.—238 persons were inoculated with Paris vaccine, in the following forms :

1. Anti-amaril lipo-vaccine prepared by the Lipo-vaccine laboratory : first dose, 1 cc. repeated every 10 to 15 days, and then one dose of 2 cc. fifteen days later.

2. Anti-icteroid vaccine from the Pasteur Institute in Paris : two injections of 1 cc. at intervals of 10 to 15 days (neither of these vaccines produced the slightest local or general reaction).

3. Bismuth in the form of quinio-bismuth (Quinby) in doses of 2 to 3 cc. repeated every 15 days. No bismuth injections were given to children, aged persons or any patients in whose case clinical examination, or their previous history, suggested the possibility of a cardiac, renal or pulmonary lesion. When used with due precautions (clinical examination, arterial tension test, etc.), Quinby produced no reactions.

The total number of injections of Paris anti-icteroid vaccine given was 325 and of Quinby 276.

No accident was recorded. Only one case of yellow fever was notified, but it should be added that, from the beginning of November, the number of cases had been steadily decreasing. *The only inference* is that these injections are perfectly harmless. The incidence of yellow fever appears to have been much the same among those inoculated as among those that were not : the efficacy of the vaccines thus remains very doubtful.

Ivory Coast.—In 1927, 5 cases of yellow fever were notified on the Ivory Coast : 3 of these, all fatal, were indigenous cases, confirmed by clinical observations and post-mortem findings. The persons concerned lived near a native settlement, which points to the fact that the virus is endemic among the natives.

Dahomey.—Yellow fever appeared suddenly in May in Porto-Novo, shortly after the first case occurred in Togoland.

Five cases were recorded, all of which proved fatal : their source could not be determined, but it appears increasingly certain that the source of infection must be sought among the natives and that, as has been proved in America, the non-immunised subject alone is attacked by the disease in a virulent form. The native element must therefore be kept under close supervision ; deaths among natives must be made compulsorily notifiable and this rule strictly enforced everywhere.

Togoland.—The epidemic was spread over a period of 30 days, from May 5th to June 4th, and was confined to the two urban centres of Lomé and Anécho. At Lomé, 10 cases were reported, with 6 deaths. At Anécho, there was only one case, which proved fatal, making a total of 11 cases and 7 deaths. The source of the epidemic could not be definitely traced ; yellow fever had, however, been prevalent in the Gold Coast since March 30th, but the administrative authorities of the Territory were not informed until April 23rd. On May 5th, the first case occurred at Lomé. A strict sanitary cordon was immediately drawn round the town and neighbouring districts. Patients and suspects were at once placed in premises protected by wire-netting. The European and Syrian population left the infected town at 5 p.m. each evening and passed the night either in a temporary camp erected on the shore, 7 kilometers from the town, or in trucks stationed at the far end of the wharf.

The destruction of larvæ was actively pursued by sanitary squads heavily reinforced, and the European population was inoculated with Noguchi vaccine.

4. *Typhus.*

Typhus rarely occurs in the French colonies. In 1927, 41 cases were recorded in French India and 33 in Indo-China, all amongst natives.

The death rate from this disease is low.

C. Endemo-epidemic Diseases.

Sleeping-sickness.

Trypanosomiasis is found in the majority of the colonies in French West Africa but only in an endemic form and in very restricted areas.

It is prevalent, however, not only in endemic but also in epidemic form in the greater part of French Equatorial Africa.

In the *Cameroons*, the Basins of the Upper Nyong and the Doumé are seriously infected ; in *Togoland*, a small but alarmingly active focus was discovered in 1927 in the uplands.

Special appropriations for sleeping-sickness :

	1926 Francs	1927 Francs
French Equatorial Africa	1,287,000	4,000,000
Cameroons	1,500,000	3,574,628

In *Togoland*, the infected areas are so small that the expenses are included in the general budget for native medical relief.

Cameroons.—The campaign against sleeping-sickness heads the public health programme of the administrative authorities of this mandated territory.

In view of the urgent necessity of intensifying the campaign initiated in 1922 for the eradication of this disease in the light of recent scientific discoveries, a Commission of Technical Experts was convened by the Ministry of the Colonies on April 29th, 1926. It considered that the medical work should be entrusted to a specially trained staff forming a separate unit and seconded by the administrative staff of the infected districts. As a result, a permanent Trypanosomiasis Mission for the Cameroons was established by Ministerial Decree on July 8th, 1926.

The mission is in charge of a senior officer of the Army Medical Corps attached to the colonial troops, who is a specialist in trypanosomiasis. He is assisted by a staff of 10 doctors, 20 European medical assistants and 150 male nurses and, under the supreme authority of the Commissioner of the Republic, is responsible for detecting cases of sleeping-sickness and for taking all measures for the gradual eradication of the disease.

The mission has special credits at its disposal, which in 1927 amounted roughly to 3,574,000 francs. This arrangement does not in any way prevent contact between the mission and the Health Service of the Territory ; the two organisations work in close co-operation and assist each other in every way. In the sectors placed under the special preventive regime, the mission staff also undertakes the ordinary medical relief work.

Seven prospecting squads equipped with 62 microscopes are responsible for detecting and registering cases. A doctor is in charge of each squad. Patients

are treated by 14 mobile squads, each of which is under the direction of a European health officer.

The mission has made a complete investigation of the focus in the Basins of the Upper Nyong, Djà, Doumé, Kadéï, Sanaga and the Mbam, and ascertained its exact limits ; it has also re-visited the focus in the Northern Cameroons.

Out of a total number of 799,443 inhabitants registered by the local authorities, 705,915, *i.e.*, 88 per cent, were individually examined, the majority microscopically, 34,291 old patients were re-examined or re-registered and 81,093 fresh cases were recorded.

As Jamot discovered, the focus in the Northern Cameroons has its origin in the foci of the Ubangi and the Middle Shari. It remains confined to the riverside villages of the Lower Logone and the Lower Shari. The origin of the focus in the Central Cameroons remains unknown and is apparently quite independent of the Gabon and Middle Congo foci.

This focus originated on the banks of the Upper Nyong ; thence it spread in various directions, chiefly towards Doumé, whence it reached the banks of the Upper Kadeï, spreading also towards Bertua and Dengdeng. The tribes living on the two banks of the Nyong in the Akonolinga and Abong-Mbang sub-divisions infect each other, and through them the endemic has reached the neighbouring populations of Lomié, Sangmelima, and then of Nanga-Eboko and Yaoundé.

A secondary focus developed seven or eight years ago to the north of the Sanaga in the Bafia district and another has been discovered in the sub-division of Djoum on the Gabon frontier.

The 115,384 cases of sleeping-sickness detected by the Mission were treated and the more advanced were given at least six injections of strong doses of atoxyl.

Approximately 900 kgs. of atoxyl and 600 kgs. of tryparsamide have already been used for the treatment of these cases.

A recent inspection revealed the fact that of 8,416 cases registered at the beginning of 1927, 99 per cent were sterile, and that the percentage of fresh cases during 18 months was only 2.2.

In all districts where treatment has been methodically carried out, the proportion of sterilised patients exceeds 85 per cent.

The death rate from sleeping-sickness has almost everywhere been reduced to approximately the general mortality rate. It was found that in the most active foci the disease could in one year kill more than half the population that contracted the disease ; but since the adoption of systematic treatment the number of deaths has been steadily declining.

French Equatorial Africa.—452,648 natives were examined during 1927 in the various prophylaxis sectors and 5,714 fresh cases were identified. This number is lower than the figure for 1926 (8,881), the result mainly of the decrease of the endemic, which is very marked in certain districts where preventive measures have consistently been carried out for several years.

The following table shows the results of prophylactic measures against sleeping-sickness during 1927 per sector :

Sector	Natives examined	Old cases	French cases
I	97,198	4,246	557
II	10,254	647	561
III	89,079	3,078	117
IV*(a)*..	11,354	578	154
IV*(b)*..	38,023	1,202	982
VI	28,123	1,171	448
VII	13,986	593	89
IX*(a)*..	13,886	1,445	1,081
IX*(b)*..	17,380	662	374
X	47,705	1,258	392
Libreville laboratory	7,958	98	138
Sector XI	13,344	300	288
Pasteur Institute laboratory..	24,355	,,	149
Le Dentu circuit	3,920	211	85
Gabon laboratory	13,788	9	81
Middle Congo	9,190	,,	123
Ubangi-Shari	13,105	233	95
Total	452,648	15,731	5,714

Treatment.—Treatment with *aloxyl* gave the following results :

A good preventive medicament when applied in 6 injections. It undoubtedly effects cures, but does not prevent a large number of cases from reaching the second stage.

At that stage, its action is weak and its use occasionally dangerous (ocular complications).

Tryparsamide is considered to be a powerful trypanocide and the supreme remedy for the *nervous* forms of the disease. Very severe cases have been cured, and the number of deaths in the isolation hospitals and segregation villages where tryparsamide is used is negligible compared with the numbers recorded in previous years.

The Pasteur Institute at Brazzaville in 1927 treated 51 cases with tryparsamide.

In 5 of these, at the first stage, trypanosomes re-appeared in the blood, and of the remaining 46, where the parasites had already penetrated into the cerebro-spinal system :

33, or 71.77 per cent were cured ;

11, or 23.9 per cent, improved ;

2 cases, or 4.3 per cent, were failures.

No deaths or ocular complications ensued.

Time must elapse before these excellent results can be pronounced final. Patients, in order to be effectively treated with this medicament, must be closely watched at treatment centres. There are already 18 of these and 15 more are under consideration.

Experiments are now being made with *Fourneau* 270. Once the dose is definitely fixed, it may be used as a substitute for atoxyl, or possibly even tryparsamide, since it is easier to administer (subcutaneous injections).

Trypanarsyl seemed to produce results similar to those obtained with tryparsamide.

Moranyl is now being tested on thousands of natives in the Sibiti and Franceville sectors, where, in view of the satisfactory results already obtained in Ubangi, attempts are being made to immunise the natives who are still free from the disease.

To sum up, the French Colonies are increasingly well provided with means of fighting sleeping-sickness, and there is reason to hope that the disease will shortly be reduced, if not completely stamped out, and that the majority of patients receiving medical treatment will be cured.

The medical campaign is ineffectual unless the country is cleared of flies, and administrative measures to this effect are enforced, such as clearing away of undergrowth, individual protective measures, removal of certain villages, application of collective health measures, supervision of the movements of the natives, cultivation of food crops and increase of general well-being (nutrition, conditions of living, etc.).

D. Social Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Tuberculosis continues to be a serious menace in the various colonies, especially in the more crowded centres.

In *Indo-China*, it constitutes one of the greatest dangers for the natives of the country who have clung to their traditional way of living, impervious alike to persuasion and exhortation by the medical officers.

In 1927, there were approximately 3,384 tuberculous cases in the hospitals in the various countries of the Union. Enquiries made in previous years by the *Cochin-China* and *Annam* laboratories into the incidence of tuberculosis yielded concordant results. They showed that it was greatest among the Annamite middle classes (minor officials, secretaries and clerks) who, owing to their sedentary ways and habit of living together, are most exposed to infection. These results should not be taken as generally representative, because investigations were made chiefly among the inhabitants of the overcrowded centres living in small, dark houses, but, at any rate, they give some idea of the dangers which threaten urban populations. Natives living in the interior are more happily situated.

The prophylactic measures which have been advocated and carried out as far as available funds allowed at present include :

1. Anti-tuberculosis vaccination with BCG. The Pasteur Institute at *Saigon* issued 50,612 doses of vaccine, sufficient for the inoculation of about 17,000 children the majority of whom were Annamites, *i.e.*, more than 100,000 doses for the inoculation of over 35,000 children since 1926.
2. Upkeep of an institute of puericulture.
3. Instruction in the rudiments of hygiene for school-children.

4. Organisation of school preventoria in *Cochin-China* ; one for Europeans, one for natives.

5. Relief for soldiers discharged on account of tuberculosis.

6. Enrolment of workers and recruits only after strict medical examination.

7. Supervision of houses and food supplies where, by contract or according to the nature of the work, the employer is responsible for lodging and feeding the coolies.

8. Immediate removal from work yards and similar establishments of workers suspected of, or suffering from, tuberculosis.

In *India*, tuberculosis is one of the endemic diseases which are now working havoc among the Hindu population ; the special laboratory erected at *Pondicherry* in 1927 should render the campaign against the disease more effectual. Research work has already been undertaken into the possibilities of diagnosis by means of flocculation tests with resorcin (Vernes method).

On the *Somali* coast, tuberculosis is widely prevalent among the natives, who are all underfed. Hitherto, it has not been possible to use BCG vaccine among them.

In *Guiana*, 161 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to the hospitals and there were 63 deaths (23 of the cases admitted and 17 deaths were among the free population and 138, with 46 deaths, among the convicts).

The figures quoted for the free population do not give a true estimate of the ravages of pulmonary tuberculosis, as patients rarely come to the hospitals till they are at death's door, for fear of isolation.

The death rate among the convicts is high, amounting to 9.20 per 1,000 convicts.

In *Guadeloupe*, a comparison of the figures for 1927 with those of 15 years ago shows a decline in the disease.

Usually it develops in a slow, torpid form, which is the more dangerous for being unrecognised by the patient's family circle.

In the *French Establishments in Oceania*, tuberculosis in all its forms is common, the pulmonary form predominating. Ninetine cases, including 4 Europeans, were treated in hospital ; 3 natives died. This disease, together with syphilis, is one of the chief causes of the depopulation of the *Marquesas* and the *Leeward Islands*. As a result of increased communications between the islands, the disease has spread almost over the whole of the colony and its dependencies, whilst a few years ago a few remote islands were still immune. It is responsible for about a quarter of the deaths throughout the colony.

The population has yet to be instructed in the measures necessary for the prevention of the disease. In 1927, all male and female candidates for the local degree or even for the school-leaving certificates had to answer one question on general hygiene and another on tuberculosis. By this means, every child on leaving school may possibly be brought to realise the gravity of the disease, the way in which it is contracted, and the measures to be adopted for avoiding it. No preventive measures

will, however, prove successful unless a vigorous campaign against alcoholism is prosecuted at the same time.

In *Madagascar*, the incidence and gravity of tuberculosis have often been disputed. Systematic investigations have been carried out to discover the percentage of individuals who react to tuberculin. At *Antananarivo*, the index varies according to the age of the individuals examined, from 34 per cent among children to 53 per cent among adults. Clinical and X-ray examinations yielded concordant results.

The high death rate among new-born infants in many districts of the islands appears largely due to tuberculosis.

An anti-tuberculosis BCG vaccine service has been working at *Antananarivo* since December 1st, 1926.

1,538 first vaccinations (including 3 European children) were carried out without any opposition on the part of doctors or parents. No post-vaccinal accidents were reported, and no death from tuberculosis has been registered among the children vaccinated.

In *French West Africa*, tuberculosis is unevenly distributed. The disease appears to remain stationary in the *Senegal* districts where alcoholism is not yet widespread and where the climate is warm and dry, but it is increasing in the *Serera* country where the natives are fetish worshippers and the climate is damper.

In *Mauritania*, tuberculosis is fairly common among the natives, possibly because their health is undermined by malnutrition.

In *Guiana*, the disease is rare among the natives. It is found more often among *tirailleurs* repatriated after service abroad, and among the halfbreeds.

On the *Ivory Coast*, tuberculosis formed a small focus in the Aboïsso district in 1926, where 60 cases were diagnosed. There, too, the spread of the disease seems to coincide with that of alcoholism.

Generally speaking, tuberculosis infection in French West Africa comes from two principal sources :

1. Tuberculous Europeans ;
2. *Tirailleurs* who have contracted the disease whilst on service in Europe or North Africa and been repatriated.

In their case, the only really effective measure is the immediate repatriation of suspect cases before open lesions have developed. Experience has shown that patients in this early stage of the disease generally recover when they return to their native country. Now that the expediency of immediate repatriation has been universally recognised, it is interesting to note that the death rate from tuberculosis among *tirailleurs* in the Dakar hospital has appreciably decreased, *i.e.*, from 43 deaths in 1926 to 11 in 1927.

At Dakar, domiciliary preventive treatment of tuberculosis is entrusted to the social hygiene department. A European certificated visiting nurse, accompanied by a native assistant midwife from Senegal, visits houses where there are new-born children, and does her utmost to convince the parents of the necessity of protecting their children against tuberculosis ; 1,732 anti-tuberculous vaccinations with BCG were carried out as a result. There is every reason to hope that in time the population of Dakar will be persuaded that this method of vaccination is both harmless and efficacious, and will readily submit to it, and thus be protected against infection.

French Equatorial Africa.—In *Tchad*, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified among discharged *tirailleurs* who had served in Europe, as well as among natives who had not left the country.

The same applies in the *Middle Congo*, where the incidence of the disease is fairly high.

The natives of this colony are peculiarly apt to develop tuberculosis owing to under-feeding, scanty clothing, parasitic intestinal diseases, and complete ignorance of the rudiments of hygiene.

The Medical Relief Services and the administrative authorities are doing their utmost to remedy this state of affairs.

2. *Leprosy.*

Leprosy is prevalent in the majority of the French colonies.

In *Indo-China*, the number of fresh cases admitted to hospitals in 1927 was 1,199, *i.e.*, 352 less than in 1926. A new method of prevention and cure of leprosy is under consideration, *i.e.*, the construction of special villages in appropriate surroundings, organised according to local customs, and at the same time equipped with all appliances for relief and treatment.

Young lepers, and patients suffering from the curable forms of the disease, will be treated in specially adapted infirmaries until cured. Tests will also be made to ascertain the therapeutic value of the ethylic ethers of Cambodian krabao.

In *India*, 548 persons underwent treatment for leprosy. Experimental treatment with oil of hydnocarpus creosoted at 4 per cent in bi-weekly subcutaneous injections of progressive doses of from 2 to 5 cc., and even 10 cc. seemed to give more satisfactory results than treatment with the ethers.

In *Guiana*, 34 fresh cases were treated, bringing up to 307 the total number of lepers detected by the Institute of Public Health since its foundation.

In 1927, approximately 100 lepers presented themselves for treatment at the dispensary. This treatment consisted in some cases of intra-muscular injections of hyrganol, and in other cases of the administration *per os* of gynocardate of soda in pilules or cachets, or of pure or emulsified oil of chaulmoogra.

The leper hospital at Désirade admits lepers from *Martinique* and *Guadeloupe*.

In 1927, the number of segregated lepers was 95—43 from Martinique and 52 from Guadeloupe. Thirty beds were vacant.

The largest number of cases were tuberculous—some mixed, and a few anæsthetic (nervous).

Leprosy occurs throughout *French West Africa*, without definitely predominating in any one of the colonies of that group. No definite information is available except in respect of a few districts such as Fouta-Ialon, where the authority of the Foulbé chiefs is considerable and a register of patients by name has been established.

In *Senegal*, a few lepers have been placed in groups of small huts at Thiès and St. Louis. Cases found in the interior are settled in the vicinity of their villages, where their families can provide for their needs.

In the *Sudan*, 119 cases of leprosy have been observed, the majority of which were found in the Southern districts.

It has been found everywhere in the *Upper Volta*, and in the Bobo-Dioulasso and Dédougou districts. A leper hospital was established in 1925 near Bobo.

Two cases have been reported on the *Niger*, at Agadez and at Madaova.

The number of lepers in the whole colony of *Guinea* was estimated in 1924 at 2,648.

On the *Ivory Coast* the natives are familiar with leprosy and fear it. A native doctor on circuit discovered a leper colony with 150 inhabitants far from any other village.

On the coast, lepers are segregated on an island opposite Bingerville. For the last seven or eight years, their number has varied between 100 and 110. A leper hospital is in course of establishment at Mono, in Dahomey, where the disease is fairly frequent. It will accommodate 100 cases and will be finished in 1928.

In the *Cameroons*, 792 lepers with open lesions were segregated during 1927; 34 were liberated after cicatrisation, and isolated in the case of their families ; 107 died and 280 made their escape.

914 lepers with cicatrised lesions are at present at liberty and receiving treatment either in their villages or at the nearest dispensary.

The total number of lepers registered in the Territory up to September 30th, 1927, was 1,761 (against 1,301 in 1926). 847 of these were segregated and 914 isolated in the case of their families.

For the last two years, Dr. Stevenel at Douala has been treating lepers with an emulsified oil of chaulmoogra, prepared at the laboratory of the Health Office, with which he obtains highly satisfactory results.

In *Togoland*, a census of the lepers in the various districts showed their numbers to be as follows : Lome, 192 ; Anecho, 102 ; Klouto, 170 ; Atakpame, 29 ; Sokode, 61 ; Mango, 42.

All these lepers are supplied with an identity card and have their names entered on a special register in the dispensaries they attend. They are generally treated with hyrganol.

In *Madagascar*, there are about 6,000 lepers ; no district in the island is free from the disease. Only 3,000 are interned in the 10 official leper hospitals and the seven leper villages which have been established in various provinces.

A scheme for the re-organisation of the leper hospitals is under consideration. It provides more especially for the establishment of these institutions near the headquarters of districts, in order that they may be under the effective supervision of a European doctor and that patients may receive suitable treatment.

Quantities of oil and extract of chaulmoogra have been purchased, and Professor Perrot has offered samples of oil of chaulmoogra of known origin for the purpose of studying this medicament.

In *New Caledonia*, the number of lepers seems to have increased appreciably during the last few years in various districts ; in others, it is stationary or on the decline. There seems to be some connection between these changes and the economic activities of the various tribes and therefore with the enlightenment and efficiency of the native chiefs. In addition to the treatment and isolation of lepers, efforts should be made to improve the medical relief service and the general well-being of the tribes.

In 1927, 256 natives were treated for leprosy and 593 were pronounced suspect ; in the Loyalty Islands, a central leper hospital has been established at Chila, where 183 patients are now receiving treatment. In *Maré* and *Uvea*, establishments equipped with infirmaries are in process of organisation.

346 lepers have been isolated and 312 pronounced suspect.

In the *French Establishments in Oceania*, there is a slight decrease in the number of cases, owing to the fact that the majority of infectious patients are isolated in the leper village at Orofara.

French Equatorial Africa.—Leprosy is known to exist in various districts of the *Middle Congo.* A number of cases have been reported in the sub-divisions of Mouyondzi (railway), Ewo (Likuala and Mossaka), and investigations are now being made to discover the most infected localities.

Although the natives do not mix readily with lepers, they allow them to live and go about in their villages.

They refuse, however, to live in the same houses, and women leave their husbands when their lesions become repulsive.

Measures have been taken for the treatment of lepers with closed lesions, at the consultation centres and for the isolation in hospital pavilions or special wards of lepers with open lesions until these have cicatrised ; mutilated and infirm lepers must be removed to a special infirmary.

Reported in the *Chad* district, leprosy is rare at Fort Lamy, but more common at Salamat and in the Mongo district.

III. PROTECTION OF NATIVE LABOUR.

1. French West Africa.

The supervision of labour constitutes one of the duties of Heads of the Health Service, as provided in a decree of the Governor-General dated March 29th, 1926; it covers public health and the physical condition of workers, both in private and in Government establishments; it is the duty of medical officers to visit all places in their district where labour is employed and to ascertain the health conditions of workers. The attention of the Health Service has been specially directed to rations, the nutritive value of which should approximate to that of the native soldier's rations.

Upper Volta.

The health of workers has been satisfactory; pneumonia, which caused great ravages in 1926, was responsible for less than half the number of deaths this year.

Dahomey.

6,850 labourers were working on the railway; only two deaths and 175 days' hospital treatment were registered.

Guinea.

Health conditions have been excellent; the sick rate per 400 labourers was fourteen sick and two deaths, *i.e.*, 4 per cent.

Sudan.

A high death rate was registered at the beginning of 1927 ; it fell to normal proportions as a result of re-organisation of the health services—the establishment of infirmaries and first-aid stations and the evacuation of serious cases to dispensaries and hospitals—being only 2 per cent by the end of this campaign.

Ivory Coast.

The health of the 8,000 Kroomen who were taken on in 1927 has been satisfactory; no epidemic disease has been notified among the 10,000 labourers employed on forestry and agricultural work, and the health of those engaged on the new railway works has also been good. The question of relays is under consideration; it is suggested that the gangs should be relieved in April and October—and not, as at present, in January and July—which would obviate travelling long distances during the rains, a serious factor as regards pneumonia and dysentery.

2. French Equatorial Africa.

Labour legislation in French Equatorial Africa is regulated by the Decree of February 18th, 1921, and the Decree of February 11th, 1923 (putting into force the Decree of May 4th, 1922).

Furthermore, local Orders are issued by the Colonial Governors every year fixing : (1) the labour to be recruited, and (2) the composition of their rations.

Middle Congo.

Labour is employed in private undertakings and in undertakings of general concern.

Private undertakings.—The workers are well treated and the health conditions where they are employed are satisfactory; periodical inspections are carried out by medical officers who have taken a special course at the Brazzaville Pasteur Institute. Some of these undertakings, such as the Minduli Mining Company, which employs 1,500, have well-equipped hospital services; the company referred to has even arranged to purchase in 1928 a tourist aeroplane which can be fitted up as an ambulance plane with two stretchers.

Undertakings of public utility.—A distinction should be made, as regards the native labour employed on the Congo-Ocean Railway, between two categories of work; namely, work depending exclusively on local labour and work carried out by labour service recruits from the Ubangi-Shari and the Middle Congo.

In the first of these two cases, the health of the workers who were not moved or subjected to any change of climate or diet remained satisfactory throughout the whole year, as during the previous year.

In the second case, great improvements were made in 1927 as regards hygienic and living conditions and the journey from the workers' homes to the place of work.

The general death rate was lower than in previous years ; there was a big drop in the number of deaths occurring outside the various health establishments—only 175 in 1927 as compared with 400 the previous year, which represents an improvement as regards the detection of cases in the camps and their rapid evacuation to the hospitals. The general death rate was 44.1 per cent, as compared with 49.6 per cent in 1926.

Every effort has been made to improve the workers' food; this is subject to very strict inspection from the standpoint of quality, and the Administration has had to condemn large quantities. Greater variety has also been introduced into the diet. Living quarters have been considerably improved by the use of pisé walls to replace branches, which did not protect the natives sufficiently against the cold and damp at night.

As a further protection against cold, clothing is issued after the month of May.

Lastly, during the year 1927 several noteworthy improvements have been made in the constitution and organisation of the Labour Medical Service; the medical officers inspect the labour camps more often, first-aid stations have been established near the chief camps, recruits have been systematically deloused, and the contingents have been inoculated against pneumonia.

Gabon.

In the Gabon, where the French Railway Consortium is responsible for exploitation, a real effort has been made to improve health conditions and to provide medical assistance for workers. The new hospital at Foulenzem was opened on September 22nd, 1927.

The utmost care is taken in the recruiting of labour; the workers are classified on arrival as good, average or poor, the last-named category being given a rest and then employed on light work.

The sanitary conditions in other camps in the Gabon were generally satisfactory; inspections carried out in about 100 undertakings showed the incidence of disease and mortality to be lower than the general average for native settlements.

The heads of undertakings have at last realised the importance of not overworking their men and of looking after them properly.

Chad and Ubangi-Shari.

In the Chad and in Ubangi-Shari there are no big labour camps.

Togo.

Measures for the protection of labour were enforced again in 1927 in conformity with the existing legislation and took the form of regular medical inspections, vaccination and supervision of camps. There is nothing to note as regards health.

Cameroons.

The health of workers was satisfactory both in the railway works camps and in the various road building camps. The average percentage of sickness ranged from 12.3 per cent to 5.21 per cent, and the death rate from 75 to 26 per thousand per annum, which appears to be lower than the death rate for men of 20 to 40 years of age in the villages.

3. Indo-China.

Labour is protected by the Regulations of October 25th, 1927, which lay down the minimum requirements for quarters, food and medical assistance.

Cochin-China.

Certain red-earth plantations, particularly in the province of Thu-Dau-Mot, show high figures for sickness—chiefly malaria, phagedenic ulcers and beri-beri—despite a real effort on the part of employers to improve health conditions.

Cambodia.

Although many improvements will have to be made as regards the conditions in the different settlements, the health of these was not bad in 1927; regular series of anti-cholera inoculations carried out by visiting personnel prevented the spread of the disease among workers in the various camps.

Laos.

Labour camps are given the regular inoculations; health conditions were satisfactory except in camps located in bad malaria districts or among labour levies with no idea of hygiene and unwilling to take quinine as a preventive measure.

Annam.

The enforcement of the regulations of October 25th, 1927, has had considerable effect; the position of workers will be further improved by the forthcoming establishment of properly equipped first-aid stations at the labour camps.

Kuang-Chu-Wan.

A great deal is being done in the matter of public health and the improvement of sanitary conditions. The health of workers does not call for comment.

4. French Possessions in Oceania.

The health of the Annamite employees in the colony has been excellent. There were cases of beri-beri at Makatea, however, all the year, at the French Phosphate Company's works, where food difficulties make it impossible always to give the Annamites fresh rations.

New Hebrides.

The health of the Annamite employees has been satisfactory on the whole. Several cases of black-water fever occurred in June, however, among the coolies employed by the Efate Colonial Company; the accommodation on this plantation hitherto leaves much to be desired, but a permanent camp is to be built very shortly which will satisfy all requirements.

A few cases of beri-beri were evacuated from the Lancon d'Api plantation to the Port Vila hospital in the month of July.

5. Madagascar.

The sanitary organisation of labour camps, the main lines of which were planned some years ago, was carried on as actively as possible in 1927. There are three categories

1. *Labour service camps and centres of public utility.*—The medical staff includes European and native doctors; hospitals specially built for labour camps have been erected by the public works service, but camps situated in the neighbourhood of a health service institution are served by this establishment and its staff. There are

maternity wards at all the hospitals belonging to the health service or attached to the particular undertaking.

The care taken with regard to the recruiting of employees, their food, their clothing, the choice of sites for camps and the inspection of drinking water accounts for the remarkably good health hitherto reported in labour camps.

2. *Public works and railways labour camps.*—Workers are recruited either on the spot or in any place in the colony in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Decree of September 22nd, 1925. Medical work is in the hands of native doctors detached for the purpose under the technical supervision of the district medical inspector of the public health service.

Camp conditions were sometimes defective as regards food and accommodation, but have recently been improved; rations have been altered and special camps have been built away from the native villages. The health of workers has been satisfactory.

3. *Camps of private undertakings.*—In certain districts, these establishments are still not subject to medical inspection. Notwithstanding, several establishments have been re-organised from the health standpoint during the past year. With the support of the Public Health Service, the undertakings which employ most workers have set up first-aid stations under the direction of doctors or medical orderlies, with all the necessary equipment.

No epidemics occurred in 1927 among workers employed by private undertakings.

IV. INFANT HYGIENE.

During 1927 the Health Service in the different colonies concentrated again on improving conditions of infant hygiene and the following are the principal results obtained.

1. French West Africa.

Dakar.

The Social Hygiene Institute has organised an anti-tuberculosis service which visits patients' homes; a qualified European nurse, accompanied by a native midwife, visits the homes of the parents of children born the previous week and points out the importance of immunising the children against tuberculosis. This work requires patience, but will be carried through despite difficulties; it has already had appreciable results, the visiting nurse having carried out 1,732 BCG vaccinations during the year 1927.

The number of confinements at the Dakar Maternity Home almost doubled in 1927. The mothers receive layette for their children and a bonus of twenty francs on leaving; 740 pregnant women availed themselves of the pre-natal clinic, and there were 9,653 consultations; the infants' clinic examined 3,287 children and gave 21,241 consultations.

Ivory Coast.

Child welfare work is carried on in all the maternity homes, where children can also be brought for medical advice; advantage has been taken of these consultations and the health of unweaned children may be considered excellent.

The campaign against yaws, which is very prevalent among children in the colony, has been carried on even more actively than in previous years, the number of children treated in 1927 being 16,000 as compared with 3,000 in 1925 and 10,000 in 1926.

Dahomey.

The population, at all events in the coastal area, is becoming increasingly accessible as regards puericulture. In this the work of midwives and visiting nurses is having a most excellent influence. It is proposed to establish a branch of the "Berceau Africain" in 1928, and there is reason to expect good results from this association, propaganda for which will be carried on by the more progressive African women. At the present time, the birth rate is in excess of the death rate and the population is increasing.

Niger.

An infant clinic was established in May 1927; the number of children brought to be examined has increased daily and is sometimes over a hundred ; sick children receive the necessary treatment ; all are systematically vaccinated against smallpox. Advice on infant hygiene is given to mothers by the midwife. Warm clothes are distributed periodically to protect very young children against chills; tins of milk are issued for infants if the mother is dead or has not enough milk.

Guinea.

Infant mortality is fairly high, every possible method of combating it is employed and the campaign is carried on more actively each year.

Senegal.

The epidemics which raged in 1927 employed a large part of the staff and made it impossible to carry out in its entirety the programme for the establishment of infant clinics and advisory centres for infantile diseases, a movement which will undoubtedly be assisted by the visiting nurses recently appointed.

Sudan.

The rate for still-births, though still high, is actually falling, thanks to the efforts of midwives and visiting nurses. The maternity homes at Bamako and Segu with their pre-natal clinics are doing very useful work ; there are infant clinics at both these centres; this work is actively supported at Banako by the "Young Children's Aid Society".

Further, in all West African schools, particular attention is devoted to the children's health. The doctors responsible for this particular work have a threefold object in view, namely: to isolate sick or infected children, to keep doubtful cases under observation, and to improve the general standard of health by organised physical training.

Dakar.

Every pupil has a special book in which the results of medical examinations are noted. At every inspection, all the pupils are weighed and measured and the "PIGNET" index is established.

Dahomey.

School medical cards are also in use for pupils in the Dahomey schools; these individual nosological files show vaccinations and dates of reasons for absence, and are sent on if the child moves to another district.

Ivory Coast.

Courses in hygiene are included in the pupils' curriculum, and an elementary pamphlet on the subject has been published and distributed in all the Ivory Coast schools.

Togoland.

Pre-natal clinics continued their work in 1927, being well attended on the whole as the native women are beginning to acquire the habit of consulting the doctor during the later months of pregnancy.

Infants are specially cared for. The "Berceau Togolais" Association is continually extending its work, 1,143 infants being registered at Lome at the end of 1927, while a branch of the Association was opened in April at Anecho; the average attendance of children brought by their mothers for advice was 132 at Lome and 81 at Anecho.

A crèche has been opened in connection with the Berceau Association at Lome and arrangements have been made for a second branch to be opened shortly at Palime. This will make it possible to keep under observation, or under treatment, for a certain time children who are sickly or are found to be ill when examined. Grants and subsidies have made it possible to distribute milk, layettes and feeding-bottles on a bigs scale.

The Administration has also dealt with children of school age ; the many schools are under the permanent supervision of the medical officer, and physical training is now compulsory, comprising exercises and sports suited to the children's age and physical condition.

2. Indo-China.

The hygiene and prophylaxis services in connection with child welfare and pre-natal assistance have been considerably extended (particularly in Cochin-China).

There were 385 midwives in 1927, an increase from 345; the health services registered 34,554 confinements.

Tonkin.

The "Rural Welfare Service", for the purpose of introducing western therapeutical methods and puericulture in villages by means of separate maternity homes, was set up by a Decree dated March 31st, 1927, of the Chief Resident Officer, and already employs 100 "rural midwives".

Cochin-China.

The Institute of Puericulture, established at Saigon by a Decree dated January 27th, 1927, includes a perfectly organised infants' clinic and a crèche for foundlings, sick children whose parents cannot or do not know how to look after them, indigent children whose mother has no milk, and children entrusted to the Institute by parents living in unhealthy districts.

There is also a special free pre-natal clinic at Saigon Municipal Polyclinic and at the native maternity home at Cholon. The system of medical advice with visiting treatment has proved a great success among the native women.

Special attention is devoted to the health of school-children, a very definite improvement in the housing of the younger generation being noticeable, with greater cleanliness and sometimes even a fastidious care of the person.

Cambodia.

Pupils have individual health cards, on which the visiting medical officer notes their particular characteristics and the physiological features of their development. These cards are kept up to date at the periodical medical examinations.

In the various Indo-China colonies, pupils have received physical training carried out on the usual lines.

With a view to immunising new-born children against tuberculosis, BCG vaccine, prepared daily according to the Calmette method by the Hanoi and Saigon Pasteur Institutes, is issued to the European and native maternity homes.

17,000 children were inoculated in 1927 in Cochin-China, and 19,535 doses were distributed in Tonkin.

A similar service will shortly be opened for Annam at Hué.

3. Madagascar.

There are 135 maternity homes in Madagascar, the figures for confinements being 25,983; that is, about 6,000 more than in the previous year. The number of midwives and midwifery probationers is 367; their work is most important in a country where infant mortality is relatively high, the general rate being higher than in towns in France.

There has been close co-operation for some years between the Child Welfare Service and the Ladies' Red Cross at Antananarivo.

The Red Cross dispensary children's clinic still has a big attendance, the figures at the end of 1927 being over 12,000, as compared with 3,000 in 1926; infant mortality dropped by 172 during the year, and, in view of the increased attendance, even better results may be expected in 1928.

The medical officers are assisted by the Ladies' Red Cross, which undertakes the distribution of medicines, the supervision, preparation and destination of milk, and the regular weighing of infants, the weights being entered on special cards.

The Red Cross has also distributed clothing (4,000 warm dresses in 1927).

The children's dispensary and the milk distribution service at Tamatave, which were set up in 1926, have also been very busy. The building in which they were accommodated was destroyed by a cyclone on March 3rd, so that both these services have had to carry on provisionally in a temporary building, but there has been no falling off in attendance or in the distribution of milk, the figures being over 1,000 per month. A new infant clinic is being erected at Tamatave and will be opened shortly.

The Red Cross has extended its work in the provinces ; sub-committees have been set up to organise a campaign against infant mortality all over the country.

A schools' inspection service has been established and is in touch with the infant clinics ; it will see that the individual health cards of pupils are kept up-to-date.

1,538 children were inoculated against tuberculosis with BCG vaccine.

4. French Possessions in India.

Medical advice is given in all the health services and dispensaries. In 1927, the attendance was 3,675. This work is not yet very widely known, but no effort is being spared to induce native mothers to bring their children for advice every week.

The School Medical Inspection Service has worked regularly in the towns of Pondicherry; Karikal and Chandernagore, where all the school-children have been examined.

5. French Somaliland.

At Jibuti, a dispensary for women and children was opened in 1927.

6. French Possessions in Oceania.

At Papétoai, a medical infant clinic attached to the maternity home was opened in November 1927.

7. Guiana.

Various measures have been taken to ensure the proper physical development of children ; greater attention has been devoted to physical training for boys, sports clubs have been established, and an annual youth festival and baby show with money prizes have been organised, while bonuses are given for large families.

V. NOTE ON PASTEUR LABORATORIES AND INSTITUTES.

The first colonial laboratory was established at Saigon in 1889 by Dr. Calmette, Colonial Medical Officer, now Sub-Director of the Pasteur Institute. In 1896, it was followed by the St. Louis laboratory, set up by Marchoux, and in 1899 by that of Antananarivo, established by Neiret and Thiroux.

Since then, as may be seen by the following list, all the chief colonies have been provided with a Pasteur Institute under the technical scientific direction of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Indo-China.

Pasteur Institute at Saigon.
Pasteur Institute at Nha-Trang.
Pasteur Institute at Hanoi.
Annam Institute of Bacteriology and Hygiene at Hué.
Cambodia Institute of Hygiene and Bacteriology.
Laos Vaccine Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory at Vientiane.
Cancer Prophylactic Institute at Hanoi.

French West Africa.

Pasteur Institute at Dakar.
Microbiological Laboratory at Bamako.
Pasteur Institute at Kindia.
Laboratories at Grand-Bassam, Abidjean, Cotonou and Porto-Novo.

French Equatorial Africa.

Libreville Laboratory.
Pasteur Institute at Brazzaville.

Mandated Territory of Togoland.

Laboratory at Lomé.

Cameroons Mandated Territory.

Laboratories at Duala, Yaoundé and Ebolowa.

Madagascar.

Pasteur Institute at Antananarivo.

Reunion.

Public Health and Microbiological Laboratory at St. Denis.

New Caledonia.

Gaston BOURRET Laboratory at Noumea.

Guiana.

Public Health and Prophylaxis Institute at Cayenne.

Martinique.

Public Health Institute at Fort-de-France.

Guadeloupe.

Pointe-à-Pitre Laboratory.

August 1929.

GERMANY

Results of the Vital and Public Health Statistics of the German Reich for 1927 and 1928

BY

Dr. E. ROESLE,

Member of the Reich Office of Public Health (Berlin).

CONTENTS.

I. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION :

Page

1. General Survey (Tables 1 and 2) 459
2. Survey of Certain Living Conditions of the German People which are of Significance in determining the Various Factors in the Movement of the Population (Table 3) . 461

(a) Meteorological Conditions 466
(b) Economic Conditions 467
(c) Dietary Conditions 467
(d) Health Conditions 468
(e) Statistics of Public Morals 469

II. BIRTH RATE :

1. Geographical Distribution of the Birth Rate (Table 4) . . 471
2. Distribution of Birth according to Sex and Vitality (Table 5) 472
3. Conceptions and Abortions (Tables 6 and 7) 473
4. Legitimate and Illegitimate Birth (Table 8) 477
5. Seasonal Variations in the Birth Rate (Table 9) 479

III. MORTALITY :

1. Geographical Distribution of General Mortality (Table 10) 481
2. Standardised Mortality and Mortality according to Sex (Table 11) 482
3. Mortality according to Age and Sex (Table 12) 483
4. Seasonal Mortality (Table 13). 485

IV. CAUSES OF DEATH :

1. Infectious Diseases (Table 14) 486
2. Tuberculosis (Table 15) 490
3. Tumours (Table 16) 491
4. Organic Diseases (Table 17) 492
5. Puerperal Diseases (Table 18). 494
6. Violent Death (Table 19). 496

V. INFANT MORTALITY :

1. General Course of Infant Mortality 497
2. Death Rate according to Days and Months of Age (Table 20). 498
3. Seasonal Variations in the Death Rate of Children under One Year (Table 21). 502
4. Causes of Infant Mortality (Table 22) 503

Page

VI. Cost of the Health Services (Table 23) 505

VII. Health Institutions (Tables 24 and 25) 507

VIII. Statistics relating to Curative Medicine :

1. Hospitals (Table 26) 512
2. Health Personnel (Table 27) 513
3. Sickness Insurance Funds (Table 28). 516

Results of the Health Statistics of the German Reich for 1927 and 1928

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The area of the German Reich is : 468,718 square kilometers.

I. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. General Survey.

1 (4).*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, **1923-1929.**

Sources : Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1928 & 1929. Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1929, No. 9, p. 390.

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.*						
Moy. — Av. 1923-27	62.478	445.160	35.176	1.250.077	41.833	770.609	479.469
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
1929 [1]	63.958	589.431	—	1.146.706	36.189	805.973	340.233
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
Moy. — Av. 1923 27	1.000	7,1	0,56	20,0	0,7	12,3	7,7
1927	1.000	8,5	0,58	18,4	0,6	12,0	6,4
1928	1.000	9,2	0,58	18,6	0,6	11,6	7,0
1929 [1]	1.000	9.2	—	17.9	0.6	12.6	5.3

	Emigration transocéanique Overseas emigration	Accroissement effectif annuel Actual yearly increase	Emigration transocéanique Overseas emigration	Accroissement effectif annuel Actual yearly increase
	9	10	11	12
	A. *Chiffres absolus.* A. *Actual figures.*		B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*	
Moy. — Av. 1923–27	72.528	371.000	1,16	5,9
1927	61.379	343.000	0,97	5,6
1928	57.241	388.000	0,90	6,1

* The Nos. in parentheses refer to the corresponding standard tables.
[1] Provisional figures.

2.

NATURAL AND EFFECTIVE INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE GERMAN REICH WITHIN THE 1922 TERRITORIAL FRONTIERS DURING THE YEARS 1922-1928.

Année Year	Population (en milliers) (in 1,000's)		Accroissement effectif Actual increase	Excédent des naissances sur les décès Excess of births over deaths	Emigration transocéanique Overseas emigration	Excédent des naissances sur les décès diminué de l'émigration transocéanique Excess of births over deaths less overseas emigration figures	Accroissement effectif (col. 4) supérieur (+) ou inférieur (—) à l'accroissement estimé (col. 7) en milliers Actual increase (col. 4) greater (+) or less (—) than the estimated increase (col. 7) in 1,000's
	Au commencement At the beginning	A la fin At the end					
	de l'année — of the year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922 . .	61.083	61.570	487.000	523.589	36.527	487.062	± 0
1923 . .	61.570	61.894	324.000	439.551	115.416	324.135	± 0
1924 . .	61.894	62.348	454.000	511.745	58.328	453.417	+ 1
1925[1] . .	62.348	62.651	303.000	547.808	62.705	485.103	— 182
1926 . .	62.651	63.080	424.000	493.541	65.280	428.261	— 4
1927 . .	63.080	63.423	343.000	404.699	61.379	343.320	± 0
1928 . .	63.423	63.811	388.000	443.295	57.241	386.054	+ 2
1922-28 .	—	—	2.723.000	3.364.228	456.876	2.907.352	— 184

[1] Census year.

The improvement in the economic situation noted in 1927, as compared with the preceding years, persisted during the first half of 1928, but this period of comparative prosperity was followed by one of stagnation, which was characterised by a drop in production.

The marriage curve followed this economic evolution, for it was no mere chance that the figures for marriages (587,175 in 1928) exceeded by about 100,000 those recorded for 1926 (483,198). The increase in the number of marriages had already begun in 1927, when 538,463 marriages were registered. The marriage rate per 1,000 inhabitants rose accordingly from 7.7 in 1926 to 9.2 in 1928, a figure only previously exceeded in the German Reich during the years 1919-1923.

This progressive increase in the number of marriages naturally influenced the birth rate, and the figure for 1928 per 1,000 inhabitants was 18.6, *i.e.*, slightly higher than the previous year (18.4). The number of live births, however, showed only a slight increase in relation to marriages, the figures for 1928 being 1,182,815, as compared with 1,161,719 in 1927, *i.e.*, an increase of only 21,096.

The general mortality rate dropped in 1928 below the minimum figure for 1926, being only 11.6 per 1,000 inhabitants. The result of the upward tendency in the birth

rate and the drop in the death rate naturally tended further to increase the excess of births over deaths, and the figures rose from 404,699 in 1927 to 443,295 in 1928, *i.e.*, from 6.4 to 7 per 1,000 inhabitants. As in the other post-war years, the actual increase in the population for 1928 was considerably below the natural increase, since the figures for overseas emigration (57,241 in 1928) were only slightly below those for 1927 (61,379). The actual increase in population, taking into account births, deaths and overseas emigration, was 388,000 in 1928, compared with 343,000 the previous year.

The recorded drop of approximately 182,000 (see Table No. 2) in the population figures for 1925 is attributable chiefly to the fact that since 1925 the figures are no longer assessed according to the number of inhabitants actually present, but according to the figures for the resident population ; these returns, which were established that year for the first time, represent a drop of approximately 158,000.

According to the statistics given in Table No. 2, the population figures for the German Reich increased by 2,723,000 during the seven-year period 1922-1928. As a result of emigration, this figure was 457,000 below the natural increase in the population, which was also considerably lower than for pre-war years. The above-mentioned data show the excess of the total emigration over immigration during the years 1922-1928 to have been 641,000, or one-fifth of the natural increase in the population during that period. From this figure, however, must be deducted the deficit of 158,000 for 1925, due to the fact that as from that date the resident population and not the population actually present was taken as a basis in assessing the annual population.

2. Survey of Certain Living Conditions of the German People which are of Significance in determining the Various Factors in the Movement of the Population.

The statistics of the movement of the population represent the outcome of various factors, chief among which are economic factors. Modern social hygiene demands, however, for the proper comprehension of the phenomena revealed by these statistics, not only a knowledge of these factors, but a knowledge of the living conditions of the population. International statistics should aim at supplying a coherent survey of living conditions in the different countries, as this offers infinite possibilities with a view to the solving of important biological problems and the discovery of fundamental relations between biological phenomena and living conditions.

Something on these lines has been attempted in the case of Germany, in Table No. 3, which gives a survey of data derived from the relevant branches of the general statistics. This survey falls into the following classified groups :

(a) Meteorological conditions ;
(b) Economic conditions ;
(c) Dietary conditions of the population ;
(d) Health conditions ;
(e) Criminality as an index of public morals.

3.

Survey of Certain Living Conditions of the German People which are of Significance in determining the Various Factors in the Movement of the Population.

(a) *Meteorological Conditions.*

Mois / Month	1. Moyenne mensuelle — 1. Monthly average: Du maximum — Of maximum					Du minimum — Of minimum					2. Hauteur de l'eau tombée à Berlin en millimètres / 2. Rainfall at Berlin in millimetres				
	De la température de l'air à Berlin en centigrades / Temperature of air at Berlin (degrees Centigrade)														
	1851-1920	1926	1927	1928	1929	1851-1920	1926	1927	1928	1929	1851-1920	1926	1927	1928	1929
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I .	1,7	2,0	4,5	3,7	— 1,7	— 3,1	— 2,3	0,4	— 1,2	— 7,6	41,6	75,4	51,9	54,8	33,8
II .	3,6	6,0	3,7	5,5	— 6,3	— 3,0	1,2	— 1,8	— 0,6	-15,1	36,0	49,1	20,2	51,3	13,8
III .	6,9	7,7	11,5	8,2	6,7	— 0,9	0,1	3,3	— 1,7	— 1,3	42,2	57,5	27,5	19,7	10,9
IV .	12,7	16,6	11,3	12,8	9,2	3,1	5,1	3,4	3,4	0,7	38,2	15,0	103,7	34,2	21,8
V .	18,1	17,0	15,6	15,7	19,7	6,7	6,9	5,7	5,7	8,6	47,5	14,3	42,3	62,3	54,9
VI .	21,5	19,8	19,3	19,5	19,8	11,1	10,9	9,2	8,7	9,6	59,5	127,2	95,8	55,0	110,9
VII .	23,1	23,7	23,8	24,1	23,4	12,5	14,8	14,5	12,8	12.8	74,7	165,1	102,6	31,2	46,8
VIII .	22,5	21,9	22,0	21,4	24,2	12,1	12,5	13,5	11,3	12,5	58,8	38,3	136,0	46,2	12,9
IX .	19,0	20,3	18,8	19,5	22,5	9,7	10,1	9,9	7,2	9,5	42,0	40,2	38,0	0,5	18,3
X .	12,7	11,1	13,1	13,6	14,2	4,7	4,6	5,5	4,6	6.5	44,0	72,2	22,8	43,9	110,2
XI .	5,7	9,7	4,1	9,5	8.6	0,3	4,2	0,2	4,8	2,1	42,1	98,3	29,2	91,0	15,2
XII .	2,7	3,5	0,8	1,2	5,9	— 1,9	— 0,3	— 5,6	— 2,8	0,9	48,8	52,6	22,8	26,5	49.8

(b) *Economic Conditions.*

Année / Year	1. Indices du coût de la vie / 1. Cost of living indices			2. Salaires hebdomadaires prévus par les tarifs (RM) / 2. Average weekly wage according to tariff (RM)				3. Faillites / 3. Business failures
				Ouvriers qualifiés / Skilled workers		Ouvriers non qualifiés / Unskilled workers		
				De tous les groupes industriels — All industrial groups				
	Total	Alimentation / Food	Logement / Lodging	Avril / April	Octob.	Avril / April	Octob.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1924	127,6	136,3	53,6	31,11	35,84	23,23	26,68	8.034
1925	139,8	147,8	81,5	40,54	44,31	30,11	32,81	14.805
1926	141,2	144,4	99,9	45,21	45,49	33,60	33,90	15.829
1927	147,6	151,9	115,1	47,14	48,35	35,50	36,32	7.870
1928	151,7	152,3	125,7	50,19	52,10	38,39	40,17	10.595
1929	153,8	154,5	126,2	54,57	53,85	41,81	41,73	13.095

3 *(continued).*

Année / Year	4. Chômeurs assistés — 4. Unemployed relieved							
	M.				F.			
	1er janvier / 1 January	1er avril / 1 April	1er juillet / 1 July	1er octobre / 1 October	1er janvier / 1 January	1er avril / 1 April	1er juillet / 1 July	1er octobre / 1 October
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Chiffres absolus (en milliers) — Actual figures (in 1,000's)							
1924	—	528 [1]	394	463	—	43 [1]	32	50
1925	494	427	173	244	41	38	22	22
1926	1.337	1.625	1.408	1.127	161	317	333	267
1927	1.473	937	430	286	275	184	111	69
1928[2]	1.201	694	408	444	170	151	171	149
1929	1.690	1.197	507	602	339	283	214	182
	Pour 1.000 habitants du sexe masculin / Per 1,000 males				Pour 1.000 habitants du sexe féminin / Per 1,000 females			
1924	?	17,4 [1]	13,2	15,5	?	1,3 [1]	1,0	1,6
1925	16,4	14,2	5,7	8,1	1,3	1,2	0,7	0,7
1926	44,3	53,9	46,7	37,4	5,0	9,9	10,3	8,3
1927	48,9	31,1	14,2	9,5	8,5	5,7	3,4	2,2
1928	39,8	23,0	13,3	14,4	5,3	4,7	5,2	4,6
1929	54,7	38,6	16,4	16,8	10,3	8,6	6,5	6,7

	5. Pourcentage de chômeurs à la fin du mois indiqué parmi les membres des syndicats allemands — 5. Percentage of unemployment at the end of the month among members of German trade unions												
	Jan.	Fév. Feb.	Mars Mar.	Avril April	Mai May	Juin June	Juillet July	Août Aug.	Sept.	Octob.	Nov.	Déc.	Moyenne annuelle Annual average
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1924	26,5	25,1	16,6	10,4	8,6	10,5	12,5	12,4	10,5	8,4	7,3	8,1	13,5
1925	8,1	7,3	5,8	4,3	3,6	3,5	3,7	4,3	4,5	5,8	10,7	19,4	6,7
1926	22,6	22,0	21,4	18,6	18,1	18,1	17,7	16,7	15,2	14,2	14,2	16,7	18,0
1927	1,65	15,5	11,5	8,9	7,0	6,3	5,5	5,0	4,6	4,5	7,4	12,9	8,7
1928	11,2	10,4	9,2	6,9	6,3	6,2	6,3	6,5	6,6	7,3	9,5	16,7	8,6
1929	19,4	22,3	16,9	11,1	9,1	8,5	8,6	8,9	9,6	10,9	13,7	20,1	13,2

	6. Commerce extérieur — 6. External trade			
	Importations / Imports	Exportations / Exports	Excédent de l'importation de denrées et boissons sur l'exportation / Excess of imports of foodstuffs and beverages over exports	
	De marchandises en millions de Reichsmarks (non compris l'or et l'argent) / Of goods in millions of Reichsmarks (not including gold or silver)		Total en millions de Reichsmarks / Total in millions of Reichsmarks	Pour un habitant / Per head RM
	31	32	33	34
1924	9.083	6.552	2.228	36
1925	12.362	9.291	3.503	56
1926	10.002	10.415	3.067	49
1927	14.228	10.801	3.909	62
1928	14.001	12.276	3.565	56
1929	13.447	13.483	—	—

[1] At May 1st.
[2] From January 1927 onwards, the data refer to the 15th of each month.

3 *(continued).*

(c) *Dietary Conditions.*

Exercice (du 1er juillet au 30 juin) Financial year (from July 1st to June 30th)	1. Quantité de denrées végétales disponibles production et excédent de l'importation, non compris les quantités destinées à l'ensemencement) calculée pour un habitant 1. Quantity of vegetable foodstuffs available (production and excess of imports, not including quantities for sowing) per inhabitant			Exercice (du 1er septembre au 31 août) Financial year (from Sept. 1st to Aug. 31st)	2. Quantité d'autres denrées 2. Quantity of other foodstuffs						
	Seigle Rye	Froment Wheat	Pommes de terre Potatoes		Sucre pour un habitant Sugar per inhab.	Année Year	Viande Meat	Harengs Herrings Total	Harengs Herrings Quantité importée Imported	Fruits du Midi Southern fruits	Fèves de cacao Cocoa beans
	Kg.				Kg.		Pour un habitant Per inhabitant Kg.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1923–24. . .	105,5	57,4	433	1923–24. . .	13,32	1924	39,54	2,76	2,29	4,77	1,38
1924–25. . .	87,2	67,9	495	1924–25. . .	20,21	1925	44,94	2,27	2,10	6,09	1,28
1925–26. . .	114,5	73,7	582	1925–26. . .	20,51	1926	45,41	2,02	1,77	6,20	0,98
1926–27. . .	97,2	78,8	382	1926–27. . .	21,70	1927	49,95	2,17	1,84	6,72	1,12
1927–28. . .	102,9	88,3	498	1927–28. . .	23,02	1928	52,84	2,17	—	7,85	1,18
1928–29. . .	117,8	87,8	548	1928–29. . .	23,86	1929	51,67	2,42	—	7,76	1,20

3. Consommation de boissons — 3. Drink consumption

Exercice (du 1er avril au 30 mars) Financial year (from April 1st to March 30th)	Bière pour un habitant Beer per inhabitant	Exercice (du 1er octobre au 30 septembre) Financial year (from October 1st to Sept. 30th)	Eaux-de-vie (calculées sur la base d'alcool à 100°) pour un habitant Brandies (on a 100° alcohol basis per inhabitant	Année Year	Café Coffee	Thé Tea
	Litres		Litres		Pour un habitant Per inhabitant Kg.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1923–24. . .	44,9 [1]	1923–24 . . .	0,58 [1]	1924	0,87	0,06
1924–25. . .	60,7	1924–25 . . .	0,99	1925	1,42	0,07
1925–26. . .	75,4	1925–26 . . .	1,04	1926	1,66	0,07
1926–27. . .	76,1	1926–27 . . .	1,33	1927	1,95	0,08
1927–28. . .	80,8	1927–28 . . .	1,30	1928	2,12	0,08
1928–29. . .	85,6	1928–29 . . .	1,38	1929	2,24	0,09

[1] Data incomplete.

3 *(continued).*

(d) *Health Situation.*

Année / Year	1. Mortalité des trois groupes d'âge les plus importants — 1. Mortality in the three chief age-groups: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures			Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 habitants de même âge / Mortality rate per 1,000 inhabitants of the same age			2. Morbidité épidémique — 2. Epidemic morbidity: Cas déclarés de maladies soumises à la déclaration / Declared cases of notifiable diseases			
	0-4	5-59	60 ans et plus / 60 years and over	0-4	5-59	60 ans et plus / 60 years and over	Total	Pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) / Per 1,000 inhabitants (average population)	Scarlatine, diphtérie, méningite cérébro-spinale / Scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Pour 1.000 enfants au-dessous de 15 ans / Per 1,000 children under 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1924	173.617	261.423	323.828	28,8	5,2	58,2	109.067	1,75	72.143	4,38
1925	170.704	253.286	320.521	28,5	5,0	55,5	111.132	1,78	71.996	4,49
1926	154.431	247.443	332.293	27,4	4,8	55,9	120.139	1,91	88.726	5,62
1927	141.445	253.360	362.139	26,0	4,9	59,3	153.177	2,42	129.371	8,28
1928	130.605	253.110	355.731	24,4	4,9	56,9	196.606	3,09	170 928	12,88

Année / Year	3. Morbidité des assurés — 3. Morbidity of insured persons: Nombre de membres des caisses d'assurance-maladie (en milliers) / Number of members of sickness insurance funds (in thousands)	Cas de maladies entraînant une incapacité de travail / Cases of diseases involving incapacity for work: Total (en milliers) / (in thousands)	Pour 1.000 membres / Per 1,000 members	4. Invalidité — 4. Invalidity: Nombre de personnes / Number of persons (En milliers / In thousands): Assurées contre l'invalidité (estimation) / Insured against invalidity (estimate)	Ayant touché une rente / To whom pension has been paid	Dont invalides / Including persons incapacitated	5. Fréquence des infirmités — 5. Frequency of ailments: *Bavière.* — Nombre d'infirmes entretenus dans les établissements spéciaux aux frais des organisations provinciales de prévoyance. *Bavaria.*—Number of sick supported in special establishments at the cost of the provincial welfare organisations.: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) / Per 1,000 inhabitants (average population)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1924	18.164	8.064	444	—	2.798	1.387	15.333	2,09
1925	19.053	9.978	524	—	3.020	1.529	17.728	2,40
1926	19.155	8.831	461	17.500	2.848	1 656	18 679	2,51
1927	19.958	10.938	548	18.000	2.972	1.767	19.277	2,58
1928	20.662	11.577	560	18.000	3.096	1.888	—	—

3 *(concluded).*

(e) *Public Morals.*

Année Year	A. Nombre de personnes (civils) condamnées pour contraventions et infractions aux lois du Reich A. Number of persons (civilians) sentenced for crimes and offences under German law							
	Total	Nature de certaines infractions — Specific crimes and offences						
		Violences graves Serious bodily injury	Attentats aux mœurs Sexual offences	Avortements Abortion	Infanticide	Abandon d'enfants Abandoning of children	Assassinat Wilful murder	Meurtre sans intention de donner la mort Homicide
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*							
1924	696.668	25.189	12.712	5.629	119	46	193	409
1925	575.745	28.371	15.955	7.193	171	47	185	385
1926	589.611	32.146	16.441	6.268	156	22	170	404
1927	608.356	33.064	15.143	5.313	128	24	124	385
1928	585.872	32.077	—	3.892	—	—	90	317
	B. *Pour* 100.000 *habitants âgés de* 12 *ans et plus.* B. *Per* 100,000 *inhabitants of* 12 *years and over.*							
1924	1.494	54	27	12	0,25	0,14	0,41	0,88
1925	1.216	60	34	15	0,36	0,14	0,39	0,81
1926	1.229	67	34	13	0,33	0,07	0,35	0,84
1927	1.249	68	31	11	0,26	0,07	0,25	0,79
1928	1.189	66	—	8	—	—	0.18	0.64

(a) *Meteorological conditions.*—Berlin, with the biggest population of any town in Germany, has been selected for the purposes of describing meteorological conditions, since it is impossible in this report to survey the climatic variations in each one of the eight climatic zones (Klima-Provinzen) into which Germany is divided by meteorologists. Berlin lies in the middle of the central zone, which includes other big towns (Leipzig, Dresden, Magdeburg, Halle), and has a fairly mild winter and a relatively low rainfall compared with the other zones. The winter of 1929, which was abnormally severe, was preceded by three very mild winters, the maximum mean temperature in 1927 being, quite exceptionally, higher for March than for April. Comparing the climatic conditions during the winters of 1927 and 1929, during both of which influenza epidemics occurred, the conclusion would appear to be that the more rapid and more favourable course of the 1927 epidemic was due to the milder conditions obtaining that year. This observation might form the subject of useful international research, particularly in regard to the epidemiology of influenza, since little has been added concerning the influence of meteorological conditions on epidemics to the information offered by earlier investigators (Pettenkofer, August Hirsch, Magelsen). In Germany, it is important to note, from 1917 to 1929 the winter months were mild, and there was a practically continuous drop in the death rate from diseases of the respiratory organs.

In 1926 and 1928, when the death rate for the Reich was very low, the autumn was unusually mild—unlike the year 1927—while the maximum and minimum

mean temperatures for July were higher than for that same month in any year during the period 1851-1920. Despite this circumstance, the increase in infant mortality expected during the summer months did not occur in 1926 or 1927, but did occur, although not in very marked form, in 1928. July 1928 was a very dry month, whereas during the two preceding years the rainfall had been abnormal. Without a knowledge of the meteorological conditions, therefore, it is impossible to form an opinion on the annual results of infant welfare measures, even if carried out on a very big scale.

(b) *Economic conditions.*—Since 1924, that is, since the stabilisation of the German currency, the cost-of-living index has gone up each year, *i.e.*, from 128 in 1924 to 152 in 1928 and 154 in July 1929. This increase is due chiefly to the rise in the index figure for rents, which had remained up to 1926 below the basic index (100 in 1913) and rose in 1928 to 126. This increase followed a still more marked increase in the rates of wages which occurred chiefly during 1925 and 1926, years marked by a considerable increase in the number of business failures. By the end of 1925, the unemployment curve showed a rapid upward tendency, and this movement only slackened off at the beginning of 1927. At the beginning of 1928, it set in again, and became even more marked during the cold winter of 1929.

So far as can be ascertained as yet, the periodical fluctuations in unemployment have not up to the present had injurious biological effects. In 1926, when the unemployment figures remained consistently high, the death rate reached its lowest point, and this applies also to the 15-60 year age-groups. Unemployment relief has been governed by law since February 16th, 1924, and since July 11th, 1927, every worker has been insured against unemployment, so that the fact of having no work —together with the grant of relief—often implies a rest from the point of view of health. Unemployment, however, may be held to have an adverse effect on health when found in conjunction with other adverse factors, as during the period January-March of 1929, when an influenza epidemic occurred during a very severe winter, and unemployment reached its maximum. As a result of these various factors, the general mortality for the resident population in the German towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants rose to 16 during the first quarter of 1929, whereas the figure for the first quarter of 1928 was only 11.9.

Insecurity in regard to general economic conditions, which constitutes an important factor in the present reduced birth rate in all industrial countries, is further aggravated in Germany by the persistent deficit in the foreign trade balance. During the last few years, it is true, this deficit has been progressively reduced, but there was still an excess of 1.7 milliards of Reichsmarks for imports in 1928, represented chiefly by foodstuffs and drinks, though there was a marked drop in 1928 following on the good harvest. In order to assure the food supply of the nation, 56 Reichsmarks per head had to be paid to foreign countries in 1928, compared with 62 Reichsmarks in 1927.

(c) *Dietary conditions.*—As a result of the development of German economic statistics since the war, it is now possible, by means of figures for consumption, to obtain some idea of the dietary condition of the population. These figures indicate an improvement in the food situation, not only since the inflation period, but also to some extent as compared with the position in 1913. This applies more particularly to the consumption of sugar and colonial fruits.

It may perhaps be of interest to compare the increased figures for the consumption of meat with the rise in wages during the last few years :

Year	Average weekly wage according to tariff for a skilled worker in April of each year (in Reichsmarks)	Annual consumption of meat per head of the German population (in kg.)
1924	31	40
1925	41	45
1926	45	45
1927	47	50
1928	50	53

No opinion can be expressed here as to the connection which is held by many to exist between the rapid return to a meat diet and the increase in the death rate from certain diseases, such as scarlet fever, appendicitis, nephritis and even cancer.

(d) *Health conditions.*—Medical statistics have not yet produced a dynamic index of public health, as these statistics and the other relevant data are not yet organised on uniform lines. An attempt has been made in the present report to derive from economic statistics certain characteristic features in the evolution of public health in Germany. The general mortality has been divided into three big age-groups, showing the very varying importance attaching to these constituent factors. The biggest age-group (5-59 years) which, in 1925, included 81 per cent of the whole German population, but accounted for only 34 per cent of the total deaths, is the only one exhibiting a death rate lower than the general death rate for all the age-groups. In 1926, the death rate for the 5-59 age-group dropped below 5 per 1,000 inhabitants included therein. This would seem to indicate that the knowledge available in regard to mortality conditions between 5 and 59 years is not sufficient to determine the health condition of this age-group in the German population. The mortality rates in the other two age-groups—under 5 years and over 60 years—in which the probability of death is highest, are more suitable for this purpose. Whereas the death rate in the first category exhibited a persistent downward tendency during the years 1924-1928, the figures for the last-named category, since the beginning of the century, have followed a more regular curve, the only variations in which have shown an upward tendency under the influence of some adverse factor. On the other hand, the death-rate for this particular age-group is no longer influenced by progress in the matter of public health, as it has apparently already reached its minimum probability of death. During the years 1922-1928, the figures for the age-group 60 years and over showed the greatest increase, relatively speaking, namely from 5.3 millions to 6.3 millions. The influenza epidemic of 1927 took its heaviest toll among this section of the population, which also suffered most severely from the second epidemic and the intense cold during the winter of 1929.

Epidemic morbidity has been selected as the second characteristic feature, although numerically lower during the last few years. Despite the progress of hygiene and bacteriology, despite the progressive drop in the birth rate, there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of notifiable diseases. The majority of these are cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria ; the total, including cerebro-spinal meningitis and poliomyelitis, rose from 72,143 in 1924 to 170,928 in 1928. When one considers the decrease in the number of children under 15 years, this rise is even more significant, the morbidity rate being practically trebled.

The morbidity figures are, however, numerically unimportant compared with the present morbidity rates for insured members of the population, for practically

one-half of this category falls ill every year. But the higher morbidity rate found among members of sickness insurance funds is not peculiar to insured members of the population, for there is an even more marked increase in the morbidity statistics for other sections, particularly the Reichswehr. This problem has not yet been solved and steps are being taken to collect the necessary statistical data.

The increase in the age of the population and the higher morbidity figures now found explain the phenomenon of the steady rise during the last few years in the numbers falling within the invalidity category. According to the figures communicated by the Reich Insurance Office, the figures rose from 1.4 million in 1924 to approximately 1.9 million in 1928.

No less important than this physiological process, from the point of view of an industrial population with a rising average age, are the high figures for persons suffering from mental diseases and mentally deficient persons. In Bavaria, where detailed centralised statistics of indigent persons have been kept for some decades, it is possible to calculate since 1924, when these statistics were re-organised under the Child Welfare Law of the Reich, the number of indigent sick persons provided for each year in institutions maintained out of public funds. If similar statistics could be established from a medical standpoint, these figures would serve as an index of non-social factors and supply a long-felt want in medical statistics; for want of this index, medical statistics cannot even supply an answer to the important question whether there is an increase in mental diseases, for the census of persons suffering from mental diseases carried out in the different States in connection with a general census are of no value for scientific purposes. In Bavaria, it was found that the number of sick persons permanently provided for at the public expense—a matter of public importance on economic grounds—rose from 15,333 in 1924 to 19,277 in 1927, *i.e.*, from 2.09 to 2.58 per 1,000 inhabitants. The large majority of these patients are persons suffering from mental diseases, idiots and mentally deficient persons, who in 1927 numbered 16,074, or 2.15 per 1,000 inhabitants, 1,631 being under 21 years of age.

By calculating on the same basis the number of persons provided for at State expense in the whole Reich, one obtains for the year 1927 the approximate figure of 163,180 for such persons as a whole and 136,000 for persons suffering from mental diseases, idiots and mentally deficient persons. The Reich statistics for public relief, which have in the meantime been published for the first time for the fiscal year 1927-28, show, however, that the actual figures for the Reich were lower; in the whole Reich there were only 117,730 persons permanently provided for in special institutions at the cost of the public relief associations in the different States, and of these 105,736 were persons suffering from mental diseases, idiots or mentally deficient persons. To this figure must be added 2,308 such persons looked after permanently in private families. The Bavarian statistics, on the other hand, show the maximum number of persons suffering from mental diseases who are a charge on public funds. The figures for such persons in 1925 in the whole Reich (206,230 or 3.31 per 1,000 inhabitants) were almost double the figures shown above for the same category permanently provided for in institutions by the welfare associations. Mental diseases constitute the most important of the various groups of social diseases, owing to their high incidence and long duration.

(e) *Statistics of public morals.*—The German criminal statistics which are framed on such detailed lines as to furnish abundant and most useful data on social hygiene were re-organised in 1923. The rate of criminality in Germany, by which is meant

the number of persons sentenced for crimes or offences under the Penal Code or other Reich laws—excluding crimes or offences under the military Penal Code and special penal legislation arising out of the war—per 100,000 inhabitants of punishable age (over 12 years) had reached in 1923, the inflation year, a level never before attained. Since 1925, the index has been at the pre-war level, but there have been noticeable modifications in the frequency of the various classes of offences.

In both German and foreign temperance publications, an outstanding role is attributed to the high consumption of beer and the extreme frequency of convictions for the infliction of serious bodily injury in Germany, particularly in Bavaria. These data, however, no longer hold good, as the convictions in 1925 were only one-quarter of the maximum during the years 1898-1902. On the other hand, the comparatively rare convictions for indecent offences and abortion have increased somewhat of late years, though there has been a drop as regards the last-named offence since 1926. Owing to the big increase in illegitimate births after the war, there was reason to fear an increase also in infanticide, but according to the statistics of public morals this was only very slight.

These are, of course, only sidelights derived from the various domains of social life, but some acquaintance with such data would appear to be essential for a proper understanding of the physical, economic, psychological and social factors which underlie the statistics of the movement of the population.

II. BIRTH RATE.

1. Geographical Distribution of the Birth Rate.

4 (5).*

Geographical Distribution of the Birth Rate, 1927 and 1928.

Source : See Table 1.

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)		Différence entre le taux de natalité de 1928 et celui de 1927 Difference between the birth rate of 1928 and that of 1927
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Reich allemand — German Reich	63.252	63.618	1.161.719	1.182.815	18,4	18,6	+ 0,2
A. *Etats — States :*							
1. Prusse — Prussia	38.715	38.974	714.266	725.244	18,4	18,6	+ 0,2
2. Bavière — Bavaria	7.466	7.474	150.782	153.649	20,2	20,6	+ 0,4
3. Saxe — Saxony	5.029	5.041	78.759	81.479	15,7	16,2	+ 0,5
4. Wurtemberg — Wurttemberg	2.601	2.607	46.564	47.687	17,9	18,3	+ 0,4
5. Bade — Baden	2.337	2.347	45.440	45.963	19,4	19,6	+ 0,2
6. Thuringe — Thuringia	1.627	1.635	30.413	30.865	18,7	18,9	+ 0,2
7. Hesse — Hesse	1.361	1.366	24.673	25.376	18,1	18,6	+ 0,5
8. Hambourg — Hamburg	1.187	1.205	15.777	16.605	13,3	13,8	+ 0,5
9. Mecklembourg-Schwerin — Mecklenburg-Schwerin	683	687	13.117	13.611	19,2	19,8	+ 0,6
10. Oldenbourg — Oldenburg	555	559	12.360	12.300	22,3	22,0	— 0,3
11. Brunswick — Brunswick	504	505	8.408	8.353	16,7	16,5	— 0,1
12. Sept autres pays [1] — Seven other States [1]	1.208	1.217	21.160	21.683	17,5	17,8	+ 0,3
B. *Villes et campagnes — Towns and Country :*							
Total pour les 344 villes de 15.000 habitants et plus — Total for the 344 towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over	27.513	28.091	394.435	408.227	14,3	14,5	+ 0,2
Total pour les communes de moins de 15.000 habitants [2] — Total for communes of less than 15,000 inhabitants [2]	35.739	35.527	767.284	774.588	21,5	21,8	+ 0,3

[1] Anhalt, Bremen, Lippe, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Waldeck and Schaumburg-Lippe.
[2] Including live-born children born in towns of mothers not domiciled in those towns.

As mentioned, there was a further rise in the German birth rate in 1928, the figures again exceeding the minimum for 1927. The same phenomenon occurred in other countries (*e.g.*, France and The Netherlands), but the increase was too slight to admit of any conclusion. In Germany, all the bigger States, with the exception of Oldenburg and Brunswick, contributed towards the increase in the birth rate, but all those States contributed also to the drop in the birth rate noted in 1927. The continuous falling off in the number of births in Oldenburg is deserving of special notice, as that State has always had the highest birth rate of all the German States. The minimum birth rate in these States, namely, for Hamburg, exhibited the biggest increase in 1928, so that the disparity between the maximum and minimum rates for the whole Reich is less marked : for 1928, the maximum was 22 and the minimum 13.9, while, in 1927, the birth rates for the German States ranged from 22.3 to 13.3. It is noticeable, further, that the increase in 1928 was less marked in the urban than in the rural population. In any case, the big difference in the birth rates for these two categories of the population remained practically unaffected by this fact, the figure for the rural population being 21.6 as compared with 14.5 for the urban population.

2. Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality.

5 (6).*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, **1922-1927.**

Source : Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1929.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births		Mort-nés Still-births		Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	670.204	628.373	24.249	19.258	694.453	647.630
1927	597.765	563.954	21.454	16.856	619.219	580.810

	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
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	106,7	125,9	107,2	3,49	2,97	3,24
1927	106,0	127,3	106,6	3,46	2,90	3,19

The gradual approximation in the birth rates as between the two sexes, noted since 1921, persisted in 1927, but the normal pre-war proportion, *i.e.*, 106.3 males to 100 females, has not yet been reached. The relative figures for still-births were 128 in 1926 and 127.3 in 1927, representing an even greater disparity than for the years 1921-1925. The fact is established that the increase in the still-birth rate, *i e.*, the percentage of still-births in relation to the total births, since the war has hitherto affected only the male sex, but in the absence of details no explanation can be given of this phenomenon. The still-birth rate for 1927 corresponds approximately to the rate at the close of the last century, and this applies to the figures for males as well as females. The drop at the beginning of the present century was thus only a temporary phenomenon.

3. Conceptions and Abortions.

6.

Normal Confinements, Abortions and Frequency of Conceptions among the Women Members of Various German Sickness Insurance Funds, 1926-1928.

Sources : Annual Reports of the Sickness Insurance Funds mentioned.

Lieu Place	Année Year	Nombre de femmes membres Number of female members Total	Agées de 15-45 ans[1] Between 15 and 45 years[1]	Chiffres absolus Actual figures Accouchements à terme Normal confinements	Avortements connus Known abortions	Conceptions connues Known conceptions	Taux pour 1.000 femmes membres âgées de 15-45 ans Rate per 1,000 female members aged between 15 and 45 Accouchements à terme (fécondité générale) Normal confinements (general fertility)	Avortements connus (fécondité prénatale) Known abortions (pre-natal fertility)	Conceptions connues (fécondité générale et prénatale) Known conceptions (general and pre-natal fertility)
		En milliers In 1,000's							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Caisses d'assurance-maladie locales —Local Sickness Insurance Funds:									
Berlin . . .	1926	260	186	5.711	5.740	11.451	31	31	62
	1927	260	186	5.916	6.289	12.205	32	34	66
	1928	258	184	6.521	5.747	12.268	35	31	67
Munich . .	1926	120	86	4.372	1.500	5.872	51	17	68
	1927	125	89	3.995	1.582	5.577	45	18	63
	1928	131	94	4.419	1.804	6.223	47	19	66
Leipzig . .	1926	104	74	3.279			44		
	1927	109	79	3.545	1.575	5.120	45	20	65
	1928	115	82		1.793			22	
Dresde (n) .	1926	104	74	3.090	1.784	4.874	42	24	66
	1927	106	77	3.074	1.919	4.993	40	25	65
	1928	109	79	3.584	2.275	5.859	45	29	74

[1] The distribution of women members according to age is only effected by the Berlin General Sickness Insurance Fund, in which the proportion of women members aged between 15 and 45 was 71,5 per cent of the total number of women members during the whole of the period covered. The distribution of women members of the other funds according to age of fertility has been calculated on this basis.

6 *(concluded).*

Lieu Place	Année Year	Nombre de femmes membres Number of female members Total	Agées de 15-45 ans[1] Between 15 and 45 years[1]	Chiffres absolus Actual figures Accouchements à terme Normal confinements	Avortements connus Known abortions	Conceptions connues Known conceptions	Taux pour 1.000 femmes membres âgées de 15-45 ans Rate per 1,000 female members aged between 15 and 45 Accouchements à terme (fécondité générale) Normal confinements (general fertility)	Avortements connus (fécondité prénatale) Known abortions (pre-natal fertility)	Conceptions connues (fécondité générale et prénatale) Known conceptions (general and pre-natal fertility)
		En milliers In 1,000's							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Caisses d'exploitation — Funds of the: « Siemens-Werke », Berlin	1926	14,8	10,6	529	576	1.105	50	54	104
	1927	16,1	11,5	438	581	1.019	38	51	89
	1928	19,8	14,2	704	777	1.481	49	55	104
« Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft », Berlin	1926	9,2	6,6	304	392	696	46	59	105
	1927	10,3	7,4	226	423	649	31	57	88
	1928	11,3	8,1	347	388	735	43	48	91
			Femmes âgées de 15-45 ans Women aged between 15 and 45						
III. Reich . . .	1926		16.292	1.254.212			77		
	1927		16.452	1.185.472			72		
	1928[2]		16.603	1.205.200			73		
				Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live and still births	Avortements[2] (estimation) Abortions[2] (estimate)		Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Live and still births	Avortements[2] (estimation) Abortions (estimate)	Conceptions (estimation) (estimate)
IV. 49 grandes villes allemandes de 100.000 habitants et plus — 49 large German towns of 100,000 inhabitants and over . .	1926		4.764	249.259	95.300		52	20	72
	1927		4.920	244.188	98.400		50	20	70
	1928		5.076	255.923	101.500		50	20	70

[1] See footnote on preceding page.
[2] Calculated on the basis of the abortion statistics for the town of Magdeburg, 1924-1927 (Cf. *International Health Year-Book*, 1928) (Fourth Year), page 382.

7.

Births and Abortions in the City of Lübeck, 1926-1929.

Source : J. Hartwig, Die Fehlgeburten in der Stadt Lübeck 1926, 1927, 1928. Archiv für Soziale Hygiene und Demographie, Vol. III and IV, 1928, 1929.

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: Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages-femmes Midwives	Caisse locale — Local fund	Total	Conceptions (col. 3, 4, 9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1926	122	2.029	64	110	489	118	159	876	2.969
1927	123	1.884	70	127	437	150	233	947	2.901
1928	127	2.035	80	127	462	152	215	956	3.071
1929	128	1.981	66	92	474	154	240	915	2 962

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-Births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (col. 10, Tabl. 7 A)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (col. 3 & 4, Tabl. 7 A)
	Par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 of average population				Par 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (col. 10, Tabl. 7 A)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1926	16,6	0,52	7,2	24,3	68,3	2,2	29,5	41,8
1927	15,3	0,57	7,7	23,6	65,0	2,4	32,6	48,5
1928	16,0	0,63	7,5	24,2	66,3	2,6	31,1	45,2
1929	15,5	0,52	7,1	23,1	66,9	2,2	30,9	44,7
	Par 1.000 *femmes de* 15 *à* 45 *ans — Per* 1,000 *women between* 15 *and* 45 *years of age*							
1926	60,8	1,9	26,2	88,9				
1927	56,4	2,1	28,4	86,9				
1928	58,6	2,3	27,6	88,5				
1929	56,6	1,9	26,1	84,6				

As shown in last year's report, it was found possible to complete the statistics for abortions, by which is meant the percentage in relation to the whole population, by calculating the rate of abortions in relation to the female population between the ages of 15 and 45 years. For the purposes of this calculation, some of the large sickness insurance funds supply valuable data, which are shown in Table 5 side by

side with the figures for conceptions. All these sickness insurance funds give a lower rate than is found for the Reich, the explanation being perhaps that the proportion of unmarried women among the female members of sickness insurance funds is higher than the proportion of the unmarried among the total number of women between 15 and 45. It is impossible at present to subdivide the fertility rate under the heads of "legitimate" and "illegitimate", either for members of sickness insurance funds or for the population as a whole, so that these coefficients of fertility which could alone have served for comparative purposes cannot be employed.

For the years 1926-1928, the general fertility rate for members of the sickness insurance funds varied only between 31 and 51, but bigger differences have been noted between the pre-natal fertility rates, the minimum being 17 (Munich) and the maximum 59 (Berlin). Whereas in the Berlin funds there was only a slight disparity between the fertility and pre-natal fertility rates, abortions being almost as frequent or even more frequent than confinements, the general fertility rate for the other funds was higher than the pre-natal fertility rate. On the other hand, the movement of the conception rate for 1928 was uniform for all the funds, a general increase being found, well above the rate for the whole Reich. As a set-off to this upward tendency, there was a slight drop in the abortion rate for two only of the Berlin funds, so that it would be incorrect to speak of a falling off in the number of abortions.

The data available concerning the frequency of abortions in certain of the big towns in Germany might be useful for the purpose of assessing the frequency rate for all the big towns together. In most cases, the statistics show that the pre-natal fertility rate has varied during the last few years between 20 and 30. Proceeding to assess the general rate from the minimum in relation to the female population of Magdeburg for the years 1924-1927, one obtains for 1928 the figure of 101,500 abortions for the whole of the forty-nine German cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over, with a population amounting in 1928 to just over 18 millions. Side by side with this figure, there was a total of 255,923 live births and still-births. Naturally, only the minimum figures for abortions can be taken, but even these are of practical value in that they will prevent any under-estimation of the significance of a pathological phenomenon present in the life of the people.

On the same statistical basis, the estimated figure for abortions in the whole Reich for the year 1928 would be 332,000. This estimate, however, is open to question, as no practical data are available concerning abortions in the smaller towns and rural districts, and it is unlikely that the higher conception rate in the rural population is set off by so high a rate for abortions as obtains among the population in the big towns, even supposing that a knowledge of preventive technique has spread in the country to the same extent as in the towns. Both in German and in foreign publications, statistics are published of the number of abortions in Germany, and the figures quoted vary from 400,000 to 800,000. These estimates, however, have no statistical basis and must be regarded as highly speculative. Human imagination has run riot, but the fruits of that imagination have found ready acceptance both in Germany and abroad. The same applies to the quite unfounded assertion that from 40,000 to 50,000 women die in Germany from the results of abortion : the *International Health Year-Book* shows that the figures for the total deaths of women between 15 and 45 years have only been in the neighbourhood of 60,000 during the last few years.

As regards the abortion rate, the only statistics available for the year 1928 are for the town of Lübeck, where the birth rate in 1927 was 15.3 and the rate for abortions 7.7. In 1928, the first rose to 16, while the second dropped to 7.5. Only three-fifths of the total known conceptions resulted in live births. This percentage is even less

favourable than the one calculated in the previous report for the town of Magdeburg during the years 1924-1927. The statistical records for abortions have been brought more up to date at Lübeck now that, in addition to voluntary declarations by hospitals, doctors and midwives, the claims for payment submitted by doctors to sickness insurance funds are also examined for purposes of abortion statistics : for the years 1927 and 1928, respectively, a further 233 and 215 cases of abortion were noted which, although treated, had not been declared. All possible statistical sources in regard to abortion have thus been employed, and the picture has been made as complete as possible, within the limits of the information obtainable.

4. Legitimate and Illegitimate Births.

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births.

Source : See Table 5.

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
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	1.154.610	36.121	1.190.731	143.967	7.386	150.253	1.298.577	43.507	1.342.084
1927	1.018.974	31.628	1.050.602	142.745	6.682	149.427	1.161.719	38.310	1.200.029

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	Pr 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still births			Pr 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
				Légit. (Col. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Ensemble Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	111,0	169,8	113,0	3,04	4,88	3,24	18,6	2,3
1927	122,9	174,4	124,5	3,01	4,47	3,19	16,1	2,3

An examination of the annual fluctuations in the statistics for legitimate and illegitimate live births and still-births reveals a remarkable alternation in these categories from year to year, as may be seen from the following table :

Classification of births	Percentage of increase or decrease in the number of births as compared with the previous year				
	1924 compared with 1923	1925 compared with 1924	1926 compared with 1925	1927 compared with 1926	1928 compared with 1927
Legitimate live births	— 2.2	+ 0.1	— 5.6	— 5.3	—
Illegitimate live births	— 1.0	+ 15.4	— 0.5	— 6.0	—
Legitimate still-births	— 0.4	+ 0.6	— 6.0	— 6.6	—
Illegitimate still-births	+ 3.6	+ 11.4	— 1.8	— 12.6	—
Total	— 2.0	+ 1.7	— 5.0	— 5.5	+ 1.8

Whereas in 1924 an increase was observable only in illegitimate still-births, there was a very marked upward tendency in 1925, both for this category and for illegitimate live births. On the other hand, legitimate still-births and indeed legitimate live births exhibited a much bigger drop in 1926 than illegitimate births—the very opposite occurring in 1927. These fluctuations are on parallel lines with the frequency of marriages, the rate for 1924-1926 being much lower than for 1923, 1927 and 1928. In 1927, the increase was so marked that it had the effect of arresting the continuous rise noted in 1925 and 1926 in the illegitimacy rate. This dropped from the maximum of 125.7 in 1926 to 124.5 for 1927 (number of illegitimate live births and still-births per 1,000 live births and still-births), in other words, taking only live births into account, from 123.7 to 122.9. In the towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over, however, the rate remained stationary during the years 1926-1928, the figure for those several years being 133. This high rate is due to the natural increase of the population in those towns during the present period, and, in view of the big excess of unmarried women of child-bearing age, there is no likelihood of any reduction in the illegitimacy rate among the urban population in the near future.

5. Seasonal Variations in the Birth Rate.

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Vol. 360. Berlin 1929.

Mois Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	
	1926		1927		1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	93.299	13.043	90.341	13.168	106.342	103.509
II	89.476	13.356	84.331	12.342	102.832	96.673
III	99.320	14.070	91.412	13.028	113.390	104.440
IV	95.466	13.406	88.218	12.218	108.872	100.436
V	94.213	13.534	90.015	12.933	107.747	102.948
VI	88.311	12.249	85.625	11.920	100.560	97.545
VII	91.022	12.470	86.533	11.542	103.492	98.075
VIII	87.893	11.726	83.935	11.480	99.619	95.415
IX	86.231	12.351	81.930	11.493	98.582	93.423
X	85.178	11.798	78.253	10.403	96.976	88.656
XI	81.103	11.606	76.459	10.547	92.709	87.006
XII	84.460	12.319	81.922	11.671	96.779	93.593
Total . . .	1.075.972	151.928	1.018.974	142.745	1.227.900	1.161.719

	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)			
	1928 [1]	1929 [1]	1926	1927	1928 [1]	1929 [1]
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	306.203	299.240	19,9	19,3	19,3	18,8
II			21,3	19,9		
III			21,2	19,4		
IV	301.504	300.211	21,1	19,3	19,0	18,8
V			20,2	19,2		
VI			19,5	18,8		
VII	290.711	285.309	19,4	18,3	18,3	17,9
VIII			18,6	17,8		
IX			19,1	18,0		
X	284.059	261.946	18,2	16,5	17,9	16,4
XI			17,9	16,7		
XII			18,1	17,4		
Total . . .	1.182.477	1.146.706	19,5	18,4	18,6	17,9

[1] Provisional Figures.

Despite the big falling off in the birth rate in the German Reich during the years 1926 and 1927, the monthly birth rates exhibit the normal fluctuations for both those years. There appears, however, to have been here also some gradual process of approximation, as the maximum birth rates for the period February to April indicate a bigger drop than the minimum rates for the period October to December. In the German towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over, this seasonal approximation in the rates is much more marked than in the Reich figures, as may be seen from the following table :

Year	Month with maximum birth rate		Month with minimum birth rate		Difference between the minimum and maximum monthly birth rate	
	Reich	Towns	Reich	Towns	Reich	Towns
1925	March : 22.8	March : 17.5	October : 18.7	November : 14.5	4.1	3.0
1926	February : 21.3	March : 16.6	November : 17.9	Oc .-Dec. : 14.3	3.4	2.3
1927	February : 19.9	February : 15.3	October : 16.5	October : 12.8	3.4	2.5
1928	—	March : 15.4	—	Aug.-Oct. : 13.9	—	1.5
1929	—	February : 15.1	—	November : 12.5	—	3.4

During this period, external influences on the birth rate were in any case negligible. The Reich cost-of-living index rose from 125.3 for April 1924 (the month of conception for children born in January 1925) to 155.6 for May 1928 (the month of conception for children born in February 1929). The gradual but practically constant rise in the cost of living can have only a very slight effect on the monthly fluctuations in the birth rate. When considering these fluctuations, however, one always has to remember that the statistics only cover a certain proportion of the conceptions. According to the statistical data for abortions in the town of Magdeburg, the monthly fluctuations in natality, in the biological acceptance of the word, are really much slighter than would appear from the birth statistics, for the fact has been established that abortions are always more numerous during the winter months from January to March, so that this may be regarded as the cause of the periodical drop in the number of births during the summer months.

III. MORTALITY.

1. Geographical Distribution of General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : See Table 1.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reich allemand — German Reich	757.020	739.520	12,0	11,6	+ 0,3	— 0,4
A. *Etats — States :*						
1. Prusse — Prussia	461.938	449.709	11,9	11,5	+ 0,3	— 0,4
2. Bavière — Bavaria	96.989	94.620	13,0	12,7	— 0,1	— 0,4
3. Saxe — Saxony	55.429	54.987	11,0	10,9	+ 0,5	— 0,1
4. Wurtemberg — Wurttemberg	31.173	30.423	12,0	11,7	+ 0,4	— 0,3
5. Bade — Baden	28.181	27.636	12,1	11,8	± 0	— 0,3
6. Thuringe — Thuringia	18.715	18.283	11,5	11,2	— 0,3	— 0,3
7. Hesse — Hesse	15.305	15.223	11,2	11,2	+ 0,3	± 0
8. Hambourg — Hamburg	13.733	13.723	11,6	11,4	+ 0,7	— 0,2
9. Mecklembourg-Schwerin — Mecklenburg-Schwerin	9.094	8.891	13,3	12,9	— 0,3	— 0,4
10. Oldenbourg — Oldenburg	5.732	5.704	10,3	10,2	+ 0,2	— 0,1
11. Brunswick — Brunswick	6.356	6.087	12,6	12,1	+ 0,5	— 0,5
12. Sept autres Pays — Seven other States	14.375	14.234	11,8	11,4	± 0	— 0,4
B. *Villes et campagnes — Towns and Country :*						
Total pour les 344 villes de 15.000 habitants et plus — Total for the 344 towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over	289.662	292.191	10,5	10,4	+ 0,3	— 0,1
Total pour les communes de moins de 15.000 habitants [1] — Total for communes of less than 15,000 inhabitants [1]	467.358	447.329	13,1	12,6	+ 0,3	— 0,5

[1] Including deaths of persons not domiciled in the tow ns.

The death rate for 1928 was the lowest ever recorded for the German Reich. The minimum figure—11.6 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants—was not, however, an isolated phenomenon from a regional standpoint, for of the eleven larger German States, five had already reached their minimum death rate during the years 1924-1926. In four of these five States, it had even dropped below the Reich minimum for the year 1928, the lowest rate of all, namely, 10.1 being found in Oldenburg in 1925, while in Saxony the figure was only slightly higher, namely, 10.5 for that same year. In 1928, these two States also exhibited the lowest death rates (10.3 and 11, respectively). The subsequent drop in the Reich death rate for 1928 was due simply to the fact that in the States where the rate had hitherto been higher than for the Reich, there was a further drop in 1928, the States in question being Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Brunswick, and also the group consisting of the seven smallest States.

Compared with 1927, the year 1928 was noticeable for the drop or standstill in the general mortality rate in all the German States. The slight increase in 1927, due simply to the influenza epidemic that occurred then, thus represented only a momentary check of the movement of the death rate, the present distribution according to age-groups of the German population being such as to favour a low death rate. This distribution was actually far more favourable among the urban than among the rural population, the figure for the former (10.4 in 1928) being much lower than for the second of these categories (12.6). On the other hand, the decrease in the death rate compared with 1927 was much more marked for the rural than for the urban population (0.5 compared with 0.1).

2. Standardised Mortality and Mortality according to Sex.

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1927.

Source : See Table 9.

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)	Proportion entre le taux de mortalité du sexe masculin et celui du sexe féminin, ce dernier étant ramené à 100 Proportion between male and female death rates (Female = 100)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Moy. — Av. 1922-26	29.964	32.127	399.660	395.660	13,3	12,3	— 1,0	108,1
1927	30.641	32.611	380.515	376.505	12,4	11,6	— 0,8	106,9

The standardised rate of mortality calculated for 1927 according to the 1907 German population standard exhibits an improvement compared with the general mortality rate, being 11.5, or 0.5 lower than the general mortality rate for that year. Calculated according to the British population standard, the standardised rate would be under 11.2. The standardised mortality rate for the population of England for 1927 was only 10.6, whereas the general mortality rate was 12.3. This discrepancy must be due simply to the fact that the increase in age in the population of England is much more marked than in the case of Germany, where the process was arrested during the war owing to the high mortality among the higher age-groups.

As regards the distribution of mortality according to sex, the tendency towards approximation as between the two sexes persisted in 1927, the rate for males being 12.4 and for females 11.6, or, in other words, 107 deaths for males per 100 deaths for females. This is the lowest degree of disparity between the two sexes hitherto found in Germany.

3. Mortality according to Age and Sex.

12.

Mortality according to Age and Sex in 1927.

Source : Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1929, No. 7, p. 309.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Décès — Deaths			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		
	1927								
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0–1	64.056	48.665	112.721	107,1 [1]	86,2 [1]	97,0 [1]	— 4,7	— 4,5	— 4,6
1–4	15.448	13.266	28.714	6,8	6,1	6,4	— 0,1	— 0,1	— 0,1
0–4	79.504	61.931	141.435	28,1	22,7	25,5	— 1,7	— 1,5	— 1,6
5–9	5.058	4.276	9.334	2,0	1,7	1,9	+ 0,1	± 0	+ 0,1
10–14	3.406	3.228	6.634	1,3	1,3	1,3	± 0	+ 0,1	± 0
15–19	8.353	6.928	15.281	2,6	2,2	2,4	— 0,1	— 0,1	— 0,1
20–24	12.317	10.185	22.502	4,0	3,3	3,6	— 0,1	± 0	— 0,1
25–29	10.879	10.668	21.547	3,9	3,6	3,8	— 0,1	— 0,2	— 0,1
30–34	8.329	10.787	19.116	3,9	4,1	4,0	± 0	+ 0,1	± 0
35–39	9.227	10.826	20.053	4,7	4,5	4,6	+ 0,2	— 0,1	+ 0,1
40–44	11.426	11.640	23.066	6,1	5,4	5,7	+ 0,2	± 0	± 0

[1] Per 1,000 live births.

12 *(concluded).*

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Décès — Deaths			Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Mortality per 1.000 personnes 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		
	1927								
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45–49	15.258	14.185	29.443	8,4	7,2	7,8	+ 0,2	+ 0,1	+ 0,2
50–54	21.086	18.560	39.646	12,2	10,3	11,2	+ 0,4	+ 0,3	+ 0,3
55–59	25.031	21.717	46.748	18,4	15,2	16,8	+ 0,2	+ 0,4	+ 0,3
60–64	31.965	28.953	60.918	29,2	24,1	26,5	+ 1,3	+ 0,7	+ 0,9
65–69	36.714	37.209	73.923	46,4	40,5	43,2	+ 1,7	+ 2,3	+ 2,0
70–74	36.760	41.146	77.906	75,0	67,1	70,7	+ 3,4	+ 3,9	+ 3,8
75–79	33.457	40.867	74.324	123,4	111,6	116,6	+ 9,3	+ 7,1	+ 8,5
80–84	21.056	27.697	48.753	196,3	177,6	185,2	+ 18,9	+ 13,0	+ 15,4
85–89	8.617	12.387	21.004	288,3	264,3	273,6	+ 23,2	+ 22,5	+ 22,7
90 et plus / and over	2.013	3.298	5.311	343,2	319,0	327,8	+ 48,2	+ 26,8	+ 34,5
Age inconnu / unknown	59	17	76						
Total . .	380.515	376.505	757.020	12,4	11,5	12,0	+ 0,2	+ 0,3	+ 0,3

As may be seen from Table No. 12, the increase in the death rate for 1927 is confined to the group of 35 years and over. The influenza epidemic which occurred during that year did not affect the persistent drop in the death rate among the younger age-groups. Even in the 5-9 and 10-14 year groups, which at present exhibit an exceptionally low death rate—never before observed in Europe—the percentage remained practically unchanged. In the 30-34 age-group only, the death rate for females was higher in 1927 than for males, a phenomenon which is especially noticeable, since for the years 1920-1926, the rate for females was higher than for males, including the 35-39 year group. This inversion of the relative percentages for male and female mortality in the 35-39 year group is due to the fact that the male percentage actually increased while the female percentage dropped. The increase, as compared with the previous year, in the death rate for the 30-34 year age-group, which in 1927 applied only to females, is attributable, however, to the rise in the death rate from puerperal diseases.

As in the preceding year, the percentage for males in the 20-24 year age-group was much higher than in the next two-five-year categories, and no physiological explanation is forthcoming. The statistics for causes of death are not divided into five-year age-groups, like the general mortality statistics, so that it is impossible to establish the cause of this remarkable phenomenon.

4. Seasonal Mortality.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, 1926-1929.

Source : Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1928 and 1929.

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	66.907	75.831	12,5	14,1	+ 1,6
II	64.469	80.567	13,4	16,6	+ 3,2
III	73.107	72.768	13,7	13,5	— 0,2
IV	67.258	62.204	13,1	12,0	— 1,1
V	63.605	61.549	11,9	11,5	— 0,4
VI	56.665	56.609	10,7	10,9	+ 0,2
VII	57.985	56.284	10,9	10,5	— 0,4
VIII	55.077	54.324	10,3	10,1	— 0,2
IX	53.504	52.860	10,4	10,2	— 0,2
X	57.158	58.237	10,7	10,8	+ 0,1
XI	56.801	57.612	11,0	11,1	+ 0,1
XII	61.823	68.175	11,5	12,7	+ 1,2
Total	734.359	757.020	11,7	12,0	+ 0,3
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
	1928[1]	1929[1]	1928[1]	1929[1]	1929 as compared with 1928
1er trimestre / 1st quarter	201.285	269.754	12,7	17,0	+ 4,3
2e trimestre / 2nd quarter	193.135	193.725	12,1	12,1	± 0
3e trimestre / 3rd quarter	166.922	167.616	10,5	10,5	± 0
4e trimestre / 4th quarter	178.246	174.878	11,2	10,9	— 0,3
Total	739.588	805.963	11,6	12,6	+ 1,0

[1] Provisional figures.

There was a big increase in the death rate in 1927 as compared with 1926, only during the months of January and February, as a consequence of the influenza epidemic. The upward tendency during the month of July and the period October-December 1927 must simply be attributed, however, to normal fluctuations in the death rate. During the first quarter of 1929, there was again a marked increase in the death rate as compared with the corresponding period in 1928, owing to the influenza epidemic during the winter of 1929. The figure for this first quarter of 1929 was 17, almost as high as the birth rate for the same period (18.8). In the large towns, the death rate for this period actually exceeded the birth rate.

IV. CAUSES OF DEATH.

1. Infectious Diseases.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Sources: Reichsgesundheitsblatt, Statistische Beilage zu Nr. 38, 1929, zu Nr. 32, 1930.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	1.054[1]	0,2	7.505	1,2	807	11		77
	Typhoid fever	1928	1.100	0,2	6.935	1,1	844	12		77
1b	Fièvres paratyphoïdes	1927	—	—	3.937[2]	0,6	150	3		—
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	—	—	4.946[2]	0,8	182	4		—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0	0	6	0,001	0	0		0
	Typhus	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	0	0	1	0,0002	0	0		0
	Relapsing fever	1928	1	0,0001	2	0,0003	0	0		0
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	42	0,01	—	—	—	—		—
	Malaria fever or cachexia	1928	35	0,01	—	—	—	—		—
6	Variole	1927	3	0,0004	4	0,001	1	25		33
	Smallpox	1928	0	0	2	0,0003	0			0
7	Rougeole	1927	3.670	0,6	—	—	—	—		—
	Measles	1928	2.554	0,4	—	—	—	—		—
8	Scarlatine	1927	1.336	0,2	91.883	14,5	1.033	1		77
	Scarlet fever	1928	1.605	0,3	122.225	19,2	1.189	1		74
9	Coqueluche	1927	4.202	0,7	—	—	—	—		—
	Whooping-cough	1928	3.566	0,6	—	—	—	—		—

[1] Including deaths from paratyphoid fever in Saxony and Thuringia.
[2] Data for Oldenburg and Hesse not included.

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Dyphtérie	1927	2.612	0,4	33.890	5,5	1.939	6		74
	Diphtheria	1928	3.423	0,5	46.905	7,4	2.686	6		79
11	Grippe	1927	29.269	4,6	—	—	—	—		—
	Influenza	1928	12.372	1,9	—	—	—	—		—
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
16	Dysenterie	1927	210	0,03	3.161	0,5	222	7		106
	Dysentery	1928	244	0,04	3.395	0,5	237	7		97
17	Peste	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Plague	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Yellow fever	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
20	Lèpre	1927	0	0	3	0,0005	0	0		0
	Leprosy	1928	0	0	3	0,0005	0	0		0
21	Erysipèle	1927	1.774	0,3	—	—	—	—		—
	Erysipelas	1928	2.402	0,4	—	—	—	—		—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	363	0,1	2.768[1]	0,43	344[1]	12		95
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	150	0,02	975	9,2	140	14		93
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	133	0,02	—	—	—	—		—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	164	0,03	—	—	—	—		—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	474	0,1	830	0,13	445	54		94
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	451	0,1	823	0,1	436	53		97
26	Morve et farcin	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Glanders and farcy	1928	0	0	1	0,0001	0	0		0
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	20	0,003	211	0,03	21	10		105
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	21	0,003	252	0,04	22	9		105

[1] Oldenburg and Anhalt included since October 12th and 11th respectively.

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	Rage	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Rabies	1928	2	0,0003	2	0,0003	2	100		100
	Morsures d'animaux atteints ou soupçonnés de rage	1927	—	—	214	0,03	0	0		—
	Bites of rabid or suspected animals	1928	—	—	318	0,05	2	1		—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	49.635	7,8	—	—	—	—		—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	46.427	7,3	—	—	—	—		—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central									
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1927	9.402	1,5	—	—	—	—		—
		1928	9.245	1,5	—	—	—	—		—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes									
	Tuberculosis of other organs									
38	Syphilis	1927	2.208	0,3	—	—	—	—		—
		1928	2.275	0,4	—	—	—	—		—
	Trachome	1927	0	0	1.979	0,32	0	0		—
	Trachoma	1928	0	0	1.936	0,3	0	0		—
	Fièvre puerpérale *post partum*	1927	1.295		4.468	—	1.071	24		83
	Puerperal fever *post partum*	1928	1.427		4.942	—	1.179	24		83
	Septicémie *post abortum*	1927	1.831		2.317	—	1.050	45		57
	Septicemia *post abortum*	1928	1.980		2.684	—	1.124	42		57

The total number of deaths from infectious diseases, according to the German nomenclature of causes of death, was 100,084 for 1926 and 109,533 for 1927, *i.e.*, 15.9 and 17.3 respectively per 10,000 inhabitants. Deducting from this total the deaths from puerperal fever and trichinosis, one obtains the total deaths from infectious diseases within the meaning of the 1920 International Nomenclature, namely, 96,918 in 1926 and 106,306 in 1927, *i.e.*, an increase from 15.4 to 16.8 per 10,000 inhabitants. The increase of 13,075 in the number of deaths from influenza was in itself greater than the increase in the total number of deaths from these diseases, this being due to the fact that the figure for deaths from typhoid fever, measles, whooping-cough, dysentery and tuberculosis was lower in 1927 than the previous year. Apart from deaths from influenza, the number of deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, acute poliomyelitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis and syphilis was also higher in 1927, but the increase for all these diseases was only slight, for the death rate did not go up for any one of them.

By grouping together in Table No. 14 the data relating to declared cases of the twenty-one diseases which are notifiable throughout the Reich, one obtains a morbidity total of 153,177 for the year 1927, *i.e.*, 24.2 per 10,000 inhabitants. This figure, which will be found in Table No. 3, has risen steadily since 1924, the actual numbers for 1928, for which provisional data are already available, being 196,606—*i.e.*, 31 per 10,000 inhabitants. Of these twenty-one diseases, however, scarlet fever and diphtheria are alone of decisive importance, the number of declared cases in 1928 being 43,357 higher than in 1927. On the other hand, the total number of declared cases for all notifiable diseases only increased by 43,429 during the same period, owing to the drop in the number of declared cases of other diseases, including typhoid and acute poliomyelitis. A number of other diseases exhibited only slight modifications in their incidence rate. As already noted, an increase was observed in 1927 in the number of deaths from scarlet fever and diphtheria, but it was so slight as not to affect the death rates for these two diseases.

One point of special interest is the rapid and continuous increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever : the pre-war figures in Germany were high, but dropped during and after the war and up to 1923 to a minimum not previously found ; this was followed by a gradual increase, and since 1926 there has again been a very marked increase in the number of cases. The drop in the number of cases of diphtheria, on the other hand, only began after the war and lasted proportionately longer, persisting right up to 1926. Compared with scarlet fever, the increase in the case figures for diphtheria in 1927 and 1928 was negligible. This contrast in the progress of the two diseases indicates different causes of propagation. In the case of scarlet fever, theories exist that there is a correlation between the consumption of meat and the propagation of the disease. Owing simply to the absence of statistics of the conditions of time and place relating to scarlet fever and diphtheria incidence during the war and post-war years, the solution of this important epidemiological problem has not yet been attempted.

2. Tuberculosis.

15.*

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) according to Age and Sex in 1927.

Source : Reichsgesundheitsblatt 1929 ; Statistische Beilage zu Nr. 38 und zu Nr. 51.

Groupes d'âge Age-groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate 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.*			
0–1	622	562	1.184	10,4	10,0	10,2
1–4	1.317	1.207	2.524	5,8	5,5	5,7
0–4	1.939	1.769	3.708	8,1	7,7	8,0
5–14	1.074	1.464	2.538	2,1	2,9	2,5
15–29	9.238	11.590	20.828	10,1	12,5	11,3
30–59	12.914	11.718	24.632	11,9	9,5	10,6
60–69	2.759	2.385	5.144	14,6	11,2	12,8
70 et plus . . . . / and over . . .	960	1.227	2.187	10,6	10,3	10,4
Age inconnu . . . / unknown . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28.884	30.153	59.037	9,4	9,2	9,3

B. *Villes et campagnes.* — B. *Towns and Rural Districts.*

344 villes de 15.000 habitants et plus — 344 towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over :			
1927	25.768		9,4
1928	24.756		8,8
Communes de moins de 15.000 habitants — Communes of less than 15,000 inhabitants :			
1927	33.269		9,3
1928	30.916		8,7

The decline in the death rate from tuberculosis in the German Reich which set in during 1924 persisted in 1927, when only 59,037 deaths from tuberculosis of all organs were declared, *i.e.*, 9.3 per 10,000 inhabitants compared with 9.8 in 1926. This decline served further to attenuate the differences in the death rates from tuberculosis as between the sexes and the different age-groups. The same applies as between the urban and rural populations. It may be concluded, then, that the decline in the death rate from this disease is general, and there would seem to be every likelihood of its continuing, for some years, although in a slighter degree, especially as the younger generations exhibit a very low death rate.

3. Tumours.

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : See Table 15.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920) Nos 43-49 Cancer ou autres tumeurs malignes Cancer or other malignant tumours	Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs Other tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*				
Reich :					
1926		66.255	7.552		73.807
1927		68.945	8.118		77.063
Villes de 15.000 habitants et plus — Towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over :					
1926	31.931				
1927	33.772				
1928	35.551				
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*				
Reich :					
1926		10,5	1,2		11,7
1927		10,9	1,3		12,2
Villes de 15.000 habitants et plus — Towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over :					
1926	11,8				
1927	12,3				
1928	12,6				

The position in the case of cancer is exactly the opposite of what is found for tuberculosis, the number of deaths from cancer still being on the increase. In 1927, the figures for deaths from cancer (68,945) exceeded by 9,908 those for deaths from tuberculosis of all organs. This increase, however, refers almost exclusively to persons of 60 years and over, so that there is no question of a real increase in the cancer death rate. Further, the figures for persons of 60 years and over exhibit a marked upward tendency, and this circumstance alone would explain the increase in the mortality from cancer in relation to the whole population.

4. Organic Diseases.

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1927.

Source : See Table 15.

Année / Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) / Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920) — I. Classes de maladies. — I. 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*				
1926	68.786	112.009	83.875	56.980	18.485
1927	69.280	119.859	90.814	52.703	19.811
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*				
1926	10,9	17,8	13,3	9,1	2,9
1927	11,0	18,9	14,4	8,3	3,1

Année / Year	II. Maladies particulières importantes. II. Various Important Diseases. — Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie / Cerebral hæmorrhage apoplexy	Maladies du cœur / Diseases of the heart	Pneumonie / Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) / Diarrhœa and enteritis (all ages)	Sénilité / Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies / Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	No 74	Nos 87-90	Nos 100-101	Nos 113-114	No 164	Nos 204-205
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*					
Reich :						
1926	39.388	.	55.548	22.290	80.904	3.910
1927	40.803	.	60.414	18.420	81.499	2.582
Villes de 15.000 habitants et plus — Towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over :						
1926	20.175	33.922	19.862	5.633	18.088	
1927	21.602	37.281	22.439	4.256	19.635	
1928	22.687	39.166	21.948	4.472	19.385	

17* *(concluded).*

Année Year	II. Maladies particulières importantes (fin). II. Various Important Diseases (concluded).					
	Hémorragie cérébrale, apoplexie Cerebral hæmorrhage apoplexy	Maladies du cœur Diseases of the heart	Pneumonie Pneumonia	Diarrhée et entérite (tous les âges) Diarrhœa and enteritis (all ages)	Sénilité Old age	Maladies inconnues ou mal définies Unknown or ill-defined diseases
	N° 74	N°s 87-90	N°s 100-101	N°s 113-114	N° 164	N°s 204-205
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*					
Reich :						
1926	6,3	.	8,8	3,5	12,9	0,6
1927	6,5	.	9,6	2,9	12,9	0,4
Villes de 15.000 habitants et plus — Towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over :						
1926	7,4	12,5	7,3	2,1	6,7	
1927	7,9	13,6	8,2	1,5	7,1	
1928	8,1	13,9	7,8	1,6	6,9	

The causes mentioned in connection with the increase in deaths from cancer also explain the steady rise in the death rate from diseases of the circulatory organs.

Apart from this group, diseases of the respiratory organs also show a big increase as the result of the influenza epidemic in 1927. The marked difference between the death rates from senile decay for the Reich and for towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over is particularly striking, the rate for the towns being just over half that of the Reich. This difference, which is due chiefly to the methods employed in the towns and in the country districts, respectively, in establishing causes of death, shows the inaccuracy of the data for the Reich. It explains, however, the fact of the curve for mortality from senile decay being just the opposite of the cancer mortality curve, a phenomenon observed in Germany since the beginning of the present century. The fact of the death rate from apoplexy being higher in the towns than in the whole Reich shows that the difference in the classification of the population according to age-groups in the towns and the Reich cannot be of decisive importance.

5. Puerperal Diseases.

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : See Table 15.

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 septicæmia: *post partum*	*post abortum*	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)
1	2	3	4	4 (a)	5	6	7
1926 .	1.254.212	1.269.419	1.448	1.677	2.916	11,5	11,4
1927 .	1.185.472	1.200.029	1.295	1.831	2.955	10,9	10,8

Année / Year	Accouchements déclarés / Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés / Live births and still-births	Septicémie puerpérale / Puerperal septicæmia: *post partum*	*post abortum*	Total	Autres maladies puerpérales / Other puerperal diseases	Septicémie *post partum* / Septicæmia *post partum*	Autres maladies puerpérales / Other puerperal diseases
			Décès (parmi la population domiciliée dans les villes) par : Total deaths (among resident population of the towns) from : 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
1926 .	428.660	509	872		1.381	1.181	11,9	27,5
1927 .	408.423	450	741		1.191	1.137	11,0	27,8
1928 .	422.595	454	830		1.284	1.197	10,7	28,3

B. *Towns of* 15,000 *inhabitants and over.*

This report will show for the first time the distribution of the mortality from puerperal fever in the Reich under the two heads " *post partum* " and "*post abortum*", thus precluding the serious error arising out of a comparison between the total deaths from puerperal fever and the number of confinements, or the figures for live births and still-births. According to these statistics, the death rate from *post partum* puerperal fever is not higher in Germany than in other countries, the actual figure being 10 deaths per 10,000 confinements. The high mortality from puerperal fever and its periodical fluctuations in previous years is explained chiefly by the fact that the statistics included deaths from *post abortum* puerperal fever, the figures for which during the last few years must have been very much higher than was the case for *post partum* puerperal fever. In 1927, the figures for the first, calculated for the whole Reich on the basis of the relevant statistics for Prussia and certain other States, were 1,831, and, for the second, 1,295. The first figure should, however, have been even higher, for it is impossible to obtain a complete record of all deaths through administrative channels, as many reasons still exist for disguising the true causes of such deaths.

On the other hand, the figures for deaths from other puerperal diseases in Germany are exceptionally high (24.9 per 10,000 confinements in 1927). This is due, however, to the fact that the German nomenclature of causes of death does not distinguish absolutely between the sequelæ of pregnancy and those of confinement, and indeed includes the other sequelæ of abortion among the various puerperal diseases. Hence, the proportion of such deaths in relation to the total number of confinements is very high. It is thus impossible, in Germany, to determine the risks of death attaching to confinement. According to the data supplied by the towns, this risk would appear to be much higher among the urban population than in the rural districts, even apart from women who have died in those towns though not domiciled there ; the position should have been just the contrary, as medical assistance in maternity cases is much more difficult to obtain in the country than in the towns. It is a well-known fact, however, that in countries where obstetrical assistance is almost exclusively in the hands of doctors, the death rate from other puerperal diseases is even higher than in the German towns. In the absence of statistics concerning the efficacy of medical assistance in maternity cases, it is impossible to explain these various discrepancies. In Germany, the increase in the mortality from other puerperal diseases in the big towns can, however, be explained chiefly by the fact, already mentioned, that the many deaths due to abortion are included in this group. The data in Table No. 18, B, are supplied by the towns themselves, and in the majority of the towns no medical officer has anything to do with the census or classification of causes of death. They cannot, therefore, be used for purposes of international comparison, if only because it is impossible to classify what are, after all, summary data according to the specific causes of death.

6. Violent Death.

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : See Table 15.

Causes	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population			
	Reich		Villes de 15.000 habitants et plus Towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over		Reich		Villes de 15.000 habitants et plus Towns of 15,000 inhabitants and over	
	1926	1927	1927	1928	1926	1927	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Suicide	16.480	15.974	7.373	7.308	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,6
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	24.840	26.249	9.282	9.857	3,9	4,1	3,4	3,5
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	41.320	42.223	16.655	17.165	6,5	6,6	6,1	6,1
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	734.359	757.020	289.622	292.191	116,8	119,7	105,3	104
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	693.039	714.797	272.967	275.026	110,3	113,1	99,2	97,9

The frequency of suicides in 1926 had reached a degree never before observed, though there was a slight drop—practically negligible, it is true—the following year. Proportionately, however, a marked increase occurred in accident mortality, which increased the rate for violent deaths in 1927. The accident death rate in 1927 was 3.9 per 10,000 inhabitants, representing a return to the pre-war rate. The figure for murders (1,423) was almost as high as for the previous year, while the drop in infanticides was practically counterbalanced by the increase in adult murders.

V. INFANT MORTALITY.

1. General Course of Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths of children under one year in Germany fell from 182,160 in 1922, in which year these data were first compiled for the whole territory, to 105,205 in 1928, making in round figures a decline of 77,000. During the same period, the number of live-born children fell from 1,404,215 to 1,182,477. The number of deaths of children under one year has been steadily declining since 1922, the lowest figure being reached in 1924. This decline took place equally in urban and country districts, although the birth rate was higher in country districts, in which infant welfare work cannot, of course, be so thoroughly organised as in the towns. A distinction between urban and rural districts can only be made by comparing the data for towns with a population of 15,000 and over (excluding children born in towns of mothers not domiciled there and deaths under one year among such children) with those for rural districts with less than 15,000 inhabitants. The following table, in which this distinction has been made, shows the distribution of infant mortality in Germany according to urban and rural districts for the years 1922 to 1928.

Year	Live-born children (in thousands)			Deaths of children under one year					
				Actual figures			Per 1,000 live births		
	Reich	Towns of 15,000 inhabitants or more	Communes with less than 15,000 inhabitants[1]	Reich	Towns of 15,000 inhabitants or more	Communes with less than 15,000 inhabitants	Reich	Towns of 15,000 inhabitants or more	Communes with less than 15,000 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922	1,404	445	959	182,160	60,592	121,568	130	131	127
1923	1,297	401	897	171,016	54,433	116,585	132	131	130
1924	1,271	402	869	138,012	42,395	95,617	110	104	110
1925	1,292	424	868	135,989	41,406	94,583	105	98	109
1926	1,228	414	814	124,761	38,465	86,296	102	93	106
1927	1,162	394	767	122,721	35,640	77,081	97	90	100
1928	1,182	408	775	105,205	35,224	69,981	89	86	90

[1] Including live-born children born in towns of mothers not domiciled there.

As already stated, the differences in the general death rate and the tuberculosis death rate between town and country districts were practically levelled up during 1928. The same applies to the differences in infant mortality in town and country districts, which are clearly tending to disappear.

2. Death Rate according to Days and Months of Age.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy in 1926 and 1927.

Sources : A. Zeitschrift des Bayerischen Statistischen Landesamts, 1929, p. 60.
B. Preussische Statistik, Vol. 294, p. 11*. Berlin 1928.
C. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Vol. 300.

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
	A. *Bavière.* — *Bavaria.*									
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :	1926									
0	1.862	1.375	3.237	2.578	659	22,6	17,6	20,2	19,0	26,8
1	404	285	689	542	147	4,9	3,7	4,3	4,0	6,0
2	319	191	510	412	98	3,9	2,4	3,2	3,0	4,0
3	169	135	304	242	62	0,5	1,7	1,9	1,8	2,5
4	128	97	225	175	50	1,6	1,2	1,4	1,3	2,0
5	137	85	222	184	38	1,7	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,5
6	134	78	212	183	29	1,6	1,0	1,3	1,4	1,2
7	122	86	208	165	43	1,5	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,7
8	122	78	200	158	42	1,5	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,7
9	100	73	173	141	32	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,3
10	95	87	182	148	34	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,4
11	88	61	149	120	29	1,1	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,2
12	98	46	144	112	32	1,2	0,6	0,9	0,8	1,3
13	81	50	131	105	26	1,0	0,6	0,8	0,8	1,1
14	144	92	236	176	60	1,8	1,2	1,5	1,3	2,4
15	94	70	164	125	39	1,1	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,5
16	93	59	152	121	31	1,1	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,3
17	69	69	138	100	38	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,7	1,5
18	97	55	152	112	40	1,2	0,7	0,9	0,8	1,6
19	86	58	144	110	34	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,4
20	76	45	121	84	37	0,9	0,6	0,8	0,6	1,5
21	107	78	185	142	43	1,3	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,7
22	57	49	106	81	25	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	1,1
23	65	31	96	69	27	0,8	0,4	0,6	0,5	1,1
24	56	47	103	71	32	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,5	1,3
25	56	36	92	66	26	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,5	1,1
26	41	43	84	66	18	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,7
27	46	44	90	62	28	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	1,1
28	38	32	70	56	14	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6
29	35	29	64	51	13	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
30	15	17	32	14	8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3

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) Mois d'âge — Months of age :	A. *Bavière.* — *Bavaria.* 1926									
0	5.034	3.581	8.615	6.781	1.834	61,2	45,9	53,8	50,0	74,5
1	1.243	904	2.147	1.627	520	15,1	11,6	13,4	12,0	21,1
2	1.050	834	1.884	1.471	413	12,8	10,7	11,8	10,9	16,8
3	908	701	1.609	1.266	343	11,0	9,0	10,0	9,3	13,9
4	691	591	1.282	1.026	256	8,4	7,6	8,0	7,6	10,4
5	570	460	1.030	848	182	6,9	5,9	6,4	6,3	7,4
6	501	419	920	755	165	6,1	5,4	5,7	5,6	6,7
7	441	370	811	684	127	5,4	4,7	5,1	5,0	5,2
8	457	392	849	701	148	5,6	5,0	5,3	5,2	6,0
9	362	331	693	580	113	4,4	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,6
10	330	290	620	527	93	4,0	3,7	3,9	3,9	3,8
11	260	228	488	432	56	3,2	2,9	3,0	3,2	2,3
Total	11.847	9.101	20.948	16.698	4.250	144,1	116,7	130,8	123,2	172,5
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age	B. *Prusse.* — B. *Prussia.* 1927									
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	11,1
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	2.506	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	106,8	82,1	97,0	81,0	157,0

20* *(concluded).*

Mois d'âge Month of age	M.	F.	Total	Taux pour 1.000 enfants survivants à l'âge indiqué Rate per 1,000 infants surviving at each age-month		
				M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			C. *Reich.*			
			1926			
0	30.799	22.994	53.793	48,7	38,6	43,8
1	7.222	5.279	12.501	12,0	9,2	10,6
2	6.243	4.700	10.943	10,5	8,3	9,4
3	5.048	3.853	8.901	8,6	6,8	7,7
4	4.128	3.109	7.237	7,1	5,6	6,3
5	3.418	2.633	6.051	5,9	4,7	5,3
6	2.965	2.319	5.284	5,2	4,2	4,7
7	2.777	2.132	4.909	4,9	3,9	4,4
8	2.493	2.149	4.642	4,4	3,9	4,2
9	2.137	1.856	3.993	3,8	3,4	3,6
10	1.885	1.592	3.477	3,3	2,9	3,1
11	1.606	1.428	3.034	2,9	2,6	2,7
Total	70.721	54.044	124.765	111,8	90,7	101,6
			1927			
0	29.555	22.383	51.938	49,4	39,7	44,7
1	6.077	4.523	10.600	10,7	8,4	9,6
2	5.510	3.969	9.479	9,8	7,4	8,6
3	4.422	3.265	7.687	7,9	6,1	7,1
4	3.480	2.554	6.034	6,3	4,8	5,6
5	3.018	2.123	5.141	5,5	4,0	4,8
6	2.646	2.079	4.725	4,8	4,0	4,4
7	2.391	1.856	4.247	4,4	3,5	4,0
8	2.134	1.758	3.892	3,9	3,4	3,7
9	1.779	1.552	3.331	3,3	3,0	3,1
10	1.637	1.375	3.012	3,0	2,7	2,9
11	1.407	1.228	2.635	2,6	2,4	2,5
Total	64.056	48.665	112.721	107,2	86,3	97,0

Annex.

Enfants nés vivants Live births	Bavière Bavaria	Prusse Prussia	Reich	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
M.	82.213	367.996	632.370	597.765
F.	77.987	346.270	595.530	563.954
Total	160.200	714.266	1.227.900	1.161.719
Légit.	135.568	638.086	1.075.972	1.618.974
Illégit.	24.632	76.180	151.928	142.745

Whereas in the statistics for the German Reich, deaths under one year of age are only distributed according to months, in the statistics for Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony, the distribution of these deaths according to days of age up to the end of the first month is also given. However, this method is not uniformly applied, and in the statistics for Saxony it is confined to the first seven days, without distinction of sex or legitimacy. In Table No. 20, the data for Bavaria relate to the year 1926 and for Prussia to 1927.

The death rate during the first month of life is of special interest, as this has a decisive influence on the death rate during the first year. On comparing the most recent data with those for the quinquennial period 1901-1905, we find that the decline in the death rate of children from 1 to 11 months old in the States in question was larger than that in the death rate under 1 month, as shown by the following table :

State	Rate per 1,000 live-born children							
	Children under one month		Decline		Children from one month to the end of the 1st year		Decline	
	1901-1905	1927	Actual	1901-1905 = 100	1901-1905	1927	Actual	1901-1905 = 100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
German Reich ..	—	44.7	—	—	—	53.2	—	—
Prussia	56.8	44.4	— 12.4	70.8	132.9	52.7	— 80.2	39.5
Bavaria	83.8	53.8 [1]	— 30.0	64.2	156.5	77.0 [1]	— 79.5	49.2
Saxony	63.9	31.4	— 32.5	49.1	181.8	56.5	— 125.3	31.3

[1] Year 1926.

On comparing the death rates for the first week of life, we find that for Prussia and Saxony there was an increase in the rate as compared with the quinquennial period 1901-1905. For instance, in 1927, the death rate among children under one week was 31.2 in Prussia and 31.4 in Saxony per 1,000 live-born children, as compared with 26.5 and 25 for the quinquennial period 1901-1905. As regards Bavaria and the Reich, no figures are available for this quinquennial period. In 1926, the death rate for Bavaria, which was 33.8, was only slightly higher than the rate for Prussia and Saxony during 1927, from which we may conclude that the death rate among children of this age is practically the same in all German States. This increase in the death rate during the first week of life, as compared with that for a period when the organisation of infant welfare work had not even been begun, must obviously be due to various causes, none of which can, however, be determined with the help of statistics, as no statistical data are available. Probably, the high percentage of first-born children —who are most liable to injury at birth—largely accounts for this increase.

It is also of interest to note that the death rate among illegitimate children during the first week of life was much higher in Prussia in 1927 than in Bavaria in 1926, while the death rate among legitimate children during the first year of life was much lower in Prussia than in Bavaria.

3. Seasonal Variations in the Death Rate of Children under One Year.

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : See Table 9.

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
			1926			
I	9.197	2.153	11.350	95,5	166,5	103,9
II	8.897	2.011	10.908	102,8	172,5	111,1
III	10.134	2.452	12.586	106,3	190,5	116,4
IV	9.088	2.118	11.206	99,3	170,2	107,8
V	8.591	2.089	10.680	91,5	162,5	100,1
VI	7.826	1.814	9.640	86,7	146,2	93,9
VII	8.287	1.965	10.252	89,1	153,0	96,9
VIII	7.930	1.923	9.863	85,5	149,8	93,3
IX	8.357	1.976	10.333	93,5	159,2	101,5
X	7.562	1.860	9.422	82,0	144,6	89,6
XI	7.021	1.720	8.741	79,0	138,2	86,3
XII	7.906	1.888	9.794	86,5	146,3	93,9
Total . . .	100.796	23.969	124.765	93,7	157,8	101,6
			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	107,0	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

During 1927, there was no notable increase in infant mortality in Germany during the summer months. The last year in which an increase of this kind was observed was 1923, since which time infant mortality in Germany has been considerably reduced. This phenomenon is not attributable solely to the non-occurrence of this seasonal increase, but is also partly due to the fact that the customary rise in infant mortality during the winter months now assumes smaller proportions. It would appear, however, that this winter maximum of infant mortality shows far fewer signs of decrease than the summer maximum. Experience has shown that it is much easier to avoid digestive troubles than diseases of the respiratory organs, to which the increase in infant mortality during the winter months is due.

4. Causes of Infant Mortality.

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

Source : See Table 15.

N° de la nomenclature internationale 3e Revision 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		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	1926	1927	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
159 160 161	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . . Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and scleroma . . . . . . Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . .	43.887	43.091	35,74	37,09	+ 1,35
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	1.064	951	0,87	0,82	— 0,05
7	Rougeole — Measles	1.616	1.293	1,32	1,11	— 0,21
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	45	66	0,04	0,06	+ 0,02
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	4.193	2.938	3,41	2,53	— 0,88
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	332	271	0,27	0,23	— 0,04
11	Grippe — Influenza	1.842	2.908	1,50	2,50	+ 1,00
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	294	282	0,24	0,24	± 0
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis . . .	100	123	0,08	0,11	+ 0,03

22* *(concluded).*

N° de la nomenclature internationale 3e Revision 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 1926	1927	Taux pour 1.000 enfants nés vivants la même année Death rate per 1,000 live births of the same year 1926	1927	Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1927 en comparaison avec 1926 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1927 compared with 1926
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29 and 41	Tétanos, septicémie — Tetanus, septicemia	1.063	947	0,87	0,82	— 0,05
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	644	517	0,52	0,45	— 0,07
32 33-37	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	781	666	0,64	0,57	— 0,07
97-99 102-107	Bronchite aiguë et autres maladies de l'appareil respiratoire — Acute bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	5.184	4.660	4,22	4,01	— 0,21
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	15.383	14.227	12,52	12,25	— 0,27
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	17.625	13.696	14,35	11,79	— 2,56
	Autres maladies — Other diseases	27.930	24.005	22,75	20,66	— 2,09
175-199 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	465	526	0,38	0,45	+ 0,07
200	Infanticide	441	390	0,36	0,34	— 0,02
204-205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	1.664	1.164	1,36	1,00	— 0,36
	Total	124.761	112.721	101,61	97,03	— 4,58

As the decline in infant mortality in Germany during 1927 was very slight, the differences in the incidence of the causes of death among infants were likewise very small. It should be noted, however, that the death rate for the diseases included in the group " congenital debility" was higher in 1927 than in 1926 ; this is explained by the fact that in 1927 the number of deaths during the first week of life was even greater than that for the first five years of the present century. The only decline of any importance was in diseases included in the group " diarrhœa and enteritis".

VI. COST OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

23.

NET COST OF THE HEALTH SERVICES OF THE REICH, THE GERMAN STATES, AND THE COMMUNES IN PROPORTION TO THE TOTAL NET COST OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN **1925** AND **1926**.

Source : Wirtschaft und Statistik, Eighth Year, p. 928. Berlin 1928.

Divisions administratives Administrative divisions	Total des dépenses nettes de l'administration publique (excédent des dépenses sur les recettes de tous les organes administratifs) pour l'année fiscale 1er avril-31 mars (en millions de Reichsmarks) Total net cost of public administration (excess of expenditure over the receipts of all administrative organs) for the fiscal year April 1st-March 31st, in millions of Reichsmarks		Dépenses nettes des services sanitaires (en millions de Reichsmarks) Net cost of the health services (in millions of Reichsmarks)					
			a) Administration sanitaire Health administration		*b)* Institutions médicales, sanitaires et prophylactiques Medical, health and prophylactic institutions		*a) + b)* Ensemble Together	
	1925–26	1926–27	1925–26	1926–27	1925–26	1926–27	1925–26	1926–27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Reich	4.813,4	6.065,1	10,2	8,5	—	—	10,2	8,5
2. Pays allemands — German States . . .	2.735,1	2.900,4	19,0	19,1	11,5	12,2	30,5	31,3
3. Communes . .	3.862,5	4.242,0	47,1	60,8	134,3	133,0	181,4	193,8
4. Villes hanséatiques — Hanseatic towns .	314,1	346,7	4,2	3,9	16,3	17,1	20,5	21,0
Total . .	11.725,1	13.554,2	80,5	92,3	162,1	162,3	242,6	253,6
Pour l'habitant (RM) — Per inhabitant (RM)	187,87	215,60	1,29	1,47	2,60	2,58	3,89	4,03
Subventions exigées par les services sanitaires en pourcentage du total des subventions— Subsidies required by health services as a percentage of total subsidies :								
1. Reich	100	100					0,21	0,14
2. Pays allemands — German States . . .	100	100					1,11	1,08
3. Communes . .	100	100					4,95	4,57
4. Villes hanséatiques — Hanseatic towns .	100	100					6,53	6,06
Total . .	100	100					2,07	1,88

The centralisation of the financial administration after the war made it possible to compile uniform financial statistics for the whole of Germany. Since then, it has also become possible to determine the cost of the health services. The statistics are naturally based, not on the budgetary estimates of the central and local authorities, but on the actual receipts and expenditure. In estimating the cost of each separate branch of the administration, the balance of receipts and expenses is alone taken into consideration ; the deficit or, in the words used in the financial statistics, the " additional credits required " representing the actual cost.

The German financial statistics are divided into nine chapters, covering all branches of the administration. The health services, together with child welfare and physical culture, form the second sub-division of the third chapter, namely, that dealing with public welfare. The health services form a separate section of this sub-division, but they cannot be separated from physical culture. The cost of the administration of the health services is, however, given under a separate head from the cost of establishments and institutions. The former includes the salaries of medical officers and health officials, the cost of the midwives' service, the inspection of butchers' meat, the control of foodstuffs, etc., and the latter, the cost of lunatic asylums, hospitals, etc. The various items are described very clearly and in detail, so that it is no longer possible for the communes to enter their expenditure on some branch of relief under " health services ", since public relief, according to its nature, comes under various special sub-divisions of the chapter devoted to public welfare. As a result of the separation of public relief from public health, with which it has only a slight connection, the cost of the health services is shown in the German financial statistics with a clearness which those responsible for practical hygiene have for many years striven unsuccessfully to attain.

In Table No. 23, the cost of the health services is compared with the total cost of the public administration of the Reich, the individual States, the communes and Hanseatic towns (Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck). This latter distinction had to be made as the Hanseatic towns are autonomous States as well as communes, and could accordingly be included either in the second or third category.

Compared with the total cost of public administration, the expenditure on the public health services is inconsiderable. Nevertheless, during the fiscal year 1926-27, this expenditure for the whole of Germany was over a quarter of a milliard Reichsmark. In the same fiscal year, the net expenditure of the Reich administration on health services, calculated according to the same principles, amounted to only 8.5 million Reichsmark, which shows that the budget of a central administration does not form a satisfactory basis for estimating the cost of the public health services of a nation. The latter has to be defrayed to a great extent by the communes and associations of communes which, including the Hanseatic towns, were obliged to expend 214.8 million Reichsmark in the year 1926-27. Of this sum, 150.1 millions were allocated to medical institutions and 64.7 to health administration. On the other hand, in rural districts the cost of health administration is greater than that of institutions, whereas for the Reich, which only possesses a few establishments for soldiers and men disabled in the war, the cost of these establishments is omitted, as it is entered, not under the health services, but under other budgetary items (Army, Navy, Reich Public Relief). In 1926-27, the cost of the public health services in Germany amounted to about 4 Reichsmark per head of the population.

To this expenditure must be added, however, the cost of social welfare, which is considerable. From the point of view of public health, the expenditure on assistance to infirm persons in receipt of public relief is of importance. The new public relief

statistics which have been compiled for the Reich make it possible not only to ascertain the number of necessitous infirm persons and the nature of their infirmity, but also the cost of the assistance given to them. In the fiscal year 1927-28, the total number of infirm persons in the whole of Germany who were assisted out of the public funds was 160,977, including 126,277 insane persons, the expenditure involved being 118.7 million Reichsmark, *i.e.*, 1.9 Reichsmark per head of the population. This expenditure does not, however, include either the cost of administration or the amount which is expected to be recovered from infirm persons. If this expenditure is added to the cost of the public health services, the latter will amount to some 6 Reichsmark per head of the population.

It should be pointed out that the number of insane persons in receipt of assistance, as mentioned above, is larger than that given in Chapter I, as it includes insane persons who have received temporary assistance.

VII. HEALTH INSTITUTIONS.

24 (23).*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

A. *Tuberculosis.—Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : " Geschäftsberichte des Deutschen Zentralkomitees zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose für die Jahre 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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries . .	2.089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
Total pour enfants — Total for children.	342	382	415	29.314	30.678	33.000	—	—	—
Total pour adultes — Total for adults	192	193	193	20.426	20.893	21.133	—	—	—
Total des sanatoriums — Total number of sanatoria	534	575	608	49.740	51.571	54.133	—	—	—
Hôpitaux disposant de services spéciaux pour tuberculeux — Hospitals with special wards for tuberculous patients	476	494	494	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maisons de convalescence — Convalescent Homes	30	31	31	1.343	1.363	1.463	—	—	—
Maisons de convalescence en forêt — Forest Convalescent Homes . .	158	163	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecoles de plein air — Openair schools	32	32	35	—	—	—	—	—	—

24 (23)* *(concluded).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases created by the " Reichsversicherungsamt ",* 1925-1928.

Source : " Beilage zu den Amtlichen Nachrichten für Reichsversicherung ", 1929, No. 7. Berlin 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions				Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted			
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1925	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases	164	187	204	249	71.198	84.229	83.552	109.312
					Nombre de vénériens Number of venereal cases			
					47.899	55.566	52.052	69.553
					Cas de syphilis — Syphilis cases : Hommes — Men			
					13.796	14.771	12.429	14.353
					Femmes — Women			
					13.321	14.238	12.436	14.488
					Enfants au-dessous de 14 ans Children under 14 years of age			
					1.207	1.316	1.315	2.321

D. *Smallpox.—Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1925 *and* 1926.

Source : Report not yet published.

	1925	1926
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*		
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	1.140.836	1.161.128
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :		
a) Chiffre absolu — 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
II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*		
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . . .	1.333.206	1.294.677
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :		
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	1.249.684	1.221.046
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . . .	93,74	94,31
III. *Vaccinations et Revaccinations — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*		
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) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	2.332.254	2.322.598
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations 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

25.

INSTITUTIONS FOR MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE IN BAVARIA IN 1925, 1926, 1927.

Source: "Bericht über das Bayerische Gesundheitswesen", Vol. 47 and 48, 1926 and 1927. Munich 1928 and 1929.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	28	39	39	12.766 [1]	13.878 [1]	13.809 [1]
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	691	781	800			
Dispensaires pour nourrissons et enfants au dessous de 6 ans — Dispensaries for infants and children under 6 years	322	381	446	46.906	49.456	49.917
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons et enfants au-dessous de 6 ans — Special hospitals for infants and children under 6 years	110	109	108	6.798 [2]	5.265 [2]	8.821 [2]
Nombre de lits — Number of beds.	4.336	4.685	4.688			
Crèches et « Kindergarten » — Crèches and " Kindergarten " . . .	1.195	1.248	1.330	75.993 [3]	79.639 [3]	84.528 [3]

No centralised statistics are as yet available for public welfare institutions in Germany. Up to the present, it has only been possible to obtain statistics for the whole of German territory as regards tuberculosis institutions, concerning which particulars were given in the business reports of the German Central Committee for the Campaign against Tuberculosis. The data for the last three years given in Table No. 24 A have been taken from these reports. In Bavaria, centralised statistics of infant welfare institutions began to be compiled in 1923, and the data thus obtained were grouped separately for the towns and country districts in each administrative area. Similar statistics were first introduced for the whole Reich in 1928 and 1929. At the moment, however, only the results relating to private institutions of this description are available. The census covered all private institutions dealing with

[1] Cases of abortions excluded : 826 in 1925, 981 in 1926 and 1,078 in 1927.
[2] Including children admitted during the preceding year but still in treatment at the beginning of the year.
[3] Number of infants and children for whom accommodation is provided.

health, education and social welfare. The summary data for private welfare institutions at December 31st, 1928, were as follows :

PRIVATE HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN GERMANY ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TAKEN ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1928.

(Source : *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Ninth Year, p. 527, Berlin, 1929.)

Institutions	Number of institutions	Number of beds
A. *Charitable Institutions*	4,083	307,140
1. Hospitals and special establishments for the care and treatment of sick or delicate persons	2,380	167,438
2. Establishments for mothers and infants	382	24,283
3. Establishments for infirm persons	290	52,677
4. Convalescent homes	1,031	62,742
		Places
B. *Preventoria* (day sanatoria, etc.)	410	43,769
C. *Out-patients' institutions, consulting clinics, first-aid stations*	32,704	—
A-C together	37,197	—

According to these data, there were, in 1928, 4,083 private institutions with 307,140 beds. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, it should be explained that these data do not correspond with the Reich statistics relating to public and private hospitals, as the former include many institutions which are not regarded as hospitals for the purposes of the Reich statistics. Moreover, these statistics do not include private hospitals with less than 11 beds. Private health institutions are understood to mean not institutions established by private individuals but those belonging to organisations such as the Home Mission, the Red Cross, etc. In addition to the 4,083 institutions mentioned above, there were also 410 establishments open in the daytime only, including rest homes and kindergartens, etc. The total accommodation available in these establishments was 43,769 places. There were also 32,704 out-patients' institutions, consulting clinics and first-aid stations.

As already stated, it was only possible to include in Table No. 25 the Bavarian data for the various maternal and infant welfare institutions. The number of lying-in hospitals and beds available in this State, including all the private establishments, even those with less than 11 beds, appears to be very small compared with other countries, since in the lying-in hospitals in the town of Leningrad alone there were, in 1926, approximately three times as many beds available as in the whole of Bavaria. This is, however, explained by the fact that in Bavaria there are comparatively few towns, and as a rule married women only go to the lying-in hospitals in complicated cases. For this reason, in 1927, obstetrical operations were necessary in 14 per cent of the confinements which took place in hospitals. In 1927, 9 per cent only of all confinements took place in lying-in hospitals, although a small number of women also

gave birth to children in the general hospitals. The number of such confinements cannot be given, as there is no special heading for confinements in the statistics relating to the diseases of patients in these establishments.

The Bavarian data relating to welfare institutions for infants and young children are of general interest, since the particulars are given separately for towns and country districts. It does not appear, however, whether it was possible to make an equally careful distinction in regard to all the children who attended these institutions as in regard to the towns or country districts in which the institutions are situated.

In 1927, the 96 dispensaries in the towns and 350 dispensaries in rural districts had 25,889 and 24,028 children under six under observation respectively, making, in the first case, 113 and, in the second, 36 children per thousand under the age of six. As these must mostly have been infants in arms, no statistical value can be attributed to these figures. Since no distinction was made between infants in arms and other children, it is better to take as a basis the total number of children who were already under observation at the beginning of the year and the number of new cases. This total was 72,867 for the towns and 47,362 for country districts, making, in the former case, 318 and, in the latter, 72, representing 135 children treated per 1,000 children under 6 years of age. It should not be concluded, however, that child welfare work has played only a small part in helping to reduce infant mortality and the death rate among children in general, since in Bavaria only weakly children are brought to the clinics.

In the same year, there were in Bavaria 108 special hospitals for infants and young children, 58 in the towns and 50 in country districts. The number of children treated in these establishments was not even twice as great as the number of beds ; in the town hospitals, 5,498 children were treated, the number of beds being 2,981, and in the country hospitals 3,323 children to 1,707 beds. In the town hospitals, each bed was occupied on an average for 257 days, and in the country hospitals for 250 days, the general average being 255 days, so that on an average each bed was unoccupied for slightly over 100 days. The number of empty beds in these institutions must be accounted for by the fall in the birth rate, unless it is assumed that children's health has improved to such an extent as to cause hospital beds to remain empty for a large part of the year.

Country districts have an advantage over the towns as regards the number of places available in daytime institutions for children. In the 972 crèches and kindergartens in country districts, there were in 1927, 55,494 places, as compared with 29,034 only in the 358 similar establishments in the towns. On the other hand, as regards the number of children under six, the towns are more favourably situated, as they had 127 places per 1,000 children under six, whereas in country districts there were 84 places only.

VIII. STATISTICS RELATING TO CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals.

26 (25).*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1925, 1926, 1927.

Source : "Statistisches Jahrbuch fur das Deutsche Reich", 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 [1] Number of institutions at the beginning of the year [1]			Lits — Beds: Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Lits — Beds: Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals . . .	3.734	3.763	3.802	335.890	345.273	358.329	54	55	57
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals. . . .	391	401	404	141.533	148.610	155.109	23	24	25
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	167	196	212	7.165	7.798	7.793	1,1	1,2	1,3
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals .	126	129	128	4 851	4.857	4.848	0,8	0,8	0,8
Total	4.418	4.489	4.546	489.439	506.538	526.469	79	81	83

B. *Movement of Patients and Duration of Diseases, in 1926.*

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	admis Admitted	traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	sortis Discharged	décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: 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
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	211.822	2.876.143	3.087.965	2.871.221	148.570	5,2	89.859.586	29,1
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	129.160	123.633	252.793	114.893	12.455	10,8	48.811.667	193,1
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	—	—	123.105	—	704	0,57	1.919.060	15,6
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals.	—	—	47.728	46.005	—	—	988.830	20,7
Total	—	—	3.511.591	—	161.729	—	141.579.143	40.3

[1] Private hospitals with less than 11 beds excluded.

The hospital statistics for the Reich furnish data in regard to four only of the fourteen classes of hospitals mentioned in Table No. 26, these statistics having been first compiled at a time when there was very little specialisation in medicine. Moreover, they are not sufficiently complete for purposes of international comparison, since, as already stated, they do not include private institutions with less than eleven beds. This largely explains the very small number of lying-in hospitals and ophthalmic hospitals, as compared with the number of towns. The considerable increase in the number of these establishments, which rose from 167 in 1925 to 196 in 1926, does not mean that 29 new institutions have been established, but is mainly due to the separation of the maternity sections from the large general hospitals. The total number of hospitals does not represent the actual number, as the general hospitals, whose maternity and ophthalmic sections have been included in their respective categories, appear twice or even three times in this total.

Consequently, the only way in which we can obtain some idea of the position in Germany in regard to the treatment of patients in hospitals is to take the number of beds and its ratio to the population. This number, which, for the reasons mentioned above, is incomplete, amounted in 1926 to 506,538, *i.e.*, 81 per 10,000 inhabitants. Of this number, two-thirds are included under the heading "General Hospitals". The ratio between the number of beds in mental hospitals and the whole population —24 per 10,000 in 1926—appears to be very small compared with other countries, such as Great Britain or Sweden, especially bearing in mind the fact that the German data also include the number of beds in hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases, institutions for epileptics, persons suffering from alcoholism, idiots and feeble-minded persons. It should be noted, however, that these statistics do not include all institutions for feeble-minded persons, as those intended for cases capable of improvement are not regarded as hospitals for the purposes of these statistics, but as training establishments. Consequently, they have not been included in these statistics.

As compared with the number of beds in Germany before the war, there has so far only been an increase in the number of beds in general hospitals and lying-in hospitals. The total number of beds in mental hospitals in 1925 was the same as in 1909, and the number of beds in ophthalmic hospitals was equal to that for 1906. The decrease in the number of beds in mental hospitals is not attributable solely to the loss of territory, but is mainly due to the fact that during the war the death rate among mental defectives was particularly heavy, while the number of persons admitted suffering from alcoholism fell to its lowest point. These establishments did not fill up again until after the inflation period, *i.e.*, after 1924. During the war and the inflation period, many private hospitals had to be closed. This was also the case in regard to private ophthalmic hospitals. The progress made in the out-patient treatment of persons suffering from eye diseases has also helped to reduce the number of beds in the public ophthalmic hospitals.

2. Health Personnel.

On May 1st, 1927, a census of the whole of the health personnel in Germany was taken. It was only possible to utilise the results of this census for Table No. 27, as regards the number of dentists, chemists, midwives and medical assistants, since not all doctors, but only medical practitioners, were included. The total number of doctors is, however, compiled yearly, on the basis of the data given in the "Reichsmedizinal-kalendar", which are reproduced in this same table.

27 (26).*

STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1926, 1927, 1928.

Sources : I, IV, VI-X : " Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich ", 1928, p. 486, 509.
II, V : " Reichsgesundheitsblatt ", 1928 and 1929.
III : F. Prinzing, Die Ärzte Deutschlands im Jahre 1927. Deutsche med. Wochenschrift, No. 1, 1928; and " Reichs-Medizinalkalender ", 1928, Part II, p. 554.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	7.214	8.158	10.188			
	F.	1.308	1.547	2.008			
	T.	**8.522**	**9.705**	**2.196**	**1,35**	**1,56**	**1,88**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year.	M.	1.782	1.265	977			
	F.	255	229	181			
	T.	**2.037**	**1.494**	**1.158**	**0,32**	**0,23**	**0,18**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total)	M.	42.729	45.260	46.129			
	F.	1.627	2.078	2.378			
	T.	**44.356**	**47.338**	**48.507**	**7,06**	**7,48**	**7,63**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	1.441	2.085	2 932			
	F.	226	307	450			
	T.	**1.667**	**2.392**	**3.282**	**0,26**	**0,38**	**0,53**
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year.	M.	126	94	170			
	F.	25	19	25			
	T.	**151**	**113**	**195**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,03**
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total).	M.	—	8.473	8.473			
	F.	—	392	392			
	T.	—	**8.578**	**8.865**	—	**1,4**	**1,4**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	10 639			
	F.	—	—	319			
	T.	—	**10.573**	**10.958**	—	**1,7**	**1,7**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	2.723			
	F.	—	—	1.062			
	T.	—	**3.712**	**3.785**	—	**0,6**	**0,6**
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives.		—	**29.348**	**28.102**	—	**4,6**	**4,4**
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	—	—	5.655			
	F.	—	—	3.545			
	T.	—	**8.142**	**9.200**	—	**1,29**	**1,4**

The total number of medical students in all the German universities which, from 2,523 in 1830, rose to 15,310 in 1913, and at one time after the war to nearly 20,000, fell in 1925 to 7,786, and has since been steadily increasing, although the number of foreign students dropped after the war. The increase in the number of women students has been particularly great, although statistics show that only some 15 per cent complete their studies. In view of the steady decline in the number of students during the years 1921-1925, an annual decrease in the number of newly qualified doctors is to be anticipated up to 1930 ; in its turn, this will reduce the increase in the number of doctors which began at the end of the war and continued till 1927. In 1913, there were 34,136 doctors in Germany, as compared with 48,507 in 1928, making 5.11 and 7.63 respectively per 10,000 inhabitants. This latter proportion is exceeded only in the U.S.A., Great Britain and Japan.

Comparatively speaking, the greatest increase in recent years has been in the number of *dental students*, which, as compared with the total number of medical students, rose to one in four in 1927. This increase is partly due to the influx of foreign students, mainly from Scandinavia, where the principle of " numerus clausus" has been introduced for dentists.

As compared with previous censuses, the number of *midwives* has decreased. This number, which was 29,348 in 1927, was even lower than the figure for the year 1876, which was 33,134. It is true that in the latter year, the number of live or still-born children was 1.8 million, whereas it was only 1.2 million in 1927 for the whole of the German Reich, representing 55.4 births per midwife in the former case and 34.8 in the latter. In reality, this proportion was much lower, as the number of confinements which take place in hospitals has been steadily increasing since that time.

3. Sickness Insurance Funds.

28 (27).*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1925, 1926, 1927.

Source : " Statistik des Deutschen Reichs ", Vol. 338, 349, 363. Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1925, 1926, 1927.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres (en milliers) Membership (in 1,000's)					
				1925		1926		1927	
	1925	1926	1927	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses locales — Local funds	2.176	2.165	2.150	7.206	5.128	7.601	5.149	7.839	5.388
2. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds	437	432	431	1.072	981	1.067	978	1.056	978
3. Caisses d'entreprise — Works funds	4.279	4.203	4.087	2.665	740	2.455	688	2.636	752
4. Caisses de corporations — Guild funds	778	804	824	340	103	352	112	397	123
Total 1-4	7.670	7.604	7.492	11.283	6.952	11.475	6.927	11.928	7.241
5. Caisses de mineurs — Miners'funds (Knappschafts-Kassen)	51	19	33	807	9	744	9	780	9
Total 1-5	7.721	7.623	7.525	12.091	6.962	12.219	6.936	12.708	7.250
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together				19.053		19.155		19.958	

28 *(continued).*

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					
	1925		1926		1927		1925		1926		1927	
	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 locales — Local funds. . .	4.021	12.382	3.549	2.059	4.451	12.603	89.464	68.121	85.038	61.205	95.021	70.684
2. Caisses agricoles — Agricultural funds	329	311	358	335	394	361	6.800	7.802	7.383	8.231	7.742	8.505
3. Caisses d'entreprise — Works funds .	1.651	456	1.361	351	1.708	471	38.624	12.360	34.838	9.932	38.506	11.662
4. Caisses de corporations — Guild funds	183	49	174	50	222	62	4.025	1.318	3.982	1.392	4.564	1.586
Total 1-4	6.184	3.199	5.441	2.795	6.775	3.497	138.914	89.601	131.241	80.760	145.834	92.438
5. Caisses de mineurs — Miners' funds.	591	5	590	5	660	5	17.185	134	18.573	110	18.940	127
Total 1-5	6.774	3.204	6.031	2.799	7.435	3.503	156.097	89.736	149.815	80.870	164.774	92.565
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together. . .	9.978		8.831		10.938		245.833		230.685		257.339	

28 *(concluded).*

C. *Proportional Figures for the Total Number of Funds, Miners' Funds excepted (Knappschaftskassen).*

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
1925	374	216	292	61,9	38,1	100,0	54,8	46,0	51,5	22,5	28,0	24,4	12,3	12,9	12,5
1926	377	214	293	62,4	37,6	100,0	47,4	40,3	44,8	24,1	28,9	25,7	11,4	11,7	11,5
1927	389	222	303	62,2	37,8	100,0	56,6	48,3	53,6	21,5	26,4	23,2	12,2	12,8	12,4
1927 [1]	415	222	316	63,7	36,3	100,0	58,6	48,3	54,8	22,2	26,3	23,5	13,0	12,8	12,9

The number of persons insured in Germany against illness, *i.e.*, against incapacity for work, by the sickness insurance funds is rapidly increasing. In 1927, this number was nearly 20 millions, *i.e.*, approximately one-third of the whole population. In the same year, 10.9 million members obtained benefits for the number of days' work which they had lost owing to sickness or were treated in hospital at the expense of the insurance fund. This represents a morbidity rate of 53.6 per hundred persons insured —the highest rate so far recorded. This rate merely represents sickness involving incapacity for work and does not include all cases given out-patient treatment. The morbidity was 56.6 for men and 48.3 for women. The lower morbidity rate for women was, however, offset by a longer average duration of the illness—26.4 days as compared with 21.5 for men—and by a slightly higher average number of days' sickness for each member—12.8 as against 12.2 for men.

The most striking feature of this morbidity rate during the post-war period, *i.e.*, since 1922, in which year the compilation of these morbidity statistics was resumed after an interruption of eight years, is the exceptional annual and seasonal fluctuations and the increase in the average duration of the illness for each case, which has continued almost uninterruptedly since 1924. The pre-war maximum was reached in 1913 with 20.6 days' sickness. This figure was almost as high in 1922 and 1923 and rose in 1924 and the following years to approximately 25. In 1927, this figure fell to 23.2 owing to the influenza epidemic, the cases being usually of short duration. As there have been no similar fluctuations in the death-rate, the violent fluctuations in the morbidity rate must be regarded as an exceptional and abnormal phenomenon. This conclusion is, moreover, confirmed by the fact that the fluctuations have coincided with the numerous industrial crises which have occurred during this period.

In any case, this high morbidity rate, which in 1927 was nearly one hundred times as great as the death rate for persons of wage-earning age as regards both men and

[1] Miners' funds included.

women, gives some idea of the importance of morbidity statistics, even if the latter are confined, as is here the case, to those diseases which involve incapacity for work. They show that prophylactic medicine requires totally different statistics from those relating to the causes of death, for the purpose of preventing the steady increase in morbidity. At the present time, it is not yet possible to discover the real causes of this high sickness rate.

February 1930.

GREECE

BY

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CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS:			
1. General Demography	2	1, 2	525
2. Birth Rates	2	5, 6	527
3. General Mortality	3	10, 11, 12	529
4. Causes of Death	6	14-19	532
5. Infant Mortality	1	22	539
6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	540
7. Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 26	544

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Acute Infectious Diseases :

1. Plague 548
2. Smallpox 548
3. Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid 548
4. Influenza 548
5. Dengue 548
6. Rabies 549

B. Chronic Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis 549
2. Malaria 549
3. Kala-azar 549
4. Cancer 550
5. Venereal Diseases 550
6. Leprosy 550
7. Trachoma 550

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :

1. Maternity and Infant Welfare 550
2. Housing 551
3. Water Supply 551
4. Sewerage 551
5. Inspection of Foodstuffs 551
6. Health Insurance 551

IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION 552

V. BUDGET 552

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE :

1. Hospitals 554
2. Sanatoria 554
3. Dispensaries 554
4. Pharmacies 554
5. Medical Profession 554

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 : Ministry of Health.

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
15-V-1928	130.199,4	3.076.235	3.128.449	6.204.684	—	—	—
19-XII-1920 & IV-1923[1]	130.199,4	2.858.625	2.970.894	5.829.519	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1928, par rapport à 1920 et 1923 : Increase or decrease in 1928 compared with 1920 and 1923 :							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual.	± 0	+ 217.610	+ 157.555	+ 375.165	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .	± 0	+ 43.522	+ 31.511	+ 75.033	—	—	—
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	+ 15,2	+ 10,6	+ 12,9	—	—	—

[1] The general census of December 19th, 1920, was completed in April 1923 by a census of the refugees from Asia Minor. These two censuses must be regarded as one.

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 : Ministry of Health.

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			
			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
1928	47,7	—	52.214	17,0	—	—
1920 & 1923	44,8	—	112.269	39,0	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1928 par rapport à 1920 et 1923. Increase or decrease in 1928 as compared with 1920 and 1923.	+ 2,5	—	— 60.055	— 22,0	—	—

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Attique et Béotie	752	1.025	25.009	24.437	33,3	24,1
2. Arta	56	53	1.549	1.519	27,7	28,7
3. Achaïe et Elide [1]	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Arcadie	154	166	2.735	3.302	17,8	19,9
5. Argolide et Corinthe	175	174	4.392	3.721	25,1	21,4
6. Aitolie et Acarnanie	199	220	3.935	4.415	19,8	20,1
7. Drama	123	112	2.673	3.556	21,7	31,8
8. Evros	144	123	4.256	4.593	29,6	37,3
9. Eubée	146	154	4.023	4.657	27,6	30,2
10. Zante	40	40	948	967	23,7	24,2
11. Héraklion	130	139	2.262	2.155	17,4	15,5
12. Salonique	497	540	13.312	12.676	26,8	23,5
13. Jannina	173	180	4.749	4.016	21,7	22,3
14. Kavalla	115	119	3.121	3.078	26,3	25,9
15. Kozani	171	167	5.513	4.002	32,2	24,0
16. Céphalonie	71	66	1.585	1.533	22,3	23,2
17. Corfou	138	106	2.491	2.219	18,0	20,9
18. Cyclades	141	130	3.787	4.175	26,9	32,1
19. Larissa	271	278	5.764	6.544	21,3	23,5
20. Laconie	140	144	3.279	3.396	23,4	23,6
21. Lassithi	64	68	972	829	15,2	12,2
22. Lesbos	204	162	3.897	4.366	19,1	27,
23. Messénie	227	248	6.231	5.820	27,5	23,5
24. Pella	117	97	2.994	3.416	25,6	35,2
25. Préveza	52	80	2.236	1.808	43,0	22,6
26. Rhodopi	167	180	5.525	5.970	33,1	33,2
27. Réthymno	71	68	1.589	1.713	22,4	25,2
28. Samos	84	70	1.624	1.885	19,3	26,9
29. Serès	137	183	6.729	7.476	49,1	40,8
30. Trikkala	198	215	5.935	5.684	30,0	26,4
31. Florina	132	126	4.594	3.708	34,8	29,4
32. Phthiotide et Phocide	186	194	3.865	4.320	20,8	22,3
33. Chalcidique	53	70	1.912	2.085	36,1	29,8
34. Canée	111	112	1.668	1.715	15,0	15,3
35. Chios	92	76	1.347	1.729	14,6	22,7
Total	5.531	5.885	145.401	147.785	26,5	23,4
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	1.585	1.715	45.999	48.132	29,0	28,1
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	3.946	4.170	99.402	99.653	25,2	23,9

[1] Full data not yet available.

6.

Distribution of Births according to Sex, 1925-1928.

Année Year	Naissances Births			Excédent des naissances masculines sur 1.000 naissances féminines Excess of male births per 1,000 female births
	M.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1925	57.747	51.926	109.673	112
1926	70.579	63.186	133.765	117
1927	76.146	69.255	145.401	99
Moy. – Aver. 1925-27	68.157	61.455	129.612	109
1928	77.334	70.451	147.785	99

Note : The figures given for 1927 and 1928 do not include the Department of Achaia and Ellis ; those for 1925 and 1926 cover all the Departments, but are incomplete.

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

Départements Departments	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates 1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Attique-Béotie	17.053	16.918	22,7	16,5	+ 2,1	— 6,2
2. Arta	798	916	14,2	17,4	+ 2,2	+ 3,2
3. Achaïe et Elide	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Arcadie	1.504	1.973	9,7	11,9	+ 4,7	+ 2,2
5. Argolide et Corinthe	2.310	2.184	13,2	12,5	+ 2,3	— 0,7
6. Etolie et Acarnanie	2.162	2.456	10,8	11,2	+ 6,0	— 0,4
7. Drama	1.363	1.504	11,1	13,5	+ 0,5	— 2,4
8. Hevros	2.382	2.045	16,6	16,7	+ 3,4	+ 0,1
9. Eubée	2.256	2.182	14,8	14,1	+ 5,9	— 0,7
10. Zante	649	564	16,2	13,9	+ 2,9	— 2,3
11. Héraklion	1.470	1.361	11,3	9,8	+ 1,3	— 1,5
12. Salonique	8.614	7.301	17,3	13,5	+ 4,9	— 3,8
13. Jannina	2.052	2.975	11,8	16,5	+ 5,8	+ 4,7
14. Kavalla	1.841	1.690	15,9	14,2	+ 5,1	— 1,7
15. Kozani	2.579	1.695	15,1	10,2	+ 9,4	— 4,9
16. Céphalonie	1.771	1.032	12,8	15,5	+ 1,6	+ 2,7
17. Corfou	1.771	1.582	12,8	14,9	+ 2,4	+ 2,1
18. Cyclades	2.275	2.312	16,1	17,8	+ 3,5	+ 1,7
19. Larissa	3.276	3.646	12,1	13,1	+ 2,4	+ 1,0
20. Lassithi	607	541	9,5	7,9	+ 3,0	— 1,6
21. Laconie	1.804	1.824	12,9	12,6	+ 6,9	— 0,3
22. Lesbos	2.515	2.153	12,3	10,6	+ 3,4	— 1,7
23. Messénie	3.718	4.098	16,4	16,5	+ 2,6	+ 0,1
24. Pella	1.676	1.517	14,3	15,6	+ 5,3	+ 1,3
25. Préveza	1.328	987	25,3	12,4	+ 15,5	— 12,9
26. Rodopi	3.475	3.469	20,8	19,2	+ 3,0	— 1,6
27. Réthymnon	886	767	12,6	11,3	+ 5,4	— 1,3
28. Samos	931	922	11,1	13,1	+ 1,4	+ 2,0
29. Sérès	3.257	2.991	23,8	16,4	+ 6,8	— 7,4
30. Trikkala	2.906	2.982	14,7	13,9	+ 4,7	— 0,8
31. Florina	2.604	1.960	19,8	15,6	+ 7,9	— 4,2
32. Phthiotide et Phocide	2.004	2.594	10,8	13,4	+ 5,9	+ 2,6
33. Chalcidique	1.274	967	23,9	13,9	+ 8,4	— 10,0
34. Canée	1.067	1.066	9,6	9,6	+ 1,1	± 0
35. Chios	867	1.023	9,5	13,5	+ 2,0	+ 4,0
Total	86.187	84.197	15,6	14,3	+ 4,2	— 1,3
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	32.395	34.028	20,5	19,8	+ 1,9	— 0,7
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	53.792	50.169	12,0	12,0	+ 5,2	— 1,6

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1924-1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

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		Difference 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
1924 [1]	2.408.095	2.476.876	30.779	28.280	12,8	11,4	+ 1,4
1925 [2]	2.802.206	2.911.883	34.024	29.803	12,1	10,2	+ 1,9
1926	2.858.625	2.970.894	34.691	31.611	12,1	10.6	+ 1,5
1927 [3]	2.709.376	2.824.829	44.875	41.312	16,6	14,7	+ 1,9
Moy. — Av. 1924-27	2.694.575	2.796.120	36.092	32.751	13,4	11,7	+ 1,7
1928 [3]	2.914.662	2.969.399	43.331	40.866	14,9	13,8	+ 1,1

[1] These figures do not include the Departments of *Florina*, *Lesbos*, *Drama*, *Heraklion* and *Jannina*.
[2] These figures do not include the Department of *Kavalla*.
[3] These figures do not include the Department of *Achaia* and *Ellis*.

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Ministry of Health.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926[1]			1927[2]		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–1	8.580	7.477	16.057	11.029	10.135	21.164
1–4	3.058	2.933	5.991	5.533	4.814	10.347
5–14	2.103	1.980	4.083	2.565	2.274	4.839
15–19	1.345	1.426	2.771	1.499	1.500	2.999
20–39	4.606	5.194	9.800	5.387	6.164	11.551
40–59	5.490	3.664	9.154	6.873	4.580	11.053
60–79	6.959	5.863	12.822	8.949	7.673	16.622
80–	2.550	3.074	5.624	3.440	4.172	7.612
Total. . .	34.691	31.611	66.302	44.875	41.312	86.187

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	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[3] / Increase or decrease in mortality in 1927 compared with 1926[3]		
	1926			1927					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0–4	39,9	38,7	39,3	56,8	55,6	56,2	+ 16,9	+ 16,9	+16,9
5–14	2,9	2,9	2,9	3,5	3,3	3,4	+ 0,6	+ 0,4	+ 0,5
15–19	4,5	4,4	4,4	5,0	4,6	4,8	+ 0,5	+ 0,2	+ 0,4
20–39	6,4	5,9	6,2	7,5	7,1	7,3	+ 1,1	+ 1,2	+ 1,1
40–59	9,8	6,7	8,3	11,6	8,4	10,0	+ 1,8	+ 1,7	+ 1,7
60–79	32,2	25,2	28,6	41,4	33,0	37,0	+ 9,2	+ 7,8	+ 8,4
80–	85,3	91,9	88,8	111,7	124,7	120,1	+ 36,4	+ 32,8	+31,3
Total .	12,2	10,7	11,4	15,8	13,9	14,8	+ 3,6	+ 3,2	+ 2,4

[1] Data for the whole territory, but incomplete.

[2] Data for the Department of Achaia and Ellis not available.

[3] The large difference which exists between the 1926 and the 1927 rates is due to the fact that the data for 1927 are more complete than those for 1926.

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvres typhoïde et paratyphoïde.	1927	1.300	2,3	2.590	4,4	140	5,4	50,2	10,7
1b	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1928	1.070	1,8	1.631	2,6	54	3,3	65,6	5,0
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	12	0,02	39	0,07	3	7,7	30,8	25,0
	Typhus	1928	3	0,005	21	0,03	1	4,8	14,3	33,4
3 & 5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne.	1927	3.915	7,1	8.416	14,4	13	0,2	46,5	0,3
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	4.706	8,0	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	11	0,02	102	0,2	2	2,0	10,8	18,2
	Smallpox	1928	2	0,003	24	0,04	—	—	8,3	—
7	Rougeole	1927	566	1,0	4.984	8,5	130	2,6	11,4	23,0
	Measles	1928	301	0,5	2.335	3,8	35	1,5	12,9	11,6
8	Scarlatine	1927	300	0,5	839	1,4	118	14,1	35,8	39,3
	Scarlet fever.	1928	191	0,3	503	0,8	50	9,9	38,0	26,2
9	Coqueluche.	1927	700	1,3	370	0,6	3	0,8	189,2	0,4
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928	1.129	1,9	1.208	1,9	17	1,4	93,5	1,5
10	Diphtérie	1927	286	0,5	531	0,9	93	17,5	53,9	32,5
	Diphtheria.	1928	220	0,4	421	0,7	47	11,2	52,3	21,4
11a & 11b	Grippe	1927	4.211	7,6	15.365	26,4	440	2,9	27,4	10,4
	Influenza	1928	2.175	3,7	2.877	4,6	23	0,8	75,6	1,0

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 1,000 habitants (population moyenne Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Dysenterie.	1927	952	1,7	369	0,6	46	12,5	258,0	4,8
	Dysentery	1928	1.178	2,0	429	0,7	17	4,0	274,6	1,4
17	Peste	1927	3	0,005	32	0,5	3	9,4	9,4	100,0
	Plague.	1928	7	0,011	25	0,04	7	28,0	28,0	100,0
24-71	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique et méningite	1927	752	1,4	185	0,3	47	25,4	406,5	6,3
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis and meningitis	1928	751	1,3	117	0,2	48	41,0	641,9	6,4
20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28	Autres maladies infectieuses[1].	1927	643	1,2	507	0,9	29	5,7	126,8	4,5
	Other infectious diseases[1]	1928	2.766	4,7	960.589	1.548,0	1.596	0,2	0,3	57,7
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	2.864	14,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	7.470	12,7	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	1.009	1,8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	950	1,6	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	878	1,6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	753	1,3	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] This heading includes dengue fever, the last epidemic of which gave 960,137 notified cases and 1,557 deaths (2,066 according to the records of the Registrar).

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source : Ministry of Health.

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 rate 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	182	155	337	16,0	13,4	14,8
1-4	285	205	490			
5-14	346	354	700	4,7	5,2	4,9
15-19	504	701	1.205	16,9	21,5	19,3
20-39	2.248	2.099	4.347	31,3	24,0	27,3
40-59	1.260	684	1.944	22,5	12,6	17,6
60-79	472	215	687	21,3	9,3	15,3
80 et plus and over	23	.18	41	7,7	8,5	6,5
Total	5.320	4.431	9.751	18,7	15,0	16,8

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	1.678	—	59	—	1.737	—	—	—	—
1927	1.870	—	67	—	1.898	—	—	—	—
1928	2.030	—	43	—	2.073	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	2,9	—	0,1	—	3,0	—	—	—	—
1927	3,4	—	0,1	—	3,5	—	—	—	—
1928	3,4	—	0,1	—	3,5	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928[1].

Année Year	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) Diarrhœa 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° 74	N°s 87-90	N° 99	N°s 100, 101	N°s 113, 114	N° 122	N°s 128, 129	N° 164	N°s 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1926	2.223	3.651	951	8.981	7.620	281	1.969	6.477	4.164
1927	2.527	4.203	1.017	12.368	9.613	307	2.211	8.953	7.189
1928	2.710	4.482	1.149	11.653	7.351	320	2.430	9.001	6.683
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). *B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*								
1926	3,8	6,3	1,6	15,4	13,1	0,5	3,4	11,1	7,1
1927	4,6	7,6	1,8	22,4	17,4	0,6	4,0	16,2	13,0
1928	4,6	7,6	1,9	19,8	12,5	0,5	4,1	15,3	11,4

[1] Data regarding No. I—"Classes of Diseases"— are not available.

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

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	
			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
1926	—	133.765	416	340	—	31,1	—	25,4
1927	—	145.501	465	405	—	32,0	—	27,8
1928	—	148.325	554	375	—	37,4	—	25,3

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	116	150	120	0,2	0,3	0,2
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	1.508	1.855	1.782	2,6	3,4	3,0
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	1.624	2.005	1.902	2,8	3,6	3,2
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	66.302	86.187	84.197	113,7	155,7	143,1
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	64.678	84.182	82.295	111,0	152,1	139,9

5. Infant Mortality.

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Ministry of Health.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations				
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	3.743	3.995	28,0	27,5
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth				
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	184	223	1,4	1,5
7	Rougeole — Measles	57	50	0,4	0,3
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	104	389	0,8	2,7
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	46	83	0,3	0,6
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	462	1.094	3,4	7,5
11	Grippe — Influenza				
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras				
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas				
24,71	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique et méningite — Meningococcus meningitis and meningitis	120	132	0,9	0,9
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	88	99	0,7	0,7
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	174	212	1,3	1,5
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	20	26	0,15	0,2
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	433	474	3,2	3,3
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	2.213	3.140	16,5	21,6
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	5.324	6.343	39,8	43,6
175-199 ; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	84	124	0,6	0,9
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	1.222	2.319	9,1	16,0

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number for institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . .	5	5	5	0	0	0	—	—	—
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis.	2	2	2	90	90	90	40	45	50
Pour adultes — For adults . .	9	9	9	1.250	1.350	1.500	2.000	2.250	2.500
Total des sanatoriums — Total number of sanatoria.	11	11	11	1.340	1.440	1.590	2.040	2.295	2.550

23 * *(continued).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . . Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries	10	10	10	12.500	13.750	14.100
Hôpitaux pour vénériens — Hospitals for venereal diseases . . .	9	9	9	4.536	5.402	5.153

23* *(concluded).*

D. *Smallpox.—Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	130.000	138.000	147.000
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants .	94,6	96,2	95,4
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year.	—	—	—
II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . .	800.000	550.000	600.000
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations. . .	18	20	19,3
III. *Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	930.000	688.000	747.000
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures.	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	56,3	58,1	57,3
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 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers.	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	5	5	5	3.698	3.695	3.805
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	400	400	400			
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants	30	30	30	196	203	250

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Ministry of Health.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	51	51	66	4.022	4.061	4.787	6,900	6,966	7,715
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases : *a)* Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics *b)* Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles	6	6	9	1.136	1.166	1.198	1,949	2,000	1,931
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants' hospitals	3	3	5	54	60	206	0,092	1,029	0,332
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	3	3	2	78	90	82	0,134	0,134	0,132
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hôpitaux for cripples	1	1	1	174	68		0,298	0,116	
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hôpitaux for contagious diseases	2	2	2	534	434	354	0,916	0,744	0,570
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	4	4	8	830	725	1.249	1,424	1,244	2,013
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	3	3	3	60	36	78	0,103	0,061	0,126
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals Maternités — Maternity hospitals	2	2	3	126	126	328	0,216	0,216	0,528
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	1	1	2	5	5	6	0,008	0,008	0,009
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	—	—	1	—	—	24	—	—	0,038
Total	76	76	102	7.019	6.771	8.312	12,04	11,62	13,40

25* *(continued).*

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated col. 2+3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: 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
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	7.497	44.556	52.053	35.651	3.100	8,69	1.103.726	21,19
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals; Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases; Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and feeble-minded	1.246	1.425	2.671	691	273	40,95	264.533	99,03
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants' hospitals	42	196	238	8	126	1.575,00		
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	224	749	973	661	88	13,31	12.216	12,55
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	—	174	174	19	51	268,42	64.450	370,4
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	49	1.161	1.210	1.075	86	8,00	27.400	22,64
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	772	1.070	1.842	292	602	206,19	300.497	165,6
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	224	64	288	11	24	218,18	6.963	24,18
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics; Maternités — Maternity hospitals	109	3.698	2.807	2.888	17	0,59	42.732	11,35
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	2.103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12.266	52.719	63.256	41.296	4.377	10,59	1.822.517	28,81

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 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 la même année During the same year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					1927			
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	2.493	45.481	47.974	35.381	3.292	9,279	966.861	20,15
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and feeble-minded	1.350	997	2.347	554	263	47,47	274.683	117,0
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants' hospitals	47	203	250	4	102	2.550,00	—	
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	210	1.903	2.114	769	111	14,43	15.818	7,48?
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	—	68	68	15	44	293,33	63.891	939,4
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	48	665	713	597	56	9,38	14.233	19,96
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	938	1.077	2.015	271	668	246,38	359.691	178,5
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	264	66	330	12	18	150,00	7.115	21,56
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics Maternités — Maternity hospitals	98	3.695	3.793	2.859	19	0,665	36.729	9,684
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	—	2.056	2.056	—	—		—	
Total	5.438	56.211	61.660	40.562	4.573	11,27	1.739.021	29,18

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	1.734	1.787	1.857			
	F.	88	91	100			
	T.	**1.822**	**1.878**	**1.957**	**3,13**	**3,22**	**3,15**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year.	M.	169	255	236			
	F.	16	12	12			
	T.	**185**	**267**	**248**	**0,32**	**0,46**	**0,40**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**4.722**	**4.567**	**4.767**	**8,10**	**7,83**	**7,68**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	254	207	257			
	F.	113	110	128			
	T.	**367**	**317**	**385**	**0,63**	**0,54**	**0,62**
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year.	M.	64	47	58			
	F.	22	19	36			
	T.	**86**	**66**	**94**	**0,15**	**0,11**	**0,15**
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total).	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**580**	**601**	**625**	**0,99**	**1,03**	**1,01**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**1.053**	**1.100**	**1.169**	**1,81**	**1,89**	**1,88**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		**380**	**395**	**452**	**0,65**	**0,68**	**0,73**
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

1. *Plague.*

During 1927 and 1928, 57 cases of bubonic plague were recorded (32 in 1927 and 25 in 1928) in the ports of the Piræus, Patras, Corfu, Mitylene and Syra.

The campaign against plague was systematically conducted, not only in ports where cases occurred, but also in all other ports, by thorough deratisation of the quays, Customs and port warehouses, and in the towns. The deratisation of vessels calling at Greek ports was carried out periodically.

A large number of persons living near infected areas or districts where infected rats had been found were inoculated against plague.

Crews of Greek vessels arriving in the principal ports were also inoculated.

2. *Smallpox.*

Thirty-seven cases of smallpox were recorded during 1927 and 1928. The disease appeared in a very mild varioloid form and the whole population was vaccinated or revaccinated.

3. *Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid.*

4,222 cases of typhoid or paratyphoid were recorded in 1927 and 1928, most of them in rural districts. Endeavour was made to improve the water supply in towns and villages, and anti-typhoid inoculation on a large scale gave fairly satisfactory results.

4. *Influenza.*

Influenza was particularly rife during the last months of 1927. 15,365 cases of a rather malignant type occurred in certain districts. In 1928, the number of cases was 2,877.

5. *Dengue.*

Dengue first appeared in the autumn of 1927 in Athens and the Piræus in the form of a rather widespread epidemic. It abated during the exceptionally cold November of that year, broke out again in December, to disappear when the temperature fell.

10,000 cases were reported during this epidemic. In July 1928, it again broke out at Athens and thence spread during the autumn to most of the departments. The number of cases is estimated at 1,500,000, with 2,066 deaths.

Two reports on the measures employed against the epidemic were addressed to the Office international d'hygiène publique (Copanaris : " The Recent Dengue Epidemic

in Greece ", 1927, *Bulletin de l'Office international d'hygiène publique*, Vol. XX, 1928, p. 899 ; COPANARIS : " The Dengue Epidemic in Greece ", *ibid.*, p. 159—both published in French).

6. *Rabies.*

2,546 persons underwent treatment at the Anti-Rabies Institute at Athens during 1927 and 1928 (1,463 men and 1,083 women). They came from all provinces except Macedonia, which is served by the Salonica Institute.

The treatment given is the original Pasteur treatment (slow desiccation of spinal cord), either alone or in combination with the use of spinal cord attenuated by ether. 1,026 persons underwent the Pasteur treatment and 1,520 the combined treatment. Nine of the 2,546 patients thus treated developed paralytic complications of the facial nerve and lower limbs ; the symptoms disappeared after 7 to 40 days. Two contracted rabies, one after the seventeenth injection and the other after 5 months and 27 days of combined Pasteur and Remlinger treatment.

B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

The situation remains practically unaltered : 7,763 deaths in 1927 and 7,470 in 1928.

During these two years, attempts were made to establish sanatoria in various provinces, maintained partly by local funds and partly by State aid.

The Greek Anti-Tuberculosis League, a private philanthropic institution established in 1926 under the auspices of the Government, opened dispensaries at Athens and in the principal Greek towns for the early diagnosis of the disease amongst the working classes, and for instructing the public in the methods of prevention.

The Greek Red Cross continued to carry out the preventive vaccination of infants with BCG.

2. *Malaria.*

Malaria was as prevalent in 1927 and 1928 as in 1926. The systematic use of quinine in marshy districts was continued and the people were instructed in malaria prevention.

Small drainage and reclamation work were carried out under the direction of the health authorities by several municipalities and communities.

In 1928, a contract for the damming of the Struma and Nestos (Eastern Macedonia) and drainage of the marshes between these two rivers was placed with an American company.

3. *Kala-azar.*

Enquiries into the geographical distribution of kala-azar have been carried out, and every attempt has been made to sterilise cases, especially in the Southern Peloponnesus.

4. *Cancer.*

A Cancer Institute was established in 1928 at the University of Athens.

5. *Venereal Diseases.*

The work of the hospitals for venereal disease at Athens and Salonica, in Crete, Chios and at Cavalla, has continued, and that of the anti-venereal dispensaries—especially those of the Piræus and Salonica which treat merchant seamen—has increased. An enquiry into congenital syphilis was undertaken (chiefly in the border districts of Macedonia and Epirus), and the question of organising mobile anti-venereal squads for its treatment is under consideration.

6. *Leprosy.*

Investigations made in districts where leprosy had been reported led to the detection of 62 fresh cases, which were isolated in leper institutions. The institutions of Chios, Samos and Crete have continued to experiment with fresh methods of treatment, especially the Muir and Rogers treatments.

7. *Trachoma.*

The Directorate of Public Health undertook enquiries into the prevalence of this disease and is preparing a chart showing its geographical distribution. Efforts have been made to establish anti-trachoma dispensaries in the worst infected areas.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Maternity and Infant Welfare.

The Nursing Mothers' Welfare Committee (Ministry of Health) and the Patriotic Relief League, subsidised and controlled by the State, are responsible for maternity and infant welfare work.

The Nursing Mothers' Welfare Committee makes every effort to encourage breast-feeding; its sub-committees have penetrated even to the most remote villages. It grants financial help to mothers and is instrumental in placing expectant mothers in lying-in hospitals.

The Patriotic Relief League has worked in Athens and in the provinces, where it has several branches. It has increased the number of its institutions (homes for healthy or sick children and for women in child-birth), formed several colonies of children in the country, and done its utmost to interest the public in questions of infant welfare.

In addition to the Patriotic Relief League, there are similar private organisations at work in several towns, for instance, the Children's Home at Salonica.

The School Hygiene Department of the Ministry of Education is responsible for the welfare of children of school age.

2. Housing.

The building of permanent houses for refugees housed in temporary quarters has been actively carried on both by the Ministry of Social Welfare and by the Refugee Settlement Commission.

During 1927 and 1928, these two organisations each erected 1,400 houses, providing accommodation for 11,200 persons.

A large number of houses are being built at Athens and in most of the towns, and the construction of fresh quarters in the suburbs is being encouraged.

The reconstruction of that portion of Salonica which was destroyed by fire has made steady progress.

3. Water Supply.

The extensive works carried out at Marathon for the construction of an artificial lake to supply water for Athens and the Piræus have been continued, and several municipalities and communes are considering the improvement and renewal of their conduits.

The quality of the water in Athens and the Piræus, Salonica and other important centres is regularly subjected to chemical and microbiological analysis. The systematic sterilisation of the water in the ancient aqueducts of Athens and the Piræus with potassium chloride has produced highly satisfactory results.

4. Sewerage.

The sewerage system at Salonica has been completed and several towns are considering the installation of complete drainage systems.

The construction of a complete sewerage system at Athens is still under consideration.

5. Inspection of Foodstuffs.

The Central Chemical Laboratory at Athens and its branches in the provinces are responsible for testing milk and other foodstuffs.

The law on the adulteration of foodstuffs is strictly enforced, especially in the case of milk, and the proceeds of fines are handed over to the Nursing Mothers' Welfare Committee.

6. Health Insurance.

The health insurance fund of the tobacco-workers is the only one of any importance. It supplies its members with medicine and medical treatment at home, or obtains their admission to public or private hospitals. In 1928, it had a total membership of 45,000—25,000 men and 20,000 women.

IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

By Law 3719, the optional tax levied on the export of home products for the benefit of the public tuberculosis hospital at Canea was made compulsory. A presidential decree sanctions the institution of a similar tax for the benefit of anti-tuberculosis sanatoria or other establishments in other departments.

The Presidential Decree of April 18th, 1928, concerning measures in force in the ports, authorises the import of used sacks, provided they are accompanied by certificates from the competent health authorities testifying that no case of plague has been recorded in the exporting country and that the sacks were disinfected before despatch.

The presidential Decree of May 8th, 1928, concerning measures in force in the State ports, regulates the import of bones.

The decree concerning the prevention and prophylaxis of epidemics authorises the Minister of Health to adopt measures to prevent and combat epidemics, and to make the police responsible for carrying them out.

Under the terms of the decree-law concerning the organisation of the services of the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Public Relief, the Health Directorate is now composed of three sections : infectious diseases, social hygiene, and medical aid. The Ministry receives assistance from the Supreme Health Council.

A departmental doctor is attached to the chief-towns in each department ; the Piræus has an independent health service.

A special health staff is responsible for administering the refugee hospitals, medical assistance and the campaign against epidemics.

The Athens Central Laboratory is attached to the Public Health and Microbiological Laboratory of the University. The latter is responsible for the university training of public health officers, for State research work, and the preparation of vaccines, sera and similar products.

V. BUDGET.

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		Drachmæ	
General State budget	8,821,619,843	8,878,331,545	11,114,654,333
Budget of the Health Directorate of the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Public Relief [1] ..	91,126,750	93,545,145	108,363,800
Credits allocated to other Ministries for expenditure connected with public health	47,016,000	45,344,000	49,071,000

[1] The Health Directorate was attached to the Ministry of the Interior from January 26th, 1926, to August 28th, 1927.

A. Chief Items in the Budget of the Health Directorate of the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Public Relief.

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		Drachmæ	
Salaries and travelling expenses ..	25,440,000	24,689,145	26,697,800
Chemical and microbiological laboratories, Vaccine Institute, Anti-rabies Institute, isolation hospitals, disinfecting centres, etc. ..	736,000	986,000	736,000
Hospitals for infectious diseases ..	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,330,000
Campaign against venereal diseases, hospitals and dispensaries for venereal diseases	5,050,000	5,150,000	5,100,000
Anti-tuberculosis campaign, tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria and dispensaries	11,000,000	17,000,000	20,500,000
Campaign against malaria, quinine	750,000	750,000	1,500,000
Campaign against leprosy.. ..	1,000,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases	5,050,000	5,050,000	7,050,000
Protection of motherhood ..	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Health measures and hospitals for refugees	26,000,000	23,300,000	21,300,000
Poor relief and assistance to refugees	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
Extraordinary expenses for the campaign against infectious diseases and dengue	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
Miscellaneous	8,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

B. Expenditure on Public Health included in the Budgets of other Ministries.

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
		Drachmæ	
Ministry of Justice (prison medical service and forensic medicine) ..	845,000	709,000	956,000
Ministry of Public Worship and Education (school hygiene, physical culture)	3,171,000	4,955,000	5,935,000
Ministry of the Interior (medical care of gendarmerie, police medical officers)	2,500,000	2,380,000	1,480,000

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals.

The building of the large Greek Red Cross Hospital was begun in 1927, through the generosity of M. Corgialenios, and with the help of funds collected by public subscription.

The foundations have been laid of a large lying-in hospital, the gift of Madame Hélène Vénizelos.

2. Sanatoria.

The number of beds has been increased, and the equipment of sanatoria improved. The sanatoria at Canea (Crete) and Olympus (Macedonia) are in course of reconstruction.

3. Dispensaries.

Those already in existence have carried on their work, and the Refugee Settlement Commission has opened new dispensaries in Macedonia.

4. Pharmacies.

In 1927 there were 1,453 pharmacies, and these were increased to 1,540 in 1928.

5. Medical Profession.

The practice of medicine is strictly controlled. Refugees who were practising with temporary licences and who failed to produce their official diplomas have had their licences cancelled.

March 1930.

HUNGARY

Report prepared by the Sanitary Reform Bureau (Budapest).

CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
1. Demography	4	1-4	559
2. Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	564
3. General Mortality	4	10-13	569
4. Causes of Death	6	14-19	574
5. Infant Mortality	3	20-22	582
6. Public Health Statistics	1	23	587
7. Data on Curative Medicine	3	25-27	588
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES :			
A. Acute Infectious Diseases			596
B. Chronic Diseases :			
1. Tuberculosis			596
2. Venereal Diseases			596
3. Alcoholism			597
4. Trachoma			597
III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :			
1. State Public Health Institute			597
2. Training of Health Officers and Post-Graduate Medical Training			598
3. Physical Culture			598
4. State Institute and Museum of Social Hygiene			598
5. Health Propaganda			598
6. Maternity and Child Welfare			598
7. Housing			599
8. Water Supply and Sewerage			599
9. Social Insurance			600
IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION			600
V. BUDGET			600
VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE :			
1. Hospitals, etc.			601
2. Doctors			601
3. Treatment of Mental Diseases			601

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.

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
31-XII-1920	92.916	3.870.904	4.109.239	7.980.143	—	—	—
31-XII-1910	92.916	3.789.868 [1]	3.817.103 [1]	7.606.971 [1]	—	—	—
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) Pourcentage — Percentage	—	+ 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) . . . . :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] 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 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			
			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	85,9	—	238.335	1.062	—	—
1910	81,9	—	27.235	1.007	—	—
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 1928.

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 Present population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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	393.839	—	—	—
50–54	181.295	184.883		366.178	—	—	—
55–59	155.463	152.866	231.510	308.329	—	—	—
60–64	134.265	140.372		274.637	—	—	—
65–69	100.535	102.795	117.098	203.330	—	—	—
70–74	61.123	68.016		129.139	—	—	—
75–79	33.270	34.883	26.300	68.153	—	—	—
80–84	13.787	16.432		30.219	—	—	—
85–89	3.528	4.644		8.172	—	—	—
90 et plus / and over	831	1.509	2.511	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) Age and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population présente I. 1920 Census — Present 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)
	masculine Male	féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	28	25	14	13	27	0	0	—
1	21	19	10	10	20	0	0	—
2	13	12	6	6	12	0	0	—
3	12	11	6	6	12	0	0	—
4	13	12	6	6	12	0	0	—
0–4	87	79	42	41	83	0	0	—
5–9	112	105	55	54	109	0	0	—
10–14	118	111	58	57	115	0	0	—
15–19	108	104	52	54	106	102	51	—
20–24	90	99	44	51	95	481	258	—
25–29	74	83	36	42	78	686	373	—
30–34	65	72	31	37	68	765	416	—
35–39	63	67	30	35	65	796	424	—
40–44	56	58	27	30	57	789	415	—
45–49	50	49	24	25	49	774	394	—
50–54	47	45	23	23	46	686	343	—
55–59	40	37	20	19	39			
60–64	35	34	17	17	34	481	245	—
65–69	26	25	13	13	26			
70–74	16	17	8	8	16	256	133	—
75–79	9	9	4	5	9			
80–84	3	4	2	2	4			
85–89	1	1	0	1	1	111	62	
90 et plus and over	0	0	0	0	0			—
Age inconnu unknown	0	1	0	0	0	453	261	—
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0	486	514	1.000,0		206	1.000,0

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

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.*						
1922	8.103,501	87.871	7.419	249.279	6.584	173.351	75.928
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	8.293,219	78.315	6.288	232.204	6.574	155.506	76.698
1928	8.564,823	79.634	5.616	224.693	6.622	146.496	78.197
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*						
1922		10,8	0,9	30,8	0,8	21,4	9,4
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		9,4	0,8	27,9	0,8	18,7	9,2
1928		9,3	0,7	26,2	0,8	17,1	9,1

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	1.114	3.076	1.701	+ 1.962	0.14	0,38	0,21	+ 0,24
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	656	2.998	1.967	+ 2.342	0,08	0,36	0,24	+ 0,28
1928	767	5.620	5.471	+ 4.853	0,09	0,65	0,64	+ 0,56

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Départements et villes municipales [1] / Counties and County boroughs [1]	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. Baranya	250,208	251,874	6.091	6.241	24,3	24,8
2. *Pécs*	47,135	47,163	1.261	1.334	26,7	28,3
3. Féjer	242,072	244,815	6.360	6.443	26,3	26,3
4. *Szekesfehérvàr*	39,610	39,692	813	807	20,5	20,3
5. Györ	100 283	101,648	2.710	2.831	27,0	27,9
6. *Györ*	51,245	51,408	967	974	18,9	19,0
7. Komàron	121,070	122,327	3.131	2.976	25,9	24,3
8. Moson	56,589	57,351	1.585	1.642	28,0	28,6
9. Somogy	385,181	387,676	9.056	9.068	23,5	23,4
10. Sopron	151,030	152,645	3.939	4.004	26,1	26,2
11. *Sopron*	36,393	36,593	700	681	19,2	18,6
12. Tolna	275,868	277,631	6.340	6.356	23,0	22,9
13. Vas	289,682	292,382	7.042	7.156	24,3	24,5
14. Veszprém	249,232	251,562	6.455	6.571	25,9	26,1
15. Zala	371,004	374,138	9.162	9.521	24,7	25,5
16. Esztergom	60,716	61,391	1.725	1.837	28,4	29,9
17. Hont	28,828	29,040	666	669	23,1	23,0
18. Nógrád	192,501	194,407	5.371	5.665	27,9	29,1
19. Pozsony	1,729	1,766	53	50	30,7	28,3
20. Bâcs-Bodrog	102,027	102,822	2.589	2.712	25,4	26,4
21. *Baja*	19,144	19,131	496	517	25,9	27,0
22. Csongrád	153,279	154,776	4.196	4.082	27,4	26,4
23. *Hódmezövásárhely*	62,260	62,383	1.199	1.150	19,3	18,4
24. *Szeged*	123,994	124,693	2.911	2.988	23,5	24,0
25. Heves	318,809	321,798	8.818	9.153	27,7	28,4
26. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	415,014	419,221	11.457	11.624	27,6	27,7
27. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun	1.240,543	1.252,434	31.553	32.444	25,4	25,9
28. *Budapest*	928,266	928,317	15.809	17.137	17,0	18,5
29. *Kecskemét*	78,131	78,982	2.199	2.400	28,1	30,4

[1] The italics indicate county boroughs.

5* *(concluded).*

Départements et villes municipales [1] / Counties and County boroughs [1]	Population moyenne (en milliers) / Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures		Enfants nés vivants — Live births: 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
30. Abauj-Torma	94,223	95,214	2.582	2.737	27,4	28,7
31. Bereg { Szabolcs	4,415	4,472	138	141	31,3	31,5
31. Bereg { Szatmar	23,864	24,196	877	874	36,7	36,1
32. Borsod	273,624	276,796	8.073	8.482	29,5	30,7
33. *Miskolc*	58,675	58,823	1.338	1.364	22,8	23,2
34. Gömör et Kishont	17,174	17,329	447	462	26,0	26,7
35. Ung	1,510	1,532	48	43	31,8	28,1
36. Zemplén	149,867	151,770	4.462	4.675	29,8	30,8
37. Békés	330,124	332,706	8.660	8.639	26,2	26,0
38. Bihar	174,801	176,841	5.216	5.363	29,8	30,4
39. Hajdu	182,825	185,416	5.973	6.001	32,7	32,4
40. *Debrecen*	107,579	108,396	2.843	2.919	26,4	26,9
41. Szabolcs	378,727	385,320	14.025	14.647	37,0	38,0
42. Szatmar	122,731	124,592	4.429	4.545	36,1	36,5
43. Arad	24,075	24,362	760	786	31,6	32,3
44. Csanád	139,115	140,253	3.593	3.612	25,8	25,8
45. Torontál	16,617	16,739	430	370	25,9	22,1
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	1.552,432	1.555,581	30.536	32.271	19,7	20,7
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	6.939,357	7.009,242	188.012	192.422	27,1	27,5
Total général — Grand Total	8.491,789	8.564,82	218.548	224.693	25,7	26,2

[1] See footnote on preceding page.

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

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	128.786	120.493	249.279	3.714	2.870	6.584	132.500	123.363	255.863
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	119.802	112.402	232.204	3.695	2.879	6.574	123.497	115.281	238.778
1928	115.730	108.963	224.693	3.672	2.950	6.622	119.402	111.913	231.315

	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	6,9	29,1	7,4	2,8	2,3	2,6
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	6,6	28,3	7,1	3,0	2,5	2,8
1928	6,1	24,4	6,7	3,1	2,6	2,9

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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	231.128	5.858	236.986	18.151	726	18.877	249.279	6.584	255.863
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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	214.051	5.808	219.859	18.153	766	18.919	232.204	6.574	238.778
1928	206.054	5.842	211.896	18.639	780	19.419	224.693	6.622	231.315

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	Pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	7,3	11,0	7,4	2,5	3,8	2,6	28,5	2,3
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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	7,8	11,6	7,9	2,6	4,1	2,8	25,8	2,1
1928	8,3	11,8	8,4	2,8	4,0	2,9	24,0	2,2

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	17.727	1.643	18.350	1.727	17.637	1.634
II	16.572	1.572	17.327	1.703	16.795	1.566
III	19.075	1.690	18.207	1.673	18.181	1.626
IV	17.934	1.669	16.584	1.515	17.002	1.575
V	18.095	1.770	17.322	1.679	17.384	1.643
VI	16.225	1.523	15.695	1.537	16.577	1.500
VII	17.776	1.659	16.953	1.492	18.081	1.583
VIII	19.017	1.549	17.848	1.521	18.829	1.568
IX	18.734	1.572	17.679	1.496	17.959	1.520
X	17.771	1.581	15.576	1.315	17.007	1.496
XI	15.781	1.449	14.122	1.268	15.605	1.448
XII	15.513	1.587	14.488	1.471	14.997	1.480
Total . . .	210.220	19.264	200.151	18.397	206.054	18.639

	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	19.370	20.077	19.271	26,9	27,7	26,4
II	18.144	19.030	18.361	27,9	29,0	27,7
III	20.765	19.880	19.807	28,9	27,4	27,1
IV	19.603	18.099	18.577	28,3	25,9	26,3
V	19.865	19.001	19.027	27,6	26,2	26,0
VI	17.748	17.232	18.077	25,6	24,7	25,6
VII	19.435	18.445	19.664	27,0	25,5	26,9
VIII	20.566	19.369	20.397	28,6	26,7	27,9
IX	20.306	19.175	19.479	29,3	27,4	27,6
X	19.352	16.891	18.503	26,9	23,3	25,3
XI	17.230	15.390	17.053	24,8	22,0	24,2
XII	17.100	15.959	16.477	23,8	22,0	22,5
Total . . .	229.484	218.548	224.693	27,3	25,7	26,2

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Départements et villes municipales [1] / Counties and County boroughs [1]	Décès (mort-nés non compris) / Deaths (not including still-births): Chiffres absolus / Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) / General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité / Difference in death rates: En comparaison avec / As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 — 1926	1928 — 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Baranya	4.747	4.253	19,0	16,9	+ 1,4	— 2,1
2. *Pécs*	1.260	1.277	26,7	27,1	+ 1,4	+ 0,4
3. Féjer	3.729	3.587	15,4	14,6	— 0,4	— 0,8
4. *Szekesfehérvàr*	701	756	17,7	19,0	+ 1,1	+ 1,3
5. Györ	1.577	1.232	15,7	12,1	+ 1,3	— 3,6
6. *Györ*	851	765	16,6	14,9	+ 0,8	— 1,7
7. Komàron	1.897	1.697	15,7	13,9	+ 1,4	— 1,8
8. Moson	901	802	15,9	14,0	—	— 1,9
9. Somogy	6.791	6.344	17,6	16,4	+ 1,3	— 1,2
10. Sopron	2.590	2.123	17,2	13,9	+ 2,1	— 3,3
11. *Sopron*	502	480	13,8	13,1	+ 0,4	— 0,7
12. Tolna	4.672	4.497	16,9	16,2	+ 0,7	— 0,7
13. Vas	4.589	4.211	15,8	14,4	+ 1,6	— 1,4
14. Veszprém	4.283	4.083	17,2	16,2	+ 1,4	— 1,0
15. Zala	6.294	6.120	17,0	16,4	+ 1,5	— 0,6
16. Esztergom	1.086	1.124	17,9	18,3	+ 0,2	+ 0,4
17. Hont	431	482	14,9	16,6	+ 0,2	+ 1,7
18. Nógrád	3.583	3.640	18,6	18,7	+ 1,0	+ 0,1
19. Pozsony	15	15	8,7	8,5	— 6,6	— 0,2
20. Bács-Bodrog	1.926	1.783	18,9	17,4	+ 1,1	— 1,5
21. *Baja*	514	526	26,8	27,5	+ 3,3	+ 0,7
22. Csongrád	2.603	2.679	17,0	17,3	+ 1,2	+ 0,3

[1] The italics indicate county boroughs.

10* *(concluded).*

Départements et villes municipales [1] / Counties and County boroughs [1]	Décès (mort-nés non compris) / Deaths (not including still-births): Chiffres absolus / Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) / General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité / Difference in death rates: En comparaison avec / As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 — 1926	1928 — 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. *Hódmezövásárhely*	1.077	1.026	17,3	16,4	+ 2,2	— 0,9
24. *Szeged*	2.206	2.296	17,8	18,4	+ 1,0	+ 0,6
25. Heves	6.063	5.931	19,0	18,4	+ 0,8	— 0,6
26. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	7.316	7.350	17,6	17,5	+ 0,5	— 0,1
27. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun	19.990	20.226	16,1	16,2	+ 0,7	+ 0,1
28. *Budapest*	16.529	16.315	17,8	17,6	+ 1,3	— 0,2
29. *Kecskemét*	1.369	1.528	17,5	19,3	+ 0,8	+ 1,8
30. Abauj-Torma	1.690	1.647	17,9	17,3	+ 2,5	— 0,6
31. Bereg — Szabolcs	87	77	19,7	17,2	— 4,2	— 2,5
31. Bereg — Szatmár	604	482	25,3	19,9	+ 4,6	— 5,4
32. Borsod	5.094	5.118	18,6	18,5	+ 2,2	— 0,1
33. *Miskolc*	1.149	1.255	19,6	21,3	+ 2,9	+ 1,7
34. Gömör	314	286	18,3	16,5	+ 3,4	— 1,8
35. Ung	31	17	20,5	11,1	+ 10,5	— 9,4
36. Zemplén	2.756	2.576	18,4	17,0	+ 2,1	— 1,4
37. Békés	6.082	6.053	18,4	18,2	+ 1,0	— 0,2
38. Bihar	3.271	3.228	18,7	18,3	+ 0,9	— 0,4
39. Hajdu	3.385	3.407	18,5	18,4	— 1,0	— 0,1
40. *Debrecen*	2.048	2.079	19,0	19,2	— 0,5	+ 0,2
41. Szabolcs	7.954	7.532	21,0	19,5	+ 1,2	— 1,5
42. Szatmár	2.793	2.459	22,8	19,7	+ 2,5	— 3,1
43. Arad	510	461	21,2	18,9	+ 1,8	— 2,3
44. Csanád	2.546	2.385	18,3	17,0	+ 2,3	— 1,3
45. Torontál	269	286	16,2	17,1	+ 1,2	+ 0,9
Total général — Grand Total	150.675	146.496	17,7	17,1	+ 1,1	— 0,6
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	28.206	28.303	18,2	18,2	+ 1,2	—
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	122.469	118.193	17,7	16,9	+ 1,1	— 0,8

[1] See footnote on preceding page.

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

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
1922	3.935.051	4.168.450	89.658	83.693	22,7	20,0	+ 2,7
1923	3.974.932	4.206.375	82.829	76.467	20,7	18,1	+ 2.6
1924	4.009.082	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
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	4.032.985	4.260.234	79.966	75.539	19,7	17,7	+ 2,0
1928	4.174.809	4.390.014	75.109	71.387	17,9	16,2	+ 1,7

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1927 and 1928.

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	22.604	17.791	40.395	22.053	17.696	39.749
1	3.671	3.306	6.977	3.351	3.164	5.515
2	1.344	1.322	2.666	1.232	1.123	2.355
3	809	781	1.590	704	742	1.446
4	566	582	1.148	514	518	1.032
0-4	28.994	23.782	52.776	27.854	23.243	51.097
5-9	1.694	1.608	3.302	1.779	1.747	3.546
10-14	951	1.052	2.003	731	938	1.669
15-19	1.977	2.396	4.373	1.960	2.503	4.463
20-24	2.565	2.666	5.231	2.554	2.605	5.159
25-29	2.090	2.497	4.587	2.113	2.455	4.568
30-34	1.733	2.138	3.781	1.693	2.138	3.831
35-39	1.710	1.932	3.642	1.649	1.892	3.541
40-44	1.979	2.095	4.074	1.974	1.937	3.911
45-49	2.239	2.152	4.391	2.194	2.042	4.236
50-54	2.669	2.449	5.118	2.770	2.299	5.069
55-59	3.319	2.994	6.313	3.281	2.839	6.120
60-64	4.162	3.884	8.046	4.120	3.660	7.780
65-69	4.943	4.901	9.844	4.972	4.699	9.671
70-74	5.421	5.895	11.316	5.580	5.541	11.121
75-79	5.312	5.475	10.787	5.071	5.245	10.316
80-84	3.082	3.490	6.572	2.969	3.250	6.219
85-89	1.460	1.801	3.261	1.394	1.674	3.068
90 et plus . . . . and over . . .	426	681	1.107	388	655	1.043
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	39	22	61	43	25	68
Total.	76.765	73.910	150.675	75.109	71.387	146.496

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 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
	A. *Par mois. — Per month.*				
I.	13.403	11.969	18,5	16,4	— 2,1
II.	18.272	10.967	27,8	16,6	— 11,2
III.	14.728	13.093	20,3	17.9	— 2,4
IV.	12.825	12.232	18,4	17,3	— 1,1
V.	12.212	12.192	16,8	16,7	— 0,1
VI.	11.429	11.552	16,4	16,4	—
VII.	12.012	12.768	16,6	17,5	+ 0,9
VIII.	12.317	13.394	17,0	18,3	+ 1,3
IX.	10.579	12.030	15,1	17.1	+ 2,0
X.	10.956	12.225	15,1	16,7	+ 1,6
XI.	10.181	11.189	14,6	15,9	+ 1,3
XII.	11.761	12.885	16,2	17,6	+ 1,4
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter. . . .	46.403	36.029	22,0	17,0	— 5,0
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	36.466	35.976	17,2	16,8	— 0,4
3e trimestre . . . rd quarter. . . .	34.908	38.192	16,3	17,6	+ 1,3
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	32.898	36.299	15,3	16,7	+ 1,4
Total	150.675	146.496	17,7	17,1	— 0,6

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Fièvres typhoïde et paratyphoïde	1927	1.304	1,54	7.265	8,56	889	12,2	17,9	68,2
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1928	1.467	1,71	9.842	11,49	1.124	11,4	14,9	76,6
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	4	0	5	0,01	2	40,0	80,0	50,0
	Typhus	1928	1	0	4	0	—	—	25,0	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	9	0,01	991	1,17	—	—	0,9	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	7	0	452	0,53	—	—	1,6	—
6	Variole	1927	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	592	0,70	41.085	48,39	379	0,9	1,4	64,0
	Measles	1928	507	0,59	41.575	48,55	408	1,0	1,2	80,5
8	Scarlatine	1927	553	0,65	8.762	10,32	399	4,6	6,3	72,2
	Scarlet fever	1928	418	0,49	7.267	8,49	342	4,7	5,8	81,8
9	Coqueluche	1927	416	0,49	4.519	5,32	140	3,1	9,2	33,7
	Whooping-cough	1928	653	0,76	10.087	1,27	330	3,3	6,5	50,5
10	Diphtérie	1927	1.053	1,24	7.234	8,52	683	9,4	14,6	64,9
	Diphtheria	1928	1.148	1,34	9.402	10,98	796	8,5	12,2	69,3
11	Grippe	1927	1.694	2,00	168	0,20	9	5,4		
	Influenza	1928	423	0,49	486	0,57	75	15,4	87,0	17,7

14* *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Choléra asiatique. . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asiatic cholera. . . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie.	1927	424	0,50	2.061	2,43	275	13,3	20,6	64,9
	Dysentery	1928	423	0,49	2.129	2,49	231	10,9	19.9	54,6
17	Peste	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plague.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	442	0,52	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	429	0,50	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . .	1927	—	—	27	0,03	6	22,2	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis. .	1928	—	—	151	0,18	33	21,9	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique.	1927	—	—	2	0,00	1	50,0	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . .	1927	31	0,04	53	0.06	27	50,9	58,5	87,1
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	31	0,03	52	0,06	26	50,0	59,6	83,9
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy. .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon.	1927	67	0,08	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	69	0,08	—	—	—	—	—	—

14* *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	Rage	1927	14	0,02	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies	1928	6	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	17,870	21,0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	16,596	19,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central	1927	1.363	1,61	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	1.484	1,73	—	—	—	—	—	—
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	1.080	1,27	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	1.058	1,24	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	403	0,48	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	326	0,38	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	370	278	648	—	—	—
0–1	282	264	546	—	—	—
2–6	541	540	1.081	—	—	—
7–14	447	653	1.100	—	—	—
15–19	848	1.426	2.274	—	—	—
20–24	1.256	1.459	2.715	—	—	—
25–29	1.079	1.340	2.419	—	—	—
30–39	1.425	1.620	3.045	—	—	—
40–49	1.172	881	2.053	—	—	—
50–59	1.035	668	1.703	—	—	—
60–69	636	500	1.136	—	—	—
70–79	229	157	386	—	—	—
80 et plus and over	14	13	27	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	2	3	5	—	—	—
Total	9.336	9.802	19.138	22,3	22,2	22,2

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	6.763	758		7.521
1927	—	—	—	—	—	7.093	730		7.823
1928	—	—	—	—	—	7.564	829		8.393
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	8,0	0,9		8,9
1927	—	—	—	—	—	8,3	0,9		9,2
1928	—	—	—	—	—	8,8	1,0		9,8

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.						
1926	14.124	13.662	15.109	15.032	2.648	334	249
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
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne).						
	B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.						
1926	16,8	16,2	18,0	17,9	3,2	0,4	0,3
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

II. Maladies particulières importantes. — Various Important Diseases.

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.								
1926	5.443	13.325	967	12.585	10.052	199	2.246	19.451	1.428
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	18.411	1.458
	B. Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne).								
	B. Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.								
1926	6,5	15,8	1,2	15,0	11,9	0,2	2,7	23,1	1,7
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

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

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	
			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
1926	233.634	236.287	370	359	15,8	15,7	15,4	15,2
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

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	2.558	2.430	2.605	3,0	2,9	3,0
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	3.055	3.075	3.154	3,6	3,6	3,7
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	5.613	5.505	5.759	6,6	6,5	6,7
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	139.905	150.675	146.496	166,3	177,5	171,0
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	134.292	145.170	140.737	159,7	171,0	164,3

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy 1926-1928.

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
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0	535	431	966	—	—	4,5	3,9	4,2	—	—
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	3.503	2.571	6.074	—	—	29,7	23,1	26,5	—	—
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29	5.286	4.239	9.525	—	—	44,8	38,0	41,5	—	—
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	9.324	7.241	16.565	—	—	79,0	65,0	72,2	—	—
1, 2	4.325	3.435	7.760	—	—	36,6	30,8	33,8	—	—
3, 4, 5	3.985	3.137	7.122	—	—	33,7	28,2	31,0	—	—
6, 7, 8	2.169	1.807	3.976	—	—	18,4	16,2	17,3	—	—
9, 10, 11	1.630	1.383	3.013	—	—	13,8	12,4	13,1	—	—
Total	21.433	17.003	38.436	—	—	181,5	152,6	167,4	—	—

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
					1927					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0	488	319	807	—	—	4,3	3,0	3,7	—	—
1										
2										
3										
4	3.537	2.638	6.175	—	—	31,4	25,0	28,3	—	—
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18	5.259	4.219	9.478	—	—	46,6	39,9	43,4	—	—
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	9.284	7.176	16.460	—	—	82,3	67,9	75,4	—	—
1	4.585	3.538	8.123	—	—	40,6	33,5	37,2	—	—
2										
3										
4	4.237	3.382	7.619	—	—	37,6	32,0	34,9	—	—
5										
6										
7	2.544	2.110	4.654	—	—	22,6	19,9	21,3	—	—
8										
9										
10	1.954	1.585	3.539	—	—	17,3	15,0	16,2	—	—
11										
Total. . . .	22.604	17.791	40.395	—	—	200,4	168,3	185,0	—	—

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
					1928					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0	506	312	818	—	—	4,4	2,9	3,6	—	—
1 2 3 4 5 6	3.574	2.565	6.139	—	—	30,9	23,5	27,3	—	—
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	5.103	4.101	9.204	—	—	44,1	37,6	41,0	—	—
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29										
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 4 5	4.153	3.446	7.599	—	—	35,9	31,6	33,8	—	—
6 7 8	2.387	1.996	4.383	—	—	20,6	18,3	19,5	—	—
9 10 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	—	—

21.*

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

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	—	—	3.186	—	—	166
II	—	—	4.289	—	—	223
III	—	—	3.978	—	—	207
IV	—	—	3.269	—	—	172
V	—	—	3.052	—	—	161
VI	—	—	3.202	—	—	169
VII	—	—	3.956	—	—	210
VIII	—	—	4.284	—	—	228
IX	—	—	3.361	—	—	180
X	—	—	2.837	—	—	154
XI	—	—	2.423	—	—	132
XII	—	—	2.558	—	—	141
Total	—	—	40.395	—	—	185
			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

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1927 and 1928.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	190	191	0,8	0,8
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	13.079	13.812	58,2	63,2
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	907	829	4,0	3,8
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	231	320	1,0	1,5
7	Rougeole — Measles	136	161	0,6	0,7
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	32	28	0,1	0,1
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	362	219	1,6	1,0
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	90	87	0,4	0,4
11	Grippe — Influenza	173	572	0,8	2,6
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	173	213	0,8	1,0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	113	135	0,5	0,6
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	6	3	0,0	0,0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	410	402	1,8	1,8
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	186	169	0,8	0,8
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	52	47	0,2	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis	264	300	1,2	1,4
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	3.466	3.908	15,4	17,9
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	763	874	3,4	4,0
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	5.938	6.053	26,4	27,7
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	8.778	7.810	39,1	35,7
175–199; 201–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	90	95	0,4	0,4
200	Infanticide	70	47	0,3	0,2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	516	623	2,3	2,9

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

D. *Smallpox.—Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	195.068	188.724	180.851
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	194.163	184.437	179.774
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants	99,5	97,7	99,4
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year	85,0	86,4	80,5
II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations	234.050	239.869	232.286
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	227.082	229.993	225.248
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations	97,0	95,9	96,9
III. *Vaccinations et revaccinations — Vaccinations and re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	429.118	428.593	413.137
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	421.245	414.430	405.022
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations	98,2	96,7	98,0
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year	5,0	4,9	4,7

7. Data on Curative Medecine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 de l'Etat — State Hospitals	9	10	—	2.238	2.385	—	—	—	—
Maisons d'aliénés de l'Etat et privées — State and Private Lunatic Asylums	6	6	—	1.984	1.986	—	—	—	—
Cliniques et hôpitaux obstétricaux — Obstetrical Clinics and Hospitals	33	34	—	4.222	4.464	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux publics — Public Hospitals	37	37	—	12.825	12.959	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux privés de caractère public — Private Hospitals of a Public Character	29	33	—	2.173	2.543	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux privés — Private Hospitals	62	64	—	5.424	6.248	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux des frères de la Charité — Hospitals of the Brethren of Mercy	4	4	—	850	910	—	—	—	—
Infirmeries des maisons de correction, établissements pénitentiaires et prisons — Infirmaries of Reformatories, Penitentiaries and Prisons	29	28	—	828	829	—	—	—	—
Total	209	216	—	30.544	32.324	—	36,3	38,1	—

25* *(continued).*

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: Au commencement de l'année — At the beginning of the year	Admis — Admitted (Dans le courant de la même année — During the same year)	Traités — Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis — Discharged	Décédés — Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis — Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie — Number of days of illness: Chiffres absolus — Actual digures	Par malade traité — Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1926				
Hôpitaux de l'Etat — State Hospitals.	1.319	17.232	18.551	16.412	680	—	574.335	—
Maisons d'aliénés de l'Etat et privées — State and Private Lunatic Asylums.	1.865	1.907	3.772	1.515	285	—	688.265	—
Cliniques et hôpitaux obstétricaux — Obstetrical Clinics and Hospitals . .	2.687	52.470	55.157	50.367	2.206	—	1.086.551	—
Hôpitaux publics — Public Hospitals .	11.024	138.192	149.216	129.466	8.768	—	4.152.092	—
Hôpitaux privés de caractère public — Private Hospitals of a Public Character	1.599	21.622	23.221	20.248	1.287	—	633.525	—
Hôpitaux privés — Private Hospitals.	3.165	44.850	48.015	42.797	1.790	—	1.337.280	—
Hôpitaux des frères de la Charité — Hospitals of the Brethren of Mercy	521	6.048	6.569	5.674	247	—	255.468	—
Infirmeries des maisons de correction, établissements pénitentiaires et prisons — Infirmaries of Reformatories, Penitentiaries and Prisons	560	6.837	7.397	6.768	105	—	155.956	—
Total	22.740	289.158	311.898	273.247	15.368	—	8.883.472	—

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 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 la même année During the same year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1927				
Hôpitaux de l'Etat — State Hospitals . .	1.632	18.019	19.651	17.234	722	—	640.787	—
Maison d'aliénés de l'Etat et privées — State and Private Lunatic Asylums .	1.972	1.962	3.934	1.612	304	—	717.575	—
Cliniques et hôpitaux obstétricaux — Obstetrical Clinics and Hospitals . .	2.599	55.438	58.037	53.116	2.248	—	1.166.910	—
Hôpitaux publics — Public Hospitals .	10.982	148.301	159.283	138.318	9.628	—	4.432.465	—
Hôpitaux privés de caractère public — Private Hospitals of a Public Character.	1.849	28.525	30.374	26.761	1.587	—	742.899	—
Hôpitaux privés — Private Hospitals.	3.361	50.256	53.617	47.535	1.914	—	1.526.029	—
Hôpitaux des frères de la Charité — Hospitals of the Brethren of Mercy.	648	6.996	7.644	6.506	315	—	302.752	—
Infirmeries des maisons de correction, établissements pénitentiaires et prisons — Infirmaries of Reformatories, Penitentiaries and Prisons	523	6.855	7.378	6.809	86	—	164.245	—
Total	23.566	316.352	339.918	297.891	16.804	—	9.693.671	—

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	2.654	2.363	2.184	6,5	5,7	5,2
	F.	300	219	197	0,7	0,5	0,4
	T.	**2.954**	**2.582**	**2.381**	**3,5**	**3,0**	**2,8**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year.	M.	361	577	554	0,9	1,4	1,3
	F.	53	104	89	0,1	0,2	0,2
	T.	**414**	**681**	**643**	**0,5**	**0,8**	**0,8**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**6.090**	**6.727**	**7.400**	**7,2**	**7,9**	**8,6**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students .	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year.	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total).	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**1.094**	**1.180**	**1.200**	**1,3**	**1,4**	**1,4**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**804**	**981**	**802**	**1,0**	**1,1**	**0,9**
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives .		**6.049**	**6.025**	**5.942**	**7,2**	**7,1**	**6,9**
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**2**	**3**	**3**	**0,0**	**0,0**	**0,0**

27.*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
				1926		1927		1928	
	1926	1927	1928	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses de districts — District funds . . .	35	35	Voir tableau 27 *a* See table 27 *a*	419.966	241.572	486.602	266.802	Voir tableau 27 *a* See table 27 *a*	Voir tableau 27 *a* See table 27 *a*
2. Instituts d'assurance-maladie des entreprises de transports — Health insurance institutes of transport undertakings	8	9		128.512	24.420	131.202	25.504		
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds	26	25		21.099	4.789	22.312	5.320		
4. Caisses de manufactures de tabac — Tobacco manufacturers' funds	11	11		1.524	4.064	1.569	4.794		
5. Caisses d'associations privées — Private associations funds. .	2	2		26.806	13.871	27.325	14.502		
6. Caisses de mineurs — Miners' funds . . .	23	22		44.510	1.874	45.854	1.823		
Total	105	104		642.417	290.590	714.864	318.745		

27* *(continued).*

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					
	1926		1927		1928		1926		1927		1928	
	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 de districts — District funds	110.792	45.819	140.858	56.423	—	—	3.931.583	2.728.672	4.031.248	2.842.281	—	—
2. Instituts d'assurance-maladie des entreprises de transports — Health insurance institutes of transport undertakings . .	23.753	1.787	22.273	1.103	—	—	601.572	56.568	464.728	41.741	—	—
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds.	8.155	1.953	9.064	2.478	—	—	259.266	85.052	274.765	100.164	—	—
4. Caisses de manufactures de tabac — Tobacco manufacturers' funds .	258	1.437	344	2.293	—	—	4.668	65.127	5.826	82.146	—	—
5. Caisses d'associations privées — Private associations funds . . .	2.812	2.597	3.283	2.854	—	—	173.498	220.332	177.120	194.697	—	—
6. Caisses de mineurs — Miners' funds.	29.379	395	32.916	492	—	—	619.655	14.109	593.209	11.730	—	—
Total.	175.149	53.988	209.188	65.643	—	—	5.590.242	3.169.860	5.546.896	3.272.759	—	—

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
1926	156,6	66,7	109,9	68,9	31,1	100,0	27,3	18,6	24,6	31,9	58,7	38,2	8,8	10,7	9,4
1927	172,9	72,6	121,2	69,2	30,8	100,0	29,3	20,6	26,6	26,5	49,9	32,1	7,8	10,3	8,5
1928	175,3	75,3	123,8	68,7	31,3	100,0									

27 a.

STATISTICS OF HEALTH INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1928.

Caisses — Funds	Nombre de caisses Number of funds	Nombre de membres Membership	
		M.	F.
1	2	3	4
A. Institut général d'assurance sociale — Social Insurance General Institute	**45**	**516.389**	**278.119**
comprenant — including :			
I. Caisses de district — District funds	22	492.123	270.741
II. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds	22	22.942	6.903
III. Caisse commerciale de Debrecen — Debrecen business employees funds	1	1.324	475
B. Instituts autonomes d'assurance — Autonomous insurance institutes	**12**	**167.665**	**53.329**
comprenant — including :			
I. Instituts d'assurance-maladie des entreprises de transport — Health insurance institutes of transport undertakings	9	133.066	24.735
II. Institut d'assurance-maladie de la Régie des tabacs — Health Insurance Institute of the Tobacco Régie	1	2.603	10.988
III. Institut d'assurance-maladie de la Caisse d'épargne postale hongroise — Health Insuranco Institute of the Hungarian Postal Savings Fund	1	1.311	405
IV. Institut d'assurance-maladie d'employés privés — Health Insurance Institute for Private Employees	1	30.685	17.201
C. Caisses de mineurs — Miners' funds	**21**	**46.953**	**2.144**
Total	**78**	**731.007**	**333.529**

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The only acute infectious disease that was epidemic was *influenza* ; this year, however, it was milder and there was less of it. There was not a single case of *typhus*—owing to official supervision of crowded city quarters, and also of gipsy colonies and nomad gipsies.

Typhoid fever is still the most frequent infectious disease, because the country's water supply is not satisfactory.

As during last year, great progress was made in bettering general sanitation.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

The main aims of the year's campaign were to increase the number of dispensaries and to intensify propaganda. Complying with a request from the central authority for the campaign against tuberculosis, the post office authorities have issued telegraph forms, charged for at a higher rate, the profit from which was given to the tuberculosis propaganda fund. Seven new dispensaries and two outdoor rest-homes were built. The total number of beds for tubercular patients is 4,759 : 1,215 of these being in public hospitals in Budapest, 1,494 in public hospitals in the provinces, and 2,050 in public sanatoria.

As against 19,717 deaths from tuberculosis in 1927, there were only 18,717 in 1928. The tuberculosis mortality during the last five years is as follows :

	Per cent
1924	3.2
1925	2.6
1926	2.4
1927	2.4
1928	2.2

2. *Venereal Diseases.*

The public health administration endeavours to secure closer co-operation between the various social and official bodies for the prevention of social diseases—a co-operation which already exists as regards the anti-venereal campaign. The venereal dispensaries that were opened in the larger towns during this year were the result of co-operation between the Social Insurance Institute and the local authorities.

On the basis of compulsory notification, it appears that there were about 54,000 new venereal cases in the country in 1928. The analysis of the statistics has not

yet been completed, but it may already be said that the number of venereal cases has been rather exaggerated. The cases chiefly occur in Budapest and the five other large towns. Among non-official organisations dealing with venereal disease, the " Teleia " Association, founded in 1893, should be mentioned.

The new prostitution regulations mentioned in last year's report came into force on May 1st, 1928. All brothels were closed, and the number of registered prostitutes is continuously diminishing. This is partly the result of stricter police registration but partly also of more general circumstances, such as the new ideas of sexual morality, greater promiscuity and greater freedom in regard to illegitimate unions.

According to the new regulations, persons apprehended for clandestine prostitution —both men and women—have to be thoroughly examined by a police doctor.

3. *Alcoholism.*

The anti-alcoholic campaign is conducted under difficulties in a wine-growing country like Hungary where the area under vines cannot easily be adapted to other purposes and where also the various agricultural products from which spirits are made —fruit and potatoes—cannot easily be disposed of.

An important law was introduced in 1928 forbidding young people under 18 to drink alcoholic beverages in public places. This law has been enforced with the help of the Ministry of the Interior.

The serious nature of the anti-alcoholic campaign may be instanced by the fact that alcoholism precludes a candidate for a motor driving licence from being accepted ; while the drinking of alcoholic beverages by railway staff when on duty is treated as a disciplinary offence.

The State Institute and Museum of Social Hygiene have set up a permanent temperance exhibition.

4. *Trachoma.*

Trachoma appeared recently in certain parts of the country—to which specialists were then sent, while a special post-graduate course in this disease was held for general practitioners in the districts affected.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. State Public Health Institute.

During the year, five branch establishments of this Institute were opened and in the Institute itself a new department of the " demonstration service " was created. One of the Institute's principal duties is the bacteriological and chemical analysis of drinking water and the control of the country's water supply in general. During the year, 2,091 analyses were made. Other duties of the Institute include the international and internal standardisation of lymph and vaccines and the control of the trade in patent medicines.

2. Training of Health Officers and Post-Graduate Medical Training.

The first course under the new regulations (mentioned in last year's report) was held during the year and was extended to nine months. There was also a post-graduate training course for public health officers.

3. Physical Culture.

During 1928, the Hungarian Academy of Physical Education continued the work of establishing headquarters of its own, with special medical equipment. In the secondary schools the number of weekly lessons in physical culture has been increased from two to three and, in order to stimulate interest in sport and physical training, pupils in these schools who obtain the requisite medical certificate and the permission of the school authorities are admitted as juvenile members of the public sports clubs.

4. State Institute and Museum of Social Hygiene.

In the autumn of 1928, in connection with the fifth International Congress of Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases—which was attended by 2,000 Hungarian and 1,000 foreign doctors—this Social Museum, as re-organised, was opened. On this occasion the Institute held an international exhibition on industrial welfare, the prevention of accidents, and on medical superstitions and quackery. There were 30,000 visitors to this exhibition in a single month, not counting the members of the Congress.

5. Health Propaganda.

The Propaganda Centre of the Sanitary Reform Bureau continued its work during the year. It organised 1,618 popular lectures with films, and four popular broadcasting lectures. During the year, 11 pamphlets and 23 posters were brought out. The Hungarian Red Cross also did important propaganda work in connection with the Centre. Work was concentrated in Budapest and certain specially selected parts of the provinces.

6. Maternity and Child Welfare.

The "Stephanie" National Association, which is responsible for maternity and child welfare work, had, at the end of 1928, 129 local associations, 177 dispensaries, 27 milk centres, 7 maternity homes, 4 lying-in homes and 20 crèches. It had 561 nurses and 319 doctors.

In the Association's annual report for 1928, the following summary of its work is given :

31,132 pregnant women,
77,690 lying-in mothers,
139,370 infants,
147,616 children from 1-3 years of age were cared for.

In addition, there were :

Nurses' visits	1,029,222
Cases of social assistance	24,417
Cases of material assistance	141,978

The milk centres supplied 4,647 infants with 284,153 issues of milk as prescribed.

The crèches and day nurseries looked after 713 mothers with their babies for a total number of 35,249 days, and 133 motherless infants for a total of 7,192 days.

The lying-in homes looked after 111 mothers for a total of 1,518 days, whilst 101 babies were born in these homes.

Eighteen of the dispensaries took 84 children away for summer holidays, for average periods of five weeks.

Nineteen of the dispensaries gave ultra-violet ray treatment to 1,895 children.

Protection of Children.

According to Hungarian laws, every abandoned child between 3 and 15 years of age is entitled to State protection. The number of children looked after by the nine Government orphanages rose from 57,000 to 67,000. Latterly, and since the anti-tuberculosis campaign has been concentrated on young people, forest and open-air schools and dispensaries have been set up.

7. Housing.

The housing difficulties, which began in the war period and have continued ever since to be a serious problem, were somewhat lessened during 1928. Both the Government and the Budapest city authorities went forward with their building programme.

The net increase in living accommodation in the entire country was as follows :

13,669 houses,
29,584 flats,
37,607 rooms.

8. Water Supply and Sewerage.

During the year, 108 communes were granted subsidies for new wells, many of which were bored.

In one town a new water supply was completed, in nine towns preliminary projects for new water supplies were worked out, in seven towns the existing water supply was increased, and one commune built partly new water-works.

A sewage system was introduced in three places, one with biological, one with mechanical and one with radio-active mud treatment.

9. Social Insurance.

On January 1st, 1928, the National Social Insurance Institute, reorganised by Law XXI, of 1927, began work. During the year under review, this work was increased to include insurance against old age and invalidity. The prevention of diseases is, for the first time, laid down as a definite part of social insurance: 6 per cent of the premiums paid by insured persons goes towards prophylaxy. In connection with this new regulation, the sanitary organisation, the medical service and the control of sick persons coming under the Social Insurance Institute have all been thoroughly reorganised.

The number of curative institutions under the Institute was increased by one sanatorium (150 beds) and one institute for nervous diseases (185 beds). In the Institute's central hospital a new department for industrial diseases and accidents was established.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. Law XL, of 1928, provides for compulsory insurance against old age, invalidity and loss of husband or parents, and is a logical continuation of the programme of social legislation which was initiated by Law XXI, of 1927, *i.e.*, the new health insurance law.
2. Law V, of 1928, deals with the protection of women, young people and children employed in industrial and similar enterprises.
3. Law XXVI, of 1928, puts into force the draft passed by the International Labour Conference at its 1919 session in Washington regarding night work for young people.
4. Law XXVII, of 1928, deals with the employment of women during childbirth.
5. Law XXVIII, of 1928, deals with night work for women.
6. Law XXIX, of 1928, deals with compensation for industrial accidents.
7. Law XXX, of 1928, deals with compensation in cases of occupational disease.
8. Law XXXI, of 1928, deals with equal treatment for foreigners meeting with industrial accidents.
9. Law XXXIII, of 1928, deals with sickness-insurance for persons employed in industry or commerce, or as domestic servants.
10. Decree No. 198 M.E. lays down that lead and mercury poisoning and industrial anthrax should come under the occupational diseases entitling to compensation.

V. BUDGET.

The estimates of the Ministry of Labour and Public Welfare for the fiscal year 1928-29 amount to 70,984,200 pengö—that is, 10,639,640 pengö more than the preceding year.

This increase is chiefly due to larger subsidies to the Public Health Institute, the Museum of Social Hygiene and to Government hospitals.

Details of the Budget.

		Pengö
1.	Central administration	2,973,650
2.	Public health administration	41,724,540
3.	Sanitary institutions	6,539,740
4.	Child welfare	9,688,640
5.	Sickness insurance	2,278,000
6.	Public charity	6,677,720
7.	Pensions	1,101,910

The heading " Public Health Administration " includes the following items :

	Pengö
Prevention of infectious diseases	325,000
Prevention of social diseases	750,000
Supply of drinking water	150,000
Establishment of dispensaries for venereal patients	24,000
Establishment of dispensaries for tuberculous patients	35,000
Hospital treatment for the poor	16,000,000

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals, etc.

Four new public and private hospitals were opened, and new departments were added to seven other hospitals.

Steps were taken to provide all public hospitals with an obstetrical department.

Six new private hospitals were authorised.

2. Doctors.

The number of doctors in the country during 1928 was :

In Budapest	3,134
In the provinces	4,031
Total	7,165

3. Treatment of Mental Diseases.

At the end of 1928, there were thirty-two institutes or departments for the treatment of mental diseases ; they contained 6,360 beds (3,303 for men and 3,057 for women). The total number of patients under treatment was 11,322 (6,287 men and 5,035 women).

	Total	Male	Percentage of total admissions	Female	Percentage of total admissions
Dementia paralytica ..	1,480	1,135	24.23	345	9.2
Schizophreny	2,590	1,226	25.96	1,374	36.8
Alcoholism	490	439	9.36	51	1.3
Epilepsy	722	438	9.35	284	7.6
Oligophreny	842	466	9.94	376	10.0
Mania depressiva.. ..	558	167	3.56	391	10.4

The " heterofamilial " system of treatment, in accordance with the Belgian " Gheel " method, was adopted by five more institutions, and the number of cases treated by the institutions giving this treatment increased from 1,219 to 1,770 by the end of the year. Of persons suffering from mental diseases, 22.4 per cent had home treatment and 77.6 per cent treatment in asylums, hospitals, etc.

The work of the dispensary for nervous diseases, which had been established during the previous year, was continued with success.

November 1928.

IRISH FREE STATE

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Department of Local Goverment and Public Health (Dublin).

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	607
2.	Birth Rates	3	5, 6, 9	612
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	615
4.	Causes of Death	5	14, 15, 16, 17, 19	621
5.	Infant Mortality	3	20–22	629
6.	Public Health Statistics	1	23	633
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	1	27	634

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.

Dates des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente Present population			Population résidente Actual 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 diminution en 1926, par rapport à 1911 : Increase or decrease in 1926 compared with 1911 :							
a) Absolu (e) — 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 (population 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 : See Table 1.

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			
		Population présente Present population		Population résidente Actual population	
	Présente Actual	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
1926	43,1	—	—	41.786	27,7
1911	45,6	—	—	39.330	24,7
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926 par rapport 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).

Source: Census of the Irish Free State, 1926, Vol. V, Part I.

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 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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 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)
	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	—
1	18,8	18,8	9,5	9,2	18,7	0	0	—
2	19,7	19,5	10,0	9,6	19,6	0	0	—
3	19,8	19,9	10,1	9,8	19,9	0	0	—
4	20,0	19,8	10,1	9,8	19,9	0	0	—
0–4	97,0	96,6	49,2	47,6	96,8	0	0	—
5–9	96,1	95,5	48,7	47,1	95,8	0	0	—
10–14	100,1	98,8	50,8	48,7	99,5	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	129,8	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, 1922-1928.

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.*						
1922	3.022	15.141	—	58.849	—	44.547	14.302
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	2.992	14.401	—	61.207	—	43.502	17.705
1928	2.949	13.716	—	59.176	—	41.792	17.384
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*						
1922		5,01	—	19,47	—	14,74	4,73
1923		5,19	—	20,47	—	14,01	6,46
1924		4,93	—	21,10	—	15,03	6,06
1925		4,63	—	20,79	—	14,62	6,17
1926		4,57	—	20,60	—	14,05	6,55
1927		4,54	—	20,31	—	14,77	5,54
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		4,81	—	20,46	—	14,54	5,92
1928		4,65	—	20,07	—	14,17	5,90

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	—	—	15.000	—	—	—	4,96	—
1923	—	—	20.570	—	—	—	6,82	—
1924	3.392	—	19.311	+ 15.919	1,13	—	6,43	+ 5,30
1925	2.791	—	30.302	+ 27.511	0,94	—	10,15	+ 9,22
1926	1.983	—	30.359	+ 28.376	0,67	—	10,23	+ 9,56
1927	2.084	—	27.309	+ 25.225	0,70	—	9,24	+ 8,53
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	—	—	23.809	—	—	—	7,97	—
1928	2.890	—	24.800	+ 21.910	0,98	—	8,41	+ 7,43

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Comtés et «County Boroughs» Counties and County Boroughs	Population Recensement de 1926 Census 1926	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
1	2	3	4	5	6
Leinster :					
1. Carlow[1]	34.476	752	740	21,81	21,46
2. Dublin[1]	188.961	3.587	3.585	18,90	18,85
3. Dublin Co. Borough[1]	316.693	8.602	8.551	27,08	26,83
4. Kildare	58.028	1.186	1.248	20,44	21,51
5. Kilkenny	70.990	1.459	1.392	20,55	19,60
6. Laoighis	51.540	919	968	17,83	18,78
7. Longford	39.847	744	774	18,67	19,43
8. Louth	62.739	1.173	1.290	18,70	20,56
9. Meath	62.969	1.239	1.113	19,68	17,68
10. Offaly	52.592	1.020	1.021	19,39	19,41
11. Wetsmeath	56.818	1.122	1.108	19,75	19,50
12. Wexford	95.848	1.879	1.928	19,60	20,12
13. Wicklow	57.591	1.155	1.098	20,06	19,07
Munster :					
14. Clare	95.064	1.840	1 716	19,36	18,05
15. Cork	287.257	4.929	4.879	17,16	16,98
16. Cork Co. Borough	78.490	1.827	1.831	23,28	23,33
17. Kerry	149.171	3.111	2.799	20,86	18,76
18. Limerick	100.895	2.126	2.097	21,07	20,78
19. Limerick Co. Borough	39.448	1.052	1.099	26,67	27,85
20. Tipperary, N. Riding	59.645	1.221	1.169	20,47	19,60
21. Tipperary, S. Riding	81.370	1.652	1.559	20,30	19,16
22. Waterford	51.915	988	955	19,03	18,40
23. Waterford Co. Borough	26.647	641	645	24,06	24,21
Connaught :					
24. Galway	169.366	3.454	3.442	20,39	20,32
25. Leitrim	55.907	1.006	903	17,99	16,15
26. Mayo	172.690	3.050	3.168	17,66	18,35
27. Roscommon	83.556	1.516	1.502	18,14	17,98
28. Sligo	71.388	1.302	1.261	18,24	17,67
Ulster (partie de l' — part of)					
29. Cavan	82.452	1.499	1.496	18,18	18,15
30. Donegal	152.508	2.788	2.727	18,28	17,88
31. Monaghan	65.131	1.215	1.112	18,65	17,07
Total pour les districts urbains — Total for urban districts	861.611	20.661	20.484	23, 93	23,69
Total pour les districts ruraux — Total for rural districts	2.110.381	39.393	38.692	18,82	18,56
Total général[1] — Grand Total[1]	2.971.992	60.054	59.176	20,31	20,07

[1]The rates for the Irish Free State, Dublin County and Dublin County Borough are calculated on estimated populations.

6.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND LEGITIMACY.
1922-1928.

Année Year	Enfants nés vivants — Live births								
	M.	F.	Total	Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines Excess of Males per 100 Females	Légit.	Illégit.		Taux pour 1.000 hab. Rates per 1,000 of population	
						Total	Sur 1.000 naissances Per 1.000 total births	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922	30.345	28.504	58.849	6,5	57.329	1.520	26	19,0	0,5
1923	31.808	29.882	61.690	6,5	60.066	1.624	26	19,9	0,5
1924	32.713	30.689	63.402	6,6	61.725	1.677	26	20,5	0,6
1925	31.818	30.251	62.069	5,2	60.407	1.662	27	20,2	0,6
1926	31.382	29.794	61.176	5,3	59.460	1.716	28	20,0	0,6
1927	30.606	29.448	60.054	3,9	58.296	1.758	29	19,7	0,6
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	31.445	29.761	61.206	5,7	59.547	1.659	27	19,9	0,6
1928	30.327	28.849	59.176	5,1	57.388	1.788	30	19,5	0,6

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. . . . II. . . . III. . . .	14.452	372	14.504	388	14.177	416
IV. . . . V. . . . VI. . . .	15.711	517	15.335	499	15.316	524
VII. . . . VIII. . . . IX. . . .	15.154	446	14.855	447	14.426	442
X. . . . XI. . . . XII. . . .	14.143	381	13.602	424	13.469	406
Total. . .	59.460	1.716	58.296	1.758	57.388	1.788

	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. . . . II. . . . III. . . .	14.824	14.892	14.593	19,97	20,14	19,79
IV. . . . V. . . . VI. . . .	16.228	15.834	15.840	21,86	21,42	21,49
VII. . . . VIII. . . . IX. . . .	15.600	15.302	14.868	21,02	20,70	20,17
X. . . . XI. . . . XII. . . .	14.524	14.026	13.875	19,57	18,97	18,82
Total. . .	61.176	60.054	59.176	20,60	20,31	20,07

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Comtés et « County Boroughs » Counties and County Boroughs	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
Leinster *(Province).*						
1. Carlow	533	535	15,46	15,52	+ 0,97	+ 0,06
2. Dublin [1]	2.620	2.479	13,81	13,04	+ 0,64	— 0,77
3. Dublin Co. Borough [1]	5.583	4.883	17,57	15.32	+ 1,19	— 2,25
4. Kildare	809	856	13,94	14,75	+ 0,69	+ 0,81
5. Kilkenny	1.107	1.118	15,59	15,75	+ 0,74	+ 0,16
6. Laoighis	794	800	15,41	15,52	+ 1,13	+ 0,11
7. Longford	625	588	15,68	14,76	+ 3,05	— 0,92
8. Louth	956	929	15,24	14,81	+ 0,50	— 0,43
9. Meath	1.027	893	16,31	14,18	+ 2,54	— 2,13
10. Offaly	676	802	12,85	15,25	— 0,50	+ 2,40
11. Westmeath	732	792	12,88	13,94	— 0,33	+ 1,06
12. Wexford	1.703	1.674	17,77	17,47	+ 2,01	— 0,30
13. Wicklow	899	801	15,61	13,91	+ 1,25	— 1,70
Munster *(Province).*						
14. Clare	1.354	1.222	14,24	12,85	+ 1,71	— 1,39
15. Cork	4.062	3.718	14,14	12,94	+ 0,34	— 1,20
16. Cork Co. Borough	1.175	1.193	14,97	15,20	— 2,63	+ 0,23
17. Kerry	2.043	1.740	13,70	11,66	+ 1,68	— 2,04
18. Limerick	1.439	1.399	14,26	13,87	— 0,61	— 0,39
19. Limerick Co. Borough	613	634	15,54	16,07	— 3,63	+ 0,53
20. Tipperary, N. R.	861	843	14,44	14,13	+ 0,32	— 0,31
21. Tipperary, S. R.	1.253	1.163	15,40	14,29	+ 1,03	— 1,11
22. Waterford	791	765	15,24	14,74	+ 1,33	— 0,50
23. Waterford Co. Borough	421	414	15,80	15,54	— 0,38	— 0,26
Connaught *(Province).*						
24. Galway	2.174	2.270	12,84	13,40	— 0,14	+ 0,56
25. Leitrim	795	740	14,22	13,24	+ 0,53	— 0,98
26. Mayo	2.216	2.110	12,83	12,22	+ 1,28	— 0,61
27. Roscommon	1.145	1.168	13,70	13,98	+ 0,66	+ 0,28
28. Sligo	1.066	1.043	14,93	14,61	+ 1,69	— 0,32

[1] The rates for the Irish Free State, Dublin County and Dublin County Borough are calculated on estimated populations.

10* *(concluded).*

Comtés et « County Boroughs » Counties and County Boroughs	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
Ulster *(Province)* (partie du) — (part of).						
29. Cavan	1.136	1.186	13,78	14,38	+ 0,46	+ 0,60
30. Donegal	2.110	2.126	13,84	13,94	— 0,26	+ 0,10
31. Monaghan	959	908	14,72	13,94	— 0,08	— 0,78
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	13.711	12.769	15,88	14,76	+ 0,36	— 1,12
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	29.966	29.023	14,31	13,93	+ 0,87	— 0,38
Total général[1] — Grand total[1]	43.677	41.792	14,77	14,17	+ 0,72	— 0,60

[1] See footnote on preceding page.

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	1.529	1.493	22.748	21.799	14,88	14,60	+ 0,28
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	1.515	1.477	21.984	21.518	14,51	14,57	— 0,06
1928	1.496	1.453	20.933	20.859	13,99	14,36	— 0,37

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1927 and 1928.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Décès — Deaths					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2.381	1.873	4.254	2.241	1.775	4.016
1	530	505	1.035	497	447	944
2	273	228	501	226	244	470
3	175	170	345	142	143	285
4	124	137	261	120	128	148
0–4	3.483	2.913	6.396	3.226	2.737	5.963
5–9	375	364	739	346	352	698
10–14	236	264	500	234	272	506
15–19	461	517	978	444	453	897
20–24	535	548	1.083	510	545	1.055
25–29	545	646	1.191	502	505	1.007
30–34	529	523	1.052	431	513	944
35–39	555	664	1.219	484	585	1.069
40–44	673	637	1.310	602	592	1.194
45–49	825	793	1.618	778	790	1.568
50–54	1.168	1.036	2.204	1.117	1.069	2.186
55–59	1.286	1.127	2.413	1.286	1.148	2.434
60–64	1.728	1.536	3.264	1.679	1.509	3.188
65–69	1.979	1.783	3.762	1.981	1.797	3.778
70–74	2.498	2.783	5.281	2.444	2.724	5.168
75–84	3.491	4.076	7.567	3.461	3.648	7.109
85–94	1.314	1.499	2.813	1.274	1.479	2.753
95 et plus . . . . . and over	131	156	287	134	141	275
Total	21.812	21.865	43.677	20.933	20.859	41.792

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
0–4	23,96	20,68	22,34	22,23	19,50	20,89	— 1,73	— 1,18	— 1,45
5–9	2,60	2,61	2,61	2,41	2,54	2,47	— 0,19	— 0,07	— 0,14
10–14	1,57	1,83	1,70	1,56	1,90	1,72	— 0,01	+ 0,07	+ 0,02
15–19	3,18	3,71	3,44	3,06	3,26	3,15	0,12	— 0,45	— 0,29
20–24	4,32	4,76	4,53	4,12	4,75	4,42	— 0,20	— 0,01	— 0,11
25–29	5,14	5,97	5,56	4,74	4,68	4,72	— 0,40	— 1,29	— 0,84
30–34	5,75	5,79	5,77	4,69	5,70	5,19	— 1,06	— 0,09	— 0,58
35–39	6,38	7,55	6,98	5,58	6,68	6,13	— 0,80	— 0,87	— 0,85
40–44	7,86	7,71	7,79	7,05	7,19	7,12	— 0,81	— 0,52	— 0,67
45–49	9,53	9,73	9,63	9,01	9,73	9,35	— 0,52	0	— 0,28
50–54	13,71	13,51	13,61	13,13	13,99	13,53	— 0,58	+ 0,48	— 0,08
55–59	19,26	19,32	19,29	19,30	19,75	19,51	+ 0,04	+ 0,43	+ 0,22
60–64	32,37	29,99	31,20	31,51	29,56	30,56	— 0,86	— 0,43	— 0,64
65–69	38,63	36,04	37,36	38,75	36,45	37,72	+ 0,12	+ 0,41	+ 0,26
70–74	66,99	62,47	64,54	65,67	61,37	63,33	— 1,32	— 1,10	— 1,21
75–84	106,32	101,49	103,66	105,61	91,15	97,66	— 0,71	— 10,34	— 6,00
85–94	212,13	192,95	201,46	206,08	191,03	197,70	— 6,05	— 1,92	— 3,76
95 et plus and over	368,88	335,68	350,07	378,08	304,45	336,34	+ 9,20	— 31,23	— 13,73
Total . .	14,55	15,00	14,77	13,99	14,36	14,17	— 0,56	— 0,64	— 0,60

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 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
	Par trimestre. — Per quarter.				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter	13.410	12.578	18,1	17,1	— 1,0
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	11.816	11.062	16,0	15,0	— 1,0
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	8.651	8.561	11,7	11,6	— 0,1
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	9,800	9.591	13,3	13,0	— 0,3
Total	43.677	41.792	14,8	14,2	— 0,6

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	97	0,33	358	1,20	—	—	—	—
	Typhoid fever	1928	92	0,31	342	1,16	—	—	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	1	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	2	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	11	0,04	13	0,04	—	—	—	—
	Typhus	1928	7	0,02	30	0,10	—	—	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	7	0,02	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	3	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	175	0,59	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928	369	1,25	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	81	0,27	1.895	6,37	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	79	0,27	2,272	7,71	—	—	—	—
9	Coqueluche	1927	448	1,52	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough	1928	279	0,95	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	218	0,74	1.754	5,90	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	225	0,76	1.841	6,24	—	—	—	—
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires	1927	774	2,62	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	260	0,88	—	—	—	—	—	—

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1927	1.325	4,48	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza without pulmonary complications specified	1928	598	2,03	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	13	0,04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	8	0,03	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Peste	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plague	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	31	0,10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	34	0,12	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	13	0,04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	2	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	57	0,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	46	0,16	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	12	0,04	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	18	0,06	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Morve et farcin	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	2	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	2	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	3.409	11,53	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	3.189	10,82	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central	1927	204	0,69	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	230	0,78	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	688	2,33	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	628	2,13	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	31	0,10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	27	0,09	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	2	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonorrhœa	1928	4	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

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

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Moins de 5 ans Under 5 years	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	25,4	23,4	24,4
30–34	178	206	384	19,3	22,9	21,1
35–39	177	181	358	20,4	20,6	20,5
40–44	167	131	298	19,6	15,9	17,8
45–49	143	123	266	16,5	15,1	15,9
50–54	120	107	227	14,1	14,0	14,1
55–59	91	71	162	13,7	12,2	13,0
60–64	81	42	123	15,2	8,2	11,8
65–69	32	31	63	6,3	6,3	6,3
70–74	9	20	29	2,4	4,5	3,6
75–84	5	6	11	1,5	1,6	1,5
85–94	3	1	4	4,9	1,3	2,9
95 et plus and over	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total	2.004	2.043	4.047	13,4	14,1	13,7

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)						Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	N° 50	N° 84 b	N° 137	N° 139	Nos 43-50 84b, 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	3 a	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*									
1926	3.021	59	28	15	23	3.146	—	—	—	—
1927	3.113	48	33	18	21	3.233	—	—	—	—
1928	3.190	57	39	17	26	3.329	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*									
1926	10,17	0,20	0,09	0,05	0,08	10,59	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—

17.

Deaths from the Principal Causes, 1926-1928.

N° de la Nomenclature internationale International List Nos.	Causes de décès Causes of Death.	Nombre de décès Number of Deaths			Taux par 10.000 habitants Rate per 10,000 of Population		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Fièvre typhoïde Enteric fever	126	98	94	0,42	0,33	0,32
2	Typhus exanthématique Typhus	8	11	7	0,03	0,04	0,02
6	Variole Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rougeole Measles	519	175	369	1,75	0,59	1,25
8	Scarlatine Scarlet fever	134	81	79	0,45	0,27	0,27
9	Coqueluche Whooping-cough	258	448	279	0,87	1,52	0,95
10	Diphtérie Diphtheria	197	218	225	0,66	0,74	0,76
16	Dysenterie Dysentery	6	13	8	0,02	0,04	0,03
11	Grippe Influenza	654	2.099	858	2,20	7,10	2,91
23	Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica	43	57	46	0,15	0,19	0,16
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique Meningococcal meningitis	17	12	18	0,06	0,04	0,06
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3.369	3.409	3.189	11,35	11,53	10,82
32-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes Other tuberculosis	993	892	858	3,34	3,02	2,91
43-49	Cancer et autres tumeurs malignes Cancer, malignant disease	3.021	3.113	3.190	10,17	10,52	10,82
51	Rhumatisme articulaire aigu fébrile Rheumatic fever	109	94	100	0,37	0,32	0,34
57	Diabète Diabetes	226	232	232	0,76	0,78	0,79
74	Hémorragie cérébrale Cerebral hæmorrhage	1.339	1.363	1.465	4,51	4,61	4,97
87-90	Maladies de cœur Heart disease	4.656	5.031	5.117	15,68	17,01	17,35

17 *(concluded).*

N° de la Nomenclature internationale International List Nos.	Causes de décès Causes of Death	Nombre de décès Number of Deaths			Taux par 10.000 habitants Rate per 10,000 of Population		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91 *b*	Artériosclérose Arterio-sclerosis	221	230	257	0,74	0,78	0,87
99	Bronchite Bronchitis	2.433	2.610	2.427	8,19	8,83	8,23
100–101	Pneumonie (toutes formes) Pneumonia (all forms)	2.314	2.833	2.358	7,79	9,58	8,00
97–98 102–107	Autres affections de l'appareil respiratoire Other diseases of respiratory system	666	684	758	2,24	2,31	2,57
111	Ulcère de l'estomac ou du duodénum Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	264	271	340	0,89	0,92	1,15
113	Diarrhée et entérite au-dessous de 2 ans Diarrhæa and enteritis under 2 years	815	493	569	2,75	1,67	1,93
117	Appendicite Appendicitis	189	185	194	0,64	0,63	0,66
122	Cirrhose du foie Cirrhosis of the liver	113	106	89	0,38	0,36	0,30
128–129	Néphrite aiguë et chronique Acute and chronic nephritis	1.145	1.117	1.213	3,86	3,78	4,11
146	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal sepsis	115	77	103	0,39	0,26	0,35
143–145 147–150	Autres accidents et maladies de la grossesse et de l'accouchement Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	184	194	189	0,62	0,65	0,64
159–161	Débilité et vice de conformation congénitaux : naissance prématurée Congenital debility and malformation : premature birth	1.841	1.698	1.661	6,20	5,74	5,63
165–174	Suicide	97	96	98	0,33	0,32	0,33
175–203	Autres morts violentes Other deaths from violence	792	749	785	2,67	2,53	2,66
—	Autres maladies définies Other defined diseases	13.636	13.972	13.702	45,93	47,26	46,46
204–205	Causes mal définies ou inconnues Causes ill-defined or unknown	1.240	1.016	915	4,18	3,44	3,10
	Total	41.740	43.677	41.792	140,59	147,71	141,72

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	97	96	98	0,33	0,32	0,33
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	792	749	785	2,67	2,53	2,66
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	889	845	883	3,00	2,85	2,99
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	41.740	43.677	41.792	140,59	147,71	141,72
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	40.851	42.832	40.909	137,59	144,86	138,73

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1928.

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
					1926					
Moins de / Under 24 h.	281	202	483	415	68	8,95	6,78	7,90	6,98	39,63
Jours — Days :										
1-7	282	202	484	430	54	8,99	6,78	7,91	7,23	31,47
7-14	134	106	240	220	20	4,27	3,56	3,92	3,70	11,65
14-21	109	57	166	143	23	3,47	1,91	2,71	2,40	13,40
De 21 jours à moins d'un mois : / 21 days and under 1 month :	153	107	260	217	43	4,88	3,59	4,25	3,65	25,06
Mois — Months:										
0-1	959	674	1.633	1.425	208	30,56	22,62	26,69	23,96	121,21
1-2	299	211	510	433	77	9,53	7,08	8,34	7,28	44,87
2-3	216	187	403	335	68	6,88	6,28	6,59	5,64	39,63
3-6	484	403	887	770	117	15,42	13,53	14,50	12,95	68,18
6-12	580	539	1.119	1.036	83	18,48	18,09	18,29	17,42	48,37
Total	2.538	2.014	4.552	3.999	533	80,87	67,60	74,41	67,25	322,26
					1927					
Moins de / Under 24 h.	260	225	485	414	71	8,50	7,64	8,08	7,10	40,39
Jours — Days :										
1-7	283	192	475	437	38	9,25	6,51	7,91	7,50	21,62
7-14	133	86	219	205	14	4,34	2,92	3,65	3,52	7,96
14-21	79	77	156	138	18	2,58	2,61	2,60	2,37	10,24
De 21 jours à moins d'un mois : / 21 days and under 1 month :	139	98	237	207	30	4,54	3,32	3,94	3,55	17,06

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
					1927 *(suite — continued)*					
Mois — Months :										
0-1	894	678	1.572	1.401	171	29,21	23,00	26,18	24,04	97,27
1-2	287	211	498	414	84	9,38	7,17	8,30	7,10	47,78
2-3	204	151	355	294	61	6,66	5,13	5,91	5,04	34,70
3-6	418	373	791	687	104	13,66	12,67	13,17	11,78	59,16
6-12	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
					1928					
Moins de / Under } 24 h.	245	193	438	370	68	8,08	6,69	7,40	6,45	38,03
Jours — Days :										
1-7	253	197	450	403	47	8,35	6,83	7,61	7,02	26,29
7-14	121	101	222	199	23	3,99	3,50	3,75	3,47	12,87
14-21	102	85	187	150	37	3,36	2,95	3,16	2,61	20,69
De 21 jours à moins d'un mois : 21 days and under 1 month :	132	90	222	184	38	4,35	3,12	3,75	3,21	21,25
Mois — Months :										
0-1	853	666	1.519	1.306	213	28,13	23,09	25,67	22,76	119,13
1-2	271	192	463	386	77	8,94	6,66	7,82	6,73	43,06
2-3	205	166	371	298	73	6,76	5,76	6,27	5,19	40,83
3-6	412	314	726	625	101	13,53	10,89	12,27	10,89	56,49
6-12	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

21.*

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

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 mensuels 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	—	—	1.328	—	—	89
IV–VI	—	—	1.083	—	—	68
VII–IX	—	—	866	—	—	57
X–XII	—	—	977	—	—	70
Total . . .	—	—	4.254	—	—	71
			1928			
I–III	—	—	1.213	—	—	83
IV–VI	—	—	985	—	—	62
VII–IX	—	—	844	—	—	57
X–XII	—	—	974	—	—	70
Total . . .	—	—	4.016	—	—	68

22.

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1927 and 1928.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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
	Toutes causes — All causes . . .	4.254	4.016	70,84	67,87
7	Rougeole — Measles	28	68	0,47	1,15
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	5	2	0,08	0,04
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	204	142	3,40	2,40
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	18	11	0,29	0,19
11	Grippe — Influenza	129	48	2,15	0,81
32	Tuberculose du système nerveux — Tuberculosis of the nervous system	13	22	0,22	0,37
33	Tuberculose des intestins ou du péritoine — Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum	29	18	0,48	0,30
31, 34–37	Autres affections tuberculeuses — Other tuberculous diseases . . .	60	34	1,00	0,58
38	Syphilis	16	15	0,27	0,25
71	Méningite — Meningitis	72	62	1,19	1,05
80	Convulsions	476	476	7,92	8,05
99	Bronchite — Bronchitis	257	220	4,28	3,72
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	456	356	7,60	6,01
112	Inflammation de l'estomac — Inflammation of stomach	87	62	1,45	1,05
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	431	499	7,18	8,43
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . .	145	155	2,42	2,62
160b	Atrophie, débilité, marasme — Atrophy, debility, marasmus	1.073	1.024	17,86	17,30
161	Naissance prématurée — Premature birth	460	446	7,66	7,53
180	Suffocation mécanique accidentelle — Suffocation (overlying) . . .	7	8	0,12	0,14
	Autres causes — Other causes . .	288	348	4,80	5,88

23.

A. *Tuberculosis.*

Institutions approved for Treatment of Tuberculosis, 1926 to 1928.

	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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Adultes — Adults :												
a) Sanatoria (Tuberculose pulmonaire) — Sanatoria (Pulmonary)	9	9	9	801	801	832	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical Hospitals . . .	21	21	21	242	247	247	44	48	48	3.045	3.219	3.231
c) Hôpitaux chirurgicaux réservés aux cas avancés — Surgical and Advanced Case Hospitals	13	15	15	355	354	354	6	8	8	739	793	793
d) Hôpitaux pour cas avancés Advanced Case Hospitals	13	15	15	327	365	365	8	9	9	1.005	1.391	1.391
e) Hôpitaux pour le traitement de la tuberculose de toutes formes — Hospitals for all classes	4	6	6	72	103	103	1	1	1	220	220	220
a)-e) Total pour adultes — Total for Adults. .	60	66	66	1.797	1.870	1.901	59	66	66	5.009	5.623	5.635
Enfants — Children :												
f) Sanatoria (Tuberculose pulmonaires) — Sanatoria (Pulmonary)	1	1	1	50	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
g) Sanatoria (Tuberculose chirurgicale) — Sanatoria (Surgical)	2	3	3	220	229	229	—	—	—	—	—	—
h) Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical Hospitals . . .	3	3	3	33	41	41	1	1	1	22	22	22
f)-h) Total pour enfants — Total for Children	6	7	7	303	320	320	1	1	1	22	22	22
a)-h) Total général (adultes et enfants) — Total for Adults and Children	66	73	73	2.102	2.190	2.221	60	67	67	5.031	5.645	5.657

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

27.*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : National Health Insurance Committee.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1926	1927	1928	1926		1927		1928	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Sociétés approuvées —Approved Societies	80	76	71	328.193	146.243	343.518	158.318	280.857	123.723
2. « Deposit Contributors Fund »	1	1	1	2.720	1.035	2.603	1.075	2.317	1.103
3. Assurance militaire — Military Forces .	1	1	1	1.704	0	1.486	0	1.301	0
4. Personnes exemptées — Exempt Persons	1	1	1	873	108	827	104	779	99
Total	83	79	74	333.490	149.386	348.434	159.497	285.254	124.925

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

Caisses Fund	Nombre de membres malades — Number of sick members					
	1926		1927		1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sociétés approuvées — Approved Societies	52.090	24.620	60.440	28.219	58.900	30.413
2. « Deposit Contributors Fund »	320	168	318	176	275	185
3. Assurance militaire — Military Forces .	862	0	714	0	697	0
4. Personnes exemptées — Exempt Persons	65	10	51	11	50	13
Total	53.337	24.798	61.523	28.406	59.922	30.611

27* *(concluded).*

B. *Number of Sick Members and Duration of Disease* (concluded).

Caisses Fund	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	1926		1927		1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Sociétés approuvées — Approved Societies	3.590.928	1.905.162	4.199.244	2.171.082	4.456.566	2.472.840
2. « Deposit Contributors Fund »	11.914	6.574	12.110	6.498	9.853	7.828
3. Assurance militaire — Military Forces .	214.536	0	202.952	0	188.752	0
4. Personnes exemptées — Exempt Persons	2.528	293	1.926	359	1.795	254
Total	3.819.906	1.912.029	4.416.232	2.177.939	4.656.966	2.480.922

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
1926	222	102	163	69,1	30,9	100,0	16	17	16	71	77	73	11	13	12
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	19	17

February 1930.

ITALY

BY

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CONTENTS.

	Page
I. THE ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN ITALY	641
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES :	
A. General Information	641
B. Acute Infectious Diseases :	
1. Plague	642
2. Smallpox	642
3. Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Infections	644
4. Influenza	644
5. Rabies	644
C. Chronic Infectious Diseases :	
1. Tuberculosis	644
2. Malaria	647
3. Venereal Diseases	647
4. Cancer and Malignant Tumours	647
5. Alcoholism and Mental Diseases	648
III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :	
1. Food Hygiene	649
2. Central Scientific Laboratories controlled by the General Directorate of Public Health	649
3. Maternity and Child Welfare	650
4. Sanitation	651
5. Veterinary Service	651
IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION	652
V. CURATIVE MEDICINE :	
1. Health and Pharmaceutical Services and Auxiliary Professions : Number of Doctors, Dentists, etc.	653
2. Provincial and Communal Public Health and Prophylaxis Laboratories	654
3. Sera, Vaccines and Kindred Products	654
4. Supervision over the Trade in Narcotic Drugs	654
VI. BUDGET	655

I. THE ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN ITALY.

As may be seen by reference to the last *Year-Book*, public health organisation in Italy comes under the Ministry of the Interior, in conformity with the fundamental principle laid down in Article 1 of the single text of the Public Health Laws of August 1st, 1907 (confirmed and supplemented by Article 1 of the Law of December 30th, 1923). This principle is that responsibility for public health measures shall devolve upon the Minister of the Interior and, subject to his control, on the prefects and mayors of the individual communes. Hence the health services concerned with schools, railways, labour and the colonies and, generally speaking, those belonging to any of the public administrations, are required to co-ordinate their efforts in all matters of hygiene and public health and to carry out the instructions of the Minister of the Interior.

For the application of this fundamental principle, there exists, under the Health Administration, a central organ, the General Directorate of Public Health, with its micrographical, chemical and physical laboratories. Attached to the General Directorate is another central advisory technical body, the Supreme Health Council, and each province has its provincial health council, under the chairmanship of the prefect, which deals with all questions relating to hygiene and public health in the communes.

There are, further, a number of official organisations under other Ministries, as well as semi-official and independent organisations, such as the Italian Red Cross, which engage in health and sanitary relief work in the Kingdom, subject to, and in conformity with, the instructions of the Ministry of the Interior.

The fact of this co-ordination and fusion of effort constitutes the essential merit of the health organisation, whose influence thus extends to every sphere of public and private life.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A. General Information.

Health conditions in Italy remained good on the whole in 1928, as may be seen from the progressive decline in the total death rate (15.60 per 1,000), the lowest ever recorded in Italy, and by the drop in the incidence of infectious diseases.

There was a marked falling off in 1928, as compared with 1926 and 1927, in the figures for *scarlet fever*, *typhoid fever*, *dysentery* and *encephalitis lethargica*, though a slight increase was recorded in the number of cases of *measles*, *diphtheria*, *epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis*, *poliomyelitis* and *malaria*.

The following table gives the case figures for the principal notifiable infectious diseases during the years 1927 and 1928.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1927 AND 1928.

Diseases	1927	1928
Measles	100,195	114,979
Scarlet fever	19,949	17,515
Chickenpox	12,820	13,190
Smallpox and varioloid	60	52
Typhoid fever	36,794	31,609
Paratyphoid infections	7,677	5,725
Undulant fever	1,071	959
Leishmaniosis (kala-azar)	178	194
Bacillary dysentery	1,579	1,121
Amœbic dysentery	532	320
Diphtheria and croup	18,879	19,247
Whooping-cough	34,737	30,823
Influenza	119,635	76,669
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	484	561
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	404	583
Encephalitis lethargica	347	253
Puerperal fever	1,871	1,879
Malaria (all forms)	192,738	244,650
Pellagra	91	87
Syphilis (among collectivities)	225	299
Ankylostomiasis	98	202
Typhus	16	96
Relapsing fever	195	214
Leprosy	54	63
Bubonic plague	2	0
Rabies: Bites of rabid or suspect animals	7,727	6,284
Rabies: Declared cases	57	44
Malignant pustule	2,168	1,987
Glanders or farcy	9	39

All the above-mentioned cases occurred within very limited areas and there were no serious epidemics.

B. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. *Plague.*

The special measures for the catching and examination of rats were again strictly enforced, particularly in the neighbourhood of ports, where active sanitary precautions were taken in regard to labourers employed in the various port works.

No case of plague was recorded in 1928.

2. *Smallpox.*

The position was again satisfactory as regards this disease in 1928, Italy having been immune from smallpox epidemics for some years and not being affected by the few imported cases.

The 52 cases recorded in 1928 were all imported and occurred among adults suffering from a benign form, with only one death (a man of 71).

Special measures were taken in connection with the service for compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination, with a view to increased regularity and improvements in the service itself, particularly in the matter of the card-indexes and registers kept by the communes.

The vaccine used is produced by institutes under Government control. Testing is carried out at the micrographical and bacteriological laboratory attached to the General Directorate of Public Health and all material released for sale is first tested. The General Directorate exercises close supervision over the working of the institutes by means of inspections by experts at frequent intervals.

No case of post-vaccinal encephalitis was reported in 1928.

Survey of Vaccinations, in 1926, 1927, 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	830.773	850.995	859.665
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	680.252	710.014	699.500
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants	82	83	81
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year	61	65	64
II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations	307.215	300.991	298.564
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	175.112	181.111	165.230
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations	57	60	55
III. *Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	1.137.988	1.151.986	1.158.229
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	855.364	891.125	864.730
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations	75	77	75
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year	21	22	21

3. *Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Infections.*

The prophylactic measures adopted—already mentioned in the last *Year-Book*—resulted in a falling off in the number of cases in 1928, and there was again regular co-operation with the urban and rural authorities, with a view to stricter control in the matter of public health and improvements in the drinking-water supply, housing and the inspection of foodstuffs.

The Decree of December 2nd, 1926, concerning compulsory anti-typhoid inoculation, was more widely enforced.

4. *Influenza.*

There was a marked falling off in 1928 in the number of cases of influenza, which was generally of a benign character. The winter recrudescence was followed by a rapid decline and the disease nowhere assumed an epidemic character.

5. *Rabies.*

The strict veterinary regulations adopted for the prophylaxis of rabies in dogs resulted in a marked falling off in the number of cases.

The highest figures recorded in 1928 were during the week April 30th-May 6th (70 cases, affecting twenty-six communes in sixteen provinces) and the minimum number during the week December 3rd-9th (9 cases, affecting nine communes in five provinces). In 1928, 97,732 stray dogs were caught and, of these, 59,787 were destroyed.

Apart from the seventeen anti-rabies institutes in Italy, special dispensaries are being set up which act as separate branches of the institutes, and nineteen of these were in operation in 1928.

Special experiments and researches are now being carried out to determine the practical value of anti-rabies inoculation in dogs for prophylactic purposes.

C. Chronic Infectious Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

There was a slight downward tendency in the death rate from tuberculosis in 1927, as compared with 1925 and 1926 (1925 : 46,464 deaths from pulmonary and disseminated tuberculosis ; 1926 : 44,817 ; 1927 : 40,028).

In the last *Year-Book* (page 504), mention is made of the promulgation in 1927 of two fundamental laws to strengthen the campaign against tuberculosis, namely, the Law of June 23rd, 1927, which made the founding of provincial anti-tuberculosis associations compulsory in every province, and the Law of October 27th, 1927, establishing compulsory insurance against tuberculosis.

The first of these constitutes the charter of the anti-tuberculosis organisation, under which the Ministry of the Interior, through the provincial anti-tuberculosis associations, supports and directs the work of the provinces.

In 1928, satisfactory concrete results were obtained under the law; the associations, whose work was now fully organised in all the provinces, co-operated most successfully in the anti-tuberculosis campaign both with the provinces and communes and with the various other organisations and institutions engaged in the different provinces either wholly or partly in tuberculosis work.

The fact of this concerted effort increased the authority of the provincial associations as anti-tuberculosis organisations and had the effect of swelling the funds so necessary for their manifold requirements.

To ensure the proper working of the provincial associations, the Ministry of the Interior has framed a model statute which has been of great use.

The budgets of the provincial associations for 1928 show a total revenue exceeding 58 million lire, of which about 25 millions were allocated for the institutional and other treatment of indigent tuberculosis patients.

These data are proof of the progress of the provincial anti-tuberculosis associations, which have been enabled to extend their work by the increased compulsory and voluntary grants from the provincial and communal administrations and from the various organisations and institutions engaged in anti-tuberculosis work.

The second Law of October 27th, 1927, ratified on May 20th, 1928, with executive regulations approved by Royal Decree on June 7th, 1928, came into force on January 1st, 1929. It provides for compulsory insurance against tuberculosis for all persons of either sex insured against invalidity and old age and for persons engaged in maritime transport services. It guarantees insured persons and members of their families free treatment in special therapeutic institutions (sanatoria, hospital sanatoria and convalescent homes) and in other approved hospitals.

The following table shows the financial scheme for compulsory tuberculosis insurance, and the law provides for the establishment of some 18,000 new beds in sanatoria and hospital sanatoria, while the total number of insured persons is about 8.5 millions, so that, counting members of families (husband or wife, children and brothers and sisters under 15 years) as provided in the law, the number of assisted persons is over 22 millions.

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL SUMS APPROPRIATED FOR COMPULSORY INSURANCE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

	Million lire
Amortisation of initial expenditure in respect of 18,000 beds	28
Annual cost of upkeep of 18,000 beds (12,000 lire per bed)	216
Grants in respect of 24,000 sick children (average grant 500 lire)	12
Annual cost of upkeep of 2,000 convalescents' beds for patients discharged from sanatoria (8,000 lire per bed)	16
Daily allowance to insured persons with family responsibilities	17
Administrative expenditure	15
Total	304

This, on the basis of 8.5 millions of insured persons, represents an annual average expenditure of 35 lire per person, and on the basis of 20.5 millions of assisted persons, an annual average of 15 lire only.

Contributions, payable in equal proportions by the insured person and the employer, are fixed as follows :

1. For salaries up to and including 8 lire a day : fortnightly contributions of 1 lira.
2. For salaries above 8 lire a day : fortnightly contributions of 2 lire.

At the end of 1928, the figures for the various anti-tuberculosis institutions in operation, representing an increase, were as follows :

1.	Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries in operation	242
2.	Preventoria and permanent colonies	68
3.	Sanatoria and therapeutic establishments	37
4.	Hospital sanatoria	11
5.	Special hospitals for tuberculous patients	13
6.	Hospital wards	159
7.	Seaside hostels and heliotherapic institutions for surgical tuberculosis	35
8.	Labour colonies	2
9.	Open-air schools	55

The above statement covers 9,864 beds in special hospitals and hospital wards for advanced forms of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2,891 beds in various types of public and private sanatoria, in addition to 5,040 beds in seaside hostels and heliotherapic institutions and 5,193 beds in preventoria and permanent colonies.

Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberouleux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries . .	192	208	242	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux[1] — Tuberculosis Sanatoria[1]. . .	27	29	37	2.571	2.725	2.891	—	6.530	7.251
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals :									
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires[2] — For pulmonary tuberculosis[2] . .	15 (130)	20 (148)	24 (159)	7.165	8.894	9.864	—	24.143	28.712
Pour tuberculeux chirurgicaux — For surgical tuberculosis	28	31	25	4.363	4.653	5.040	—	18.657	21.200
Total (hôpitaux et services hospitaliers) — Total (hospitals and special wards)	173	199	218	11.428	13.547	14.904	—	42.800	49.912
Préventoriums — Preventoria . . .	58	61	68	4.206	4.944	5.193	—	5.816	13.673

[1] These institutions have special wards for children.
[2] The figures in parentheses refer to special wards in general hospitals.

2. *Malaria.*

There was a slight recrudescence in malaria in 1928, compared with the previous year ; this applied, however, only to the months of July and August and had ceased by the autumn.

The provincial and communal authorities and other bodies engaged in the anti-malaria campaign were increasingly active in the matter of prophylactic measures, therapeutic assistance and minor improvement works (" minor bonification") ; the services concerned worked regularly under the supervision and in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of the Interior (General Directorate of Public Health).

3. *Venereal Diseases.*

There were 158 anti-venereal dispensaries in the Kingdom in 1928, the attendance figures being 65,440 (47,806 males and 17,634 females).

Thirteen Government anti-venereal dispensaries were in operation in ports, for sailors and persons engaged in maritime transport services, while 34 State-aided dispensaries established in the ports for the local population were open for the treatment of members of the mercantile marine.

The attendance figures at the 119 anti-venereal centres in the different provinces were 9,274 (2,427 males and 6,847 females).

Sanitary control over prostitutes was carried out by the medical inspectors of brothels and by the dermosyphilographic inspectors.

These officials, together with the provincial medical officers, were instructed to carry on anti-venereal propaganda by means of lectures, publications, etc.

Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases . . . . . Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries	263	285	324	78.190	74.799	74.717

4. *Cancer and Malignant Tumours.*

The movement for the prevention of cancer and malignant tumours instituted under the legislation noted in the last *Year-Book* (page 507) was continued in 1928, when a number of important institutions were established, namely : at Milan, the magnificent Vittorio Emanuele III National Institute for Cancer Research and Treatment ; at Turin, the Hospital Centre for Research into, and the Diagnosis and

Therapeutic Treatment of, Tumours at the Ospedale Maggiore di San Giovanni Battista ; at Rome, the Royal Physiotherapic Hospital Institute at the Ospedale di S. Maria e S. Gallicano, specially equipped for the purpose. Other similar, though smaller, institutions were established at Florence, Naples, and Messina.

Mention should be also made of the Italian Anti-Cancer League, which does most valuable work, particularly in educating the public.

Government anti-cancer action in Italy may be summed up under six heads, as follows :

1. The Decree-Law of January 13th, 1927, providing for facilities for the purchase of radium.

2. The establishment at Rome, under the General Directorate of Public Health, of the S. Gallicano Royal Physiotherapic Hospital Institute as a centre for research into, and the diagnosis and therapeutic treatment of, tumours ; the Institute will soon be definitely installed in its own new buildings, now in process of construction.

3. The Ministerial Circular of April 7th, 1927, to prefects throughout the Kingdom, specifying, as regards State aid : *(a)* that it is intended merely to supplement local resources, *(b)* that it is to be used mainly to assist in the establishment of a limited number of diagnosis and therapeutic centres with adequate modern equipment ; *(c)* everywhere overlapping and non-concerted action must be avoided, the object being co-ordination of effort, extending, if necessary, to one or more neighbouring provinces.

4. The Decree-Law of June 16th, 1927, increasing the annual grant for the campaign against cancer and malignant tumours to 2,500,000 lire.

5. The purchase of radium for the physical laboratory of the General Directorate of Public Health and the institutes already in operation.

6. The award of grants to doctors to enable them to pursue their studies in foreign scientific institutes of repute.

5. *Alcoholism and Mental Diseases.*

The various legislative provisions in force concerning alcoholic drinks, and more particularly licensed premises, were again strictly enforced in 1928 ; since 1926, there has been a steady decrease in the number of such premises.

The campaign against alcoholism was undoubtedly assisted by the movement to provide healthy recreation for workers in the form of sport, reading, music, cinema performances, etc., and this movement is spreading as the result of efforts by the "Dopolavoro" and other Fascist institutions for the education of young people and workers.

Satisfactory progress was also made in 1928 in the prophylaxis of mental diseases. On the basis of data supplied by the Statistical Office for Mental Diseases, subsidised by the Ministry of the Interior, the Italian Central Statistical Institute published new and fuller information showing the distribution of those diseases.

Free dispensaries and consultation centres have been established in many provinces, under the administration of the directors of the provincial lunatic asylums, for the prophylaxis and treatment of mental diseases.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Food Hygiene.

A Decree-Law was passed in 1928 (August 31st) governing the complex question of preserved foods prepared with vegetable substances ; it contains new regulations regarding the duties and working of the National Institute for Preserved Foods, which is responsible for supervision and control over this important industry.

As regards *bread*, the Law of December 20th, 1928, governing the industry, places bakeries under State supervision and control, and requires bakers to obtain a licence, with a view to improving the standard.

Special attention was devoted to supervision over the production of, and trade in, *wines* and *oils*, the object being to ensure a higher standard of purity.

Further, in view of the large consumption of edible *molluscs*, particularly oysters and mussels, a study was made of special provisions for organised supervision over this industry, from the standpoint of public health, to ensure that the breeding and gathering and also the trade in molluscs should be carried out on hygienic lines and subject to proper guarantees of wholesomeness.

The results of this study were embodied in Law No. 1315 of July 4th, 1929, which contains special sanitary provisions governing the breeding of, and trade in, edible molluscs.

2. Central Scientific Laboratories controlled by the General Directorate of Public Health.

The Micrographical and Bacteriological Laboratory is responsible for control over, and inspection of, the institutes engaged in the production of sera, vaccines and biological, chemico-therapeutic and similar products ; it carried out investigations and analyses regarding mineral waters and foodstuffs, and co-operated in the campaign against infectious diseases by means of diagnoses, etc.

It also carried out studies and researches into various questions of supreme importance from the standpoint of hygiene and public health, chief among them being researches relating to dengue, the anti-fly and anti-rat campaign, the disposal and utilisation of urban refuse, the rag trade as a possible vehicle for the conveyance of infectious disease, the anti-rabies inoculation of dogs, the filtrability of the bovine tubercular bacillus, foot-and-mouth disease, the disinfection of hides and skins after anthrax.

As regards the anti-malaria campaign, in addition to various hæmatological researches and experiments into anti-larval measures, practical courses in anti-malarial prophylaxis were held at the Nettuno School of Malariology for doctors, public health assistants, revenue officials, hospital orderlies, etc.

The following ordinary analyses were carried out in 1928 ; 170 tests of drinking-water, 179 control-tests of sera, vaccines and biological products, 52 examinations of mineral waters and 728 analyses for the diagnosis of infectious diseases in man and animals.

The Laboratory also prepared large quantities of therapeutic sera, bacterio-vaccines and sera for diagnostic purposes.

The Chemical Laboratory carried out in 1928 over 5,000 analyses, covering 1,270 different samples (drinking-water, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, foodstuffs, etc.). It also carried out researches and studies relating to questions of special interest from the standpoint of hygiene and public health, such as bakeries, the trade in roasted coffee, the milk trade, the use of hydrocyanic acid in the disinfection of premises in general and of vessels in particular, the purification of waste water from sugar factories and other industrial establishments, etc., in addition to scientific researches.

The Physics Laboratory and Radium Office continued its researches into waters supposed to be radio-active, the standardisation of preparations containing radium, the extraction of emanations for therapeutic purposes, etc.; it also carried out studies in regard to various questions such as the use of X-ray bulbs and the efficacy of screening, the construction of a screened table for the manipulation of radio-active substances, the construction of a movable platform for the protection of the personnel concerned with the use of radium, the adaptation of an electrometer for special researches into "limit" rays, to measure these rays, etc.

3. Maternity and Child Welfare.

The National Maternity and Child Welfare Society, set up under the Law of December 10th, 1925, provides directly or through its provincial and communal organs for the protection and relief of pregnant women and indigent mothers, physically and mentally abnormal children and minors up to 18 years who are abandoned (whether materially or morally), depraved or delinquent.

The Society supplements and supports, regulates and co-ordinates the work of existing institutions.

It also organises professional and popular courses in puericulture and lectures on pre-natal and post-natal hygiene; it establishes obstetrical and pediatric dispensaries and organises travelling chairs for maternity relief and puericulture in rural districts and among the lower classes and working-classes in the big cities.

Its annual revenue, amounting to about 80 million lire, is derived chiefly from the tax on bachelors.

The work of the Society during the year 1928 may be summed up under the following heads:

Obstetrical and pediatric dispensaries established directly: 82 (attendance: children 20,000; pregnant women and mothers, 4,700—total 24,700; in addition to many other cases assisted in the 300 dispensaries established by the provincial organs).

Travelling chairs of puericulture: 18, with 342 consultation centres (mothers and children examined at the consultation centres, 54,566; in their own homes by the travelling nurses, 100,000—total 154,566).

Women and children admitted to food kitchens, 20,000.

Pregnant women admitted to institutions, 2,000. Nursing bonuses for legitimate children, 9,400; for recognised illegitimate children, 12,000—total 23,400.

Indigent children assisted in their families, 7,450. Healthy children, abandoned or depraved, sent to the country or being brought up in institutions, 11,854. Children suffering from latent or closed tuberculosis treated in institutions, 5,800. Deficient or abnormal children capable of receiving education, 2,100. Total 27,204.

The Society also granted direct subsidies to 988 institutions and inspected 683.

The Society's expenditure on these various items in 1928 was as follows :

	Lire
Maternity relief (institutions for pregnant women, nursing bonuses for legitimate and illegitimate children, food kitchens)	27,945,340
Child welfare (institutions and various grants)	34,000,000
Grants to maternity and children's institutions	13,294,660
Education by means of publications ; dispensaries, travelling chairs	1,650,000
General expenditure on organisation of services..	3,100,000

4. Sanitation.

The building of aqueducts for the supply of drinking-water to the communes was continued, owing partly to the special interest taken in the question by the Ministry of Public Works, particularly in southern Italy and the Islands, where special services were established for the purpose ("Provveditorati alle opere pubbliche").

During the period July 1st, 1927-December 31st, 1928, the Ministry of the Interior (General Directorate of Public Health) authorised the granting of special loans to the amount of 22,285,000 lire to the communes in central and southern Italy for aqueducts.

Among the more important works thus carried out during that period may be mentioned the aqueducts at Aosta, Macerata, Massa, and Arezzo.

In addition to these measures, a large number of legislative provisions were issued in 1928, allocating special credits for the building of aqueducts, various sanitary works, and urban sanitary improvements.

Since the entry into force of the Law of July 16th, 1887, which first established facilities for the carrying out of sanitary works, these have been continued uninterruptedly, receiving a special impetus from the support of the Fascist Government, particularly in the case of land reclamation and drainage works.

Among urban sanitary works should be noted particularly the measures to facilitate improvements in the Oltre Torrente quarter at Parma and in certain districts in Siena.

Mention should also be made of the facilities granted for the building of aqueducts to supply water to the communes in the provinces of Udine and Trieste, and various inhabited districts in the Val di Chiana and the Castelli Romani in Central Italy, the town of Palermo and other parts.

5. Veterinary Service.

The sanitary condition of live-stock remained satisfactory in 1928, though there was an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the spring, connected mainly with the transfer of cattle to the mountain pastures.

As regards the anti-anthrax campaign, protective measures were again vigorously enforced in 1928, as may be seen from the following figures for immunisation :

Cattle	519,773
Sheep	2,047,837
Goats	103,933
Horses	25,248

i.e., a total of 2,696,791 head of live-stock.

Special mention should be made of the Royal Decree of December 20th, 1928, giving statutory effect to the new regulations for the inspection of meat (supplementing those of July 21st, 1927, mentioned in the last *Year-Book*, pages 509-516).

These new regulations cover the slaughter and inspection of meat, governing the complex question of the establishment and working of public slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, and cold-storage plants, the transport of meat, its storage, sausage and tinned meat factories, etc., the sale of poultry and game, and penalties for offences.

Further, special draft regulations were prepared and established in 1928 for the sanitary inspection of milk for direct consumption, to ensure its strict hygienic control.

Lastly, the General Directorate of Public Health, by agreement with the Central Statistical Institute, carried out in 1928 a new complete census of slaughtered animals and meat consumption, to determine the amount of meat consumed in the Kingdom and the average index of consumption per inhabitant, and also the supply of skins, according to the species and age of the animals, for the tanning industry.

IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Following on the information given in the last *Year-Book* (page 516), the following list shows, in chronological order, the principal measures passed in 1928 in the matter of hygiene and public health :

1. Ministerial Circular of February 16th, 1928, containing technical instructions for the installation and working of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries.
2. Law of March 29th, 1928, containing provisions relating to the anti-fly campaign, and the Decree of May 20th, 1928, establishing rules for the enforcement of that law.
3. Royal Decree of June 7th, 1928, giving statutory effect to the executive regulations relating to the Decree-Law of October 27th, 1927, instituting compulsory insurance against tuberculosis.
4. Ministerial Decree of July 1st, 1928, giving a list of the sera, vaccines, viruses, toxins, arsenobenzines and similar products the production and import of which are authorised.
5. Ministerial Circular of August 4th, 1928, concerning the application of the regulations of January 9th, 1927, relating to the use of poison gases.
6. Ministerial Circular of September 1st, 1928, concerning an enquiry into the drinking-water supply.
7. Royal Decree of November 28th, 1928, containing provisions for the regulation and promotion of migration within the country.

8. Ministerial Decree of November 29th, 1928, giving statutory effect to the regulations relating to the anti-malaria campaign in Venezia.

9. Law of December 5th, 1928, amending the Decree-Law of August 7th, 1927, concerning the manufacture of, and trade in, patent medicines.

10. Royal Decree of December 6th, 1928, giving statutory effect to the executive regulations for Law No. 1070 of June 23rd, 1927, containing various provisions relating to public health.

11. Royal Decree of December 6th, 1928, giving statutory effect to the regulations governing obstetrical practice by midwives.

12. Royal Decree of December 20th, 1928, giving statutory effect to the regulations relating to meat inspection.

13. Law of December 24th, 1928, containing a series of most important provisions relating to land improvement schemes ("bonifica integrale").

14. Ministerial Circular of December 31st, 1928, concerning sanitary regulations for overseas emigration.

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Health and Pharmaceutical Service and Auxiliary Professions : Number of Doctors, Dentists, etc.

In 1928, stricter measures were enforced for the suppression of abuses in the medical and allied professions : the Law of May 6th, 1928 (No. 1074), further mentioned in the Ministerial Circular of July 5th, 1928, provides increased penalties for illicit acts in the exercise of these professions, as an essential means of checking abuses prejudicial to public health.

Further, as regards the practice of auxiliary healing arts, governed by the Law of June 23rd, 1927 (*vide* last *Year-Book*, page 518), executive Regulations were issued on May 31st, 1928 (No. 1334), defining these several professions and making it an offence under the Law of May 6th, 1928 (No. 1074), to exceed the limits laid down.

From the enquiries carried out in 1928, the figures for the medical and allied professions in the Kingdom, excluding the colonies, were as follows :

Physicians and surgeons	30,267
Veterinary surgeons	3,643
Pharmacists	12,896
Qualified dentists	838
Midwives	16,710

As regards the *pharmaceutical service*, an important provision was enacted in 1928, namely, the Law of December 9th (No. 2733), authorising civil hospitals which have had their own pharmacies for over ten years to open pharmacies, over and above the regular number allowed, in communes with a population exceeding 10,000 inhabitants.

2. Provincial and Communal Public Health and Prophylaxis Laboratories.

With a view to further improving the health control and prophylaxis services, the Regulations of January 16th, 1927 (No. 155), provided that every province should have its own sanitary control laboratory, including a bacteriological and a chemical section.

Steps are accordingly being taken to establish these new laboratories, and the figures at the end of 1928 were as follows :

Health and Prophylaxis Laboratories :

(a) Newly established provincial laboratories operating regularly	46
(b) Communal laboratories operating as provincial laboratories	36
(c) Provinces in which laboratories are in process of being established	10

The establishment of these institutions for public health and sanitary control and protection is therefore practically complete in all the provinces in the Kingdom.

3. Sera, Vaccines and Kindred Products.

The Ministerial Decree of July 1st, 1928, established a list of the sera, vaccines, viruses, toxins, opotherapic products, arsenobenzines, and chemico-therapeutic and biological products employed in human medicine which may be manufactured in Italy for purposes of sale and may be imported, together with a list of the laboratories authorised to manufacture auto-vaccines, and a list of the anti-rabies institutes.

4. Supervision over the Trade in Narcotic Drugs.

Strict measures were enforced in 1928 for supervision and control over the trade in narcotic drugs, with a view to restricting their use to pharmaceutical and scientific requirements and preventing their illicit sale.

Amendments to the Regulations of November 9th, 1923 (No. 2554)[1], are under consideration, so as to perfect the system of control by means of more restrictive rules for the granting of licences for the licit trade in drugs, for import, export and transit, for sale within the country, and for supervision over seagoing vessels and emigrant ships.

The following action was taken by the police against clandestine sellers and by the Customs authorities to prevent narcotics from being smuggled into the country :

1. Action by the police :

In 1927 : 65 seizures (total 6.505 kg. of opium and 4.600 kg. of cocaine) ;
In 1928 : 47 seizures (total 3.320 kg., *i.e.*, 3.163 kg. of cocaine and 96 grammes of opium and opium compounds) ;

[1] Modified by Royal Decree of April 11th, 1930, No. 1086.

2. Action by the Customs authorities :

In 1927 : 3 seizures (total 14.700 kg., *i.e.*, 14.600 kg. of opium and 100 grammes of cocaine) ;

In 1928 : 7 seizures (total 7.761 kg., *i.e.*, 2 kg. of morphine, 2 kg. of codeine and 995 grammes of cocaine).

For the two years 1927-1928, the 122 seizures effected brought the total of narcotic drugs seized up to 37.547 kg.

VI. BUDGET.

The total expenditure incurred by the Ministry of the Interior for the public health services during the financial year 1927-28 amounted to 41,825,997 lire, as follows :

		Lire
1.	General expenses, personnel, inspections and upkeep of laboratories	9,550,670
2.	General and international prophylaxis	4,085,000
3.	Special prophylaxis (pellagra, venereal disease, tuberculosis, malaria, trachoma, leprosy, malignant tumours, syphilis in wet-nurses)	16,306,901
4.	Prophylaxis of epizootic diseases	1,959,338
5.	Sanitation and improvement works	9,924,088
		41,825,997

Health expenditure is also sanctioned in the budgets of the following Ministries for the financial year 1927-28 :

		Lire
1.	Ministry of Public Works [1]	50,034,290
2.	Ministry of War [2]	61,133,578
3.	Ministry of Marine [2]	7,598,516
4.	Ministry of Air [2]	4,108,309
5.	Ministry of National Economy [3]	51,938,478
6.	Ministry of Communications [2]	6,249,404
		181,062,575

There should be added, further, the following data derived from the different communal and provincial budgets for 1928 showing expenditure on local public health and sanitary services :

Expenditure in respect of local police and sanitation services provided for in the provincial and communal budget estimates under the Public Health Laws of August 1st, 1907 (No. 636), and expenditure in respect of anti-tuberculosis measures

[1] Drainage of swamps and marshlands.
[2] Medical service.
[3] Minor improvement works and agricultural improvements in the Agro Romano.

provided for in the estimates of the provincial anti-tuberculosis associations operating under the Law of June 23rd, 1927 (No. 1276), for 1928 :

	Lire
Provincial administrations [1]	44,105,052
Communal administrations [2]	877,787,773
	921,892,825
Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Associations [3]	58,163,041
	980,055,866

April 1930.

[1] Provision of vaccine lymph, medical examination in epidemics and epizootics, contributions to salaries of provincial veterinary officers, health and prophylaxis laboratories, contributions to provincial anti-tuberculosis associations, etc.

[2] Urban scavenging service, health service for the poor, medical treatment and assistance, vaccination, burial, health supervision, contributions to provincial anti-tuberculosis associations, to the anti-malaria campaign in malarial communes etc.

[3] Sanatoria and hospital treatment for tuberculous persons, anti-tuberculosis dispensaries, installation and upkeep of climatic colonies, contributions for the general working of associations, etc., apart from contributions towards the costs of the provincial anti-tuberculosis associations defrayed by the provincial and communal administrations.

JAPAN

Report prepared by the Sanitary Bureau,
Department of Home Affairs, Tokio.

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :	
1. Area and Population	661
2. Birth Rate	661
(a) Geographical Distribution of Live Births and Still-Births, 1927	661
(b) Distribution of Births according to Sex, 1925-1927	663
(c) Distribution of Births according to Legitimacy and Illegitimacy, 1927	663
(d) Seasonal Distribution of Births, 1927	664
3. General Mortality	664
(a) Number of Deaths and General Mortality Rates, 1917-1927	664
(b) Geographical Distribution of Deaths, 1927	665
(c) Distribution of Deaths by Sex, 1925-1927	666
(d) Distribution of Deaths by Age, 1927	666
(e) Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, 1927	667
4. Causes of Death :	
(a) Mortality according to Principal Causes, 1927	668
(b) Principal Causes of Death, in Decreasing Order, 1927	669
(c) Death Rates from Ten Principal Causes, per 1,000 of the Population, 1917-1927	670
5. Infant Mortality :	
(a) Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age, 1917-1927	670
(b) Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age by Age-Groups and Sex, 1927	671
(c) Infant Mortality by Age-Groups, 1927	671
(d) Infant Mortality according to Principal Causes, 1927	672
(e) Deaths of Children according to Legitimacy, 1927	672
II. BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1928	673
III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION	674
IV. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE :	
A. Epidemic Diseases	675
B. Social Diseases :	
1. Tuberculosis	676
2. Malaria	678
3. Cancer	678
4. Venereal Diseases	679
5. Alcoholism	680

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE : Page

1. Hospitals 680
2. Sanatoria 682
3. Dispensaries 682
4. Pharmacies 682
5. Number of Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons, Pharmacists, Midwives, Nurses, etc. 683

VI. GENERAL PROBLEMS :

1. Control of Foodstuffs 683
2. Milk Supply 685
3. Water Supply 686
4. Sewerage 687
5. Housing 687
6. Health Insurance 687

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.[1]

1. Area and Population.

The area of Japan proper is 381,250 square kilometers (*i.e.*, 56.6 per cent of that of the whole Japanese Empire).

The population of Japan proper, as estimated on October 1st, 1927, was 61,316,600 (30,836,100 males and 30,480,500 females).

2. Birth Rates.

Live Births and Still-Births, 1917-1927.

Année — Year	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
1917	1.812.413	32,34	140.328	2,50
1918	1.791.992	32,19	142.507	2,56
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

(a) *Geographical Distribution of Live Births and Still-Births*, 1927.

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
Hokkaïdo — Hokkaido		99.544	38,93	4.783	1,87
Tohoku	Aomori	37.225	44,50	1.715	2,05
	Iwate	37.489	40,56	2.618	2,83
	Miyagi	42.848	39,73	2.397	2,22
	Akita	40.466	42,91	2.646	2,78
	Yamagata	41.112	39,09	2.057	1,96
	Foukousima Fukushima	54.440	37,10	3.487	2,37

[1] The present data deal with *Japan proper* only.

(a) *Geographical Distribution of Live Births and Still-Births,* 1927 (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	Ibaraki	50.439	35,18	3.762	2,62
	Totchigi — Tochigi	40.778	36,78	3.086	2,78
	Gumma	40.442	35,27	2.773	2,42
	Saitama	50.936	35,73	3.677	2,58
	Chiba	48.710	34,17	3.087	2,17
	Tokio	145.653	30,25	8.842	1,84
	Kanagawa	48.362	33,22	3.070	2,11
Hokuriku	Nihigata — Niigata	68.859	36,62	3.429	1,82
	Toyama	28.794	37,90	1.315	1,73
	Ishikawa	25.468	33,85	1.378	1,83
	Fukui	20.870	34,93	1.132	1,89
Tosan	Yamanachi	21.878	35,99	1.274	2,10
	Nagano	54.300	32,77	3.602	2,17
	Gifu	41,911	36,17	2.222	1,92
Tokai	Shizuoka	62.082	36,06	3.439	2,00
	Aichi	80.863	33,47	4.421	1,83
	Mie	37.720	33,56	1.953	1,74
Kinki	Shiga	21.315	31,95	1.199	1,80
	Kioto	40.547	27,84	2.315	1,59
	Osaka	88.603	27,20	6.125	1,88
	Hiogo	76.452	30,35	4.679	1,86
	Nara	18.435	31,15	1.229	2,08
	Wakayama	24.876	30,98	1.459	1,82
Chugoku	Tottori	15.234	31,76	1.042	2,17
	Shimane	22.558	31,09	1.362	1,88
	Okayama	36.698	29,43	2.436	1,95
	Hirosima Hiroshima	52.696	31,95	2.680	1,62
	Yamaguchi	32.983	29,53	1.370	1,23
Shikoku	Tokushima	23.881	34,21	1.604	2,30
	Kagawa	24.346	34,30	1.219	1,72
	Ehime	37.534	33,60	1.883	1,69
	Kochi	22.077	31,79	1.266	1,82
Kiushu Kyushu	Fikuoka — Fukuoka	73.708	31,38	4.490	1,91
	Saga	23.888	34,65	1.078	1,56
	Nagasaki	38.589	32,82	1.719	1,46
	Koumamoto Kumamoto	43.203	32,67	1.238	0,49
	Oïta — Oita	30.823	32,86	1.289	1,37
	Miyazaki	24.215	34,21	1.232	1,74
	Kagoshima	51.528	34,45	1.837	1,23
Okinawa		14.909	27,02	6	0,01
Total général — Grand Total		2.060.737	33,61	116.922	1,91

(b) *Distribution of Births according to Sex*, 1925-1927.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Année — Year	M.	F.	Nombre de garçons pour 100 filles Number of males for 100 females
1925.	—	—	103,5
1926.	1.081.793	1.022.611	105,8
1927.	1.048.946	1.011.791	103,7

STILL-BIRTHS.

Année — Year	M.	F.	Nombre de garçons pour 100 filles Number of males for 100 females
1925.	—	—	119,6
1926.	67.562	56.136	120,4
1927.	63.401	53.140	119,3

(c) *Distribution of Births according to Legitimacy and Illegitimacy*, 1927.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Année — Year	Legit.		Illegit.	
	Total	Pour 100 naissances vivantes Per 100 live births	Total	Pour 100 naissances vivantes Per 100 live births
1927.	1.916.750	93,0	143.987	7,0

STILL-BIRTHS.

Année — Year	Legit.		Illegit.	
	Total	Pour 100 mort-nés Per 100 still-births	Total	Pour 100 mort-nés Per 100 still-births
1927.	93.355	79,8	23.506	20,2

(d) *Seasonal Distribution of Births*, 1927.

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	261.230	1.492,6	11.724	1.180,6
II	209.342	1.324,2	10.699	1.192,8
III	250.606	1.431,9	11.270	1.134,9
IV	144.635	853,9	9.739	1.013,4
V	142.535	814,4	9.297	936,2
VI	126.570	747,3	8.231	856,5
VII	141.022	805,7	8.894	895,6
VIII	156.569	894,6	9.016	907,9
IX	163.201	963,5	9.116	948,6
X	165.663	946,5	9.598	966,5
XI	168.387	994,2	9.285	966,2
XII	130.977	748,3	10.052	1.012,3
Mois inconnu Month unknown	—	—	—	—
Total	2.060.737	—	116.922	—

3. General Mortality.

In recent years, the death rate in Japan proper has been rather high, mainly due to the increase of infant mortality, the prevalence of influenza (1918-20), and the great earthquake in the Kanto district (1923). Since 1924, however, there has been a gradual decline, followed by a slight increase in 1927.

(a) *Number of Deaths and General Mortality Rates*, 1917-1927.

Année — Year	Nombre de décès Number of deaths	Taux par 1.000 habitants Rate per 1,000 of population
1917	1.199.669	21,41
1918	1.493.162	26,83
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	1.210.766	20,27
1926	1.160.734	19,18
1927	1.214.323	19,80

(b) *Geographical Distribution of Deaths*, 1927.

Districts — District	Préfectures — Prefecture	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux par 1.000 habitants Per 1,000 of population
Hokkaïdo — Hokkaido		49.904	19,52
Tohoku	Aomori	18.937	22,64
	Iwate	20.251	21,91
	Miyagi	21.251	19,70
	Akita	21.062	22,12
	Yamagata	22.620	21,51
	Fukushima / Foukousima	29.119	19,82
Kanto	Ibaraki	29.304	20,44
	Totchigi — Tochigi	21.702	19,57
	Gumma	23.686	20,66
	Saitama	30.872	21,66
	Chiba	30.169	21,16
	Tokio	79.425	16,50
	Kanagawa	26.712	18,35
Hokuriku	Nihigata — Niigata	39.861	21,20
	Toyama	18.570	24,44
	Ishikawa	19.663	26,14
	Fukui	15.628	26,16
Tosan	Yamanashi	11.183	18,40
	Nagano	29.692	17,92
	Gifu	24.350	21,02
Tokai	Shizuoka	31.069	18,04
	Aichi	48.601	20,12
	Mie	22.718	20,22
Kinki	Shiga	14.367	21,53
	Kioto	30.994	21,28
	Osaka	61.343	18,83
	Hiogo	48.434	19,23
	Nara	11.961	20,21
	Wakayama	14.585	18,16
Chugoku	Tottori	9.519	19,85
	Shimane	16.456	22,68
	Okayama	25.290	20,28
	Hirosima — Hiroshima	32.983	20,00
	Yamaguchi	22.499	20,14
Shikoku	Tokushima	15.266	21,87
	Kagawa	14.912	21,01
	Ehime	21.675	19,40
	Kochi	14.133	20,35
Kiushu Kyushu	Fikuoka — Fukuoka	45.455	19,35
	Saga	14.103	20,46
	Nagasaki	22.034	18,74
	Koumamoto / Kumamoto	24.931	18,85
	Oïta — Oita	19.428	20,71
	Miyazaki	12.441	17,58
	Kagoshima	25.689	17,17
Okinawa		9.476	17,17
Total général — Grand Total		1.214.323	19,80

(c) *Distribution of Deaths by Sex*, 1925-1927.

Année — Year	M.		F.	
	Total	Taux pour 1.000 hommes Rate per 1,000 males	Total	Taux pour 1.000 femmes Rate per 1,000 females
1925	621.357	20,70	589.349	19,83
1926	597.292	19,63	563.435	18,72
1927	624.311	20,25	590.012	19,36

(d) *Distribution of Deaths by Age*, 1927.

Age (en années) (in years)	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	Taux par 1.000 décès Per 1,000 of total deaths
0-4	457.757	377,0
5-9	31.940	26,3
10-14	22.905	18,9
15-19	52.746	43,4
20-24	49.634	40,9
25-29	39.424	32,5
30-34	31.287	25,8
35-39	30.515	25,1
40-44	32.763	27,0
45-49	38.831	32,0
50-54	45.532	37,5
55-59	49.097	40,4
60-64	60.499	49,8
65-69	66.451	54,7
70-74	77.614	63,9
75-79	66.191	54,5
80-84	40.811	33,6
85-89	15.865	13,1
90-94	3.669	3,0
Au-dessus de 95 — Over 95	732	0,6
Age inconnu — Age unknown	60	0,0
Total	1.214.323	1.000,0

(e) *Seasonal Distribution of Deaths*, 1927.

The largest number of deaths in Japan proper occurs usually in the summer season (June, July, August), and next come the winter months (December, January, February). The autumn (September, October, November) shows a slight decrease, while spring (March, April, May) brings up the rear with the smallest number of deaths.

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	106.543	1.033,1
II	105.533	1.132,9
III	115.860	1.123,4
IV	96.432	966,2
V	96.664	937,3
VI	91.997	921,8
VII	107.232	1.039,7
VIII	115.540	1.120,3
IX	103.708	1.039,1
X	94.997	921,1
XI	85.970	861,4
XII	93.827	909,8
Mois inconnu Month unknown	20	—
Total	1.214.323	—

(c) *Distribution of Deaths by Sex*, 1925-1927.

Année — Year	M.		F.	
	Total	Taux pour 1.000 hommes Rate per 1,000 males	Total	Taux pour 1.000 femmes Rate per 1,000 females
1925	621.357	20,70	589.349	19,83
1926	597.292	19,63	563.435	18,72
1927	624.311	20,25	590.012	19,36

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5-9	31.940	26,3
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20-24	49.634	40,9
25-29	39.424	32,5
30-34	31.287	25,8
35-39	30.515	25,1
40-44	32.763	27,0
45-49	38.831	32,0
50-54	45.532	37,5
55-59	49.097	40,4
60-64	60.499	49,8
65-69	66.451	54,7
70-74	77.614	63,9
75-79	66.191	54,5
80-84	40.811	33,6
85-89	15.865	13,1
90-94	3.669	3,0
Au-dessus de 95 — Over 95	732	0,6
Age inconnu — Age unknown	60	0,0
Total	1.214.323	1.000,0

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The largest number of deaths in Japan proper occurs usually in the summer season (June, July, August), and next come the winter months (December, January, February). The autumn (September, October, November) shows a slight decrease, while spring (March, April, May) brings up the rear with the smallest number of deaths.

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III	115.860	1.123,4
IV	96.432	966,2
V	96.664	937,3
VI	91.997	921,8
VII	107.232	1.039,7
VIII	115.540	1.120,3
IX	103.708	1.039,1
X	94.997	921,1
XI	85.970	861,4
XII	93.827	909,8
Mois inconnu Month unknown	20	—
Total	1.214.323	—

4. Causes of Death.

(a) *Mortality according to Principal Causes*, 1927.

Causes	Number of deaths	Per 1,000 of total deaths	Per 1,000 of population
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	8,333	6.9	0.14
Typhoid fever only	7,843	6.5	0.13
Typhus	1	0.0	0.00
Malaria	172	0.1	0.00
Smallpox	90	0.0	0.00
Measles	13,472	11.1	0.22
Scarlet fever	219	0.2	0.00
Whooping-cough	9,147	7.5	0.15
Diphtheria	3,922	3.2	0.06
Influenza	8,151	6.7	0.13
Cholera	3	0.0	0.00
Cholera nostras	127	0.1	0.00
Other epidemics and endemics	19,501	16.1	0.32
Including :			
Dysentery	2,530	2.1	0.04
Plague	0	0.0	0.00
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	214	0.2	0.00
Pulmonary tuberculosis	85,502	70.4	1.40
Tuberculous meningitis	5,723	4.7	0.09
Other forms of tuberculosis	28,214	23.2	0.46
Intestinal tuberculosis only	22,868	18.8	0.37
Cancer and other malignant neoplasms	42,835	35.3	0.70
Cancer only	41,642	34.3	0.68
Meningitis	55,420	45.6	0.90
Cerebral hæmorrhage and malacia	101,502	83.6	1.66
Organic diseases of the heart	37,023	30.5	0.60
Acute bronchitis	18,111	14.9	0.30
Chronic bronchitis	15,197	12.5	0.25
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	119,960	98.8	1.96
Other diseases of respiratory organs	29,696	24.5	0.49
Pleuritis only	16,003	13.2	0.26
Diseases of the stomach	23,206	19.1	0.38
Diarrhœa and enteritis	149,793	123.4	2.44
Appendicitis and cellulitis of the iliac fossa	2,646	2.2	0.04
Hernia and intestinal occlusion	4,911	4.0	0.08
Cirrhosis of the liver	4,291	3.5	0.07
Nephritis	60,034	49.4	0.98
Diseases of the female organs of reproduction	2,064	1.7	0.03
Puerperal fever	1,922	1.7	0.03
Other diseases due to pregnancy and delivery	3,843	3.2	0.06
Deformity, congenital debility and diseases peculiar to children	80,650	66.5	1.32
Deformity and congenital debility only	67,134	55.3	1.09
Senile decay	74,664	61.5	1.22
Death from external causes	29,678	24.4	0.48
Suicide	12,845	10.6	0.21
Other diseases	118,405	97.5	1.93
Including :			
Syphilis	6,976	5.7	0.11
Beriberi	12,058	9.9	0.20
Diabetes mellitus	2,173	1.8	0.04
Peritonitis	19,561	16.1	0.32
Ambiguous diagnosis given or causes unknown	43,050	35.4	0.70
Total	1,214,323	1,000.0	19.80

(b) *Principal Causes of Death, in Decreasing Order*, 1927.[1]

Causes of death	Number	Per 1,000 of total deaths
Diarrhœa and enteritis	149,793	123.4
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	119,960	98.8
Cerebral hæmorrhage and malacia	101,502	83.6
Pulmonary tuberculosis	85,502	70.4
Senile decay	74,664	61.5
Deformity and congenital debility	67,134	55.3
Nephritis	55,420	45.6
Meningitis	55,420	45.6
Cancer	41,642	34.3
Organic diseases of the heart	37,023	30.5
Deaths from external causes	29,678	24.4
Diseases of the stomach	23,206	19.1
Intestinal tuberculosis	22,868	18.8
Peritonitis	19,561	16.1
Acute bronchitis	18,111	14.9
Pleuritis	16,003	13.2
Chronic bronchitis	15,197	12.5
Measles	13,472	11.1
Suicide	12,845	10.6
Beriberi	12,056	9.9
Whooping-cough	9,147	7.5
Influenza	8,151	6.7
Typhoid fever	7,843	6.5
Syphilis	6,976	5.7
Tuberculous meningitis	5,723	4.7
Hernia and intestinal occlusion	4,911	4.0
Cirrhosis of the liver	4,291	3.5
Diphtheria	3,922	3.2
Appendicitis and cellulitis of the iliac fossa	2,646	2.2
Dysentery	2,530	2.1
Diabetes mellitus	2,173	1.8
Puerperal fever	1,922	1.7

[1] Causes of less than one in a thousand of the total number of deaths are omitted.

(c) *Death Rates from Ten Principal Causes per* 1,000 *of the Population*, 1917-1927.

Année — Year	Diarrhée et entérite Diarrhœa and enteritis	Pneumonie o broncho-pneumonie[1] Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia[1]	Hémorragie cérébrale et ramollissement du cerveau Cerebral hæmorrhage and malacia	Tuberculose pulmonaire[1] Pulmonary tuberculosis[1]	Vices de conformation et débilité congénitale[1] Deformity and congenital debility[1]	Sénilité Senile decay	Néphrite Nephritis	Méningite Meningitis	Cancer Cancer	Affections organiques du cœur[1] Organic diseases of the heart[1]
1917	2,31	1,77	1,39	1,57	1,14	1,28	0,86	1,22	0,68	0,66
1918	2,61	3,69	1,54	1,78	1,25	1,47	1,03	1,29	0,71	0,79
1919	2,42	2,68	1,50	1,66	1,11	1,23	0,93	1,14	0,68	0,60
1920	2,54	3,14	1,57	1,56	1,19	1,31	0,99	1,24	0,71	0,62
1921	2,73	2,00	1,59	1,46	1,16	1,33	1,05	1,20	0,70	0,64
1922	2,66	1,95	1,58	1,48	1,11	1,32	1,06	1,21	0,69	0,63
1923	2,82	2,04	1,62	1,39	1,30	1,31	1,07	1,26	0,68	0,70
1924	2,57	2,09	1,74	1,34	1,23	1,25	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	1,17	1,12	0,98	0,94	0,68	0,59
1927	2,44	1,96	1,66	1,40	1,09	1,22	0,98	0,90	0,68	0,60

[1] Differently defined since January 1st, 1923.

5. Infant Mortality.

(a) *Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age*, 1917-1927.

Année — Year	Nombre de décès Number of deaths	Proportion par 1.000 décès (Mortalité totale) Rate per 1,000 deaths (Total)
1917	468.292	390,3
1918	531.835	356,2
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

(b) *Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age by Age-Groups and Sex*, 1927.

Age	Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Par 1.000 enfants décédés au-dessous de 5 ans Rate per 1,000 deaths under 5 years	Age
	M.	F.	Total		
Au-dessous d'un an . . .	157.823	134.261	292.084	638,1	Under 1 year.
1 an	42.786	40.734	83.520	182,4	1 year.
2 ans	19.958	19.962	39.920	87,7	2 years.
3 ans	12.878	12.935	25.813	56,4	3 years.
4 à 5 ans	8.073	8.347	16.420	35,9	4 to 5 years.
Total	241.518	216.239	457.757	1.000,0	Total

(c) *Infant Mortality by Age-Groups*, 1927.

Death occurred	Actual figures	Rate per 1,000 deaths under 1 year
Within 5 days after birth	45,250	154.9
Within 5-10 days after birth	25,718	88.1
Within 10-15 days after birth	16,914	57.9
Within 15 days to 1 month after birth	16,914	97.1
Number of days unknown	9	0.0
Within 1-2 months after birth	35,002	119.8
Within 2-3 months after birth	23,746	81.3
Within 3-6 months after birth	45,636	156.3
Within 6 months to 1 year	71,449	244.6
Number of months unknown	11	0.0
Total	292,084	1,000.0

(In 1927, the rate of infant mortality was 142 per 1,000 live births, showing an increase of 5 as compared with the preceding year.)

(d) *Infant Mortality according to Principal Causes*, 1927.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN BELOW 5 YEARS OF AGE.[1]

Diseases	Deaths	Per 1,000 deaths under 5 years
Diarrhœa and enteritis	112,189	245.1
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	83,726	182.9
Deformity and congenital debility	67,134	146.7
Meningitis	39,342	85.9
Acute bronchitis	15,936	34.8
Diseases peculiar to infants	13,516	29.5
Measles	12,674	27.7
Whooping-cough	8,933	19.5
Deaths from external causes	8,489	18.5
Nephritis	7,407	16.2
Beriberi	6,420	14.0
Syphilis	4,580	10.0
Influenza	3,726	8.2
Diphtheria	3,093	6.8
Peritonitis	2,734	6.0
Pleuritis	2,626	5.7
Diseases of the stomach	2,471	5.4
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2,033	4.4
Organic diseases of the heart	1,958	4.3
Tuberculosis of the brain and central nervous system	1,750	3.8
Chronic bronchitis	1,250	2.7
Hernia and occlusion of the intestines	1,129	2.5
Dysentery	1,122	2.5
Intestinal tuberculosis	1,090	2.4

[1] The causes of death from which less than 1,000 deaths occurred were omitted from the above table.

(e) *Deaths of Children according to Legitimacy*, 1927.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN BELOW 5 YEARS OF AGE.

Année — Year	Legit.		Illegit.		Filiation inconnue Unknown status
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	%	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	%	Chiffres absolus Actual figures
1927	419.009	91,5	38.649	8,4	99

DEATHS OF INFANTS BELOW 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Année — Year	Legit.		Illegit.		Filiation inconnue Unknown status
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	%	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	%	Chiffres absolus Actual figures
1927	261.500	89,5	30.515	10,4	69

The general infant mortality rate for 1927 was 142 per 1,000 live births, an increase of five as compared with the previous year. The death rate for legitimate children was 136 and for illegitimate children 210.

II. BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1928.

(April 1928 to March 1929.)

1. Expenditure defrayed by the National Treasury :

	Yen
For the Bureau of Health of the Department of Home Affairs	71,136
Contribution to the Office international d'hygiène publique at Paris	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
Health laboratories	822,057
Research Institute of Nutrition	134,274
Expenditure on sanitary measures incurred by local administrative authorities	296,445
Grants for the prevention of infectious diseases	765,672
Grants for the prevention of leprosy	461,664
Grants for the prevention of tuberculosis	347,600
Grants for the prevention of trachoma	97,516
Grants for the prevention of venereal diseases	68,493
Grants for the construction of waterworks	1,396,300
Grants for the construction of sewerage works	236,700
Grants to lunatic asylums	241,673
Expenses in connection with the establishment of a National Lepers' Home	307,453
Prevention of infectious diseases	1,433,037
Preparation of medicines and testing of medical plants	113,237
Investigation on public health measures	66,981
Research work in connection with the control of communicable intestinal diseases and parasites	20,788
Safety devices in factories and investigation of sanitary conditions of factories and mines	51,208
Grant for health insurance benefits	21,503,564
Insurance Section of the Bureau of Social Work of the Depar ement of Home Affairs	240,613
Subsidy to Health Insurance Societies	1,413,911
Total	30,172,999

2. Expenditure by public bodies (such as expenditure for prevention of infectious diseases, for infectious disease hospitals, isolated wards, hospitals, waterworks and sewerage, for the removal of refuse, and for slaughter-houses, parks, cemeteries and crematoria) :

	Yen
Sanitary expenditure in prefectures	9,653,648
Sanitary expenditure in cities	96,557,735
Sanitary expenditure in towns and villages	26,530,258
Total	132,741,641
Grand Total	162,914,640

III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

By-law for the Enforcement of the Venereal Diseases Prevention Law (promulgated by Law No. 48, of April 1927).

Ordinance and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Law for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases (Imperial Ordinance No. 121, of June 23rd, 1928).

Regulation for the Enforcement of the Opium Law (Home Department Notification No. 4, of June 25th, 1919).

Regulations for the Control of Preservatives and Decolourisers for Foodstuffs.

IV. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

A. Epidemic Diseases.

Notifiable Diseases : Cases, Deaths and Germ Carriers, 1928.

Mois / Month	Cas — Cases														Décès — Deaths			Porteurs de germes / Germs Carriers	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Total	Total	Taux pour 10.000 habitants / Rate per 10,000 of population	Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Par 100 cas / Per 100 cases	Convalescents	Sains / Healthy
	1928												1928	1927	1928			1928	
Choléra . . / Cholera . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	100,00	—	4
Dysenterie et « Ekiri » . / Dysentery and "Ekiri"	328	346	395	615	1.078	2.255	5.145	5.793	4.578	3.046	1.151	761	25.492	22.116	4,10	11.414	44,77	28	205
Fièvre typhoïde . . / Typhoid fever . . .	1.894	2.115	1.719	1.800	3.042	3.674	4.688	6.122	6.048	5.033	3.347	2.825	42.307	37.565	6,81	8.197	19,38	981	607
Paratyphoïde / Paratyphoid	113	116	109	105	240	426	592	917	998	651	384	278	4.929	4.748	0,79	473	9,60	147	180
Variole . . . / Smallpox . .	97	137	123	232	126	81	6	—	—	3	1	1	757	350	0,12	109	14,40	—	—
Typhus . .	—	—	—	—	13	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	23	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fièvre scarlatine . . . / Scarlet fever .	514	487	502	537	528	483	386	273	339	514	608	554	5.728	4.147	5,92	229	4,00	—	—
Diphtérie . . / Diphtheria .	1.692	1.965	1.989	1.568	1.400	1.184	828	754	802	1.482	1.893	2.182	17.539	15.209	2,82	4.031	22,98	58	8
Méningite cérébro-spinale . . . / Cerebro-spinal meningitis	22	26	28	28	31	23	25	30	32	28	13	16	296	331	0,05	179	60.47	2	8
Peste . . . / Plague . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cholera.—A case of cholera recorded for October in the above table was a laboratory infection which occurred in the bacteriological laboratory at Osaka.

Measles and Whooping-cough.—Seasonal and local cases of an epidemic character that deserve no special notice have occurred as is the case every year.

Influenza.—Sporadic cases of mild influenza occurred in February and March throughout the country. The disease disappeared gradually as the warmer season came.

Encephalitis Epidemica.—The Okayama and Hyogo Prefectures were affected most with 17 and 14 cases respectively, followed by Kagawa Prefecture.

Hydrophobia.—The prefectures returning the largest numbers of cases were Osaka (4) and Kyoto (2), six other prefectures reporting one case each.

The number of rabid dogs reported was 445 (a decrease of 546 from the total of 1927).

B. Social Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Mortality from Tuberculosis: Rate per 10,000 of the Population, 1925-1927.

Year	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary tuberculosis
1925	19.40	13.65
1926	18.68	13.27
1927	19.48	13.94

Mortality from Tuberculosis in Sixteen Cities with a Population of not less than 100,000: Rate per 10,000 of the Population, 1925-1927.

Year	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Pulmonary tuberculosis
1925	26.08	18.59
1926	24.78	17.83
1927	26.11	19.05

In accordance with the Law for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the prefectures carry out medical examinations 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 examinations in the last three years were as follows:

Year	Number of persons examined	Positive	Rate of patients per 1,000 persons examined
1925	1,177,425	587	0.56
1926	1,201,509	518	0.43
1927	1,346,575	330	0.25

Tuberculous persons engaged in occupations which, by their nature, favour the spread of the disease, are compelled to give them up. Financial aid is extended to them, and those unable to pay the cost of treatment are placed, as a preventive

measure, in a tuberculosis sanatorium by order of the local governor. The number of persons thus aided and the amounts spent were as follows :

Year	Persons receiving relief	Total number of days	Total expenditure in Yen
1925	38	6,513	3,282.69
1926	89	4,626	3,458.65
1927	27	3,515	2,739.95

The following table shows the number of cases in which disinfection and other preventive measures were carried out in buildings occupied by patients suffering from tuberculosis or where death from tuberculosis had occurred.

Year	Measures carried out by		
	Administrative authorities	Owners or tenants by order of authorities	Total
1926	2,001	15,047	17,049
19-7	2,549	21,725	24,274

The number of cases in which infected clothes, bedding, books, waste paper, rags, food, etc., were treated or destroyed by or by order of administrative authorities as a preventive measure.

Année Year	Désinfection — Disinfected by			Destruction — Destroyed by		
	par les autorités administratives Administrative authorities	par d'autres personnes Others	Total	par les autorités administratives Administrative authorities	par d'autres personnes Others	Total
1926	4.335	23.410	27.745	79	1.180	1.259
1927	5.422	65.660	71.082	61	1.223	1.284

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CLINICS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS, AT THE END OF MARCH 1927 AND 1928.

Année Year	Cliniques fondées — Clinics established by			Personnes examinées Number of persons examined	
	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 Paying	à titre gratuit Free
1927	1.273	202	1.475	3.394	26.363
1928	1.232	131	1.363	4.523	10.119

The Minister for Home Affairs may order the administrations of cities with a population of not less than 50,000 and other public organisations to establish sanatoria for the admission of tuberculosis patients who are unable to pay for treatment. Fifteen sanatoria with 2,129 beds were established before the end of 1928 in accordance with this provision. During 1928, the amount of subsidies paid from the National Treasury to public bodies was 345,600 yen.

2. *Malaria.*

In Japan proper, *malaria tropica* exists only in Okinawa, and the number of deaths from malaria in the year 1926-27 in that prefecture was :

Year	M.	F.	Total	Per 100,000 of the population
1926	73	44	117	20.89
1927	93	70	172	31.17

Investigations of malaria are being made in the infected villages ; detection of patients and of carriers, and all measures for the prevention and cure are being vigorously carried out.

3. *Cancer.*

The death-rate from cancer remained almost stationary during the last ten years (1918-1927), there being only a slight variation between 6.8 and 7.1 per 10,000 of the population.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1925-1927.

Année Year	Décès — Deaths			Taux par 1.000 cas de mortalité générale Rate per 1,000 of total deaths		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1925	20.562	20.031	40.593	—	—	33,5
1926	20.935	20.381	41.316	35,1	36,2	35,6
1927	20.866	20.776	41.642	33,4	35,2	34,3

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER ACCORDING TO THE ORGANS AFFECTED.

Organes atteints Organs affected	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Bouche et gorge / Mouth and throat	703	298	1.001	759	290	1.049
Estomac et foie (y compris l'œsophage) / Stomach and liver (including œsophagus)	17.625	10.561	28.186	17.513	10.700	28.213
Péritoine, intestin et rectum / Peritoneum, intestines, and rectum	1.141	1.204	2.345	1.122	1.199	2.321
Organes génitaux de la femme / Women's genital organs	—	6.711	6.711	—	6.947	6.947
Sein / Breasts	—	646	646	—	658	658
Peau / Skin	148	123	271	124	111	235
Autres organes internes / Other internal organs	1.318	838	2.156	1.348	871	2.219
Total	20.935	20.381	41.316	20.866	20.776	41.642

4. *Venereal Diseases.*

DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS, HEREDITARY SYPHILIS AND DORSAL TABES IN 1926-27, PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION.

	1926	1927
Syphilis	4.7	4.9
Hereditary syphilis	7.1	6.5
Dorsal tabes	1.9	1.8

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG CONSCRIPTS IN 1926-27.

Année — Year	Recrues examinées Conscripts examined	Diagnostic — Disease			
		Syphilis	Gonorrhée Gonorrhœa	Chancre mou Soft chancre	Total
1926	524.103	1.142	4.270	1.492	6.904
1927	580.110	1.111	4.107	1.619	6.837

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG PROSTITUTES, 1926-27.

Année — Year	Prostituées examinées Prostitutes examined	Diagnostic — Disease			
		Syphilis	Gonorrhée Gonorrhœa	Chancre mou Soft chancre	Total
1926	3.136.738	4.364	37.909	20.077	62.350
1927	2.956.438	4.297	36.980	18.744	60.021

NUMBER OF LOCK HOSPITALS FOR LICENSED PROSTITUTES, 1926-27.

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
1926	149	5.609	1.015.030	25.189
1927	149	5.613	1.086.574	22.349

5. *Alcoholism.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM, 1926-27.

Année — Year	Sexe Sex	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
1926	M.	347	0,57	1,14
	F.	16	0,03	0,05
1927	M.	327	0,53	1,06
	F.	14	0,02	0,05

The National Temperance League of Japan increased in 1928 its member societies by 782 and the members by 169,123 compared with the preceding year.

The expenditure of the Temperance League for 1927 amounted to 320,000 yen and the Government granted a subsidy of 900 yen. The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association of Japan, which is a temperance league of students from universities, colleges and higher-grade schools, added four more schools with 5,800 members. Its expenditure for 1927 was 1,400 yen.

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. HOSPITALS.

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS[1] AND BEDS AT THE END OF 1927.

	Etablis par les organismes publics Established by public bodies			Etablis par les organismes privés Established by private bodies			Total général Grand Total
	Ordinaires Ordinary	De bienfaisance Charity	Total	Ordinaires Ordinary	De bienfaisance Charity	Total	
Nombre d'hôpitaux / Number of hospitals	85	8	93	1.854	27	1.881	1.974
Nombre de lits pour le traitement : / Number of beds for :							
des maladies infectieuses / Infectious diseases	468	—	468	2.786	5	2.791	3.259
de la tuberculose / Tuberculosis	156	—	156	2.143	134	2.277	2.433
des maladies mentales / Mental diseases	432	—	432	6.571	15	6.586	7.018
d'autres maladies / Other diseases	8.388	685	9.073	49.461	1.808	51.269	60.342
Nombre total de lits / Total number of beds	9.444	685	10.129	60.961	1.962	62.923	73.052

[1] Excepting those established by the central Government, those for epidemic diseases, those for the treatment of licensed prostitutes and all private hospitals with less than ten beds.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN 1927.

In public hospitals :

In-patients	81,931	Out-patients	830,803

In charity hospitals :

In-patients	25,501	Out-patients	170,607

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF THE BEDS, 1927.

Nombre de lits Number of beds	Villes Cities	Districts ruraux Rural districts	Total
10–29	676	599	1.275
30–49	182	131	315
50–99	113	66	179
100 et plus and up	57	30	87
Total	1.028	826	1.856

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO THE DISEASES TREATED, 1927.

Hôpitaux Hospitals	Villes Cities	Districts ruraux Rural districts	Total
Généraux General	449	634	1.083
De médecine interne Internal medicine	131	51	183
Pour maladies mentales Mental	33	27	60
Chirurgicaux Surgical	111	25	136
De pédiatrie Pediatric	34	3	37
D'ophtalmologie Ophthalmic	69	34	103
D'obstétrique et de gynécologie Obstetrical and gynæcological	111	33	144
Pour les maladies de la peau, les maladies vénériennes et les affections génito-urinaires Skin, venereal and genito-urinary diseases	37	7	44
Pour les affections de l'oreille, du nez et du larynx Oto-rhino-laryngological	52	12	64
Odontologiques Dental	1	0	1
Total	1.028	826	1.855

Besides the hospitals enumerated above, there are *(a)* epidemic hospitals and isolation-wards established by public bodies for the accommodation of patients as prescribed by the Epidemic Prevention Law; and *(b)* hospitals for the accommodation

of licensed prostitutes. At the end of 1927 the epidemic hospitals numbered 1,397, with 27,052 beds, being a decrease of 4 and 122 respectively as compared with the preceding year. The isolation-wards numbered 7,734, with 70,462 beds, being a decrease of 10 and 2,362 on the figures of the preceding year. The hospitals for licensed prostitutes at the end of 1927 numbered 149 and the beds provided therein 5,622, showing no variation in the number of hospitals but an increase of 13 in the number of beds over the corresponding figures for 1926.

2. Sanatoria.

In 1928 a municipal sanatorium for tuberculosis with 30 beds was established in the city of Utsunomiya ; the total number of such sanatoria is now 16, with 2,179 beds.

There were, in 1928, 6 public asylums for the insane with 1,176 beds, being a decrease of 1 and 16 respectively compared with the preceding year. The private asylums in the same year numbered 71 with 7,900 beds, showing an increase of 5 and 629 respectively over the figures of the preceding year.

The number of private leper hospitals remained stationary compared with the preceding year, but the number of beds therein increased by 137, so that their total is now 644.

3. Dispensaries.

In March 1928, private clinics established for the purpose of early diagnosis of tuberculosis numbered 1,363, with 1,462 physicians.

There existed, in March 1928, two trachoma treating centres, managed by prefectures, 1,212 by cities, towns and villages, and 54 under private management, with altogether 1,129 physicians.

In 1928, there was a small increase in the number of maternity and child welfare centres in Japan.

4. Pharmacies.

At the end of 1927, there were :

8,689 pharmacies ;
28,898 drug stores ;
2,385 drug factories.

In addition to the above, the number of hospitals, physicians, dental surgeons and veterinary surgeons who keep their own pharmacies and prepare medicines for the use of their own patients was 96,076.

The number of places visited by medical inspectors during 1927 was 30,511 and the number of places where medicines unfit for use were discovered was 8,474, of which 447 cases were punished.

5. Number of Medical Practitioners, Dental Surgeons, Pharmacists, Midwives, Nurses, etc., at the End of 1926 and 1927.

Designation	Nombre — Number: Chiffres absolus Actual figures 1926	1927	Pour 10.000 habitants Per 10,000 of population 1926	1927	Personnel
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Médecins	45.900	47.108	7,58	7,68	I. Medical Practitioners.
II. Dentistes	12.548	13.731	2,07	2,24	II. Dental Surgeons.
III. Pharmaciens [1]	14.826	16.180	—	—	III. Pharmacists [1].
IV. Sages-femmes	44.776	45.663	7,40	7,45	IV. Midwives.
V. Infirmières	47.980	54.275	—	—	V. Nurses.
VI. Praticiens en acupuncture,	4.951	4.966	—	—	VI. Persons engaged in Acupuncture,
moxacautérisation	4.445	4.554	—	—	Moxacauterisation
et massage	33.768	34.409	—	—	and Massage.

[1] There were 3.1 medical practitioners for 1 pharmacist in 1926, and 2.91 in 1927.

VI. GENERAL PROBLEMS.

1. Control of Foodstuffs, 1927.

Marchandises Goods		Examens effectués Number of examinations	Sanctions — Action taken: Interdiction de livrer à la consommation Condemned	Marchandise: détruite Goods destroyed	Marchandise: affectée à d'autres usages Goods otherwise disposed of	Exercice du commerce Trading: interdit Prohibited	Exercice du commerce Trading: suspendu Suspended
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Lait et produits laitiers Milk and milk foods	Lait de vache / Cow's milk	59.288	2.484	1.344	160		1
	Lait de chèvre / Goat's milk	961	31	24	—		
	Produits laitiers / Milk foods	669	16	13	—		
	A reporter / Carried forward	60.918	2.531	1.381	160		1

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	Report / *Brought forward*	60.918	2.531	1.381	160	0	1
Glace et neige / Ice and snow	Glace naturelle / Natural ice	2.004	112	95	17		
	Glace artificielle / Artificial ice	910	65	26	12		
	Neige / Snow	26	8	3	5		
Boissons alcooliques / Liquors	Saké	76.447	955	568	246		
	Vin / Wine	3.089	65	63	2		
	Autres / Other	15.886	249	249	6.284		
Boissons rafraîchissantes / Refreshing drinks	Limonade / Lemonade	16.379	5.590	5.528	35	1	8
	Eau de Seltz / Soda water	76.312	19.853	19.781	30		3
	Sirop / Syrup	56.287	9.268	9.126	25		2
	Eaux minérales / Mineral waters	3.850	1.668	1.666	—		
	Autres / Others	5.158	594	551	25		
Pâtisseries / Cakes		26.750	800	589	139		
Conserves / Canned foods		16.697	338	240	93		
Viande / Meat	Bœuf / Ox	109.076	236	186	5	—	—
	Cheval / Horse	2.957	156	144	—		
	Porc / Pig	8.536	795	759	4		
	Autres / Other	1.973	36	34	2	1	
Autres boissons et aliments / Other beverages and comestibles	Soy	16.980	936	628	34	5	
	Vinaigre / Vinegar	4.648	19	14	1	2	
	Autres / Other	19.841	1.233	1.066	19	5	1
Ustensiles de cuisine et vaisselle / Eating and drinking utensils	Articles émaillés / Enamelled ware	2.574	108	60	46		
	Autres articles métalliques / Other metallic ware	7.911	1.918	262	1.649		
	Porcelaine et faïence / Porcelain and earthenware	8.775	2.054	926	634		
	Autres / Other	1.536	222	17	203		
Jouets / Toys		684	265	256	9		
Articles de toilette / Toilet articles		294	14	—	14		
Peintures / Paints		1.530	107	43	19		
Produits antiseptiques / Antiseptics		3.544	1.303	39	1.264		
Divers / Sundries		58.971	5.855	2.538	46		
	Total	610.543	46.838	46.838	11.022	14	15

CONTROL OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, 1927.

	Bœufs Oxen	Veaux Calves	Moutons Sheep	Porcs Pigs	Chevaux Horses	Total
Nombre d'animaux abattus Number slaughtered	275.037	23.872	2.278	537.058	69.446	907.691
Nombre d'interdictions d'abattre Number of prohibitions	138	15	2	114	275	544
Nombre de destructions totales ordonnées Carcases condemned and total ly destruction ordered	138	7	—	215	98	483
Nombre de destructions partielles ordonnées Partial destruction ordered	6.093	163	27	6.071	3.115	15.469
Nombre de cas dans lesquels seule la destruction des viscères a été ordonnée Destruction of viscera only ordered	67.591	995	38	238.272	10.242	317.485

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEAT, 1927.

	Bœufs Beef	Viande de chèvre Goat's Meat	Porc Pork	Viande de cheval Horse flesh	Total
	Poids en kilogrammes				
Nombre d'examens Passed examinations	690.130.140	24.448	650	—	690.145.238
Envois non admis Rejected	9.929	—	19	—	9.948

2. MILK SUPPLY, 1926-27.

COW'S MILK.

	1926	1927
Nombre de laiteries Number of dairies	6.012	6.304
Nombre de vaches laitières Number of milch cows	49.955	46.662
Quantité de lait produite (en litres) Quantity of milk (litres)	85.582.373	87.260.626
Nombre de laitiers détaillants Number of dealers in milk	10.350	10.586

GOAT'S MILK.

	1926	1927
Nombre de laiteries Number of dairies	209	246
Nombre de chèvres laitières Number of milch goats	2.554	3.156
Quantité annuelle de lait de chèvre produite (en litres) Amount of goat's milk (in litres)	443.776	605.351
Nombre de laitiers détaillants vendant du lait de chèvre Number of traders in goat's milk	209	246

MILK PRODUCTS.

	1926	1927
Nombre de fabriques Number of manufacturers	39	38
	Livres anglaises — *English pounds*	
Quantité fabriquée de lait condensé Amount of condensed milk manufactured	19.984.013	22.532.504
Quantité fabriquée de lait écrémé condensé Amount of condensed skim-milk manufactured	640.378	1.502.720
Quantité fabriquée de lait en poudre Amount of powdered milk manufactured	1.118.644	2.420.000

3. WATER SUPPLY.

The number of permits granted for constructing waterworks during 1928 was 53. This number comprises 10 cities and 43 towns and villages.

EXTENSION OF WATERWORKS IN 1928.

Localité Locality	Nombre de localités autorisées à construire des usines de distribution d'eau Number of places authorised to construct waterworks		Total	Pourcentage de développement Percentage of extension
	En 1928 In 1928	Au 31 décemb. 1927 Up to end of 1927		
Grandes villes Cities	10	71	81	77,88
Villes ou villages Towns or villages	31	178 (201 [1])	209 (232 [1])	2,39
Autres agglomérations Other than towns or villages	12	30 (39 [1])	42 (51 [1])	
Total	53	279	332	

[1] Number of towns and villages in the area of water supply.

4. Sewerage.

In 1928, permits to construct sewers were granted to three towns. Up to the end of 1927 this authorisation had been granted to 29, consisting of 24 cities and 5 towns.

5. Housing.

Number of Houses under Construction, or whose Construction is under Consideration, with Loans advanced by the Government at a Low Rate of Interest, during 1928.

Propriétaires Proprietors	Nombre d'immeubles Number of houses	Somme avancée par le Gouvernement (en yens) Amount advanced by the Government in yen
Grandes villes, villes et villages (immeubles administrés par des services publics) . .	2.221	3.942.000
Cities, towns and villages (under public management)		
Associations de construction d'habitations . .	3.786	6.273.300
Housing associations		
Associations industrielles	378	910.700
Industrial associations		
Total.	6.385	11.117.000

The Government has granted a subsidy of 679,910 yen to the fund for improving congested slums in 1927. The same scheme is now under consideration for two other prefectures.

6. Health Insurance.

The agencies for Health Insurance are the State and 343 Health Insurance Unions. The Insurance administration is managed by the fifty Health Insurance Offices, under Government control.

Number of Insured Persons at the End of 1928.

Assurance — Insurance	Par les Unions d'assurance-maladie Under Health Union insurance	Par l'Etat Under State insurance
Obligatoire . . . . . . Compulsory	736.882	1.015.919
Facultative . . . . . . Voluntary.	29.904	2.079
Total	766.786	1.017.998

August 1929.

LATVIA

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the State Statistical Office (Riga).

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	693
2.	Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	698
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	702
4.	Causes of Death	5	14, 15, 16, 17, 19	707
5.	Infant Mortality	1	21	714
6.	Public Health Statistics	1	23	715
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	3	25–27	716

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1925 and 1920.

Source : State Statistical Office.

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
10-II-1925	65.791,4	859.957	984.848	1.844.805	—	—	—
14-VI-1920	65.684,7	721.927	874.204	1.596.131	—	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1925, par rapport à 1920 : Increase or decrease in 1925 compared with 1920 :							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual.	+ 106,7	+ 138.030	+ 110.644	+ 248.674	—	—	—
b) Moyenne annuelle — Yearly average . . .		+ 27.606	+ 22.129	+ 49.735	—	—	—
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)		+ 34,90	+ 23,81	+ 28,91	—	—	—

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 1920.

Source : State Statistical 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 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
1925	28,2		124.891	145	—	—
1920	24,3		152.277	211	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1925 par rapport à 1920. Increase or decrease in 1925 as compared with 1920	+ 3,9		— 27.386	— 66	—	—

3.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1925) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1928.

Source : State Statistical Office.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1925 Population résidente I. 1925 Census Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	19.219	18.459	0	37.678	—	—	—
1	17.025	16.521	0	33.546	—	—	—
2	16.434	15.799	0	32.233	—	—	—
3	15.887	15.071	0	30.958	—	—	—
4	13.616	13.180	0	26.796	—	—	—
0–4	82.181	79.030	0	161.211	—	—	—
5–9	56.939	56.463	0	113.402	—	—	—
10–14	85.803	86.498	0	172.301	—	—	—
15–19	89.000	90.638	0 2.142	179 638	—	—	—
20–24	80.616	90.741	22.741	171.357	—	—	—
25–29	56.042	83.337	42.739	139.379	—	—	—
30–34	54.635	70.162	44.564	124.797	—	—	—
35–39	52.945	67.654	45.946	120.599	—	—	—
40–44	54.990	62.911	43.575	117.901	—	—	—
45–49	53.098	60.467	40.263	113.565	—	—	—
50–54	52.910	54.879	34.009	107.789	—	—	—
55–59	39.729	45.180	25.253	84.909	—	—	—
60–64	37.564	44.511	21.575	82.075	—	—	—
65–69	23.752	30.691	12.064	54.443	—	—	—
70–74	17.302	23.502	7.134	40.804	—	—	—
75–79	8.646	13.325	3.039	21.971	—	—	—
80–84	4.568	7.598	1.316	12.166	—	—	—
85–89	1.698	2.949	410	4.647	—	—	—
90 et plus . . and over .	960	1.871	257	2.831	—	—	—
Age inconnu . unknown.	6.579	12.441	4.224	19.020	—	—	—
Total . .	859.957	984.848	351.251	1.844.805	—	—	—

3* *(concluded).*

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1925 — Population résidente I. 1925 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)
	masculine Male	féminine Female						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	22,35	18,74	10,42	10,01	20,43	0	0	—
1	19,80	16,78	9,23	8,96	18,19	0	0	—
2	19,11	16,04	8,91	8,56	17,47	0	0	—
3	18,47	15,30	8,61	8,17	16,78	0	0	—
4	15,83	13,38	7,38	7,14	14,52	0	0	—
0–4	95,56	80,24	44,55	42,84	87,39	0	0	—
5–9	66,21	57,33	30,86	30,61	61,47	0	0	—
10–14	99,78	87,83	46,51	46,89	93,40	0	0	—
15–19	103,50	92,03	48,24	49,13	97,37	23,63	1,16	—
20–24	93,74	92,14	43,70	49,19	92,89	250,61	12,33	—
25–29	65,17	84,63	30,38	45,17	75,55	512,85	23,17	—
30–34	63,53	71,24	29,61	38,03	67,64	635,16	24,16	—
35–39	61,57	68,69	28,70	36,67	65,37	679,13	24,91	—
40–44	63,95	63,88	29,81	34,10	63,91	692,65	23,62	—
45–49	61,74	61,40	28,78	32,78	61,56	665,87	21,82	—
50–54	61,53	55,72	28,68	29,75	58,43	619,71	18,43	—
55–59	46,20	45,88	21,54	24,49	46,03	558,94	13,69	—
60–64	43,68	45,20	20,36	24,13	44,49	484,71	11,69	—
65–69	27,62	31,16	12,87	16,64	29,51	393,08	6,54	—
70–74	20,12	23,86	9,38	12,74	22,12	303,55	3,87	—
75–79	10,05	13,53	4,69	7,22	11,91	228,07	1,65	—
80–84	5,31	7,72	2,48	4,12	6,60	173,20	0,71	—
85–89	1,97	2,99	0,92	1,60	2,52	139,03	0,22	—
90 et plus. . . and over . .	1,12	1,90	0,52	1,01	1,53	137,36	0,14	—
Age inconnu unknown . .	7,65	12,63	3,57	6,74	10,31	339,52	2,29	—
Total. . .	1.000,0	1.000,0	466,15	533,85	1.000,0	356,66	190,40	—

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928 [1].

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
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*						
1922	1.804,7	15.619	—	41.146	—	27.553	13.593
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	1.847,3	15.485	—	41.352	—	27.702	13.650
1928	1.895,0	16.210	1.310	39.126	534	27.299	11.827
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		8,65	—	22,80	—	15,27	7,53
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		8,38	—	22,39	—	15,00	7,39
1928		8,55	0,69	20,65	0,28	14,41	6,24

[1] Migration figures are not available.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : State Statistical 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
Riga (ville)	339,0	339,3	4.942	5.190	14,58	15,30
Riga (district)	101,0	101,3	1.658	1.677	16,41	16,56
Cesis »	62,4	62,5	995	981	15,94	15,69
Valmiera »	90,7	90,9	1.643	1.483	18,11	16,31
Valka »	80,2	80,4	1.374	1.358	17,14	16,89
Madona »	73,2	73,3	1.257	1.160	17,18	15,82
Vidzeme (province)	407,5	408,4	6.927	6.659	17,00	16,31
Liepaja (district)	115,5	115,7	1.886	1.706	16,33	14,74
Airpute »	31,6	31,9	727	681	22,99	21,37
Kuldiga »	53,1	53,4	1.143	1.066	21,52	19,96
Ventspils »	50,4	50,6	910	951	18,06	18,80
Talsi »	40,6	40,8	879	868	21,68	21,25
Kurzeme (province)	291,2	292,4	5.545	5.272	19,04	18,03
Tukums (district)	41,7	42,0	846	844	20,30	20,11
Jelgava »	93,8	93,9	1.697	1.577	18,10	16,79
Bauska »	45,6	45,7	743	667	16,28	14,60
Jekabpils »	45,5	45,6	826	748	18,17	16,40
Ilukste »	54,2	55,0	1.707	1.623	31,48	29,50
Zemgale (province)	280,8	282,2	5.819	5.459	20,73	19,34
Daugavpils (district)	212,0	214,5	6.673	5.735	31,48	26,73
Rézekne »	152,2	154,6	5.238	4.844	34,41	31,32
Lucdza »	94,5	96,0	3.055	2.823	32,33	29,42
Jaunlatgale »	106,0	107,6	3.411	3.144	32,17	29,24
Latgale (province)	564,7	572,7	18.377	16.546	32,54	28,89
Total général — Grand Total	1.883,2	1.895,0	41.610	39.126	22,10	20,65

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

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
1922	21.445	19.701	41.146	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	21.363	19.989	41.352	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	20.082	19.044	39.126	303	231	534	20.385	19.275	39.660

	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	8,85	—	—	—	—	—
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
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	6,87	—	—	—	—	—
1928	5,45	31,17	5,76	1,49	1,20	1,35

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1924-1928 [1].

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
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
Moy.-Av. 1924-27	29.305	418	29.723	2.531	86	2.617	31.836	504	32.340
1928	36.066	439	36.505	3.060	95	3.155	39.126	534	39.660

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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
Moy.-Av. 1924-27	79,29	170,33	80,71	1,40	3,28	1,56	15,72	1,36
1928	78,21	177,90	79,55	1,20	3,01	1,35	19,15	1,62

[1] Data incomplete except for 1928.

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : State Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. . . .	3.589	233	3.669	269	3.585	313
II. . . .	3.156	227	3.236	261	3.186	239
III. . . .	3.456	290	3.631	337	3.434	313
IV. . . .	3.152	243	3.329	267	3.001	266
V. . . .	3.076	240	3.289	287	3.028	253
VI. . . .	2.991	253	3.0[illegible]6	273	2.844	251
VII. . . .	3.113	239	3.126	313	3.141	286
VIII. . . .	3.053	255	3.110	279	2.961	261
IX. . . .	3.183	222	3.068	260	2.590	2[illegible]0
X. . . .	3.142	232	2.9[illegible]6	260	2.755	206
XI. . . .	3.191	260	2.950	262	2.828	237
XII. . . .	3.056	221	2.952	250	2.713	225
Total . .	38.158	2.915	38.332	3.278	36.066	3.060

	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. . . .	3.822	3.928	3.898	2,04	2,09	2,06
II. . . .	3.383	3.497	3.425	1,81	1,86	1,81
III. . . .	3.746	3.968	3.747	2,00	2,11	1,98
IV. . . .	3.395	3.596	3.267	1,82	1,91	1,72
V. . . .	3.316	3.576	3.281	1,77	1,90	1,73
VI. . . .	3.244	3.329	3.095	1,74	1,77	1,63
VII. . . .	3.352	3.439	3.427	1,79	1,82	1,81
VIII. . . .	3.308	3.349	3.222	1,77	1,78	1,70
IX. . . .	3.405	3.328	2.800	1,82	1,77	1,48
X. . . .	3.374	3.176	2.961	1,80	1,69	1,56
XI. . . .	3.451	3.212	3.065	1,85	1,70	1,62
XII. . . .	3.277	3.202	2.938	1,75	1,70	1,55
Total . .	41.073	41.610	39.126	21,96	22,10	20,65

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : State Statistical Office.

Divisions administratives	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
Riga (ville)	4.763	4.863	14,05	14,33	+ 0,52	+ 0,28
Riga (district)	1.420	1.448	14,05	14,30	+ 0,58	+ 0,25
Cêsis »	970	883	15,54	14,12	+ 1,12	— 1,42
Valmiera »	1.383	1.310	15,24	14,41	+ 0,70	— 0,83
Valka »	1.170	1.140	14,59	14,18	— 0,03	— 0,41
Madona »	1.155	1.021	15,79	13,93	+ 0,26	— 1,86
Vidzeme *(Province)*	6.098	5.802	14,96	14,21	+ 0,51	— 0,75
Liepaja (district)	1.568	1.510	13,57	13,05	— 0,64	— 0,52
Aizpute »	513	440	16,22	13,81	+ 2,71	— 2,41
Kuldiga »	776	772	14,61	14,45	— 0,21	— 0,16
Ventspils »	757	737	15,03	14,57	+ 1,47	— 0,46
Talsi »	594	568	14,65	13,91	— 0,35	— 0,74
Kurzeme *(Province)*	4.208	4.027	14,45	13,77	+ 0,21	— 0,68
Tukums (district)	598	565	14,35	13,46	— 1,19	— 0,89
Jelgava »	1.475	1.434	15,73	15,27	+ 0,45	— 0,46
Bauska »	675	596	14,79	13,04	— 0,64	— 1,75
Jekabpils »	712	592	15,66	12,98	+ 1,19	— 2,68
Ilukste »	847	826	15,62	15,01	— 0,57	— 0,61
Zemgale *(Province)*	4.307	4.013	15,34	14,22	— 0,05	— 1,12
Daugavpils (district)	3.512	3.192	16,57	14,88	+ 0,92	— 1,69
Rézekne »	2.689	2.428	17,66	15,70	+ 1,73	— 1,96
Ludza »	1.705	1.350	18,04	14,07	+ 1,83	— 3,97
Jaunlatgale »	1.659	1.624	15,65	15,10	+ 1,17	— 0,55
Latgale *(Province)*	9.565	8.594	16,94	15,01	+ 1,34	— 1,93
Total général — Grand total	28.941	27.299	15,37	14,41	+ 0,64	— 0,96

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	1.804,7		14.444	13.109	—	—	—
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	—	—	14.586	13.116	—	—	—
1928	884,7	1.010,3	14.335	12.964	16,20	12,83	+ 3,37

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : State Statistical 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	2.019	1.590	3.609	2.242	1.740	3.982
1 2 3 4	1.035	827	1.862	1.080	959	2.039
0–4	3.054	2.417	5.471	3.322	2.699	6.021
5–9	252	197	449	289	217	506
10–14	198	190	388	216	184	400
15–19	339	333	672	354	383	737
20–24	537	451	988	547	454	1.001
25–29	375	446	821	403	434	837
30–34	334	355	689	342	390	732
35–39	392	358	750	435	328	763
40–44	479	373	852	484	377	861
45–49	586	442	1.028	599	452	1.051
50–54	846	571	1.417	856	527	1.383
55–59	895	603	1.498	963	628	1.591
60–64	1.235	893	2.128	1.274	940	2.214
65–69	1.276	969	2.245	1.267	1.076	2.343
70–74	1.232	1.159	2.391	1.191	1.305	2.496
75–79	1.016	1.151	2.167	1.046	1.281	2.327
80–84	710	985	1.695	763	1.065	1.828
85–89	444	550	994	392	580	972
90 et plus . . . . . and over	248	449	697	248	451	699
Age inconnu . . . . unknown . . .	92	125	217	77	102	179
Total	14.540	13.017	27.557	15.068	13.873	28.941

12* *(concluded).*

B. *Proportional Figures* [1].

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	105,05	86,14	95,79	116,66	94,26	105,69	+11,61	+ 8,12	+ 9,90
1, 2, 3, 4	16,44	13,65	15,07	17,15	15,83	16,51	+ 0,71	+ 2,18	+ 1,44
0–4	37,16	30,58	33,94	40,42	34,15	37,35	+ 3,26	+ 3,57	+ 3,41
5–9	4,43	3,49	3,96	5,08	3,84	4,46	+ 0,65	+ 0,35	+ 0,50
10–14	2,31	2,20	2,25	2,52	2,13	2,32	+ 0,21	— 0,07	+ 0,07
15–19	3,81	3,67	3,74	3,98	4,23	4,10	+ 0,17	+ 0,56	+ 0,36
20–24	6,66	4,97	5,77	6,79	5,00	5,84	+ 0,13	+ 0,03	+ 0,07
25–29	6,69	5,35	5,89	7,19	5,21	6,01	+ 0,50	— 0,14	+ 0,12
30–34	6,11	5,06	5,52	6,26	5,56	5,87	+ 0,15	+ 0,50	+ 0,35
35–39	7,40	5,29	6,22	8,22	4,85	6,33	+ 0,82	— 0,44	+ 0,11
40–44	8,71	5,93	7,23	8,80	5,99	7,30	+ 0,09	+ 0,06	+ 0,07
45–49	11,04	7,31	9,05	11,28	7,48	9,25	+ 0,24	+ 0,17	+ 0,20
50–54	15,99	10,40	13,15	16,18	9,60	12,83	+ 0,19	— 0,80	— 0,32
55–59	22,53	13,35	17,64	24,24	13,90	18,74	+ 1,71	+ 0,55	+ 1,10
60–64	32,88	20,06	25,93	33,92	21,12	26,98	+ 1,04	+ 1,06	+ 1,05
65–69	53,72	31,57	41,24	53,34	35,06	43,04	— 0,38	+ 3,49	+ 1,80
70–74	71,21	49,31	58,60	68,84	55,53	61,17	— 2,37	+ 6,22	+ 2,57
75–79	117,51	86,38	98,63	120,98	96,14	105,91	+ 3,47	+ 9,76	+ 7,28
80–84	155,43	129,64	139,32	167,03	140,17	150,25	+11,60	+10,53	+10,93
85–89	261,48	186,50	213,90	230,86	196,68	209,17	—30,62	+10,18	— 4,73
90 et plus . and over	258,33	239,98	246,20	258,33	241,05	246,91	0	+ 1,07	+ 0,71
Age inconnu . unknown.	13,98	10,05	11,41	11,70	8,20	9,41	— 2,28	— 1,85	— 2,00
Total . .	16,91	13,22	14,94	17,52	14,09	15,69	+ 0,61	+ 0,87	+ 0,75

[1] Based on the population figures of the 1925 Census.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : State 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. — Per month.*				
I.	2.787	2.551	1,48	1,35	— 0,13
II.	2.794	2.327	1,48	1,23	— 0,25
III.	3.515	2.736	1,87	1,44	— 0,43
IV.	2.826	2.557	1,50	1,35	— 0,15
V.	2.605	2.486	1,38	1,31	— 0,07
VI.	2.193	2.081	1,17	1,10	— 0,07
VII.	2.012	2.073	1,07	1,09	+ 0,02
VIII.	1.898	1.930	1,01	1,02	+ 0,01
IX.	1.853	1.791	0,98	0,95	— 0,03
X.	1.923	2.049	1,02	1,08	+ 0,06
XI.	2.062	2.051	1,10	1,08	— 0,02
XII.	2.473	2.667	1,31	1,41	+ 0,10
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter	9.096	7.614	4,83	4,02	— 0,81
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	7.624	7.124	4,05	3,76	— 0,29
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	5.763	5.794	3,06	3,06	0
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	6.458	6,767	3,43	3,57	+ 0,14
Total	28.941	27.299	15,37	14,41	— 0,96

4. Causes of Death.

14.

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases [1] in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Public Health Department.

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: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) / Per 10,000 of average population	Maladies à déclaration obligatoire / Notifiable diseases: Cas / Cases: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) / Per 10,000 of average population	Décès / Deaths: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) / Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) / Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) / Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	—	—	715	3,80	76	10,63	—	—
	Typhoid fever	1928	—	—	650	3,43	61	9,38	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	—	—	27	0,14	1	3,70	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	—	—	31	0,16	5	16,13	—	—
	Typhus	1928	—	—	22	0,12	9	40,91	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	—	—	2	0,01	0	0	—	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	—	—	1	0,00	0	0	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	—	—	11	0,06	0	0	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	—	—	13	0,07	0	0	—	—
6	Variole	1927	—	—	1	0,00	0	0	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	—	—	2	0,01	0	0	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	—	—	663	3,52	38	5,73	—	—
	Measles	1928	—	—	734	3,87	32	4,36	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	—	—	1.705	9,05	39	2,29	—	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	—	—	974	5,14	14	1,44	—	—
9	Coqueluche	1927	—	—	198	1,05	1	0,50	—	—
	Whooping-cough	1928	—	—	99	0,52	8	8,08	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	—	—	210	1,12	16	7,62	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	—	—	221	1,17	23	10,41	—	—
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires / Influenza with pulmonary complications	1927	—	—	1.775	9,43	3	0,17	—	—
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires / Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	—	—	1.046	5,52	14	1,34	—	—

[1] 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Asiatic cholera	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	—	—	25	0,13	2	8,00	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	—	—	4	0,02	1	25,00	—	—
17	Peste	1927	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Plague	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Yellow fever	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	—	—	253	1,34	20	7,91	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	—	—	263	1,39	14	5,32	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	—	—	217	1,15	19	8,76	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	—	—	187	0,99	7	3,74	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	—	—	5	0,03	1	20,00	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	—	—	19	0,10	3	15,79	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	—	—	6	0,03	5	83,33	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—	6	0,03	1	16,67	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	—	—	37	0,20	17	45,95	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	—	—	73	0,39	22	30,14	—	—
26	Morve et farcin	1927	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Glanders and farcy	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	—	—	1	0	0	0	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	—	—	1	0	0	0	—	—
28	Rage	1927	—	—	19	0,10	2	10,53	—	—
	Rabies	1928	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	—	—	3.027	16,07	279	9,22	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	—	—	3.678	19,41	311	8,45	—	—
	Tuberculose miliaire	1927	—	—	134	0,71	15	11,17	—	—
	Miliary tuberculosis	1928	—	—	29	0,15	14	48,28	—	—
	Tuberculose des os	1927	—	—	81	0,43	2	2,47	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the bones	1928	—	—	120	0,63	1	0,83	—	—

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1927	—	—	816	4,33	57	6,99	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	—	—	751	3,96	24	3,20	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	—	—	924	4,91	28	3,03	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	—	—	1.072	5,66	30	2,80	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	18	0,10	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	—	—	110	0,58	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	—	—	1.250	6,64	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection.	1928	—	—	1.240	6,54	3	0,24	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927 [1].

Source : State Statistical Office.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate 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	25	44	9,89	13,54	11,68
1–4	45	41	86	7,15	6,77	6,96
0–4	64	66	130	7,79	8,35	8,06
5–14	48	54	102	3,36	3,78	3,57
15–19	52	106	158	5,84	11,69	8,80
20–29	261	271	532	19,10	15,57	17,12
30–39	192	140	332	17,85	10,16	13,53
40–49	225	110	335	20,82	8,92	14,47
50–59	200	76	276	21,59	7,60	14,32
60–69	133	57	190	21,69	7,58	13,92
70–79	31	24	55	11,95	6,52	8,76
80 et plus and over	4	2	6	5,54	1,61	3,05
Age inconnu unknown	5	4	9	7,60	3,22	4,73
Total	1.215	910	2.125	14,13	9,24	11,52

[1] Data incomplete.

16.

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1925-1928 [1].

Source : Public Health Department.

Année Year	Carcinoma	Sarcoma et tumores, ceteri maligni	Tumores benigni	Total
A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*				
1925	226	45	11	282
1926	230	54	17	301
1927	252	35	17	304
1928	220	34	28	282
B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*				
1925	1,22	0,24	0,06	1,52
1926	1,23	0,29	0,09	1,61
1927	1,34	0,19	0,09	1,61
1928	1,16	0,18	0,15	1,49

[1] These data include only deaths registered by hospitals and similar institutions.

17.

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928 [1].

Source : Public Health Department.

Année Years	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)						
	I. Classes de maladies — I. 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	196	287	306	300	131	67	17
1927	177	280	285	313	134	54	34
1928	273	333	215	300	137	49	28
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	1,05	1,53	1,64	1,60	0,70	0,36	0,09
1927	0,94	1,49	1,51	1,66	0,71	0,29	0,18
1928	1,44	1,76	1,13	1,58	0,72	0,26	0,15

[1] Data for cases treated in hospitals and similar institutions only.

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Sources : 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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	306	281	368	1,64	1,49	1,94
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	663	719	699	3,54	3,82	3,69
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	969	1.000	1.067	5,18	5,31	5,63
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	27.557	28.941	27.299	147,32	153,68	144,06
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	26.588	27.941	26.232	142,14	148,37	138,43

5. Infant Mortality.

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1927 and 1928.

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 mensuels 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	—	—	340	—	—	8,25
II	—	—	423	—	—	10,24
III	—	—	533	—	—	13,15
IV	—	—	390	—	—	9,57
V	—	—	325	—	—	7,93
VI	—	—	300	—	—	7,30
VII	—	—	255	—	—	6,19
VIII	—	—	295	—	—	7,15
IX	—	—	286	—	—	6,95
X	—	—	303	—	—	7,40
XI	—	—	215	—	—	5,28
XII	—	—	317	—	—	7,61
Total	—	—	3.982	—	—	97,02
			1928			
I	—	—	270	—	—	6,50
II	—	—	291	—	—	7,01
III	—	—	370	—	—	8,96
IV	—	—	344	—	—	8,40
V	—	—	338	—	—	8,31
VI	—	—	312	—	—	7,72
VII	—	—	334	—	—	8,27
VIII	—	—	342	—	—	8,49
IX	—	—	252	—	—	6,34
X	—	—	273	—	—	6,90
XI	—	—	266	—	—	6,75
XII	—	—	377	—	—	9,64
Total	—	—	3.769	—	—	93,29

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	7	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals		1	1		150	150		676	980
Asiles pour enfants atteints de tuberculose des os — Homes for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones		1	1		40	40		48	34
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis		2	3		180	190		359	396
Sanatoria pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis		8	8		357	375		1.281	1.475
Sanatoria pour adultes atteints de tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for adults suffering from tuberculosis of the bones		2	2		136	137		222	149
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria		12	13		673	702		1.862	2.020

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : State Statistical Office.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds: 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 — General hospitals	—	59	65	—	4.196	4.601	—	22,28	24,28
Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical hospitals	—	13	13	—	346	324	—	1,84	1,71
Hôpitaux gynécologiques — Gynecological hospitals	—	9	11	—	124	151	—	0,66	0,80
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	—	1	3	—	7	11	—	0,04	0,06
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	—	1	1	—	415	471	—	2,20	2,49
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	—	3	3	—	66	70	—	0,35	0,37
Hôpitaux pour lépreux — Leper hospitals	—	2	2	—	220	220	—	1,17	1,16
Hôpitaux pour maladies vénériennes — Venereal diseases hospitals	—	1	1	—	120	120	—	0,64	0,63
Hôpitaux pour maladies des nerfs — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases	—	1	1	—	30	30	—	0,16	0,16
Maisons d'aliénés — Lunatic asylums	—	6	6	—	1.894	2.040	—	10,06	10,77
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	—	2	2	—	21	21	—	0,11	0,11
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	—	1	1	—	150	150	—	0,80	0,79
Sanatoria pour tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis	—	8	8	—	357	375	—	1,90	1,98
Sanatoria pour tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for patients suffering from tuberculosis of the bones	—	2	2	—	136	137	—	0,72	0,72
Sanatoria pour maladies internes — Sanatoria for internal diseases	—	1	2	—	20	34	—	0,11	0,18
Sanatoria pour maladies des voies respiratoires et des nerfs — Sanatoria for respiratory and nervous diseases	—	0	1	—	—	20	—	—	0,11

25* *(continued).*

A. *Number of Public Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population* (concluded).

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			Lits — Beds 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
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	—	2	3	—	180	190	—	0,96	1,00
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones	—	1	1	—	40	40	—	0,21	0,21
Sanatoria pour enfants débiles — Sanatoria for debilitated children	—	1	1	—	15	27	—	0,08	0,14
Institut hydrothérapique — Hydrotherapeutic institutes	—	1	1	—	70	70	—	0,37	0,37
Institut diététique — Dietetic institutes	—	1	1	—	10	10	—	0,05	0,05
Maisons de convalescence — Convalescent homes	—	4	4	—	119	129	—	0,63	0,68
Total	—	120	133	—	8.536	9.241	—	45,33	48,76

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	admis Admitted	traités Treated (col. 2+3)	sortis Discharged	décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Jours de maladie 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
					1927			
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	2.200	47.048	49.248	45.045	2.075	4,61	—	—
Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical hospitals	170	5.467	5.637	5.269	147	2,79	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques — Gynecological hospitals	58	2.241	2.299	2.233	17	0,76	—	—

25* *(continued).*

B. *Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease* (continued).

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	admis Admitted (dans le courant de la même année during the same year)	traités Treated (col. 2+3)	sortis Discharged	décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1927 *(suite — continued)*							
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	1	57	58	56	0	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	408	2.793	3.201	2.690	235	8,74	—	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	17	312	329	280	24	8,57	—	—
Hôpitaux pour lépreux — Leper hospitals	226	24	250	0	20	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour maladies vénériennes — Venereal diseases hospitals	41	643	684	596	2	0,34	—	—
Hôpitaux pour maladies des nerfs — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases	20	94	114	96	1	1,04	—	—
Maisons d'aliénés — Lunatic asylums	1.905	1.065	2.970	799	185	23,15	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	6	177	183	181	0	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	109	676	785	547	129	23,58	—	—
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — Sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis	219	1.281	1.500	1.216	18	1,48	—	—
Sanatoria pour tuberculose des os Sanatoria for patients suffering from tuberculosis of the bones	96	222	318	182	2	1,10	—	—
Sanatoria pour maladies internes — Sanatoria for internal diseases	11	186	197	169	8	4,73	—	—
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	28	359	387	366	0	—	—	—
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones	33	48	81	37	2	5,41	—	—
Sanatoria pour enfants débiles — Sanatoria from debilitated children	2	32	34	26	0	—	—	—

25* *(continued).*

B. *Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease* (continued).

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	admis Admitted (dans le courant de la même année during the same year)	traités Treated (col. 2+3)	sortis Discharged	décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1927 *(fin — concluded)*				
Institut hydrothérapique — Hydrotherapeutic institutes	9	238	247	232	1	0,43	—	—
Institut diététique — Dietetic institutes	6	46	52	43	7	16,28	—	—
Maisons de convalescence — Convalescent homes	3	338	341	330	0	—	—	—
Total	5.568	63.347	68.915	60.393	2.873	4,76	—	—
				1928				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	2.150	53.178	55.328	50.557	2.160	4,27	1.057.910	19,12
Hôpitaux chirurgicaux — Surgical hospitals	199	5.517	5.716	5.388	137	2,54	93.946	16,44
Hôpitaux gynécologiques — Gynecological hospitals	49	2.861	2.910	2.813	12	0,43	30.818	10,59
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	2	143	145	145	0	—	944	6,51
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	276	3.013	3.289	2.770	198	7,15	116.904	35,54
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	25	302	327	264	36	13,64	9.962	30,46
Hôpitaux pour lépreux — Leper hospitals	230	30	260	0	14	—	76.419	293,92
Hôpitaux pour maladies vénériennes — Venereal diseases hospitals	86	710	796	709	1	0,14	28.410	35,69
Hôpitaux pour maladies des nerfs — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases	17	108	125	97	7	7,22	6.532	52,26
Maisons d'aliénés — Lunatic asylums	1.986	1.199	3.185	848	164	19,34	746.186	234,28
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	2	163	165	165	0	—	2.390	14,48
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	109	980	1.089	762	181	23,75	47.443	43,57
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — Sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis	266	1.475	1.741	1.447	12	0,83	115.705	66,46

25* *(concluded).*

B. *Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease* (concluded).

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	admis Admitted (dans le courant de la même année during the same year)	traités Treated (col. 2+3)	sortis Discharged	décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Par malade traité Per one patient treated (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1928 *(fin — concluded)*							
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux des os — Sanatoria for patients suffering from tuberculosis of the bones	134	149	283	138	1	0,72	52.601	185,87
Sanatoria pour maladies internes — Sanatoria for internal diseases	20	281	301	273	12	4,40	8.691	28,87
Sanatoria pour maladies des voies respiratoires et des nerfs — Sanatoria for respiratory and nervous diseases	—	57	57	57	0	—	2.152	37,75
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — Sanatoria for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.	21	396	417	417	0	—	18.774	45,02
Sanatoria pour enfants atteints de tuberculose des os — Sanatoria for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones	42	34	76	38	0	—	13.674	179,92
Sanatoria pour enfants débiles — Sanatoria for debilitated children	8	59	67	57	0	—	2.047	30,55
Institut hydrothérapique — Hydrotherapeutic institutes	14	490	504	491	1	0,20	8.740	17,34
Institut diététique — Dietetic institutes	2	42	44	32	3	9,37	2.850	64,77
Maisons de convalescence — Convalescent homes	11	325	336	325	0	—	8.296	24,69
Total	5.649	71.512	77.161	67.793	2.939	4,34	2.451.394	31,77

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel, in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	355	354	401			
	F.	219	178	196			
	T.	574	532	597	3,07	2,82	3,15
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	61	45	50			
	F.	71	59	46			
	T.	132	104	96	0,71	0,55	0,51
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total).	M.	816	845	898			
	F.	247	274	310			
	T.	1.063	1.119	1.208	5,68	5,94	6,37
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	10	14	14			
	F.	133	151	159			
	T.	143	165	173	0,76	0,88	0,91
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	8	5	13			
	T.	8	5	13	0,04	0,03	0,07
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	152	152	152			
	F.	405	408	449			
	T.	557	560	601	2,98	2,97	3,17
VII. Pharmaciens —Pharmacists	M.	794	781	803			
	F.	230	260	281			
	T.	1.024	1.041	1.084	5,47	5,53	5,72
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	76	85			
	F.	—	224	250			
	T.	159	300	335	0,85	1,59	1,77
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		725	778	807	3,87	4,13	4,26
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	—	—	213			
	F.	—	—	5			
	T.	—	—	218	—	—	1,15

27.*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : State Statistical Office.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1926	1927	1928	1926		1927		1928	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds	—	25	25	—	—	56.903	33.896	61.900	40.171
2. Caisses professionnelles — Occupational funds	—	16	16	—	—	25.173	19.029	24.301	20.461
3. Caisses des minorités ethniques — Funds belonging to racial minorities	—	2	2	—	—	7.708	5.579	8.445	6.205
Total	—	43	43	—	—	89.784	58.504	94.646	66.837
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together						148.288		161.483	

B. *Number of Sick Members* [1] *and Duration of Disease.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de membres malades — Number of sick members					
	1926		1927		1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Caisses régionales — — Local funds. . .	—	—	21.696	13.241	21.174	13.947
2. Caisses professionnelles — Occupational funds	—	—	8.916	5.273	7.983	4.626
3. Caisses des minorités ethniques — Funds belonging to racial minorities	—	—	2.761	2.412	2.321	2.103
Total	—	—	33.373	20.926	31.478	20.676
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together			54.299		52.154	

[1] Unable to work.

27* *(concluded).*

B. *Number of Sick Members* [1] *and Duration of Disease* (concluded).

Caisses Fund	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	1926		1927		1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses régionales — — Local funds. . .	—	—	351.963	256.176	458.788	324.261
2. Caisses professionnelles — Occupational funds	—	—	200.544	132.097	193.583	140.430
3. Caisses des minorités ethniques — Funds belonging to racial minorities	—	—	54.703	55.258	51.496	58.405
Total	—	—	607.210	443.531	703.867	523.096
Les deux sexes ensemble — Both sexes together			1.050.741		1.226.963	

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
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	102,15	58,26	78,74	60,55	39,45	100,0	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	100,0	33,26	30,93	32,30	17,71	20,64	18,85	22,36	25,30	23,53

[1] Unable to work.

January 1930.

LITHUANIA

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Public Health Department (Kovno).

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	729
2.	Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	733
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	737
4.	Causes of Death	3	14, 17, 19	742
5.	Infant Mortality	1	21	747
6.	Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	748
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 26	751

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Census taken in 1923.

Source : Census of September 17th, 1923.

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 : Census of September 17th, 1923.

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			
			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
17-IX-1923	39	—	101.490	1.097	—	—

3.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1923) AND ESTIMATE OF THIS DISTRIBUTION FOR 1928.

Source : Census of September 17th, 1923.

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	27.002	25.968	0	52.970	28.933	27 665	56.598
1	21.261	20.834	0	42.095	22.725	22.108	44.833
2	25.179	24.440	0	49.619	26.937	25.973	52.910
3	23.018	23.115	0	46.133	24.720	24.524	49.244
4	20.447	20.315	0	40.762	21.949	21.624	43.573
0–4	116.907	114.672	0	231.579	125.265	121.894	247.159
5–9	88.468	89.613	0	178.081	94.781	95.317	190.098
10–14	129.402	126 028	0	255.430	138.679	113.975	273.654
15–19	124.800	139.728	2.681	264.528	133.690	148.593	283.283
20–24	118.091	124.022	31.652	232.113	115.843	131.921	247.764
25–29	87.597	94.757	50.827	182.354	93.894	100.753	194.647
30–34	60.332	70.660	47.977	130.992	64.628	75.142	139.770
35–39	46.607	59.143	42.950	105.750	49.884	62.940	112.824
40–44	41.382	57.284	73.183	98.666	44.342	60.887	105.229
45–49	42.605	48.359		90.964	45.672	51.464	97.136
50–54 / 55–59	78.532	93.743	55.684	172.279	84.138	99.666	183.804
60–64 / 65–69	67.841	71.175		139.016	72.720	75.625	148.345
70–74 / 75–79 / 80–84 / 85–89	29.244	31.959	42.185	61.203	31.372	33.947	65.319
90 et plus / and over	12.755	14.906		27.661	13.303	15.222	28.525
Age inconnu / unknown					443	725	1.168
Total	1.034.563	1.136.053	347.139	2.170.616	1.108.544	1.208.071	2.316.615

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 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)
	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	24,4
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	22.7
3	22,2	20,3	10,6	10,6	21,2	0	0	21,1
4	19,8	17,9	9,4	9,4	18,8	0	0	18,9
0–4	113,0	100,9	53,8	52,9	106,7	0	0	106,6
5–9	85,5	78,9	40,7	41,3	82,0	0	0	82,0
10–14	125,1	110,9	59,6	58,1	117,7	0	0	117,5
15–19	120,6	123,0	57,5	64,4	121,9	8	19	122,2
20–24	104,5	109,2	49,8	57,1	106,9	91	225	106,6
25–29	84,7	83,4	40,4	43,6	84,0	146	536	84,2
30–34	58,3	62,2	27,8	32,6	60,4	138	679	60,3
35–39	45,0	52,1	21,5	27,2	48,7	124	726	48,7
40–44	40,0	50,4	19,1	26,4	45,5	211	693	45,4
45–49	41,2	42,6	19,6	22,3	41,9			41,8
50–54	75,9	82,5	36,2	43,2	79,4	160	594	79,3
55–59								
60–64	65,6	62,7	31,2	32,8	64,0			64,3
65–69								
70–74	28,3	28,1	13,5	14,7	28,2			28,1
75–79						122	357	
80–84								12,2
85–89								
90 et plus and over	12,3	13,1	5,9	6,8	12,7			
Age inconnu unknown								0,5
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0			1.000,0	1.000,0		1.000,0

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

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.*						
1922	2.126,0	16.448	—	58.064	—	37.598	20.466
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	2.189,8	17.543	—	62.718	—	35.996	26.722
1928	2.286,3	18.879	—	65.945	—	35.698	30.247
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne)* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		7,7	—	27,3	—	17,7	9,6
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		8,0	—	26,6	—	16,4	10,2
1928		8,3	—	28,8	—	15,6	13,2

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	—	10.364	9.758	—	—	4,6	4,4	—
1927	—	18.086	17.420	—	—	8,0	7,7	—
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	8.491	6.975	—	—	3,7	3,0	—

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

Districts et villes [1] Districts and towns [1]	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. Alytus	115,7	117,6	3.923	4.041	34,2	34,4
2. Biržai	98,9	100,1	2.739	2.371	27,8	33,7
3. Zarasai	44,6	45,2	1.345	1.374	30,3	30,4
4. Kaunas	104,7	106,5	3.505	3.465	33,9	32,2
5. *Kaunas*	94,9	96,8	2.425	2.239	26,1	23,4
6. Kedainiai	89,3	90,3	2.448	2.537	27,5	28,0
7. Kretinga	98,5	99,9	3.556	3.478	36,1	34,8
8. Mariampole	94,0	95,2	2.898	2.926	31,0	30,7
9. *Mariampole*	9,7	9,8	184	195	19,2	20,0
10. Mažeikiai	74,0	75,1	2.452	2.238	33,2	29,7
11. Panevežys	138,8	140,1	3.427	3.626	24,7	25,9
12. *Panevežys*	19,8	20,0	456	408	23,2	20,4
13. Raseiniai	112,8	113,9	3.414	3.515	30,3	30,8
14. Rokiškis	86,3	87,2	2.264	2.107	26,4	24,2
15. Šeinai	40,3	40,8	1.311	1.367	32,6	33,5
16. Šakiai	69,6	70,1	1.587	1.585	22,8	22,6
17. Šiauliai	190,1	192,1	5.289	5.484	27,9	28,5
18. *Šiauliai*	22,1	22,3	536	585	24,5	26,4
19. Taurage	116,2	117,9	4.189	4.227	36,1	35,9
20. Telšiai	83,9	85,0	2.892	3.123	34,5	36,7
21. Trakai	82,9	84,3	3.106	3.061	37,8	36,3
22. Ukmerge	120,3	121,8	3.449	3.308	28,5	27,2
23. *Ukmerge*	11,0	11,0	216	236	19,2	21,3
24. Utena	113,5	115,2	3.347	3.215	29,5	27,9
25. Vilkaviškis	83,7	84,6	2.068	2.096	24,9	24,8
26. Klaipeda	31,0	31,2	690	763	22,4	24,5
27. *Klaipeda*	36,3	36,5	774	754	23,8	20,7
28. Pagegiai	39,4	39,6	778	802	19,9	20,2
29. Šilute	36,9	36,1	846	819	23,1	22,1
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	315,2	311,9	7.370	7.052	23,3	22,6
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	1.944,0	1.974,5	58.744	58.893	30,2	29,8
Total général — Grand Total	2.259,2	2.286,4	66.114	65.955	29,2	28,8

[1] The italics indicate towns.

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-birts			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	30.149	27.915	58.064	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	32.118	31.996	62.717	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	33.847	32.098	65.098	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Excédent des naissances masculine 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	8,0	—	—	—	—	—
1923	5,8	—	—	—	—	—
1924	5,6	—	—	—	—	—
1925	4,5	—	—	—	—	—
1926	5,9	—	—	—	—	—
1927	6,6	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	6,0	—	—	—	—	—
1928	5,4	—	—	—	—	—

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

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	54.395	—	—	3.669	—	—	58.064	—	—
1923	57.061	—	—	3.808	—	—	60.869	—	—
1924	59.896	—	—	3.968	—	—	63.864	—	—
1925	59.889	—	—	3.854	—	—	63.743	—	—
1926	59.949	—	—	3.706	—	—	63.655	—	—
1927	62.092	—	—	4.022	—	—	66.114	—	—
Moy.-Av. : 1922-27	58.880	—	—	3.837	—	—	62.717	—	—
1928	62.138	—	—	3.807	—	—	65.945	—	—

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	63,2	—	—	—	—	—	25,6	1,7
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
Moy.-Av. : 1922-27	61,2	—	—	—	—	—	26,8	1,7
1928	57,7	—	—	—	—	—	21,1	1,6

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. . . .	6.251	396	6.547	436	6.025	327
II. . . .	4.916	363	5.509	388	5.332	309
III. . . .	4.471	324	4.718	386	4.945	416
IV. . . .	5.578	327	5.920	347	6.447	375
V. . . .	5.076	326	4.984	355	5 065	352
VI. . . .	4.684	311	5.303	336	4.636	316
VII. . . .	4.589	304	5.122	330	4.989	315
VIII. . . .	4.842	261	4.711	324	4.094	291
IX. . . .	4.155	271	4.640	300	5.102	304
X. . . .	5.505	322	5.227	290	5.009	293
XI. . . .	5.059	254	4.542	292	5.197	266
XII. . . .	4.823	247	4.869	238	5.296	244
Total. . .	59.949	3.706	62.092	4.022	62.138	3.807

	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. . . .	6.647	6.983	6.352	2,98	3,09	2,78
II. . . .	5.279	5.897	5.641	2,37	2,61	2,47
III. . . .	4.795	5.104	5.361	2,15	2,26	2,34
IV. . . .	5.905	6.267	6.822	2,65	2,77	2,98
V. . . .	5.402	5.339	5.417	2,42	2,36	2,37
VI. . . .	4.995	5.639	4.952	2,24	2,50	2,17
VII. . . .	4.893	5.452	5.304	2,20	2,41	2,32
VIII. . . .	5.103	5.035	4.385	2,29	2,23	1,92
IX. . . .	4.426	4.940	5.406	1,99	2,19	2,36
X. . . .	5.827	5.517	5.302	2,61	2,44	2,32
XI. . . .	5.313	4.834	5.463	2,38	2,14	2,39
XII. . . .	5.070	5.107	5.540	3,27	2,26	2,42
Total. . .	63.655	66.114	65.945	28,55	29,26	28,84

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

Districts et villes [1] Districts and towns [1]	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. Alytus	2.009	1.743	17,5	14,8	+ 3,4	— 2,7
2. Biržai	1.478	1.419	15,0	14,2	+ 0,2	— 0,8
3. Zarasai	718	682	16,1	15,1	— 0,4	— 1,0
4. Kaunas	1.639	1.527	15,8	14,3	+ 0,3	— 1,5
5. *Kaunas*	1.558	1.475	16,8	15,4	+ 4,0	— 1,4
6. Kėdainiai	1.431	1.355	16,1	14,9	+ 1,2	— 1,2
7. Kretinga	2.091	1.858	21,3	18,6	+ 1,9	— 2,7
8. Mariampolė	1.627	1.428	17,4	15,0	+ 1,5	— 2,4
9. *Mariampolė*	151	136	15,7	13,3	+ 2,1	— 2,4
10. Mažeikiai	1.405	1.315	19,0	17,5	+ 0,2	— 1,5
11. Panevėžys	2.095	2.068	15,1	14,8	+ 1,1	— 0,3
12. *Panevėžys*	259	297	13,2	14,8	— 0,3	+ 1,6
13. Raseiniai	2.220	1.857	19,7	16,3	+ 2,8	— 3,4
14. Rokiškis	1.378	1.045	16,0	12,0	+ 1,2	— 4,0
15. Seinai	796	622	19,8	15,3	+ 5,6	— 4,5
16. Šakiai	3.103	970	15,9	13,8	— 0,1	— 2,1
17. Šiauliai	3.220	3.033	17,0	15,8	+ 2,1	— 1,2
18. *Šiauliai*	355	317	16,2	14,2	+ 6,4	— 2,0
19. Tauragė	2.546	2.319	21,9	19,7	+ 3,7	— 2,2
20. Telšiai	1.791	1.740	21,4	20,5	+ 1,7	— 0,9
21. Trakai	1.706	1.455	20,7	17,3	+ 2,1	+ 0,9
22. Ukmergė	1.994	1.907	16,6	15,7	+ 2,2	— 3,4
23. *Ukmergė*	140	141	11,9	12,8	+ 1,2	— 0,9
24. Utena	1.685	1.801	14,9	15,6	+ 0,6	+ 0,7
25. Vilkaviškis	1.173	1.024	14,1	12,1	+ 1,4	— 2,0
26. Klaipėda	490	430	15,9	13,8	+ 0,3	— 2,1
27. *Klaipėda*	628	575	19,2	15,8	+ 5,3	— 3,4
28. Pagėgiai	589	579	15,1	14,6	— 0,3	— 0,5
29. Šilutė	622	580	17,0	15,6	— 1,0	— 1.4
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	4.842	2.941	15,4	15,0	+ 2,5	— 0,4
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	34.055	32.757	17,5	15,6	+ 1,7	— 1,9
Total général — Grand total	38.897	35.698	17,2	15,6	+ 1,8	— 1,7

[1] The italics indicate towns.

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	1.011,7	1.114,3	19.540	18.058	19,3	16,2	+ 3,1
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	1.045,6	1.145,8	18.680	17.616	17,9	15,1	+ 2,8
1928	1.093,0	1.193,3	18.329	17.369	16,7	14,5	+ 2,2

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

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	5.236	4.060	9.296	5.612	4.372	9.984
1 2 3 4	1.523	1.265	2.788	1.748	1.509	3.257
0–4	6.759	5.325	12.084	7.360	5.881	13.241
5–9	425	365	790	498	436	934
10–14	293	307	600	199	226	425
15–19	402	278	780	419	450	869
20–24	471	437	908	509	530	1.039
25–29	450	459	909	547	552	1.099
30–34 35–39	579	833	1.412	708	973	1.681
40–44 45–49	737	791	1.528	910	924	1.834
50–54 55–59	1.342	1.186	2.528	1.529	1.309	2.838
60–64 65–69	2.173	2.033	4.206	2.579	2.284	4.863
70–74 75–79	2.163	2.170	4.333	2.503	2.563	5.066
80–84 85–89 90 et plus . . . . . and over	1.740	1.941	3.681	1.988	2.351	4.339
Age inconnu . . . . unknown . . .	258	363	621	291	378	669
Total	17.792	16.588	34.380	20.040	18.857	38.897

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	188,5	152,1	170,7	192,2	161,8	180,9	+ 10,7	+ 9,7	+ 10,3
1 2 3 4	16,5	13,9	15,2	18,6	16,4	17,5	+ 2,1	+ 2,5	+ 2,3
0–4	56,2	45,3	50,8	60,4	49,4	54,9	+ 4,2	+ 4,1	+ 4,1
5–9	4,7	4,0	4,3	5,4	4,7	5,0	+ 0,7	+ 0,7	+ 0,7
10–14	2,2	2,4	2,3	1,5	1,7	1,6	— 0,7	— 0,7	— 0,7
15–19	3,1	2,6	2,9	3,2	3,1	3,2	+ 0,1	+ 0,5	+ 0,3
20–24	4,2	3,4	3,8	4,5	4,1	4,3	+ 0,3	+ 0,7	+ 0,5
25–29	5,0	4,5	4,9	6,0	5,6	5,8	+ 1,0	+ 0,9	+ 0,9
30–34 35–39	5,3	6,2	5,8	6,4	7,2	6,8	+ 1,1	+ 1,1	+ 1,0
40–44 45–49	8,5	7,3	7,8	10,4	8,4	9,3	+ 1,9	+ 1,1	+ 1,5
50–54 55–59	16,6	12,3	14,3	18,7	13,4	15,8	+ 2,1	+ 1,1	+ 1,5
60–64 65–69	31,1	27,8	29,4	36,4	30,9	33,6	+ 5,3	+ 3,0	+ 4,1
70–74 75–79	71,8	66,2	68,9	82,3	77,3	79,7	+ 10,2	+ 11,1	+ 10,7
80–84 85–89 90 et plus . and over	136,2	132,3	134,1	153,5	158,1	156,0	+ 17,2	+ 26,0	+ 21,9
Age inconnu . unknown.	808,8	622,6	688,5	673,6	533,9	586,8	+ 68,0	+ 14,6	+ 34,8
Total . .	16,7	14,2	15,4	18,6	16,0	17,3	+ 1,9	+ 1,8	+ 1,9

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

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. — Per month.*				
I.	3.580	3.143	1,58	1,37	— 0,21
II.	5.039	3.122	2,23	1,36	— 0,87
III.	5.338	3.475	2,36	1,51	— 0,85
IV.	3.252	3.130	1,44	1,36	— 0,08
V.	2.823	2.791	1,25	1,22	— 0,03
VI.	2.344	2.658	1,04	1,16	+ 0,12
VII.	2.407	2.666	1,07	1,16	+ 0,09
VIII.	2.576	2.893	1,14	1,26	+ 0,12
IX.	2.676	2.498	1,18	1,09	— 0,09
X.	2.845	3.049	1,26	1,33	+ 0,07
XI.	2.525	2.653	1,12	1,16	+ 0,04
XII.	3.492	3.620	1,55	1,58	+ 0,03
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter	13,957	9.740	6,18	4,24	— 1,94
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	8.419	8.579	3,73	3,74	+ 0,01
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	7.699	8.057	3,39	3,51	+ 0,12
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	8.662	9.322	3,92	4,07	+ 0,15
Total	38.897	35.698	17,22	15,56	— 1,66

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Survey of the Health Conditions in Lithuania, 1927 and 1928.

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . .	1927	58	0,26	766	3,39	33	4,31	—	—
	Typhoid fever	1928	48	0,20	1.030	4,49	32	3,1	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	214	0,95	450	1,99	52	11,56	—	—
	Typhus.	1928	235	1,02	519	2,26	44	8,72	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente . .	1927	—	—	2	0,01	0	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever . . .	1928	45	0,19	0	—	0	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	7	0,03	2	0,01	0	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	6	0,02	0	—	0	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	487	2,15	2.184	9,66	23	1,05	—	—
	Measles.	1928	594	2,26	3.048	13,33	42	1,37	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	523	2,31	1.000	4,42	27	2,7	—	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	524	2,24	739	3,23	20	2,7	—	—
9	Coqueluche	1927	364	1,61	266	1,62	3	0,82	—	—
	Whooping-cough . .	1928	1.241	5,42	2.510	10,90	21	0,83	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	187	0,83	356	1,58	18	5,06	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	149	0,65	282	1,23	12	4,25	—	—

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: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases: Cas Cases: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Décès Deaths: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires. Influenza with pulmonary complications.	1927	2.882	12,75	41.420	183,27	174	0,42	—	—
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires. Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	279	1,22	4.121	18,06	13	0,33	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dysenterie	1927	137	0,60	102	0,45	32	31,37	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	90	0,39	34	0,14	11	32,32	—	—
17	Peste	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Plague	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yellow fever	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lèpre	1927	0	0	3	0,01	0	0	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	0	0	7	0,03	1	14,28	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	0	0	327	1,44	2	0,61	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	0	0	351	1,53	2	0,57	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargiq.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	0	0	25	0,11	7	28,00	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	0	0	17	0,07	4	23,53	—	—
26	Morve et farcin	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage	1927	0	0	2	0,01	0	—	—	—
	Rabies	1928	0	0	1	0,004	1	100,0	—	—

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . .	1927	3.345	14,80						
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .	1928	2.940	12,85						
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central	1927	7	0,03	2.210	9,78	16	0,72	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	3	0,01	1.402	6,13	37	2,63	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1927	125	0,55						
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	120	0,52						
38	Syphilis	1927	—	—	1.290	5,71	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	—	—	2.179	9,53	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	37	0,16	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	—	—	65	0,28	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	—	—	1.129	5,00	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	—	—	1.806	7,89	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920)
Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)

I. Classes de maladies — I. Classes of Diseases

Année Years	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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	—	1.440	3.881	1.971	—	—	—
1927	—	1.616	4.392	2.061	—	—	—
1928	—	1.687	4.152	1.694	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	—	6,47	17,43	8,85	—	—	—
1927	—	7,15	19,43	9,12	—	—	—
1928	—	7,28	17,92	7,31	—	—	—

II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. Various Important Diseases

Année Years	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 [1] Diarrhœa and enteritis [1]	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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	502	1.440	65	2.280	775	101	439	3.631	9.271
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	2,25	6,47	0,29	10,24	—	0,45	1,97	16,30	41,63
1927	2,45	7,15	0,33	11,46	—	0,42	2,30	17,03	44,32
1928	2,68	7,38	0,27	10,82	—	0,56	2,43	15,37	41,75

[1] 0-2 years.

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	129	118	197	0,58	0,51	0,86
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	—	706	639	—	3,12	2,79
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	129	824	836	0,58	3,63	3,65
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	34.380	38.897	35.698	154,38	172,11	156,13
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	—	168,47	152,46

5. Infant Mortality.

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistical Year-book of Lithuania.

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 mensuels 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
			1926			
I	—	—	570	—	—	8,0
II	—	—	628	—	—	10,0
III	—	—	774	—	—	12,3
IV	—	—	691	—	—	11,2
V	—	—	660	—	—	10,6
VI	—	—	691	—	—	11,1
VII	—	—	1.012	—	—	16,1
VIII	—	—	1.262	—	—	20,3
IX	—	—	964	—	—	15,5
X	—	—	736	—	—	11,6
XI	—	—	625	—	—	9,8
XII	—	—	683	—	—	10,7
Total	—	—	9.296	—	—	146,0
			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

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

Source : Survey of the Health Conditions in Lithuania, 1927 and 1928.

A. *Tuberculosis.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries	2	2	2	—	—	—	488	393	961
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux — Tuber-culosis Sanatoria	—	1	1	—	50	50	—	46	157
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuber-culosis Hospitals	2	2	2	72	72	72	376	347	394

B. *Venereal Diseases* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928 [1].

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries	7	8	8	1.552	1.698	1.705
Autres institutions — Other institutions	1	1	1	251	359	385

[1] Memel Territory excluded.

23* *(concluded).*

C. *Alcoholism.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Survey of the Health Conditions in Lithuania, 1927 and 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1925	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureau d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for persons suffering from alcoholism	1	1	1	120	185	165

D. *Smallpox.* — *Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928 [1].

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge.* — *Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	—	7.718	6.926
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — 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	—	—	—
II. *Revaccinations.* — *Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations	8.966	16.598	13.056
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations	—	—	—
III. *Vaccinations et Revaccinations* — *Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	44.033	66.825	59.867
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — 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	2,08	3,93	2,61

[1] Memel Territory excluded.

24.*

Institutions for the Protection of Mothers and Children in 1926, 1927 and 1928 [1].

Source : Survey of the Health Conditions in Lithuania, 1927 and 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	4	4	4	901	798	1.769
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	2	2	2	2.303	2.677	2.573
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants .	4	4	4	2.814	2.702	1.564

[1] Memel Territory excluded.

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928 [1].

Source : Survey of the Health Conditions in Lithuania, 1927 and 1928.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	33	33	36	1.486	1.374	1.547	7,02	6,41	6,76
Hôpitaux pour aliénés — Mental Hospitals	1	1	1	400	500	500	1,84	2,33	2,18
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	2	2	2	80	80	80	0,37	0,37	0,34
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	1	1	1	30	40	50	0,14	0,18	0,21
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	2	2	2	72	72	72	0,34	0,33	0,31
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	1	1	1	20	20	20	—	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	5	5	7	158	159	149	0,74	0,74	0,65
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	1	2	2	12	17	17	0,05	0,05	0,07
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — — Eye hospitals	2	3	3	35	50	50	0,17	0,23	0,21
Total	48	50	55	2.292	2.312	2.485	10,84	10,8	10,87

[1] Memel Territory excluded.

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928 [1].

Source : Survey of the Health Conditions in Lithuania in 1927 and 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	238	278	310			
	F.	99	83	83			
	T.	**337**	**361**	**393**	**1,51**	**1,60**	**1,65**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**6**	**14**	**25**	**0,027**	**0,059**	**0,10**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total)	M.	403	375	395			
	F.	62	68	69			
	T.	**465**	**443**	**464**	**2,08**	**1,51**	**2,02**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	15	17	20			
	F.	110	129	143			
	T.	**125**	**146**	**163**	**0,56**	**0,64**	**0,65**
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**17**	**10**	**3**	**0,076**	**0,045**	**0,01**
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	43	47	47			
	F.	228	226	231			
	T.	**271**	**273**	**278**	**1,21**	**1,19**	**1,21**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	234	252	251			
	F.	21	20	20			
	T.	**255**	**272**	**271**	**1,14**	**1,19**	**1,20**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	397	382	388			
	F.	63	66	66			
	T.	**460**	**448**	**454**	**2,06**	**1,91**	**1,98**
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		**257**	**309**	**314**	**1,15**	**1,35**	**1,37**
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	311	196	233			
	F.	6	6	8			
	T.	**317**	**202**	**241**	**1,42**	**0,88**	**1,05**

[1] Memel Territory excluded.

February 1930.

THE NETHERLANDS

BY

Dr. H. F. MINKEMA

of the Public Health Service of the Netherlands (The Hague).

CONTENTS.

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	757
2.	Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	762
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	766
4.	Causes of Death	6	14–19	770
5.	Infant Mortality	3	20–22	778
6.	Public Health Statistics	1	23	784
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 26	786

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Acute Infectious Diseases 789

B. Chronic Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis 789
2. Malaria 790
3. Venereal Diseases 790
4. Alcoholism 791

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :

1. Training Courses for Doctors specialising in Public Health . . 791
2. Infant Welfare 791
3. Welfare of Children from Three to Seven Years of Age . . . 791
4. Welfare of School-children 792
5. Housing 792
6. Milk 792

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION 792

V. BUDGET 793

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	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.	—	—	—	—	+ 511.137	+ 496.002	+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

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 : 1909 and 1920 Censuses.

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			
			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 1928.

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 résidente I. 1920 Census Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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	362.756	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) Age 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 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)
	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	1.000,0	178,7	—

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistics of the Movement of the Population of the Netherlands for the year 1928.

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.*				
1922	7.087	61.151	1.954	183.754	5.078	82.249	101.505
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	7.527	55.299	2.368	177.493	4.520	73.614	104.136
1927	7.626	56.551	2.571	175.098	4.663	77.614	97.484
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	7.364	58.894	2.203	180.805	4.855	74.929	105.586
1928	7.731	59.078	2.708	179.010	4.616	73.805	105.204
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		8,7	0,28	26,1	0,72	11.7	14,4
1923		8,0	0,28	26,2	0,74	10,2	16,0
1924		7,8	0,29	25,1	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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		7,8	0,30	24,7	0,67	10,3	14,5
1928		7,7	0,36	23,3	0,64	9,6	13,7

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	33.796	26.252	2.158	— 7.544	4,8	3,6	0,3	—
1923	43.737	31.275	5.648	— 12.462	6,1	4,4	0,8	—
1924	34.085	38.437	3.137	+ 3.352	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	— 8.794	5,1	4,0	0,5	—
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	36.860	30.719	3.405	— 8.235	5,0	4,2	0,5	—
1928	—	—	2.804	—	—	—	—	—

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Netherlands, 1928.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Brabant septentrional	837	858	24.068	24.584	28,98	29,1
2. Gueldre	806	812	19.203	19.460	23,94	24,1
3. Hollande méridionale	1.872	1.901	39.688	40.870	21,36	21,7
4. Hollande septentrionale	1.441	1.463	28.626	29.063	20,01	20,0
5. Zélande	250	249	4.882	4.906	19,55	19,7
6. Utrecht	389	393	8.621	8.703	22,30	22,2
7. Frise	403	403	8.915	9.114	22,17	22,7
8. Overyssel	494	504	11.842	12.289	24,24	24,7
9. Groningue	391	392	8.467	8.588	21,72	22,0
10. Drenthe	223	223	6.031	6.119	27,07	27,5
11. Limbourg	522	531	14.755	15.314	28,64	29,2
Total pour les villes de plus de 20.000 hab. — Total for towns over 20,000 inhab.	3.586	3.649	72.802	73.810	21,07	21,01
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	4.040	4.080	102.296	104.310	25,35	25,7

6.*

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Netherlands, 1928.

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	93.466	88.420	181.886	4.055	3.147	7.202	97.521	91.567	189.088
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	2.460	2.050	4.520	93.894	88.109	182.003
1927	90.144	84.954	175.098	2.557	2.106	4.663	92.701	87.060	179.761
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	92.668	87.519	180.187	3.066	2.482	5.548	95.734	90.001	185.735
1928	91.877	87.146	179.023	2.542	2.074	4.616	94.419	89.220	183.639

	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	5,7	28,8	6,5	4,16	3,43	3,79
1923	6,0	20,6	6,5	4,04	3,58	3,81
1924	5,6	20,4	5,9	2,76	2,43	2,58
1925	5,7	29,0	6,2	2,78	2,40	2,59
1926	6,2	20,4	6,6	2,62	2,32	2,47
1927	6,1	21,4	6,5	2,76	2,52	2,64
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	5,8	23,4	6,3	2,40	2,70	3,09
1928	5,4	22,5	3,4	2,60	2,30	2,50

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistics of the Movement of the Population of the Netherlands for the Years 1927 and 1928.

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	178.324	6.948	185.272	3.562	254	3.816	181.886	7.202	189.088
1923	182.227	7.138	189.365	3.447	244	3.691	185.674	7.382	193.056
1924	179.153	4.721	183.847	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
Moy.-Av. 1922-27	176.867	5.383	182.250	3.328	167	3.495	180.195	5.550	185.745
1928	175.697	5.501	181.198	3.326	115	3.431	179.023	5.616	184.639

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	19,6	35,3	20,2	3,7	6,6	3,8	25,3	0,52
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
Moy.-Av. 1922-27	18,4	29,3	18,8	3,1	5,3	3,1	24,2	0,45
1928	18,1	20,4	18,7	2,6	3,3	2,5	22,0	0,40

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	14.935	324	14,814	302	15.071	323
II. . . .	14.374	300	13.968	268	14.513	264
III. . . .	15.449	296	15.344	276	16.082	364
IV. . . .	14.730	270	14.476	264	14.999	246
V. . . .	14.811	253	15.186	281	15.119	318
VI. . . .	14.929	278	13.933	300	14.150	262
VII. . . .	14.878	273	14.898	239	15.027	265
VIII. . . .	14.461	266	14.588	269	14.958	230
IX. . . .	14.376	240	13.870	215	14.250	250
X. . . .	14.511	250	13.278	247	14.051	281
XI. . . .	13.358	276	13.171	244	13.686	248
XII. . . .	14.287	303	14.355	247	13.893	266
Total . . .	174.138	3.334	171.840	3.158	175.688	3.322

	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. . . .	15.259	15.116	15.394	24,2	23,6	23,8
II. . . .	14.674	14.236	14.777	25,8	24,7	24,4
III. . . .	15.745	15.620	16.296	25,0	24,4	25,1
IV. . . .	15.000	14.740	15.245	24,5	23,8	24,3
V. . . .	15.064	15.467	15.437	23,8	24,1	23,9
VI. . . .	14.207	14.233	14.412	23,2	22,9	23,0
VII. . . .	15.151	15.137	15.292	23,9	23,6	23,6
VIII. . . .	14.727	14.857	15.188	23,2	23,1	23,4
IX. . . .	14.616	14.085	14.500	23,8	22,6	23,0
X. . . .	14.761	13.525	14 331	23,2	21,0	22,0
XI. . . .	13.634	13.415	13.934	22,1	21,5	22,1
XII. . . .	14.590	14.602	14.159	22,9	22,6	22,7
Total . . .	177.470	175.098	179.010	23,8	23,1	23,3

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical Office.

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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Brabant septentrional	9.805	9.324	11,81	11,0	+ 0,2	— 0,81
2. Gueldre	8.846	8.304	11,03	10,3	+ 0,4	— 0,73
3. Hollande méridionale	17.494	17.073	9,41	9,1	+ 0,4	— 0,31
4. Hollande septentrionale	13.943	13.246	9,75	9,1	+ 0,6	— 0,65
5. Zélande	2.541	2.332	10,18	9,4	+ 0,7	— 0,78
6. Utrecht	3.960	3.687	10,24	9,4	+ 0,7	— 0,84
7. Frise	4.453	3.961	11,08	9,9	+ 0,9	— 1,18
8. Overyssel	5.083	4.744	10,41	9,5	+ 0,4	— 0,91
9. Groningue	3.941	3.614	10,11	9,3	+ 0,6	— 0,81
10. Drenthe	2.241	2.097	10,06	9,4	— 0,4	— 0,66
11. Limbourg	5.307	5.423	10,30	10,3	+ 0,7	0
Total pour les villes de 20.000 habitants — Total for towns of 20,000 inhabitants	33.067	32.284	9,39	9,0	+ 0,3	— 0,39
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	44.547	41.521	10,97	10,25	+ 0,65	— 0,72
Total général — Grand total	77.614	73.805	10,24	9,82	+ 0,5	— 0,7

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	3.492	3.540	40.036	40.345	11,46	11,40	+ 0,06
1923	3.546	3.604	35.682	35.289	10,06	9,79	+ 0,37
1924	3.601	3.663	35.642	35.525	9,90	9,70	+ 0,20
1925	3.655	3.710	36.318	35.803	9,94	9,65	+ 0,29
1926	3.710	3.761	36.787	36.570	9,92	9,72	+ 0,20
1927	3.763	3.813	38.819	38.795	10,32	10,17	+ 0,15
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	3.623	3.598	37.219	37.054	10,26	10,10	+ 0,16
1928	3.788	3.838	37.098	36.718	—	—	—

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

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 1	6.242	4.601	10.843	5.982	4.297	10.279
2 3 4	2.565	2.191	4.756	2.552	2.145	4.698
0–4	8.807	6.792	15.599	8.535	6.442	14.977
5–9 10–14	1.230	1.066	2.296	1.284	1.092	2.376
15–19	788	720	1.508	758	772	1.530
20–24 25–29	1.740	1.663	3.403	1.763	1.745	3.508
30–34 35–39	1.412	1.865	3.277	1.561	1.838	3.309
40–44 45–49	1.961	2.282	4.243	2.131	2.398	4.529
50–54 55–59	3.417	3.510	6.927	3.586	3.577	7.163
60–64 65–69 70–74	12.655	13.075	25.730	13.911	14.551	28.462
75–79 80–84 85–89 90 et plus and over Age inconnu unknown	4.777	5.597	10.374	5.290	6.380	11.670
Total	36.787	36.570	73.357	38.819	38.795	77.614

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

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. — Per month.*				
I.	10.047	7.545	15,72	11,68	— 4,04
II.	8.200	6.551	14,20	10,84	— 3,36
III.	7.092	8.365	11,09	12,94	+ 1,85
IV.	6.212	7.037	10,02	11,24	+ 1,22
V.	6.272	6.371	9,79	9,85	+ 0,06
VI.	5.605	5.424	9,02	8,64	— 0,38
VII.	5.213	5.365	8,12	8,26	+ 0,04
VIII.	4.851	4.892	7,54	7,52	— 0,02
IX.	4.939	4.900	7,93	7,77	— 0,16
X.	5.579	5.667	8,65	8,69	— 0,04
XI.	5.783	5.257	9,25	8,32	— 0,93
XII.	7.794	6.405	12,08	9,81	— 2,27
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter. . . .	25.339	22.461	13.67	11,82	— 1,85
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	18.089	18.832	9,61	9,9	+ 0,29
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	15.003	15.157	7,86	7,85	— 0,01
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	19.156	17.329	10,00	8,94	— 1,06
Total	77.587	73.779	10,32	9,65	— 0,67

4. Causes of Deaths.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Monthly Bulletin of the Central Statistical 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . Typhoid fever	1927	86	0,12	776		86	11	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	105	0,14	884	—	105	—	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Typhus.	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente . .	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever . . .	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	10	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	6	0,01	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	1.019	1,35	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles.	1928	641	0,83	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	122	0,16	14.940	—	122	0,82	—	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	156	0,20	15.337	—	156	1,2	—	—
9	Coqueluche	1927	771	1,02	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough . .	1928	566	0,74	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	250	0,33	3.619	—	250	6,9	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	299	0,39	4.417	—	299	6,7	—	—
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . Influenza with pulmonary complications.	1927	3.227	4,26	—	—	—	—	—	—

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	1.500	1,88	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique . .	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asiatic cholera . . .	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Peste	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plague	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	153	0,23	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	140	0,20	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . .	1927	14	0,28	50	—	14	2,8	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis .	1928	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	64	—	101	—	64	—	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . .	1927	46	—	108	—	46	—	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . .	1928	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy .	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . .	1927	5.356	7,03	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .	1928	4.730	6,14	—	—	—	—	—	—

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du syst. nerveux central . .	1927	831	1,08	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	756	0,98	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1927	997	1,30	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	976	1,27	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	255	0,32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection.	1928	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, IN 1927.

Source : Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	121	94	215	—	—	—
1–4	251	251	502	—	—	—
0–4	372	345	717	—	—	—
5–14	241	340	581	—	—	—
15–19	310	462	772	—	—	—
20–29	826	926	1.752	—	—	—
30–39	485	549	1.034	—	—	—
40–49	394	382	776	—	—	—
50–59	319	313	632	—	—	—
60–79	416	411	827	—	—	—
80 et plus and over	24	28	52	—	—	—
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3.387	3.756	7.143	—	—	—

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	8.639	150	39	34	8.862	8.310	329	—	8.639
1927	9.168	150	25	61	9.404	8.798	370	—	9.168
1928	9.202	201	30	55	9.488	8.865	307	—	9.172
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	11,56	0,20	0,10	0,09	11,85	11,1	0,44	—	—
1927	12,10	0,20	0,07	0,16	12,42	11,8	0,48	—	—
1928	12,30	0,28	0,08	0,14	12,5	12,0	0,3	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920)
Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)

I. Classes de maladies — I. Classes of Diseases

Année Years	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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	8.333	11.252	8.590	4.586	3.174	314	78
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*						
1926	11,15	14,6	11,49	5,7	4,2	0,42	0,1
1927	9,5	16,8	13,2	5,1	4,9	0,45	0,1
1928	10,0	17,1	12,3	4,9	4,7	0,60	0,1

II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. Various Important Diseases

Année Years	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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	5.201	9.404	1.647	6.082	2.002	309	2.216	4.210	1.190
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*								
1926	6,9	12,6	2,0	8,0	2,7	0,4	3,0	5,6	1,6
1927	5,5	12,0	2,5	9,1	1,9	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

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

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	
			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
1926. . . .	—	182.013	165	345	—	9,0	—	19,0
1927. . . .	—	179.761	156	453	—	9,1	—	25,1
1928. . . .	—	179.023	167	436	—	9,4	—	24,2

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Netherlands.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	497	557	533	0,66	0,72	0,68
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	2.227	2.070	2.286	2,99	2,74	2,98
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	2.724	2.627	2.819	3,65	3,46	3,66
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	73.357	77.614	73.805	98.19	102,45	96,12
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	70.633	74.987	71.086	94,54	98,99	92,46

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1928.

Source : Monthly Bulletin of 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
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
0	—	—	1.651	—	—	—	—	9,3	—	—
1										
2										
3	—	—	1.319	—	—	—	—	7,4	—	—
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10	—	—	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	2,3	—	—
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	2,0	—	—
26										
27										
28										
29										

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
					1926 *(suite — continued)*					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age:										
0	2.491	1.788	4.279	4.125	154	13,9	10,1	24,0	—	—
1	504	401	905	867	38	2,9	2,3	5,2	—	—
2	516	370	886	851	35	2,9	2,1	5,0	—	—
3	430	298	728	709	19	2,3	1,7	4,0	—	—
4	376	252	628	611	17	2,1	1,4	3,5	—	—
5	291	256	547	537	10	1,7	1,4	3,1	—	—
6 7	589	420	1.009	989	20	3,3	2,3	5,6	—	—
8 9	499	436	935	909	26	2,9	2,3	5,2	—	—
10 11	473	379	852	842	10	2,6	2,3	4,9	—	—
Total	6.169	4.600	10.769	10.440	329	34,5	25,9	60,4	—	—
					1927					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
0	—	—	1.682	—	—	—	—	9,6	—	—
1 2 3 4	—	—	1.352	—	—	—	—	7,7	—	—
5 6 7 8 9 10	—	—	513	—	—	—	—	2,9	—	—
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	2,2	—	—
18 19 20										

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		10	11
					1927 *(suite — continued)*					
a) Jours d'âge *(suite)* — Days of age *(cont.)* :										
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 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	—	—
					1928					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
0	—	—	1.680	—	—	—	—	9,5		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	—	—	1.241	—	—	—	—	7,0		
9 10 11 12 13	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	2,9		

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
	1928 *(suite — continued)*									
a) Jours d'âge *(suite)* — Days of age *(cont.)* :										
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	2,3	—	—
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 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	—	—

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Monthly Bulletin of 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 mensuels 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
			1926			
I	—	—	1.076	—	—	71,0
II	—	—	957	—	—	69,8
III	—	—	1.083	—	—	71,5
IV	—	—	981	—	—	66,9
V	—	—	887	—	—	58,8
VI	—	—	720	—	—	49,5
VII	—	—	769	—	—	51,2
VIII	—	—	751	—	—	50,0
IX	—	—	923	—	—	63,5
X	—	—	882	—	—	58,5
XI	—	—	757	—	—	51,9
XII	—	—	1.055	—	—	70,1
Total	—	—	10.841	—	—	61,1
			1927			
I	—	—	1.221	—	—	81,2
II	—	—	1.083	—	—	99,8
III	—	—	1.019	—	—	67,9
IV	—	—	880	—	—	60,5
V	—	—	791	—	—	52,7
VI	—	—	686	—	—	47,2
VII	—	—	668	—	—	44,4
VIII	—	—	689	—	—	45,9
IX	—	—	661	—	—	45,6
X	—	—	729	—	—	49,0
XI	—	—	755	—	—	52,4
XII	—	—	1.099	—	—	74,0
Total	—	—	10.180	—	—	58,4

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistics of Mortality according to Age and Causes.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . .	748	696	4,21	3,97
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	999	955	5,63	5,45
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth. . .	1.851	2.002	10,46	11,43
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	82	70	0,46	0,40
7	Rougeole — Measles	236	242	1,33	1,38
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	3	2	0,02	0,01
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	521	414	2,94	2,36
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	12	6	0,07	0,03
11	Grippe — Influenza	122	240	0,69	1,38
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	5	2	0,03	0,01
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas.	21	24	0,12	0,13
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	12	14	0,07	0,08
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	84	79	0,47	0,45
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	122	105	0,69	0,60
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs. . .	37	31	0,21	0,18
71	Méningite — Meningitis	116	106	0,65	0,63
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	697	624	3,92	3,56
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	119	103	0,67	0,63
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	1.608	1.574	9,06	8,92
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis.	1.515	1.056	8,74	6,03
175–199; 201–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	59 3	51 2	0,33 0,02	0,32 0,02
200	Infanticide	2	6	0,02	0,03
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	36	19	0,20	0,12

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis. — Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries	46	47	49	0	0	0	—	—	—
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux : — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants — For children	5	5	6	540	589	600	499	536	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type	17	18	18	2.200	2.415	2.500	1.856	2.022	2.200
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria	22	24	24	2.740	3.004	3.100	2.355	2.558	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals	1	1	1	200	200	200	—	—	—
Pavillons spéciaux pour tuberculeux dans les hôpitaux généraux — Special wards for tuberculous patients in general hospitals	44	50	66	—	—	—	—	—	—

B. *Venereal Diseases. — Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases	9	9	10	503	961	1.000

23* *(concluded).*

C. *Alcoholism.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for persons suffering from alcoholism	—	9	10	—	2.000	2.200
Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons	2	2	1	—	27	20

D. *Smallpox.* — *Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Survey of Vaccinations.

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge.* — *Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — 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	—	—	—
II. *Revaccinations.* — *Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations	—	—	—
III. *Vaccinations et Revaccinations.* — *Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	175.672	150.653	52.683
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations	97,0	97,5	93,3
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year	2,4	2,0	0,8

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Reports and Communications on Public Health.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	224	226	230	22.000	22.209	22.890	—	—	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	36	36	37	20.000	20.000	21.000	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases :									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics	2	2	1	60	60	30	—	—	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles	10	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	15	14	16	907	900	1.000	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	1	1	1	300	300	300	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	1	1	1	100	100	100	—	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	4	4	4	800	800	800	—	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	6	7	8	212	246	290	—	—	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	1	1	1	50	50	50	—	—	—
Total	301	303	312	44.429	44.665	46.460	—	—	—

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 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 la même année during the same year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	15.465	182.741	198.206	168.401	13.334	7,8	6.029.538	30,4
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	19.065	4.384	23.449	2.542	1.243	49,1	—	—
				1927				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	16.093	191.576	207.669	177.116	14.379	7,9	6.429.282	30,8
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	19.664	4.271	23.935	2.405	1.386	57,6	—	—

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Reports and Communications on Public Health.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	224	226	230	22.000	22.209	22.890	—	—	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	36	36	37	20.000	20.000	21.000	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases :									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics	2	2	1	60	60	30	—	—	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles	10	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	15	14	16	907	900	1.000	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	1	1	1	300	300	300	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	1	1	1	100	100	100	—	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	4	4	4	800	800	800	—	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	6	7	8	212	246	290	—	—	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	1	1	1	50	50	50	—	—	—
Total	301	303	312	44.429	44.665	46.460	—	—	—

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 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 la même année during the same year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	15.465	182.741	198.206	168.401	13.334	7,8	6.029.538	30,4
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	19.065	4.384	23.449	2.542	1.243	49,1	—	—
				1927				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	16.093	191.576	207.669	177.116	14.379	7,9	6.429.282	30,8
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	19.664	4.271	23.935	2.405	1.386	57,6	—	—

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel, in 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Reports and Communications on 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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	2.101	2.054	2.323			
	F.	310	300	310			
	T.	**2.411**	**2.354**	**2.633**	—	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	230	231	—			
	F.	23	12	—			
	T.	**253**	**243**	**240**	—	—	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total).	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**4.088**	**4.177**	**4.320**	—	—	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**328**	**339**	**348**	—	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	34	47	—			
	F.	3	11	—			
	T.	**37**	**58**	**40**	—	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**589**	**625**	**658**	—	—	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**626**	**632**	**638**	—	—	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**2.046**	**2.200**	—	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		**941**	**965**	**969**	—	—	—
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

Infectious diseases appear to be on the increase, and, in 1928, as in 1927, this is reflected in the case statistics. These diseases, moreover, are becoming more serious in character, particularly *diphtheria* and *measles*. *Influenza* is an exception, for despite the high incidence there are very few complications. The mortality from *measles* is also lower, but, as this disease is no longer notifiable, its incidence is unknown.

No case was recorded of serious diseases such as *typhus*, *plague*, *cholera* or *smallpox*.

Smallpox.—In 1928, there were 12 cases of *post-vaccinal encephalitis*. This complication was dealt with very fully in the 1927 report [1]. The Research Committee set up by the Government has not yet collected sufficient data to publish findings in the matter. In other countries where the disease is reported, research has not progressed much further. The only facts established as yet are that vaccination under one year produces fewest complications and that the disease appears on the whole to have assumed a less serious character of recent years.

The figures for vaccination are now only one quarter of what they once were, so that, in the event of an epidemic, the population would probably not offer the same degree of resistance.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever.—Inoculation against diphtheria and scarlet fever is practised on a big scale and a credit of 25,000 florins was allocated under the 1929 budget to assist the communes. The efficacy of the anti-diphtheria campaign is proved by the fact that, while no decrease is shown in the actual number of cases, non-vaccinated cases far outnumber those reported among vaccinated persons.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Tuberculosis mortality is still falling, 6,462 deaths being recorded in 1928 as compared with 7,182 in 1927. This is characteristic in all countries and is undoubtedly attributable largely to the general improvement in the standard of living, better nourishment and the improvement in personal hygiene.

The experimental treatment of new-born infants with BCG vaccine in children's hospitals under strict supervision has produced encouraging results, but the moment does not yet appear to have arrived for employing it on a more general scale.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign is being energetically carried on, chiefly by private initiative with communal and Government support.

In 1927, there were 668 branches of the General Association for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, covering approximately 90 per cent of the population. Greater attention has been paid of late to the social aspect of treatment, more particularly of treatment to prevent relapses and of supervision over patients discharged from

[1] *International Health Year-Book* 1928, page 606.

sanatoria — this proving an effective means of checking relapses. In recent years, the Labour Councils have taken an active part in the campaign. They defray the cost of sanatorium treatment for tuberculous workmen whose condition justifies the hope of improvement, thus saving them from complete invalidity. These patients show the best results, probably because they are sent to the sanatorium at a less advanced stage than others. It is becoming more and more the rule to differentiate between pre-tubercular cases and cases which have left *sequelæ* (*i.e.*, before open tuberculosis has declared itself or when the disease has been mastered) as distinct from open tuberculosis. The first are sent to day sanatoria, where they spend the whole day, or to out-door convalescent institutions, to leave more beds free in the sanatoria for patients suffering from open tuberculosis. Treatment in conjunction with work, a system which is now almost universally employed, is proving increasingly successful, and being under medical supervision, involves no risk. Its psychological value is most striking. The system has the further merit of permitting minor repairs to buildings and furniture to be carried out by the patients. Public confidence in the dispensaries is steadily increasing, and the attendance in 1927 was 25,572. Rather more than half the persons examined at the dispensaries were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. The Government subsidised the anti-tuberculosis association in 1927 to the amount of 700,000 florins. There were 3,100 adults and 1,427 chidren admitted into sanatoria, representing one million days' treatment at a cost of 3 million florins.

2. *Malaria.*

There were 1,280 cases of malaria reported in 1927 to the Committee for the Campaign against Malaria. Full details of the working methods of this committee will be found in last year's report[1]. In 1928, more concerted action was organised between the agents and the medical officers, so that the data now available ares sufficiently accurate. Most of the cases are found in the month of June. They are unevenly distributed, occurring mostly in the provinces with the biggest water area such as South Holland, Groningen and Friesland. An educational campaign is being energetically carried on. Posters are displayed everywhere demonstrating the spread of mosquitoes with instructions for preventing it. Excellent results have been obtained by means of a film showing the various stages in the development of the mosquito, its favourite breeding places and how to destroy it. The film was shown in most districts in the country. The high costs of the campaign are met partly by a Government subsidy; striking results have been obtained even in the short space of under three years. It is still too early, however, to attempt to give statistics.

3. *Venereal Diseases.*

Further data are available since the campaign against venereal diseases was entrusted to the Public Health Inspectorate. The chief work is carried on by the Netherlands Association for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases which, has seven centres in the big towns. Specialists have for some years past supplied figures, so that the actual number of patients is better known, but in the absence of statistics

[1] *International Health Year-Book*, 1928, page 607.

for the diseases the data are still very incomplete. The only reliable statistics are those for the army and navy [1].

The decrease in primary syphilis, first noted in 1920, has persisted, apart from a check in 1924, and only 377 cases were recorded in 1927 as compared with 428 in 1926. In the big seaports particularly, a very energetic campaign is being conducted and new evening polyclinics are constantly being opened. The Netherlands will shortly accede to the Brussels Agreement of 1924 respecting facilities to merchant seamen for the treatment of venereal diseases. A Commission was recently appointed to carry out an exhaustive enquiry into the incidence of venereal diseases among the civil population.

4. *Alcoholism.*

The drop in consumption has been less marked during the last few years. Excise duties were lowered in 1928, since the high prices which they entailed had given an impetus to contraband traffic and brought into being a large number of clandestine distilleries. It is hoped that, as contraband and clandestine manufacture become less remunerative, there will be a falling off in the illicit consumption of alcohol.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Training Courses for Doctors specialising in Public Health.

A Permanent Committee on the professional training of public health officials was set up in 1928. After a preliminary venture in 1926 [2], a regular course was instituted at Amsterdam to enable doctors to obtain supplementary training in public health work with a special diploma.

Every week a half-hour popular lecture on hygiene is broadcast by doctors, and the innovation appears to be most successful.

2. Infant Welfare.

New consulting centres for mothers and infants are continually being opened and there are at present 110 in existence (54 in 1926). Each province now possesses a district specialist in children's diseases assisted by nurses with special training. 16,000 infants were examined in 1927 and the numbers are still increasing.

3. Welfare of Children from Three to Seven Years of Age.

Formerly only infants and school-children were cared for, but of recent years the intermediate age-group has also been receiving its share of attention. A number of clinics are already in existence for such children and have been well patronised. Certain institutions also admit delicate children during the day-time and more is being done with a view to sending such children to homes in wooded districts and on the sea-coast. A Central Committee links up the various associations for this work and sees that only children who really need such care are admitted ; the Committee

[1] See *International Health Year-Book*, 1927 page 479.
[2] See *International Health Year-Book* 1927, page 530.

also decides whether forest or seaside air is desirable. Over 20,000 children visited holiday camps in 1927. The Government made a grant of 120,000 florins for this purpose. There is also a private society which arranges for delicate children to be boarded out with families in the country; 4,000 children enjoyed this privilege in 1928.

4. Welfare of School-children.

The number of school medical officers is not being increased as rapidly as in former years. The scheme for organising district school medical officers' services has not yet materialised, except in the Province of Drenthe, where the system works perfectly.

Although the public still seems inclined to distrust them, more and more *open-air schools* are being instituted ; they remain open all winter. In order to save children travelling to and from these schools, which are usually in outlying districts, a boarding establishment has been opened in one of them and has proved very satisfactory.

5. Housing.

The housing shortage, which dates from 1917, is practically at an end. In 1927, about 50,000 new houses were erected while 1,600 slum dwellings were demolished. The number of empty houses is increasing and has now reached 2.8 per cent, 3.4 per cent being considered the normal figure. Government assistance, which was on a liberal scale immediately after the war, is now confined to certain less prosperous provinces, such as Drenthe.

6. Milk.

Despite the increasing strictness of the regulations governing the sale of milk, particularly in the big towns, cases of disease attributable to bad milk still occur. Some of the big towns are trying to have only pasteurised milk distributed, but the cost of pasteurisation is a serious obstacle when it comes to adopting such a measure on a general scale.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

An agreement between the Netherlands and Belgium concerning the sanitary control of waterways, in pursuance of the provisions of the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1912, came into force in August 1928. July 1928, saw the entry into force of a law supplementing the provisions governing medical practice and laying down the responsibility of doctors, dentists and midwives under the Civil and Penal Codes. Should such persons inflict injury on a patient or detract from the reputation of their professions, as the result of any fault, negligence or manifest incompetence, they are brought before a board of doctors which institutes an enquiry, various penalties being provided (caution, reprimand, fine, suspension and withdrawal of licence to practise).

The application of Article 17 of the law on infectious diseases, under which children have to be vaccinated before obtaining permission to attend school, was suspended for a further period of one year, *i.e.*, until January 1st, 1930, cases of post-vaccinal encephalitis having been observed.

V. BUDGET.

Extract from the General State Budget for 1928.

Public Health Section.

	Florins
Health Council (salaries and miscellaneous)	70,031
General Health Inspectorate (salaries and miscellaneous)	435,000
Central Public Health Laboratory	128,689
State Serological Institute	87,256
Pharmaco-therapeutic Institute	31,900
State Institute for Purification of Drainage Water	30,500
State Drinking-Water Supply Bureau	115,400
Subsidies for cost of installation of waterworks	122,400
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	254,800
Subsidies for the campaign against tuberculosis	1,200,000
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	10,000
Subsidies for the campaign against alcoholism	75,800
State school for midwives	237,000
Private school for midwives at Heerlen	85,900
Children's country holidays and medical examination of children	165,000
Subsidy to societies for the campaign against infant mortality and for the training of uncertificated midwives	90,500
Application of the law concerning the legal protection of the nurses' diploma	9,500
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	400,000
Subsidies to the communes for the service of inspection of foodstuffs	818,000
Subsidies to the communes under the Housing Act	11,000,000
Bonus for house building	950,000
Subsidies to the communes for the demolition of unhealthy tenements in rural districts	30,000
Application of the law on rent committees	100,000
Subsidy to the Netherlands Institute for People's Dwellings	5,000
Total	16,642,876

December 1929.

NORWAY

BY

Dr. K. WEFRING

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CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
1. General Demography	4	1–4	799
2. Birth Rates	5	5–9	804
3. General Mortality	4	10–13	812
4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	817
5. Infant Mortality	3	20–22	825
6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	830
7. Data on Curative Medicine	3	25–27	834
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :			
A. Acute Infectious Diseases			839
B. Chronic Diseases :			
1. Tuberculosis			840
2. Cancer and Venereal Diseases			840
III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION			840
IV. BUDGET			840
V. CURATIVE MEDICINE :			
1. Hospitals			841
2. Pharmacies			841

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 : Folketellingen 1-XII-1920 & 1-XII-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
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 diminution en 1920, par rapport 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 (population moyenne au cours de la période intercensale) — Yearly average per 1,000 inhabitants (average 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 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			
			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	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 diminution en 1920 par rapport 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 **1927**.

Sources : Folketellingen 1920, Statistisk Årbok 1929.

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1927 · II. Estimate for 1927		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	33.854	32.322	0	66.176	25.466	24.377	49.843
1	27.270	25.804	0	53.074	25.975	24.923	50.898
2	30.077	28.928	0	59.005	26.897	25.631	52.528
3	30.039	28.677	0	58.716	28.587	27.157	55.744
4	28.574	27.798	0	56.372	29.276	28.247	57.523
0–4	149.814	143.529	0	293.343	136.201	130.335	266.536
5–9	143.457	137.767	0	281.224	149.118	143.522	292.640
10–14	140.413	134.917	0	275.330	143.672	138.354	282.026
15–19	135.058	132.469	2.038	267.527	138.750	133.785	272.535
20–24	118.396	122.732	28.260	241.128	123.017	126.252	249.269
25–29	99.737	104.794	53.534	204.531	108.328	118.735	227.063
30–34	81.653	89.799	57.440	171.452	96.732	104.466	201.198
35–39	69.879	79.615	54.615	149.494	81.606	89.582	171.188
40–44	67.237	74.752	51.956	141.989	70.655	80.501	151.156
45–49	58.285	64.749	44.034	123.034	63.694	72.288	135.982
50–54	50.043	58.146	37.730	108.189	58.439	65.060	123.499
55–59	45.497	54.540	33.081	100.037	47.773	55.463	103.236
60–64	40.267	47.880	26.010	88.147	43.193	52.242	95.435
65–69	34.076	41.295	19.367	75.371	34.824	42.769	77.593
70–74	25.144	30.887	11.503	56.031	28.409	35.296	63.705
75–79	16.959	21.262	5.691	38.221	18.728	24.057	42.785
80–84	8.767	11.901	2.021	20.668	10.323	13.802	24.125
85–89	4.079	5.800	593	9.879	4.040	5.752	9.792
90 et plus and over	1.315	2.028	108	3.343	1.388	2.209	3.597
Age inconnu unknown	393	444	160	837	0	0	0
Total	1.290.469	1.359.306	428.141	2.649.775	1.358.890	1.434.470	2.793.360

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 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	26	24	12,8	12,2	25,0	0	0	17,8
1	21	19	10,3	9,7	20,0	0	0	18,2
2	24	21	11,3	10,9	22,2	0	0	18,8
3	23	22	11,3	10,8	22,1	0	0	20,0
4	22	20	10,8	10,5	21,3	0	0	20,6
0–4	116	106	56,5	54,1	110,6	0	0	95,4
5–9	111	101	54,1	52,0	106,1	0	0	104,8
10–14	109	99	53,0	50,9	103,9	0	0	101,0
15–19	105	98	51,0	50,0	101,0	15,4	0,8	97,6
20–24	92	90	44,7	46,3	91,0	230,3	10,7	89,2
25–29	77	77	37,6	39,6	77,2	510,9	20,2	81,3
30–34	63	66	30,8	33,9	64,7	639,7	21,7	72,0
35–39	54	59	26,4	30,1	56,5	686,0	20,6	61,3
40–44	52	55	25,4	28,2	53,6	695,0	19,6	54,1
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	44,2
55–59	35	40	17,2	20,6	37,8	606,6	12,5	37,0
60–64	31	35	15,2	18,0	33,2	543,2	9,8	34,1
65–69	27	30	12,9	15,6	28,5	469,0	7,3	27,8
70–74	20	23	9,5	11,7	21,2	372,4	4,3	22,8
75–79	13	16	6,4	8,0	14,4	267,7	2,2	15,3
80–84	7	9	3,3	4,5	7,8	169,8	0,8	8,6
85–89	3	4	1,5	2,2	3,7	102,2	0,2	3,5
90 et plus and over	1	1	0,5	0,8	1,3	5,3	0	1,3
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0,1	0,2	0,3	36,0	0,1	0
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, 1922-1927.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1922-1926, Statistisk Årbok 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
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*						
1922	2.702	17.185	630	62.461	1.311	32.484	29.977
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	2.751	16.450	662	56.468	1.311	31.072	25.396
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1,000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		6,4	0,2	23,1	0,5	12,0	11,1
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		6,0	0,2	20,6	0,5	11,3	9,3

	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale Total	Emigration: transocéanique 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.*			
1922	3.550	—	6.456	+ 2.906	1,3	—	2,4	+ 1,1
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	2.185	—	10.242	+ 8.057	0,8	—	3,7	+ 2,9

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in **1926** and **1927**.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1926 and Manuscript for 1927.

Préfectures Districts	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)	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Östfold	171	173	3.365	2.954	19,7	17,1
2. Akershus	202	204	4.454	3.926	22,0	19,2
3. Oslo	252	251	2.648	2.256	10,5	9,0
4. Hedmark	162	163	3.635	3.386	22,5	20,7
5. Opland	138	139	3.060	2.744	22,2	19,7
6. Buskerud	147	147	2.837	2.459	19,4	16,7
7. Vestfold	130	130	2.220	2.072	17,1	15,9
8. Telemark	131	131	2.322	2.064	17,7	15,7
9. Aust-Agder	73	73	1.316	1.244	17,9	17,1
10. Vest-Agder	80	79	1.478	1.391	18,6	17,6
11. Rogaland	173	174	3.502	3.280	20,2	18,8
12. Hordaland	164	165	3.383	3.277	20,6	19,9
13. Bergen	96	96	1.443	1.425	15,0	14,9
14. Sogn & Fjordane	93	94	1.821	1.669	19,5	17,8
15. Möre	166	167	3.275	3.125	19,7	18,7
16. Sör-Tröndelag	175	175	3.456	3.235	19,8	18,5
17. Nord-Tröndelag	94	95	1.967	1.921	20,9	20,2
18. Nordland	187	189	4.081	3.987	21,9	21,1
19. Troms	98	99	2.219	2.104	22,7	21,3
20. Finnmark	49	49	1.221	1.255	25,1	25,4
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	797	795	11.559	10.467	14,5	13,2
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	1.984	1.998	42.144	39.307	21,2	19,7

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1927.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1922-26, Statistisk Årbok 1927.

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	31.862	30.599	62.461	732	579	1.311	32.594	31.178	63.772
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
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27	29.000	27.468	56.468	732	578	1.311	29.732	28.046	57.779

	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	4,1	26,4	4,5	2,2	1,9	2,1
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
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27	5,6	26,6	6,0	2,5	2,1	2,3

7.

Births and Abortions in 1926 and 1927.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1926.
Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926 & 1927.
Statistisk Årbok 1929.

1926.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Districts	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés par Abortions notified by: Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages-femmes Midwives	Total	Conceptions (col. 3, 4, 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Préfectures — Provinces :								
1. Östfold	171	3.365	74	—	—	—	30	3.469
2. Akershus	202	4.454	103	—	—	—	26	4.583
3. Oslo	252	2.648	72	—	—	—	26	2.746
4. Hedmark	162	3.635	94	—	—	—	27	3.756
5. Opland	138	3.060	52	—	—	—	15	3.127
6. Buskerud	147	2.837	54	—	—	—	21	2.912
7. Vestfold	130	2.220	55	—	—	—	16	2.291
8. Telemark	131	2.322	55	—	—	—	13	2.390
9. Aust-Agder	73	1.316	22	—	—	—	2	1.340
10. Vest-Agder	80	1.478	34	—	—	—	6	1.518
11. Rogaland	173	3.502	67	—	—	—	28	3.597
12. Hordaland	164	3.383	63	—	—	—	14	3.460
13. Bergen	96	1.443	54	—	—	—	7	1.504
14. Sogn & Fjordane	93	1.821	39	—	—	—	4	1.864
15. Möre	166	3.275	60	—	—	—	21	3.356
16. Sör-Tröndelag	175	3.456	92	—	—	—	27	3.575
17. Nord-Tröndelag	94	1.967	48	—	—	—	12	2.027
18. Nordland	187	4.081	119	—	—	—	17	4.217
19. Troms	98	2.219	69	—	—	—	8	2.296
20. Finnmark	49	1.221	32	—	—	—	5	1.258
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	797	11.559	344	—	—	—	130	12.033
Communes rurales — Rural districts	1.984	42.144	914	—	—	—	195	43.253
Total général — Grand Total	2.781	53.703	1.258	—	—	—	325	55.286

7 *(continued).*

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Districts	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (col. 3 & 4 Tabl. 7 A)
	Par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 of average population				Par 100 conceptions Per 100 conceptions (col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Préfectures — Provinces :								
1. Östfold	19,7	0,4	0,2	20,3	97,0	2,1	0,9	0,9
2. Akershus	22,0	0,5	0,1	22,6	97,2	2,2	0,6	0,6
3. Oslo	10,5	0,3	0,1	10,9	96,4	2,6	1,0	1,0
4. Hedmark	22,5	0,6	0,1	23,2	96,8	2,5	0,7	0,7
5. Opland	22,2	0,4	0,1	22,7	97,8	1,7	0,5	0,5
6. Buskerud	19,4	0,4	0,1	19,9	97,4	1,9	0,7	0,7
7. Vestfold	17,1	0,4	0,1	17,6	96,9	2,4	0,7	0,7
8. Telemark	17,7	0,4	0,1	18,2	97,2	2,3	0,5	0,5
9. Aust-Agder	17,9	0,3	0,0	18,2	98,2	1,7	0,1	0,1
10. Vest-Agder	18,6	0,4	0,1	19,1	97,4	2,2	0,4	0,4
11. Rogaland	20,2	0,4	0,1	20,7	97,3	1,9	0,8	0,8
12. Hordaland	20,6	0,4	0,1	21,1	97,8	1,8	0,4	0,4
13. Bergen	15,0	0,6	0,1	15,7	95,9	3,6	0,5	0,5
14. Sogn & Fjordane	19,5	0,4	0,0	19,9	97,7	2,1	0,2	0,2
15. Möre	19,7	0,4	0,1	20,2	97,6	1,8	0,6	0,6
16. Sör-Tröndelag	19,8	0,5	0,2	20,5	96,7	2,6	0,7	0,8
17. Nord-Tröndelag	20,9	0,5	0,1	21,5	97,0	2,4	0,6	0,6
18. Nordland	21,9	0,6	0,1	22,6	96,8	2,8	0,4	0,4
19. Troms	22,7	0,7	0,1	23,5	96,7	3,0	0,3	0,3
20. Finnmark	25,1	0,7	0,1	25,9	97,1	2,5	0,4	0,4
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	14,5	0,4	0,1	15,1	96,1	2,9	1,0	1,1
Communes rurales — Rural districts	21,2	0,5	0,1	21,8	97,4	2,1	0,5	0,5
Total général — Grand Total	19,3	0,5	0,1	19,9	97,1	2,3	0,6	0,6

7 *(continued).*

1927.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Districts	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
Préfectures — Provinces :								
1. Östfold	173	2.954	65	—	—	—	22	3.041
2. Akershus	204	3.926	95	—	—	—	25	4.046
3. Oslo	251	2.256	85	—	—	—	13	2.354
4. Hedmark	163	3.386	97	—	—	—	17	3.500
5. Opland	139	2.744	55	—	—	—	21	2.820
6. Buskerud	147	2.459	63	—	—	—	14	2.536
7. Vestfold	130	2.072	61	—	—	—	17	2.150
8. Telemark	131	2.064	61	—	—	—	21	2.146
9. Aust-Agder	73	1.244	29	—	—	—	7	1.280
10. Vest-Agder	79	1.391	21	—	—	—	7	1.419
11. Rogaland	174	3.280	75	—	—	—	15	3.370
12. Hordaland	165	3.277	71	—	—	—	19	3.367
13. Bergen	96	1.425	29	—	—	—	11	1.465
14. Sogn & Fjordane	94	1.669	36	—	—	—	7	1.712
15. Möre	167	3.125	79	—	—	—	15	3.219
16. Sör-Tröndelag	175	3.235	66	—	—	—	30	3.331
17. Nord-Tröndelag	95	1.921	35	—	—	—	6	1.962
18. Nordland	189	3.987	104	—	—	—	13	4.104
19. Troms	99	2.104	57	—	—	—	12	2.173
20. Finnmark	49	1.255	41	—	—	—	10	1.306
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	795	10.467	328	—	—	—	98	10.893
Communes rurales — Rural districts	1.998	39.307	897	—	—	—	204	40.408
Total général — Grand Total	2.793	49.774	1.225	—	—	—	302	51.301

7 *(concluded).*

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Districts	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés Abortions notified	Conceptions (col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements Abortions	Avortements par 100 naissances déclarées à l'état civil Abortions per 100 births notified to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths (col. 3 and 4 Tabl. 7 A)
	Par 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 1,000 of average population				Par 100 conceptions. Per 100 conceptions (col. 9 Tabl. 7 A)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Préfectures : — Provinces :								
1. Östfold	17,1	0,4	0,1	17,6	97,2	2,1	0,7	0,7
2. Akershus	19,2	0,5	0,1	19,8	97,0	2,4	0,6	0,6
3. Oslo	9,0	0,3	0,1	9,4	95,8	3,6	0,6	0,6
4. Hedmark	20,7	0,6	0,1	21,4	96,7	2,8	0,5	0,5
5. Opland	19,7	0,4	0,2	20,3	97,3	2,0	0,7	0,8
6. Buskerud	16,7	0,4	0,1	17,2	97,0	2,5	0,5	0,6
7. Vestfold	15,9	0,5	0,1	16,5	96,4	2,8	0,8	0,8
8. Telemark	15,7	0,5	0,2	16,4	96,2	2,8	1,0	1,0
9. Aust-Agder	17,1	0,4	0,1	17,6	97,2	2,3	0,5	0,5
10. Vest-Agder	17,6	0,3	0,1	18,0	98,0	1,5	0,5	0,5
11. Rogaland	18,8	0,4	0,1	19,3	97,3	2,2	0,5	0,5
12. Hordaland	19,9	0,4	0,1	20,4	97,3	2,1	0,6	0,6
13. Bergen	14,9	0,3	0,1	15,3	97,3	2,0	0,7	0,8
14. Sogn et Fjordane	17,8	0,4	0,1	18,3	97,5	2,1	0,4	0,4
15. Möre	18,7	0,5	0,1	19,1	97,1	2,4	0,5	0,5
16. Sör-Tröndelag	18,5	0,4	0,1	19,0	97,1	2,0	0,9	0,9
17. Nord-Tröndelag	20,2	0,4	0,1	20,7	97,9	1,8	0,3	0,3
18. Nordland	21,1	0,6	0,1	21,8	97,2	2,5	0,3	0,3
19. Troms	21,3	0,6	0,1	22,0	96,8	2,6	0,6	0,6
20. Finnmark	25,4	0,8	0,2	26,4	96,1	3,1	0,8	0,8
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	13,2	0,4	0,1	13,7	96,1	3,0	0,9	0,9
Communes rurales — Rural districts	19,7	0,4	0,1	20,2	97,3	2,2	0,5	0,5
Total général — Grand Total	17,8	0,4	0,1	18,3	97,0	2,4	0,6	0,6

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1927.

Source : Statistisk Årbok 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
1922	58.173	1.150	59.323	4.288	161	4.449	62.461	1.311	63 772
1923	57.296	1.146	58.442	4.022	137	4.159	61.318	1.283	62.601
1924	53.969	1.282	55.251	3.750	147	3.897	57.719	1.429	59.148
1925	50.275	1.215	51.490	3.560	142	3.702	53.835	1.357	55.192
1926	50.221	1.147	51.368	3.482	111	3.593	53.703	1.258	54.961
1927	46.374	1.106	47.480	3.400	119	3.519	49.774	1.225	50.999
Moy.-Av. : 1922-27	52.718	1.174	53.892	3.750	136	3.886	56.468	1 311	57.778

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	68,7	122,8	69,8	1,9	3,6	2,1	21,5	1,6
1923	65,6	106,8	66,4	2,0	3,3	2,1	21,0	1,5
1924	65,0	102,9	65,9	2,3	3,8	2,4	19,7	1,4
1925	66,1	104,6	67,1	2,4	3,8	2,5	18,2	1,3
1926	64,8	88,2	65,4	2,2	3,1	2,3	18,1	1,2
1927	68,6	97 1	69,0	2,3	3,4	2,4	16,6	1,2
Moy.-Av. : 1922-27	66,4	103,8	67,3	2,2	3,5	2,3	19,2	1,4

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1926. Manuscript for 1927.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. . . .	4.187	294	3.985	314	—	—
II. . . .	3.913	244	3.674	270	—	—
III. . . .	4.526	293	4.202	318	—	—
IV. . . .	4.665	335	4.418	303	—	—
V. . . .	4.671	356	4.320	335	—	—
VI. . . .	4.271	335	3.948	311	—	—
VII. . . .	4.319	321	3.925	261	—	—
VIII. . . .	4.115	264	3.723	275	—	—
IX. . . .	4.158	266	3.987	262	—	—
X. . . .	3.996	253	3.367	244	—	—
XI. . . .	3.429	258	3.238	219	—	—
XII. . . .	3.970	262	3.586	288	—	—
Inconnu . .	1	1	1	0	—	—
Total. . .	50.221	3.482	46.374	3.400	—	—

	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	—	1,6	1,6	—
II. . . .	4.157	3.944	—	1,5	1.4	—
III. . . .	4.819	4.520	—	1,7	1,6	—
IV. . . .	5.000	4.721	—	1,8	1,7	—
V. . . .	5.027	4.655	—	1,8	1,7	—
VI. . . .	4.606	4.259	—	1,7	1,5	—
VII. . . .	4.640	4.186	—	1,7	1,5	—
VIII. . . .	4.379	3.998	—	1,6	1,4	—
IX. . . .	4.424	4.249	—	1,6	1,5	—
X. . . .	4.249	3.611	—	1,5	1,3	—
XI. . . .	3.687	3.457	—	1,3	1,2	—
XII. . . .	4.232	3.874	—	1,5	1,4	—
Inconnu . .	2	1	—	0	0	—
Total. . .	53.703	49.774	—	19,3	17,8	—

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistisk Årbok 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		1926	1927
	1926	1927	1926	1927	En comparaison avec As compared with 1925	1926
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Östfold	1.705	1.690	10,0	9,8	— 0,6	— 0,2
2. Akershus	1.916	1.979	9,5	9,7	+ 0,2	+ 0,2
3. Oslo	2.779	2.936	11,0	11,7	0	+ 0,7
4. Hedmark	1.718	1.750	10,6	10,7	— 0,5	+ 0,1
5. Opland	1.403	1.481	10,2	10,7	— 0,4	+ 0,5
6. Buskerud	1.543	1.535	10,5	10,4	+ 0,5	— 0,1
7. Vestfold	1.447	1.400	11,1	10,7	+ 0,2	— 0,4
8. Telemark	1.304	1.319	9,9	10,0	— 0,3	+ 0,1
9. Aust-Agder	938	971	12,8	13,3	— 0,7	+ 0,5
10. Vest-Agder	982	1.031	12,3	13,1	— 0,8	+ 0,8
11. Rogaland	1.859	1.921	10,7	11,0	— 0,8	+ 0,3
12. Hordaland	1.727	1.864	10,5	11,3	— 0,4	+ 0,8
13. Bergen	1.061	1.077	11,1	11,3	— 0,8	+ 0,2
14. Sogn & Fjordane	1.083	1.105	11,6	11,8	— 0,2	+ 0,2
15. Möre	1.812	2.004	10,9	12,0	— 0,1	+ 1,1
16. Sör-Tröndelag	2.090	2.057	12,0	11,7	+ 0,9	— 0,3
17. Nord-Tröndelag	1.062	1.140	11,3	12,0	— 0,1	+ 0,7
18. Nordland	1.900	2.115	10,2	11,2	— 0,4	+ 1,0
19. Troms	1.046	1.108	10,7	11,2	— 0,1	+ 0,5
20. Finnmark	637	650	13,1	13,2	— 2,0	+ 0,1
Inconnu — Unknown	21	8	0	0	0	0
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	8.866	9.025	11,1	11,3	— 0,1	+ 0,2
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	21.046	22.108	10,6	11,1	— 0,4	+ 0,5
Total général — Grand total	29.933	31.141	10,8	11,2	— 0,2	+ 0,4

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1927.

Source : Statistisk Årbok 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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	1.318	1.384	16.028	16.456	12,2	11,9	+ 0,3
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	1.340	1.411	15.420	15.652	11,5	11,1	+ 0,4

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Statistisk Årbok 1928 1929.

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	1.468	1.125	2.593	1.487	1.057	2.544
1	189	189	378	246	184	430
2	130	91	221	117	87	204
3	81	55	136	90	74	164
4	65	43	108	73	58	131
0–4	1.900	1.480	3.380	1.976	1.427	3.403
5–9	267	240	507	290	247	537
10–14	230	227	457	200	204	404
15–19	462	408	870	460	445	905
20–24	737	578	1.315	743	543	1.286
25–29	713	556	1.269	641	574	1.215
30–34	480	452	932	517	475	992
35–39	404	432	836	465	433	898
40–44	414	430	844	464	459	923
45–49	517	564	1.081	489	504	993
50–54	587	538	1.125	642	566	1.208
55–59	684	663	1.347	655	635	1.290
60–64	896	888	1.784	939	907	1.846
65–69	1.064	1.139	2.203	1.172	1.173	2.345
70–74	1.366	1.513	2.879	1.453	1.504	2.957
75–79	1.449	1.642	3.091	1.522	1.750	3.272
80–84	1.308	1.620	2.928	1.408	1.752	3.160
85–89	826	1.051	1.877	928	1.224	2.152
90 et plus . . . . and over . . .	484	724	1.208	558	797	1.355
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14.788	15.145	29.933	15.522	15.619	31.141

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	55,4	44,4	50,0	58,4	43,4	51,0	+ 3,0	— 1,0	+ 1,0
1	7,0	7,3	7,2	9,5	7,4	8,5	+ 2,5	+ 0,1	+ 1,3
2	4,5	3,3	4,0	4,4	3,4	3,9	— 0,1	+ 0,1	— 0,1
3	2,8	1,9	2,4	3,2	2,7	2,9	+ 0,4	+ 0,8	+ 0,5
4	2,2	1,5	1,9	2,5	2,1	2,3	+ 0,3	+ 0,6	+ 0,4
0–4	13,4	10,9	12,2	14,5	11,0	12,8	+ 1,1	+ 0,1	+ 0,6
5–9	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,8	+ 0,1	0	+ 0,1
10–14	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,4	— 0,2	— 0,2	— 0,2
15–19	3,3	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,3	0	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
20–24	6,0	4,6	5,3	6,0	4,3	5,2	0	— 0,3	— 0,1
25–29	6,6	4,7	5,6	5,9	4,8	5,4	— 0,7	+ 0,1	— 0,2
30–34	5,1	4,4	4,7	5,3	4,6	4,9	+ 0,2	+ 0,2	+ 0,2
35–39	5,1	4,9	5,0	5,7	4,8	5,3	+ 0,6	— 0,1	+ 0,3
40–44	6,0	5,4	5,7	6,6	5,7	6,1	+ 0,6	+ 0,3	+ 0,4
45–49	8,1	7,9	7,9	7,7	7,0	7,3	— 0,4	— 0,9	— 0,6
50–54	10,3	8,5	9,4	11,0	8,7	9,8	+ 0,7	+ 0,2	+ 0,4
55–59	14,5	12,0	13,2	13,7	11,5	12,5	— 0,8	— 0,5	— 0,7
60–64	21,1	17,2	19,0	21,7	17,4	19,3	+ 0,6	+ 0,2	+ 0,3
65–69	30,5	26,8	28,4	33,7	27,4	30,2	+ 3,2	+ 0,6	+ 1,8
70–74	48,7	43,2	45,7	51,2	42,6	46,4	+ 2,5	— 0,6	+ 0,7
75–79	78,5	69,7	73,6	81,3	72,7	76,5	+ 2,8	+ 3,0	+ 2,9
80–84	128,3	119,0	122,9	136,4	126,9	131,0	+ 8,1	+ 7,9	+ 8,1
85–89	209,5	186,0	195,6	229,7	212,9	219,8	+ 20,2	+ 26,9	+ 24,2
90 et plus . and over	347,7	326,7	334,8	402,0	360,8	376,7	+ 54,3	+ 34,1	+ 41,9
Age inconnu . unknown.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total . .	10,9	10,6	10,8	11,4	10,9	11,2	+ 0,5	+ 0,3	+ 0,4

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, in 1926 and 1927.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1926. Manuscript for 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	2.840	3.922	1,0	1,4	+ 0,4
II	2.630	2.900	0,9	1,1	+ 0,2
III	2.634	2.829	1,0	1,0	0
IV	2.556	2.606	0,9	0,9	0
V	2.606	2.547	0,9	0,9	0
VI	2.417	2.431	0,9	0,9	0
VII	2.339	2.428	0,9	0,9	0
VIII	2.171	2.088	0,8	0,7	— 0,1
IX	2.178	2.122	0,8	0,8	0
X	2.379	2.290	0,8	0,8	0
XI	2.411	2.366	0,9	0,9	0
XII	2.760	2.603	1,0	0,9	— 0,1
Inconnu - Unknown	12	9	0	0	0
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre / 1st quarter	8.104	9.651	2,9	3,5	+ 0,6
2e semestre / 2nd quarter	7.579	7.584	2,7	2,7	0
3e trimestre / 3rd quarter	6.688	6.638	2,5	2,4	— 0,1
4e trimestre / 4th quarter	7.550	7.259	2,7	2,6	— 0,1
Inconnu - Unknown	12	9	0	0	0
Total	29.933	31.141	10,8	11,2	+ 0,4

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926 & 1927.

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . . Typhoid fever	1926	26	0,09	345	1,24	—	—	7,54	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . Paratyphoid fever . .	1927	43	0,15	824	2,95	—	—	5,22	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1926	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Typhus.	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
3	Fièvre récurrente . .	1926	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever . . .	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1926	0	0	29	0,10	—	—	0	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1927	2	0,01	49	0,18	—	—	4,08	—
6	Variole	1926	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Smallpox	1927	0	0	2	0,01	—	—	0	—
7	Rougeole	1926	8	0,03	1.637	5,89	—	—	0,49	—
	Measles.	1927	52	0,19	15.138	54,19	—	—	0,34	—
8	Scarlatine	1926	3	0,01	1.177	4,23	—	—	0,25	—
	Scarlet fever	1927	10	0,04	1.314	4,70	—	—	0,76	—
9	Coqueluche	1926	130	0,47	12.921	46,47	—	—	1,01	—
	Whooping-cough . .	1927	141	0,50	11.969	42,84	—	—	1,18	—
10	Diphtérie	1926	73	0,26	1.042	3,75	—	—	7,01	—
	Diphtheria	1927	55	0,20	1.028	3,68	—	—	5,35	—

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . Influenza with pulmonary complications.	1926	98	0,35	38.994	140,23	—	—	0,25	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1927	548	1,96	81.990	293,51	—	—	0,67	—
14	Choléra asiatique . .	1926	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Asiatic cholera . . .	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
16	Dysenterie	1926	1	0	82	0,29	—	—	1,22	—
	Dysentery	1927	0	0	43	0,15	—	—	0	—
17	Peste	1926	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Plague	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1926	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
20	Lèpre	1926	7	0,03	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Leprosy	1927	6	0,02	0	0	—	—	0	—
21	Erysipèle	1926	54	0,19	2.078	7,47	—	—	2,60	—
	Erysipelas	1927	67	0,24	1.934	6,92	—	—	3,46	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . .	1926	34	0,12	195	0,70	—	—	17,44	—
	Acute poliomyelitis .	1927	26	0,09	178	0,64	—	—	14,61	—
23	Encéphalite léthargiq.	1926	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1927	11	0,04	11	—	—	—	100	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . .	1926	20	0,07	45	0,16	—	—	44,45	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis . . .	1927	12	0,04	32	0,11	—	—	37,50	—
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy .	1927	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1926	0	0	1	0	—	—	0	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1927	0	0	1	0	—	—	0	—
28	Rage	1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies	1927	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . .	1926	3.544	12,75	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .	1927	3.489	12,49	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du syst. nerveux central . .	1926	594	2,14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1927	557	1,99	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1926	425	1,53	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1927	414	1,48	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1926	31	0,11	1.187	4,27	—	—	2,61	—
	Syphilis	1927	45	0,16	1.454	5,20	—	—	3,09	—
39	Chancre mou	1926	—	—	217	0,78	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1927	—	—	188	0,67	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1926	—	—	5.959	21,43	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection	1927	—	—	6.992	25,03	—	—	—	—

15.*

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) according to Age and Sex, in 1927.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1927.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	62	39	101	24,4	16,0	20,3
1–4	94	88	182	8,5	8,3	8,4
0–4	156	127	283	11,5	9,7	10,6
5–9	80	78	158	5,4	5,4	5,4
10–14	56	109	165	3,9	7,9	5,9
15–19	234	304	538	16,9	22,7	19,7
20–24	438	386	824	35,6	30,6	33,1
25–29	340	378	718	31,4	31,8	31,6
30–39	407	421	828	22,8	21,7	22,2
40–49	210	240	450	15,6	15,7	15,7
50–59	152	180	332	14,3	14,9	14,6
60–69	120	145	265	15,4	15,3	15,3
70–79	58	90	148	12,3	15,2	13,9
85–89, 90 et plus and over	16	24	40	10,2	11,0	10,7
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0	0	0	—
Total	2.267	2.482	4.749	16,7	17,3	17,0

16.*

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1926-1927.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926 & 1927.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	3.128	172	136	3.436
1927	—	—	—	—	—	2.963	139	175	3.277
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	11,2	0,6	0,5	12,4
1927	—	—	—	—	—	10,6	0,5	0,6	11,7

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1927.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926 & 1927.

Année Years	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920) — I. Classes de maladies — I. 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	3.009	3.374	2.940	1.116	1.123	10	66
1927	3.031	3.515	3.194	1.138	1.214	33	46
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	10,8	12,1	10,6	4,0	4,0	0	0,2
1927	11,2	12,6	11,4	4,1	4,3	0,1	0,2

Année Years	II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. 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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	2.201	2.041	634	2.023	335	44	738	4.137	1.548
1927	2.294	2.021	593	2.299	296	44	793	4.110	1.594
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	7,9	7,3	2,3	7,3	1,2	0,2	2,7	14,9	5,6
1927	8,2	7,2	2,1	8,2	1,1	0,2	2,8	14,7	5,7

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1927.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene, 1926 & 1927.

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	
			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
1926. . . .	54.121	54.961	54	118	10,0	9,8	21,8	21,5
1927. . . .	50.260	50.999	51	72	10,1	10,0	14,3	14,1

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926 & 1927.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	165	156	—	0,6	0,6	—
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	956	1.068	—	3,4	3,8	—
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	1.121	1.224	—	4,0	4,4	—
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	29.429	30.391	—	105,8	108,8	—
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	28.308	29.167	—	101,8	104,4	—

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1927.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1926 and Manuscript for 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
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
0	239	163	402	355	47	8,7	6,2	7,5	7,1	13,5
1	85	78	163	137	26	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,7	7,4
2	81	40	121	108	13	2,9	1,5	2,3	2,1	3,7
3	37	26	63	54	9	1,4	1,0	1,2	1,1	2,6
4	30	32	62	55	7	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1	2,0
5	22	21	43	38	5	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,4
6	15	18	33	30	3	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,9
7	15	9	24	19	5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	1,4
8	8	10	18	18	0	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0
9	18	10	28	26	2	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6
10	23	9	32	31	1	0,8	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,3
11	16	6	22	19	3	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,9
12	8	13	21	18	3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,9
13	9	9	18	18	0	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0
14	15	14	29	26	3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,9
15	8	5	13	13	0	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22	95	85	180	165	15	3,4	3,3	3,4	3,3	4,3
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										

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
					1926 *(suite — continued)*					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	724	548	1.272	1.130	142	26,2	20,9	23,7	22,5	40,8
1	166	113	279	249	30	6,0	4,3	5,2	5,0	8,6
2	130	87	217	192	25	4,7	3,3	4,0	3,8	7,2
3	87	73	160	148	12	3,1	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,4
4	66	39	105	96	9	2,4	1,5	2,0	1,9	2,6
5	64	40	104	95	9	2,3	1,6	1,9	1,9	2,6
6	60	40	100	94	6	2,2	1,6	1,9	1,9	1,7
7	44	48	92	81	11	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,6	3,2
8	30	40	70	61	9	1,1	1,6	1,3	1,2	2,6
9	32	34	66	59	7	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,1	2,0
10	29	24	53	51	2	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,6
11	35	36	71	65	6	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,7
Inconnu — Unknown	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1.468	1.125	2.593	2.322	271	53,2	42,9	48,2	46,2	77,0
					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

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
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age *(suite - cont.)*:	1927 *(suite — continued)*									
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23	107	71	178	158	20	4,2	2,9	3,6	3,4	5,9
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
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
Inconnu — Unknown	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1.487	1.057	2.544	2.288	256	58,2	43,5	51,0	49,3	75,0

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1926 and Manuscript for 1927.

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 mensuels 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
			1926			
I	—	—	271	—		65,0
II	—	—	212	—	—	53,9
III	—	—	224	—	—	44,2
IV	—	—	221	—	—	44,1
V	—	—	279	—	—	55,2
VI	—	—	234	—	—	54,3
VII	—	—	180	—	—	33,3
VIII	—	—	174	—	—	33,2
IX	—	—	170	—	—	33,2
X	—	—	175	—	—	43,3
XI	—	—	207	—	—	53,9
XII	—	—	245	—	—	54,6
Total	—	—	2.593 [1]	—	—	48,3
			1927			
I	—	—	346	—	—	86,5
II	—	—	252	—	—	64,7
III	—	—	274	—	—	65,2
IV	—	—	227	—	—	44,3
V	—	—	221	—	—	44,2
VI	—	—	217	—	—	54,2
VII	—	—	168	—	—	43,3
VIII	—	—	151	—	—	33,0
IX	—	—	164	—	—	33,2
X	—	—	153	—	—	43,0
XI	—	—	182	—	—	53,6
XII	—	—	189	—	—	43,8
Total	—	—	2.544	—	—	51,1

[1] Including one death at month unknown.

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH, IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926 & 1927.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	31	66	0,6	1,3
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	875	567	16,3	11,4
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth		292		5,9
	Autres maladies des nouveau-nés — Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	79	85	1,5	1,7
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	7	11	0,1	0,2
7	Rougeole — Measles	3	14	0	0,3
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	1	0	0	0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	88	89	1,6	1,8
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	5	2	0,1	0
11	Grippe — Influenza	12	51	0,2	1,0
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	125	135	2,3	2,7
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	8	11	0,1	0,2
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	0	2	0	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	13	17	0,2	0,3
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	57	60	1,1	1,2
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	12	10	0,2	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis	10	13	0,2	0,3
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	193	146	3,6	2,9
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	111	70	2,1	1,4
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	327	383	6,1	7,7
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	14	6	0,3	0,1
175–199 + 201–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	8	8	0,1	0,2
200	Infanticide	8	12	0,1	0,2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	233	278	4,3	5,6

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene i Norge 1927.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	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 [1] — Sanatoria . . .	—	12	—	—	1.355	—	—	3.095	—
b) Foyers de tuberculeux [2] — Homes for tuberculous patients [2]	—	108	—	—	2.459	—	—	2.191	—
a)–b) Total.	—	120	—	—	3.814	—	—	5.286	—
II. Institutions pour le traitement de la tuberculose chirurgicale et de la scrofulose : — Institutions for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis and scrofulosis :									
a) Hôpitaux marins — Seaside hospitals	—	4	—	—	411	—	—	442	—
b) Foyers d'enfants — Homes for children	—	3	—	—	111	—	—	79	—
c) Autres institutions — Other institutions	—	1	—	—	40	—	—	62	—
a)–c) Total	—	8	—	—	562	—	—	583	—
I-II. Total des institutions pour tuberculeux [3] — Total number of institutions for tuberculous patients [3] .	—	128	—	—	4.376	—	—	5.869	—

[1] Most of the sanatoria for adults have special wards for children.
[2] Reserved for the isolation of advanced cases.
[3] Many general hospitals treat tuberculosis patients ; about 35,000 cases of tuberculosis were admitted in 1927.

23* *(continued).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1927.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultation pour vénériens — Consultation centres for venereal diseases	—	3	—	—	1.370	—
Asiles de traitement de l'hérédosyphilis — Homes for the treatment of hereditary syphilis	—	3	—	—	50	—

C. *Alcoholism.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1927.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons	—	6 [1]	—	—	—	—

[1] 120 beds.

23* *(concluded).*

D. *Smallpox.* — *Survey of Vaccinations*[1], *in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926, 1927, 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge.* — *Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations	43.360	39.529	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	42.320	38.106	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations	97,6	96,4	—
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year	78,6	71	—
II. *Revaccinations.* — *Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations . .	2.842	2.373	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	2.123	2.769	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . .	74,7	82,1	—
III. *Vaccinations et Revaccinations.* — *Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	46.202	42.902	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	44.443	40.875	—
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations	96,2	95,3	—
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year	1,6	1,5	—

[1] In many rural communes, vaccination takes place every other year.

24.*

Institutions for the Protection of Mothers and Children, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Sundhetstilatanden og medisinalforholdene 1927.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	—	2	—	—	100 [1]	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux [2] — Special gynecological and obstetrical hospitals [2]	—	3	—	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	—	250	—	—	3.893	—
Autres cliniques obstétricales et maternités — Other obstetrical clinics and maternity hospitals	—	6	—	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	—	55	—	—	—	—
Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons — Dispensaries for mothers and infants	—	8	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux spéciaux pour nourrissons — Special hospitals for infants	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Approximate figure.
[2] Several general hospitals have obstetrical wards.

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1927.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	—	174	—	—	10.689	—	—	38,3	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	—	23	—	—	5.368	—	—	19,2	—
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases :									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	—	1	—	—	60	—	—	0,2	—
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics	—	6	—	—	120	—	—	0,4	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles	—	2	—	—	323	—	—	1,2	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	—	1	—	—	53	—	—	0,2	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	—	128	—	—	4.376	—	—	15,3	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	—	2	—	—	138	—	—	0,5	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	—	3	—	—	250	—	—	0,9	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	—	6	—	—	55	—	—	0,2	—

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 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 la même année during the same year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				1927				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	6.183	84.507	90.690	84.377	4.624	5,5	—	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	5.801	1.815	7.616	1.545	338	21,9	—	—
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	0	212	212	192	2	1,0	—	—
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	3.749	5.869	9.618	5.564	800	14,4	—	—
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	63	1	64	5	5	100,0	—	—
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	162	3.893	4.055	3.897	26	0,7	—	—

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel, in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**888**	**1.068**	—	**3,2**	**3,8**	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	81	96	—			
	F.	9	6	—			
	T.	**90**	**102**	—	**0,3**	**0,4**	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total).	M.	1.503	1.560	—			
	F.	101	110	—			
	T.	**1.604**	**1.670**	—	**5,8**	**6,0**	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**152**	**150**	—	**0,5**	**0,5**	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	69	69	—			
	F.	17	14	—			
	T.	**86**	**83**	—	**0,3**	**0,3**	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	615	669	—			
	F.	207	223	—			
	T.	**822**	**892**	—	**3,0**	**3,2**	—
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**788**	**822**	—	**2,8**	**2,9**	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**480**	**466**	—	**1,7**	**1,7**	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		**1.546**	**1.605**	—	**5,6**	**5,7**	—
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

27.*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Sykeforsikringen 1926 & 1927.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1926	1927	1928	1926		1927		1928	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses régionales officielles — Official local funds	747	751	—	367.415	224.394	370.569	229.617	—	—
2. Caisses autorisées — Authorised funds .	41	39	—	10.501	2.708	9.754	2.386	—	—
Total	788	790	—	377.916	227.102	380.323	232.003	—	—

B. *Number of Cases and Duration of Disease.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de cas — Number of cases					
	1926		1927		1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Caisses régionales officielles — Official local funds	191.597		218.734		—	—
2. Caisses autorisées — Authorised funds .	—		—		—	—
	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses régionales officielles — Official local funds	4.688.169		5.114.793		—	—
2. Caisses autorisées — Authorised funds .	—		—		—	—

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 [1] Rate of morbidity per 100 members of same sex [1]			Durée moyenne de la maladie [1] (en jours) pour Average duration of illness [1] (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
1926	279,2	159,1	217,6	62,5	37,5	100,0	34	30	32	20,8	31,4	24,5	7,1	9,4	7,9
1927	279,9	161,7	219,2	62,1	37,9	100,0	38	34	36	20,0	29,5	23,4	7,6	10,0	8,5
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Local funds only.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The year 1928 was a very favourable one as regards epidemics.

There were no cases of *cholera*, *plague*, *typhus* or *smallpox*, and only a few — imported — cases of *malaria*. The ²gures for *typhoid fever*, *paratyphoid fever* and *poliomyelitis* are very small. *Measles*, on the other hand, although very mild, was widespread, and there was an epidemic at Bergen from April to June. *Influenza* made its usual annual appearance in the winter and spring, the morbidity reaching its maximum in March. We give below the distribution, as between towns and rural districts, of cases of epidemic disease in 1928 :

Table showing Cases of Epidemic Diseases in Towns and Rural Districts, in 1928.

	Typhus exanthematicus	Febris typhoidea	Febris paratyphoidea	Meningitis cerebrospinalis epidemica	Encephalitis epidemica	Poliomyelitis anterior acuta	Variolae	Scarlatina	Morbilli	Diphteria	Dysenteria	Septicaemia puerperalis	Pyaemia Septhaemia	Pemphigus neonatorum	Erysipelas	Parotitis epidemica	Pertussis convulsiva	Influenza
Towns	0	37	125	8	1	9	0	1,955	6,632	558	18	40	83	22	1,033	3,453	5,308	18,382
Rural districts	0	84	168	24	19	109	0	1,852	6,684	542	7	188	197	23	1,419	5,741	7,495	24,554
Whole Kingdom	0	121	293	32	20	118	0	3,807	13,316	1,100	25	228	280	45	2,452	9,194	12,803	42,936

	Laryngitis Bronchitis acuta	Broncho-pneumonia	Pneumonia crouposa	Pleuritis	Tuberculosis pulmonum	Tuberculosis aliorum organorum	Rheumatismus articulor. acutus	Malaria	Gastro-enteritis acuta	Scabies	Ulcus molle	Syphilis acquisita	Syphilis congenita	Gonorrhoea Urethritis
Towns	45,341	2,265	2,084	1,956	2,032	244	1,045	39	5,632	1,895	99	1,033	38	6,119
Rutal districts	57,964	3,563	5,033	4,100	3,964	741	1,846	7	7,877	3,053	31	206	21	1,431
Whole Kingdom	103,305	5,828	7,117	6,056	5,996	985	2,891	46	13,509	4,948	130	1,239	59	7,550

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.* — The mortality from tuberculosis is decreasing every year in almost all age-groups. Pulmonary tuberculosis, however, still causes about 5,000 deaths a year. Its distribution is very irregular ; it is commonest in the north, particularly Finmark.

Since the creation of the National Anti-Tuberculosis Union (1910), energetic efforts have been made to fight the disease. At present, there are four State sanatoria and several others belonging either to private organisations or to doctors. The total number of beds in these establishments is 1,355. There are also 108 small hospitals for tuberculous patients in various parts of the Kingdom, possessing in all in 1927, 2,459 beds, so that the total number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculous patients was 3,814.

Further, in the general hospitals, 711 beds are reserved for cases of pulmonaty tuberculosis. In 1925, about 9,500 tuberculous patients were treated in these various establishments. The mortality due to tuberculosis in all its forms is still too high, being 17 per thousand inhabitants. The age-group in which it is commonest is 15-30 years. Immense progress has been made, however, as will be seen by referring to the period 1896-1900, for example, when the rate was 31 per thousand.

2. As regards *cancer* and *venereal diseases*, the situation is approximately the same as in the previous years.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

An administrative circular was issued on April 30th, 1928, introducing new forms for the notification of infectious diseases. The list of diseases which, according to the Law of April 29th, 1927, mentioned in the previous volume of the *Health Year-Book*[1], must be notified by doctors in their monthly returns to the Central Statistical Bureau was modified as from January 1st, 1928. The new list distinguishes between typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever, omits rubeola and chicken-pox and adds epidemic encephalitis ; the heading " Acute catarrhs of the respiratory organs " is superseded by " Acute laryngitis and bronchitis " ; pneumonia is divided into two headings and tuberculosis into ,, pulmonary tuberculosis " and " tuberculosis of the other organs ".

A law was passed on June 22nd, 1928, prohibiting the import of foreign proprietary medicines without special authorisation.

IV. BUDGET.

The items given this year under this heading are somewhat different, and accordingly all the amounts shown cannot be immediately compared with those for the previous year. The source from which the figures have been taken this year is the *Norwegian Statistical Year-Book*, 48th year, 1929. The amounts are given in thousands of kroner.

[1] See *International Health Year-Book*, 1928, page 660.

TABLE 192.—STATE TREASURY.

VIII. Social Welfare.	Expenditure 1926-27	Expenditure 1927-28
	(In thousands of Kroner)	
State Insurance Institute	7,043	5,955
Amount expended in respect of health insurance premiums	6,790	5,724
Factory inspection	371	359
Grants for housing, etc., for State employees	931	202
State alcohol legislation	1,972	1,112
IX. Care of public health (medical services, hospitals, etc.).		
(a) *Central administration*	142	126
(b) *Medical services*	6,975	5,608
Amount expended on public medical services	3,160	3,058
State hospital and women's clinic at Oslo	2,309	1,698
(c) *Organisation for mental diseases*	7,068	6,342
Amount expended on State asylums	102	53
Contributions to communal expenditure on mental disease	4,813	5,111
Other purposes	2,153	1,284
(d) *Tuberculosis organisation*	4,349	3,524
Amount expended on State tuberculosis sanatoria	1,227	1,028
Contributions to other sanatoria	1,030	812
Contributions to communal tuberculosis organisations	1,717	1,562
Other expenditure	375	122
(e) *Quarantine institutions, nursing-homes, etc.*	455	461
(f) *Grants to health associations*	90	79

TABLE 182.—COMBINED COMMUNAL AND STATE EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1926-27.

	Communes	State	Total
X. Social Welfare purposes			
(a) Poor relief	51,801	1,269	53,070
(b) Provision for the aged and infirm and for widows	15,367	--	15,367
(c) State Insurance Institute and communal contributions to health and accident insurance	4,100	7,043	11,143
XI. Public health (medical services, hospitals, asylums, etc.)	16,424	19,079	35,503

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. HOSPITALS.

At the end of 1927 there were 174 general hospitals with a total of 10,689 beds, or 3.8 beds per thousand inhabitants.

2. PHARMACIES.

In 1927 there were 257 pharmacies, of which 222 were run under non-transferable licences, 35 being transferable by sale. Three new pharmacies were opened in the course of the year.

December 1929.

POLAND

BY

Mme. S. ADAMOWICZ (Warsaw).

CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS:			
1. General Demography	5	1–4(*a*)	847
2. Birth Rates	6	5, 6, 6(*a*), 8, 9, 9(*a*)	852
3. General Mortality	5	10, 11, 12, 12(*a*), 13	858
4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	863
5. Infant Mortality	3	20–22	869
6. Public Health Statistics	1	23	874
7. Data on Curative Medicine	1	26	876

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Acute Infectious Diseases :

1. Smallpox 877
2. Typhus 877
3. Relapsing Fever 878
4. Typhoid Fever 878
5. Dysentery 878
6. Scarlet Fever 878
7. Diphtheria 879
8. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 879
9. Measles 879
10. Whooping-cough 880
11. Encephalitis Lethargica 880
12. Anthrax 880
13. Poliomyelitis 880

B. Chronic Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis :

(a) Co-operation with the Health Insurance . . . 881
(b) Training of Personnel 881
(c) Immunisation of Infants with BCG. 881
(d) The Anti-Tuberculosis Armament 882
(e) Tuberculosis Statistics 882

2. Malaria 883
3. Cancer 883
4. Venereal Diseases 885
5. Trachoma 886
6. Alcoholism 886
7. Narcotic Drugs 888

Page

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :

1. Public Health Education 888
2. Maternity and Child Welfare 889
3. School Hygiene and Physical Education 889
4. General Sanitary Conditions :

(a) Sanitation 892
(b) Control of Foodstuffs 892

5. Health Insurance 892

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION 894

V. THE BUDGET :

1. The State Budget 896
2. Health Expenditure of Municipalities 898
3. Health Expenditure of Rural Communes 904
4. Budget of the National Health Insurance 905

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE :

1. Hospitals 905
2. Health Centres 905

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, 1929.

Date du recensement Date of census	Superficie en kmq. Area in square km.	Population présente [1] Present population [1]			Population résidente 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 [2]	—	—	—

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, 1929.

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			
			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	70 [3]	—	860.234 [4]	1.069 [4]	—	—

[1] According to the estimates of the Central Statistical Office, the population on January 1st, 1929, was 30,408,247 distributed as follows :

Central Provinces . .	12,760,178
Eastern Provinces	5,136,086
Western Provinces	4,320,445
Southern Provinces	8,191,538

[2] 27,201,342 including persons residing on the territory not included in the census of 1921—namely : 517,068 persons on the territory of the Province of Wilno, and 1,008,976 in the Upper-Silesian part of the Province of Silesia.

[3] Including Upper-Silesia, Wilno city and the three districts of the Province of Wilno.

[4] 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 1928.

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 résidente / I. 1921 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	325.320	310.932	0	636.252	—	—	—
1	295.183	284.993	0	580.176	—	—	—
2	266.020	262.432	0	528.452	—	—	—
3	218.533	216.539	0	435.072	—	—	—
4	210.215	208.003	0	418.218	—	—	—
0–4	1.315.271	1.282.899	0	2.598.170	—	—	—
5–9	1.475.721	1.463.785	0	2.939.506	—	—	—
10–14	1.790.625	1.753.707	0	3.544.332	—	—	—
15–19	1.477.492	1.662.242	70.996	3.139.734	—	—	—
20–24	1.113.436	1.328.252	480.988	2.441.688	—	—	—
25–29	886.961	970.185	647.999	1.857.146	—	—	—
30–34	694.971	843.066	658.840	1.538.037	—	—	—
35–39	650.793	732.024	592.200	1.382.817	—	—	—
40–44	581.551	662.466	511.923	1.244.017	—	—	—
45–49	560.418	584.083	436.581	1.144.501	—	—	—
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	—	—	—
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	—	—	—
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	—	—	—
Age inconnu . / unknown	25.877	31.991	9.581	57.868	—	—	—
Total . .	12.417.233	13.277.467	4.433.874	25.694.700	—	—	—

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 (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	—
1	23,8	21,4	11,5	11,1	22,6	0	0	—
2	21,4	19,8	10,3	10,2	20,5	0	0	—
3	17,6	16,3	8,5	8,4	16,9	0	0	—
4	16,9	15,7	8,2	8,1	16,3	0	0	—
0–4	105,9	96,6	51,2	49,9	101,1	0	0	—
5–9	118,9	110,3	57,4	57,0	114,4	0	0	—
10–14	144,2	132,1	69,7	68,2	137,9	0	0	—
15–19	119,0	125,2	57,5	64,7	122,2	42,7	2,8	—
20–24	89,7	100,0	43,3	51,7	95,0	362,1	18,7	—
25–29	71,4	73,1	34,5	37,8	72,3	667,9	25,2	—
30–34	56,0	63,5	27,0	32,9	59,9	781,5	25,7	—
35–39	52,4	55,1	25,3	28,5	53,8	809,0	23,0	—
40–44	46,8	49,9	22,6	25,8	48,4	772,8	19,9	—
45–49	45,1	44,0	21,8	22,8	44,6	747,5	17,0	—
50–54	41,7	43,3	20,2	22,3	42,5	670,1	15,0	—
55–59	34,9	32,8	16,9	16,9	33,8	619,2	10,5	—
60–64	29,7	30,1	14,3	15,6	29,9	497,0	7,7	—
65–69	17,2	16,2	8,3	8,4	16,7	424,6	3,6	—
70–74	12,2	12,8	5,9	6,6	12,5	291,2	1,9	—
75–79	6,4	5,9	3,1	3,0	6,1	233,0	0,7	—
80–84	4,1	4,3	2,0	2,2	4,2	149,8	0,3	—
85–89	1,4	1,4	0,7	0,7	1,4	122,2	0,1	—
90 et plus / and over	0,9	1,0	0,4	0,6	1,0	88,2	0	—
Age inconnu / unknown	2,1	2,4	1,0	1,3	2,3	299,5	0,4	—
Total	1.000	1.000			1.000	339,9	172,5	—

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1929, and 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 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.*						
1922	27.706	318.651	—	983.139	—	554.645	428.494
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	259.306	—	952.672	—	526.400	426.272
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	28.798	271.540	—	996.099	—	519.845	476.254
1928	30.202	294.788	—	983.720	—	504.569	479.151
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		11,5	—	35,5	—	20,0	15,5
1923		10,2	—	35,5	—	18,4	17,1
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	—	31,9	—	17,6	14,3
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		9,4	—	34,6	—	17,5	17,1
1928		9,8	—	32,6	—	16,7	15,9

	Immigration	Emigration			Rapatriés [1] — Repatriation [1]	
		totale Total	transocéanique Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Total	des pays d'outre-mer from oversea countries
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*					
1922	—	70.089	38.716	—	—	11.116
1923	—	127.421	55.401	—	—	5.925
1924	—	74.593	22.511	—	14.860	6.629
1925	—	81.218	38.449	—	21.232	4.101
1926	—	167.509	49.893	—	55.188	6.017
1927	—	147.614	58.187	—	79.813	6.799
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	—	111.407	43.860	—	42.724	6.764
1928	—	186.630	64.581	—	119.080	6.159

[1] War refugees excluded.

4a.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1928 and 1929.

Villes Towns	Population (1928)	Enfants nés vivants Live-births	Décès Deaths	Accroissement naturel Natural increase	Natalité Birth rate	Mortalité Death rate	Accroissement naturel Natural increase
		Chiffres absolus Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 habitants Rate per 1,000 inhabitants		
Varsovie — Warsaw	1.050.187	20.307	14.571	5.736	18,7	13,4	5,3
Lodz	580.529	10.878	8.198	2.680	18,2	13,7	4,5
Sosnowiec	102.856	2.756	1.584	1.172	26,8	15,4	11,4
Lublin	114.042	2.243	1.549	694	19,3	13,3	6,0
Wilno	180.000 [1]	3.959	2.747	1.212	20,8	14,4	6,4
Poznań	236.265	4.928	2.833	2.095	19,9	11,4	8,5
Bydgoszcz	110.810	2.816	1.674	1.142	24,3	14,4	9,9
Katowice	119.418	2.776	1.511	1.265	22,4	12,2	10,2
Krakow	203.095	3.546	2.720	826	17,3	13,3	4,0
Lwow	238.209	4.556	4.066	418	19,1	17,1	2,0

[1] Provisional figure.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1929.

Provinces	Population (1921)	Enfants nés vivants — Live births: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 hab. (population moyenne)[1] / Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)[1]	
		1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6
Provinces occidentales — Western provinces :					
1. Poznan	1.967.865				
2. Pomorze	935.643	121.687	126.026	28,7	29,4
3. Slask	1.124.967				
Provinces méridionales — Southern provinces :					
4. Krakow	1.992.810				
5. Lwow	2.718.014	254.156	260.613	31,5	32,0
6. Stanislawow	1.339.191				
7. Tarnopol	1.428.520				
Provinces centrales — Central provinces :					
8. Warszawa	2.112.798				
9. Lodz	2.252.769				
10. Kielce	2.535.781				
11. Lublin	2.087.951	393.253	409.175	31,4	32,3
12. Bialystok	1.301.858				
13. Varsovie (ville) — Warsaw (city)	936.713				
Provinces orientales — Eastern provinces :					
14. Wilno	1.005.565				
15. Nowogrodek	800.761	183.576	187.906	36,7	36,9
16. Polésie	879.417				
17. Wolyń	1.437.569				
Total		952.672	983.720	31,9	32,6

[1] Calculated for groups of provinces on the basis of the following estimated figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office :

	Average population 1927	Average population 1928
Western Provinces	4,233,215	4,290,785
Southern Provinces	8,073,421	8,149,449
Central Provinces	12,506,677	12,670,942
Eastern Provinces	5,004,059	5,091,271
Total	29,817,372	30,202,447

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality in the Western and Southern Provinces, 1923-192.6

Source : Information supplied by the 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
	Provinces occidentales — Western Provinces								
1923	71.166	65.837	137.003	1.716	1.401	3.117	72.882	67.238	140.120
1924	69.476	64.904	134.380	1.597	1.378	2.975	71.073	66.282	137.355
1925	70.438	65.464	135.902	1.779	1.476	3.255	72.217	66.940	139.157
1926	65.620	61.498	127.118	1.480	1.259	2.739	67.100	62.757	129.857
Moy. – Aver. 1923-26	69.175	64.426	133.601	1.643	1.378	3.021	70.818	65.804	136.622
	Provinces méridionales — Southern Provinces								
1926	133.693	124.256	257.949	1.542 [1]	1.125 [1]	2.667 [1]	135.235	125.381	260.616

	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
	Provinces occidentales — Western Provinces					
1923	8,1	22,5	8,4	2,4	2,1	2,2
1924	7,0	15,9	7,2	2,2	2,1	2,2
1925	7,6	20,5	7,9	2,5	2,2	2,3
1926	6,7	17,6	6,9	2,2	2,0	2,1
Moy. – Aver. 1923-26	7,4	19,2	7,6	2,3	2,1	2,2
	Provinces méridionales — Southern Provinces					
1926	7,6	37,1	7,9	1,1	0,9	1,0

[1] Provisional figures.

6 a.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, IN TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS, IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1928 and 1929.

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	1927	10.154	9.710	19.864	348	306	654	10.502	10.016	20.518
	1928	10.330	9.977	20.307	345	264	609	10.675	10.241	20.916
Lodz	1927	5.500	5.101	10.601	210	173	383	5.710	5.274	10.984
	1928	5.657	5.221	10.878	226	160	386	5.883	5.381	11.264
Sosnowiec	1927	1.309	1.212	2.521	43	40	83	1.352	1.252	2.604
	1928	1.454	1.302	2.756	38	29	67	1.492	1.331	2.823
Lublin	1927	1.150	1.084	2.234	69	41	110	1.219	1.125	2.344
	1928	1.225	1.018	2.243	86	52	138	1.225	1.018	2.381
Wilno	1927	2.352	2.037	4.389	44	25	69	2.396	2.062	4.458
	1928	2.102	1.857	3.959	46	28	74	2.148	1.885	4.033
Poznań	1927	2.544	2.302	4.846	75	70	145	2.519	2.372	4.991
	1928	2.543	2.385	4.928	65	59	124	2.608	2.444	5.052
Bydgoszcz	1927	1.426	1.286	2.712	49	28	77	1.475	1.314	2.789
	1928	1.446	1.370	2.316	43	26	69	1.489	1.396	2.885
Katowice	1927	1.327	1.258	2.585	27	35	62	1.354	1.293	2.647
	1928	1.477	1.299	2.776	34	32	66	1.511	1.331	2.842
Krakow	1927	1.890	1.748	3.638	76	45	121	1.966	1.793	3.759
	1928	1.817	1.729	3.546	61	45	106	1.878	1.774	3.652
Lwow	1927	2.513	2.229	4.742	76	39	115	2.589	2.268	4.857
	1928	2.392	2.164	4.556	64	40	104	2.456	2.204	4.660

8.

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Birth in the Western and Southern Provinces, 1923–1926.

Source : Information supplied by the 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
	Provinces occidentales — Western Provinces								
1923	127.284	2.649	129.933	9.719	468	10.187	137.003	3.117	140.120
1924	124.472	2.541	127.013	9.908	434	10.342	134.380	2.975	137.355
1925	124.371	2.728	127.099	11.531	527	12.058	135.902	3.255	139.157
1926	116.129	2.323	118.452	10.989	416	11.405	127.118	2.739	129.857
Moy. — Av. 1923-26	123.064	2.560	125.624	10.537	461	10.998	133.601	3.021	136.622
	Provinces méridionales — Southern Provinces								
1926	236.173	2.258	238.431	21.776	409 [1]	22.185	257.949	2.667 [1]	260.616

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	p^r 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Provinces occidentales — Western Provinces							
1923	70,9	150,1	72,7	2,0	4,6	2,2	31,8	2,4
1924	73,7	145,9	75,3	2,0	4,2	2,2	30,7	2,4
1925	84,8	161,9	86,7	2,1	4,4	2,3	30,2	2,8
1926	86,4	151,9	87,8	2,0	3,6	2,1	27,8	2,6
Moy. — Av. 1923-26	78,9	152,6	80,5	2,0	4,2	2,2	30,1	2,6
	Provinces méridionales — Southern Provinces							
1926	84,4	153,4	85,1	0,9 [1]	1,8 [1]	1,0 [1]	29,5	2,7

[1] Provisional figure.

9.

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in the Western Provinces, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	10.834	1.022	8.972	771	—	—
II	9.747	1.106	10.058	968	—	—
III	10.842	1.023	9.154	936	—	—
IV	10.123	1.024	9.977	985	—	—
V	9.858	964	9.024	906	—	—
VI	9.044	893	9.222	922	—	—
VII	9.857	849	9.017	819	—	—
VIII	9.655	821	9.546	779	—	—
IX	9.608	897	9.228	789	—	—
X	9.015	771	9.209	769	—	—
XI	8.705	796	8.833	781	—	—
XII	8.841	823	9.161	839	—	—
Total . . .	116.129	10.989	111.401	10.264	—	—

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)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	11.856	9.743	—	33,4	27,1	—
II	10.853	11.026	—	33,9	34,0	—
III	11.865	10.090	—	33,4	28,0	—
IV	11.147	10.962	—	32,5	31,5	—
V	10.822	9.930	—	30,5	27,6	—
VI	9.937	10.144	—	28,9	29,1	—
VII	10.706	9.836	—	30,1	27,3	—
VIII	10.476	10.325	—	29,5	28,7	—
IX	10.505	10.017	—	30,6	28,8	—
X	9.786	9.978	—	27,6	27,8	—
XI	9.501	9.614	—	27,7	27,6	—
XII	9.664	10.000	—	27,2	27,8	—
Total . . .	127.118	121.687 [1]	—	30,4	28,7	—

[1] Including 22 births at date unknown.

9 a.

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in the Southern Provinces, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	25.376	2.321	—	—	—	—
II	20.025	1.875	—	—	—	—
III	20.461	1.881	—	—	—	—
IV	18.981	1.862	—	—	—	—
V	19.071	1.991	—	—	—	—
VI	17.881	1.718	—	—	—	—
VII	19.163	1.779	—	—	—	—
VIII	19.362	1.698	—	—	—	—
IX	19.145	1.648	—	—	—	—
X	20.145	1.737	—	—	—	—
XI	18.641	1.609	—	—	—	—
XII	17.922	1.657	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	236.173	21.776	—	—	—	—

	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	27.697	—	—	40,7	—	—
II	21.900	—	—	35,6	—	—
III	22.342	—	—	32,9	—	—
IV	20.843	—	—	31,7	—	—
V	21.062	—	—	30,9	—	—
VI	19.599	—	—	29,8	—	—
VII	20.942	—	—	30,8	—	—
VIII	21.060	—	—	30,9	—	—
IX	20.793	—	—	31,6	—	—
X	21.882	—	—	32,2	—	—
XI	20.250	—	—	30,8	—	—
XII	19.579	—	—	28,8	—	—
Total . . .	257.949	—	—	32,2	—	—

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1929.

Provinces	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) — Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates — En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 — 1926	1928 — 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Varsovie (Ville) — Warsaw (City)	16.745	16.563	17,2	16,4	— 0,6	— 0,8
2. Warszawa	42.746	41.360				
3. Lodz	42.170	42.077				
4. Kielce	47.263	47.225				
5. Lublin	38.215	35.231				
6. Bialystok	28.526	25.328				
Provinces centrales Ceneral provinces	**215.665**	**207.784**				
7. Wilno	19.202	19.233	17,4	16,3	— 0,5	— 1,1
8. Nowogrodek	16.669	16.139				
9. Polésie	21.997	20.910				
10. Wolyń	29.356	26.634				
Provinces orientales Eastern provinces	**87.224**	**82.916**				
11. Poznań	30.353	29.860	14,9	15,1	— 0,7	+ 0,2
12. Pomorze	16.451	16.756				
13. Slask	16.308	18.258				
Provinces occidentales Western provinces	**63.112**	**64.874**				
14. Cracovie—Krakow	40.247	39.760	19,9	18,3	0	— 1,6
15. Lwow	58.656	53.010				
16. Stanislawow	33.907	30.800				
17. Tarnopol	27.589	25.425				
Provinces méridionales Southern provinces	**160.399**	**148.995**				
Total pour les villes de plus de 100.000 hab. — Total for towns over 100,000 inhab.	39.410	41.453	13,5	13,9	—	— 0,4
Total général — Grand Total	**526.400**	**504.569**	17,6	16,7	— 0,5	— 0,9

11.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX AMONGST THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES, **1925-1926**.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1928.

Décès Deaths	Population totale Total population		Villes de — Towns		Districts ruraux Rural communities
	1925	1926	plus de over 25.000 hab. — inhab.	moins de under 25.000 hab. — inhab.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	61.922	65.135	10.769	11.715	42.651
Sexe masculin — Males	31.894	33.291	5.605	5.992	21.694
0-11 m.	12.048	12.133	1.801	1.951	8.381
1-4 ans / years	2.959	3.050	468	537	2.045
Sexe féminin — Females	30.028	31.844	5.164	5.723	20.957
0-11 m.	9.552	10.082	1.517	1.642	6.923
1-4 ans / years	2.678	2.729	411	450	1.868
Taux pour 100 décès — Rate per 100 total deaths :					
Sexe masculin — Males	—	51,1	52,0	51,1	50,6
Sexe féminin — Females	—	48,9	48,0	48,9	49,1
Nourrissons — Infants : 0-11 m.	—	34,1	30,8	30,7	35,9
Enfants — Children : 1-4 ans / years	—	8,9	8,2	8,4	9,2

12.

Mortality according to Age and Sex in the Western and Southern Provinces in 1926.

Source : Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	Provinces occidentales Western Provinces			Provinces méridionales Southern Provinces		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	12.133	10.082	22.215	26.233	20.170	46.403
1	1.747	1.551	3.298	6.119	5.653	11.772
2	642	595	1.237	2.567	2.529	5.096
3	374	331	705	1.572	1.639	3.211
4	287	252	539	1.123	1.135	2.258
0–4	15.183	12.811	27.994	37.614	31.126	68.740
5–9	623	597	1.220	2.258	2.306	4.564
10–14	525	577	1.102	1.531	1.826	3.357
15–19	988	937	1.925	2.195	2.824	5.019
20–24	1.266	1.070	2.336	2.755	2.850	5.605
25–29	948	1.046	1.994	2.074	2.581	4.655
30–34	682	938	1.620	1.456	2.086	3.542
35–39	665	820	1.485	1.509	1.985	3.494
40–44	701	726	1.427	1.728	1.931	3.659
45–49	903	731	1.634	2.256	2.044	4.300
50–54	1.140	925	2.065	2.972	2.641	5.613
55–59	1.201	1.033	2.234	3.611	3.116	6.727
60–64	1.502	1.466	2.968	4.533	4.396	8.929
65–69	1.699	1.747	3.446	4.838	4.580	9.418
70–71	1.648	1.906	3.554	3.958	4.366	8.324
75–79	1.545	1.849	3.394	3.181	3.190	6.371
80–84	1.170	1.456	2.626	1.920	2.142	4.062
85–89	579	802	1.381	887	1.012	1.899
90 et plus and over	206	309	515	354	491	845
Age inconnu unknown	117	98	215	65	60	125
Total	33.291	31.844	65.135	81.695	77.553	159.248

12 a.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN EIGHT TOWNS[1] WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1927 AND 1928.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1928 and 1929.

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
0–9	6.641	5.661	12.302	6.504	5.376	11.880
10–19	738	751	1.489	730	819	1.549
20–29	1.396	1.524	2.920	1.560	1.669	3.229
30–39	1.117	1.247	2.364	1.320	1.380	2.700
40–49	1.491	1.190	2.681	1.595	1.272	2.867
50–59	2.139	1.628	3.767	2.364	1.674	4.038
60 et plus and over	4.403	5.340	9.743	5.019	5.849	10.868
Age inconnu unknown	41	27	68	39	25	64
Total	17.966	17.368	35.334	19.131	18.064	37.195

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	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 on 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
0–9	34,8	30,1	32,5	34,1	28,6	31,3	— 0,7	— 1,5	— 1,2
10–19	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,1	3,0	0	+ 0,3	+ 0,1
20–29	9,3	5,8	6,9	10,4	6,3	7,6	+ 1,1	+ 0,5	+ 0,7
30–39	7,1	6,8	6,9	8,4	7,5	7,9	+ 1,3	+ 0,7	+ 0,6
40–49	12,5	9,0	10,7	13,4	9,7	11,4	+ 0,9	+ 0,7	+ 0,7
50–59	26,0	17,0	21,2	28,7	17,5	22,7	+ 2,7	+ 0,5	+ 1,5
60 et plus and over	87,7	69,4	76,7	100,0	76,1	85,5	+12,3	+ 6,7	+ 8,8
Total	17,7	14,3	15,8	18,9	14,8	16,7	+ 1,2	+ 0,5	+ 0,9

[1] Warsaw, Poznan, Cracow, Lwow, Bydgoszcz, Sosnowiec, Lublin and Lodz with a total population of 2,935,411 inhabitants in 1921.

13.

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in the Western and Southern Provinces in 1926.

Source : Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)			
	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)	
	Provinces occidentales Western Provinces	Provinces méridionales Southern Provinces	Provinces occidentales Western Provinces	Provinces méridionales Southern Provinces
1	2	3	4	5
	A. *Par mois.* — *Per month.*			
I	5.686	13.519	16,0	19,9
II	5.379	13.195	16,8	21,5
III	5.962	17.321	16,8	25,5
IV	5.644	15.036	16,4	22,8
V	5.343	13.207	15,0	19,4
VI	5.052	11.025	14,7	16,8
VII	6.025	12.214	16,9	18,0
VIII	5.793	12.375	16,3	18,2
IX	5.275	11.450	15,4	17,4
X	5.059	12.277	14,2	18,0
XI	4.706	11.649	13,7	17,7
XII	5.217	15.980	14,7	23,5
	B. *Par trimestre.* — *Per quarter.*			
1er trimestre 1st quarter	17.021	44.035	16,5	22,3
2e trimestre 2nd quarter	16.039	39.268	15,4	19,7
3e trimestre 3rd quarter	17.093	36.039	16,2	17,9
4e trimestre 4th quarter	14.982	39.906	14,2	19,8
Total	65.135	159.248	15,6	19,9

4. Causes of Death.

14.

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928, in 10 Towns with over 100,000 Inhabitants.

Source : Information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . .	1927	406	1,4	3.117	10,8	—	—	—	—
	Typhoid fever	1928	328	1,1	2.582	8,8	—	—	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde. .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever. . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	15	0,05	144	0,5	—	—	—	—
	Typhus	1928	6	0,02	115	0,4	—	—	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente. . .	1927	—	—	1	0,003	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever . . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne.	1927	—	—	38	0,1	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	—	—	65	0,2	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	—	—	2	0,007	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	—	—	1	0,003	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	247	0,9	8.577	29,7	—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928	220	0,7	8.794	29,9	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	537	1,9	6.870	23,8	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet fever.	1928	303	1,0	5.421	18,4	—	—	—	—
9	Coqueluche.	1927	308	1,1	1,975	6,8	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928	255	0,9	2.190	7,5	—	—	—	—

[1] These towns — Warsaw, Sosnowiec, Lodz, Lublin, Poznan, Wilno, Bydgoszcz, Katowicz, Cracow and Lwow — had in 1928 a total population of 2,935,411 inhabitants.

14 *(continued).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Diphtérie	1927	353	1,2	2.330	8,1	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	311	1,1	2.586	8,8	—	—	—	—
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires	1927	321	1,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	418	1,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asiatic cholera	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	92	0,3	606	2,1	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	33	0,1	237	0,8	—	—	—	—
17	Peste	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plague	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Erysipelas	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

14 *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Maladies à déclaration obligatoire Notifiable diseases: Cas Cases: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Décès Deaths: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Morve et farcin . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy . .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire. . .	1927	5.782	20,1	6.983	24,2	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	5.599	19,0	5.939	20,2	—	—	—	—
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central. . .	1927	738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre.	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie.	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) according to Age and Sex in 1928 in the Five Largest Towns.

Source : Returns of Municipal Statistical Departments.

Groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Age-groups (in years)	Nombre de décès [1] / Number of deaths [1]			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe / Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	114	91	205	—	—	—
1–4	295	247	542	—	—	—
0–4	409	338	747	—	—	—
5–9	87	112	199	—	—	—
10–14	36	70	106	—	—	—
15–19, 20–24, 25–29	789	843	1.632	—	—	—
30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49	940	598	1.538	—	—	—
50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69	691	326	1.017	—	—	—
70 et plus / and over	57	81	138	—	—	—
Age inconnu / unknown	2	3	5	—	—	—
Total	3.011	2.371	5.382	—	—	—

[1] These figures include only the resident population for the cities of Warsaw, Poznan, Cracow and Lwow ; for the city of Lodz, they include all the deaths from tuberculosis.

16.

Deaths from Cancer and Other Malignant Growths in the Five Largest Towns in 1927 and 1928.

	Les deux sexes ensemble Total for both sexes					Sexe masculin Males					Sexe féminin Females				
	Varsovie Warsaw	Lodz	Poznan	Cracovie Cracow	Lwow	Varsovie Warsaw	Lodz	Poznan	Cracovie Cracow	Lwow	Varsovie Warsaw	Lodz	Poznan	Cracovie Cracow	Lwow
1927 : Parmi la population totale — Among the total population .	1.150	443	225	367	402	.	193	101	174	178	.	250	124	193	224
%	7,1	5,5	6,9	10,3	10,2	.	4,6	6,1	9,3	8,9	.	6,5	7,8	11,5	11,7
Parmi la population résidente — Among the resident population.	1.006	.	157	193	266	417	.	.	8,3	.	589	.	.	110	.
%	6,8	.	5,7	8,1	9,0	5,6	.	.	7,0	.	8,1	.	.	9,1	.
1928 : Parmi la population totale — Among the total population .	1.156	452	254	416	452	477	202	100	204	.	679	250	154	212	.
%	7,1	5,5	7,4	10,3	11,1	5,6	4,7	5,8	9,4	.	8,6	6,4	9,1	11,5	.
Parmi la population résidente — Among the resident population.	986	.	196	238	307	381	.	70	109	132	605	.	126	129	175
%	6,8	.	6,9	8,8	10,4	5,1	.	5,1	7,8	8,8	8,5	.	8,6	9,8	12,0
Groupes d'âge (années) — Age-groups (years) :															
0-1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1-4	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
5-9	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-29.	18	12	3	3	9	6	4	3	3	3	12	8	—	—	6
30-49.	186	93	39	41	56	51	30	11	16	18	135	63	28	25	38
50-69.	585	272	111	136	181	251	131	45	67	83	334	141	66	69	98
70 et plus. . . . and over. . .	191	71	42	57	59	70	35	11	23	27	121	36	31	34	32
Age non indiqué . not stated . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

19.

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES IN TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	637	612	664	2,3	2,2	2,3
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	1.059	866	896	3,8	3,0	3,0
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	1.696	1.478	1.560	6,0	5,1	5,3
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	43.061	39.410	40.071	152,6	136,7	136,3
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	41.365	37.932	38.511	146,6	131,6	131,0

17.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL CAUSES, IN TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS, IN 1928

Source : Returns of Municipal Statistical Departments.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Causes de décès — Causes of death	Varsovie Warsaw	Lodz	Sosnowiec	Lublin	Wilno [1]	Poznan	Bydgoszcz	Katowice	Cracovie Cracow	Lwow
Population (1928)	1.050.187	580.529	102.856	114.042	180.000	236.265	110.810	119.418	203.095	238.209
Total des décès — Total deaths :										
1923	13.554	8.499	1.779	1.831	—	3.350	1.630	—	3.755	4.050
1924	14.173	8.238	1.791	1.906	—	3.342	1.572	—	3.924	3.977
1925	13.968	7.579	1.487	1.815	—	3.335	1.377	1.486	3.456	3.724
1926	14.511	7.909	1.511	1.872	2.696	3.311	1.670	1.654	3.868	4.059
1927	14.795	8.041	1.442	1.465	2.698	2.732	1.517	1.378	2.397	2.945
1928	14.571	7.933	1.584	1.549	2.747	2.833	1.674	1.511	2.720	2.949
Fièvres typhoïde et paratyphoïde — Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	161	66	14	20	16	4	17	3	12	15
Typhus exanthématique — Typhus	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rougeole — Measles	53	33	27	27	38	14	2	2	24	—
Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	110	69	5	7	11	32	6	6	23	34
Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	107	45	16	18	16	8	6	10	23	6
Diphtérie et croup — Diphtheria and croup	75	98	16	12	13	33	8	15	30	11
Grippe — Influenza	184	95	21	5	14	37	17	22	22	1
Dysenterie — Dysentery	8	1	2	—	1	3	4	—	10	4
Autres maladies épidémiques — Other epidemic diseases	100	33	10	41	8	6	—	4	88	22
Tuberculose pulmonaire — Pulmonary tuberculosis	1.988	1.327	268	236	321	380	165	139	346	429
Tuberculose des méninges — Tuberculosis of the meninges	330	156	13	29	23	13	9	3	53	58
Tuberculose d'autres organes — Other forms of tuberculosis	123	68	19	19	18	23	17	12	22	45
Cancer et autres tumeurs malignes — Cancer and other malignant tumours	986	436	83	98	209	196	91	74	238	307
Méningite — Meningitis	205	147	54	31	107	42	35	17	23	25
Hémorragie cérébrale — Cerebral hæmorrhage	488	174	41	41	108	82	47	47	119	120
Affection organique du cœur — Organic diseases of the heart	2.117	890	120	209	384	333	174	123	477	569
Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	33		21	4	25	18	9	13	13	30
Bronchite chronique — Chronic bronchitis	29	18	7	—	—	2	10	3	—	3
Pneumonie — Pneumonia	1.181	926	229	219	418	289	169	179	245	336
Autres affections de l'appareil respiratoire — Other diseases of the respiratory system	1.157	430	68	22	38	70	23	33	167	32
Affections de l'estomac, à l'exclusion du cancer — Diseases of the stomach, cancer excluded	54		14	2	28	17	14	5	17	19
Diarrhée et entérite chez les enfants jusqu'à 2 ans — Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	814	516	101	61	107	141	145	147	92	59
Appendicite — Appendicitis	108	43	5	6	51	26	2	7	19	17
Hernie, obstruction intestinale — Hernia, intestinal obstruction	91	43	5	5	15	13	3	3	25	23
Cirrhose et autres affections du foie — Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver	21	47	3	2	5	—	2	5	5	8
Néphrite aiguë ou chronique — Acute and chronic nephritis	337	139	23	44	68	40	30	14	58	61
Tumeurs non cancéreuses et affections des organes génitaux de la femme — Diseases of the female genital organs	39	7	3	—	—	5	2	2	5	6
Septicémie puerpérale — Puerperal septicæmia	81	36	6	5	7	9	7	6	15	9
Autres accidents puerpéraux de la grossesse et de l'accouchement — Other puerperal accidents of pregnacy and labour	52	45	12	4	6	13	4	7	7	13
Débilité congénitale et vices de conformation — Congenital debility and malformation	521	583	118	78	171	224	162	164	112	78
Sénilité — Senility	526	382	72	128	170	164	144	95	217	202
Mort violente — Violent deaths	346	145	49	13	46	65	58	61	52	61
Suicide	268	101	29	17	47	46	17	15	40	84
Autres maladies — Other diseases	1.416	777	96	145	189	465	266	250	114	250
Maladies non spécifiées ou mal définies — Unknown or ill-defined diseases	460	54	14	1	69	20	9	25	6	12

[1] Provisional figures.

B. *Rates per* 100,000 *Inhabitants.*

Causes de décès — Causes of death	Varsovie Varsaw	Lodz	Sosnowiec	Lublin	Wilno	Poznan	Bydgoszcz	Katovice	Cracovie Cracow	Lwow
Total des décès — Total deaths :										
1923	1.411,3	1.679,8	2.014,6	1.939,4	—	1.880,0	1.714,4	—	2.107,3	1.847,7
1924	1.468,3	1.570,6	1.879,4	2.018,8	—	1.801,6	1.558,2	—	2.127,8	1.814,3
1925	1.407,4	1.437,5	—	1.758 6	—	1.588,5	1.366,0	1.311,4	1.847,0	1.600,3
1926	1.429,1	1.399,3	1.482,2	1.724,8	1.465,2	1.504,8	1.580,4	1.468,2	2.042,4	1.774,0
1927	1.408,8	1.385,1	1.402,2	1.284,6	1.498,9	1.156,3	1.369,0	1.153,9	1.180,2	1.236,2
1928	1.387,4	1.366,5	1.539,0	1.331,7	1.444,5	1.199,1	1.443,5	1.220,7	1.325,1	1.220,3
Fièvres typhoïde et paratyphoïde — Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	15,3	11,4	13,6	17,2	8,4	1,7	14,7	2,4	5,8	6,3
Typhus exanthématique — Typhus	0,2	0,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rougeole — Measles	5,0	5,7	26,2	23,2	20,0	5,9	1,7	1,6	11,7	—
Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	10,5	11,9	4,9	6,0	5,8	13.6	5,2	4,8	11,2	14,1
Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	10,2	7,8	15,5	15,5	8,4	3,4	5,2	8,1	11,2	2.5
Diphtérie et croup — Diphtheria and croup	7,1	16,9	15,5	10,3	6,8	14,0	6,9	12,1	14,6	4,6
Grippe — Influenza	17,5	16,4	20,4	4,3	7,4	15,7	14,7	17,8	10,7	0,4
Dysenterie — Dysentery	0,8	0,2	1,9	—	0,5	1,3	3,4	—	4,9	1,7
Autres maladies épidémiques — Other epidemic diseases	9,5	5,7	9,7	35,2	4,2	2,5	—	3,2	42,9	9,1
Tuberculose pulmonaire — Pulmonary tuberculosis	189,3	228,6	260,4	202,9	168,8	160,8	142,3	112,3	168,6	177,5
Tuberculose des méninges — Tuberculosis of the meninges	31,4	26,9	12,6	24,9	12,1	5,5	7,8	2,4	25,8	24,0
Tuberculose d'autres organes — Other forms of tuberculosis	11,7	11,7	18,5	16,3	9,4	9,7	14,7	9,7	10,7	18,6
Cancer et autres tumeurs malignes — Cancer and other malignant tumours	93.9	75,1	80,6	84,3	109,9	83,0	78,5	59,8	116,0	127,0
Méningite — Meningitis	19,5	25,3	52,5	26,7	56,3	17,8	30,2	13,7	11,2	10,3
Hémorragie cérébrale — Cerebral hæmorrhage	46,5	30,0	39,8	35,2	56,8	34,7	40,5	38.0	58,0	49,7
Affection organique du cœur — Organic diseases of the heart	201,6	153,3	116,6	179,7	201,9	140,9	150,0	99,4	232,4	235,5
Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	3,1	3,1	20,4	3,4	13,1	7,6	7,8	10,5	6,3	12,4
Bronchite chronique — Chronic bronchitis	2,8		6,8	—	—	0,9	8,6	2,4	—	1,2
Pneumonie — Pneumonia	112,5	159,5	222,5	188,3	219,8	122,3	145,7	144,6	119,4	139.0
Autres affections de l'appareil respiratoire — Other diseases of the respiratory system	110,2	74,1	66,1	18,9	20,0	29,6	19,8	26,7	81,4	13,2
Affections de l'estomac, à l'exclusion du cancer — Diseases of the stomach, cancer excluded	5,1		13,6	1,7	14,7	7,2	12,1	4,0	8,3	7,9
Diarrhée et entérite chez les enfants jusqu'à 2 ans — Diarrhœa and enteritis, under 2 years	77,5	88,9	98,1	52,5	56,3	59,7	125,0	118,8	44,8	24,4
Appendicite — Appendicitis	10,3	7,4	4,9	5,2	26,8	11,0	1,7	5,7	9,3	7,0
Hernie, obstruction intestinale — Hernia, intestinal obstruction	8,7	7,4	4,9	4,3	7,9	5,5	2,6	2,4	12,2	9,5
Cirrhose et autres affections du foie — Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver	2,0	8,1	2,9	1,7	2,6	—	1,7	4,0	2,4	3,3
Néphrite aiguë ou chronique — Acute and chronic nephritis	32,1	23,9	22,3	37,8	35,8	16,9	25,8	11,3	28,2	25,2
Tumeurs non cancéreuses et affections des organes génitaux de la femme — Diseases of the female genital organs	3,7	1,2	2,9	—	—	2,1	1,7	1,6	2,4	2,5
Septicémie puerpérale — Puerperal septicæmia	7,7	6,2	5,8	4,3	3,7	3,8	6,0	4,9	7,3	3,7
Autres accidents puerpéraux de la grossesse et de l'accouchement — Other puerperal accidents of pregnacy and labour	5,0	7,7	11,7	3,4	3,2	5,5	3,4	5,7	3,4	5,4
Débilité congénitale et vices de conformation — Congenital debility and malformation	49,6	100,4	114,7	67,1	89,9	94,8	139,7	132,5	54,6	32,3
Sénélité — Senility	50,1	65,8	70,0	110,0	89,4	69,4	124,2	76,7	105,7	83,6
Mort violente — Violent deaths	32,9	24,9	47,6	11,2	24,2	27,5	50,0	49,3	25,3	25,2
Suicide	25,5	17,4	28,2	14,6	24,7	19,5	14,7	12,1	19,5	34,8
Autres maladies — Other diseases	135,0	133,8	93,3	124,7	99,4	196,8	229,4	202,0	55,5	103,4
Maladies non spécifiées ou mal définies — Unknown or ill-defined diseases	43,6	9,3	13,6	0,9	36,3	8,5	7,8	20,2	3,4	5,0

18.

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL DISEASES IN TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1925-1927.

Source : Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1925-1927.

Villes Towns	1925							1926							1927						
	Décès par — Deaths from				Taux de mortalité pour 1,000 naissances Death rate per 1.000 births			Décès par — Deaths from				Taux de mortalité pour 1,000 naissances Death rate per 1.000 births			Décès par — Deaths from				Taux de mortalité pour 1,000 naissances Death rate per 1.000 births		
	Total des naissances Total births	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Total	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Total	Total des naissances Total births	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Total	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Total	Total des naissances Total births	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Total	Septicémie puerpérale Puerperal septicæmia	Autres maladies puerpérales Other puerperal diseases	Total
Varsovie — Warsaw	22.811	51	45	96	2,2	2,0	4,2	22.351	74	48	122	3,3	2,2	5,5	20.518	93	33	126	4,5	1,6	6,1
Lódz	14.977	26	41	67	1,7	2,8	4,5	13.037	23	66	89	1,75	5,0	6,8	10.980	22	47	69	2,0	4,3	6,3
Lublin	2.705	13	7	20	4,8	2,6	7,4	2.496	10	4	14	4,0	1,6	5,6	2.344	9	3	12	3,8	1,3	5,1
Poznań	6.680	9	—	9	1,3	0	1,3	6.120	18	11	29	2,9	1,8	4,7	4.991	10	11	21	2,0	2,2	4,2
Sosnowiec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.565	13	10	23	5,1	3,8	8,9	2.604	8	9	17	3,1	3,4	6,5
Wilno	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 022	7	16	23	1,4	3,2	4,6	4.458	3	20	23	0,7	4,4	5,1
Bydgoszcz	3.286	4	1	5	1,2	0,3	1,5	2.992	5	3	8	1,7	1,0	2,7	2.789	6	3	9	2,1	1,1	3,2
Katowice	3.198	9	29	38	2,8	9,1	11,9	2.830	1	8	9	0,3	2,9	3,2	2.647	5	7	12	1,9	2,6	4,5
Cracovie — Cracow	5.573	25	20	45	4,5	3,6	8,1	4.926	39	18	57	7,9	3,7	11,6	3.759	17	8	25	4,5	2,1	6,6
Lwów	5.345	—	3	3	0	0,56	0,56	4.880	20	13	33	4,1	2,6	6,7	4.857	6	10	16	1,2	2,1	3,3

7.

Births and Abortions in 1926 and 1927.

Sources : Folkemengdens bevegelse 1926.
Sundhetstilstanden og medisinalforholdene 1926 & 1927.
Statistisk Årbok 1929.

1926.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Districts	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Nés vivants Live births	Mort-nés Still-births	Avortements déclarés par Abortions notified by: Hôpitaux Hospitals	Médecins Doctors	Sages-femmes Midwives	Total	Conceptions (col. 3, 4, 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Préfectures — Provinces :								
1. Östfold	171	3.365	74	—	—	—	30	3.469
2. Akershus	202	4.454	103	—	—	—	26	4.583
3. Oslo	252	2.648	72	—	—	—	26	2.746
4. Hedmark	162	3.635	94	—	—	—	27	3.756
5. Opland	138	3.060	52	—	—	—	15	3.127
6. Buskerud	147	2.837	54	—	—	—	21	2.912
7. Vestfold	130	2.220	55	—	—	—	16	2.291
8. Telemark	131	2.322	55	—	—	—	13	2.390
9. Aust-Agder	73	1.316	22	—	—	—	2	1.340
10. Vest-Agder	80	1.478	34	—	—	—	6	1.518
11. Rogaland	173	3.502	67	—	—	—	28	3.597
12. Hordaland	164	3.383	63	—	—	—	14	3.460
13. Bergen	96	1.443	54	—	—	—	7	1.504
14. Sogn & Fjordane	93	1.821	39	—	—	—	4	1.864
15. Möre	166	3.275	60	—	—	—	21	3.356
16. Sör-Tröndelag	175	3.456	92	—	—	—	27	3.575
17. Nord-Tröndelag	94	1.967	48	—	—	—	12	2.027
18. Nordland	187	4.081	119	—	—	—	17	4.217
19. Troms	98	2.219	69	—	—	—	8	2.296
20. Finnmark	49	1.221	32	—	—	—	5	1.258
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	797	11.559	344	—	—	—	130	12.033
Communes rurales — Rural districts	1.984	42.144	914	—	—	—	195	43.253
Total général — Grand Total	2.781	53.703	1.258	—	—	—	325	55.286

5. Infant Mortality.

20.

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, in the Western and Southern Provinces, 1926.

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
	Provinces occidentales — Western Provinces									
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0–9	3.042	2.394	5.436	4.691	745	46,4	39,0	42,8	40,4	67,8
10–19	1.067	912	1.979	1.645	334	16,2	14,8	15,5	14,2	30,4
20–29	760	702	1.462	1.186	276	11,6	11,4	11,5	10,2	25,1
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	4.869	4.008	8.877	7.522	1.355	74,2	65,2	69,8	64,8	123,3
1	1.259	1.099	2.358	1.899	459	19,2	17,9	18,5	16,3	41,8
2	1.030	835	1.865	1.488	377	15,7	13,6	14,7	12,8	34,3
3	937	765	1.702	1.371	331	14,3	12,4	13,4	11,8	30,1
4	748	581	1.329	1.098	231	11,4	9,4	10,5	9,5	21,0
5	599	525	1.124	935	189	9,1	8,5	8,8	8,1	17,2
6	621	511	1.132	956	176	9,5	8,3	8,9	8,2	16,0
7	470	420	890	750	140	7,2	6,8	7,0	6,5	12,8
8	497	387	884	756	128	7,5	6,3	7,0	6,5	11,6
9	432	358	790	690	100	6,6	5,8	6,2	5,9	9,1
10	373	318	691	622	69	5,7	5,2	5,4	5,4	6,3
11	298	275	573	503	70	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,3	6,4
Total. . . .	12.133	10.082	22.215	18.590	3.625	184,9	163,9	174,7	160,1	329,9

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.	Sexe inconnu Sex unknown	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	6 *a*	7	8	9	10	11
	Provinces méridionales — Southern Provinces										
a) Jours d'âge Days of age											
0–9	5.466	3.890	9.356	8.459	832	65	40,9	31,3	36,3	35,8	38,2
10–19	2.614	1.867	4.481	3.989	460	32	19,5	15,0	17,4	16,9	21,1
20–29	1.631	1.321	2.952	2.538	333	21	12,2	10,6	11,4	11,0	15,3
b) Mois d'âge Months of age											
0	9.711	7.078	16.789	15.046	1.625	118	72,6	56,9	65,1	63,7	74,6
1	3.201	2.530	5.731	5.064	623	44	23,9	20,4	22,2	21,4	28,6
2	2.185	1.730	3.915	3.498	390	27	16,4	13,9	15,2	14,8	17,9
3	1.796	1.374	3.170	2.800	336	34	13,4	11,1	12,3	11,9	15,4
4	1.349	1.059	2.408	2.133	253	22	10,1	8,5	9,3	9,0	11,6
5	1.178	898	2.076	1.869	190	17	8,8	7,2	8,0	7,9	8,7
6	1.360	1.053	2.413	2.180	196	37	10,2	8,5	9,4	9,2	9,0
7	1.119	827	1.946	1.747	180	19	8,4	6,6	7,5	7,4	8,3
8	1.168	889	2.057	1.882	149	26	8,7	7,2	8,0	8,0	6,8
9	1.055	927	1.982	1.810	152	20	7,9	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,0
10	1.015	833	1.848	1.683	142	23	7,6	6,7	7,2	7,1	6,5
11	767	684	1.451	1.347	95	9	5,7	5,5	5,6	5,7	4,4
Age inconnu. unknown	329	288	617	532	58	27	2,5	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,7
Total. . . .	26.233	20.170	46.403	41.591	4.389	423	196,2	162,3	179,9	176,1	201,5

21.

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Children under One Year of Age in the Western and Southern Provinces, in 1926.

Source : Information supplied by 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 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	
	Provinces occidentales Western Provinces	Provinces méridionales Southern Provinces	Provinces occidentales Western Provinces	Provinces méridionales Southern Provinces
1	2	3	4	5
I	1.725	3.325	150,4	—
II	1.665	3.468	159,1	—
III	1.852	4.581	163,0	—
IV	1.831	4.211	167,2	—
V	1.694	3.587	152,2	—
VI	1.674	3.271	155,6	—
VII	2.458	4.419	220,2	—
VIII	2.417	4.586	218,2	—
IX	2.179	4.074	204,6	—
X	1.718	3.756	154,8	—
XI	1.504	3.076	141,7	—
XII	1.498	4.049	137,8	—
Total . .	22.215	46.403	—	—

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., 3e 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
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	W.	48	—	2,38	—
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	W.	208	—	10,33	—
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	W.	218	—	10,82	—
		L.	548	592	51,69	54,64
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	W.	45	—	2,23	—
		L.	19	6	1,79	0,54
7	Rougeole — Measles	W.	50	—	2,48	—
		L.	35	8	3,30	0,73
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	W.	21	—	1,04	—
		L.	2	3	0,19	0,27
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	W.	106	—	5,26	—
		L.	29	29	2,74	2,66
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	W.	12	—	0,59	—
		L.	11	14	1,04	1,28
11	Grippe — Influenza	W.	47	—	2,33	—
		L.	4	40	0,38	3,67
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras					
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	W.	17	—	1,04	—
		L.	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	W.	11	—	0,83	
		L.	11	3	1,04	

22 *(concluded).*

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	—	2,63	—
		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	—	3,97	—
		L	28	26	2,64	2,38
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	W.	14	—	0,69	—
		L.	4	5	0,38	0,45
71	Méningite — Meningitis	W.	67	—	3,32	—
		L.	46	50	4,34	4,58
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	W.	25	—	1,24	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	W.	10	—	0,49	—
		L.	16	11	1,54	1,01
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	W.	863	—	42,86	—
		L.	402	437	37,92	40,17
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	W.	821	—	40,77	—
		L.	411	413	38,77	37,9
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	W.	7	—	0,34	—
		L.	5	6	0,47	37,9
200	Infanticide	W.	1	—	0,04	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	W.	82	—	4,07	—
		L.	24	10	2,26	0,91
	Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths (all causes)	W.	3.001	—	149,04	—
		L.	1.981	2.037	186,87	187,3

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Polish Anti-tuberculosis Association.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927 [1]	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries .	122	144	202	0	0	0	—	74.607	—
Sanatoriums pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria . . .	38	42	46	2.786	3.178	3.769	—	—	—
Hôpitaux généraux admettant des tuberculeux — General Hospitals admitting tuberculous patients .	—	—	187	2.626	3.058	3.058	—	—	—

[1] Information from 128 dispensaries.

23* *(concluded).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Department of Public Health (Ministry of the Interior).

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions[1] Number of institutions[1]			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres de consultations pour vénériens (attachés aux centres d'hygiène) — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases (attached to health centres)	—	—	39	—	—	—
Dispensaires antivénériens (entretenus par l'Etat) — Venereal dispensaries (maintained by the State)	26	24	30	12.928	8.584	7.086

C. *Alcoholism.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Department of Public Health (Ministry of the Interior).

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques — Centres for persons suffering from alcoholism	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dispensaires antialcooliques — Anti-alcoholic dispensaries	2	3	5	—	—	927
Sanatoriums pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons	2	2	3	—	—	—
Organisations antialcooliques — Anti-alcoholic organisations	—	—	44			
Sociétés d'abstinence — Circles of total abstainers	—	—	2.297[2]			

[1] In larger towns, a high percentage of the population is insured and entitled to treatment in health insurance clinics. For this reason, the State venereal disease dispensaries are located on the Eastern marshes and in the province of Cracow and Stanislawow.

[2] With 73,269 members.

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

26.*

Statistics of Sanitary Personnel in 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	3.123	3.227	3.189			
	F.	634	640	686			
	T.	3.757	3.867	3.775	1,26	—	—
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	7.087	8.798	9.757	—	3,26	—
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students.	M.	60	75	88			
	F.	298	335	355			
	T.	358	410	443	0,12	—	—
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	2.709	2.857	—	—	—
VII. Etudiants en pharmacie — Students of Pharmacy	M.	296	292	288			
	F.	321	330	394			
	T.	617	622	682	0,21	—	—
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives.		6.500	6.857	7.002	—	2,54	—
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)		—	2.357	2.355	—	1,52	1,52
Infirmières diplômées — Qualified nurses		—	—	297	—	—	—

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The record of infectious diseases was better during 1928 than in the preceding year. The number of cases of smallpox constitutes a new minimum ; typhus and typhoid fever, two diseases of great importance in Poland, showed improvement; there was also a betterment in the scarlet fever situation. Diphtheria increased.

1. *Smallpox.*

Twenty-one cases and two deaths were notified, as compared with 35 cases in 1927 and 5,078 in 1921. Five provinces (Lodz, Polesie, Poznań, Kraków and Lwów) had no smallpox at all. The province of Białystok returned six cases ; the other cases were scattered throughout all the remaining provinces. No case was notified in the towns of the first group [1] ; the towns of the second group had seven cases and two deaths. The age-distribution of cases was as follows :

	Cases	
Under 1 year	5	(non-vaccinated)
1–9 years	12	
10–19 „	1	
20–29 „	2	
30 and over	1	
Total	21	

2. *Typhus.*

There were 2,401 cases and 161 deaths from typhus, *i.e.*, an incidence rate of 8.9 per 100,000.

The geographical distribution of cases was as follows :

Provinces	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000	Percentage
Eastern	1,091	26.5	45.4
Southern	923	13.1	38.4
Central	385	3.5	14.8
Western	2	—	—

The highest incidence rate was reported from the province of Wilno, which notified 460 cases in 1927 and 595 in 1928. Within the province of Wilno, the epidemic was especially widespread in the districts of Wilejka, Dzisna and Postawy, where the incidence rate per 100.000 of population was 155, 138 and 122 respectively.

The Department of Public Health Service maintained in the eastern and southern provinces ten mobile units for combating typhus. Each unit was composed of a doctor in charge of the unit, a disinfector and a public health nurse. The duties of the units are the detection and isolation of cases and popular health education. Attention was given to the delousing of the population in localities where typhus is of frequent occurrence.

[1] The term " towns of the first group " indicates towns with over 100.000 population, 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 29.

Out of the ten units :

Two were working in the province of Novogrodek ;
Two were working in the province of Wilno ;
One was working in the province of Volhynia (the unit in question also supervised passengers coming from Russia) ;
One was working in the province of Białystok ;
One was working in the province of Tarnopol ;
Three were in organisation in the province of Lwów.

3. *Relapsing Fever.*

Ten cases were reported scattered throughout the country. No death from the disease was returned.

4. *Typhoid Fever.*

The record for typhoid fever was better in 1928 than ever before since 1919. The 14,080 cases reported (1,169 deaths) can be divided into the three following groups :

Administrative division	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000	Percentage
Towns with over 100,000 population	2,582	92.3	18.3
Towns with from 25,000 to 100,000 population ..	1,018	88.3	7.2
The remaining area of the country	10,480	45.6	74.3

In the towns of the first group, the highest incidence rate was that of the city of Warsaw, 128.4 per 100,000. Then follows Wilno (110.3) and Lodz (98.4). At the other end of the list is Poznań (18.6) and Lwów (21.9) (see also the report for 1927).

There is much variation in the prevalence of typhoid in the towns of the second group. The town of Tarnopol returned three cases per 100,000 ; the town of Bedzin, 369.8. Out of the total number of 29 towns in this group, ten had an incidence rate over 100 per 100,000. It is evident that the difference in the rates does not always reflect the difference in sanitary conditions ; it is often the result of variation of small numbers.

In order to improve the statistics of typhoid fever, it is intended to make compulsory for hospitals the bacteriological diagnosis of cases. In addition, it will be the duty of all bacteriological laboratories to send to the public health authorities a record of every positive diagnosis made by the laboratory.

5. *Dysentery.*

The dysentery record was favourable. 1,748 cases were registered (206 deaths), as against 5,023 in 1927 and 32,944 in 1921. As usual, the majority of cases, namely, 46.2 per cent, were notified from the southern provinces. The death rate was high ; it reached 11.5 per cent for the country as a whole and was 18.9 per cent in towns of the first group. The fatality rate shows that only severe cases are reported.

6. *Scarlet Fever.*

Scarlet fever, of which 28,898 cases and 2,159 deaths were registered, showed a decline of 20.1 per cent over 1927. This drop was experienced throughout the country with the exception of the province of Stanislawów, where the number of cases was 1,930 in 1927 and 2,811 in 1928. The geographical distribution of cases was the same as in 1927.

The incidence rate of scarlet fever per 100,000 of the population was :

192.2 in the towns of the first group ;
229.7 in the towns of the second group ;
91.0 on the remaining territory.

The highest incidence rate was seen in towns of the second group, and an outbreak of some magnitude was reported from the town of Stanisławów. Here, 394 cases of scarlet fever were reported in a population of 51,391, *i.e.*, 767.7 per 100,000. The fatality rate at Stanisławów was 8.4 per cent. The corresponding figures in the cities of the first group were 5.5 ; in the second group, 3.9. This last figure is probably the result of unsatisfactory registration of causes of deaths.

In accordance with the instructions of the Department of Public Health Service, preventive vaccination against scarlet fever was conducted on a large scale. The State Institute of Hygiene distributed free of charge 691.95 litres of vaccine, and it is estimated that the number of preventive vaccinations amounted to 230,000 in 1928.

7. *Diphtheria.*

In 1928, the curve of diphtheria reached its highest point since 1919 ; there were recorded 10,460 cases and 863 deaths. The increase took place all over the country, with the exception of the province of Volhynia. The greatest increase was seen in the province of Cracow, which had 433 cases in 1927 and 800 in 1928, an increase of 84.8 per cent. The distribution of diphtheria was as follows :

Administrative division	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000	Percentage
Towns with over 100,000 population ..	2,586	91.7	24.7
Towns with from 25,000 to 100,000 population	694	60.2	6.6
The remaining area of the country	7,180	31.3	68.6

The fatality rate was somewhat lower in 1928 than in 1927, being 11.4 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively. This fact, as well as the decrease in the percentage of cases reported in great towns, seems to indicate an improvement in notification. The fatality rate was 11.7 per cent in towns of the first group ; 10.3 per cent in towns of the second group, and 6.8 per cent in the remaining parts of the country.

8. *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.*

Cases of cerebro-spinal Meningitis were also much more frequent than in 1927. All the provinces witnessed pronounced increase over last year's figure, although the rise was most marked in the province of Lwów which had 32 cases in 1927 and 106 in 1928.

The fatality rate was, in the ten towns with over 100,000 population, 50 per cent in 1928 and 67.6 per cent in 1927. As in the case of diphtheria, this is probably due to the betterment of registration.

9. *Measles.*

There was no notable change in the measles situation. The number of cases reported was 34,085 in 1927 and 37,063 in 1928. Out of the 37,063 cases, 13,152, or 35.5 per cent, were reported from the thirty-nine towns with over 25,000 inhabitants,

while the population of these towns forms 14.7 per cent of the inhabitants of the Republic. There was some change in the geographical distribution of the disease. Its prevalence was lower in the province of Pomorze and Lwów ; it was very high in the province of Kielce, which had 690 cases in 1927 and 7,497 in 1928.

10. *Whooping-cough.*

Whooping-cough has been more frequent than in previous years (9,567 in 1927 and 11,865 in 1928). As during former years, the epidemic was chiefly concentrated in the south-eastern provinces, from where about 30 per cent of cases were reported. The mortality statistics of great towns show the importance of whooping-cough as a cause of death. In the city of Warsaw last year, there were :

53 deaths from measles ;
75 deaths from diphtheria ;
107 deaths from whooping-cough ;
110 deaths from scarlet fever.

11. *Encephalitis Lethargica.*

Nineteen cases and 18 deaths were reported from the towns of both groups : five cases in the city of Warsaw and four in the town of Zawiercie.

12. *Anthrax.*

Notifications of anthrax numbered 81, of which eleven proved fatal. Twenty-two cases and four deaths were reported from the province of Lwów. No cases were registered in the towns of the first group. One case occurred in the towns of the second group.

13. *Poliomyelitis.*

Twenty cases were notified : nine in the city of Warsaw.

* * *

Considerable attention has been paid during the year by the Department of Public Health Service to the extension of laboratory diagnosis of cases of contagious diseases. Laboratory diagnosis is compulsory in cholera, typhus and relapsing fever. A circular issued by the Department in 1928 called the attention of medical health officers to the necessity of making use of laboratory diagnosis in cases of typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, anthrax and malleus. Examinations of infectious material are made at the State Institute of Hygiene and its branches, which in 1928 made 159,364 examinations.

The number of hospital beds for the treatment of contagious diseases is insufficient, amounting only to 5,877, *i.e.*, 22 per 100,000 of the population.

Table No. I.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN 1928 BY PROVINCES.

Province	Population[1]	Variole Smallpox		Fièvre typhoïde Typhoid fever		Typhus exanthématique Typhus		Fièvre récurrente Relapsing fever		Dysenterie Dysentery		Fièvre scarlatine Scarlet fever		Diphtérie Diphtheria		Méningite cérébro-spinale Cerebro-spinal meningitis		Rougeole Measles		Erysipèle Erysipelas		Coqueluche Whooping-cough		Paludisme Malaria		Fièvre puerpérale Puerperal fever		Tuberculose Tuberculosis		Trachome Trachoma		Charbon Anthrax		Trichinose Trichinosis		Botulisme Botulism	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
Varsovie (ville) — Warsaw city	1.015.426	—	—	1.529	171	29	2	—	—	73	4	2.063	124	927	70	81	25	3.156	40	1.536	69	830	64	41	—	140	67	3.237	1.663	452	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Varsovie — Warsaw	2.112.798	1	—	1.950	124	23	1	—	—	42	2	1.302	93	696	15	44	22	2.239	5	271	7	788	5	43	—	98	29	579	344	1.907	—	1	—	12	—	—	—
Lódz	2.252.769	—	—	1.803	165	25	3	—	—	131	13	2.402	263	1.510	171	46	22	3.391	78	294	34	948	71	10	—	102	44	945	606	1.274	—	4	—	—	—	2	1
Kielce	2.535.781	1	—	2.139	121	58	9	1	—	146	19	2.020	55	861	39	58	21	7.497	38	431	9	1.254	11	14	—	47	21	1.259	465	1.264	—	4	—	—	—	5	1
Lublin	2.087.951	2	—	797	41	166	12	1	—	47	3	1.661	67	581	15	33	5	1.668	5	339	2	355	1	25	—	46	3	520	28	261	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Bialystok	1.305.284	6	—	434	35	84	5	—	—	26	—	1.003	50	394	24	20	5	1.009	4	129	5	733	1	15	—	56	6	309	137	294	—	8	—	3	2	1	—
Wilno	973.404	1	—	373	28	595	20	2	—	21	5	573	19	328	17	27	3	1.466	7	120	—	615	2	15	—	28	6	1.186	74	1.572	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Nowogródek	822.106	2	—	174	1	272	7	—	—	30	—	1.319	49	225	6	63	9	548	1	98	—	374	—	14	—	37	9	522	13	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polesie	880.898	—	—	158	8	90	5	1	—	87	5	2.029	182	504	27	31	14	1.413	5	126	2	718	1	469	—	28	9	1.297	20	417	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Wólyn	1.437.907	2	—	392	6	134	8	1	—	133	7	2.161	68	493	17	10	1	301	1	138	1	163	1	32	—	21	6	534	17	409	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
Poznań	1.967.865	—	—	701	80	—	—	—	—	80	6	1.593	65	862	65	34	20	934	4	77	2	102	8	5	—	170	55	1.154	1.025	1.905	—	—	—	—	—	12	3
Pomorze	935.643	1	—	534	58	2	—	—	—	28	1	550	20	310	9	18	5	1.531	8	71	2	267	1	—	—	122	34	313	273	207	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
Slask	1.124.967	1	—	346	35	—	—	1	—	105	1	765	26	699	79	37	21	1.898	3	195	9	161	4	12	—	137	48	564	699	141	—	3	1	—	—	2	—
Cracovie — Kraków	1.992.810	—	—	1.263	105	107	6	2	—	293	46	2.191	113	806	87	37	16	4.309	39	159	34	612	48	39	1	55	49	1.399	848	1.411	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Lwów	2.718.014	—	—	900	122	413	38	—	—	270	55	3.322	457	808	150	106	18	4.301	220	500	26	1.745	255	7	2	75	42	4.972	2.584	1.226	—	22	4	—	—	54	—
Stanislawów	1.348.580	2	2	419	59	243	23	—	—	223	30	2.811	383	237	45	46	13	610	26	43	3	1.338	138	2	—	17	8	1.759	680	213	—	9	3	—	—	—	—
Tarnopol	1.428.520	2	—	168	10	160	22	1	—	49	9	1.133	125	225	27	24	3	792	9	37	2	862	55	2	—	10	2	663	361	430	—	3	1	11	—	—	—
Total	26.940.723	21	2	14.080	1.169	2.401	161	10	—	1.784	206	28.898	2.159	10.460	863	715	223	37.063	493	4.564	207	11.865	666	745	3	1.189	438	21.212	9.837	13.941	—	81	11	83	2	111	5

[1] Statistical Year-book of the Polish Republic, 1927.

Table No. II.

Number of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in 1928 by Towns.

Ville — Town	Population	Variole Smallpox		Fièvre typhoïde Typhoid fever		Typhus exanthématique Typhus		Fièvre récurrente Relapsing fever		Dysenterie Dysentery		Fièvre scarlatine Scarlet fever		Diphtérie Diphtheria		Méningite cérébro-spinale Cerebro-spinal meningitis		Rougeole Measles		Erysipèle Erysipelas		Coqueluche Whooping-cough		Paludisme Malaria		Fièvre puerpérale Puerperal fever		Tuberculose Tuberculosis		Trachome Trachoma		Encéphalite léthargique Encephalitis lethargica		Charbon Anthrax		Trichinose Trichinosis		Poliomyélite Poliomyelitis	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
A. Dans 10 villes de plus de 100.000 habitants — A. In 10 Towns with over 100,000 Inhabitants.																																									
Varsovie — Warsaw	1.015.426	—	—	1.304	161	22	2	—	—	63	8	1.891	110	830	75	66	26	3.138	53	1.314	61	864	107	40	2	100	81	3.054	1.988	452	—	5	4	—	—	42	—	9	—
Lódz	553.649	—	—	545	70	20	3	—	—	28	12	836	66	728	109	12	2	692	40	101	42	205	44	—	—	62	37	—	—	468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lwów	228.801	—	—	50	7	9	—	—	—	28	1	627	31	104	11	12	3	614	—	144	18	121	5	—	—	13	9	881	532	229	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Poznań	220.023	—	—	41	4	—	—	—	—	43	5	413	32	279	32	21	16	—	15	—	—	1	9	—	—	16	12	476	383	107	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cracovie — Kraków	189.376	—	—	129	12	12	1	—	—	54	10	489	23	233	30	13	5	1.087	24	70	18	91	23	21	1	13	15	534	402	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Wilno	184.000	—	—	203	25	39	2	—	—	3	1	301	12	177	18	9	3	970	14	79	8	528	14	3	—	1	—	465	323	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katowice	112.657	—	—	38	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	131	—	91	4	2	1	72	1	34	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	33	26	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lublin	108.531	—	—	106	11	13	—	—	—	3	—	217	6	50	6	2	—	253	5	58	1	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bydgoszcz	105.672	—	—	77	17	—	—	—	—	7	6	282	7	40	6	5	12	286	2	14	—	20	1	1	—	17	8	193	188	135	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sosnowiec	101.940	—	—	89	9	—	—	—	—	3	1	234	11	54	11	2	1	1.682	26	25	—	304	5	—	—	—	—	299	251	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2.820.075	—	—	2.582	317	115	8	—	—	237	46	5.421	298	2.586	302	138	69	8.794	180	1.839	148	2.190	208	65	3	229	162	5.935	4.093	1.827	—	10	9	—	—	42	—	17	—
B. Dans les villes de plus de 25.000 habitants — B. In Towns with over 25,000 Inhabitants.																																									
Bedzin	27.855	—	—	103	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	59	—	29	9	5	3	149	3	10	—	29	2	—	—	5	6	116	68	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bialystok	76.792	—	—	44	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	144	7	53	5	1	1	8	—	16	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brzesc n. B.	29.553	2	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	21	—	10	—	—	—	424	—	16	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czestochowa	80.473	—	—	221	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	278	9	101	2	4	1	260	—	50	1	74	—	—	—	3	1	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dabrowa Gornicza	41.681	—	—	65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	7	15	3	1	2	90	1	6	—	30	3	1	—	4	2	42	43	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drohobycz	26.736	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	9	18	7	1	1	114	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gniezno	25.694	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	50	1	33	3	4	4	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	79	66	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Grodno	35.148	2	—	22	3	4	2	—	—	1	—	111	7	62	6	2	1	31	—	24	1	126	—	—	—	—	3	36	34	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grudziac	33.516	—	2	10	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	92	4	16	—	6	2	37	2	7	2	5	3	—	—	5	7	92	43	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalisz	44.613	—	—	31	9	—	—	—	—	7	—	44	1	14	10	3	2	159	7	17	3	30	1	—	—	1	—	1	116	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kielce	41.346	—	—	50	5	3	—	—	—	4	2	172	4	16	4	—	—	254	6	9	3	22	—	—	—	1	1	106	106	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolomyja	31.708	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	1	1	4	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	61	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krol. Huta	72.641																																						
N. Sacz	26.341	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	3	1	—	—	63	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pabjanice	34.967	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	113	4	85	3	1	—	215	—	41	—	341	—	2	—	2	—	510	75	74	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Piotrkow	41.113	—	—	29	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	2	35	6	—	1	366	6	4	6	63	7	—	—	—	—	9	118	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plock	27.750	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	17	—	1	—	11	—	3	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Przemysl	47.958	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	87	—	24	1	—	—	13	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radom	61.599	—	—	66	—	2	—	—	—	5		155	—	11	—	4	—	453	—	54	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rowne	30.480	—	—	19	—	4	—	—	—	—		65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siedlce	30.536	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—		25	—	10	—	—	—	51	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanislawów	51.391	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	394	33	9	3	—	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stryj	27.358	—	—	5	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	88	3	7	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	71	51	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarnow	35.347	—	—	22	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	77	1	17	1	—	2	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tarnopol	32.003	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	75	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tom. Mazow	28.287	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	70	—	13	—	—	—	682	1	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torun	39.434	—	—	48	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	69	1	36	—	1	—	120	—	18	—	14	1	1	—	7	2	1	71	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wloclawek	40.281	—	—	51	13	—	—	—	—	—	75	63	1	32	4	—	—	390	3	7	2	78	24	—	—	24	16	4	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zawiercie	29.480	—	—	31	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	59	—	27	1	2	—	360	5	12	2	138	1	1	—	—	1	53	77	2	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1.152.081	7	2	1.018	103	24	3	4	—	95	78	2.566	99	694	72	42	28	4.358	40	337	24	1.047	42	8	—	59	40	1.535	1.300	663	—	9	9	1	—	—	—	3	—

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Among the outstanding developments in tuberculosis work during the year were :

(a) *Co-operation with the Health Insurance.*

The co-operation between the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the Health Insurance is gaining ground. At the meeting of the Committee of experts in June 1928, the basic principles of co-operation were established and a permanent Joint Commission formed. The Commission is composed of six members, three of whom are nominated by the Health Insurance and three by the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association. In addition, three representatives of local governments are invited to join the Commission. Each of the bodies represented in the Commission will bring before the Commission for consideration and unification all the problems concerning the anti-tuberculosis campaign and, in the first instance, questions relating to tuberculosis statistics, training of staff (doctors and nurses) and popular health education. A draft model agreement between the Health Insurance and the local Anti-Tuberculosis Association has been drawn up.

(b) *Training of Personnel.*

The training programme included : (1) A seven-weeks' course for nurses (88 hours of theoretical training, the remaining hours being devoted to practical work), which course was attended by thirty-one nurses ; (2) a three-months' course of practical training for doctors working in dispensaries. The course of 1928 was extended by 40 hours of theoretical training on new developments in the science of tuberculosis. Twenty-six doctors attended the course. Both courses were organised by the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Department of Public Health.

(c) *Immunisation of Infants with BCG.*

In March 1928, the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association convened representatives of medical faculties of all universities and chief bacteriological laboratories of the country to review the situation in regard to immunisation of infants from the theoretical and practical point of view, and to decide on the course of action to be taken.

The consensus of opinion was that vaccination should be carried on, provided that the procedure remained under strict scientific control. The Conference expressed the view that local committees should be formed, composed of directors of scientific laboratories, university clinics, children's hospitals, tuberculosis dispensaries, Health Insurance as well as of representatives of State and Municipal Health Administration. The Committee will be entrusted with the organisation and supervision of vaccination on the spot.

The organisation of immunisation arranged in Warsaw may be given as an example. Immunisation is effected in maternity homes by doctors or thoroughly trained nurses.

There are immunised infants from tuberculous families as well as from the healthy ones. The obtaining of the consent of the mother is obligatory. The central register of immunised children is kept by the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which employs a special doctor and nurses for the supervision of all aspects of the work in Warsaw. For each vaccinated child the following cards are kept : *(a)* Card of vaccination with BCG, *(b)* health conditions of the family, *(c)* medical examination of the child, *(d)* medical examination of the member of the household suffering from or suspected of tuberculosis.

On each case of immunisation the maternity home informs the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the respective welfare station, according to the residence of the mother. If the mother does nota ttend the station the children are supervised by the station for immunised children of the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association. The number of immunised children in Warsaw was 1,918 on August 1st, 1929. Outside Warsaw, about 600 infants were immunised during the same period.

The parents very willingly give their consent for vaccination, a much more difficult problem is that of the periodical examination of the children by the doctors, as the mother often does not attend the station.

Difficulties are also met in the examination of members of the household suspected of tuberculosis. Out of the vaccinated children, 648 remained under supervision ; 62 died.

(d) *The Anti-Tuberculosis Armament.*

The number of registered tuberculosis dispensaries increased from 140 to 202. Most of the new dispensaries started during 1928, a certain number were opened at an earlier date and only registered in 1928.

The number of anti-tuberculosis associations was 136 in 1927 and 139 in 1928. The sanatoria had 3,769 beds in 1927 and 4,313 in 1928.

No increase of hospital beds for cases of tuberculosis can be reported ; and there is at present a serious lack of hospital accommodation compared to the number of dispensaries.

A new development was the inauguration of the inspection of tuberculosis dispensaries. The inspection was carried on (1) by a medical specialist in tuberculosis employed for the purpose by the Polish Anti-Tuberculosis Association and (2) the work of nurses was controlled by a nurse serving as inspector for the Association. There were 82 dispensaries and 11 treatment establishments visited, located in seven provinces. The result of the inspection made with the approval of the Department of Public Health shows that there are quite a number of dispensaries which have already attained a very high standard of medical and social work, the technical value of others is not up to the mark. In many instances this is the result of insufficient training of medical and nursing staff. The number of doctors and nurses serving the dispensaries who have had special training is 100 and 150 respectively.

(e) *Tuberculosis Statistics.*

There were 21,212 cases and 9,837 deaths reported. The relation between cases and deaths indicates the steady improvement in tuberculosis statistics. Table No. III gives the movement of patients in 128 tuberculosis dispensaries for the year 1927.

A section dealing with the problems of tuberculosis was formed in the State Health Council.

A national Convention on Tuberculosis was held at Poznań in June 1928.

Table No. III.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN 128 TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES IN 1927.

N°	Province	Nombre de dispensaires dont on a reçu des rapports / Number of dispensaries from which reports were available	Nombre de consultations / Number of consultations	Nombre de personnes examinées / Number of persons examined	Nombre de cas de tuberculose parmi les personnes examinées / Including cases of tuberculosis	Envoyées à l'hôpital / Sent to hospital	Envoyées dans les sanatoriums / Sent to sanatoria	Nombre de visites à domicile / Number of home visits
1.	Warsaw . .	13	86.362	32.964	11.507	348	353	26.289
2.	Lódz . . .	11	52.455	14.897	677	399	1.780	2.180
3.	Kielce . . .	2	3.358	963	443	49	66	1.479
4.	Bialystok . .	5	4.401	1.339	421	25	46	2.328
5.	Lublin . . .	3	625	273	112	—	—	136
6.	Nowogródek	5	8.170	2.749	1.398	52	2	1.578
7.	Polesie . . .	3	1.243	492	81	1	—	206
8.	Wolyń . . .	4	5.674	2.090	930	22	32	1.156
9.	Kraków . .	10	11.196	4.133	2.478	50	83	2.173
10.	Lwów . . .	27	29.198	14.662	8.921	255	440	3.488
11.	Stanislawów	6	6.892	1.398	864	52	62	2.735
12.	Tarnopol . .	3	1.725	756	332	—	—	—
13.	Poznań . .	6	6.438	3.996	2.078	—	—	2.636
14.	Pomorze . .	5	3.551	944	1.071	35	14	1.288
15.	Slask . . .	10	5.140	—	4.621	—	—	8.394
16.	Wilno . . .	2	12.500	3.454	79	—	—	2.865
	Total. .	128	254.166	74.607	37.509	1.288	2.884	63.191

2. *Malaria.*

There were 745 cases and 3 deaths registered, as compared with 646 cases in 1927. As usual, the majority of cases, namely 63.8 per cent, were notified from the province of Polesie. The units for combating malaria were engaged in controlling anopheles in Warsaw and the vicinity, and in Ciechocinek.

3. *Cancer.*

Reports of deaths from cancer from the city of Warsaw show, in 1928, a decrease in death rate to 93.9 per 100,000 from 97.8 in 1927. The decrease is specially marked among men.

Table No. IV.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN THE CITY OF WARSAW IN 1923-1928 BY SEX AND RACE.

Année Year	Population	Décès Deaths					Par — Per 100.000				
		Total	M.	F.	Chrétiens Christians	Juifs Jews	Total	M.	F.	Chrétiens Christians	Juifs Jews
1923 . . .	965.237	746	312	434	519	227	77,29	71,07	80,49	80,49	70,83
1927 . . .	1.028.982	1.006	417	589	696	310	97,77	88,89	105,21	97,38	98,63
1928 . . .	1.050.187	987	384	603	711	276	93,98	79,89	105,87	97,25	86,48

Out of the total of 987 deaths, 217 or 22 per cent occurred in hospitals.

Table No. V.

DISTRIBUTION OF MORTALITY FROM CANCER IN WARSAW ACCORDING TO SITE IN 1928.

Siège de la maladie Sites	M.	F.	Total
Cavité buccale — Buccal cavity	15	2	17
Estomac et foie — Stomach and liver . . .	230	271	501
Péritoine, intestins et rectum — Peritoneum, intestines and rectum	27	43	70
Organes génitaux de la femme — Female genital organs	—	162	162
Sein — Breast	1	44	45
Peau — Skin	1	3	4
Autres organes — Other organs	110	78	188
Total	384	603	987

Table No. VI.

MORTALITY FROM CANCER IN WARSAW BY AGE-GROUPS IN 1928.

	Moins de 20 ans Under 20	20-29 ans 20 to 29	30-39 ans 30 to 39	40-49 ans 40 to 49	50-59 ans 50 to 59	60-69 ans 60 to 69	70 ans et plus 70 and over	Age non spécifié Age not specified	Total
Chiffres absolus — Actual figures	8	13	51	135	275	312	191	2	987
%	0,8	1,3	5,15	13,57	27,85	31,62	19,35	0,2	100

A study of cancer, from the ethnical standpoint, made at the State School of Hygiene and based on Warsaw statistics for the years 1921-1927, showed that the mortality among the Jewish population was lower than among the general population of Warsaw. The death-rate from cancer and other malignant growths during this period was 75.6 per 100,000 among the Jews and 87.2 in the remaining population.

The male and female difference in mortality from cancer clearly indicated in both races were much less pronounced among Jews :

MORTALITY FROM CANCER IN WARSAW BY SEX 1921-1927.

	Males	Females
Total population (Jews excluded)	76.5	97.2
Jews	73.1	80.8

To make the analysis more complete, all the deaths from malignant tumours were divided into two parts :

(a) Deaths from cancer and other malignant tumours in both sexes ;
(b) Deaths from cancer of female genital organs and of the breast.

There is practically no difference in the first group but in the second the divergencies are very wide. The death rate from cancer and other malignant growths of the female genital organs and of the breast was 33.7 per 100,000 among the total female population (Jewish women excluded) and 12.0 among Jewish women. Table No. VII gives the data in details.

Table No. VII.

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS AND OF THE BREAST BY RACE, 1921-1927, PER 100,000 OF WOMEN.

No. on the International List of Causes of Death	Death rate per 100,000 of the total female population of Warsaw (Jewish women excluded)	Jewish women
No. 46.—Cancer and other malignant growths of the female genital organs	26.1	7.0
No. 47.—Cancer and other malignant growths of the breast	7.6	5.0
No. 137.—Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary ..	1.4	0.6
No. 139.—Benign tumours of the uterus	1.9	1.8

The greatest difference between both races is seen in the mortality from malignant tumours of the female genital organs, it is not so marked in cancer of the breast. It must be added that mortality from unknown or ill-defined causes is much higher in the general population in Warsaw than among the Jews ; in 1926 it was 41.9 and 12.1 per 100,000 respectively.

4. *Venereal Diseases.*

In 1928, four additional State venereal disease dispensaries were opened, giving a total of 30 dispensaries. The number of persons treated in the dispensaries was

7,086, of which 4,721 were suffering from syphilis, 2,074 from gonorrhœa and 291 from soft chancre.

In the endemic centre of syphilis in the province of Stanisławów, the mass health examination covered 8,795 persons. In addition, a serological laboratory was arranged at Zabie during the summer months. A total of 5,240 Meinicke reactions were made, of which 730 were positive. Detected cases were directed to the dispensaries for treatment.

Grants were given by the Department of Public Health for the maintenance of four, and the organisation of fifteen, municipal venereal disease dispensaries.

Out of the 140 health centres working in 1928, 39 had venereal disease dispensaries.

The nursing staff of the health centres carried on follow-up work.

There are 2,698 beds in the hospitals for venereal disease cases. An increase is urgently needed.

An anti-venereal association was formed, composed of social agencies dealing with the matter.

The venereal disease section of the Polish Eugenic Society organised lectures on venereal disease and held a course for doctors : "Syphilis and the child." It conducted also a popular educational campaign chiefly through the Warsaw Health Insurance.

Educational work of the Department of Public Health Service consisted in the publication of pamphlets, bulletins and notices. The work was also carried on among emigrants to France.

5. *Trachoma.*

The number of notifications received was 13,941 as against 13,182 in 1927. In view of the great increase in the number of dispensaries and the attention given to the problem of trachoma, the figures seem to indicate that the disease shows a tendency to decline. The control investigation made in asylums and orphanages points in the same direction. The percentage of trachomatous children in these establishments decreased from 12.4 per cent in 1925-26 to 6.1 per cent in 1928.

The total number of trachoma dispensaries was 195 in 1928 (11 in 1925). There were 66,825 persons treated in the dispensaries during the year, of which 21,560 were positive trachoma cases.

The problem of organisation of wards for advanced trachoma cases in public hospitals is not yet solved satisfactorily.

The publication of educational material in 1928 comprised the printing of 30,000 copies of leaflets with illustrations on trachoma, and of another 30,000 notices.

Two courses of training for doctors in trachoma work were held at the State School of Hygiene. These were attended by 108 medical men. In addition, four doctors received a State stipend for a three-months' course of training in university clinics.

6. *Alcoholism.*

In accordance with the provision of Article 4 of the Anti-alcohol Law regarding local option, 165 communes in 1928, with a total population of 191,106, introduced the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks. The following table gives the data in details :

Province	Number of communes		
	In which vote was taken	In which prohibition was introduced	Voted against prohibition
Bialystok	1	1	—
Kielce	3	2	1
Kraków	41	7	1
Lwów	147	108	25
Lublin	2	—	2
Pomorze	8	4	4
Poznań	2	—	1
Stanislawów	50	38	5
Tarnopol	15	4	3
Warsaw	3	1	1
Total	272	165	43

In 64 communes the question was brought for consideration before authorities owing to complaint on the irregularity in the voting procedure.

Steps were taken by the Department of Public Health Service towards the organisation of a third treatment establishment for cases of alcoholism at Swiack (near Grodno) with 60 to 70 beds. During the period August 1st, 1927-December 31st, 1928, 70 patients were treated at the establishment at Gościejewo. The average stay of a patient at the establishment was six months.

The number of anti-alcoholic dispensaries was five. The staff of the dispensaries consisted of seven doctors and five nurses. The number of patients who applied for treatment was 1,865, of which 927 were treated.

The number of consultations to patients was 3,942.

The number of consultations to the patient households was 1,149.

The number of visits to the homes of patients was 1,456.

The number of visits to patients in institutions was 275.

There were 34 persons directed to residential treatment establishments.

In order to provide the dispensaries with a suitably-trained staff, the State School of Hygiene organised a course for doctors intending to work in anti-alcoholic dispensaries. The course lasted three months and was attended by five students, three of whom received State stipends.

The annual course on alcoholism and its control for social workers, held at the State School of Hygiene, was attended by 193 persons, mostly teachers of elementary schools. In addition, lectures on the subject were introduced into the curriculum of all courses held at the State School of Hygiene for medical health officers, sanitary inspectors, nurses and the like.

The number of organisations engaged in the anti-alcoholic campaign was 44, of which 20 were specially occupied with the work, and 24 were co-operating in the matter. According to the reports already available of 26 organisations, there were 2,297 circles of total abstainers with 73,269 members. The 26 organisations maintained popular homes, non-alcoholic restaurants, tea-rooms, reading-rooms, exhibitions, etc., to the total number of 782.

7. *Narcotic Drugs.*

The following quantities of narcotic drugs were imported to this country in 1928 :

Drug	Quantity kgs.
Cocaine	74
Opium	981
Morphine	135
Heroine	17

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Public Health Education.

The amount of health educational work is growing. With the help of the public health nurse each Health Centre is made the centre for health education. Health exhibits (tuberculosis, alcoholism), motion pictures, lectures, etc., have been extensively used during the year.

A book, entitled " Health in the Peasant's Home", has been published with the aid of the Department of Public Health. Of this, about 40,000 copies were distributed.

The following courses were organised by the State School of Hygiene in co-operation with certain State and social agencies :

	Course	Duration	Number of students
1.	Sanitary inspectors	4 months.	35
2.	Courses in trachoma for doctors	7 days.	108
3.	Nurses working in crèches	6 months.	50
4.	Elementary School teachers	3 weeks.	122
5.	Normal course for district medical health officers	9 months.	25
6.	Course on alcoholism for social workers	7 days.	193
7.	Course on physical education for doctors	7 weeks.	42
8.	Course for nurses working in rural communities	9 months.	39
9.	Course for nurses working in tuberculosis dispensaries	2 months.	30
10.	Post-graduate course in preventive medicine for doctors	6 weeks.	111
11.	Course in statistics for heads of statistical offices	6 days.	14
	Total		759

In addition to the nurses' courses, held in the State School of Hygiene, two courses were organised, by the Polish Red Cross, one for Red Cross matrons in charge of military hospitals (19 students) and the other of post-graduate training of Red Cross nurses (38 students), and a course for nurses serving the Health Insurance was started by the Health Insurance in Poznań (60 students).

Approved schools of nursing, with a period of training of two years, numbered seven, of which two were supported by religious congregations and attended by nuns.

Table No. VIII.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS (INCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS) FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES IN TOWNS WITH OVER 100,000 POPULATION, 1925-1927.

Ville / Town	1925							1926							1927						
	Total des naissances / Total births	Décès par / Deaths from			Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 naissances / Death rate per 1,000 births			Total des naissances / Total births	Décès par / Deaths from			Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 naissances / Death rate per 1,000 births			Total des naissances / Total births	Décès par / Deaths from			Taux de mortalité pour 1.000 naissances / Death rate per 1,000 births		
		Septicémie puerpérale / Puerperal septicæmia	Autres causes puerpérales / Other puerperal causes	Total	Septicémie puerpérale / Puerperal septicæmia	Autres causes puerpérales / Other puerperal causes	Toutes les causes puerpérales / All puerperal causes		Septicémie puerpérale / Puerperal septicæmia	Autres causes puerpérales / Other puerperal causes	Total	Septicémie puerpérale / Puerperal septicæmia	Autres causes puerpérales / Other puerperal causes	Toutes les causes puerpérales / All puerperal causes		Septicémie puerpérale / Puerperal septicæmia	Autres causes puerpérales / Other puerperal causes	Total	Septicémie puerpérale / Puerperal septicæmia	Autres causes puerpérales / Other puerperal causes	Toutes les causes puerpérales / All puerperal causes
Varsovie — Warsaw	22.811	51	45	96	2,2	2,0	4,2	22.351	74	48	122	3,3	2,2	5,5	20.518	93	33	126	4,5	1,6	6,1
Lódz	14.977	26	41	67	1,7	2,8	4,5	13.037	23	66	89	1,75	5,0	6,8	10.980	22	47	69	2,0	4,3	6,3
Lublin	2.705	13	7	20	4,8	2,6	7,4	2.496	10	4	14	4,0	1,6	5,6	2.344	9	3	12	3,8	1,3	5,1
Poznań	6.680	9	—	9	1,3	0	1,3	6.120	18	11	29	2,9	1,8	4,7	4.991	10	11	21	2,0	2,2	4.2
Sosnowiec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.565	13	10	23	5,1	3,8	8,9	2.604	8	9	17	3,1	3,4	6,5
Wilno	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.022	7	16	23	1,4	3,2	4,6	4.458	3	20	23	0,7	4,4	5,1
Bydgoszcz	3.286	4	1	5	1,2	0,3	1,5	2.992	5	3	8	1,7	1,0	2,7	2.789	6	3	9	2,1	1,1	3,2
Katowice	3.198	9	29	38	2,8	9,1	11,9	2.830	1	8	9	0,3	2,9	3,2	2.647	5	7	12	1,9	2,6	4,5
Cracovie — Kraków	5.573	25	20	45	4,5	3,6	8,1	4.926	39	18	57	7,9	3,7	11,6	3.759	17	8	25	4,5	2,1	6,6
Lwów	5 345	—	3	3	0	0,56	0,56	4.880	20	13	33	4,1	2,6	6,7	4.857	6	10	16	1,2	2,1	3,3

2. Maternity and Child Welfare.

Table No. VIII shows the incidence of maternal mortality in towns with over 100,000 population in 1925-1927. The facts given in this table may be summarised briefly as follows : Deaths from all puerperal causes during the three years in question numbered 1,020, *i.e.*, 5.3 per 1,000 births (live and still-born). In 1927, in the six towns where the deaths of the non-resident population are excluded from statistics, maternal mortality varied from 3.3 per 1,000 births in Lwów ; to 6.6 in Kraków. Deaths from puerperal septicæmia represented 54.2 per cent of all puerperal deaths (1927) ; they ranged from 0.7 per 1,000 deaths in Wilno, to 4.5 in Warsaw. Evidently the figures of Warsaw are more complete.

Mortality from puerperal causes was highest in the age group 40-49 and under 20 (Lodz, 1924-1927). The high death rate in the youngest age group (6.7) results probably from two facts : (1) that these are first labours ; (2) the percentage of illegitimate children is highest under 20 years of age.

The striking fact disclosed in the table is the difference in maternal mortality, by race. Out of the 832 maternal deaths, which occurred in Warsaw in 1921-1927, 682 were Christians and 159 Jews, *i.e.*, a mortality rate of 57.6 and of 40.4 per 10,000 births, respectively.

In 1927, puerperal diseases formed 2.3 per cent of the total deaths in women aged 15-59 in Warsaw, and 2.5 per cent in Lodz.

In order to raise the standard of midwifery and improve maternity services, a decree of the President of the Republic, dealing with the matter, was published.

A bill on "The Social Protection of Motherhood and of Children" has been prepared and introduced.

The number of maternity and infant-welfare stations increased to 218, which supervised 43,000 infants.

The new stations were chiefly arranged by local governments, some of them were started by the Health Insurance.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare bears 50 per cent of charges of organisation of the stations and, in case of need, gives subsidies for their maintenance.

Additional feeding of children of the unemployed was carried on in several industrial centres. Summer colonies in the country and health resorts were attended by 74,768 children.

3. School Hygiene and Physical Education.

The organisation of medical supervision in teachers' training colleges has been completed. At present, each of the 116 colleges is provided with school physicians. The number of State secondary schools employing school physicians was 239, or 92 per cent. Dental care was given in 105, or 40 per cent, of the State secondary schools, and 82, or 70 per cent, of the teachers' training colleges.

The 528 private secondary schools and 88 teachers' training colleges are following suit.

The situation in primary schools maintained by Local Governments is much less satisfactory. The first problem of fundamental importance is that of the provision

of suitable school buildings. There are great differences in this respect in the different parts of the country. The largest percentage of schools located in proper buildings is in the western part of the country, the lowest in central and eastern provinces.

During the years from 1918 to 1928, about 300 schools with 5,540 class rooms were constructed. This, however, does not meet the needs, as 92 per cent of children of school age are already attending school. Out of 26,470 primary schools (school year 1925-26) only 1,292, or 4.8 per cent, had special school physicians. Out of the 426 physicians serving the elementary schools, 343 were attached to primary schools in towns and 83 in rural communities. Almost all the 127 school nurses were working in towns. In rural districts, the primary schools are supervised by district medical health officers. However, the time devoted by the district medical health officer to school work is necessarily very limited.

A new and promising development consists in the organisation of health centres in towns and rural areas, which cover the whole field of preventive medicine in a given territory (see report for 1927) and, in consequence, includes the health of the school child. In 1927-28, 36,000 of the children of rural primary schools were inspected by physicians working in health centres. Children requiring care were handed over to these centres.

Table No. IX.

INSPECTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGES.
School year 1927-28.

	Total	Garçons Boys	Filles Girls	Ecoles secondaires Secondary schools	Ecoles normales d'instituteurs Teachers' training colleges
Nombre d'enfants soumis à un examen médical — Number of children medically examined	163.407	96.892	66.515	139.348	24.059
Nombre de cas — Total cases	126.092	65.599	60.493	111.296	14.796
Alimentation défectueuse — Defective nutrition	15.219	8.289	6.930	13.473	1.746
Adénoïdites — Enlarged adenoids	36.802	20.154	16.648	32.589	4.213
Déviation de la colonne vertébrale — Spinal curvature	10.038	4.045	5.993	8.823	1.215
Rachitisme — Rickets	6.986	4.336	2.650	6.194	792
Maladies organiques du cœur — Organic heart diseases	4.009	2.177	1.832	3.539	470
Hernie — Hernia	639	543	96	617	22
Tuberculose de toutes formes — Tuberculosis total	7.353	3.311	4.042	6.419	934
a) Ouverte — Active form	2.522	1.313	1.209	2.047	475
b) Ganglionnaire — Glands	3.823	1.532	2.291	3.463	360
c) Osseuse — Bones	413	246	167	347	66
d) D'autres formes — Other organs	595	220	375	562	33
Respiration buccale — Mouth breathing	5.667	2.705	2.962	4.972	695
Carie dentaire — Caries of the teeth	—	—	—	—	—
Elocution vicieuse — Defective speech	1.334	894	440	1.215	119
Troubles visuels — Defective vision	23.573	13.169	10.404	20.807	2.766
Troubles auditifs — Defective hearing	2.333	1.305	1.028	2.194	139
Epistaxis fréquent — Frequent epistaxis	2.339	1.339	1.000	2.011	328
Maux de tête — Headache	8.805	2.725	6.080	7.522	1.283
Enfants infirmes — Cripples	995	607	388	921	74
Phtiriase — Phtiriasis	1.971	488	1.483	1.642	329

Table No. X.

DENTAL CARE : SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGES.
1924-25 to 1927-28.

	Total				Ecoles secondaires Secondary schools				Ecoles normales d'instituteurs Teachers' training colleges			
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Nombre d'enfants examinés — Number of children examined	34.289	39.748	56.780	77.026	25.200	29.693	48.322	65.840	9.089	10.055	8.458	11.186
Nombre d'enfants à denture saine — Number of children with healthy teeth	7.850	8.089	6.640	9.337	6.033	6.016	5.260	7.892	1.817	2.073	1.380	1.445
%	22,9	20,4	11,7	12,1	23,9	20,3	10,9	12,0	20,0	20,6	16,3	12,9
Nombre d'enfants ayant des dents gâtées — Number of children with decayed teeth	26.439	31.659	50.140	67.689	19.167	23.677	43.062	57.948	7.272	7.892	7.078	9.741
%	77,1	79,6	88,3	87,9	76,1	79,7	89,1	88,0	80,0	79,4	83,7	87,1
Plombages — Fillings	36.819	35.262	45.074	51.437	26.501	26.811	36.036	42.812	10.318	8.451	9.038	8.625
Extractions	6.844	6.882	6.734	7.556	4.333	4.818	4.812	5.544	2.511	2.064	1.922	2.012
Nettoyages — Cleanings	6.490	6.166	5.560	5.688	4.069	3.918	3.900	4.972	2.421	2.248	1.660	716
Autres soins — Others	11.527	12.537	12.316	14.072	8.711	9.025	8.849	10.794	2.816	3.512	3.467	3.278

In order to ensure a higher degree of specialisation in school physicians, the division of School Hygiene in the Ministry of Education organised, with the State School of Hygiene, conferences and training courses in clinical matters (tuberculosis, trachoma), psychology of education and physical education.

A total of 121 teachers of primary schools attended three-week courses in hygiene and popular health education.

Considerable attention was given by the Inspectors of School Hygiene to methods of health education used in schools. Two large regional conferences dealing with the problem of health in adolescence were held at Katowice and Brzesc on the Bug. The conferences were attended by different school authorities, directors, doctors, inspectors and teachers of physical education.

A regulation was issued making physical education an obligatory part of the programme of instruction in professional schools of all grades.

The number of boy scouts was 29,192 in 1928, that of girl guides 17,875. The number of summer camps was 347 and 207 respectively. The camps were attended by 8,490 (29 per cent) of boy scouts and 4,304 (24.1 per cent) of girl guides.

4. General Sanitary Conditions.

(a) *Sanitation.*

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic regarding the provision of water and sewage disposal installations.

The construction of water supply and sewage disposal plants was completed in the towns of Lublin, Radom, Piotrków and Czestochowa ; in six other towns these installations are under construction ; sixteen towns applied to the Institute of Water and Sewage Disposal Installations for the preparation or criticism of plans.

Steps were taken towards the organisation of a division of sanitary engineering at the Warsaw Polytechnic.

(b) *Control of Foodstuffs.*

On the publication of a decree by the President of the Republic regarding the control of foodstuffs, regulations were issued concerning the organisation of the control, preparation and sale of milk and of milk products, fats and oils used for consumption and the like.

There were 89,234 samples examined by the State Food Control Institute, of which 20,251 or 22.6 per cent were found adulterated.

The corresponding figures for the five municipal control institutes were 57,311 (14.5 per cent).

5. Health Insurance.

The National Health Insurance in 1928 had 244 district branches and 1,990,927 members, of whom 1,336,511 were men, and 654,416 women. The number of members of families entitled to benefits was 2,352,592.

The number of deaths per 100 insured in 1927 (the last year for which information is available) was 0.68, as compared with 0.71 in 1926. Mortality among males in

almost all age groups is much higher than among females. The lowest mortality, in males, namely 0.44 per 100, was in the age group 31-35 ; the mortality in males varied from 0.76 per cent in the age group under 15 to 16.82 per cent in the age group 80 and over. The corresponding figures for females were 0.68 per cent and 14.69 per cent respectively.

The percentage of insured who had some kind of ailment or disablement increased from 30.61 in 1926 to 33.08 in 1927 (males 34.21 per cent, females 30.58 per cent). In consequence, the number of days of work lost also increased from 6.41 in 1926 to 7.14 in 1927 (males 7.21, females 6.98).

There were 3.52 confinements registered for each 100 insured women (4.38 in 1926). The average number of days during which maternity benefits were granted was 45.54 per confinement.

Table No. XI.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE : DISEASES TREATED IN 231 BRANCHES IN 1927.

Maladie Disease	Nombre de cas parmi les Number of cases among		Taux pour 100 Rate per 100	
	Assurés Insured	Membres des familles des assurés Members of families	Assurés Insured	Membres des familles des assurés Members of families
Fièvre scarlatine — Scarlet fever	1.258	8.229	0,06	0,36
Tuberculose pulmonaire — Tuberculosis of the lungs	103.003	60.625	5,27	2,62
Tuberculose osseuse — Tuberculosis of the bones	5.472	7.880	0,28	0,34
Cancer et autres tumeurs malignes — Cancer and other malignant tumours	4.062	3.985	0,21	0,17
Maladies vénériennes — Venereal diseases	77.670	16.741	3,98	0,72
Rhumatisme — Rheumatism	132.098	61.863	6,76	2,68
Grippe — Influenza	160.469	137.845	8,22	5,96
Maladies du système nerveux — Diseases of the nervous system	161.378	102.693	8,26	4,44
Maladies des organes sensoriels — Diseases of organs of sense	302.340	191.374	15,48	8,28
Maladies de l'appareil circulatoire — Diseases of the circulatory system	106.989	82.717	5,48	3,58
Maladies de l'appareil respiratoire — Diseases of the respiratory system	428.032	397.680	21,92	17,21
Maladies de l'appareil digestif — Diseases of the digestive system	861.011	654.150	44,09	28,31
Maladies de la peau et des tissus cellulaires — Diseases of the skin and of cellular tissue	356.327	218.048	18,24	9,43
Accidents	276.260	96.654	14,15	4,18
Etat puerpéral — Puerperal state	43.853	97.719	2,25	4,23
Autres maladies — Other diseases	518.800	623.437	26,56	26,98
Total	3.539.022	2.761.640	181,21	119,49

The number of persons insured under the National Health Insurance in 1927 amounted to 1,952,958, and the members of their families to 2,311,244.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. Decree of the President of the Republic on the Control of Trachoma, dated March 22nd, 1928.

The decree provides for a compulsory notification of cases of trachoma. The duty of notification is imposed upon doctors and directors of hospitals, out-patient departments and similar treatment establishments. Every person suffering from trachoma is obliged to take treatment in establishments, or by private doctors. The treatment in anti-trachoma dispensaries is free of charge. If a person suffering from trachoma refuses to be treated, or lives under conditions which are interfering with treatment or favour the spread of the disease, the district administration is empowered to enforce isolation and treatment.

The control of trachoma is imposed upon local governments which, with the aid of the State, must organise and maintain :

(1) Special anti-trachoma dispensaries ;
(2) Trachoma wards in public hospitals ;
(3) Establishments for treating trachoma ;
(4) Other auxiliary institutions for the control and prevention of trachoma.

In towns, if fifteen cases of trachoma are detected among children in public elementary schools, a special school or division for trachomatous children must be opened.

2. Decree by the President of the Republic regarding Hospitals, Clinics, etc., dated March 22nd, 1928.

These establishments consist of residential establishments and clinics. These are either out-patients' departments attached to hospitals, or unattached clinics. Residential establishments are divided into hospitals, which are not conducted for profit, and establishments which are maintained for this purpose. Hospitals are further subdivided into public and private hospitals. In public hospitals, the staff enjoy the privileges and assume the duties of public officials, and the hospital is empowered to collect the arrears of payment. Hospitals not conducted for profit and supported by the State or by local government are considered as public hospitals, general and special, provided that they can be used by the population at large and not by a certain group of it (such as the military, railway officials, religious bodies).

The Minister of the Interior is empowered to call a hospital a " public hospital" provided that it answers certain requirements.

The decree imposes upon district local governments the duty of construction and maintenance of general hospitals and those for infectious diseases. Special hospitals and, in the first instance, psychiatric hospitals must be maintained by provincial local governments.

It is the duty of public hospitals to provide every person admitted to hospital with food, medical aid and treatment, drugs and, in case of death, to cover burial

expenses, provided that no other persons can carry out this duty. In addition, the hospital is obliged to provide poor patients with indispensable apparatus and dressings, if the patient cannot leave the hospital without these.

The cost of maintenance in public hospitals is calculated on current expenses. The costs incurred in a public hospital are borne by the patient himself or by the institution, health insurance or communal authorities directing the patient to the hospital.

3. Decree of the President of the Republic concerning Control of Food and Staple Commodities, dated March 22nd, 1928.

The control of foodstuffs and staple commodities is a duty of the State. It is carried on by the provincial and district administration by way of State Institutes for the control of food and staple commodities. The State delegates to municipalities in towns with over 50,000 population the authority to maintain laboratories for the control of foodstuffs and staple commodities in their respective territories. The Decree defines the conception of "imitation", "adulterations", "misrepresentation", and other frauds, as well as the civil liability for impure foods or staple commodities.

4. Decree of the President of the Republic regarding Midwives, dated March 16th, 1928.

The Decree unifies the rights and duties of midwives in the territory of the Republic, and regulates the questions pertaining to education and post-graduate training of midwives.

The right of practise is given to midwives graduated from State schools for midwives, or from schools supported by local governments or private persons or institutions, provided that the students have passed a final State examination.

The course of instruction lasts two years. Candidates graduated from public primary schools are admitted. Post-graduate training at certain intervals is obligatory

5. Decree of the President of the Republic concerning the Provision of Water, dated March 16th, 1928.

6. Decree of the President of the Republic regarding the Disposal of Sewage and Waste Water, dated March 16th, 1928.

The Decree provides for the sanitary control of water for drinking and other purposes and for the safe and inoffensive disposal of sewage and other waste products, and empowers the Minister of the Interior, with the Minister of Public Works, to assign to communes a period within which the construction of water supply and sewage disposal installations must be started. It also establishes the obligation

of owners of houses to connect their buildings with the communal water supply and sewage system.

The Chief State Health Council held its first meeting on April 30th, 1928. The following five sections are attached to the Council : *(a)* Administration ; *(b)* Control of Tuberculosis ; *(c)* Control of Venereal Disease ; *(d)* Control of Acute Communicable Diseases ; *(e)* Pharmaceutics.

V. THE BUDGET.

The data presented here are arranged under four headings : the State budget, health expenditure of municipalities, expenditure of rural communes and health insurance. Towns are grouped according to the figures of the official census of 1921 :

1. The State Budget.

The State budget for the financial year 1928-29 amounted to 2,528,247,000 zloty. This includes (ordinary and extraordinary expenses) :

	Zloty
A. Administration	2,508,392,000
B. State enterprises	19,885,000
C. Monopolies	—
Total	2,528,277,000

The following table shows the sums provided in the State budget for various purposes :

	Zloty	Percentage of total expenditure
The President of the Republic	3,326,000	0.13
The Diet and the Senate	10,641,000	0.42
State Control	5,006,000	0.19
Cabinet Council	3,157,000	0.08
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	52,278,000	2.08
Ministry of War	740,758,000	29.53
Ministry of the Interior	217,764,000	8.68
Ministry of Finance	130,125,000	5.18
Ministry of Justice	108,176,000	4.31
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	47,893,000	1.9
Ministry of Communications	16,101,000	0.64
Ministry of Agriculture	55,261,000	2.2
Ministry of Education and Public Worship	398,974,000	16.0
Ministry of Public Works	136,816,000	5.45
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	61,298,000	2.44
Ministry of Agricultural Reforms	53,316,000	2.12
Ministry of Post and Telegraph	2,388,000	0.09
Public debts	231,224,000	9.21
Pensions and allowances	234,885,000	10.35
Total	2,508,392,000	100

The appropriation for the Department of Public Health in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior amounted to 11,714,941 zloty, *i.e.*, 0.47 per cent of the Administration budget, or 0.39 zloty *per capita*.

The expenditure for the Department of Public Health is shown below as a percentage of the State budget for the past four years :

	Percentage of State budget	Per head of population (in zloty)
1925	0.59	0.41
1926-27	0.47	0.38
1927-28	0.53	0.35
1928-29	0.47	0.39

The statement of expenditure for the Department of Public Health for the year 1928-29 was as follows :

	Public Health Department appropriations	Zloty	Percentage of total expenditure
I.	Control of disease	3,071,870	26.2
II.	State training schools for midwives	152,800	1.3
III.	State Institute of Hygiene	761,876	6.5
IV.	State Food Control Institutes	420,395	3.6
V.	Hospitals	1,580,000	13.5
VI.	Medical assitance to state officials	4,300,000	36.7

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Appropriation	Zloty	Remarks
I. Control of disease	3,071,870	
(a) Campaign against tuberculosis	825,000	Including equipment and maintenance of dispensaries, 300,000 zloty ; contribution to the equipment and construction of sanatoria, 400,000 zloty ; subvention to the Polish Tuberculosis Association, 70,000 zloty ; training of personnel (physicians and nurses), 30,000 zloty ; salaries of public health nurses, 25,000 zloty.
(b) Control of venereal diseases	367,800	This sum is principally intended for State venereal disease dispensaries (free treatment).
(c) Control of trachoma	391,600	The appropriation was employed as follows : trachoma dispensaries, 90,000 zloty; hospitals, 290,000 zloty; training of physicians and propaganda, 11,600 zloty.
(d) Campaign against acute communicable diseases	828,300	The allotment was expended on maintenance of State Epidemic hospitals, 477,000 zloty; control of epidemics, 331,000 zloty; training of personnel, 20,000 zloty.
(e) Pasteur treatment for the poor	2,500	
(f) Treatment for foreigners	80,000	
(g) Campaign against alcoholism	200,000	
(h) Public baths	376,670	
II. State training-schools for midwives	152,800	
III. State Institute of Hygiene	761,876	The budget of the State Institute of Hygiene includes expenses for the State School of Hygiene—training of public health personnel.

Appropriation	Zloty	Remarks
IV. State Food Control Institutes ..	420,395	
V. Hospitals	1,580,000	
(a) Hospitals for mental diseases	1,400,000	The credit was used for subventions to psychiatric hospitals at Tworki and Wilno.
(b) Subventions to communal hospitals	30,000	
Schools of nursing	130,000	
Miscellaneous	20,000	
VI Medical assistance to State officials	4,300,000	
VII. Extraordinary expenditure :		
(1) Control of disease	100,000	Subsidy for the construction of the Radium Institute, equipment of laboratories, contribution to the construction of psychiatric hospital at Chelm.
(2) State Institute of Hygiene	18,000	
(3) Hospitals	1,000,000	
Total	11,714,941	

Besides expenditure by the Department of Public Health (Ministry of the Interior), allotments for health purposes were also included in the budget of various Ministries. The Ministry of Education spent 247,849 zloty for school hygiene; 10,000,000 for physical education and 100,000 as subvention for the construction of the Radium Institute. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare allocated 100,000 zloty for medical examination of women and children entering factories. Important allotments for maternity and child welfare and the care of trachomatous and tuberculous children are included in the item : "Care of Juveniles and Children", total appropriation 7,100,000 zloty.

The second part of the State budget—*i.e.*, State Enterprises—includes outlays for medical assistance to employees on railways (12,005,000 zloty) and 4,067,000 zloty for cleansing and disinfection of railway coaches.

The third part of the State budget—*i.e.*, State Monopolies—contains 335,000 zloty assigned for the control of alcoholism by the State monopoly of alcohol.

2. Health Expenditure of Municipalities.

The analysis of expenditure of municipalities, published in 1929 by the Central Statistical Board, deals with financial statistics for the year 1926 of *(a)* 47 out of 50 cities with a population of over 20,000 ; *(b)* 135 out of 575 towns with a population under 20,000.

(a) *Towns over* 20,000 *Inhabitants.*

Compared with 1925, the health expenditure of municipalities rose considerably : in cities of the first group, *i.e.*, having a population over 100,000, by 28 per cent ;

in cities of the second group, *i.e.*, having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, by 51 per cent, and, finally, in towns of the third group with a population from 20,000 to 50,000, by 20 per cent. The total amount expended for health purposes by municipalities of the 47 cities included in the survey during the year 1926 was 47,975,000 zloty (31,408,900 zloty in 1925). The outlay on health represent 14.5 per cent of the total budgets of municipalities (cities of the first group, 20.8 per cent ; cities of the second group, 14.8 per cent ; cities of the third group, 11.1 per cent).

The average expenditure per head of population for all 47 cities was 12.4 zloty. The cities of the first group expended the most, namely 18.03 zloty per head, the cities of the second group spent 7.00 zloty *per capita*, and the cities having from 20,000 to 50,000 allocated 4.54 zloty.

Extraordinary expenses or capital expenditure, primarily in connection with the construction of hospitals, sewage disposal installations, play-grounds, public baths, etc., was 20.5 per cent of the health budget in cities of the first group, 35.5 per cent in the second group, and 10.4 per cent in the third group.

Taking up the percentage distribution of expenditure according to functional division, three important items will be found : (1) Hospital ervice, which receives the largest share, namely, 56.8 per cent in cities of the first group, 53.9 per cent in cities of the second group and 63.79 per cent in towns of the third group ; (2) sanitary service and preventions of disease, the two other important items of the health budget, show an average expenditure for all cities of 18.2 per cent (first group, 18.4 per cent, second group, 9.2 per cent ; third group, 24.0 per cent). These items include money spent on work directly connected with the protection of public health, such as food control, smallpox vaccination and physical education, and also the outlays which are only indirectly connected with public health work, *e.g.* cleansing of privies, public baths, incineration plants, etc. (see Table XII).

Table No. XII.

HEALTH EXPENDITURE[1] IN 1926 BY MUNICIPALITIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SERVICE RENDERED AND GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF TOWN, 1926.
(In 1,000 of zloty.)

Catégorie de dépenses Nature of expenditure	Total	Montant Amount			Total	Pourcentage Percentage		
		Villes de plus de 100.000 habitants Towns over 100,000 population	Villes de 50.000 à 100.000 habitants Towns 50,000 to 100,000	Villes de 20.000 à 50.000 habitants Towns 20.000 to 50,000		Villes de plus de 100.000 habitants Towns over 100,000 population	Villes de 50.000 à 100.000 habitants Towns 50,000 to 100,000	Villes de 20.000 à 50.000 habitants Towns 20,000 to 50,000
Total des dépenses d'hygiène publique — All health expenditure	47.975,0	39,843,8	3.667,2	4.464,0	100	100	100	100
En pourcentage des dépenses totales des municipalités — Percentage of total expenditure of municipalities	14,5	20,8	14,8	11,1				
Par personne — Per head	12,4	18,03	7,0	4,54				
Dépenses ordinaires — Ordinary Expenditure	37.248,0	30.880,6	2.365,7	4.001,7	77,6	77,5	64,5	89,6
Service sanitaire — Sanitary service	1.065,7	927,3	51,3	87,1	2,2	2,3	1,4	1,9
Conseil sanitaire et surveillance sanitaire — Sanitary council and sanitary control	1.024,8	916,3	47,4	61,1	2,1	2,3	1,3	1,3
Inspection des denrées alimentaires — Food control	30,6	11,0	2,6	17,0	0,06	0,0	0,1	0,4
Etablissement des certificats de décès — Certification of deaths	0,9	—	0,8	0,1	0,001	—	0,0	0,0
Divers — Miscellaneous	9,4	—	0,5	8,9	0,02	—	0,0	0,2
Prophylaxie des maladies — Prevention of diseases	8.719,3	7,310,6	339,0	1.069,7	18,2	18,4	9,2	24,0
Vaccination contre la variole — Smallpox vaccination	763,6	723,2	9,8	30,6	1,6	1,8	0,3	0,7
Désinfection — Disinfection	357,2	225,8	54,0	77,4	0,7	0,6	1,5	1,7
Etablissements de bains publics — Public baths	775,2	602,4	12,0	160,8	1,6	1,5	0,3	3,6
Usines de traitement des eaux d'égouts — Sewage disposal	1.674,4	1.215,2	65,4	393,8	3,5	3,1	1,8	8,8

[1] Considerable sums have been appropriated for health work under various headings, such as, for instance, *Education*, which includes 2,284,200 zloty (7.52 per cent of the total amount) allotted for school hygiene,

Table No. XII *(concluded).*

Catégorie de dépenses Nature of expenditure	Total	Montant Amount			Total	Pourcentage Percentage		
		Villes de plus de 100.000 habitants Towns over 100,000 population	Villes de 50.000 à 100.000 habitants Towns 50,000 to 100,000	Villes de 20.000 à 50.000 habitants Towns 20,000 to 50,000		Villes de plus de 100.000 habitants Towns over 100,000 population	Villes de 50.000 à 100.000 habitants Towns 50,000 to 100,000	Villes de 20.000 à 50.000 habitants Towns 20,000 to 50,000
Dépenses ordinaires (suite) — *Ordinary Expenditure* (continued)								
Vidange des lieux d'aisances — Cleansing of privies	3.729,8	3.559,3	52,6	117,9	7,8	8,9	1,4	2,7
Puits, fontaines et citernes — Wells, fountains and reservoirs	112,9	10,4	15,0	87,5	0,2	0,0	0,4	2,0
Laboratoires d'hygiène publique — Public health laboratories	417,1	344,4	29,8	42,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,0
Education physique — Physical education	463,9	242,7	85,6	135,6	1,0	0,6	2,3	3,0
Divers — Miscellaneous	425,2	387,2	14,8	23,2	0,9	1,0	0,4	0,5
Service des hôpitaux — Hospital service	27.463,0	22.642,7	1.975,4	2.844,9	57,2	56,8	53,9	63,7
Dépenses extraordinaires — Extraordinary Expenditure	10.727,0	8.963,2	1.301,5	462,3	22,4	22,5	35,5	10,4
Construction et équipement d'hôpitaux — Construction and equipment of hospitals	781,9	667,4	114,5		1,6	1,7	3,1	
Subventions en vue de la construction d'hôpitaux n'appartenant pas aux municipalités — Subsidy for construction of hospitals not belonging to municipalities	5,7	—	—	5,7	0,01	—		0,1
Construction d'autres établissements d'hygiène publique — Construction of other public health institutions	282,7	—	159,0	123,7	0,6	—	4,3	2,8
Construction d'usines pour le traitement des eaux d'égouts — Sewage disposal plant	6.406,8	5.259,7	912,5	234,6	13,4	13,2	24,9	5,3
Construction de puits et citernes — Construction of wells and reservoirs	47,6	—	—	47,6	0,1	—		1,1
Divers — Miscellaneous	3.202,3	3.036,1	115,5	50,7	6,7	7,6	3,2	1,1

Table No. XIII.

HEALTH EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES : TOWNS WITH LESS THAN 20,000 POPULATION IN 1926.

Nature des dépenses Nature of expenses	Nombre des villes — Number of towns					Dépenses en milliers de zloty Expenditure (in 1,000 of zloty)				
	Groupes de provinces — Groups of provinces									
	Provinces centrales Central	Provinces orientales Eastern	Provinces de Posnanie et de Pomorze Poznan and Pomorze	Silésie Silesia	Provinces méridionales Southern	Provinces centrales Central	Provinces orientales Eastern	Provinces de Posnanie et de Pomorze Poznan and Pomorze	Silésie Silesia	Provinces méridionales Southern
I. *Villes de moins de* 5.000 *habitants :* Total 1926 (dépenses directes) — *Towns with less than* 5,000 : Total 1926 (direct expenses)	19	13	24	3	19	36,4	18,7	92,9	8,6	66,9
Dépenses ordinaires — Ordinary expenditure	19	13	24	3	18	35,2	13,0	72,1	8,6	40,8
Dépenses extraordinaires (placements) — Extraordinary expenditure (investments)	1	3	2	—	4	1,2	5,7	20,8	—	26,1
Remboursements à des hôpitaux n'appartenant pas aux municipalités — Reimbursements to hospitals not belonging to municipalities	19	7	8	—	—	42,3	8,5	9,9	—	—
Par habitant [1] (dépenses directes) — Per head of population [1] (direct expenses)	—	—	—	—	—	0,54	0,49	1,39	0,89	1,09
Remboursements aux hôpitaux — Reimbursement to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	0,62	0,22	0,15	—	—
II. *Villes de* 5.000 *à* 10.000 *habitants :* Total 1926 (dépenses directes — *Towns with* 5,000 *to* 10,000 : Total 1926 (direct expenses)	15	3	6	—	12	43,7	36,2	93,3	—	87,6
Dépenses ordinaires — Ordinary expenditure	15	3	6	—	12	37,1	29,9	84,4	—	75,1
Dépenses extraordinaires (placements) — Extraordinary expenditure (investments)	3	1	1	—	2	6,6	6,3	8,9	—	12,5

[1] Expenses in zloty.

Table No. XIII *(concluded).*

Nature des dépenses Nature of expenses	Nombre des villes — Number of towns					Dépenses en milliers de zloty Expenditure (in 1,000 of zloty)				
	Groupes de provinces — Groups of provinces									
	Provinces centrales Central	Provinces orientales Eastern	Provinces de Posnanie et de Pomorze Poznan and Pomorze	Silésie Silesia	Provinces méridionales Southern	Provinces centrales Central	Provinces orientales Eastern	Provinces de Posnanie et de Pomorze Poznan and Pomorze	Silésie Silesia	Provinces méridionales Southern
II. *Villes de* 5.000 *à* 10.000 *habitants :* Total 1926 (dépenses directes) *(suite)* — *Towns with* 5,000 *to* 10,000 : Total 1926 (direct expenses) *(continued) :*										
Remboursements à des hôpitaux — Reimbursements to hospitals	13	2	5	—	2	38,0	2,2	4,3	—	0,3
Par habitant (dépenses directes) — Per head of population (direct expenses)	—	—	—	—	—	0,40	1,55	2,39	—	1,14
Remboursements aux hôpitaux — Reimbursements to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	0,35	0,09	0,11	—	0,05
III. *Villes de* 10.000 *à* 20.000 *habitants* : Total 1926 (dépenses directes) — *Towns with* 10,000 *to* 20,000 : (Total 1926) (direct expenses)	4	2	7	3	5	47,4	26,9	369,0	358,9	76,1
Dépenses ordinaires — Ordinary expenditure	4	2	7	3	5	46,1	19,0	369,0	187,3	63,5
Dépenses extraordinaires (placements) — Extraordinary expenditure (investments)	1	1	—	1	1	1,3	7,9	—	171,6	12,6
Remboursements aux hôpitaux — Reimbursements to hospitals	4	2	3	1	—	65,1	8,7	19,1	18,0	—
Par habitant (dépenses directes) — Per head of population (direct expenses)	—	—	—	—	—	0,67	0,74	4,31	7,64	1,08
Remboursements aux hôpitaux — Reimbursements to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	0,92	0,24	0,22	0,38	

3. Health Expenditure of Rural Communes.

The commune is the basis of public administration in Poland.

The agricultural character of the country makes the rural commune of paramount importance. The central statistical Board published in 1929 the first analyses of budgets of rural communes.

The total number of rural communes amounted in 1926 to 12,610. Of this, 2,032, or 16.1 per cent, with a population of 4,183,349, or 21.0 per cent of the total rural population of Poland, were included in the investigation.

In 1926, the expenditures of rural communes covered by the investigation was as follows :

Table No. XIV.

Expenditure of Rural Communes in 1926.
(In 1,000 of zloty.)

	Provinces				
	centrales Central	orientales Eastern	de Posnanie et de Pomorze Poznan and Pomorze	Silésie Silesia	méridionales Southern provinces
Dépenses ordinaires (total) — Ordinary expenditure (total)	5.635,8	3.583,0	731,0	7.689,7	2.294,5
(dont dépenses d'ordre sanitaire) — (Including expenditure for health purposes)	42,3	41,0	8,1	354,7	53,7
Dépenses extraordinaires (total) — Extraordinary expenditure (total)	664,5	310,4	27,3	685,3	501,8
(dont dépenses d'ordre sanitaire) — (Including expenditure for health purposes)	1,0	0,6	0,5	6,5	7,8
En pourcentage des dépenses effectives : — Percentage of Actual Expenditure :					
Dépenses ordinaires (total) — Ordinary expenditure (total)	75,0	81,7	95,8	86,4	79,6
(dont dépenses d'ordre sanitaire) — (Including expenditure for health purposes)	0,6	0,9	1,1	6,5	1,9
Dépenses extraordinaires (total) — Extraordinary expenditure (total)	8,8	7,1	3,6	12,6	17,4
(dont dépenses d'ordre sanitaire) — (Including expenditure for health purposes)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3

The distribution of expenditure on health by type of services rendered is given in Table No. XV.

The total expenditure of rural communes on health is composed of (1) direct expenses and (2) repayment for the maintenance of the sick in hospitals not belonging to the communes.

Table No. XV.

HEALTH EXPENDITURE OF RURAL COMMUNES, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SERVICE RENDERED (1926).

Nature des dépenses Nature of expense	Groupes de provinces — Provinces									
	Provinces centrales Central	Provinces orientales Eastern	Provinces de Posnanie et de Pomorze Poznan and Pomorze	Silésie Silesia	Provinces méridionales Southern	Provinces centrales Central	Provinces orientales Eastern	Provinces de Posnanie et de Pomorze Poznan and Pomorze	Silésie Silesia	Provinces méridionales Southern
	Nombre de communes comprises dans l'enquête Number of communes included in the survey					Dépenses (en zloty) Expenditure (In zloty)				
	237	152	525	100	1.018					
	Nombre de communes effectuant des dépenses d'ordre sanitaire Number of communes incurring expenses for health purposes									
Total (chiffres absolus) — Total (actual figures)	131	72	183	69	809	43.300	41.600	8.600	361.200	61.500
Pourcentage — Percentage	55,3	47,4	34,9	69,0	75,9	100	100	100	100	100
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dépenses ordinaires — Ordinary Expenditure	55,3	46,1	34,1	69,0	75,9	97,7	98,6	94,2	98.2	87.3
Contrôle des denrées alimentaires — Food control	3,0	8,6	12,8	11,0	1,2	9,9	32,7	12,8	0,3	0.7
Certificats de décès — Certification of deaths	0,8	0,7	0,2	5,0	51,4	13,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	25 4
Vaccination antivariolique — Smallpox vaccination	36,7	17,1	22,5	44,0	37,7	23,6	5,1	27,9	0,5	14,9
Service de consultations et cliniques — Out-patients departments and clinics	4,6	3,9	1,5	4,0	1,3	12,5	14,4	3,5	0,0	0.5
Hôpitaux appartenant aux communes — Hospitals belonging to communes	0,4	—	0,8	6,0	0,4	0,0	—	3,5	21,3	0,0
Autres institutions d'hygiène publique (bains publics, etc.) — Other public health institutions (public baths, etc.)	2,5	—	0,2	10,0	0,9	5,8	—	2,3	2,5	0,6
Médecins, assistants et sages-femmes — Physicians, *feldschers* and midwives	7,6	11,8	0,9	23,0	40,9	16,8	29,3	3,5	2,2	34.0
Puits, fontaines et citernes — Wells, fountains and reservoirs	6,3	2,6	3,8	10,0	4,0	5,1	2,4	37.2	68.2	4.5
Divers — Miscellaneous	9,7	15,8	4,9	16,0	7,4	10,8	14,7	3,5	3,2	6.7
Dépenses extraordinaires — Extraordinary expenditure	0,4	1,3	0,3	1,0	3,2	2,3	1,4	5,8	1,8	12.7
Construction et installation d'hôpitaux et d'autres institutions publiques — Construction and equipment of hospitals and other public institutions	—	—	—	—	0,2	—	—	—	—	0.0
Construction d'usines pour le traitement des eaux d'égouts, de puits et de citernes, etc. — Construction of sewage disposal installations, wells and reservoirs, etc.	0,4	1,3	0,8	1,0	1,8	2,3	1,4	5,8	1,8	8.8
Divers — Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	1,6	—	—	—	—	3.9
Remboursements aux hôpitaux n'appartenant pas aux communes — Reimbursement to hospitals not belonging to the communes	87,8	69,7	3,0	17,0	4,8	—	—	—	—	—
Par habitant — Per head of population	—	—	—	—	—	0,03	0,03	0,04	1.41	0.06
Total des dépenses ordinaires — Total ordinary expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	0,03	0,03	0,04	1,39	0,06
Dépenses extraordinaires — Extraordinary expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	0,00	0,00	0,00	0.02	0.06
Remboursements aux hôpitaux — Reimbursement to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	0.45	0,08	0.02	0 25	0.00

4. Budget of the National Health Insurance.

The entire income of the Health Insurance in 1927 was 205,978,365 zloty, of which 95.38 per cent or 194,271,607 zloty, were provided by contributions of members. This sum, compared with that for 1926, represents an increase of 34.4 per cent.

The gross expenditure can be divided into five groups :

Nature of expense	Apportionment (in zloty)	Percentage
Benefits	149,205,473.61	72.43
Administration	19,105,411.67	9.27
General expenses	8,864,614.93	4.3
Amortisation fund	1,874,168.93	0.9
Reserve fund	26,928,696.02	13.1

The average *per capita* expenditure of insured persons for all benefits was 120.45 zloty.

The distribution of the total expenditure on benefits according to the class of service rendered was as follows :

Nature of expense	Expenditure	Percentage	Average per head (in zloty)
Financial benefits (sickness, confinement, burial)	44,870,727.97	30.07	26.24
Medical assistance	42,496,356.61	28.8	24.85
Medicines and dressings ..	29,198,798.26	19.57	17.08
Hospitals and treatment of the sick	32,639,590.61	21.88	19.08
Total	149,205,473.61	100	87.25

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals.

On December 31st, 1928, the total number of hospitals was 707, with a total accommodation of 61,028 beds, compared with 656 hospitals and 57,313 beds on January 1st, 1927. The 3,715 additional beds include 518 beds for mental cases.

2. Health Centres.

In 1928, the number of health centres increased to 140. They were distributed all over the country, as follows :

Table No. XVI.

1. Hospitals in 1928.

Groupe de provinces Group of provinces	Total	Y compris les hôpitaux de psychiatrie Including psychiatric hospitals	Entretenus par Maintained by			
			l'Etat State	les autorités locales Local governments	les organisations de prévoyance sociale Social welfare organisations	les particuliers Private
Centrales — Central :						
Hôpitaux — Hospitals	281	11	9	159	77	36
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	21.117	2.281	1.221	13.558	5.549	789
Lits par 1.000 habitants — Beds per 1,000 of population	1,7					
Orientales — Eastern :						
Hôpitaux — Hospitals	108	1	17	59	22	10
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	4.636	120	1.016	2.683	831	106
Lits par 1.000 habitants — Beds per 1,000 of the population	0,9					
Occidentales — Western :						
Hôpitaux — Hospitals	199	8	1	82	86	30
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	23.225	6.476	60	12.213	9.986	966
Lits par 1.000 habitants — Beds per 1,000 of population	5,4					
Méridionales — Southern :						
Hôpitaux — Hospitals	119	5	7	44	53	15
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	12.050	1.767	4.899	4.192	2.534	425
Lits par 1.000 habitants — Beds per 1,000 of population	1,5					
Total						
Hôpitaux — Hospitals	707	25	34	344	238	91
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	61.028	10.644	7.196	32.646	18.900	2.286
Lits par 1.000 habitants — Beds per 1,000 of population	2,0					

Table No. XVII.

2. Health Centres, as on December 31st, 1928.

Province	Nombre total Total Number	Comprenant les dispensaires suivants Composed of following dispensaries					Nombre de centres d'hygiène possédant Number of health centres having		
		Tuberculose Tuberculosis	Trachome Trachoma	Maladies vénériennes Venereal disease	Postes de protection de la maternité et de l'enfance Maternity and infant welfare stations	Divers Others	2 divisions	3 divisions	plus de 3 divisions more than 3 divisions
Pologne — Poland	140	133	110	39	79	15	74	43	23
Ville de Varsovie — Warsaw city	7	7	7	5	7	7	—	—	7
Varsovie — Warsaw	21	20	19	1	21	4	3	13	5
Lódz	13	13	12	3	—	—	11	2	—
Kielce	15	15	12	6	9	—	8	2	5
Lublin	7	6	6	3	3	—	3	4	—
Bialystok	8	8	8	3	2	—	3	5	—
Wilno	2	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Nowogrodek	3	3	3	3	1	—	—	2	1
Polesie	3	3	2	—	1	1	2	1	—
Wolyń	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
Poznań	9	9	5	—	5	—	8	1	—
Pomorze	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slask	8	8	—	1	8	1	7	—	1
Kraków	10	10	9	1	4	1	7	2	1
Lwów	4	4	2	—	4	—	2	2	—
Stanislawów	9	9	5	5	4	1	6	1	2
Tarnopol	19	15	17	7	9	—	10	8	1

November 1929.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

BY

Colonel FROILANO DE MELLO,

Director of the Health Service, Nova-Goa.

CONTENTS.

Page

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :

1. Area and Population 913
2. Births and Marriages 913
3. General Mortality 913
4. Distribution of Deaths according to the Principal Causes in 1928 914
5. Still-births 916

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Epidemic Diseases :

1. Cholera 916
2. Plague 916
3. Smallpox 916
4. Prophylaxis Service on the Frontiers 916

B. Endemo-epidemic Diseases :

1. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 916
2. Typhoid Fever 917
3. Malaria 918

C. Chronic Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis 918
2. Leprosy 918
3. Amœbic Dysentery 918

III. HEALTH ORGANISATION 919

IV. TRAINING OF HEALTH STAFF : INSTITUTIONS, LABORATORIES AND HOSPITALS, ETC. :

1. School of Medicine and Surgery at Nova-Goa 919
2. Institutes and Laboratories 920
3. Hospitals 920

V. HEALTH LEGISLATION 921

VI. HEALTH BUDGET 921

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

1. Area and Population.

Portuguese India is divided into three districts : Goa, Damao and Diu.

From the point of view of medical geography and climate, the Goa district may be subdivided into two parts : the coastal district (Velhas Conquistas), with a population of 278,287 inhabitants at a fairly advanced stage of civilisation, and the interior (Novas Conquistas), a mountainous district, with a population of 191,207 inhabitants, rather less civilised than the preceding group.

The Damao district also includes a coastal area, Damao (17,566 inhabitants), and the interior, Pragana (31,048 inhabitants), where civilisation is still somewhat rudimentary.

Area and Population according to the 1921 Census.

District	Area in square kilometres	Population		
		M.	F.	Total
Goa	34,000	221,429	248,065	469,494
Damao	347	24,485	24,129	48,614
Diu	37	6,182	7,662	13,844
Total	34,384	252,096	279,856	531,952

2. Births and Marriages.

In 1928, 15,590 births (8,267 males and 7,323 females) were registered, and 3,147 marriages.

3. General Mortality.

In 1928, 11,305 deaths (5,653 males and 5,652 females) were registered. The distribution per age-group is as follows :

Under 1 year	1,799
1 to 19 years	2,120
20 to 39 years	1,725
40 to 59 years	2,539
60 years and over	3,122

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1928 (including still-births).

January	1,056	July	932
February	1,114	August	978
March	1,109	September	926
April..	917	October	969
May	787	November	1,017
June	871	December	1,300

4. DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN 1928.

Typhoid fever	307
Malaria	2,273
Pernicious malaria	48
Paludal cachexia	92
Smallpox	34
Measles	37
Whooping-cough	26
Diphtheria	7
Influenza	60
Cholera	27
Dysentery	136
Leprosy	13
Erysipelas	16
Septicœmia	27
Rabies	10
Pulmonary tuberculosis	512
Tuberculosis of other organs	32
Syphilis	6
Cancer and malignant tumours of the :	
Buccal cavity	13
Stomach	39
Intestines	17
Female genital organs	7
Breast	3
Skin	1
Unspecified	35
Other tumours	2
Acute and chronic rheumatism	14
Diabetes	28
Unspecified anæmia	72
Other general diseases	104
Alcoholism	25
Occupational poisoning	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	70
Apoplexy and cerebral hæmorrhage	634
Paralysis without specified cause	213
General paralysis	89
Epilepsy	11
Other diseases of the nervous system	81
Eclampsia	2
Infantile convulsions	67
Tetanus	265
Hysteria	1
Diseases of the eyes and annexa	1
Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	1
Pericarditis	1
Endocarditis	41
Organic diseases of the heart	380
Angina pectoris	35

Diseases of the arteries	95
Embolism and thrombosis	3
Diseases of the veins	1
Hæmorrhages	6
Other diseases of the circulatory system	366
Diseases of the respiratory system as a whole	362
Pleurisy	17
Pneumonia	294
Asthma and emphysema	90
Intestinal parasites	161
Diarrhœa and enteritis (under two years)	136
Chronic diarrhœa	24
Diarrhœa (over 2 years)	97
Hernia	10
Icterus	8
Hydatidomata of the liver	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	137
Hepatitis	16
Abscess of the liver	6
Peritonitis	21
Appendicitis	4
Other diseases of the digestive organs	142
Acute nephritis	320
Bright's disease	249
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	24
Puerperal state	83
Uterine hæmorrhage	4
Accidents of pregnancy	12
Accidents of labour	25
Puerperal septicæmia	30
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	11
Other puerperal accidents	5
Skin diseases (including gangrene and phlegmon)	36
Diseases of the organs of locomotion	4
Congenital malformations	25
Mortality in early infancy (512 of congenital debility)	673
Diseases peculiar to early infancy	49
Lack of care	12
Senility	1,479
External causes	223
Suicide	13
Fractures and traumatism	37
Burns by fire	33
Insolation	1
Electric shock	1
Accidental drowning	81
Inanition	16
Acute poisonings	31
Ill-defined diseases	276
Still-births	671

5. Still-Births.

The number of still-births registered in 1928 was 671, *viz.*, 386 males and 285 females.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Epidemic Diseases.

1. *Cholera.*

Although cholera is frequent in British India in pandemic form, the energetic measures in force in Portuguese territory have reduced its incidence to a minimum. As soon as a case is notified, the person infected and all suspects are immediately isolated, the drinking-water is disinfected and all persons in contact with the infected person are compulsorily vaccinated. The sanitary authorities may extend these measures to whole quarters or even villages.

In 1927, 186 cases of cholera were registered, 86 of which were fatal, and 7,929 anti-cholera inoculations were carried out.

In 1928, several cases imported from British India formed family foci, which were rapidly stamped out by inoculation. Among 64 cases there were 26 deaths, and the number of inoculations was 2,584.

2. *Plague.*

For the second time, plague made its appearance in Portuguese India in a purely epizootic form (November 1927 to April 1928) and the majority of the rats examined showed lesions of *pestis minor.* The population, which had suffered and learnt from previous epidemics, gave the sanitary authorities the most valuable help in combating the disease.

3. *Smallpox.*

In 1928, 268 cases and 20 deaths were registered, and 49,636 persons were vaccinated. The anti-smallpox campaign is greatly hampered by the prejudices of the non-Christian section of the population which, although the notification of smallpox is compulsory under pain of severe penalty, hides the early cases in order to escape vaccination.

4. *Prophylaxis Service on the Frontiers.*

In 1928, the sanitary stations on the frontiers examined 93,314 travellers, 1,303 of whom were kept under observation, and inspected 1,332 vessels.

B. Endemo-Epidemic Diseases.

1. *Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.*

Meningitis has been known to exist at Salsete since 1919. It was first discovered in a few villages in the south, then spread, and is now invading the neighbouring

districts, where sporadic cases have already been reported. In 1928, 400 children were vaccinated with anti-meningococcus vaccine from the Pasteur Institute in Paris (60 in 1927). No cases occurred among the vaccinated children, in spite of the fact that they were living in a highly infected area.

2. *Typhoid Fever.*

In 1928, 216 cases of typhoid fever and 18 deaths were registered. There are no reliable statistics concerning this disease and all that can be said is that typhoid fever is endemic in the country and constitutes a veritable scourge in the villages of Velhas Conquistas. As a preventive measure, 2,580 wells were disinfected in 1928.

The Health Service, having been requested by the Singapore Bureau of the League of Nations to investigate the value of anti-typhoid vaccination *per os*, experimented with bili-vaccines from the Pasteur Institute at Saigon and the Geneva Laboratory of Biotherapy. From the observations made, the following provisional conclusions may be drawn :

1. Vaccination *per os* administered at the outset of an epidemic may prevent its spread.

2. The cases observed amongst the vaccinated may be attributed to one of the following three causes :

   (a) Disease already in incubation at the time of vaccination ;
   (b) Deterioration of the vaccine ;
   (c) Failures similar to those met with in all vaccinations.

3. Agglutination tests are of no value as a proof of the immunising action of vaccination *per os.*

In 1928, 232 parenteral vaccinations (3 injections) were performed, 89 vaccinations *per os* with vaccines from the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, and 109 vaccinations *per os* with bili-vaccine from the Geneva Laboratory of Biotherapy.

VACCINATIONS "PER OS" OF PERSONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF TYPHOID CASES.[1]

	Bili-vaccines	
	Saigon	Geneva
Non-immune persons vaccinated	2,431	122
Cases of typhoid notified within the week following vaccination	1	0
Cases of typhoid which appeared one week after vaccination (failures)	4	2
Non-immune persons who refused vaccination	47	11
Cases of typhoid declared	2	0
Cases of typhoid declared among the vaccinated	1.6 %	1.6 %
Cases of typhoid declared among the unvaccinated	4.2 %	0 %

[1] Only non-immunised subjects (typhoid contracted previously, or vaccination during the two preceding years) were vaccinated.

3. *Malaria.*

Malaria is a very serious disease in Novas Conquistas and the northern districts. The Health Service has recently investigated the therapeutic properties of certain medicaments. Its conclusions may be summed up as follows:

Smalarina Cremonese.—This medicament apparently has no parasiticide or immunising value. It can be recommended neither as a curative nor as a preventive medicine.

Plasmochine.—Under the action of plasmochine, all sexuated or asexuated forms of *Plasmodium Vivax* and *Malariæ*, and the sexuated forms of *Plasmodium falciparum*, seem to disappear from the peripheral blood within 24 to 144 hours. It has no effect upon the schizontes of *Plasmodium falciparum*, but these forms can be eliminated by adding sulphate of quinine to the plasmochine.

Plasmochine brings down the temperature within 24 to 72 hours, and reduces the spleen more or less to its normal proportions, particularly if the swelling is recent and shows no serious fibrous alteration.

Treatment with plasmochine produced no accidents beyond one or two cases of cyanosis or of pains in the stomach.

Plasmochine treatment rapidly increases the hæmoglobin, red corpuscle, white corpuscle, and eosinophile content of the blood.

Larvicidal fish.—Larvicidal fish found in Portuguese India are: *Rasbora Daniconius*, *Polyacanthus cupanus*, *Haplochilus lineatus* and *Panchax Panchax*.

C. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Tuberculosis has been on the increase for some time as a result of immigration. This *exogenous* tuberculosis creates *endogenous* family *foci* which propagate the infection. Cases among the native soldiery are very serious sources of infection on account of the latters' social habits. As tuberculosis is not compulsorily notifiable, no statistics are available concerning it.

2. *Leprosy.*

The administrative authorities have for some years devoted attention to the problem of leprosy from the statistical as well as the therapeutic and prophylactic point of view. The Government has just approved the construction of a leper colony to accommodate 300 patients, proposed by the provincial Leprosy Conference in 1925. A public subscription for collecting the necessary funds for the campaign against leprosy advocated by that Conference is meeting with generous response.

There are 230 known cases of leprosy, 18 of which (14 men and 4 women) are of the *tuberculous* form; 43 (19 men and 24 women) of the *nervous* form; 118 (89 men and 29 women) *mixed*; 39 (19 men and 20 women) of *attenuated* and 2 (men) of *latent glandular* leprosy.

3. *Amœbic Dysentery.*

Amœbic dysentery is very common. Recent investigations have confirmed the high therapeutic value of *yatren purissimum* which cures dysentery and destroys the amœbic cysts.

III. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The health organisation is composed of the official Health Service and private medical relief.

The official Health Service includes :

(a) *The Directorate*, which is under the authority of the Governor-General, and composed of a director, five doctors and two pharmacists in charge of the health service of the colony, the work of the central hospital and the teaching at the School of Medicine and Surgery in Nova-Goa. In the latter work the Directorate is assisted by four professors, who devote their whole time to teaching.

(b) *Sixteen Health Commissions* distributed among the sixteen health sectors and responsible for the public health service, free medical relief of State officials and the poor, and medical relief in localities where there are no private practitioners. In three of these sectors there are isolation hospitals and quarantine stations.

(c) *Seven Health Sub-Committees*, two of which are specially responsible for the port of Nova-Goa and its isolation hospital.

Private medical relief is given by a large number of doctors throughout the whole colony.

In 1928, there were 258 official and private doctors, equivalent to one doctor per 2,062 inhabitants, or 133.3 per square kilometre. The following are authorised to exercise the medical profession :

1. Doctors holding the diploma of the Portuguese faculties or schools of medicine ;
2. Portuguese or naturalised Portuguese holding diplomas of foreign faculties of medicine ;
3. Holders of the L.G.P.S. or one of the higher diplomas of the Universities of Bombay, Madras and Rangoon (these Presidencies grant similar privileges to doctors holding the diploma of the School of Medicine at Nova-Goa).

IV. TRAINING OF HEALTH STAFF : INSTITUTIONS, LABORATORIES AND HOSPITALS, ETC.

1. School of Medicine and Surgery at Nova-Goa.

This school at present includes :

A five-years' course in medicine and surgery arranged as follows :

First year : Descriptive anatomy, general physiology and histology ;

Second year : Topographical anatomy, microbiology, human physiology ;

Third year : Pathological anatomy, *materia medica*, therapeutics, surgical pathology, general pathology ;

Fourth year : Hygiene, climatology, internal pathology, operative technique, external pathology ;

Fifth year : Preparation of the inaugural thesis.

A four-years' *course in pharmacy :*

First year : General and pharmaceutical chemistry, general and cryptogamic botany ;

Second year : Natural history of medicaments, *materia medica* and therapeutics ;

Third year : Pharmaco-technique and sterilisation, 350 days' practical course at the hospital pharmacy ;

Fourth year : Preparation of the inaugural thesis.

Since its foundation in 1842, the Nova-Goa School of Medicine has trained 616 doctors and 231 pharmacists, 90 per cent of whom have practised or are practising in the colony.

After the Health Conference in 1914, which proved that the increase of infant and puerperal mortality was chiefly due to the ignorance of the native midwives, the Health Service instituted a two-years' theoretical and practical course for midwives at the Nova-Goa School of Medicine and Surgery. During the first two years, instruction was also given in the vernacular (Konkani) to native midwives intending to practise among the non-Christian section of the population. Subsequently, the course held at the school was discontinued, as two courses for midwives with the same curriculum were being provided at two private hospitals. Fifty-six midwives have taken their diploma since 1917.

2. Institutes and Laboratories.

The colony possesses a *bacteriological institute* at Nova-Goa, *four clinical laboratories, and an institute for chemical and toxicological analyses* at Nova-Goa.

3. Hospitals.

There are at present in Portuguese India :

3 *Government hospitals* containing in all 126 beds, and 3 *private hospitals* with 150 beds. (The Central Government Hospital at Nova-Goa is being extended. A new surgical pavilion with 100 beds, including a lying-in-department, will shortly be opened) ;

5 *infirmaries* with a total of 61 beds ;

2 *sanatoria* for tuberculous cases (72 beds) ;

2 *homes for the poor* (70 beds) ;

1 *private asylum for lepers* (20 beds) ;

1 *private lunatic asylum.*

V. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

The following are the most important legislative measures adopted in 1927 :

1. Legislative Decree No. 334, prohibiting the import and re-export of all intoxicants and narcotics ;
2. Legislative Decree No. 256, making the notification of the following diseases compulsory : plague, cholera, smallpox, measles, diphtheria, whooping-cough, mumps, cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid fever, epidemic dysentery, leprosy, pulmonary influenza ;
3. Legislative Decree No. 261, concerning anti-smallpox vaccination ;
4. Legislative Decree No. 271, prescribing measures of disinfection in cases of infectious and contagious diseases ;
5. Legislative Decree No. 274, concerning the prevention of cholera.

In 1928, a Commission to draft general regulations for the health services in Portuguese India was set up by the Provincial Decree No. 542.

VI. HEALTH BUDGET.

(Period 1927-28.)

	Rupees
1. *Government :*	
Staff	199,121
Hospitals, relief and public health	75,133
Campaign against meningitis	12,268
Campaign against cholera	21,027
	307,549
2. *Private Hospitals :*	
Staff	53,863
Relief	72,126
	125,989
3. *Homes and Orphanages :*	
Staff	902
Relief	113,729
	114,631
Total	548,169

August 1929.

ROUMANIA

BY

Professor J. CANTACUZÈNE (Bucharest).

CONTENTS.

Page

I. Vital Statistics :

1. Area 927
2. Population in 1928 (estimated) 927
3. Birth Rate 928
4. General Mortality 928
5. Infant Mortality 928
6. Still-birth Rate 928
7. Excess of Births over Deaths 929

II. Campaign against Acute and Chronic Diseases 929

A. Acute Infectious Diseases 930

1. Diphtheria 930
2. Typhus 931
3. Scarlet Fever 932
4. Smallpox 932
5. Measles 932
6. Typhoid Fever 933
7. Anthrax 933
8. Poliomyelitis 933
9. Whooping-cough 934
10. Dengue 934

B. Chronic Diseases :

1. Malaria 935
2. Syphilis 936
3. Tuberculosis 936

III. Public Health Activities :

Child Welfare 937

IV. Public Health Legislation 937

V. Budget 938

VI. Curative Medicine :

1. Doctors 939
2. Medical Students 939

VII. Veterinary Hygiene :

Consumption of meat 939

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

1. Area.

295,000 square kilometres.

2. Population in 1928 (estimated).

As no general census has been taken for several years, the figures published in our previous reports must be regarded as approximate. As in former years, we have estimated the 1928 population at the figure given by the *Official Bulletin* of the Ministry of the Interior : 17.100,000 inhabitants. This figure has served as the basis of our percentage calculations.

Table 1.

Marriages, Divorces, Births, Deaths and Still-births in 1927.

Historical Division	Marriages	Divorces	Live Births	Deaths	Still-births
Moldavia	25,768	1,501	96,335	56,449	2,651
Muntenia	39,224	2,305	144,071	86,253	3,221
Oltenia	14,238	673	53,250	35,478	1,858
Dobrudja	7,325	308	30,960	18,337	671
Old Kingdom (Total)	86,555	4,787	324,616	196,517	8,401
Transylvania, Banat	49,394	2,301	153,330	118,149	1,619
Bukovina	8,640	275	26,661	17,744	673
Bessarabia	27,345	435	98,677	60,440	422
Roumania (Total)	171,934	7,798	603,284	392,850	11,115

Comparing these figures with those of the five previous years, we note in 1927 an increase in general mortality and a slight decrease in the birth rate.

Table 2.

Movement of Population, 1922-1927.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Annual Average 1922-1926	1927
Marriages	169,797	165,216	154,173	153,678	159,642	160,501	171,934
Divorces	8,549	8,241	7,307	8,035	7,403	8,107	7,798
Live births	613,726	608,763	622,580	605,655	667,864	611,718	603,284
Deaths	376,236	372,480	382,915	361,995	372,948	373,315	392,850
Still-births	12,159	11,915	11,856	11,723	10,917	11,714	11,115
Excess	237,490	236,283	239,665	243,660	234,916	238,403	210,434

3. Birth Rate.

As appears from Table 1, the number of births in 1927 was 603,284, 87.3 per cent representing rural communes and 12.7 per cent urban communes. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1920. Based upon the probable figure for the population, the birth rate for the whole country is 35.2 per thousand inhabitants (38.3 for rural communes and 22.8 for urban communes). The highest rate—38.7 per thousand—is furnished by the Old Kingdom, and the lowest—28.7 per thousand—by Transylvania, including Banat.

Dividing births according to sex, 51.7 per cent of live-born children were males and 48.3 per cent females.

The villages gave a proportion of 8.3 illegitimate births per hundred births, the urban communes 14.4 per cent.

4. General Mortality.

In 1927, 392,850 deaths were recorded (in 1926, 372,948), 81.6 per cent in rural communes and 18.4 per cent in urban communes. Based upon the probable figure for the population as at December 31st, 1927, the general death rate was 22.9 per thousand inhabitants (24 for the rural population and 18.5 for the urban population). Of every hundred persons dying, 52.5 were males and 47.5 females.

5. Infant Mortality.

In 1927, 126,074 deaths were recorded among children under one year. This represents 32.1 per cent of total deaths and 20.8 per cent of total births, excluding still-births ; the still-birth rate was 19.2 per cent in 1926 and the average rate for the previous five years is 20.3 per cent. In 1927, deaths among children under one year made up 21.1 per cent of total births in rural communes and 18.5 per cent in urban communes.

As regards children between the ages of 1 and 5, the total number of deaths recorded in 1927 was 60,215 ; this represents 15.3 per cent of all deaths, and is a higher proportion than that of previous years, viz., 13.2 per cent in 1926, 13.2 per cent in 1925 and 13.5 per cent in 1924.

Accordingly, we notice in 1927 an abnormal mortality among children under 5. *One of the chief causes of this increase is the* 1927 *epidemic of poliomyelitis.*

In the age-group 6-20, the number of deaths was 29,326, or 7.5 per cent of total deaths, as compared with 7.4 per cent in 1926. Between the ages of 21 and 40, 41,891 persons died, which is equivalent to 10.7 per cent of total deaths (11.1 per cent in 1926). Finally, 135,344 deaths were recorded among persons over 40, which equals 34.4 per cent of total deaths, as compared with 36.6 per cent in 1926.

6. Still-birth Rate.

In 1927, there were 11,115 still-births ; the annual average for the last five years is 11,714.

The still-birth rate—that is to say, the ratio between the number of still-births and the number of live-born children—was 1.8 per cent, which is exactly the same as the rate for the previous year.

7. Excess of Births over Deaths.

The excess of births over deaths was 210,434, as compared with 234,916 in 1926. The average of this excess for the previous five years is 238,403 ; the fall mainly affects the urban population.

The excess of births was 12.3 per thousand inhabitants, as compared with 13.8 in 1926 ; 14.3 in the villages and 4.3 in the towns.

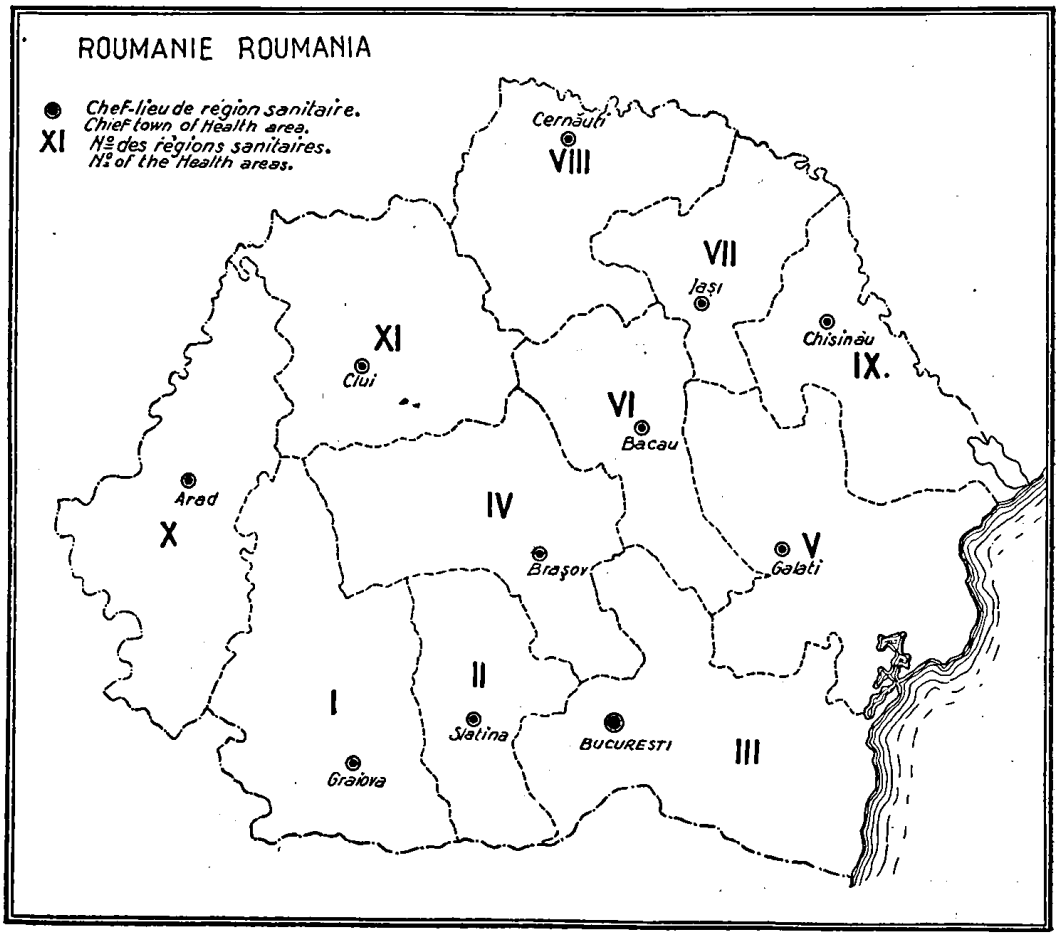
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

Table 3.

Statistics of Epidemics in 1928.

		Urban centres	Rural centres	Total
Diphtheria	Cases	1,101	1,711	2,812
	Deaths	148	166	314
Typhus	Cases	182	841	1,023
	Deaths	11	90	101
Scarlet fever	Cases	8,104	9,043	17,147
	Deaths	226	614	840
Smallpox	Cases	3	5	8
	Deaths	—	—	—
Measles	Cases	1,829	18,596	20,425
	Deaths	18	753	771
Typhoid fever	Cases	1,535	3,332	4,867
	Deaths	156	403	559
Anthrax	Cases	137	838	975
	Deaths	11	64	75
Poliomyelitis	Cases	131	413	544
	Deaths	21	45	66
Whooping-cough	Cases	2,278	28,449	30,727
	Deaths	166	1,419	1,585
Dengue	Cases	38	—	38
	Deaths	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	Cases	—	7	7
	Deaths	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Cases	17	—	17
	Deaths	13	—	13
Dysentery	Cases	110	1,145	1,255
	Deaths	10	130	140
Mumps	Cases	1,496	5,121	6,617
	Deaths	2	15	17

A. Acute Infectious Diseases (Figures for 1928).



1. *Diphtheria.*

In 1928, 2,812 cases of diphtheria were recorded, as compared with 2,585 in 1927 (1,101 in the big towns and 1,711 in country districts), which gives a morbidity rate of 0.16 per thousand inhabitants. Case-fatality, which was slightly higher in the towns (13.4 per cent as compared with 12.8 per cent), was distinctly lower in the country districts (9.7 per cent as compared with 16.2 per cent). The variations in morbidity and case-fatality over a period of five years show a steady increase in morbidity but a distinct reduction in case-fatality, especially in the country districts.

Table 4.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA MORBIDITY AND CASE-FATALITY IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

	Number of cases			Case-fatality	
	Urban districts	Rural districts	Total	Urban districts	Rural districts
				%	
1924	568	731	1,299	12.7	15.8
1925	587	834	1,421	11.8	19.7
1926	824	1,126	1,950	14.2	17.6
1927	1,005	1,580	2,585	12.8	16.2
1928	1,101	1,711	2,812	13.4	9.7

The present course of diphtheria in Roumania is characterised by an increased morbidity and a diminished virulence. Some areas where there was most diphtheria in 1927 had very few cases indeed in 1928. Thus, the Arad area, which suffered the worst in 1927 with a case-fatality of 18 per cent in rural districts, had no case-fatality at all in 1928 in the towns, and it was only 8.2 per cent in the country. This diminished virulence, accompanied by an increase of morbidity, is apparently the outcome of an immunity conferred upon the population by the very large number of attenuated forms of the disease.

Both morbidity and mortality reached their lowest figures in June, July and August. In both cases the figures rose until December, and then gradually fell until the beginning of summer.

In July, case-fatality was 7.8 per cent in the towns and nil in the country ; the reason for this absence of deaths from diphtheria among the country people at the height of summer is probably that this is the season of field-work, when all the peasants leave their homes and pass their whole days and sometimes nights in the open air.

It may be added that, while curative serotherapy is employed on a very large scale, preventive vaccination (anatoxin, etc.) has not yet been systematically applied n Roumania.

2. *Typhus.*

In 1928, typhus was distinctly less prevalent than in the previous year : 1,023 cases, as compared with 3,122 in 1927. Deaths numbered 101, giving an average case-fatality of 9.87 per cent (8.8 per cent in 1927).

If we compare the course of the disease in the country and in the towns, we find that the average case-fatality was 10.6 per cent in the towns (841 cases and 90 deaths) and 6.4 per cent in the country (182 cases and 11 deaths).

As in former years, by far the largest number of cases was furnished by the Bessarabian focus, which includes the adjacent areas of Jassy, Galatz and Dorohoi. There were 832 cases in the eleven departments of this area and only 196 in all the other 61 departments together. Of the latter, 34 (including the Banat, Transylvania and Bukovina) entirely escaped.

The largest number of cases occurred in January (199) and the smallest in September (11).

3. *Scarlet Fever.*

17,147 cases of scarlet fever were reported, 8,104 in the towns and 9,043 in the country. The last figure is probably below the real number (cases not diagnosed). Deaths numbered 840, giving an average case-fatality of 4.9 per cent.

The health areas most affected were the following: the third (Bucharest), with 2,106 cases in the towns and 249 in the country; the seventh (Jassy), with 1,145 cases in the towns and 993 in the rural communes; and the fifth (Galatz), with 1,112 cases in the towns and 340 in the country. As in 1927, the second area (Pitesti) escaped most lightly (212 cases in the towns and 384 in the country).

Case-fatality amounted to 4.5 per cent for the towns in the Jassy area, 3.6 per cent for those in the Bucharest area, and 1.4 per cent for the towns in the Galatz and Pitesti areas.

The steady diminution in the virulence of scarlet fever, noticed for some years, therefore continues. Case-fatality is practically the same as last year for the whole country, but in certain areas fell to 1.4 per cent—a figure lower than any before recorded. This is all the more remarkable, since the number of cases reported for the whole country is appreciably higher than in 1927 (17,147 as compared with 12,253).

The army had 17 cases and 2 deaths.

Morbidity reached its maximum in January, with 2,816 cases and 44 deaths; and its minimum in July, with 588 cases and 55 deaths. Here we encounter an apparent paradox, but a common enough phenomenon: there is no connection between morbidity and case-fatality. In 1928, the latter was 1.6 per cent in January and 9.3 per cent in July.

4. *Smallpox.*

Eight cases of smallpox were reported in 1928, 5 of them in rural communes and 3 in towns (1 at Bucharest and 2 at Brasov). There were no deaths. As in former years, the number of smallpox cases continues to be very small and case-fatality practically nil. This familiar phenomenon can only be explained by the regularity with which babies are vaccinated and by the practice of revaccination at school-age and at the time of entering on military service. No case of post-vaccinal encephalitis was reported, although a circular of the Ministry of Health drew the attention of doctors to this matter.

5. *Measles.*

There was appreciably less measles than in 1927 (20,425 cases, as compared with 38,694). Case-fatality was 3.7 per cent, as compared with 4.9 per cent in 1927 (4.04 per cent in rural communes and 0.9 per cent in urban communes including Bucharest).

Morbidity reached its maximum in December (3,757 cases), continued to be fairly high during January, and then gradually fell until summer, the smallest number of cases occurring in September (217 for the whole country).

On the other hand, case-fatality remained practically stationary throughout the year (4.3 per cent in December and 4.1 per cent in August).

The army recorded 135 cases of measles, but no deaths or complications.

6. *Typhoid Fever.*

There were 4,867 cases of typhoid fever, 559 of them fatal. Case-fatality was 11.4 per cent, and thus approximately the same as in 1927. Morbidity, however, was about 50 per cent lower than in the previous year. The highest morbidity figures were recorded in September and October, after which they steadily fell until they reached their minimum at the end of April.

The most affected areas were those of Cluj, Chişinau and Cernăuti, while the areas of Bucharest and Craïova suffered the least. The Jassy area, which in 1927 recorded a considerable increase of cases, ranked in 1928 among the least affected areas, thanks probably to the strict enforcement of vaccination throughout the whole area.

As in former years, the Ministry of Health published a circular ordering the medical officers of the country districts to carry out the systematic vaccination of the whole population in places where 5 to 10 cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever had broken out at short intervals.

Recruits were all vaccinated and men of the 1927 class revaccinated, with the result that the army reported only 19 cases of typhoid fever (4 deaths) ; this is a very low figure compared with the number of cases recorded only a few years ago, before vaccination was systematically enforced.

7. *Anthrax.*

In 1928, 975 cases of malignant pustules were reported among human beings ; 75 of them were fatal, giving a case-fatality of 7.7 per cent. The morbidity figure was practically the same as in 1927 ; the case-fatality figure is lower (7.7 per cent as compared with 9 per cent). This steady fall in case-fatality is due to the general practice of serotherapy ; the curative power of the serum is most remarkable, and in the hospitals, where this method of treatment is regularly carried out, the case-fatality of anthrax varies between 1 and 4 per cent. Anthrax among animals (cattle and horses), on the other hand, is obviously spreading. One of the reasons is the relaxing of the prophylactic regulations, which provided that animals dying of anthrax should be buried in special cemeteries. This omission, which has become more frequent since the war, has resulted in the appearance of an increasing number of infected areas throughout the whole of the country.

8. *Poliomyelitis.*

The curve of the poliomyelitis epidemic of 1927 reached its apex in September and then gradually fell. The outbreak had not entirely subsided by December, and the curve continued to fall until it reached its lowest point in April 1928 with 3 cases. At that date, a fresh epidemic wave began to spread, but it was of infinitely less force than that of the previous year and reached its crest in August with 107 new cases ; after that, the curve fell and registered its lowest point in January 1929, when there were 4 new cases.

The total number of cases recorded between January 1st and December 31st, 1928, was 544, of which 66 were fatal, giving a case-fatality of 12.1 per cent.

A comparative study of the distribution of cases of poliomyelitis in 1927 and 1928 shows that, generally speaking, those rural communes which had been affected by

the first epidemic wave escaped the second. Thus, if we study the course of the epidemic throughout these two years in the departments which suffered most, we find that, in the department of Ilfov, 96.5 per cent of communes affected by the first wave escaped the second; 3.5 per cent of the communes in this department were visited on both occasions. In the district of Jalomitza, 27 communes suffered in the course of the two epidemics, but none of them was visited twice. In the department of Dambovitza, which suffered worst of all, 95.6 per cent of the communes affected were only visited by one epidemic, and only 4.4 per cent reported cases in connection with both epidemics. In the department of Caliacra, none of the 13 communes affected by the epidemic was visited twice.

We have thought these facts worth mentioning, because the immunity acquired by a whole commune as the result of a few cases of poliomyelitis can only be explained by the very large number of attenuated and clinically undiscoverable forms. The same facts also emphasise the considerable part played by germ-carriers in the evolution of the epidemic.

As in 1927, morbidity was highest among children between 1 and 5. Of the 544 cases recorded, 87 were children under 1 year of age; 198 were children between 1 and 2; 202 children between 2 and 5; and only 31 were children between 5 and 10. No case of poliomyelitis was reported in the army.

9. *Whooping-cough.*

The epidemic of whooping-cough in 1928 was considerably more pronounced than that of the previous year (30,727 cases as compared with 15,536 in 1927). It will be noticed that whooping-cough epidemics in Roumania are in the ascendant at the moment. Case-fatality in 1928 was slightly lower than in 1927—5 per cent instead of 6.8 per cent.

The curve of the disease showed a rapid rise in July (4,573 cases with 157 deaths, giving a case-fatality of 3.6 per cent—lower, therefore, than the average for the year).

The health areas most affected were the first (Craïova), the sixth (Bacau) and the seventh (Jassy); the fourth area (Brasov) and the ninth (Chişinau) suffered least.

10. *Dengue.*

In September 1928, Roumania experienced a faint echo of the dengue epidemic which was rife in Greece. Between September 2nd and November 13th, 1928, a number of boats coming from Greek ports, or which had called there, entered the harbours of Constantza, Sulina, Galatz and Braila with cases of dengue on board. Thirty-six persons were found to be suffering from this disease (one was treated at the Colentina Hospital at Bucharest). None of them gave rise to an epidemic. They were, therefore, cases which had already contracted the disease before they left Greek ports.

Up to the present, the most minute investigation has failed to reveal the presence in Roumania of the *Aedes Aegypti.*

Table 5.

MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PER 10,000 INHABITANTS).

Diphtheria	0.18
Typhus	0.05
Measles	0.45
Typhoid	0.32
Scarlet fever	0.49
Anthrax	0.04
Poliomyelitis	0.03
Whooping-cough	0.92
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	0.007
Dysentery	0.08
Mumps	0.009

B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Malaria.*

During 1928, the Ministry of Health distributed to the health administrations under its authority only 810 kilogrammes of quinine, as compared with 3,605 in 1927. Nevertheless, the anti-malaria campaign was systematically carried out, not only in the three most infected areas (Galatz, Craïova and Jassy), but in all the other health areas of the kingdom.

The methods employed were the same as those applied in the two previous years.

The mobile laboratories established in the malaria centres in 1927 were maintained and operated uninterruptedly for six months.

In the different infected centres, 82,860 cases were tracked down and 80,083 of them were given quinine treatment. The results in the highly infected areas of Galatz and Craïova may be summarised as follows : fifth area (Galatz), 10,496 malaria cases were tracked down ; 7,417 children under 14 who were examined revealed a spleen index of 19.23 per cent. This index was 25.44 per cent among 4,437 persons over 14 ; 9,959 of these cases were treated, giving a proportion of 94.8 per cent in 1928, as compared with 70.3 per cent in 1927.

The total of 2,556 enlarged spleens recorded in 1928 is much smaller than the figure of two or three years ago, although the number of inhabitants examined was much larger. In the same area, the parasitic index was 19.3 per cent. As regards the forms of infection, *tertian* made up 74.9 per cent, *quartan* 10.5 per cent and *tropical* 14.6 per cent of all cases. In this area, 112 kilogrammes of quinine were used, as compared with 159 in the preceding year.

If the above data are compared with last year's, it will be seen that the results of the prophylactic campaign against malaria continue to improve.

In the first health area (Craïova), 5,179 cases were tracked down and 4,994 treated with quinine, giving a proportion of 96.4 per cent. The spleen index was 31.02 per cent under 14 and 23.49 per cent over 14 ; the parasitic index was 28.4 per cent ; 79.9 per cent of cases were *tertian*, 6.3 per cent *quartan* and 13.8 per cent *tropical*.

In the seventh area (Jassy), in which the antimalaria campaign was especially well conducted, 14,434 cases were tracked down and every one treated, 155 kilogrammes of quinine being employed ; this gives an average of 10.7 grammes of quinine per case. The spleen index in this area was 35.43 per cent among children under 14 and 27.01 per cent among persons over 14. The malaria index was 22.6 per cent ; *tertian* accounted for 61.2 per cent cases, *quartan* for 8.7 per cent and *tropical* for 30.1 per cent. Those parts of Roumania (departments of Bessarabia) which in the last few years had been very sorely tried by the failure of the crops owing to drought, in 1928 showed a spleen index of 52.9 per cent among children under 14 and 53.46 per cent among persons over 14.

The investigations carried out during the last three years in the delta of the Danube, the interesting results of which were mentioned in our previous reports, were discontinued for lack of funds.

2. *Syphilis.*

The Ministry of Health has estalibshed and subsidised throughout Roumania 110 centres (dispensaries) exclusively devoted to the treatment of syphilis.

Thirty-two of them are divided between the principal towns (13 in Bucharest alone) and 78 have been fitted up in rural communes. Further, a number of patients are treated in the general hospitals and non-specialised dispensaries. In 1928, the services of the Ministry of Health tracked down 146,707 cases of syphilis, of which 89,691 were treated, and distributed 651,982 doses of neo-salvarsan (not counting mercury and bismuth salts).

Other public administrations (Ministry of Labour, the railways, etc.) dispose of 31 dispensaries perfectly equipped and given up entirely to the treatment of syphilis. In these various establishments, 7,600 cases were treated, and the army also treated 4,013 cases.

The above figures do not include syphilitic patients treated in the big university hospitals and clinics at Bucharest, Jassy, Cernauti, Cluj, etc., which are not under the Ministry of Health.

It will be seen that the systematic treatment of syphilis has notably progressed in the last few years and the problem occupies the attention of practically all the big public institutions. It may be added that the considerable quantities of specific remedies (arsenic, mercury, bismuth salts, etc.) supplied by the Ministry of Health to the various departments under its authority are given absolutely free. The same applies to other public institutions which subsidise dispensaries.

The organisation of anti-venereal propaganda among the general public and the regulation of prostitution on more modern lines are matters which are now being studied.

3. *Tuberculosis.*

During 1928, the vaccination of new-born children with BCG (Calmette-Guérin method) developed considerably, and the budget credits allocated for this purpose by the public authorities were as follows :

	Lei
Ministry of Health	1,000,000
Municipality of Bucharest	900,000
State Railways	500,000

giving a total of 2,400,000 lei placed at the disposal of the Serological Institute at Bucharest, which prepares and distributes the vaccine. Thanks to these grants, 20 large towns (including Bucharest) were able, in 1928, to carry out the anti-tuberculosis vaccination of 75 per cent of new-born children. More than 17,000 children were vaccinated in 1928, as compared with 1,000 in 1927.

As in the preceding year, three facts were noticed :

(1) The method was perfectly innocuous ;

(2) The general mortality from all causes among children vaccinated was substantially lower ;

(3) The tuberculosis death rate among children under 1 year of age born and brought up in contact with tubercular germs fell from 25 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

Child Welfare.

At the end of 1928, the child welfare institutions subsidised by the Ministry of Health were as follows :

(a) *Homes for foundlings or abandoned children.*—Seven homes for the reception of children under 7 and for placing them in families ; two homes for children between 7 and 17.

(b) *Homes for infirm and defective children* (between 7 and 17).—Four homes for deaf-mutes ; three homes for blind children ; two homes for mentally deficient children.

(c) *Infant crèches and dispensaries.*—Among establishments of this kind due to private initiative, 97 are subsidised by the Ministry of Health, which means that that Ministry makes grants to 115 child welfare institutions of different kinds. This does not include the still more numerous institutions run by public administrations or private societies.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. The new law on secondary education promulgated in May 1928 contains an important chapter on school hygiene.

Every secondary school under State control has to have a doctor attached to its staff (male doctor for boys' schools, female doctor for girls' schools), whose duty it is to supervise the health of the pupils and to see that measures of school hygiene are carried out. This medical staff is recruited by examination and candidates have to furnish a special diploma in school hygiene issued by a Roumanian or foreign Institute of Public Health. The school doctors are appointed and supervised by the Ministry of Education. Every pupil has to have a health card kept up to date in order to pass from one class to another.

The general measures of hygiene in these schools are adopted by agreement between the Ministries of Education and Health.

2. In April 1928, the Ministry of Labour promulgated a law regulating the work of women and children. Under this law, only children over fourteen may be employed in any industrial or commercial undertaking, and these must produce a health card. This provision does not apply to Government vocational schools, which have their own regulations. Nightwork is absolutely forbidden for women, and for boys under 18.

3. In April 1928, a law was promulgated against the abuse of narcotics ; it is based on the International Conventions of The Hague, Brussels and Geneva.

V. BUDGET.

	Lei
1. *General State Budget* for 1928	57,599,566,200
2. *Budgets of the different Ministries :*	
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	98,165,000
Ministry of Agriculture and State Domains	1,386,600,000
Ministry of Arts and Religious Affairs	1,295,976,000
Ministry of Communications	712,040,000
Ministry of Finance	14,736,176,000
Ministry of War	7,830,500,000
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	510,073,000
Ministry of Education	4,732,289,000
Ministry of the Interior	2,081,300,000
Ministry of Justice	1,077,440,000
Ministry of Health	1,181,344,000
Ministry of Public Works	354,869,000
Ministry of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance	240,100,000
Prime Minister's Department	13,128,000
Fund for Supplementary and Extraordinary Credits	1,000,000,000
Fund to improve the material situation of officials	200,000,000
Miscellaneous expenditure (extraordinary credits, payments of claims, etc.)	900,000,000
Budget of the Deposit Office	24,991,200
General pensions budget	3,170,565,000
Budget of the Roumanian Railways	13,600,000,000
Budget of the Railway Workers' Fund	617,510,000
Budget of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	1,836,500,000
Total General Budget	57,599,566,200

3. The *Budget of the Ministry of Health* includes the following credits :

	Lei
For personnel	430,135,981
For material	751,208,019
Total	1,181,344,000

or an increase of Lei 71,544,000 on the 1927 budget.

Accordingly, the health budget for 1928 amounts to 2.05 per cent of the general budget (in 1927, 2.19 per cent).

Remarks.—The Ministry of Health inscribed in its budget the following sums :

	Lei
(a) Campaign against epidemics	5,000,000
(b) Contribution to the Office international d'Hygiène publique	500,000
(c) Purchase of disinfecting material, baths, apparatus, etc.	5,000,000
(d) Cost of upkeep and repair of material, apparatus, etc., in the ports and frontier stations	1,500,000
(e) Medicaments, dressings, sera, vaccines	26,000,000
(f) Laboratory material	9,000,000

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Doctors.

In 1928, the Roumanian faculties of medicine issued 324 doctors' diplomas ; further, 103 doctors with diplomas granted by foreign faculties were authorised to practise medicine in Roumania.

2. Medical Students.

The number of medical students in 1928 was 1,236 for the faculty of Bucharest, 696 for the faculty of Jassy and 509 for the faculty of Cluj, giving a total of 2,441. The number of medical students shows a very substantial decrease.

The number of students of the three faculties of pharmacy was 303 at Bucharest, 431 at Jassy and 137 at Cluj, giving a total of 861 for the three faculties.

VII. VETERINARY HYGIENE.

Consumption of Meat.

Animals slaughtered in 1928 for public consumption (not including animals slaughtered by private persons) were as follows :

972,850	ordinary cattle	= 22%	of the existing stock.
36,094	buffaloes	= 19.5%	,, ,, ,, ,,
1,978,057	sheep	= 15.5%	,, ,, ,, ,,
44,476	goats	= 11.5%	,, ,, ,, ,,
638,649	pigs	= 25%	,, ,, ,, ,,

This represents 211,747,790 kgs. of meat for consumption, distributed over the country as follows :

	Kilogrammes
Moldavia	22,643,538
Muntenia	57,716,709
Oltenia	8,234,508
Dobrudja	5,466,584
Transylvania	90,341,054
Bessarabia	13,707,101
Bukovina	13,638,296
Total	211,747,790

Consumption per head of the population was as follows :

(a) In the towns :

	Kilogrammes
Transylvania	59
Muntenia	56¾
Bukovina	49
Oltenia	37½
Moldavia	36
Dobrudja	27⅓
Bessarabia	23¾
Roumania	45¾

(b) In the country :

	Kilogrammes
Transylvania	8½
Bukovina	6
Muntenia	3
Bessarabia	2
Moldavia	1¼
Oltenia	1¼
Dobrudja	6-7
Roumania	6

Or, for the whole kingdom :

	Kilogrammes
Transylvania	17
Bukovina	16¾
Muntenia	15¾
Moldavia	9½
Dobrudja	7½
Oltenia	5½
Bessarabia	5⅓
Roumania	12½

These figures are lower than the actual consumption, for they only include animals slaughtered in public slaughter-houses. To them must be added animals slaughtered by private persons, as, for example, 1,000,000 pigs, representing about 130,000,000 kgs. of meat and fat. We have no data showing the consumption of poultry and fish, although the latter plays an important part in the peasant's diet. The following table gives the fluctuations in the annual consumption of meat during the last eight years (meat from public slaughter-houses) :

Year	Kilogrammes
1921	197,459,730
1922	225,106,307
1923	211,850,368
1924	204,855,275
1925	199,877,166
1926	199,198,654
1927	184,217,619
1928	211,747,790

The consumption of meat gradually fell from 1922 to 1927, and, although it rose by 15 per cent in 1928, this increase must not be regarded as indicating an improvement in the economic situation of the peasants. On the contrary, it coincides with a period of bad harvests (in particular, the forage crop), which compelled the country people to slaughter part of their live-stock for the sake of the meat.

February 1930.

SPAIN

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Public Health Statistics Department of the General Direction for Public Health, Madrid.

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	947
2.	Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	951
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	955
4.	Causes of Death	5	14, 16, 17, 18, 19	960
5.	Infant Mortality	2	21, 22	966

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1920 and 1910.

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
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 diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1910 : Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910 :							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual.	— 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 (population 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 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			
			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	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	+ 3.553	— 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 1928.

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	223.721	217.667	0	441.388	—	—	—
1	225.257	221.267	0	446.524	—	—	—
2	233.050	228.058	0	461.108	—	—	—
3	223.658	225.586	0	449.244	—	—	—
4	224.341	226.668	0	451.009	—	—	—
0–4	1.130.027	1.119.246	0	2.249.273	—	—	—
5–9	1.173.099	1.152.769	0	2.325.868	—	—	—
10–14	1 156.792	1.147.778	0	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	—	—	—

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928[1].

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.*						
1922	21.503	163.444	0	656.093	17.551	441.330	214.763
1923	21.658	157.530	0	662.576	18.674	449.683	212.893
1924	21.805	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	159.554	0	636.664	19.704	420.497	216.167
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	21.892	160.013	0	652.760	19.126	432.556	220.204
1928	22.444	170.355	0	665.973	21.186	412.905	253.068
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		7,60	0	30,51	0,82	20,52	9,99
1923		7,27	0	30,59	0,86	20,76	9,83
1924		7,26	0	29,95	0,89	19,75	10,20
1925		7,24	0	29,35	0,88	19,68	9,67
1926		7,33	0	29,98	0,91	19,02	10,96
1927		7,16	0	28,56	0,88	18,86	9,70
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		7,31	0	29,82	0,87	19,76	10,06
1928		7,59	0	29,67	0,94	18,40	11,28

[1] Migration figures not available.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alava	99	99	2.771	2.893	27,95	29,15
2. Albacete	311	314	10.774	11.259	34,62	35,80
3. Alicante	529	532	13 438	14.439	25,36	27,09
4. Almería	370	372	12.090	12.146	32,60	32,57
5. Avila	214	215	7.364	7.770	34,32	36,07
6. Badajoz	697	706	20.201	21.430	28,96	30,33
7. Baleares (Islas)	248	349	7.296	7.303	20,95	20,88
8. Barcelona	415	1.426	33.630	33.621	23,76	23,57
9. Burgos	341	341	11.090	11.944	32,51	34,93
10. Cáceres	433	437	14.679	15.677	33,84	31,80
11. Cádiz	560	562	16.543	17.506	29,52	31,72
12. Canarias { Las Palmas	520	240	14.619	7.448	28,10	31,07
12. Canarias { Santa Cruz		292		8.241		28.24
13. Castellón	313	314	6.517	6.588	20,78	20,93
14. Ciudad Real	472	480	15.264	16.144	32,33	33,63
15. Córdoba	596	602	20.357	21.266	34,12	35,32
16. Coruña	723	726	21.535	22.880	29,76	31,51
17. Cuenca	294	297	10.146	10.557	34,40	35,52
18. Gerona	338	340	6.520	6.472	19,25	18,98
19. Granada	594	598	20.111	20.741	33,83	34,68
20. Guadalajara	206	207	5.837	6.132	28,21	29,50
21. Guipúzcoa	282	286	7.208	7.538	25,54	26,32
22. Huelva	366	372	7.841	8.667	21,40	23,25
23. Huesca	252	252	6.146	5.899	24,33	23,32
24. Jaén	630	637	23.026	24.359	36,51	38,23
25. León	418	418	13.961	14.910	33,38	35,59
26. Lérida	321	322	6.613	6.499	20,55	20,12
27. Logroño	193	193	5.858	6.116	30,25	31,56
28. Lugo	474	475	11.578	12.457	24,41	26,22
29. Madrid	1.151	1.155	32.735	34.414	28,44	29,78
30. Málaga	561	562	17.314	18.506	30,82	32,87
31. Murcia	662	667	20.038	20.839	30,23	31,24
32. Navarra	332	333	9.372	9.760	28,16	29,28
33. Orense	416	417	10.638	11.437	25,52	27,39
34. Oviedo	784	791	20.978	21.060	26,75	26,61
35. Palencia	193	194	6.964	7.283	35,93	37,51
36. Pontevedra	559	564	15.148	16.055	27,07	28,46
37. Salamanca	329	331	10.335	11.321	31,34	34,19
38. Santander	346	349	10.756	11.090	31,04	31,71
39. Segovia	172	173	5.625	6.066	32,63	35,01
40. Sevilla	735	740	22.448	24.182	30,54	32,66
41. Soria	155	155	4.725	4.820	30,46	30,95
42. Tarragona	355	355	6.555	6.635	18,44	18,66
43. Teruel	257	258	6.987	7.331	27,09	28,32
44. Toledo	468	472	15.143	15.639	32,35	33,10
45. Valencia	979	988	23.686	24.621	24,19	24,92
46. Valladolid	284	285	9.463	10.086	33,26	35,38
47. Vizcaya	439	444	12.318	12.522	28,04	28,78
48. Zamora	267	267	8.416	8.813	31,44	32,89
49. Zaragoza	513	516	11.007	14.591	27,28	28,24
Total	22.290	22.420	636.664	665.973	28,56	29,70

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

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	342.668	313.425	656.093	10.230	7.321	17.551	352.898	320.746	673.644
1923	345.677	316.899	662.576	10.945	7.729	18.674	356.622	324.628	681.250
1924	340.233	312.852	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	9,33	39,74	10,02	2,90	2,28	2,61
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. – Aver. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1926.

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	617.868	15.212	633.080	38.225	2.339	40.564	656.093	17.551	673.644
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

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	58,26	133,27	60,22	2,40	5,77	2,61	28,73	1,78
1923	58,91	140,14	61,14	2,51	6,28	2,74	28,79	1,80
1924	59,83	114,36	61,40	2,72	5,37	2,88	28,16	1,89
1925	59,23	110,29	60,71	2,75	5,28	2,90	27,61	1,74
1926	59,21	107,86	60,64	2,80	5,24	2,95	28,21	1,78

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	54.324	3.536	57.499	3.507	58.367	3.641
II	54.570	3.305	53.840	3.302	57.636	3.605
III	60.286	3.678	38.274	3.695	57.734	3.750
IV	55.093	3.422	52.873	3.371	53.158	3.465
V	55.013	3.577	52.087	3.526	53.523	3.481
VI	49.160	3.148	45.960	2.949	47.918	3.176
VII	48.758	3.130	45.286	2.929	48.282	3.203
VIII	47.050	2.965	45.137	3.039	46.599	3.041
IX	47.534	2.991	45.703	2.784	47.530	3.047
X	49.129	3.089	46.320	3.037	50.778	3.238
XI	49.637	3.003	45.506	2.928	50.744	3.152
XII	53.365	3.385	49.868	3.244	53.375	3.530
Total . . .	623.919	39.229	598.353	38.311	625.644	40.329

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alava	1.897	1.679	19,13	16,92	—	— 2,21
2. Albacete	6.508	6.273	20,91	19,95	—	— 0,96
3. Alicante	9.882	9.531	18,65	17,88	—	— 0,77
4. Almeria	7.130	6.707	19,23	17,98	—	— 1,25
5. Avila	4.812	5.104	22,43	23,70	—	+ 1,27
6. Badajoz	13.330	12.990	19,11	18,38	—	— 0,73
7. Baleares (Islas)	5.509	4.865	15,82	13,91	—	— 1,91
8. Barcelona	26.150	25.298	18,48	17,74	—	— 0,74
9. Burgos	7.367	7.406	21,59	21,66	—	+ 0,07
10. Cáceres	9.384	9.842	21,63	22,48	—	+ 0,85
11. Cádiz	11.496	11.723	20,51	20,84	—	+ 0,33
12. Canarias { Las Palmas	7.779	4.243	14,95	17,70	—	—
12. Canarias { Santa Cruz		3.847		13,18		
13. Castellón	5.378	5.363	17,15	17,04	—	— 0,11
14. Ciudad Real	9.521	9.000	20,17	18,75	—	— 1,42
15. Córdoba	13.127	11.068	22,00	18,38	—	— 3,62
16. Coruña	13.951	12.457	19,28	17,16	—	— 2,12
17. Cuenca	6.355	5.952	21,55	20,03	—	— 1,52
18. Gerona	5.272	5.125	15,56	15,03	—	— 0,53
19. Grenada	11.737	11.481	19,74	19,20	—	— 0,54
20. Guadalajara	3.674	3.847	17,75	18,51	—	+ 0,76
21. Guipúzcoa	4.229	4.093	14,98	14,29	—	— 0,69
22. Huelva	6.154	5.737	16,80	15,39	—	— 1,41
23. Huesca	4.414	4.270	17,48	16,88	—	— 0,60
24. Jaén	13.726	15.005	21,77	23,55	—	+ 1,78
25. León	7.998	8.179	19,13	19,52	—	+ 0,39

10* *(concluded).*

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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Lérida	4.781	4.934	14,86	15,28	—	+ 0,42
27. Logroño	3.887	3.701	20,07	19,10	—	— 0,97
28. Lugo	8.094	7.721	17,07	16,25	—	— 0,82
29. Madrid	22.720	23.427	19,74	20,27	—	+ 0,53
30. Málaga	11.178	11.570	19,90	20,55	—	+ 1,18
31. Murcia	11.729	11.876	17,69	17,80	—	+ 0,11
32. Navarra	5.773	5.495	17,35	16,49	—	— 0,86
33. Orense	7.397	7.283	17,74	17,44	—	— 0,30
34. Oviedo	12.498	12.404	15,94	15,68	—	— 0,26
35. Palencia	4.527	4.507	23,36	23,21	—	— 0,15
36. Pontevedra	9.719	9.024	17,37	16,00	—	— 1,37
37. Salamanca	6.825	7.148	20,70	21,59	—	+ 0,89
38. Santander	5.872	5.953	16,95	17,02	—	+ 0,07
39. Segovia	3.322	3.630	19,27	20,95	—	+ 1,68
40. Sevilla	17.063	16.003	23,21	21,61	—	— 1,60
41. Soria	3.071	2.985	19,80	19,17	—	— 0,63
42. Tarragona	5.330	4.956	14,99	13,94	—	— 1,05
43. Teruel	4.893	4.497	18,97	17,37	—	— 1,60
44. Toledo	8.518	8.383	18,20	17,74	—	— 0,46
45. Valencia	17.943	17.683	18,33	17,90	—	— 0,43
46. Valladolid	6.328	6.560	22,24	23,01	—	+ 0,77
47. Vizcaya	7.035	6.574	16,02	14,79	—	— 1,23
48. Zamora	5.780	6.206	21,59	23,16	—	+ 1,57
49. Zaragoza	9.434	9.300	18,38	18,00	—	— 0,38
Total	420.497	412.905	18,86	18,40	—	— 0,46

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

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
1922	—	—	226.194	215.136	—	—	—
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	—	—	—
Moy. — Av. 1922-27	—	—	222.603	209.953	—	—	—
1928	—	—	212.238	200.667	—	—	—

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Age et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	46.325	38.284	84.609	—	—	—
1	15.810	15.052	30.862	—	—	—
2	7.750	7.266	15.016	—	—	—
3	3.924	3.783	7.707	—	—	—
4	2.475	2.411	4.886	—	—	—
0–4	76.284	66.796	143.080	—	—	—
5–9	5.480	5.072	10.552	—	—	—
10–14	3.222	3.340	6.562	—	—	—
15–19	4.988	5.368	10.356	—	—	—
20–24	5.992	6.197	12.189	—	—	—
25–29	5.475	5.533	11.008	—	—	—
30–34	4 794	5.324	10.118	—	—	—
35–39	5.356	5.066	10.422	—	—	—
40–44	6.274	5.064	11.338	—	—	—
45–49	7.342	5.324	12.666	—	—	—
50–54	8.769	6.630	15.399	—	—	—
55–59	9.970	7.212	17.182	—	—	—
60–64	14.167	11.421	25.588	—	—	—
65–69	14.328	12.739	27.067	—	—	—
70–74	15.458	15.673	31.131	—	—	—
75–79	13.555	14.413	27.968	—	—	—
80–84	9.296	12.363	21.659	—	—	—
85–89	4.249	6.459	10.708	—	—	—
90 et plus. . . . / and over. . . .	1.515	3.372	4.887	—	—	—
Age inconnu. . . . / unknown . . .	546	412	958	—	—	—
Total.	217.060	203.778	420.838	—	—	—

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 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
	A. *Par mois. — Per month.*				
I.	47.720	35.364	25,2	118,5	— 6,7
II.	41.806	33.665	24,4	18,7	— 5,7
III.	37.965	33.830	20,0	17,7	— 2,3
IV.	32.241	30.924	17,6	16,8	— 0,8
V.	31.541	31.396	16,7	16,5	— 0,2
VI.	34.419	33.146	18,8	18,0	— 0,8
VII.	36.596	43.240	19,3	22,7	+ 3,4
VIII.	33.717	39.629	17,8	20,8	+ 3,0
IX.	29.279	32.357	16,0	17,5	+ 1,5
X.	30.004	31.967	15,8	16,8	+ 1,0
XI.	31.623	31.568	17,3	17,1	— 0,2
XII.	33.586	35.820	17,7	18,8	+ 1,1
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter. . . .	127.491	102.859	22,9	18,3	— 4,6
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	98.201	95.465	17,6	17,0	— 0,6
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	99.592	115.226	17,9	20,5	+ 2,6
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	95.213	99.355	17,1	17,7	+ 0,6
Total	420.587	412.905	18,9	18,4	— 0,5

4. Causes of Death.

14.

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics — Chiffres absolus Actual figures
1	2	3	4
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	4.532
	Typhoid fever	1928	4.668
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	13
	Typhus	1928	12
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	832
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	736
6	Variole	1927	167
	Smallpox	1928	157
7	Rougeole	1927	3.079
	Measles	1928	4.762
8	Scarlatine	1928	547
	Scarlet fever	1927	320
9	Coqueluche	1927	940
	Whooping-cough	1928	1.722
10	Diphtérie	1927	1.379
	Diphtheria	1928	1.365
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires	1927	6.607
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	3.439
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1927	
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0
16	Dysenterie	1927	—
	Dysentery	1928	—
17	Peste	1927	—
	Plague	1928	—
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	—
	Yellow fever	1928	—
20	Lèpre	1927	—
	Leprosy	1928	—

14* (concluded).

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Décès constatés d'après la statistique des causes de décès Deaths recorded according to causes of death statistics — Chiffres absolus Actual figures
1	2	3	4
21	Erysipèle	1927	—
	Erysipelas	1928	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	—
	Encephilitis lethargica	1928	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	—
26	Morve et farcin	1927	—
	Glanders and farcy	1928	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	—
28	Rage	1927	—
	Rabies	1928	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	26.517
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	24.999
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central	1927	2.621
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	2.533
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	3.579
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	3.350
38	Syphilis	1927	—
		1928	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—
	Soft chancre	1928	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	—
	Gonococcus infection	1928	—

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	14.920	375	67	29	15.391	—	—	—	—
1927	15.172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	15.727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920) — 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	56.955	55.176	67.601	85.742	13.961	2.371	329
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100,101	Nos 113,114	No 122	Nos 128,129	No 164	Nos 204,205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	26.002	—	33.042	8.492	66.053	3.859	12.372	20.738	8.726
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

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	
			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
1926	677.459	683.547	1.423	1.083	—	—	—	—
1927	—	656.368	1.421	1.040	—	—	—	—
1928	—	687.159	1.508	1.129	—	—	—	—

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	1.442	903	874	0,65	0,41	0,39
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes . . .	5.997	6.481	6.693	2,71	2,91	2,98
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	7.439	7.384	7.567	3,36	3,31	3,37
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	420.838	420.497	412.905	190,19	188,65	183,97
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	413.399	413.113	405.338	186,83	185,34	180,60

5. Infant Mortality.

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

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
			1926			
I	—	—	6.561	—	—	120
II	—	—	6.204	—	—	126
II	—	—	6.656	—	—	122
IV	—	—	6.241	—	—	118
IV	—	—	6.512	—	—	119
VI	—	—	7.488	—	—	141
VII	—	—	9.616	—	—	175
VIII	—	—	9.782	—	—	178
IX	—	—	8.051	—	—	151
X	—	—	6.662	—	—	120
XI	—	—	5.130	—	—	95
XII	—	—	5.370	—	—	95
Total . .						
			1927			
I	—	—	6.557	—	—	115
II	—	—	6.618	—	—	129
III	—	—	6.553	—	—	117
IV	—	—	5.642	—	—	103
V	—	—	6.669	—	—	119
VI	—	—	9.423	—	—	175
VII	—	—	9.728	—	—	175
VIII	—	—	8.261	—	—	149
IX	—	—	6.060	—	—	114
X	—	—	5.305	—	—	97
XI	—	—	4.973	—	—	95
XII	—	—	4.870	—	—	89
Total . .						

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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
1	2	3
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . . .	
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	14.201
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . .	—
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	—
7	Rougeole — Measles	837
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	42
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	720
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	212
11	Grippe — Influenza	461
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis .	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	178
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	365
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . .	137
71	Méningite — Meningitis	4.409
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	9.847
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	839
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	35.201
175–199; 202–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	—
200	Infanticide	—
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	1.373

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SWEDEN

BY

Dr. Charles LUNDBERG (Stockholm).

CONTENTS.

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	973
2.	Birth Rates	3	5, 6, 8	978
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	981
4.	Causes of Death	6	14–19	986
5.	Infant Mortality	2	20, 22	993
6.	Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	995
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	3	25–27	999

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Acute Infectious Diseases 1003
B. Chronic Diseases :

1. Cancer 1004
2. Rheumatism 1004

III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION 1005

IV. BUDGET :

1. State Budget for 1929-30 1005
2. Provincial Budgets for 1929 1006

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 : Folkräkningen i Sverige 1910 och 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.	—	—	—	—	+ 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 och 1920.

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			
			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	—	14,3	—	—	107.977	3,59
1910	—	13,5	—	—	124.945	4,42
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910	—	+ 0,8	—	—	— 16.968	— 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 1925.

Sources : Folkräkningen i Sverige 1920 och Befolkningsrörelsen 1925.

A. *Actual 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 pour l'année 1925 II. Estimate for 1925		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	67.040	63.784	0	130.824	52.227	49.696	101.923
1	54.684	52.189	0	106.873	52.017	50.170	102.187
2	54.777	52.626	0	107.403	53.856	51.388	105.244
3	55.892	53.817	0	109.709	54.718	52.769	107.487
4	55.796	53.666	0	109.462	59.617	57.448	117.065
0–4	288.189	276.082	0	564.271	272.435	261.471	533.906
5–9	292.069	281.419	0	573.488	280.699	269.668	550.367
10–14	301.854	289.640	0	591.494	288.478	275.053	563.531
15–19	283.145	274.182	2.923	557.327	295.290	283.989	579.279
20–24	256.700	251.552	50.450	508.252	265.210	263.890	529.100
25–29	223.045	229.574	110.652	452.619	236.612	242.145	478.757
30–34	200.330	212.887	133.256	413.217	210.393	222.260	432.653
35–39	180.439	191.327	130.677	371.766	192.251	206.796	399.047
40–44	166.317	175.632	121.986	341.949	174.407	185.658	360.065
45–49	144.057	153.709	105.812	297.766	160.217	169.862	330.079
50–54	120.285	134.490	87.908	254.775	137.757	147.509	285.266
55–59	118.810	137.082	84.744	255.892	113.029	127.457	240.486
60–64	103.285	122.195	67.856	225.480	108.777	126.953	235.730
65–69	81.951	97.661	46.640	179.612	90.308	108.908	199.216
70–74	62.148	76.431	28.903	138.579	66.731	80.964	147.695
75–79	42.348	54.693	14.451	97.041	44.281	55.928	100.209
80–84	22.191	30.795	5.304	52.986	24.364	32.341	56.705
85–89	9.036	13.235	1.218	22.271	8.922	13.120	22.042
90 et plus and over	2.057	3.647	154	5.704	2.393	4.036	6.429
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2.898.256	3.006.233	992.934	5.904.489	2.972.554	3.081.008	6.053.562

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 1925 II. Estimate of the age distribution for 1925
	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	16,7
1	18,9	17,4	9,3	8,8	18,1	0	0	16,8
2	18,9	17,5	9,3	8,9	18,3	0	0	17,4
3	19,3	17,9	9,5	9,1	18,6	0	0	17,8
4	19,2	17,8	9,5	9,1	18,6	0	0	19,3
0–4	99,4	91,8	48,8	46,8	95,6	0	0	88,0
5–9	100,8	93,6	49,5	47,7	97,2	0	0	90,9
10–14	104,1	96,4	51,1	49,1	100,2	0	0	93,6
15–19	97,7	91,2	47,9	46,4	94,4	11	0,49	95,7
20–24	88,6	83,7	43,5	42,6	86,1	201	8,54	87,4
25–29	77,0	76,4	37,8	38,9	76,7	482	18,74	79,1
30–34	69,1	70,8	33,9	36,1	70,0	626	22,57	71,5
35–39	62,3	63,6	30,5	32,4	62,9	683	22,13	65,9
40–44	57,4	58,4	28,2	29,7	57,9	694	20,60	59,5
45–49	49,7	51,1	24,4	26,0	50,4	689	18,09	54,5
50–54	41,5	44,7	20,3	22,8	43,1	654	14,89	47,2
55–59	41,0	45,6	20,1	23,2	43,3	618	14,35	39,7
60–64	35,6	40,7	17,5	20,7	38,2	555	11,49	38,9
65–69	28,3	32,5	13,9	16,5	30,4	478	7,90	33,0
70–74	21,4	25,4	10,5	12,9	23,4	378	4,89	
75–79	14,6	18,2	7,27	9,3	16,5	264	2,45	
80–84	7,7	10,3				172		
85–89	3,1	4,4				92		55,1
90 et plus and over			1,9	3,2	5,1	42	1,44	
Age inconnu unknown	0,7	1,2						
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0	490,9	509,1	1.000,0	330	168,2	1.000,0

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 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
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*						
1922	5.971	36.806	1.473	116.946	2.917	76.343	40.603
1923	5.997	37.829	1.531	113.435	2.912	68.424	45.011
1924	6.021	37.484	1.634	109.009	2.713	72.001	37.008
1925	6.045	37.231	1.748	105.989	2.609	70.840	35.149
1926	6.064	38.339	1.780	102.368	2.584	71.315	31.053
1927	6.081	38.951	1.966	97.847	2.514	77.120	20.727
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	6.030	37.773	1.689	107.599	2.708	72.674	34.925
1928	6.105	40.622	2.113	98.451	2.590	73.274	25.177
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
1922		6,16	0,25	19,59	0,49	12,79	6,80
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	17,53	0,43	11,72	5,81
1926		6,32	0,29	16,88	0,42	11,76	5,12
1927		6,41	0,32	16,09	0,41	12,68	3,41
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		6,27	0,28	17,85	0,45	12,05	5,80
1928		6,66	0,35	16,15	0,42	12,02	4,13

	Immigration	Emigration: totale / Total	Emigration: transocéanique / Overseas	Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration / Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: totale / Total	Emigration: transocéanique / 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.*			
1922	6.303	11.797	8.955	+ 5.494	1,06	1,98	1,50	+ 0,92
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	5.698	14.924	14.924	+ 9.225	0,95	2,48	2,08	+ 1,53
1928	5.610	13.417	—	+ 7.807	0,92	2,19	—	+ 1,27

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Folkmängden i administrativa områden 31 december 1927 och 31 december 1928.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Stockholm (ville — town)	459	468	5.139	5.125	11,20	10,92
2. Stockholm	263	263	3.828	3.760	14,57	14,31
3. Uppsala	140	139	2.191	2.190	15,68	15,70
4. Södermanland	191	191	2.835	2.791	14,82	14,63
5. Ostergötland	310	310	4.941	4.760	15,93	15,36
6. Jönköping	231	231	3.531	3.505	15,28	15,17
7. Kronoberg	158	157	2.640	2.560	16,75	16,28
8. Kalmar	231	231	3.815	3.763	16,48	16,26
9. Gottland	57	57	997	1.018	17,49	17,81
10. Blekinge	148	147	2.617	2.607	17,72	17,72
11. Kristianstad	246	246	4.399	4.488	17,89	18,24
12. Malmöhus	505	506	7.914	7.978	15,68	15,75
13. Halland	150	150	2.386	2.412	15,93	16,10
14. Göteborg och Bohus	445	448	6.658	7.571	14,96	16,90
15. Älvsborg	312	312	4.744	4.971	15,23	15,92
16. Skaraborg	245	245	3.952	3.849	16,11	15,72
17. Värmland	271	270	4.326	4.247	15,98	15,71
18. Örebro	222	221	2.901	2.880	13,08	13,01
19. Västmanland	164	163	2.342	2.470	14,28	15,13
20. Kopparberg	253	252	3.933	3.708	15,57	14,71
21. Gävleborg	279	279	4.841	4.668	17,36	16,71
22. Västernorrland	275	276	5.173	5.159	18,83	18,70
23. Jämtland	136	135	2.515	2.442	18,43	17,98
24. Västerbotten	199	200	4.463	4.561	22,45	22,77
25. Norrbotten	193	194	4.766	4.969	24,68	25,51
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	1.907	1.928	25.180	26.024	13,21	13,48
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	4.174	4.168	72.667	72.427	17,41	17,39

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Source: Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 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
1922	60.071	56.875	116.946	1.627	1.290	2.917	61.698	58.165	119.863
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	—	—	102.368	—	—	2.584	—	—	104.952
1927	—	—	97.847	—	—	2.514	—	—	100.361
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	—	—	107.657	—	—	2.717	—	—	110.374
1928	—	—	98.451	—	—	2.590	—	—	101.041

	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	5,6	23,3	6,1	2,51	2,22	2,43
1923	6,8	27,3	7,2	2,71	2,28	2,50
1924	5,4	26,6	5,9	2,69	2,24	2,48
1925	6,2	37,7	6,8	2,69	2,01	2,39
1926	—	—	—	—	—	2,46
1927	—	—	—	—	—	2,50
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	2,45
1928	—	—	—	—	—	2,56

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

Source : Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 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
1922	99.610	2.400	102.010	17.336	517	17.853	116.946	2.917	119.863
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	87.124	—	—	15.244	—	—	102.368	2.584	104.952
1927	82.639	—	—	15.208	—	—	97.847	2.514	100.361
Moy.-Aver. 1922-27	91.641	—	—	16.015	—	—	107.657	2.717	110.374
1928	83.476	—	—	14.975	—	—	98.451	2.590	101.041

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	148,2	177,2	148,9	2,35	2,90	2,43	16,68	2,91
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	3,03	2,47	15,49	2,62
1925	151,5	180,2	152,2	2,32	2,84	2,39	14,92	2,66
1926	148,9	—	—	—	—	2,46	14,36	2,52
1927	155,4	—	—	—	—	2,50	13,59	2,50
Moy.-Aver. 1922-27	148,9	—	—	—	—	2,46	15,20	2,66
1928	152,1	—	—	—	—	2,56	14,01	2,13

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1927-1929.

Provinces	Décès (mort-nés non compris) / Deaths (not including still-births) — Chiffres absolus / Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) / General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité / Difference in death rates — En comparaison avec / As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 — 1926	1928 — 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Stockholm (ville) — (town)	5.650	5.297	12,31	11,28	+ 0,67	— 1,03
2. Stockholm	3.192	2.990	12,15	11,38	+ 0,67	— 0,77
3. Uppsala	1.819	1.666	13,02	11,94	+ 0,43	— 1,08
4. Södermanland	2.444	2.300	12,78	12,06	+ 1,08	— 0,72
5. Östergötland	3.921	3.737	12,64	12,06	+ 0,52	— 0,58
6. Jönköping	2.974	2.744	12,87	11,88	+ 1,08	— 0,99
7. Kronoberg	2.217	2.068	14,07	13,15	+ 1,66	— 0,92
8. Kalmar	3.251	3.010	14,04	13,01	+ 0,62	— 1,03
9. Gotland	820	775	14,39	13,56	— 0 71	— 0,83
10. Blekinge	2.051	1.888	13,89	12,82	+ 1,63	— 1,07
11. Kristianstad	3.116	3.087	12,67	12,54	+ 0,70	— 0,13
12. Malmöhus	5.939	5.693	11,77	11,24	+ 0,99	— 0,53
13. Halland	1.929	1.834	12,88	12,75	+ 1,55	— 0,13
14. Göteborg o. Bohus	5.084	4.868	11,42	10,87	+ 0,87	— 0,55
15. Älvsborg	4.001	3.987	12,84	12,77	+ 1,18	— 0,07
16. Skaraborg	3.268	3.355	13,32	13,70	+ 1,01	+ 0,38
17. Värmland	3.648	3.510	13,48	12,69	+ 1,45	— 0,79
18. Örebro	2.641	2.483	11,91	11,22	+ 0,65	— 0,69
19. Västmanland	2.054	2.022	12,52	12,39	+ 0,40	— 0,13
20. Kopparberg	3.133	2.960	12,40	11,74	+ 0,86	— 0,66
21. Gävleborg	3.555	3.282	12,75	11,75	+ 1,02	— 1,00
22. Västernorrland	3.604	3.362	13,12	12,19	+ 0,30	— 0,93
23. Jämtland	1.699	1.760	12,45	12.95	+ 0,62	+ 0,50
24. Västerbotten	2.402	2.220	12,08	11,09	+ 0,47	— 0,99
25. Norrbotten	2.708	2.376	14,02	12,20	+ 1,93	— 1,82
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	22.172	21.282	11,63	11,02	+ 0,67	— 0,61
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	54.948	51.992	13,16	12.48	+ 1.04	— 0,68

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

Sources : Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1929 och Dödsorsaker för åren 1922-1926.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	2.935,0	3.035,9	36.582	39.791	12,46	13,10	— 0,64
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					
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	2.961,7	3.068,1	—	—	—	—	—
1928	2.994,8	3.101,6	—	—	—	—	—

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Dödsorsaker 1925 och 1926.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Décès — Deaths					
	1925			1926		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	3.398	2.519	5.917	3.258	2.450	5.708
1	554	470	1.024	516	437	953
2	250	217	467	245	215	460
3	218	160	378	143	154	297
4	173	127	300	143	150	293
0–4	4.593	3.493	8.086	4.305	3.406	7.711
5–9	551	423	974	533	469	1.002
10–14	544	554	1.098	469	470	939
15–19	1.021	962	1.983	937	883	1.820
20–24	1.363	1.130	2.493	1.258	1.077	2.335
25–29	1.064	964	2.028	1.026	1.011	2.037
30–34	854	985	1.839	932	930	1.862
35–39	956	982	1.938	894	926	1.820
40–44	961	995	1.956	978	990	1.968
45–49	1.209	1.145	2.354	1.208	1.159	2.367
50–54	1.370	1.336	2.706	1.379	1.356	2.735
55–59	1.632	1.582	3.214	1.703	1.542	3.245
60–69	5.326	5.352	10.678	5.404	5.577	10.981
70 et plus . . . . and over . . .	13.260	16.311	29.571	13.700	16.822	30.522
Total	34.704	36.214	70.918	34.726	36.618	71.344

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 1926 en comparaison avec 1925 Increase or decrease in mortality in 1926 compared with 1925		
	1925			1926					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	65,60	50,90	58,42	62,38	49,30	56,00	— 3,22	— 1,60	— 2,42
1	10,68	9,46	10,08	9,92	8,71	9,33	— 0,76	— 0,71	— 0,75
2	4,63	4,23	4,44	4,55	4,18	4,37	— 0,08	— 0,05	— 0,07
3	3,98	3,03	3,52	2,61	2,92	2,76	— 1,37	— 0,11	— 0,76
4	2,90	2,21	2,56	2,40	2,61	2,50	— 0,50	+ 0,40	— 0,06
0–4	16,89	13,39	15,18	15,80	13,02	14,44	— 1,09	— 0,37	— 0,74
5–9	1,96	1,57	1,77	1,90	1,74	1,82	— 0,06	+ 0,17	+ 0,05
10–14	1,88	1,99	1,94	1,63	1,69	1,66	— 0,25	— 0,30	— 0,28
15–19	3,46	3,38	3,42	3,16	3,11	3,14	— 0,30	— 0,27	— 0,28
20–24	5,14	4,28	4,71	4,74	4,08	4,41	— 0,40	— 0,20	— 0,30
25–29	4,49	3,98	4,24	4,49	4,08	4,25	± 0	+ 0,10	+ 0,01
30–34	4,06	4,43	4,25	4,43	4,18	4,30	+ 0,37	— 0,25	+ 0,05
35–39	4,97	4,75	4,85	4,65	4,48	4,56	— 0,32	— 0,27	— 0,29
40–44	5,51	5,36	5,43	5,60	5,33	5,47	+ 0,09	— 0,03	+ 0,04
45–59	7,54	6,74	7,13	6,55	6,82	7,17	+ 0,01	+ 0,08	+ 0,04
50–54	9,93	9,06	9,48	10,01	9,19	9,59	+ 0,08	+ 0,13	+ 0,11
55–59	14,45	12,42	13,27	15,07	12,10	13,49	+ 0,62	— 0,32	+ 0,22
60–69	26,75	22,69	24,55	27,14	23,65	25,25	+ 0,39	+ 0,94	+ 0,70
70 et plus . and over	90,50	87,35	88,73	93,39	90,02	91,64	+ 2,89	+ 2,67	+ 2,91
Total . .	11,67	11,75	11,72	11,64	11,84	11,75	— 0,03	+ 0,09	+ 0,03

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Dödsorsaker 1925 och 1926.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1926 en comparaison avec 1925 — Increase or decrease in death rate for 1926 compared with 1925
	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)		
	1925	1926	1925	1926	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. *Par mois. — Per month.*				
I.	6.046	6.680	1,00	1,10	+ 0,10
II.	5.801	6.653	0,96	1,09	+ 0,13
III.	6.466	7.074	1,07	1,16	+ 0,09
IV.	6.611	6.654	1,09	1,09	0
V.	6.622	6.445	1,09	1,06	— 0,03
VI.	5.938	5.663	0,98	0,93	— 0,05
VII.	6.117	5.594	1,01	0,92	— 0,09
VIII.	4.918	4.834	0,81	0,80	— 0,01
IX.	4.849	4.870	0,80	0,80	0
X.	5.510	5.430	0,91	0,89	— 0,02
XI.	5.418	5.445	0,90	0,89	— 0,01
XII	6.622	6.002	1,09	0,99	— 0,10
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . / 1st quarter	18.313	20.407	—	—	—
2e trimestre . . . / 2nd quarter . . .	19.171	18.762	—	—	—
3e trimestre . . . / 3rd quarter. . . .	15.884	15.298	—	—	—
4e trimestre . . . / 4th quarter. . . .	17.550	16.877	—	—	—
Total	70.918	71.344	—	—	—

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1929.

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Fièvre typhoïde et fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	44	0,07	417	0,61	—	10,5	—	—
	Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever	1928	42	0,07	444	0,73	—	9,5	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	3	0,005	6	0,01	—	50,0	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole [1]	1927	202	0,33	—[1]		—	—	—	—
	Measles [1]	1928	292	0,48	—[1]		—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	56	0,09	5.289	8,69	—	1,06	—	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	48	0,08	6.119	10,02	—	0,78	—	—
9	Coqueluche [1]	1927	300	0,49	—[1]	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough [1] .	1928	411	0,67	—[1]	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	196	0,32	3.776	6,2	—	5,2	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	131	0,21	2.734	4,5	—	4,8	—	—
11	Grippe [1]	1927	2.946	4.84	—[1]	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza [1]	1928	411	0,67	—[1]	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	8	0,013	77	0,12	—	10,4	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	7	0,011	53	0,08	—	13,2	—	—

[1] No compulsory notification.

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Lèpre	1927	2	0,003	4	0,006	—	50,0	—	—
	Leprosy	1928	2	0,003	2	0,003	—	100,0	—	—
21	Erysipèle [1]	1927	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
	Erysipelas [1]	1928	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	49	0,08	375	0,62	—	13,1	—	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	47	0,08	486	0,79	—	9,7	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	91	0,15	137	0,22	—	66,4	—	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	80	0,13	144	0,23	—	55,5	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	65	0,11	127	0,21	—	51,1	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	65	0,11	131	0,21	—	49,6	—	—
26	Morve et farcin	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon [1]	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax [1]	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31–37	Tuberculose [1]	1927	8.255	13,56	—[1]	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis [1]	1928	7.701	12,61	—[1]	—	—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis	1927	—	—	1.273	2,09	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	—	—	1.186	1,94	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	0	—	227	0,37	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	0	—	194	0,32	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	0	—	12.654	20,78	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection	1928	0	—	13.287	21,76	—	—	—	—

[1] No compulsory notification.

15.*

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) according to Age and Sex, in 1926.

Source : Dödsorsaker 1926.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	76	45	121	14,55	9,05	11,87
1–4	156	160	316	7,09	7,57	7,31
0–4	232	205	437	8,52	7,84	8,38
5–9	121	113	234	4,41	4,19	4,25
10–14	115	183	298	3,99	6,58	5,26
15–19	380	525	905	12,83	18,49	15,87
20–24	654	673	1.327	24,66	25,50	25,08
25–29	529	582	1.111	22,36	23,95	23,21
30–34	401	416	817	19,06	18,72	18,88
35–39	270	322	592	14,04	15,57	14,84
40–44	209	285	494	11,98	15,35	13,72
45–49	222	211	433	13,86	12,42	13,12
50–54	152	176	328	11,03	11,92	11,50
55–59	166	148	314	14,69	11,61	13,05
60–64	145	146	291	13,33	10,66	12,34
65–69	117	129	246	12,86	13,04	13,01
70–74	79	105	184	11,84	12,97	12,46
75–79	34	39	73	7,68	6,97	7,28
80 et plus and over	14	25	39	3,92	5,05	4,58
Total	3.830	4.283	8.113	12,84	13,85	13,36

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1924-1926.

Source : Dödsorsaker 1924-1926.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1924	7.088	544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	7.258	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	7.285	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1924	11,75	0,90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	11,99	0,99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	12,02	1,07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1924-1926.

Source : Dödsorsaker 1924-1926.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920)
Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)

I. Classes de maladies — I. Classes of Diseases

Année Years	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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1924	5.789	11.944	6.798	3.279	2.391	31	830
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1924	9,59	19,79	11,26	5,43	3,96	0,05	1,37
1925	9,6	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

II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. Various Important Diseases

Année Years	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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1924	4.694	7.713	1.238	3.793	1.006	114	1.448	11.498	1.985
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1924	7,78	12,78	2,05	6,28	1,67	0,19	2,39	19,05	3,29
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	1,66	0,25	2,44	17,71	2,60

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1929.

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	
			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
1926. . . .	—	104.952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927. . . .	—	100.361	105	127	—	10,4	—	12,6
1928. . . .	—	101.041	140	115	—	13,8	—	11,4

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige 1929.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	835	872	801	1,37	1,43	1,31
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	1.945	2,149	1.956	3,21	3,54	3,21
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	2.780	3.021	2.757	4,58	4,97	4,52
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	71.315	77.120	73.274	117,6	126,8	120,2
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	68.535	74.099	70.517	113,0	121,8	115,7

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, in 1926.

Source : Befolkningsrörelsen 1926.

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.	Tota	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :					1926					
0	349	281	630	468	162	—	—	—	—	—
1	163	159	322	259	63	—	—	—	—	—
2	168	107	275	216	59	—	—	—	—	—
3	99	77	176	149	27	—	—	—	—	—
4	86	60	146	114	32	—	—	—	—	—
5	62	43	105	89	16	—	—	—	—	—
6	45	41	86	71	15	—	—	—	—	—
7	36	24	60	48	12	—	—	—	—	—
8	25	26	51	46	5	—	—	—	—	—
9	28	26	54	43	11	—	—	—	—	—
10	27	31	58	46	12	—	—	—	—	—
11	34	14	48	43	5	—	—	—	—	—
12	22	22	44	22	22	—	—	—	—	—
13	32	8	40	34	6	—	—	—	—	—
14	27	22	49	41	8	—	—	—	—	—
15	25	16	41	33	8	—	—	—	—	—
16	22	15	37	25	12	—	—	—	—	—
17	20	17	37	32	5	—	—	—	—	—
18	27	10	37	30	7	—	—	—	—	—
19	14	14	28	19	9	—	—	—	—	—
20	31	14	45	37	8	—	—	—	—	—
21	18	10	28	22	6	—	—	—	—	—
22	16	13	29	21	8	—	—	—	—	—
23	13	12	25	23	2	—	—	—	—	—
24	8	11	19	17	2	—	—	—	—	—
25	16	7	23	19	4	—	—	—	—	—
26	17	9	26	20	6	—	—	—	—	—
27	10	10	20	16	4	—	—	—	—	—
28	14	11	25	20	5	—	—	—	—	—
29	10	15	25	17	8	—	—	—	—	—
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	1.464	1.125	2.589	2.052	537	—	—	—	—	—
1	337	243	580	476	104	—	—	—	—	—
2	292	188	480	383	97	—	—	—	—	—
3	194	138	332	274	58	—	—	—	—	—
4	169	136	305	251	54	—	—	—	—	—
5	155	135	290	235	55	—	—	—	—	—
6	101	80	181	151	30	—	—	—	—	—
7	150	101	251	205	46	—	—	—	—	—
8	122	89	211	178	33	—	—	—	—	—
9	99	67	166	141	25	—	—	—	—	—
10	94	71	165	141	24	—	—	—	—	—
11	81	77	158	140	18	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3.258	2.450	5.708	4.627	1.081	—	—	—	—	—

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death, in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Dödsorsaker 1925 och 1926.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1925	1926	1925	1926
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations. . .				
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	2.808	2.858	26,40	27,90
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . .				
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	25	15	0,23	0,15
7	Rougeole — Measles	19	17	0,18	0,17
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	3	4	0,03	0,04
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	195	127	1,90	1,24
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	8	8	0,07	0,08
11	Grippe — Influenza	50	82	0,47	0,80
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas.	33	38	0,31	0,37
24	Méningite cérébro-spinal épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	9	12	0,08	0,10
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	28	26	0,26	0,25
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	92	60	0,86	0,58
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs. . .	37	35	0,35	0,34
71	Méningite — Meningitis	21	19	0,20	0,19
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	—	—	—	—
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	436	488	4,10	4,70
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	420	480	3,90	4,70
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis.	532	400	5,00	3,90
175–199; 201–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	30	60	0,28	0,58
200	Infanticide	38	18	0,36	0,18
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	383	343	3,60	3,50

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries	211	213	215	0	0	0	7.018	7.377	12.635
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux : — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire [1] — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis [1] . . .	2	2	2	137	137	137	120	137	—
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale [2] — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis [2]	6	6	6	957	957	957	2.018	2.109	—
Total pour enfants — Total for children	8	8	8	1.094	1.094	1.094	2.138	2.246	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis . . .	78	82	87	6.041	6.656	6.869	12.060	12.589	—
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type .	1	1	1	246	246	246	455	463	—
Total pour adultes — Total for adults	79	83	88	6.287	6.902	7.115	12.515	13.052	—
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria	87	91	96	7.381	7.996	8.209	14.653	15.298	—

[1] Most sanatoria for adults have special wards for children.
[2] Seaside sanatoria.

23* *(continued).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultation pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases	19	19	19	12.492	13.341	14.138
Asiles de traitement de l'hérédosyphilis — Homes for the treatment of hereditary syphilis.	3	3	3	62	40	—
Autres institutions — Other institutions	4	4	4	—	—	—

C. *Alcoholism.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux d'assistance aux alcooliques[1] — Centres for persons suffering from alcoholism [1]	2.523	2.525	2.525	—	—	—
Dispensaires antialcooliques [2] — Anti-alcoholic dispensaries [2]	1	1	1	772	825	895
Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons	10	10	10	267	328	366

[1] One Temperance Board in every parish of the kingdom.
[2] In Stockholm.

23* *(concluded).*

D. *Smallpox.* — *Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge.* — *Vaccinations of infants*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations. . . .	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	87.473	64.168	80.088
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	82,5	62,6	78,2
II. *Revaccinations.* — *Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations. .	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	2.157	2.766	1.978
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . .	—	—	—
III. *Vaccinations et Revaccinations.* — *Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	89.630	66.934	82.068
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 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Medicinalstyrelsens årsberättelser.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	25	26	—	23.804	24.473	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds . .	858	919	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hospitals for infants	3	3	3	1.462	1.552	—

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	93	93	93	14.573	14.986	—	23,99	24,61	—
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	52	56	59	13.144	14.542	15.298	21,63	23,89	25,09
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases :									
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics	4	4	4	221	221	246	0,36	0,36	0,40
b) Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics	10	10	10	322	339	339	0,53	056	0,56
Asiles pour idots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles	52	61	66	3.718	4.135	4.556	6,12	6,79	7,46
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants hospitals	3	3	3	163	155	155	0,27	0,25	0,25
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	6	6	6	599	599	599	0,99	0,99	0,99
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	4	4	4	292	292	296	0,48	0,48	0,48
Hôpitaux pour contagieux [1] — Hospital for contagious diseases [1]	124	135	140	5.384	6.838	7.145	8,86	11,23	11,72
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	87	91	96	7.381	7.998	8.209	12,15	13.14	13,45
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	1	1	1	34	34	34	0,056	0,056	0,056
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Obstetrical hospitals	25	26	—	858	919	—	1,41	1,51	—
Maternités — Maternity hospitals	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	—	70 [1]	87 [1]	—	1.102	1.447	—	1,81	2,37

[1] Approved by the Directorate of Public Health.

25* *(conctuded).*

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre de malades — Number of patients: Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2+3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness: 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
				1926				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	—	176.084	—	—	9.430	—	4.721.361	26
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	—	3.354	—	—	636	—	5.280.968	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants' hospitals	—	1.462	—	—	74	—	50.964	35
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	—	5.866	—	—	294	—	177.716	30
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	—	1.350	—	—	8	—	66.280	49
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	—	16.624	—	—	488	2,9	525.940	31
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	—	14.653	—	—	1.859	—	2.507.676	171
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	13	0	13	1	0	0	4.138	—
Cliniques obstétricales — Obstetrical clinics	—	23.804	—	—	194	0,8	266.975	11
				1927				
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	—	187.420	—	—	10,624	—	5.119.983	27
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	—	3.873	—	—	746	—	5.298.253	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Infants' hospitals	—	1.552	—	—	119	—	50.572	32
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	—	5.928	—	—	313	—	174.428	29
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	—	1.616	—	—	10	—	66.600	41
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	—	15.817	—	—	639	—	450.244	29
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	—	15.298	—	—	1.902	—	2.630.071	172
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	12	3	15	1	0	0	4.287	—
Cliniques obstétricales — Obstetrical clinics	—	24.473	—	—	129	—	276.866	11

26.*

STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL, IN 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	1.633	1.727	1.725			
	F.	135	145	164			
	T.	**1.768**	**1.872**	**1.889**	**2,91**	**3,07**	**3,08**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	127	130	120			
	F.	14	3	6			
	T.	**141**	**133**	**126**	**0,23**	**0,22**	**0,21**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total)	M.	1.951	2.035	2.118			
	F.	105	108	110			
	T.	**2.056**	**2.143**	**2.228**	**3,38**	**3,52**	**3,65**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students	M.	255	265	283			
	F.	72	65	77			
	T.	**327**	**330**	**360**	**0,54**	**0,54**	**0,59**
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	50	77	59			
	F.	17	23	16			
	T.	**67**	**100**	**75**	**0,11**	**0,16**	**0,12**
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	743	820	864			
	F.	202	220	239			
	T.	**945**	**1.040**	**1.103**	**1,56**	**1,71**	**1,81**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	367	371	380			
	F.	0	0	1			
	T.	**367**	**371**	**381**	**0,60**	**0,61**	**0,63**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	595	592	543			
	F.	260	273	257			
	T.	**855**	**865**	**800**	**1,41**	**1,42**	**1,31**
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		**2.884**	**2.816**	—	**4,75**	**4,63**	—
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	35	35	34			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	**35**	**35**	**34**	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,06**

27.*

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : « Sociala Meddelanden » 1928 et 1929.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
	1926	1927	1928	1926		1927		1928	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds	1.186	1.179	—	528.514	304.203	549.814	320.145	—	—
2. Caisses générales — General funds. . .	49	49	—						
3. Caisses de continuation — Continued-sickness funds . . .	32	32	—	69.235	30.976	73.928	33.996	—	—
Total	1.267	1.260	—	597.749	335.179	623.742	354.141	—	—

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

Caisses Fund	Nombre de membres malades — Number of sick members					
	1926		1927		1928	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds	286.223		360.474		—	—
2. Caisses générales — General funds . . .						
3. Caisses de continuation — Continued-sickness funds . . .	2.820		3.214		—	—
Total	289.043		363.688		—	—
	Nombre de jours de maladie — Number of days of illness					
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Caisses régionales — Local funds	7.640.789		8.830.782		—	—
2. Caisses générales — General funds . . .						
Caisses de continuation — Continued-sickness funds . . .	203.431		235.151		—	—
Total	7.644.220		9.065.933		—	—

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
1926	200	108	153	64,3	35,7	100,0	38,4	31,4	35,9	24,2	32,5	26,7	9,3	10,2	9,6
1927	208	114	160	63,7	36,3	100,0	46,7	37,3	43,4	22,0	30,3	24,5	10,3	11,3	10,6
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The total number of cases of notifiable diseases during 1928 was 10,196, as compared with 10,111 in 1927. This figure includes typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, acute poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. No case of smallpox has occurred.

From July 1st, compulsory notification was introduced for *undulant fever* ; from that date to June 30th, 1929, 125 cases were reported. There has been a great decline in the reported cases of *diphtheria*. In the period 1916 to 1920, 24,339 cases were notified on the average each year, with a fatality rate of 5.4 per cent ; from 1921 to 1925, 6,926 cases, with a fatality rate of 4.8 per cent, but in 1928 only 2,734 cases, with a fatality rate of 4.8 per cent. Greater use is being made of the Schick test, but immunisation is rarely obtained.

During 1928, five hospitals for contagious diseases, with 307 beds, received official recognition. Of the state-aided fever hospitals, only 122, with a total of 5,773 beds, were in use.

The following cases were treated in the epidemic hospitals during 1927 :

Diphtheria : 3,602, *i.e.*, 95.3 per cent of reported cases ;
Scarlet fever : 5,165, *i.e.*, 99.1 per cent of reported cases ;
Typhoid fever : 464, *i.e.*, 111.3 per cent of reported cases.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Cancer.*

As radio-therapy plays such an important part in the treatment of cancer, its organisation deserves particular mention.

In Sweden, as in all other countries, radio-therapy in cases of growths was at first performed by a number of different hospitals in the country and consisted almost exclusively of Röntgen treatment. Soon after the opening, in 1910, of the Radiumhemmet (Radium Home) — the special hospital for radiology of the Cancer Society — it became clear to radiologists, as well as to other medical men, that better and more certain results were obtained at the special radio-therapeutic hospital than at those hospitals where the treatment was given by medical men without special training in radio-therapy. As experience accumulated, the necessity of centralising the radio-therapy of tumours in clinics specially adapted for the purpose became more and more obvious. The Radiumhemmet, therefore, gradually developed into a central institution for the whole country.

As the value of radio-therapy in cases of tumours was more generally recognised, the demand for radium treatment increased to such an extent that special departments for radio-therapy had to be constituted in other parts of the country as well. In 1918, a radio-therapeutic clinic was opened in Lund for the south and, in 1922, a similar clini was opened in Gothenburg for the west of Sweden. With financial aid from H. M. King Gustav V's Jubilee Fund, founded on His Majesty's seventieth birthday, June 16th, 1928, by contributions from all parts of the country and amounting to five million crowns, the radio-therapeutic clinics in Lund and Gothenburg, which, within the next few years, will each contain about 50 beds, will both be supplied with about two grammes of radium. The Radiumhemmet will be enlarged to a „ King Gustav V's Jubilee Clinic ", with 100 beds, and be supplied with five grammes of radium. All these central institutions are fitted out with up-to-date Röntgen departments. In 1928, 6,940 patients were treated at the Radiumhemmet. The State refunds the travelling expenses of poor patients to and from the Radiumhemmet.

In addition to these central departments, there are a few smaller hospitals which possess radium mainly for the treatment of dermal cancer.

2. *Rheumatism.*

Rheumatic diseases are of frequent occurrence in Sweden, and cause even more invalidity than tuberculosis. The Directorate of Old Age and Invalidity Insurance (Board of Pensions) has therefore found it necessary to take special measures against these diseases. For that reason (and for the treatment of neurasthenia) the Board of Pensions has built three centres with 360 beds and has attached wards for the treatment of rheumatism to some general hospitals. General hospital treatment is thereby well supplemented by sound treatment of a disease, the cure of which is undoubtedly of great economic importance, and which, in its chronic stages, requires special therapeutic installations. There are at present ten such centres in use, under construction or planned, which will contain about 800 beds.

The cost of this treatment is defrayed, apart from payments by the patients themselves, by their communes and by State contributions, out of large funds at the disposal of the Board of Pensions.

In 1928, 1,135 persons were thus treated for rheumatism. The course of treatment lasts from two and a-half to three months.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

SUMMARY OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED IN 1928.

Date	Authority	Scope of the law or decree	Published in
9.I.28	The Directorate of Public Health.	Smallpox vaccination.	*Medicinalstyrelsens kungörelser.*
14.VI.28	The Government.	Government subvention for ambulance motor cars.	*Svensk författningssamling.*
22.VI.28	The Government.	Statutes of general and tuberculosis hospitals (Hospital Act).	*Svensk författningssamling.*
6.IX.28	The Directorate of Public Health.	Disinfection of the eyes of new-born children.	*Medicinalstyrelsens kungörelser.*
12.IX.28	The Directorate of Public Health.	Protective measures against undulant fever.	*Medicinalstyrelsens kungörelser.*

IV. BUDGET.

1. STATE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

	Kronor
Balance-sheet : total receipts and expenditure	779,309,000
Items of particular interest :	
(a) Army medical service (exclusive of pay)	610,000
(b) Navy medical service (exclusive of pay)	187,800
(c) Anti-alcohol campaign	365,351
(d) Care of the poor and children	2,641,980
(e) Medical corps and health and medical services	29,950,824

This items includes :

	Kronor
Directorate of the State Health and Medical Services	365,400
State medical establishments	203,550
Corps of district medical officers	3,099,700
Establishments for the mentally deficient	17,323,900
Leper Institution	23,500
Appropriation for the erection of tuberculosis sanatoria	1,175,000
Appropriation for the erection of hospitals for contagious diseases	600,000
Appropriation for the erection of homes for incurables	200,000
Appropriation for the upkeep of tuberculosis sanatoria	3,850,000

	Kronor	Kronor
Appropriation for anti-tuberculosis dispensaries	420,000	
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	455,000	
(f) General hygiene		2,297,750
This items includes :		
General health and medical services (approximately half this sum is used for the campaign against venereal diseases)	800,000	
Allowances to district nurses (training courses, scholarships, etc.)	220,500	
Allowances to district midwives	705,500	
Training of midwives and upkeep of lying-in hospitals	115,000	
Smallpox vaccination	120,000	
Improvement of the medical services in the sparsely populated districts of the north ..	44,000	
Appropriation for ambulance motor-cars ..	45,000	

2. Provincial Budgets for 1929.

Total expenditure in the provinces: 68,302,736 Kronor, of which 34,800,960 Kronor, or 50.8 per cent of the total, are allocated to the provincial health and medical services. This sum of 34,800,960 Kronor is allocated as follows :

	Kronor
General hygiene	1,287,434
General hospitals, etc.	21,090,599
Campaign against tuberculosis	6,282,537
Campaign against epidemic diseases	3,464,800
Care of incurables	471,410
Care of the infirm	519,200
Care of the mentally deficient	1,684,980
	34,800,960

November 1929.

SWITZERLAND

Vital and Public Health Statistics supplied by the Federal Department of Public Health (Berne).

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1.	General Demography	4	1–4	1011
2.	Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	1016
3.	General Mortality	4	10–13	1020
4.	Causes of Death	6	14, 15, 15(*a*), 16, 17, 19	1024
5.	Infant Mortality	4	20–22(*a*)	1032
6.	Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	1039
7.	Data on Curative Medicine	3	25–27	1044

1. General Demography.

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1920 and 1910.

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.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1-XII-1920	41.295	—	—	—	1.871.123	2.009.197	3.880.320
1-XII-1910	41.295	—	—	—	1.845.529	1.907.764	3.753.293
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920, par rapport à 1910 : Increase or decrease in 1920 compared with 1910 :							
a) Absolu (e) — Actual .		—	—	—	+ 25.594	+ 101.433	+ 127.027
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 inter-census period)		—	—	—	+ 1,37	+ 5,19	+ 3,3

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 : Bureau fédéral dé 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			
			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	—	94	—	—	138.674	74
1910	—	91	—	—	62.235	34
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910	—	+ 3	—	—	+ 75.839	+ 40

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 : 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 résidente / I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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 résidente 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)
	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	16,9	—
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	2,4	—
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 unknown								
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0	482,2	517,8	1.000,0	332,9	172,4	1.000,0

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

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
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*						
1922	3.892	30.063	2.108	76.290	2.246	50.292	25.998
1923	3.902	29.561	2.005	75.551	2.143	45.983	29.568
1924	3.918	28.510	2.119	73.508	2.056	48.988	24.520
1925	3.936	28.110	2.223	72.570	1.939	47.877	24.693
1926	3.959	28.079	2.213	72.118	1.845	46.452	25.666
1927	3.987	28.585	2.500	69.533	1.750	49.202	20.331
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	3.932	28.818	2.195	73.262	1.996	48.132	25.129
1928	4.018	30.050	2.545	69.594	1.738	48.063	21.531
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*						
1922		7,7	0,5	19,6	0,6	12,9	6,7
1923		7,6	0,5	19,4	0,5	11,8	7,6
1924		7,3	0,5	18,8	0,5	12,5	6,3
1925		7,1	0,6	18,4	0,5	12,2	6,2
1926		7,1	0,6	18,2	0,5	11,7	6,5
1927		7,2	0,6	17,4	0,4	12,3	5,1
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		7,3	0,6	18,6	0,5	12,2	6,4
1928		7,5	0,6	17,3	0,4	12,0	5,3

	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
	A. *Chiffres absolus.* A. *Actual figures.*				B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*			
1922	—	—	5.787	—	—	—	1,5	—
1923	—	—	8.006	—	—	—	2,1	—
1924	—	—	4.140	—	—	—	1,1	—
1925	—	—	4.334	—	—	—	1,1	—
1926	—	—	4.947	—	—	—	1,2	—
1927	—	—	5.272	—	—	—	1,3	—
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	—	—	5.414	—	—	—	1,4	—
1928	—	—	4.800	—	—	—	1,2	—

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

Cantons	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. Zurich	555	563	8.456	8.608	15,2	15,3
2. Berne	699	703	12.471	12.408	17,8	17,7
3. Lucerne	185	186	4.134	4.093	22,3	22,0
4. Uri	25	25	596	557	23,8	22,3
5. Schwyz	62	62	1.330	1.363	21,5	22,0
6. Obwald	18	18	417	397	23,2	22,1
7. Nidwald	15	15	364	369	24,3	24,6
8. Glaris	34	34	620	545	18,2	16,0
9. Zoug	34	34	639	676	18,8	19,9
10. Fribourg	149	150	3.567	3.423	23,9	22,8
11. Soleure	140	142	2.926	2.794	20,9	19,7
12. Bâle-Ville	148	151	1.832	1.807	12,4	12,0
13. Bâle-Campagne	87	88	1.465	1.597	16,8	18,1
14. Schaffouse	53	53	822	859	15,5	16,2
15. Appenzell R. E.	55	55	783	767	14,2	13,9
16. Appenzell R. I.	15	15	354	346	23,6	23,1
17. Saint-Gall	300	301	5.170	5.120	17,2	17,0
18. Grisons	123	123	2.335	2.372	19,0	19,3
19. Argovie	251	254	5.155	5.105	20,5	20,1
20. Thurgovie	140	141	2.393	2.362	17,1	16,8
21. Tessin	152	153	2.579	2.479	17,0	16,2
22. Vaud	323	325	4.656	4.832	14,4	14,9
23. Valais	135	136	3.268	3.527	24,2	25,9
24. Neuchâtel	125	126	1.547	1.570	12,4	12,5
25. Genève	164	166	1.610	1.596	9,8	9,6
Total pour les villes de plus de 10.000 hab. — Total for towns over 10,000 inhab.	1.136	1.156	13.896	14.091	12,2	12,2
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	2.851	2.863	55.637	55.503	19,5	19,4

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

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
1922	39.122	37.168	76.290	1.268	978	2.246	40.390	38.146	78.536
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	1.072	867	1.939	38.192	36.317	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
Moy.-Aver. 1922-27	37.519	35.743	73.262	1.119	877	1.996	38.638	36.620	75.258
1928	35.589	34.005	69.594	1.004	734	1.738	36.593	34.739	71.332

	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	5,3	29,7	5,9	3,1	2,6	2,9
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	5,1	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	2,1	2,5
Moy.-Aver. 1922-27	5,0	27,7	5,5	2,9	2,4	2,7
1928	4,7	36,8	5,3	2,7	2,1	2,4

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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
1922	73.456	2.083	75.539	2.834	163	2.997	76.290	2.246	78.536
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
Moy.—Av. 1922-27	70.521	1.862	72.383	2.741	134	2.875	73.262	1.996	75.258
1928	66.831	1.626	68.457	2.763	112	2.875	69.594	1.738	71.332

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				pr 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
	Nés vivants Live-births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	Légit. (Col. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	37,1	72,6	38,2	27,6	54,4	28,6	18,9	0,7
1923	36,5	56,5	37,1	27,0	42,0	27,6	18,7	0,7
1924	36,6	75,9	37,6	26,1	54,9	27,2	18,1	0,7
1925	36,4	65,0	37,2	25,3	45,5	26,0	17,7	0,7
1926	37.8	62,9	38,5	24,3	40,8	24,9	17,5	0,7
1927	40,2	72,0	40,9	23,8	43,2	24,6	16,7	0,7
Moy.—Av. 1922-27	37,4	67,6	38,2	25,7	46,9	26,5	17,9	0,7
1928	39,7	64,4	40,3	23,8	39,0	24,4	16,6	0,7

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	5.672	245	5.939	251	5.714	256
II	5.612	221	5.546	223	5.883	262
III	6.651	250	6.230	251	6.078	264
IV	6.014	257	5.952	248	5.829	209
V	6.100	250	5.986	270	5.900	229
VI	5.878	218	5.687	247	5.573	214
VII	5.949	196	5.731	242	5.741	257
VIII	5.714	211	5.498	233	5.469	224
IX	5.701	190	5.065	216	5.239	197
X	5.400	197	4.730	158	5.170	227
XI	5.177	231	4.868	212	4.970	206
XII	5.522	262	5.508	242	5.265	218
Total . . .	69.390	2.728	66.740	2.793	66.831	2.763

	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	5.917	6.190	5.970	17,9	18,6	17,8
II	5.833	5.769	6.145	17,6	17,4	18,3
III	6.901	6.481	6.342	20,9	19,5	18,9
IV	6.271	6.200	6.038	19,0	18,7	18,0
V	6.350	6.256	6.129	19,2	18,8	18,3
VI	6.096	5.934	5.787	18,5	17,9	17,3
VII	6.145	5.973	5.998	18,6	18,0	17,9
VIII	5.925	5.731	5.693	18,0	17,2	17,0
IX	5.891	5.281	5.436	17,9	15,9	16,2
X	5.597	4.888	5.397	17,0	14,7	16,1
XI	5.408	5.080	5.176	16,4	15,3	15,5
XII	5.784	5.750	5.483	17,5	17,3	16,4
Total . . .	72.118	69.533	69.594	18,2	17,4	17,3

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

Cantons	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) — Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates — En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 — 1926	1928 — 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Zurich	6.362	6.364	11,5	11,3	+ 0,6	— 0,2
2. Berne	7.991	7.810	11,4	11,1	— 0,2	— 0,3
3. Lucerne	2.406	2.332	13,0	12,5	+ 0,4	— 0,5
4. Uri	255	299	10,0	12,0	— 2,1	+ 2,0
5. Schwyz	864	899	13,9	14,5	+ 0,6	+ 0,6
6. Obwald	248	259	13,8	14,4	+ 0,7	+ 0,6
7. Nidwald	212	205	14,1	13,7	— 1,2	— 0,4
8. Glaris	441	426	13,0	12,5	+ 0,7	— 0,5
9. Zoug	373	368	11,0	10,8	— 1,3	— 0,2
10. Fribourg	2.032	1.880	13,6	12,5	+ 0,4	— 1,1
11. Soleure	1.458	1.559	10,4	11,0	+ 0,2	+ 0,6
12. Bâle-Ville	1.671	1.595	11,3	10,6	+ 1,1	— 0,7
13. Bâle-Campagne	978	894	11,2	10,2	+ 0,5	— 1,0
14. Schaffouse	676	602	12,8	11,3	— 0,1	— 1,5
15. Appenzell R. E.	648	695	11,8	12,6	— 0,4	+ 0,8
16. Appenzell R. I.	206	196	13,7	13,1	— 1,2	— 0,6
17. Saint-Gall	3.520	3.509	11,7	11,7	— 0,4	0
18. Grisons	1.600	1.555	13,0	12,6	— 0,4	— 0,4
19. Argovie	2.985	2.885	11,9	11,4	+ 0,1	— 0,5
20. Thurgovie	1.720	1.648	12,3	11,7	+ 0,5	— 0,6
21. Tessin	2.259	2.222	14,9	14,5	— 0,2	— 0,4
22. Vaud	4.260	4.133	13,2	12,7	+ 1,1	— 0,5
23. Valais	2.000	1.978	14,8	14,5	0	— 0,3
24. Neuchâtel	1.601	1.545	12,8	12,3	+ 0,5	— 0,5
25. Genève	2.262	2.072	13,8	12,5	+ 0,9	— 1,3
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	12.861	12.717	11,3	11,0	+ 0,6	— 0,3
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	36.341	35.346	12,7	12,3	+ 0,3	— 0,4

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

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
1922	—	—	24.651	25.641	—	—	—
1923	—	—	23.320	22.663	—	—	—
1924	—	—	24.469	24.519	—	—	—
1925	—	—	23.984	23.893	—	—	—
1926	—	—	23.285	23.167	—	—	—
1927	—	—	24.478	24.724	—	—	—
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	—	—	24.031	24.101	—	—	—
1928	—	—	24.279	23.784	—	—	—

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1926			1927		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	2.321	1.755	4.076	2.234	1.717	3.951
1	341	309	650	331	302	633
2, 3, 4	357	361	718	425	375	800
0–4	3.019	2.425	5.444	2.990	2.394	5.384
5–9	316	282	598	346	280	626
10–14	248	225	473	252	240	492
15–19	518	549	1.067	526	563	1.089
20–24	638	715	1.353	700	724	1.424
25–29	643	727	1.370	683	689	1.372
30–34	602	592	1.194	574	608	1.182
35–39	688	642	1.330	676	697	1.373
40–44	861	737	1.598	941	769	1.710
45–49	1.249	929	2.178	1.253	958	2.211
50–54	1.647	1.190	2.837	1.638	1.267	2.905
55–59	1.802	1.478	3.280	1.896	1.576	3.472
60–64	2.230	1.993	4.223	2.393	2.153	4.546
65–69	2.377	2.465	4.842	2.535	2.728	5.263
70–74	2.199	2.631	4.830	2.521	2.796	5.317
75–79	2.067	2.527	4.594	2.183	2.823	5.006
80–84, 85–89, 90 et plus . . . . . and over	2.181	3.060	5.241	2.371	3.459	5.830
Age inconnu . . . . unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	23.285	23.167	46.452	24.478	24.724	49.202

[1] Proportional figures not available.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

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 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. — Per month.*				
I.	6.855	4.616	20,6	13,8	— 6,8
II.	4.540	4.197	13,7	12,5	— 1,2
III.	4.659	4.671	14,0	13,9	— 0,1
IV.	4.257	4.605	12,8	13,8	+ 1,0
V.	4.053	4.088	12,2	12,2	—
VI.	3.428	3.799	10,3	11,3	+ 1,0
VII.	3.402	3.798	10,2	11,3	+ 1,1
VIII.	3.303	3.539	9,9	10,6	+ 0,7
IX.	3.223	3.257	9,7	9,7	0
X.	3.591	3.631	10,8	10,8	0
XI.	3.601	3.699	10,8	11,0	+ 0,2
XII.	4.290	4.163	12,9	12,4	— 0,5
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . / 1st quarter	16.054	13.484	16,1	13,4	— 2,7
2e trimestre . . . / 2nd quarter . . .	11.738	12.492	11,8	12,4	+ 0,6
3e trimestre. . . . / 3rd quarter. . . .	9.928	10.594	10,0	10,6	+ 0,6
4e trimestre. . . . / 4th quarter. . . .	11.482	11.493	11,5	11,4	— 0,1
Total	49.202	48.063	12,3	12,0	— 0,3

4. Causes of Death.

14.

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Sources : Bureau fédéral de statistique and Service fédéral de l'hygiène publique.

Nomenclature Internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 Cases		Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Mortalité proportionnelle Proportional mortality
			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		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . .	1927	74	0,19	339	0,85	21,8	0,15
	Typhoid fever	1928	56	0,14	226	0,56	24,8	0,12
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde . .	1927	7	0,02	81	0,20	8,64	0,01
	Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	6	0,01	66	0,16	9,09	0,01
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Typhus	1928	0	0	1	0,002	0	0
3	Fièvre récurrente . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	0	0	1	0,002	33,3	0,004
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	2	0,005	6	0,014		
6	Variole	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	1928	0	0	0	0		0
7	Rougeole [1]	1927	69	0,17	3.997	10,0	1,72	0,14
	Measles [1]	1928	235	0,58	11.860	29,5	1,98	0,48
8	Scarlatine	1927	29	0,08	2.237	5,61	1,29	0,06
	Scarlet fever	1928	34	0,09	3.118	7,75	1,09	0,07
9	Coqueluche [1]	1927	201	0,50	1.937	4,97	10,3	0,41
	Whooping-cough [1] . .	1928	212	0,53	2.729	6,79	7,76	0,49
10	Diphtérie	1927	151	0,39	2.398	6,01	6,30	0,36
	Diphtheria	1928	200	0,52	3.193	7,94	6,26	0,41

[1] The notification of this disease is compulsory only in a certain number of cantons.

14 *(continued)*.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 Cases			
			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	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Mortalité proportionnelle Proportional mortality
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . . Influenza with pulmonary complications. .	1927	2.656	6,66	78.923	19,82	3,36	5,39
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	762	1,90	10.000	24,9	7,62	1,58
14	Choléra asiatique. . . Asiatic cholera. . . .	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1928	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dysenterie. . . . . Dysentery.	1927	7	0,02	7	0,02	100,0	0,01
		1928	1	0,002	2	0,005	50,0	0,002
17	Peste. . . . . Plague	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1928	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Fièvre jaune. . . . . Yellow fever.	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1928	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lèpre. . . . . Leprosy.	1927	1	0,002	1	0,002	100,0	0,002
		1928	1	0,002	1	0,062	100,0	0,002
21	Erysipèle[1]. . . . . Erysipelas[1]	1927	66	0,17	148	0,37	44,4	0,13
		1928	98	0,24	123	0,31	79,6	0,24
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . . Acute poliomyelitis. .	1927	29	0,07	134	0,23	21,6	0,06
		1928	25	0,06	104	0,26	24,0	0,05
23	Encéphalite léthargique . . . . . Encephalitis lethargica	1927	44	0,11	23[2]	0,06	—	0,08
		1928	49	0,12	46[2]	0,11	—	0,10
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique. . . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1927	38	0,09	45	0,11	84,4	0,08
		1928	43	0,11	63	0,16	68,2	0,09
26	Morve et farcin. . . . Glanders and farcy . .	1927[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1928[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] The notification of this disease is compulsory only in a certain number of cantons.
[2] Data incomplete.

14 *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année 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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Mortalité proportionnelle Proportional mortality
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10.000 of average population	Cas Cases: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Cas Cases: Sur 10.000 habitants population moyenne Per 10,000 of average population		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27	Pustule maligne et charbon [1]	1927	1	0,002	2	0,005	50,0	0.002
	Malignant pustule and anthrax [1]	1928	1	0,002	—	—	—	0,002
28	Rage	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rabies	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	4.251	106,6	Maladies non soumises à la déclaration Diseases not compulsorily notifiable			8,64
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	4.101	102,1				8,53
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central	1927	390	9,8				0,79
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928.	378	9,4				0,78
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes	1927	956	24,0				1,94
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	954	23,7				1,98
38	Syphilis	1927	170	4,3				0,34
		1928	168	4,2				0,34
39	Chancre mou	1927	0	0				
	Soft chancre	1928	0	0				
40	Gonococcie	1927	6	0,2				0,01
	Gonococcus infection	1928	6	0,1				0,01

[1] The notification of this disease is compulsory only in a certain number of cantons.

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

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 rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	52	37	89	—	—	—
1–4	84	120	204	—	—	—
0–4	136	157	293	—	—	—
5–9	51	51	102	—	—	—
10–14	53	76	129	—	—	—
15–19	166	323	489	—	—	—
20–24	289	432	721	—	—	—
25–29	273	349	622	—	—	—
30–34	195	247	442	—	—	—
35–39	179	213	392	—	—	—
40–44	214	179	393	—	—	—
45–49	215	170	385	—	—	—
50–54	232	123	355	—	—	—
55–59	175	145	320	—	—	—
60–64	162	161	323	—	—	—
65–69	108	139	247	—	—	—
70–74	92	125	217	—	—	—
75–79	43	66	109	—	—	—
80–84, 85–89, 90 et plus / and over	19	39	58	—	—	—
Age inconnu / unknown	0	0	0	—	—	—
Total	2.602	2.995	5.597	—	—	—

15 a.

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms), 1891-1929.

Année Year	Tuberculose — Tuberculosis									
	Pulmonaire — Pulmonary				Autres formes — Other forms				Toutes formes All forms	
	Décès déclarés Notified deaths	Corrections (+)	Total corrigé Corrected total	Taux de mortalité corrigé Corrected death rate [1]	Décès déclarés Notified deaths	Corrections (+)	Total corrigé Corrected total	Taux de mortalité corrigé [1] Corrected death rate [1]	Total corrigé Corrected total	Taux de mortalité corrigé Corrected death rate [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1891–1895	6.056	233	6.289	20,7	2.050	224	2.274	7,5	8.563	28,2
1896–1900	6.131	172	6.303	19,5	2.217	161	2.378	7,4	8.681	26,9
1901–1905	6.397	129	6.526	19,0	2.631	147	2.778	8,1	9.304	27,1
1906–1910	6.144	95	6.239	17,1	2.527	104	2.631	7,2	8.870	24,3
1911–1915	5.515	68	5.583	14,5	2.210	99	2.309	6,0	7.892	20,5
1916–1920	5.481	68	5.549	14,3	2.092	64	2.156	5,0	7.705	19,9
1921–1925	4.539	83	4.622	11,9	1.532	64	1.596	4,0	6.218	15,9
1926	4.303	81	4.384	11,1	1.421	48	1.469	3,7	5.853	14,8
1927	4.214	69	4.283	10,0	1.383	40	1.423	3,5	5.716	14,3
1928	4.054	65	4.119	10,3	1.379	39	1.418	3,5	5.537	13,8
1929	4.043	73	4.116	10,1	1.297	44	1.341	3,3	5.457	13,4

[1] Rate per 10,000 inhabitants.

16.*

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1926-1928.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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	Kyste ou autres tumeurs non malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of 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 malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	5.658	—	—	—	—	5.356	299	3	5.658
1927	5.936	—	—	—	—	5.648	285	3	5.936
1928	5.781	—	—	—	—	5.493	280	8	5.781
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	14,3	—	—	—	—	13,5	0,8	0,0	14,3
1927	14,9	—	—	—	—	14,2	0,7	0,0	14,9
1928	14,4	—	—	—	—	13,7	0,7	0,0	14,4

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920) — 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	3.327	10.096	4.614	2.868	1.988	122	121
1927	3.344	10.630	4.793	2.810	1.936	138	126
1928	3.484	10.995	4.812	2.978	1.940	121	175
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	8,4	25,5	11,7	7,2	5,0	0,3	0,3
1927	8,4	26,7	12,0	7,0	4,9	0,3	0,3
1928	8,7	27,4	12,0	7,4	4,8	0,3	0,4

Année Year	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) / Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	1.875	5.572	934	3.026	744	321	1.154	1.589	531
1927	1.838	5.754	1.117	2.968	663	313	1.140	1.762	528
1928	2.016	5.849	1.003	3.107	608	382	1.027	1.666	573
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	4,7	14,1	2,4	7,6	1,9	0,8	2,9	4,0	1,3
1927	4,6	14,4	2,8	7,4	1,7	0,8	2,9	4,4	1,3
1928	5,0	14,6	2,5	7,7	1,5	1,0	2,6	4,1	1,4

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	1.027	972	1.023	2,6	2,5	2,6
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	2.182	2.283	2.497	5,5	5,7	6,2
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	3.209	3.255	3.520	8,1	8,2	8,8
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	46.452	49.202	48.063	117,3	123,4	119,6
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	43.243	45.947	44.543	109,2	115,2	110,8

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1928.

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	Légit.	Illégit.	M.	F	Total	Légit.	Illég.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge Days of age										
0	450	311	761	708	53	12,2	8,8	10,6	10,2	19,4
1	168	149	317	292	25	4,6	4,2	4,4	4,2	9,2
2	115	68	183	168	15	3,1	1,9	2,5	2,4	5,5
3	79	43	122	113	9	2,1	1,2	1,7	1,6	3,3
4	38	27	65	63	2	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,7
5	35	22	57	55	2	1,0	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,7
6	35	23	58	52	6	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,8	2,2
7	25	21	46	42	4	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,5
8	27	17	44	42	2	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7
9	23	14	37	33	4	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,5	1,5
10	23	12	35	34	1	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,4
11	17	11	28	26	2	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,7
12	18	16	34	33	1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
13	15	17	32	30	2	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,7
14	21	12	33	32	1	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4
15	15	13	28	26	2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,7
16										
17										
18										
19	93	71	164	149	15	2,5	2,0	2,3	2,1	5,5
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26	74	47	121	114	7	2,0	1,3	1,7	1,6	2,6
27										
28										
29										
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.271	894	2.165	2.012	153	34,5	25,3	30,0	29,0	56,1
1	216	147	363	345	18	5,9	4,2	5,0	5,0	6,6
2	135	116	251	229	22	3,7	3,3	3,5	3,3	8,0
3	140	124	264	241	23	3,8	3,5	3,7	3,5	8,4
4	111	95	206	196	10	3,0	2,7	2,9	2,8	3,7
5	83	74	157	150	7	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,6
6	82	52	134	129	5	2,2	1,5	1,8	1,8	1,8
7	69	51	120	116	4	1,9	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,5
8	64	47	111	107	4	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,5
9	53	64	117	107	10	1,4	1,8	1,6	1,5	3,7
10	52	52	104	103	1	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,5	0,3
11	45	39	84	81	3	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1
Total. . .	2.321	1.755	4.076	3.816	260	63,0	49,8	56,5	55,0	95,3

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 1,0 .0 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	406	298	704	639	65	11,3	8,9	10,1	9,6	23,3
1	160	125	285	267	18	4,5	3,7	4,1	4,0	6,4
2	110	69	179	168	11	3,1	2,1	2,6	2,5	3,9
3	79	47	126	122	4	2,2	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,4
4	32	25	57	53	4	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,4
5	36	15	51	49	2	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,7
6	23	23	46	43	3	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,6	1,1
7	29	21	50	46	4	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,4
8	17	18	35	35	0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0
9	12	17	29	26	3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,4	1,1
10	15	10	25	24	1	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
11	27	11	38	36	2	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,7
12	9	14	23	21	2	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,7
13	14	11	25	24	1	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
14	10	17	27	26	1	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
15	13	14	27	27	0	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	86	57	143	131	12	2,4	1,7	2,1	2,0	4,3
26 27 28 29	67	68	135	117	18	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,8	6,5
b) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0	1.145	860	2.005	1.854	151	31,9	25,5	28,8	27,8	54,1
1	208	138	346	320	26	5,8	4,1	5,0	4,8	9,3
2	169	111	280	262	18	4,7	3,3	4,0	3,9	6,5
3	147	115	262	250	12	4,1	3,4	3,8	3,8	4,3
4	115	89	204	196	8	3,2	2,6	2,9	2,9	2,9
5	77	63	140	134	6	2,2	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,1

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) Mois d'âge Months of age	**1927** *(suite — continued)*									
6	78	64	142	138	4	2,2	1,9	2,1	2,1	1,4
7	71	53	124	118	6	2,0	1,6	1,8	1,8	2,1
8	55	57	112	109	3	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,1
9	51	60	111	108	3	1,4	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,1
10	63	56	119	114	5	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,8
11	55	51	106	100	6	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	2,1
Total. . .	2.234	1.717	3.951	3.703	248	62,3	51.0	56,8	55,5	88.8
a) Jours d'âge Days of age	**1928**									
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 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	81	52	133	119	14	2,3	1,5	1,9	1,8	5,1
26 27 28 29	46	41	78	80	7	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	2,5

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
b) Mois d'âge Months of age	**1928** *(fin — concluded)*									
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

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

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			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 prévious 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
			1926			
I. . . .	341	22	363	—	—	—
II. . . .	340	25	365	—	—	—
III. . . .	371	30	401	—	—	—
IV. . . .	364	22	386	—	—	—
V. . . .	357	26	383	—	—	—
VI. . . .	316	20	336	—	—	—
VII. . . .	302	25	327	—	—	—
VIII. . . .	271	14	285	—	—	—
IX. . . .	287	19	306	—	—	—
X. . . .	282	21	303	—	—	—
XI. . . .	257	16	273	—	—	—
XII. . . .	328	20	348	—	—	—
Total. .	3.816	260	4.076	—	—	—
			1927			
I. . . .	429	31	460	—	—	—
II. . . .	394	27	421	—	—	—
III. . . .	456	21	477	—	—	—
IV. . . .	375	19	394	—	—	—
V. . . .	313	25	338	—	—	—
VI. . . .	255	20	275	—	—	—
VII. . . .	258	19	277	—	—	—
VIII. . . .	257	17	274	—	—	—
IX. . . .	250	13	263	—	—	—
X. . . .	222	16	238	—	—	—
XI. . . .	221	16	237	—	—	—
XII. . . .	273	24	297	—	—	—
Total. .	3.703	248	3.951	—	—	—

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Bureau fédéral de statistique.

N° de la Nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations	181	184	2,5	2,6
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	1.008	1.025	14,0	14,7
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	264	294	3,7	4.2
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	17	22	0,2	0,3
7	Rougeole — Measles	26	17	0,4	0,2
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	1	2	0,0	0,0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	139	127	1,9	1,8
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	7	13	0,1	0,2
11	Grippe — Influenza	70	180	1,0	2,6
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	608	544	8,4	7,8
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	7	5	0,1	0,1
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	10	7	0,1	0,1
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	31	28	0,4	0,4
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	45	47	0,6	0,7
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	18	14	0,2	0,2
71	Méningite — Meningitis	34	33	0,5	0,5
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	94	110	1,3	1,6
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	37	72	0,5	1,0
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	307	360	4,3	5.2
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	—	—	—	—
175–199; 201–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	34	23	0,5	0,3
200	Infanticide	16	17	0,2	0.2
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	87	78	1,2	1,1

22 a.

INFANT MORTALITY (0-1 YEAR) DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEARS **1900, 1910, 1920** AND **1928**.

Année Year	Population	Nés vivants Live births		Décès pendant la première année Deaths during the first year of age		Nombre de décès sur 1.000 nés vivants Number of deaths per 1,000 live births	Décès déclarés Notified deaths — Tuberculose Tuberculosis — Pulmonaire Pulmonary		Autres formes Other forms		Diagnostics douteux Doubtful diagnoses		Décès sans attestation médicale Deaths without medical certificate		Total corrigé [1] Corrected total [1] — Décès par tuberculose Deaths from tuberculosis — Pulmonaire Pulmonary		Autres formes Other forms		Toutes formes All forms	Nombre de décès par tuberculose Number of deaths from tuberculosis — sur 1.000 nés vivants per 1,000 live births	sur 1.000 décès per 1,000 deaths	Année Year
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Les deux sexes Both sexes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1900	3.299.939	48.223	46.093	7.894	6.221	149,65	77	66	139	124	69	46	548	412	108	89	158	138	493	5,22	34,92	1900
		94.316		14.115																		
1910	3.734.789	47.921	45.593	5 514	4.305	105,00	32	23	77	66	112	75	187	185	47	36	86	74	243	2,59	24,54	1910
		93.504		9.819																		
1920	3.876.922	41.868	39.322	3.888	2.908	83,70	19	16	51	53	107	79	180	179	33	29	60	61	183	2,25	27,22	1920
		81.190		6.796																		
1928	4.018.500	35.589	34.005	2.163	1.568	53,61	13	8	29	26	43	47	109	89	21	15	34	30	100	1,43	26,80	1928
		69.594		3.731																		

[1] It is admitted, according to calculations bearing on a large number of years that for the age-group 0-1 year, 5 % of the deaths registered under " doubtful diagnosis " and without medical certificate must be ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 % to the other forms of tuberculosis ; in the corrected figures given below account has been taken of this fact.

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Service fédéral de l'hygiène publique.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions / Number of institutions			Nombre de lits / Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis / Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux et Ligues contre la tuberculose — Antituberculosis Dispensaries and Leagues	84	94	99	0	0	0	11.363	10.136	13.997
Sanatoriums — Sanatoria :									
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	2	2	3	200	200	251	252	311	398
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis	2	2	2	120	140	155	201	258	282
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	13	14	16	1.186	1.227	1.407	2.139	2.151	2.501
Pour adultes et enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults and children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	12	12	10	1.401 (307) [1]	1.453 (352) [1]	1.246 (298) [1]	2.809	2.928	2.397
Pour adultes et enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For adults and children suffering from surgical tuberculosis	1	1	1	48 (16) [1]	49 (16) [1]	49 (16) [1]	26	29	39
Total des sanatoriums — Total number of sanatoria	30	31	32	2.955 (323) [1]	3.069 (368) [1]	3.108 (314) [1]	5.427	5.677	5.617

[1] Number of beds for children (included in the main figure).

23* *(continued).*

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions / Number of institutions			Nombre de lits / Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis / Number of tuberculous patients admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Hospitals	3	3	3	85	84	86	217	224	207
Divisions hospitalières pour tuberculeux pulmonaires (adultes) — Special wards in general hospitals for pulmonary tuberculosis (adults)	66	74	76	1.369	1.639	1.829	4.965	5.430	5.674
							Personnes suspectes ou atteintes de tuberculose légère, admises / Suspected cases or light cases of tuberculosis admitted		
Préventoriums — Preventoria :									
Pour adultes — For adults	7	7	9	167	12	252	522	567	722
Pour adultes et enfants — For adults and children	7	7	7	722	724	736	1.847	2.107	2.259
Pour enfants — For children	18	18	19	762	811	992	2.142	2.496	2.918
Total des préventoriums — Total number of preventoria	32	32	35	1.551	1.697	1.980	4.511	5.170	5.899

23* *(continued).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultations pour vénériens — Consultation centres for venereal diseases . . .	6	6	6	S. G. 1.212 2.228 3.440	S. G. 1.246 2.346 3.592	S. G. 1.274 2.412 3.686
Asiles de traitement de l'hérédo-syphilis — Homes for the treatment of hereditary syphilis	Les hôpitaux reçoivent les hérédosyphilitiques. This disease is treated in Hospitals.					
Hôpitaux et infirmeries — Hospitals and Infirmaries	75	75	75	401 1.161 1.562	456 1.110 1.566	449 1.229 1.678

Note —S. = Syphilis; G. = Gonorrhœa.

C. *Alcoholism.—Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Sources: Secrétariat antialcoolique suisse, Lausanne.
Verband schweiz. Trinkerfürsorger, Berne.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bureaux de patronage pour buveurs — Consulting centres for alcohol addicts	34	37	50	1.321	1.640	2.051
Maisons de relèvement pour buveurs (Colonies de travail et pénitenciers exclus) — Homes for alcohol addicts (excluding labour-camps and penitentiaries)	25	25	27	377 [1]	322 [2]	363 [3]

[1] 338 men and 39 women.
[2] 285 men and 37 women.
[3] 322 men and 41 women.

23* *(concluded).*

D. *Smallpox.—Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Service fédéral de l'hygiène publique.

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations et revaccinations (publiques et gratuites) — Number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations (public and free of charge)	—	—	30.237
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — 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	—	—	—
II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations	—	—	—
III. *Vaccinations et Re-vaccinations — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre des vaccinations et revaccinations (publiques et gratuites) — Number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations (public and free of charge)	—	—	30.237
2. Résultats positifs — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — 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 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Sources : Service fédéral de l'hygiène publique. Pro Juventute.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises [1] Number of persons admitted [1]		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes [2] — Consultation centres for expectant mothers [2]	—	1	1	—	49	46
Asiles pour filles-mères et nourrissons — Homes for unmarried mothers and infants	13	15	16	3.080	3.578	4.079
Consultations pour nourrissons et « Gouttes de lait » — Consultation centres for infants and "Gouttes de lait"	55	—	85	—	—	—
Crèches	—	—	238	—	—	—

[1] Including infants.
[2] These figures do not include maternities and a certain number of polyclinics with consultations for expectant mothers.

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1928.

Source : Service fédéral de l'hygiène publique.

A. *Number of Public Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population ; Movement of Patients and Duration of Disease.*

Etablissements — Institutions	Nombre d'établissements Number of institutions	Lits — Beds: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Lits — Beds: Taux pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 10,000 of average population	Nombre de malades Number of patients	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness
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
a) Asiles pour épileptiques — — Homes for epileptics	4	750	1,87	982	268.303
b) Asiles pour buveurs — Homes for alcoholics	8	257	0,64	396	74.781
Asiles pour enfants idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiot and imbecile children	42	1.642	4,10	—	—
Hôpitaux pour enfants — Children's hospitals	13	978	2,44	7.009	245.521
Hôpitaux orthopédiques — Orthopedical hospitals	2	211	0,52	962	73.094
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	61	1.607	4,00	8.379	273.355
Cliniques gynécologiques et obstétricales — Gynecological and obstetrical clinics	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	384	40.585	101,41	213.480	11.765.252

26.*

STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	1.158	1.192	1.316			
	F.	159	151	170			
	T.	**1.317**	**1.343**	**1.486**	**3,32**	**3,37**	**3,69**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	140	116	108			
	F.	24	12	25			
	T.	**164**	**128**	**133**	**0,41**	**0,32**	**0,33**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors	M.	—	—	3.143			
	F.	—	—	126			
	T.	—	—	**3.269**	—	—	**8,13**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students.	M.	227	256	266			
	F.	35	37	40			
	T.	**262**	**293**	**306**	**0,66**	**0,73**	**0,76**
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year.	M.	81	54	64			
	F.	6	9	10			
	T.	**87**	**63**	**74**	**0,22**	**0,16**	**0,18**
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total).	M.	—	—	1.042			
	F.	—	—	38			
	T.	—	—	**1.080**	—	—	**2,69**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	—	—	643			
	F.	—	—	35			
	T.	—	—	**678**	—	—	**1,68**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	—	—				
	F.	—	—			—	—
	T.	—	—	—	—	—	**6,89**
IX. Sages-femmes — Midwives		—	—	**2.772**	—		
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

27.

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Office fédéral des assurances sociales.

A. *Number of Funds and Membership.*

Caisses Fund	Nombre de caisses Number of funds			Nombre de membres Membership					
				1926		1927		1928	
	1926	1927	1928	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Caisses publiques — Public funds	171	173	182	95.987	128.401	100.485	134.014	105.044	139.893
2. Autres caisses ouvertes — Other open funds	479	486	506	260.934	202.345	274.763	223.741	312.695	277.675
3. Caisses d'entreprises — Works funds. . . .	303	317	337	95.236	40.439	100.945	44.249	108.025	48.337
4. Caisses professionnelles — Trade funds	60	63	64	75.374	9.651	84.340	11.085	90.513	16.183
5. Caisses professionnelles et confessionnelles — — Trade denominational funds	11	11	11	2.915	554	3.109	560	3.297	567
6. Caisses professionnelles et politiques — Trade political funds	1	0	0	164	68	0	0	0	0
7. Caisses politiques — Political funds	2	2	2	13.427	21.333	14.354	22.790	16.696	26.117
8. Caisses confessionnelles — Denominational funds	10	11	11	16.751	20.106	18.288	22.417	20.400	26.648
Total	1.037	1.063	1.113	560.788	422.897	596.284	458.856	656.670	535.420

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

Année Year	Nombre de membres pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne[1]) de mêmes sexe et âge Number of members per 1,000 of average population[1] of same sex and age				Pourcentage des membres d'après le sexe et l'âge Percentage of members according to sex and age				Durée moyenne de la maladie (en jours) pour un membre Average duration of illness (in days) for one member		
	M.	F.	Enfants[2] Children[2]	Total	M.	F.	Enfants[2] Children[2]	Total	M.	F.	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1926	423,0	287,4	216,6	314,0	46,0	34,7	19,3	100,0	7,92	11,66	9,27
1927	449,8	311,9	225,7	334,9	45,9	35,3	18,8	100,0	8,63	12,27	9,97
1928	495,3	363,9	251,3	377,4	44,8	36,6	18,6	100,0	8,20	11,31	9,40

[1] 1920 census.
[2] Up to 14 years of age.

February 1930.

TURKISH REPUBLIC

Report prepared by the
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
(Ankara)

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. VITAL STATISTICS :	
1. Area	1051
2. Population	1051
3. Mortality	1051
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES :	
A. Infectious Diseases	1052
B. Chronic Diseases :	
1. Malaria	1054
2. Venereal Diseases	1055
3. Trachoma	1056
4. Tuberculosis	1057
III. PUBLIC HEALTH WORK :	
1. Training of the Staff of the Health and Social Welfare Services	1057
2. Health Propaganda	1057
3. Maternity and Child Welfare	1057
4. Protection of Workers and Employees	1058
5. Medical Assistance to Immigrants	1058
6. Private Welfare Work	1058
IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION	1059
V. BUDGET	1060
VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE :	
1. Hospitals	1061
2. Health Institutions	1062
3. Pharmacies	1063
4. Health Personnel	1063
VII. HEALTH ORGANISATION	1064

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

1. Area.

The area of Turkey is 762,736 square kilometers, 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 14,600,000 at the end of 1928.

3. Mortality.

Although the regulations concerning the notification and verification of deaths and concerning burial permits make it possible to ascertain the causes of death in the towns, in the country districts the cause of death often remains unknown, as burials frequently take place without the doctor having an opportunity of seeing the patient; consequently, the figure for deaths due to unknown causes is fairly high.

Table 1.

Deaths classified according to causes in 1927 and 1928.

	1927	1928
Whooping-cough	16	254
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	14	12
Relapsing fever		
Smallpox	6	10
Dysentery (amœbic and bacillary)	17	239
Diphtheria	113	260
Influenza	810	469
Typhoid fever	142	260
Measles	339	471
Scarlet fever	270	1,104
Rabies	11	10
Typhus	17	21
Plague	1	5
Other infectious diseases	843	378
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	6,444	6,952
Tuberculosis of the meninges and nervous system	306	451
Other tubercular affections	1,984	1,761
Respiratory diseases (tuberculosis excepted)	1,832	1,386
Enteritis and diarrhœa :		
1–5 years	7,249	6,664
Over 5 years	3,544	3,099
Cachexial malaria	2,093	1,834
Cancer and other malignant tumours	1,123	1,288
Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy	1,593	1,743
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	8,831	8,979

	1927	1928
Acute and chronic bronchitis	1,215	867
Broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia :		
1–5 years	5,098	5,155
Over 5 years	5,634	5,251
Diseases of the central nervous system	768	1,031
Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	1,304	848
Appendicitis	144	117
Hernia and strangulated hernia	174	277
Diseases of the liver	1,093	719
Acute and chronic nephritis	2,793	2,746
Gynæcological affections	248	354
Congenital debility and malformations	3,099	3,481
Senility	3,912	4,321
Unknown causes	32,825	37,032
Accidents (suicide excepted)	1,796	2,090
Suicides	355	424
Deaths after confinement (puerperal fever excepted)	670	602
Other diseases	13,157	9,214

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.

A. Infectious Diseases.

The first measures against infectious and contagious diseases were taken in 1893, when there was an epidemic of cholera at Stamboul. It was after this epidemic that the competent Government departments began to give serious attention to infectious diseases. Vaccination against smallpox was made compulsory in 1907.

A special regulation requires departmental administrations to set up a disinfecting station in the principal town of each department and to provide a mobile disinfecting stove for each locality or district in the department.

In accordance with the health regulations, the Health Department of Coasts and Frontiers has at its disposal three lazarets, nine stations under the direction of medical officers, and thirty-two sub-stations. All these are provided with apparatus for disinfecting, sterilising, and rat destruction, and issue certificates of health.

In 1928, a corps of travelling officials was set up to supervise measures against contagious diseases on board vessels.

All Turkish vessels engaged in coastwise trade between Turkish ports are required to organise the destruction of rats every six months, and their crews are vaccinated against plague.

Table 2.

Statistics of Infectious Diseases (1928).

	Cases	Deaths
Encephalitis lethargica	0	0
Whooping-cough	666	34
Paratyphoid	51	5
Tetanus	65	22
Trachoma	1,367	0
Leprosy	15	0
Smallpox	47	8

	Cases	Deaths
Chickenpox	173	1
Relapsing fever	23	2
Puerperal fever	59	37
Amœbic dysentery	398	43
Bacillary dysentery	70	8
Diphtheria	1,120	189
Glanders	7	5
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	38	12
Anthrax	281	36
Mumps	552	1
Typhoid fever	982	138
Rabies	15	15
Bites	303	—
Cholera	—	—
Measles	3,242	234
Scarlet fever	4,791	882
Typhus	106	15
Plague	4	3
Erysipelas	47	5
Dengue	454	6

Table 3.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1928.

Month	Encephalitis		Whooping-cough		Paratyphoid		Tetanus		Trachoma		Leprosy		Smallpox	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
January	—	—	43	—	—	—	2	2	105	—	1	—	13	1
February	—	—	39	1	3	2	3	1	279	—	—	—	13	2
March	—	—	22	3	1	—	—	1	150	—	—	—	7	3
April	—	—	109	20	2	—	1	—	186	—	3	—	1	1
May	—	—	74	5	2	—	7	4	42	—	—	—	3	—
June	—	—	101	—	—	—	11	5	16	—	5	—	5	1
July	—	—	115	—	2	—	15	1	39	—	1	—	—	—
August	—	—	43	2	3	—	4	2	39	—	—	—	1	—
September	—	—	44	—	5	—	9	2	154	—	1	—	—	—
October	—	—	54	—	5	1	5	—	243	—	1	—	2	—
November	—	—	19	—	16	1	4	2	36	—	3	—	1	—
December	—	—	3	—	12	1	4	2	78	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	666	34	51	5	65	22	1.367	—	15	—	47	8

Month	Chickenpox		Relapsing fever		Puerperal fever		Amœbic dysentery		Bacillary dysentery		Diphtheria		Glanders	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
January	10	—	2	—	6	4	46	—	1	—	109	21	—	—
February	41	—	1	—	3	3	10	3	1	—	113	18	—	—
March	27	—	3	—	5	3	9	5	—	—	106	21	—	—
April	38	—	4	1	4	3	7	1	—	—	81	15	4	3
May	11	1	—	—	4	4	33	2	—	—	63	10	—	—
June	9	—	3	—	5	3	36	8	2	—	48	7	—	—
July	6	—	—	—	7	2	31	1	11	1	48	6	—	—
August	1	—	1	—	5	4	33	5	18	1	53	6	1	—
September	—	—	9	1	6	5	29	5	18	3	145	39	—	—
October	4	—	—	—	2	1	22	6	6	2	87	20	2	1
November	6	—	—	—	9	4	44	3	8	1	138	13	—	1
December	20	—	—	—	3	1	98	4	5	—	119	13	—	—
Total	173	1	23	2	59	37	398	43	70	8	1,120	189	7	5

Month	Cerebro-spinal meningitis		Anthrax		Mumps		Typhoid fever		Rabies		Bites		Cholera	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
January ..	2	—	—	—	24	—	99	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
February..	3	—	1	—	134	—	91	15	1	1	25	—	—	—
March ..	4	2	2	0	67	1	58	13	2	2	19	—	—	—
April ..	8	2	1	—	101	—	64	13	2	2	61	—	—	—
May ..	2	—	1	—	59	—	69	13	1	1	16	—	—	—
June ..	4	2	6	1	20	—	41	6	—	—	47	—	—	—
July ..	2	—	11	3	10	—	88	8	—	—	37	—	—	—
August ..	5	2	24	2	25	—	77	4	3	3	10	—	—	—
September	3	2	104	15	14	—	110	14	3	3	20	—	—	—
October ..	1	1	76	8	6	—	54	7	3	3	22	—	—	—
November	1	1	43	5	10	—	105	9	—	—	12	—	—	—
December	3	—	12	2	84	—	126	16	—	—	34	—	—	—
Total ..	38	12	281	36	552	1	982	138	15	15	303	—	—	—

Month	Scarlet fever		Measles		Typhus		Plague		Erysipelas		Dengue	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
January ..	258	39	358	41	14	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
February	185	17	642	17	16	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
March ..	214	47	403	30	10	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
April ..	564	161	441	36	11	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
May ..	207	62	487	22	8	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
June ..	143	18	204	29	7	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
July ..	529	73	135	16	13	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
August ..	311	55	68	5	4	2	1	1	9	1	—	—
September	494	97	56	8	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
October ..	592	98	52	8	1	1	2	1	6	—	291	—
November	607	86	74	4	8	—	1	1	5	—	155	—
December	687	129	322	18	9	4	—	—	4	2	8	—
Total ..	4,791	882	3,242	234	106	15	4	3	47	5	454	—

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Malaria.*

During the last few years, the Government has given special attention to fighting this disease, which is prevalent throughout the greater part of Turkish territory.

The measures taken in and after 1916 (distribution of quinine in malarial districts) proved inadequate.

Since the adoption of the Law on Malaria of May 13th, 1926, the campaign has been carried on in a more uniform manner. The campaigns were started in the Konia and Brussa zones. At Konia, the Commission's first task was completely to drain Lake Kerpitch, which is near the town.

The last *Year-Book* contains a table summarising what was done during 1926 and 1927 in these zones. In 1928 the sub-zones of Samsun and Kodja-Ili were converted into main zones, and an anti-mosquito and anti-malaria zone was set up at Stamboul, extending from Kadi-Keuy to Pendik on the Asiatic coast.

The use of Paris green against mosquitoes was introduced in the same year.

A Malariological Institute was also set up at Adana. It is a centre for instruction and scientific research in malaria, where military and civil doctors undergo the

training required by law, after they have finished their studies. The programme is the same as in most similar institutions abroad, and includes, besides theoretical study, much laboratory work and many journeys, during which demonstrations of land drainage and preventive work against mosquitoes are given by specialists.

The Malariological Congress at Ankara (under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Health) noted with satisfaction that the malaria death-rate has declined beyond expectation throughout the country.

ANTI-MALARIA WORK DURING 1928.

Zone	Persons examined	Blood tests	Persons treated with quinine as a preventive measure	Cases treated	Total quantity of quinine used kgs.
Ankara	46,020	19,019	1,762	6,320	149
Konia	83,857	76,382	2,642	11,975	282
Adana	251,452	52,860	16,879	47,392	1,001
Aidin	119,703	51,192	12,278	28,059	548
Brussa	239,270	38,181	2,901	18,920	409
Samsun	37,181	10,408	2,728	9,489	215
Kodja-Ili	38,006	14,820	—	4,551	122

2. *Venereal Diseases.*

The campaign against venereal disease began comparatively early (1879) at Stamboul, with measures relating to prostitutes, which gradually led up to the compulsory examination of these women throughout the country and the framing of regulations setting up dispensaries and anti-venereal hospitals.

The Law on Syphilis of 1923 makes treatment compulsory for all syphilitics; this treatment is given free in all the State medical institutions and by all medical officers. Several departments also have anti-venereal hospitals and dispensaries and travelling doctors whose duty it is to discover and treat cases of syphilis.

An enquiry undertaken in 1928 by a medical specialist in the Department of Ordou revealed a morbidity rate for syphilis of about 3 to 4 per cent of the population. A third committee composed of five doctors and an adequate minor staff will be set up in 1929.

Under the law of February 5th, 1922, medical examination before marriage was made compulsory, and this has led to the discovery of a considerable number of cases of syphilis. Under another law, of December 11th, 1924, the majority of anti-syphilitic products are exempted from Customs duty.

ANTI-SYPHILIS CAMPAIGN IN THE ZONES OF SIVAS AND ORHAN-ILI (BRUSSA) IN 1928.

Persons examined	113,811
Cases of syphilis discovered	5,406
Persons whose treatment was carried over until the following year ..	5,159

ANTI-SYPHILIS CAMPAIGN CARRIED OUT IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS BY THE DEPARTMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Persons examined in 1927	96,092
Persons treated	22,436
Persons entered in 1928	104,454
Persons treated	24,086

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SYPHILIS IN THE ZONES OF SIVAS AND ORHAN-ILI (BRUSSA) IN 1928.

	Sivas			Orhan-Ili (Brussa)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Persons examined by end of 1927	36,360	38,909	75,269	7,687	8,825	16,512
Persons examined in 1928	6,581	8,836	15,417	3,217	3.396	6,613
Persons examined by end of 1928	42,941	44,745	90,686	10,904	12,221	23,125
Cases of syphilis discovered by clinical methods	604	604	1,208	50	33	85
Cases discovered by serological methods ..	80	92	172	7	6	13
Total cases discovered	684	696	1,380	57	41	98
Cases treated in 1928 :						
Already undergoing treatment in 1927	1,510	1,359	2,869	534	525	1,059
Treated from 1928	684	696	1,380	57	41	98
Total cases treated	2,194	2,055	4,249	591	566	1,157
Persons no longer undergoing treatment :						
Treatment finished	34	18	52	0	2	2
Deaths	17	14	31	10	7	17
Left the zone	58	39	97	38	10	48
Total	109	71	190	48	19	67

3. *Trachoma.*

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has given special attention to this disease. It was at Malatia, where trachoma was endemic and in alarming proportions, that the campaign was started. Adi-Yaman, an equally important focus, was then dealt with. Persons suffering from trachoma are treated and operated upon free in special dispensaries. A corps of travelling doctors has been organised to discover and treat trachoma cases.

In 1928, the campaign was extended to the districts of Kilis and Behisni (Department of Gazi-Aintap), where two well-equipped dispensaries were set up.

WORK OF ANTI-TRACHOMA CENTRES OF ADI-YAMAN AND MALATIA IN 1928.

A. *Adi-Yaman Centre :*

(a) Discovery of cases :

Cases discovered in the centre	4,123
Cases discovered by the travelling doctors in 48 villages	1,564

(b) Central Polyclinic :

Out-patients treated	61,942
Operations performed	175

(c) Hospital :

Admissions	207
Discharges	217
Operations	209

B. *Malatia Dispensary :*

Number of out-patients	6,024
Cases of trachoma discovered	2,483
Cases discovered during the previous year	5,370
Total number of cases of trachoma	7,853
Persons treated :	
Not confined to bed	1,767
Confined to bed	96
Operations performed	173

4. *Tuberculosis.*

The campaign against tuberculosis is still in the initial stage. The hospital for the treatment of open tuberculosis at Stamboul, the Heybeli Sanatorium (Princes' Islands), and an anti-tuberculosis dispensary are the only institutions worthy of mention.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

1. Training of the Staff of the Health and Social Welfare Services.

The Central Health Institute now under construction at Ankara will give advanced courses for doctors and minor health personnel.

The health officers turned out by the Stamboul and Sivas Schools for Health Officers will work under the orders of the Government medical officers. Their work consists in the discovery of cases of contagious disease in rural districts, health inspections in those districts, distribution of quinine, and mercury and neo-salvarsan injections into syphilitics. They also keep the statistics of births and deaths.

2. Health Propaganda.

This began in 1925 under the ægis of the Government, though very little money was available for it. A number of pamphlets on the prevention of disease have been published and distributed, and films dealing with the prevention of syphilis, tuberculosis and malaria have been shown in most of the centres.

3. Maternity and Child Welfare.

Assistance to Women during Confinement.—Assistance is given free to the poor. Besides the hospitals and maternity homes, the municipal authorities employ paid midwives whose duty it is to attend women free of charge during confinement. There are at present three maternity homes, one at Stamboul, one at Ankara and one at Konia ; the one at Stamboul includes a school for midwives.

As women do not as yet play any considerable part in the industrial life of the country, there are no special laws for the protection of pregnant women. All the industrial concerns under State control grant several weeks' leave before and after confinement.

Child Welfare.—Child welfare has only recently been organised in Turkey, and is not yet established on a legal basis comparable to that existing in other countries.

Under regulations issued in virtue of the Law of April 1st, 1926, on the duties of departmental administrations in the matter of health, every municipality is required to found an orphanage where the children can learn a trade, a consulting centre, and milk-distribution centres. There are crèches and infant welfare centres at Stamboul, Smyrna and Konia, and a hospital of 150 beds exclusively reserved for children at Stamboul. Most of the hospitals have special wards for children.

The homes for destitute war orphans continue to function under the Ministry of Education.

A special institution for infant foundlings is attached to the Home for the Aged at Stamboul.

Of the institutions for children suffering from infirmities we may mention the School for Blind and Deaf-Mutes at Smyrna.

4. Protection of Workers and Employees.

Steps are taken to ensure the welfare of workers in factories.

There is a law regulating hours of work, sickness insurance and compensation for industrial accidents in certain densely-populated mining areas. The extension of these measures to the whole country is contemplated, and a Labour Code is being drawn up which will, together with the Law on Public Health, make good all deficiencies in this field.

In the agricultural districts not governed by any law, to which large numbers of workers go at harvest-time, private organisations under Government supervision, and the municipalities, arrange for the allotment of work and the protection of the sick and unemployed.

The general position of Government officials is governed by the law of 1926. In case of illness, they are granted free medical assistance either by the medical officers or in the State or municipal hospitals, etc.

5. Medical Assistance to Immigrants.

This service is under the Immigrant Settlement Department attached to the Ministry of the Interior. Upon their arrival at the frontier or at a Turkish port, immigrants are given special attention ; their clothes are disinfected and (when they arrive in large numbers) they are vaccinated and conducted to their destination under the supervision of health officials.

6. Private Welfare Work.

The private societies render very valuable services to the country. There are seventy-seven charitable societies registered by the Government, of which the most important are :

The Red Crescent Society ;
The Child Welfare Society ;
The Women's Labour Hostel ;
The Women's Union ;
The Green Crescent ;
The Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Besides these, certain industrial and commercial institutions have established mutual assurance funds which give the workers valuable aid in case of illness.

The Red Crescent Society, the oldest of the charitable societies, trains nurses in peace-time, co-operates in the campaign against social diseases, assists the victims

of earthquakes, fires, floods, etc., and accords individual relief. It has some 500 sections.

The Child Welfare Society, founded to combat infant mortality, has about 400 sections ; it has founded free crèches and dispensaries, and distributes food and clothing to poor children.

The Green Crescent is carrying on an intensive campaign against alcoholism.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League, founded in 1918, had to cease its work as a result of the war and the armistice. Three anti-tuberculosis societies have recently resumed work at Stamboul, Smyrna and Samsun. A national anti-tuberculosis committee is to be formed very shortly.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. Law of May 24th, 1928, setting up a Central Health Institute.
2. Law of May 26th, 1928, on pharmaceutical and medical specialities.
3. Law of December 15th, 1928, on drugs.

The Central Health Institute will comprise the following sections :

Serum and vaccine service ;
Anti-rabies and anti-smallpox institutes ;
Bacteriological service, serum and vaccine testing section ;
Chemical section ;
School of hygiene, which will give advanced courses in public and social hygiene to doctors and health officers who intend to devote themselves professionally to public-health work.

The Law on Pharmaceutical and Medical Specialities completes a series of laws dealing with pharmacies and pharmacists, drug-stores, and the Turkish pharmacopœia. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare strictly controls all specialities imported or prepared in the country. Applications for import licences must be submitted to the Ministry, with five samples of each patent medicine, through an agent in Turkey.

The Law on Drugs governs their import, manufacture, and sale, and places them under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

The Law on Public Health, drafted by the Ministry and recently submitted to the National Assembly for approval, will constitute, whatever amendments may be made, an essential factor in the health equipment of the country. It comprises the following sections :

Principles of Government health organisation ;
Municipal health organisations and their functions ;
General hygiene, water, housing, etc. ;
Foodstuffs ;
Campaign against infectious diseases—tuberculosis, syphilis, etc. ;
Sanitation in public places ;
Industrial hygiene, scheduled establishments.

V. BUDGET.

The budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare for the year 1928 amounted to £T3,396,353, the entire State budget being £T207,169,388.

BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

	£T
Salaries of officials	1,458,509
General expenses	150,370
Campaign against contagious and epidemic diseases	45,000
Campaign against syphilis	130,000
Campaign against trachoma	50,000
Campaign against malaria	520.000
Translations and publications	15,000
Apparatus and instruments	5,000
Sundries	75,000
Buildings, installations, etc.	81,273
Foreign specialists	9,200
Scholarships	20,000
Institutes of hygiene	22,000
Museums of hygiene	4,000
Vaccine institutes	15,000
Chemical institutes	1,000
Anti-rabies institutes	21,000
Schools for health officers	14,000
Stamboul Children's Hospital	65,000
Model hospitals	169,000
Zongouldak Hospital	20,000
Institutions for nervous and mental diseases	269,000
Tuberculosis sanatorium	27,000
Dispensaries	70,000
School for the blind and deaf-mutes	15,000
Medical students' hostel	57,200
Maternity homes and infant hospitals	63,000
Assistance to private charitable institutions	2,501
Total	3,396,653

SUMS ALLOTTED TO THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE IN THE BUDGETS OF THE STATE, DEPARTMENTS AND MUNICIPALITIES, 1924-1928.

State Budget.

Year	Total	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Actual expenditure
	£T	£T	£T
1924	131,628,038	3,202,552	2,275,439
1925	201,449,622	5,312,148	3,786,122
1926	189,407,764	3,738,527	3,338,114
1927	194,580,554	3,203,400	3,226,756
1928	207,137,199	3,396,353	3,362,535

Departmental Budgets.

Year	Total	Allotted to health and social welfare services	Actual expenditure
	£T	£T	£T
1924	16,286,705	1,327,041	958.890
1925	20,413,623	1,870,222	1,392,770
1926	32,923,552	2,122,404	1,464,056
1927	37,685,892	2,688,814	2,024,696
1928	49,297,802	3,179,298	Unknown

Municipal Budgets.

	£T	£T	£T
1926	17,031,120	2,395,970	1,532,231
1927	22,297,192	5,275,275	2,256,016
1928	23,161,804	5,188,529	Unknown

N. B.—The Health Administration of Coasts and Frontiers has a special budget, which is submitted to the National Assembly in the form of a supplementary budget.

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals.

Classification of Hospitals and Number of Beds.

Description	Number of hospitals	Number of beds
Municipal hospitals	18	1,889
Departmental hospitals	71	3,375
Hospitals under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	20	2,165
Private hospitals	33	530
Hospitals belonging to foreign institutions	14	913
Hospitals belonging to private companies	2	38
Hospitals belonging to minorities (Armenians, Greeks, Jews)	5	1,115
Total	163	10,025

Statistics relating to the Hospitals maintained by the Ministry of Health (1928).

	Number of in-patients	Number of consultations given by the polyclinics	Number of laboratory tests
Ankara Model Hospital	1,785	14,182	4,641
Erzerum Model Hospital	1,196	4,044	1,253
Diarbekir Model Hospital	1,071	925	888
Sivas Model Hospital	645	3,581	1,033
Zongouldak Model Hospital	568	272	401
Stamboul Children's Hospital	1,458	14,790	2,519
Manissa Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases	164	0	0
Elaziz Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases	38	371	36
Heybeli Sanatorium	94	0	1,457
Ankara Maternity Hospital and Crèche ..	259	4,300	0
Konia Maternity Hospital and Crèche ..	242	1,990	0
Stamboul Hospital for Contagious Diseases	434	0	2,717
Smyrna Hospital for Contagious Diseases ..	383	0	1,671
Dispensaries (150 in number)	662	213,658	
Stamboul Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases	952	686	2,213

2. Health Institutions.

This heading includes the following institutes :

(1) The Stamboul Institute of Hygiene ;
(2) The Institute for the Preparation of Jennerian Vaccine ;
(3) The Sivas Institute of Hygiene ;
(4) The Stamboul, Sivas and Diarbekir Anti-rabies Institutes.

Work of the Various Institutes of Hygiene during 1928.

1. *Stamboul Institute of Hygiene :*

A. *Preparations :*

	Quantity prepared (c.c.)
Anti-cholera vaccines	187,780
Anti-plague vaccines	323,670
Anti-dysentery vaccines	127,620
Anti-typhus vaccines	449,710
Anti-gonococcus vaccines	1,200
BCG	11
Anti-diphtheria serum	12,668
Anti-dysentery serum	4,828
Anti-tetanus serum	6,814
Anti-meningococcus serum	2,706
Anti-plague serum	1,096
Anti-hæmolytic serum	1,000
Syphilitic liver antigen	500
Human-heart extract antigen	1,500
Ox-heart extract antigen	600
Kahn's antigen	400
Bordet's antigen	30
Donkey's-heart extract antigen	30
Sachs-Georgi antigen	350
Colloidal cholesterin antigen	400

N. B.—The inhabitants of the Persian and Iraq frontiers are vaccinated as a preventive measure in summer, owing to the cases of cholera and plague reported in those countries.

B. *Examinations and Analyses.*

The Institute carried out 3,015 Wassermann tests, 287 agglutination tests, and numbers of microscopic examinations and bacteriological analyses in 1928.

2. *The Stamboul Anti-smallpox Institute* prepared 2,191,991 doses of vaccine.

3. *The Sivas Institute of Hygiene* carried out numerous examinations and tests, including 1,365 Wassermann tests and 17 agglutination tests. The output of vaccines was as follows :

Anti-cholera vaccine (c.c.)	Anti-typhus vaccine (c.c.)	Anti-dysentery vaccine (c.c.)	Anti-smallpox vaccine (doses)
52,250	172,250	44,200	483,765

4. *The Stamboul, Sivas and Diarbekir Anti-rabies Institutes* treated 1,133 persons (770 men and 363 women).

3. Pharmacies.

In accordance with the Law on Pharmacies of January 24th, 1927, a number of pharmacies were closed in 1928, so that they numbered 449 at the end of that year, as against 673 at the beginning of the year.

4. Health Personnel.

In 1928, there were 1,078 medical officers, 128 pharmacists, 1,059 health officers, 377 midwives, 130 nurses and 572 employees in the service of the official medical institutions, distributed as follows :

Officials in the Service of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on January 31st, 1928.

A. *Officials paid from the General Budget.*

Description	Total number	Ministry of Health	Departments	Institutes of hygiene	Social welfare institutions	Administration of Coasts and Frontiers	Campaign against malaria, syphilis and trachoma
Medical officers ..	1,078	20	332	23	89	24	75
Pharmacists	128	2	0	4	16	2	0
Health officers ..	1,059	0	493	1	0	95	247
Midwives	377	0	0	0	4	0	0
Nurses	130	0	0	0	49	6	1
Other employees ..	572	42	74	25	65	113	16

B. *Officials paid from Departmental Budgets.*

Description	Health organisations	Institutes of hygiene	Social welfare institutions	Departmental organisation against infectious diseases	Campaign against syphilis
Medical officers ..	26	5	164	5	3
Pharmacists	11	0	46	0	0
Health officers ..	51	0	22	1	19
Midwives	70	0	10	0	0
Nurses		0	66	2	0
Other employees ..	10	6	111	2	0

C. *Officials paid from Municipal Budgets.*

Description	Health organisations	Municipal Institutes of hygiene	Social welfare institutions	Organisations against infectious diseases
Medical officers ..	216	6	6	24
Pharmacists ..	30	6	10	1
Health officers ..	124	0	5	1
Midwives	290	0	3	0
Nurses	0	0	6	0
Other employees ..	17	55	17	19

VII. HEALTH ORGANISATION.

The Public Health Department includes :

(1) The general and local hygiene section, to which are attached the museums of hygiene, the anti-rabies institutes, and the institutes of hygiene and chemical institutes ;

(2) The malaria section ;

(3) The venereal diseases section, to which are attached the anti-venereal hospitals and dispensaries and the other organisations working against venereal disease and the various social diseases ;

(4) The contagious and epidemic diseases section ;

(5) The pharmacological section, supervising the distribution and administration of pharmacies and pharmaceutical specialities.

The Social Welfare Department organises and administers the following institutions :

(1) Medical students' hostel ;
(2) Tuberculosis sanatoria ;
(3) Schools for deaf-mutes ;
(4) Midwives' hostel ;
(5) Model hospitals ;
(6) Other municipal and departmental hospitals ;
(7) Maternity homes ;
(8) General dispensaries.

Medical specialists are attached to these various services.

Sixteen medical officers were working in 1928 in the various departments of the Ministry.

November 1929.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. ENGLAND AND WALES.
2. SCOTLAND.
3. NORTHERN IRELAND.

1. ENGLAND AND WALES

Report prepared by the Ministry of Health (London).

CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
1. General Demography	4	1–4	1071
2. Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	1076
3. General Mortality	4	10–13	1081
4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	1087
5. Infant Mortality	3	20–22	1095
6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	1101
7. Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 27	1104
II. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE :			
1. General			1107
2. Campaign against Acute and Chronic Diseases			1107
3. Public Health Legislation			1107
4. Tuberculosis			1107
5. Venereal Diseases			1108
III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :			
1. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age			1109
2. The Health of the School-Child			1110
(a) Medical Inspection and Treatment of School-children			1111
(b) Provision of Meals			1111
(c) Physical Training			1112
(d) Evening Play Centres			1112
(e) Nursery Schools			1112
(f) Special Schools			1112
3. Welfare of the Blind			1113
4. Housing			1113
5. Town Planning			1116
6. Water Supply			1116
7. River Pollution			1117
8. Sewage Disposal			1118
9. Public Cleansing			1118
10. Public Parks, Pleasure-grounds and Playing-fields			1118

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 of England and Wales, 1921 : General Report.

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
19-20-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 : See Table 1.

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			
			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	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	—	—	—

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.

Sources : Census of England and Wales : General Tables Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

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 1928 II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	404.510	390.964	0	795.474	315.624	306.757	622.381
1	419.387	406.729	0	826.116	314.870	309.405	624.275
2	279.429	272.999	0	552.428	321.756	315.769	637.525
3	269.978	266.725	0	536.703	327.101	319.870	646.971
4	308.135	302.847	0	610.982	333.083	326.638	659.721
0–4	1.681.439	1.640.264	0	3.321.703	1.612.434	1.578.439	3.190.873
5–9	1.766.560	1.752.366	0	3.518.926	1.775.892	1.734.178	3.510.070
10–14	1.837.125	1.822.701	0	3.659.826	1.590.734	1.578.588	3.169.322
15–19	1.727.823	1.775.231	31.145	3.503.054	1.777.756	1.769.193	3.546.949
20–24	1.448.385	1.703.067	459.789	3.151.452	1.739.143	1.760.593	3.499.736
25–29	1.339.960	1.620.290	920.986	2.960.250	1.507.036	1.675.415	3.182.451
30–34	1.281.320	1.519.649	1.059.538	2.800.969	1.306.628	1.598.420	2.905.048
35–39	1 273.321	1.471.913	1.089 287	2 745.234	1.260.352	1.510.609	2.770.961
40–44	1.223.054	1.378.121	1.035.109	2.601.175	1.201.136	1.414.141	2.615.277
45–49	1.162.158	1.243.968	919.123	2.406.126	1.194.869	1.379.741	2.574.610
50–54	971.021	1.043.130	730.201	2.014.151	1.091.228	1.206.653	2.297.881
55–59	781.608	849.117	542.021	1.630.725	954.781	1.047.509	2.002.290
60–64	601.235	680.768	375.443	1.282.003	719.605	808.247	1.527.852
65–69	449.363	536.699	236.802	986.062	528.715	626.133	1.154.848
70–74	280.491	376.320	122.381	656.811	336.818	432.637	769.455
75–79	158.540	234.038	50.021	392.578	190.973	274.240	465.213
80–84	66.997	112.857	14.733	179.854	80.091	135.753	215.844
85–89	20.331	40.007	2.942	60.338	21.588	42.238	63.826
90 et plus . . / and over .	4.508	10.954	486	15.462	6.221	13.273	19.494
Age inconnu . / unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	18.075.239	19.811.460	7.590.007	37.886.699	18.896.000	20.586.000	39.482.000

3* *(concluded).*

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age 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 populaton 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 female 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	15,8
1	23,2	20,5	11,1	10,7	21,8	0	0	15,8
2	15,5	13,8	7,4	7,2	14,6	0	0	16,1
3	14,9	13,5	7,1	7,1	14,2	0	0	16,4
4	17,0	15,3	8,1	8,0	16,1	0	0	16,7
0–4	93,0	82,8	44,4	43,3	87,7	0	0	80,8
5–9	97,8	88,4	46,6	46,3	92,9	0	0	88,9
10–14	101,7	91,9	48,5	48,1	96,6	0	0	80,3
15–19	95,6	89,5	45,6	46,9	92,5	17,5	0,8	89,9
20–24	80,1	86,0	38,2	45,0	83,2	270,0	12,1	88,6
25–29	74,1	81,8	35,3	42,8	78,1	568,4	24,3	80,6
30–34	70,9	76,7	33,8	40,1	73,9	697,2	28,0	73,6
35–39	70,4	74,3	33,6	38,9	72,5	740,0	28,7	70,2
40–44	67,7	69,6	32,3	36,4	68,7	751,1	27,3	66,2
45–49	64,3	62,8	30,7	32,8	63,5	738,9	24,3	65,2
50–54	53,7	52,7	25,5	27,5	53,2	700,0	19,3	58,2
55–59	43,2	42,9	20,6	22,4	43,0	638,3	14,3	50,7
60–64	33,3	34,4	15,9	17,9	33,8	551,5	9,9	38,7
65–69	24,9	27,1	11,9	14,1	26,0	441,2	6,3	29,2
70–74	15,5	19,0	7,4	9,9	17,3	325,2	3,2	19,5
75–79	8,8	11,8	4,2	6,2	10,4	213,7	1,3	11,8
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 [1], 1922-1928.

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
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*						
1922	38.158	299.524	2.588	780.124	—	486.780	293.344
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	38.759	295.378	2.660	721.251	—	469.342	251.909
1928	39.482	303.228	4.018	660.267	27.580	460.389	199.878
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
		Mariés Persons married	Divorcés Persons divorced				
1922		15,7	0,14	20,4	—	12,8	7,6
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		15,2	0,14	18,6	—	12,1	6,5
1928		15,4	0,20	16,7	0,70	11,7	5,0

[1] 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 disentanglement 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 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Comtés administratifs et « County boroughs » rattachés Administrative county 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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bedfordshire	215	214	3.163	3.132	14,7	14,7
2. Berkshire	304	314	4.533	4.758	14,9	15,2
3. Buckinghamshire	252	258	3.681	3.888	14,6	15,1
4. Cambridgeshire	130	134	1.883	1.907	14,5	14,3
5. Cheshire	1.083	1.092	16.756	16.823	15,5	15,4
6. Cornwall	316	318	4.753	4.686	15,1	14,7
7. Cumberland	273	267	4.702	4.867	17,2	18,2
8. Derbyshire	758	763	13.417	13.531	17,7	17,7
9. Devonshire	706	713	10.667	10.619	15,1	14,9
10. Dorsetshire	235	240	3.685	3.804	15,7	15,9
11. Durham	1.553	1.514	31.624	32.111	20,4	21,2
12. Ely, Isle of	78	78	1.448	1.510	18,6	19,4
13. Essex	1.600	1.653	26.351	27.395	16,5	16,6
14. Gloucestershire	775	783	12.218	12.254	15,8	15,7
15. Herefordshire	114	112	1.835	1.909	16,0	17,0
16. Hertfordshire	364	378	5.351	5.666	14,7	15,0
17. Huntingdonshire	56	56	934	954	16,7	16,9
18. Kent	1.155	1.175	17.764	18.002	15,4	15,3
19. Lancashire	5.098	5.108	84.991	84.896	16,7	16,6
20. Leicestershire	529	538	8.852	9.062	16,7	16,8
21. Lincolnshire (Holland)	88	89	1.660	1.831	18,9	20,6
22. Lincolnshire (Kesteven)	108	110	1.904	1.912	17,6	17,4
23. Lincolnshire (Lindsey)	417	415	7.251	7.289	17,4	17,6
24. London	4.550	4.469	73.263	72.352	16,1	16,2
25. Middlesex	1.356	1.421	21.123	22.665	15,6	16,0
26. Norfolk	506	506	8.146	8.183	16,1	16,2
27. Northamptonshire	308	309	4.389	4.483	14,2	14,5
28. Northumberland	773	756	14.207	13.324	18,4	18,7
29. Nottinghamshire	674	689	12.248	12.652	18,2	18,4
30. Oxfordshire	193	199	2.927	3.101	15,1	15,6
31. Peterborough, Soke of	50	51	792	801	15,9	15,7
32. Rutlandshire	18	18	254	261	14,1	14,5
33. Shropshire	245	244	4.179	4.121	17,1	16,9
34. Somersetshire	471	476	6.583	6.801	14,0	14,3
35. Southampton	954	981	15.748	16.435	16,5	16,7
36. Staffordshire	1.432	1.439	28.056	27.940	19,6	19,4

5* *(concluded).*

Comtés administratifs et « County boroughs » rattachés Administrative county 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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37. Suffolk, East	298	298	4.770	4.722	16,0	15,8
38. Suffolk, West	109	109	1.605	1.540	14,8	14,2
39. Surrey	1.009	1.058	14.502	15.285	14,4	14,5
40. Sussex, East	528	538	6.707	6.920	12,7	12,9
41. Sussex, West	208	211	2.917	2.947	14,1	14,0
42. Warwickshire	1.459	1.484	26.011	25.688	17,8	17,3
43. Westmorland	62	63	995	1.002	16,1	15,9
44. Wight, Isle of	86	86	1.124	1.168	13,1	13,5
45. Wiltshire	310	310	4.783	4.850	15,4	15,7
46. Worcestershire	421	421	7.107	7.121	16,9	16,9
47. Yorkshire, E. Riding	467	472	9.108	8.967	19,5	19,0
48. Yorkshire, N. Riding	455	454	8.622	8.884	18,9	19,6
49. Yorkshire, W. Riding	3.335	3.324	56.187	56.147	16,8	16,9
50. York, City and County Borough	85	87	1.523	1.581	17,9	18,1
51. Anglesey	52	51	816	776	15,7	15,1
52. Brecknockshire	61	60	1.024	1.042	16,7	17,3
53. Caernarvonshire	120	124	1.844	1.791	15,3	14,5
54. Cardiganshire	58	56	748	726	12,9	13,0
55. Carmarthenshire	182	180	3.146	3.047	17,3	16,9
56. Denbighshire	160	160	2.632	2.646	16,5	16,5
57. Flintshire	109	111	1.945	1.964	17,9	17,6
58. Glamorganshire	1.305	1.280	22.960	23.014	17,6	18,0
59. Merionethshire	44	44	722	757	16,4	17,2
60. Monmouthshire	469	459	8.259	8.319	17,6	18,1
61. Montgomeryshire	52	51	873	810	16,7	15,9
62. Pembrokeshire	90	89	1.518	1.465	16,9	16,5
63. Radnorshire	22	22	386	339	17,4	15,5
Total pour les districts urbains, y compris Londres — Total for urban areas including London	31.233	31.377	519.930	524.942	16,6	16,7
Total pour les districts ruraux — Total for rural districts	8.057	8.105	134.242	135.325	16,7	16,7
Total général — Grand Total	39.290	39.482	654.172	660.267	16,6	16,7

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

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	399.459	380.665	780.124	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27	368.524	352.727	721.251	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	337.182	323.085	660.267	15.099	12.481	27.580	352.281	335.566	687.847

	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	4,9	—	—	—	—	—
1923	4,4	—	—	—	—	—
1924	4,7	—	—	—	—	—
1925	4,5	—	—	—	—	—
1926	4,1	—	—	—	—	—
1927	4,2	—	—	—	—	—
Moy. - Aver. 1922-27	4,5	—	—	—	—	—
1928	4,4	21,0	5,0	4,3	3,7	4,0

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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
1922	745.986	—	—	34.138	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
Moy.—Av. 1922-27	690.673	—	—	30.578	—	—	—	—	—
1928	630.565	25.846	656.411	29.702	1.734	31.436	660.267	27.580	687.847

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	44	—	—	—	—	—	19,5	0,9
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
Moy.—Av. 1922-27	42	—	—	—	—	—	17,8	0,8
1928	45	63	46	3,9	5,5	4,0	16,0	0,8

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : General Register Office.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . . . II . . . . III	166.479	7.518	159.596	7.378	160.370	7.556
IV . . . . V . . . . VI	173.378	7.954	163.070	7.708	163.123	7.874
VII . . . . VIII . . . . IX	167.397	7.440	156.304	7.550	158.080	7.595
X . . . . XI . . . . XII	157.718	6.679	146.179	6.387	148.992	6.677
Total . .	664.972	29.591	625.149	29.023	630.565	29.702

	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 . . . . II . . . . III	173.997	166.974	167.926	18,1	17,2	17,1
IV . . . . V . . . . VI	181.332	170.778	170.997	18,6	17,4	17,4
VII . . . . VIII . . . . IX	174.837	163.854	165.675	17,8	16,5	16,7
X . . . . XI . . . . XII	164.397	152.566	155.669	16,7	15,4	15,7
Total . .	694.563	654.172	660.267	17,8	16,6	16,7

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Géographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Comtés administratifs et « County boroughs » rattachés Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bedfordshire	2.606	2.349	12,2	11,1	+ 1,2	— 1,1
2. Berkshire	3.723	3.458	12,4	11,1	+ 0,9	— 1,3
3. Buckinghamshire	2.819	2.807	11,3	11,0	+ 0,9	— 0,3
4. Cambridgeshire	1.677	1.583	13,0	11,9	+ 1,2	— 1,1
5. Cheshire	12.804	12.624	11,8	11,6	+ 0,3	— 0,2
6. Cornwall	4.181	4.189	13,2	13,2	— 0,3	0
7. Cumberland	3.673	3.357	13,5	12,6	+ 0,7	— 0,9
8. Derbyshire	8.929	7.891	11,8	10,3	+ 1,2	— 1,5
9. Devonshire	8.850	8.904	12,9	12,8	+ 0,1	— 0,1
10. Dorsetshire	2.855	2.812	12,4	12,0	+ 0,9	— 0,4
11. Durham	19.730	18.341	12,7	12,1	+ 0,7	— 0,6
12. Ely, Isle of	992	911	12,8	11,7	+ 1,3	— 1,1
13. Essex	17.206	16.891	10,8	10,3	+ 0,6	— 0,5
14. Gloucestershire	9.968	9.298	12,9	11,9	+ 1,2	— 1,0
15. Herefordshire	1.505	1.523	13,1	13,6	+ 0,8	+ 0,5
16. Hertfordshire	3.931	3.880	10,8	10,3	+ 0,7	— 0,5
17. Huntingdonshire	758	715	13,6	12,7	+ 1,5	— 0,9
18. Kent	13.660	13.197	12,0	11,5	+ 1,0	— 0,5
19. Lancashire	68.429	64.711	13,4	12,7	+ 0,6	— 0,7
20. Leicestershire	6.341	5.807	12,0	10,8	+ 0,7	— 1,2
21. Lincolnshire (Holland)	1.083	994	12,3	11,2	+ 0,3	— 1,1
22. Lincolnshire (Kesteven)	1.344	1.322	12,6	12,3	+ 1,4	— 0,3
23. Lincolnshire (Lindsey)	5.176	4.566	12,4	11,0	+ 0,8	— 1,4
24. London	55.170	53.895	12,1	12,1	+ 0,5	0
25. Middlesex	14.325	14.050	10,6	9,9	+ 0,8	— 0,5
26. Norfolk	6.420	5.917	12,7	11,7	+ 1,0	— 1,0
27. Northamptonshire	3.667	3.580	11,9	11,6	+ 0,5	— 0,3
28. Northumberland	9.284	9.218	12,0	12,2	+ 0,1	+ 0,2
29. Nottinghamshire	8.396	7.818	12,5	11,3	+ 0,6	— 1,2
30. Oxfordshire	2.503	2.268	13,0	11,5	+ 0,6	— 1,5

[1] Civilian population only.

10* *(concluded).*

Comtés administratifs et « County boroughs » rattachés Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs	Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Peterborough, Soke of	647	595	13,0	11,7	0	— 1,3
32. Rutlandshire	203	203	11,2	11,3	— 1,6	+ 0,1
33. Shropshire	3.120	2.924	12,8	12,0	+ 0,8	— 0,8
34. Somersetshire	5.972	5.743	12,7	12,1	+ 0,8	— 0,6
35. Southampton	11.356	10.689	12,5	11,4	+ 1,0	— 1,1
36. Staffordshire	17.648	15.731	12,3	10,9	+ 1,0	— 1,4
37. Suffolk, East	3.549	3.228	12,0	10,9	+ 0,6	— 1,1
38. Suffolk, West	1.419	1.350	13,1	12,5	+ 0,8	— 0,6
39. Surrey	10.909	10.900	10,9	10,4	+ 0,7	— 0,5
40. Sussex, East	6.821	6.783	12,9	12,6	+ 0,8	— 0,3
41. Sussex, West	2.446	2.477	11,8	11,8	+ 0,1	0
42. Warwickshire	16.866	15.893	11,6	10,7	+ 0,3	— 0,9
43. Westmorland	845	812	13,7	12,9	+ 1,7	— 0,8
44. Wight, Isle of	1.155	1.082	13,5	12,6	+ 0,5	— 0,9
45. Wiltshire	3.639	3.268	12,2	10,8	+ 1,1	— 1,4
46. Worcestershire	5.489	5.009	13,1	11,9	+ 1,7	— 1,2
47. Yorkshire, E. Riding	6.130	5.853	13,1	12,4	+ 0,4	— 0,7
48. Yorkshire, N. Riding	5.985	5.584	13,2	12,4	+ 0,9	— 0,8
49. Yorkshire, W. Riding	43.411	40.041	13,0	12,0	+ 1,0	— 1,0
50. York, City and County Borough	1.137	1.000	13,5	11,7	+ 1,5	— 1,8
51. Anglesey	787	728	15,1	14,2	+ 1,3	— 0,9
52. Brecknockshire	782	726	12,8	12,1	+ 1,1	— 0,7
53. Caernarvonshire	1.777	1.844	14,8	14,9	— 0,5	+ 0,1
54. Cardiganshire	974	845	16,8	15,1	+ 1,7	— 1,7
55. Carmarthenshire	2.285	2.175	12,5	12,1	— 0,1	— 0,4
56. Denbighshire	2.082	1.996	13,1	12,5	+ 1,0	— 0,6
57. Flintshire	1.362	1.356	12,6	12,2	+ 0,6	— 0,4
58. Glamorganshire	15.211	14.516	11,7	11,3	+ 0,9	— 0,4
59. Merionethshire	700	663	16,0	15,1	0	— 0,9
60. Monmouthshire	5.269	5.001	11,2	10,9	+ 1,6	— 0,3
61. Montgomeryshire	708	699	13,6	13,7	+ 0,9	+ 0,1
62. Pembrokeshire	1.226	1.089	13,8	12,4	+ 1,5	— 1,4
63. Radnorshire	272	284	12,3	13,0	+ 1,1	+ 0,7
Total pour les districts urbains, y compris Londres — Total for urban areas, including London	387.348	369.304	12,4	11,8	+ 0,7	— 0,6
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	96.839	90.659	12,1	11,3	+ 0,8	— 0,8
Décès non civils — Non-civilian deaths	422	426			—	—
Total général — Grand Total	484.609	460.389	12,3 [1]	11,7 [1]	+ 0,7	— 0,6

[1] Based on total deaths and total population.

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	18.225	19.933	247.221	239.559	13,6	12,0	+ 1,6
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	18.536	20.223	238.955	230.388	12,9	11,4	+ 1,5
1928	18.896	20.586	235.542	224.847	12,5	10,9	+ 1,6

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge Ages and age-groups	Décès — Deaths [1]					
	1927			1928		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	26.306	19.304	45.610	24.856	18.104	42.960
1	6.858	5.838	12.696	5.400	4.710	10.110
2	2.933	2.638	5.571	2.404	2.156	4.560
3	1.812	1.612	3.424	1.501	1.342	2.843
4	1.387	1.228	2.615	1.221	1.088	2.309
0–4	39.296	30.620	69.916	35.382	27.400	62.782
5–9	4.145	3.701	7.846	4.296	3.878	8.174
10–14	2.649	2.557	5.206	2.680	2.426	5.106
15–19	4.519	4.318	8.837	4.603	4.204	8.807
20–24	5.606	5.177	10.783	5.442	5.237	10.679
25–29	5.272	5.497	10.769	5.117	5.367	10.484
30–34	5.196	5.703	10.899	5.216	5.312	10.528
35–39	7.003	6.395	13.398	6.373	5.996	12.369
40–44	9.225	7.755	16.980	8.410	7.377	15.787
45–49	11.993	9.793	21.786	11.227	9.197	20.424
50–54	15.107	12.425	27.532	14.484	11.834	26.318
55–59	18.158	14.440	32.598	17.670	14.274	31.944
60–64	21.837	18.484	40.321	21.329	17.429	38.758
65–69	24.993	22.543	47.536	24.825	21.740	46.565
70–74	26.437	26.188	52.625	25.235	25.152	50.387
75–79	22.507	26.746	49.253	21.852	24.644	46.496
80–84	14.300	20.214	34.514	13.400	18.807	32.207
85–89	6.602	11.249	17.851	6.229	10.523	16.752
90 et plus . . . . and over . . .	1.761	4.198	5.959	1.772	4.050	5.822
Total	246.606	238.003	484.609 [2]	235.542	224.847	460.389 [3]

[1] 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.

[2] The 484,609 deaths at all ages include 594 cases (334 males and 260 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 41 cases (37 males and 4 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 16 cases (15 males and 1 female) 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.

[3] 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 dated 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.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0–4	23,7	18,9	21,3	21,9	17,4	19,7	— 1,8	— 1,5	— 1,6
5–9	2,4	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,2	2,3	0	0	0
10–14	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,6	+ 0,1	0	+ 0,1
15–19	2,5	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,4	2,5	+ 0,1	0	0
20–24	3,3	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,0	3,1	— 0,2	0	0
25–29 30–34	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,7	3,3	3,5	— 0,1	— 0,1	— 0,1
35–39 40–44	6,6	4,9	5,6	6,0	4,6	5,2	— 0,6	— 0,3	— 0,4
45–49 50–54	11,9	8,7	10,2	11,2	8,1	9,6	— 0,7	— 0,6	— 0,6
55–59 60–64	24,5	18,3	21,3	23,3	17,1	20,0	— 1,2	— 1,2	— 1,3
65–69 70–74	61,1	47,4	53,6	57,8	44,3	50,4	— 3,3	— 3,1	— 3,2
75–79 80–84	141,7	118,5	127,7	130,1	106,0	115,6	— 11,6	— 12,5	— 12,1
85–89 90 et plus . and over	309,0	285,8	293,6	287,7	262,5	270,9	— 21,3	— 23,3	— 22,7
Age inconnu[1] unknown[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	13,1	11,6	12,3	12,5	10,9	11,7	— 0,6	— 0,7	— 0,6

[1] See footnotes on preceding page.

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Rewiew.

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. — Per month.*				
I.	55.176	48.326	16,5	14,4	— 2,1
II.	63.916	41.103	21,2	13,1	— 8,1
III.	49.693	46.137	14,9	13,8	— 1,1
IV.	38.149	41.458	11,8	12,8	+ 1,0
V.	36.465	38.886	10,9	11,6	+ 0,7
VI.	32.551	33.877	10,1	10,4	+ 0,3
VII.	31.643	32.413	9,5	9,7	+ 0,2
VIII.	30.321	31.085	9,1	9,3	+ 0,2
IX.	30.209	31.303	9,4	9,6	+ 0,2
X.	35.108	[1]	10,5	[1]	[1]
XI.	35.961	[1]	11,1	[1]	[1]
XII.	46.331	[1]	13,9	[1]	[1]
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter	168.785	135.566	17,4 [2]	13,8	— 3,6
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	107.165	114.221	10,9	11,6	+ 0,7
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	92.173	94.801	9,3	9,6	+ 0,3
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	117.400	[1]	11,9	[1]	[1]
Total	485.523	[1]	12,4	[1]	[1]

[1] Not yet available. The deaths *registered* during the fourth quarter of 1928 were 115,633, or 11.7 per 1000 of the population.

[2] The increase in mortality registered during January, February and March was due principally to influenza.

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) [1] Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6) [1]	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus [1] Actual figures [1]	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde [2]	1927	313	0,08						
	Typhoid fever [2]	1928	338	0,09	3.533	0,9	—	—	10,4	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde [2]	1927	54	0,01	3.495	0,9	—	—	12,5	—
	Paratyphoid fever [2]	1928	100	0,02						
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0	0	2	0,0	—	—	0	—
	Typhus	1928	1	0,00	3	0,0	—	—	33,3	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	39	0,01	2 [3]	0,0	—	—	0	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	36	0,01	4 [3]	0,0	—	—	0	—
6	Variole	1927	47	0,01	14.767	3,8	—	—	0,3	—
	Smallpox	1928	53	0,01	12.420	3,2	—	—	0,4	—
7	Rougeole [4]	1927	3.622	0,92			—	—		—
	Measles [4]	1928	4.302	1,09			—	—		—
8	Scarlatine	1927	579	0,15	84.450	21,6	—	—	0,7	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	580	0,15	102.611	26,1	—	—	0,6	—
9	Coqueluche [4]	1927	3.681	0,94			—	—		—
	Whooping cough [4]	1928	2.976	0,75			—	—		—
10	Diphtérie	1927	2.732	0,70	52.011	13,3	—	—	5,2	—
	Diphtheria	1928	3.191	0,81	61.134	15,5	—	—	5,2	—
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires [4]	1927	15.451	3,94	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza with pulmonary complications [4]	1928	4.938	1,25	—	—	—	—	—	—
11b	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires [4]	1927	6.812	1,73	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza without pulmonary complicat. [4]	1928	2.816	0,71	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] The figures in columns 6 and 10 relate to civilian population only.
[2] Cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever are notified together under the heading "Enteric fever".
[3] Contracted in England and Wales.
[4] These diseases are not notifiable in England and Wales.

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					
					Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus [1] Actual figures [1]	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) [1] Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6) [1]	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asiatic cholera	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie	1927	95	0,02	440	—	—	—	—	—
	Dysentery	1928	155	0,04	683	—	—	—	—	—
17	Peste	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Plague	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune [2]	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Yellow fever [2]	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre [2]	1927	3	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Leprosy [2]	1928	1	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	820	0,21	14,708	3,8	—	—	5,6	—
	Erysipelas	1928	896	0,23	16.359	4,2	—	—	5,5	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	182	0,05	896	0,2	—	—	20,2	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	167	0,04	541	0,1	—	—	30,9	—
23	Encéphalite léthargiq.	1927	1.155	0,29	1.615	0,4	—	—	71,3	—
	Encephalitislethargica	1928	1.072	0,27	1.308	0,3	—	—	81,8	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	430	0,11	470	0,1	—	—	91,1	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	438	0,11	412	0,1	—	—	105,8	—
26	Morve et farcin [2]	1927	1	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy [2]	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon [2]	1927	3	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax [2]	1928	12	0,00	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage [2]	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies [2]	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonie (aiguë, primaire et aiguë grippale)	1927	—	—	67.757	17,2	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal)	1928	—	—	60.298	15,3	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	31.066	7,91	54.048	13,8	—	—	—	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	29.799	7,55	53.047	13,5	—	—	—	—

[1] The figures in columns 6 and 10 relate to civilian population only.
[2] These diseases are not notifiable in England and Wales.

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					
					Cas Cases		Décès Deaths			
			Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus [1] Actual figures [1]	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Per 10,000 of average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) [1] Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6) [1]	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du syst. nerveux central . .	1927	2.868	0,73						
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	2.551	0,65	17.697	4,5	—	—	—	—
					17.977	4,6	—	—	—	—
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1927	4.239	1,08						
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	4.273	1,08			—	—	—	—
38	Syphilis [2]	1927	1.406	0,36	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis [2]	1928	1.532	0,39	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou [2] . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre [2]	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie [2] . . .	1927	74	0,02	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection [2]	1928	76	0,02	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] The figures in columns 6 and 10 relate to civilian population only.
[2] These diseases are not notifiable in England and Wales.

15.*

Mortality from Tuberculosis (All Forms) according to Age and Sex in 1927.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	407	311	718	—	—	—
1–4	1.269	1.015	2.284	—	—	—
0–4	1.676	1.326	3.002	10,12	8,19	9,16
5–9	559	558	1.117	3,29	3,36	3,32
10–14	437	698	1.135	2,59	4,17	3,38
15–19	1.428	2.131	3.559	7,96	11,96	9,95
20–24	2.094	2.504	4.598	12,21	14,33	13,28
25–29	1.964	2.211	4.175	13,37	12,22	12,75
30–34	1.720	1.765	3.485			
35–39	1.907	1.357	3.264	16,20	8,84	12,21
40–44	2.083	1.220	3.303			
45–49	2.138	996	3.134	17,50	7,03	11,96
50–54	1.847	798	2.645			
55–59	1.234	615	1.849	13,17	5,92	9,36
60–64	912	452	1.364			
65–69	540	337	877	9,36	4,76	6,83
70–74	247	152	399			
75–79	105	95	200	4,53	3,04	3,62
80 et plus and over	25	42	67			
Age inconnu[1] unknown[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20.916	17.257	38.173	11,12	8,42	9,72

[1] See footnotes to Table 12.

16.*

MORTALITY FROM TUMOURS DURING THE YEARS 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision. 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				Nos 43-49
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 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.*								
1926	53.220	824	309	416	54.769	42.673	2.676	7.871	53.220
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	13,62	0,21	0,15	0,20	14,02	10,92	0,68	2,01	13,62
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

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920)
Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)

I. Classes de maladies — I. Classes of Diseases

Année Years	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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-154	Nos 155-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	46.569	85.204	67.829	27.649	19.083	3.117	834
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	11,92	21,81	17,36	7,08	4,88	0,80	0,21
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

II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. Various Important Diseases

Année Years	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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	27.208	64.465	30.187	32.339	8.415	1.865	12.752	24.564	1.406
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	6,96	16,50	7,73	8,28	2,15	0,48	3,26	6,29	0,36
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

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants [1] Total number of live births [1]	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 vivant et mort-né Live births and still-births (col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1926. . . .	—	694.563	1.109	1.751	—	—	—	—
1927. . . .	—	654.172	1.026	1.664	—	—	—	—
1928. . . .	—	660.267	1.184	1.736	—	—	—	—

[1] Still-birth figures are available for 1928 onwards. 1928 figures : Total live births and still-births = 687,847.

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	4.449	4.907	4.882	1,14	1,25	1,24
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	14.171	15.215	16.431	3,63	3,87	4,16
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	18.620	20.122	21.313	4,77	5,12	5,40
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	453.804	484.609	460.389	116,16	123,34	116,61
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	435.184	464.487	439.076	111,39	118,22	111,21

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy. 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

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
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
0	3.993	2.944	6.937	6.190	747	11,3	8,7	10,0	9,3	25,2
1										
2										
3	4.505	3.329	7.834	7.319	515	12,7	9,8	11,3	11,0	17,4
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10	1.782	1.386	3.168	2.933	235	5,0	4,1	4,6	4,4	7,9
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17	1.408	1.070	2.478	2.293	185	4,0	3,1	3,6	3,4	6,3
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25	1.026	682	1.708	1.571	137	2,9	2,0	2,5	2,4	4,6
26										
27										
28										
29										

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
					1926 *(suite — continued)*					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	12.714	9.411	22.125	20.306	1.819	35,9	27,7	31,9	30,5	61,5
1	2.876	1.843	4.719	4.342	377	8,1	5,4	6,8	6,5	12,7
2	1.930	1.410	3.340	3.053	287	5,4	4,1	4,8	4,6	9,7
3	1.622	1.170	2.792	2.544	248	4,6	3,4	4,0	3,8	8,4
4	1.430	972	2.402	2.187	215	4,0	2,9	3,5	3,3	7,3
5	1.153	875	2.028	1.858	170	3,3	2,6	2,9	2,8	5,7
6	1.175	874	2.049	1.897	152	3,3	2,6	2,9	2,9	5,1
7	1.164	838	2.002	1.868	134	3,3	2,5	2,9	2,8	4,5
8	1.054	892	1.946	1.821	125	3,0	2,6	2,8	2,7	4,2
9	1.035	833	1.868	1.755	113	2,9	2,4	2,7	2,6	3,8
10	960	804	1.764	1.665	99	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,5	3,3
11	923	799	1.722	1.627	95	2,6	2,3	2,5	2,4	3,2
Total	28.036	20.721	48.757	44.923	3.834	79,1	60,9	70,2	67,6	129,6
					1927					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
0	3.961	2.941	6.902	6.177	725	11,9	9,2	10,6	9,9	25,0
1										
2										
3										
4	4.382	3.222	7.604	7.100	504	13,1	10,1	11,6	11,4	17,4
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10	1.586	1.222	2.808	2.623	185	4,8	3,8	4,3	4,2	6,4
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17	1.324	893	2.217	2.058	159	4,0	2,8	3,4	3,3	5,5
18										
19										
20										

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
					1927 *(suite — continued)*					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age *(suite—cont.)* :										
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29	925	685	1.610	1.492	118	2,8	2,1	2,5	2,4	4,1
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	12.178	8.963	21.141	19.450	1.691	36,5	28,0	32,3	31,1	58,3
1	2.465	1.689	4.154	3.832	322	7,4	5,3	6,4	6,1	11,1
2	1.677	1.201	2.878	2.626	252	5,0	3,7	4,4	4,2	8,7
3	1.370	998	2.368	2.131	237	4,1	3,1	3,6	3,4	8,2
4	1.199	854	2.053	1.890	163	3,6	2,7	3,1	3,0	5,6
5	1.121	830	1.951	1.814	137	3,4	2,6	3,0	2,9	4,7
6	1.151	763	1.914	1.796	118	3,4	2,4	2,9	2,9	4,1
7	1.124	794	1.918	1.798	120	3,4	2,5	2,9	2,9	4,1
8	1.018	822	1.840	1.720	120	3,0	2,6	2,8	2,8	4,1
9	1.019	768	1.787	1.694	93	3,1	2,4	2,7	2,7	3,2
10	1.018	786	1.804	1.700	104	3,0	2,5	2,8	2,7	3,6
11	966	836	1.802	1.683	119	2,9	2,6	2,8	2,7	4,1
Total	26.306	19.304	45.610	42.134	3.476	78,8	60,2	69,7	67,4	119,8
					1928					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
0	3.919	2.938	6.857	6.110	747	11,6	9,1	10,4	9,7	25,2
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	4.327	3.062	7.389	6.903	486	12,8	9,5	11,2	10,9	16,4

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
					1928 *(suite — continued)*					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age *(suite—cont.)* :										
7										
8										
9										
10	1.554	1.165	2.719	2.517	202	4,6	3,6	4,1	4,0	6,8
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17	1.134	858	1.992	1.849	143	3,4	2,7	3,0	2,9	4,8
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25	921	635	1.556	1.437	119	2,7	2,0	2,4	2,3	4,0
26										
27										
28										
29										
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	11.855	8.658	20.513	18.816	1.697	35,2	26,8	31,1	29,8	57,1
1	2.469	1.653	4.122	3.749	373	7,3	5,1	6,2	5,9	12,6
2	1.728	1.185	2.913	2.659	254	5,1	3,7	4,4	4,2	8,6
3	1.320	967	2.287	2.058	229	3,9	3,0	3,5	3,3	7,7
4	1.181	819	2.000	1.832	168	3,5	2,5	3,0	2,9	5,7
5	1.056	742	1.798	1.682	116	3,1	2,3	2,7	2,7	3,9
6	963	695	1.658	1.545	113	2,9	2,2	2,5	2,5	3,8
7	903	672	1.575	1.475	100	2,7	2,1	2,4	2,3	3,4
8	922	713	1.635	1.529	106	2,7	2,2	2,5	2,4	3.6
9	854	687	1.541	1.444	97	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,3	3,3
10	788	632	1.420	1.350	70	2,3	2,0	2,2	2,1	2,4
11	817	681	1.498	1.411	87	2,4	2,1	2,3	2,2	2,9
Total	24.856	18.104	42.960	39.550	3.410	73,7	56,0	65,1	62,7	114,8

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : General Register 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 mensuels 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
			1926			
II–III	13.724	1.161	14.885	—	—	—
V–VI	10.457	863	11.320	—	—	—
VII–IX	9.168	801	9.969	—	—	—
X–XII	11.574	1.009	12.583	—	—	—
Total . . .	44.923	3.834	48.757	—	—	—
			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	—	—	—

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux Congenital malformations	3.181	3.120	4,58	4,77
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	4.062	3.170	6,41	4,84
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . .	13,195	13,343	19,13	20,40
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	586	505	0,84	0,77
7	Rougeole — Measles	789	791	1,14	1,21
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	21	16	0,03	0,02
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	1,920	1.584	2,76	2,42
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	124	105	0,18	0,16
11	Grippe — Influenza	312	808	0,45	1,24
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas.	86	87	0,12	0,13
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	127	102	0,18	0,16
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	91	91	0,13	0,14
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	444	399	0,64	0,61
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs. . .	327	228	0,47	0,35
71	Méningite — Meningitis	388	310	0,56	0,47
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	2.524	1.911	3,63	2,92
99	Bronchite — Bronchitis	2.939	2.762	4,23	4,22
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	6.980	7.659	10,05	11,71
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis.	5.394	3.740	7,77	5,72
200	Infanticide	62	55	0,09	0,08
175–199; 201–203	Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	609	608	0,89	0,93
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	77	46	0,11	0,07

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis. — Dispensaries, Sanatoria and Hospitals approved by the Minister of Health for the Treatment of Tuberculosis,* 1926 *to* 1928 [1].

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de lits Number of beds			Nombre de tuberculeux admis [2] Number of tuberculous patients admitted [2]		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Dispensaires antituberculeux (y compris les services de consultation rattachés aux hôpitaux généraux et aux cliniques spéciales) — Anti-tuberculosis dispensaries (including visiting stations, outpatient departments of general hospitals and special clinics	604	634	655	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Institutions pour tuberculeux pulmonaires [3] — Institutions for pulmonary tuberculosis [3] :									
a) Sanatoria (y compris les hôpitaux pour tuberculeux) — Sanatoria (including consumption hospitals)	209	210	211	15.238	15.797	16.071	—	—	—
b) Hôpitaux d'isolement (y compris les hôpitaux pour varioleux) — Isolation hospitals (including smallpox hospitals)	52	52	50	2.425	2.453	2.422	—	—	—
c) Institutions pour enfants seulement — Institutions for children only	24	22	24	1.387	1.245	1.455	—	—	—
III. Hôpitaux généraux : — General hospitals :									
a) Villes — Town	140	144	145	580	582	582	—	—	—
b) Annexes, à la campagne — Country branches	15	16	16	140	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	7	8	9	361	381	453	—	—	—
b) Pour enfants seulement — For children only	42	44	46	2.459	2.517	2.583	—	—	—
c) Pour adultes et enfants — For adults and children	7	8	9	741	752	838	—	—	—
Totaux (II à IV) — Totals (II to IV)	496	504	510	23.331	23.859	24.536	—	—	—

[1] In each case, the figures given are those for the end of the year in question.
[2] 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, Section IX.
[3] 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).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928 [1].

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens admis Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultation et de traitement pour vénériens — Consultation and treatment centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases. . . .	190	186	188	74.644 [2]	80.853 [2]	89.879 [2]
Institutions pour femmes et jeunes filles atteintes de maladies vénériennes — Hostels for infected women and girls .	14	14	14	694	656	668
Autres institutions pour femmes enceintes atteintes de maladies vénériennes — Other institutions for care of pregnant women suffering from venereal diseases	8	8	8	491	518	510

[1] In each case, the figures given are those for the end of the year in question.
[2] These figures show only the number of new cases dealt with at the centres in each year.

24.*

Institutions for the Protection of Mothers and Children in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions [1] Number of institutions [1]			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes [2] — Consultation centres for expectant mothers [2]	770	848	910	—	—	—
II. Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	Les renseignements sont incomplets — No complete information available.					
III. Centres de prévoyance sociale pour mères et nourrissons — Welfare centres for mothers and infants . .	2.542	2.653	2.769	—	—	—
IV. Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hospitals for infants	39	39	39	—	—	—
V. Autres institutions importantes : — Other important institutions :						
a) Maternités et établissements analogues — Maternity homes and hospitals	156	158	158	—	—	—
b) Maisons de convalescence pour mères (avec leurs nourrissons) après l'accouchement, et pour enfants de moins de cinq ans — Convalescent homes for mothers (with their babies) after confinement and for children under 5 years of age	47	49	51	—	—	—
c) Institutions pour mères et nourrissons (principalement pour les mères non mariées) — Homes for mothers and babies (chiefly for unmarried mothers)	106	109	106	—	—	—
d) Pouponnières — Homes for babies	39	41	39	—	—	—

[1] In each case, the figures given are those for the end of the year in question.
[2] The majority of these centres are also used as welfare centres, and such centres are also included in the figures under III.

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			Lits — Beds 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 — General hospitals	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	166	166	167	116.615	118.498	119.787	30,0	30,0	30,0
Hôpitaux pour le traitement des affections nerveuses — Hospitals for the treatment of nervous diseases : 1° Asiles pour épileptiques — Homes for epileptics 2° Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholics	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles — Homes for idiots and imbeciles	*a)* 269	*b)* 266	*c)* 266	*a)* 22.507	*b)* 23.589	*c)* 23.940	6,0	6,0	6,0
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons [1] — Infant hospitals [1] Hôpitaux pour enfants [1] — Children's hospitals [1]	25	23	24	617	570	604	0,16	0,14	0,15
Hôpitaux pour estropiés — Hospitals for cripples	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	984	985	985	36.254	36.397	36.669	9,3	9,3	9,3
Hôpitaux et sanatoria pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria [1]	489	496	504	22.316	23.331	23.859	5,7	5,9	6,0
Asiles pour lépreux — Homes for lepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux gynécologiques et obstétricaux — Gynecological and obstetrical hospitals	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								

a), *b)*, *c)* comprenant { *a)* 158, *b)* 154, *c)* 151 } institutions approuvées en vertu de la loi de 1913 sur les maladies mentales (section 37) et capables d'hospitaliser *a)* 8.452 *b)* 8.675 et *c)* 8.783 malades.

[1] 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).*

A. *Number of Public and Private Institutions, and Number of Beds for the Civilian Population* (concluded).

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			Lits – Beds 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
Maternités[1] — Maternity hospitals and homes[1]	149	156	158	2.182	2.344	2.520	0,56	0,6	0,64
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	Renseignements incomplets. — No complete information available.								
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables									

B. *Movements of Patients and Duration of Disease.*

Etablissements Institutions		Nombre de malades[2] — Number of patients[2] Au commencement de l'année At the beginning of the year	Admis Admitted	Traités Treated (col. 2 + 3)	Sortis Discharged	Décédés Deceased	Nombre de décès sur 100 malades sortis[3] Number of deaths per 100 patients discharged[3]	Jours de maladie Number of days of illness 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
Hôpitaux d'aliénés Mental hospitals	1926	112.587	21.638	134.225	10.523	8.346	79,3	—	—
	1927	115.412	21.639	137.051	10.541	9.249	87,7	—	—
	1928	117.336	22.082	139.418	10.386	8.720	84,0	—	—
Asiles pour idiots et imbéciles - Homes for idiots and feeble minded	1926	20.297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1927	21.662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1928	22.812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux et sanatoriums pour tuberculeux, agréés par le Ministère de l'Hygiène - Tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria approved by the Minister of Health	1926	17.687	45.149	62.836	39.450	4.579	10,4	7.356.628	117
	1927	18.900	44.900	63.800	39.729	4.840	10,9	7.583.394	119
	1928	19.225	44.860	64.085	39.522	4.885	11,0	7.624.431	119

[1] See footnote on preceding page.
[2] Excluding cases admitted solely for observation.
[3] Calculated on the *sum* of columns 5 and 6.

27.

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds, 1926-1928.

A. *Number of Insured Persons*[1].

1926		1927		1928	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9.762.000	4.745.000	9.903.000	4.831.000	9.751.000	4.905.000

B. *Estimated Number of Days Incapacity in respect of which Sickness or Disablement Benefit was paid.*

1926		1927		1928	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
103.500.000	66.000.000	109.500.000	73.500.000	92.000.000	69.000.000

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.	M.	F.	Total
1926	522	232	67	33	100
1927	527	236	67	33	100
1928	516	238	67	33	100

[1] For the years 1926 and 1927, the figures relate to persons between the ages of 16 and 70 ; for the year 1928, between the ages of 16 and 65.

II. PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

1. General.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified in England and Wales during 1928 was 343,805, as compared with 325,804 in the previous year. This figure does not include chicken-pox, 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 declined still further, being 1,308, as compared with 1,615 in the previous year. The fatality rate, however, continues to increase and reached the high figure of 81.9 per cent, as compared with 71.5 per cent in 1927 and 58.4 per cent in 1926.

There was also a decline in the number of cases of poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis, 541 cases being notified, as compared with 896 in 1927. The fatality rate was, however, higher, being 30.9 per cent, as compared with 20.3 per cent in 1927.

There were 12,420 cases of smallpox notified, as against 14,787 in 1927. The type of disease generally remained mild and the number of deaths classified to smallpox was 53, as compared with 47 in 1927, indicating that the case mortality was again very low.

Although the number of notified cases of diphtheria shows an increase, being 61,134 in 1928, as compared with 52,011 in 1927, the fatality rate remained about the same, being 5.22 per cent in 1928, as against 5.25 per cent in 1927. Increased provision was made by local authorities for the use of the Schick test and of immunisation against diphtheria.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified during 1928, the figure being 102,611, as compared with 84,450 cases in 1927. But the number of deaths from this disease was only 580, and the fatality rate decreased still further, from 0.83 per cent in 1926 and 0.68 per cent in 1927 to 0.56 per cent in 1928.

2. Campaign against Acute and Chronic Diseases.

During the year, one other local authority was empowered to establish rheumatism supervisory centres and to make such other arrangements as it thought necessary for the supervision, after-care and treatment of acute rheumatism in its district.

In London, additional accommodation was provided for persons suffering from the after-effects of encephalitis lethargica.

3. Public Health Legislation.

There was no legislation directly affecting public health during the year.

4. Tuberculosis.

Preventive Measures.—The returns and reports furnished to the Minister of Health in respect of the year 1928 afford further evidence of 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.

It is noteworthy that the death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1928 in England and Wales were the lowest on record, being 755 and 173, respectively, per million of the population.

Treatment.—Further progress was made during 1928 in the development of the tuberculosis service organised by the councils of counties and county boroughs (or combinations of such councils) under the schemes approved by the Central Department for the institutional and other treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Table 23 A contains particulars of the various classes of institutions approved for the purposes of those schemes in England and Wales, and indicates the increase which took place during the year, both in the number of tuberculosis dispensaries and of beds in residential institutions.

The steady growth noted in previous years in the number of areas served by comprehensive orthopædic schemes which provide special out-patient clinics for the surgical care and after-treatment of tuberculous and other cripples, in conjunction with a properly equipped orthopædic hospital at which the necessary in-patient treatment is afforded, continued during 1928.

An interesting innovation during the year was the provision by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of facilities at their sanatorium for the technical instruction of youths between the ages of 14 and 19 while undergoing treatment for tuberculosis. The grounds for this specialisation are that, in certain cases, where tuberculosis is contracted by youths within this age-period, the condition responds well to treatment and the prospects of complete arrest of the disease are frequently more favourable than in adults. Further, the age-period from 14 to 19 is normally that in which remunerative occupation is begun and any necessary training undertaken; and even if complete arrest of the disease is secured, the necessarily lengthy period of treatment leaves the patient, in the absence of such provision as is proposed, specially handicapped in competition for work with others of the same age whose progress has not been similarly interrupted.

Budget.—The gross expenditure of local authorities on their tuberculosis schemes during 1928-29 amounted to £3,457,105, or £67,113 in excess of the gross expenditure during 1927-28.

Grants made by the Government during 1928-29 towards the expenditure of local authorities amounted to £1,781,521 (including special grants of £29,409 towards capital expenditure), and, in addition, payments amounting to £109,459 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 fresh legislation was enacted in regard to tuberculosis during the year 1928.

5. Venereal Diseases.

Diagnosis and Treatment.—The diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases 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 24 B.

Budget.—The net expenditure of local authorities on the service in the year 1928-29 was £391,279, or £468 in excess of the net expenditure during 1927-28. In each case approximately three-quarters of the cost is met by grants paid by the Ministry of Health, the residue being borne by the local authorities concerned. The grants made by the Government during 1928-29 amounted to £291,347.

Legislation.—No fresh legislation in regard to venereal diseases was passed during 1928.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age.

General.—This work, for the benefit of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, is carried on mainly by the local authorities of the larger urban areas and by the county councils in the rural and the smaller urban areas. There are a certain number of minor authorities undertaking the work in special circumstances, but the number of these is gradually diminishing. In all, some 443 local authorities are engaged in the work, together with a large number of voluntary associations acting in close co-operation with them.

Steady progress continued during 1928, and the infant mortality rate declined from 70 per thousand births in 1927 to 65 in 1928, which is the lowest figure on record.

The following are some of the principal services which are normally included in the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare :

(a) A periodical visiting of homes in which babies have been born and the instruction and guidance of the mothers in the care of their young children. The equivalent of the whole time of 2,056 women was devoted to health visiting at March 31st, 1929, as compared with 2,028 at March 31st, 1928.

(b) The maintenance of an infant welfare centre or centres where mothers can be given advice and teaching in regard to the care and feeding of their children, coupled with arrangements to secure regular medical supervision of the children's health. Ante-natal clinics are also generally provided, at which expectant mothers can obtain medical supervision and advice.

(c) Arrangements for the provision of a midwifery service, especially in regard to necessitous cases and to sparsely-populated areas in which a midwife in independent practice cannot obtain a living, and for the calling-in of a doctor by the midwife in cases of emergency.

(d) The provision of hospital beds for abnormal confinements, and for normal cases where the circumstances are such that a woman cannot properly be confined in her own home.

(e) The treatment in hospital and otherwise of crippling defects and diseases in non-tuberculous children under school age. The importance of

this work has been increasingly recognised in recent years, and, at the end of 1928, nearly 200 of the more important local authorities had made such arrangements.

(f) Arrangements for the home nursing of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia and of certain infectious diseases in young children, and the provision of hospital treatment where necessary.

The figures given in Table 25 show the progress which has been made in recent years in the provision of ante-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, maternity homes and hospitals and other important institutions for the welfare of mothers and young children.

The Departmental Committee—to which reference was made in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1928, fourth year—continued its inquiry into the training of midwives and the conditions under which they are practising, but the Committee had not presented a report by the end of the year.

The Maternal Mortality Committee—which was also referred to in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1928—pursued its investigations during the year and received a large number of reports on local investigations of maternal deaths.

Legislation. — No legislation of importance affecting this service in England and Wales was passed in 1928.

Budget. — The total amount of the grants disbursed by the Government in 1928-29 was £1,047,890, as compared with £1,024,899 in 1927-28.

The expenditure, estimated or actual, of local authorities, voluntary agencies and the Government during 1928-29 was as follows :

(a) Estimated net expenditure of local authorities before deducting amount of Government grant	£1,756,858
(b) Estimated net expenditure of voluntary agencies before deducting amount of Government grant	£471,000
(c) Government grant paid to local authorities	£834,711
(d) Government grant paid to voluntary agencies.. ..	£213,179

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 £24,107 in aid of such training.

2. The Health of the School-Child.

For a general description of the various activities directed towards the protection of the health of children of school age the reader is referred to the *International Health Year-Book* for 1927. All that is necessary here is to set out briefly the progress made during 1928. As explained last year, the activities are collectively known as the Special Services of Education and comprise the following :

(a) Medical Inspection and Treatment of School-children ;
(b) Provision of Meals ;
(c) Organisation of Physical Training ;
(d) Evening Play Centres ;
(e) Nursery Schools ;
(f) Special Schools.

(a) *Medical Inspection and Treatment of School-children.*

The general purpose and scope of the School Medical Service, as this part of the Special Services has come to be known, were dealt with in outline in last year's report. Since its inception, the primary object of this service has been to detect such physical defects in school-children as tend to interfere with their education, and to provide remedial measures where these are not readily available from other sources. The provision for the detection of defects, consisting of the medical inspection of every public elementary school-child three times during school life, and, in addition, on other occasions when a defect is suspected by parent, teacher, or school-nurse, is practically complete throughout the country. The proportion of children found to be suffering from definite defects varies little year by year. Excluding those with dental defects, the proportion referred for treatment in 1925 was 23.8 per cent; in 1926, 20.1; in 1927, 20.6, and in 1928, 20.7. As regards children inspected by school dentists, at least two-thirds are found to be in need of treatment.

Remedial measures are at present limited for the most part to chronic physical defects and ailments which are commonly neglected by parents and for which the ordinary domiciliary service of medical practice does not make adequate provision, viz., defects of vision and hearing, adenoids and enlarged tonsils, dental disease and various "minor" ailments, including contagious skin diseases, inflammatory conditions of the eyes and eyelids, minor injuries, etc.

The provision made by local education authorities for the treatment of visual defects is nearly complete; the other forms of treatment vary in their degree of completeness, but each year shows some extension of the authorities' schemes. It must be noted, however, that the number of authorities who have made provision for each form of treatment is no indication of the completeness of such provision throughout the country, the schemes of many authorities being more or less incomplete. This is particularly true in regard to dental treatment; although there was an increase of over 100,000 in the number of children receiving treatment in 1928, the total number of children treated was little more than 1,000,000, compared with at least 3,000,000 children requiring treatment.

It was inevitable that the School Medical Service should provide, by arrangement with hospitals, certain forms of treatment which are normally available by means of voluntary hospitals and other organisations, but which, in certain areas, for special reasons, are not thus available. These forms of treatment include the operative treatment of squint (37 education authorities) and the operative treatment of mastoid disease and other naso-pharyngeal conditions (34 authorities). The arrangements made for these purposes are not intended to be of general application, but are supplementary to those already in existence. Treatment of certain defects, chiefly of nutrition, by artificial light, was undertaken by 64 authorities, an increase of nearly 50 per cent on the previous year. This form of treatment, however, is still in an experimental stage.

(b) *Provision of Meals.*

As explained last year, the activities of local education authorities under this head are affected by the industrial conditions in their areas. In the coal-mining areas these conditions were far from normal during 1928, and the figures reflect the prevalent depression in that industry. While, in a normal year, the number of individual children fed in the country as a whole is about 100,000 and the number of

meals provided about 10,000,000, the number of children fed in 1928 was 192,500 and the number of meals provided 20,131,000. An interesting development has been the growing tendency for the supplementary nourishment provided by the local education authority to take the form of milk. In a number of distressed mining areas milk has replaced the ordinary midday meal, previously provided by the authority, and the practice is extending to other areas. The amount of milk given is usually a pint a day, half a pint in the morning and half a pint in the afternoon. There is, indeed, a growing recognition generally of the value of milk in the dietary of children which is exemplified by the establishment in an increasing number of areas of arrangements for the supply of milk to school-children on a self-supporting basis.

(c) *Physical Training.*

There has been little change in the position. The present number of organisers of physical training, whose duties were described last year, is 166 (79 men and 87 women), distributed over 100 areas.

(d) *Evening Play Centres.*

The activities described in last year's report were continued during 1928 with a small increase in the number of centres and the number of children attending them.

(e) *Nursery Schools.*

Although interest in children under school age, particularly those in the poorer districts of large cities, was growing, it did not bear fruit to any material extent during the year under review.

(f) *Special Schools.*

The growth taking place under this head is mainly in respect of open-air schools for delicate children and hospital and other schools for the crippled.

Budget.—The following statement shows the net expenditure of local education authorities on the special services of elementary education, and the Board's grants to voluntary special schools, evening play centres and nursery schools in the financial year 1928-29.

	Net expenditure of local education authorities	Board's grants to voluntary schools, etc.	Total of local education authorities, net expenditure plus Board's grant
	£	£	£
Medical inspection and treatment	1,643,271	—	1,643,271
Provision of meals	227,107	—	227,107
Organisation of physical training	61,702	—	61,702
Evening play centres	51,175	5,476	56,651
Nursery schools	16,160	2,817	18,977
Special schools	1,520,646	46,149	1,566,795
Totals	£3,520,061	£54,442	£3,574,503

Full information, including statistical appendices, regarding the work of the special services of education during 1928, 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, W.C.2, price one shilling.

School Medical Service.

	1927	1928
Number of medical officers employed (either whole-time or part-time)	1,252	1,293
Number of specialists (whole or part time) (including dentists)	1,512	1,593
Number of school-nurses (whole or part time)	4,964	5,184
Number of school clinics established	1,520	1,581
Number of hospitals (with which arrangements have been made for medical treatment)	549	576
Number of local education authorities making arrangements for the treatment of :		
(a) Minor ailments	310	311
(b) Visual defects	315	316
(c) Tonsils and adenoids (operative treatment)	265	267
(d) Dental defects	299	304
(e) Ringworm (X-rays)	171	176
(f) Crippling defects	160	183
(g) Special cases (by artificial light)	44	64

3. Welfare of the Blind.

Later returns up to March 31st, 1929, have been obtained, showing that the number of persons registered as blind was then 52,727.

The definition of blindness for this purpose was set out in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1928.

The Government paid £126,029 by way of grant for the welfare of the blind in the year ended March 31st, 1929, and for the same year it was estimated that £326,799 was paid by local authorities for the same purpose. In addition to this, the Government paid £437,900 in old age pensions to blind persons between the ages of 50 and 70.

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, W.C.2, 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.

4. Housing.

Year ended March 31st, 1929.—The year 1928-29 was not marked by any change or extension of policy in this country either in the matter of the provision of new houses, the improvement of existing houses, or the clearance and reconstruction of

insanitary or unhealthy areas. The year was one of considerable activity along the lines already laid down, though the reduction in the rate of Exchequer subsidy, at the end of September 1927, had led to a great acceleration of building programmes before that date, and the maintenance of that rate of construction during 1928-29 could not be expected. Nevertheless, the number erected in connection with subsidy schemes during the year in question reached the substantial total of 104,792, of which local authorities were responsible for 55,723 and private enterprise 49,069. In addition, a number of houses were built to replace houses demolished in connection with slum-clearance schemes.

The reduction in the number of houses built by private enterprise with State assistance in 1928-29, as compared with the years immediately preceding, probably indicates that the yearly demand for this class of house is reaching a more normal level. During the year, 64,740 additional houses were built by private enterprise without State assistance. In all, therefore, a total of 169,532 subsidised and unsubsidised houses were completed during the year, bringing the total number of houses completed since the armistice up to considerably more than one and a-quarter million.

It has now been decided by the Government that the subsidy, which had been necessary as an initial stimulus to the erection of working-class houses by private enterprise, shall be determined as from September 30th, 1929. As from that date, houses built by local authorities shall receive a subsidy only if they are intended to be let at rentals falling within certain defined limits and not to be sold.

The fall in building costs since the end of 1926 is indicated in the attached Table B, which shows the average prices ruling quarter by quarter since that period.

Some further progress was made during the year 1928-29 in the work of reconditioning old cottages in rural areas in order to convert them into satisfactory dwellings for agricultural workers and others who are on a similar wage level, and, by the end of the year under review, application for assistance under the Act in question had been made in respect of 2,976 dwellings and financial assistance had been paid or promised for 1,594. Work had been finished on 836 dwellings and was in progress on a further 594.

Work was continued during the year on the clearance and improvement of the considerable areas which had already been taken in hand by local authorities because of the insanitary or congested condition of the properties contained in them, and ten fresh schemes of the kind were initiated. It is, however, still necessary, before demolishing existing old dwellings, to build fresh accommodation in order to provide for the re-housing of persons to be displaced. This naturally involves some slowing down of the rate at which the work of clearance can be carried out.

The problem of the defective individual house, as distinct from that of the insanitary area, is dealt with by means of the annual inspections which are part of the duty of all local authorities through their appropriate officers. The latest available figures as to the extent of their activities in this respect are for the year ended December 1927. During that year, nearly 1,228,000 houses were inspected throughout the country for housing defects, some 13,000 were found to be unfit for human habitation and about 347,000 not in all respects reasonably fit.

During the year, nearly 580,000 houses proved unfit during that time, or in preceding years were rendered fit.

Apart from loans raised from private sources, including the building societies, who advanced more than £58,000,000 during the year 1928, and whose advances since the armistice amounted up to the end of 1928 to nearly £370,000,000, local authorities, under their statutory powers, advanced or received sanction to borrow for the purpose

of making advances of money on mortgage to prospective owner-occupiers and others for the purchase and erection of houses more than £8,500,000 for these purposes during the year 1928-29, making a total of more than £62,000,000 so advanced or sanctioned since the armistice.

During the year 1928-29, State subsidy to the amount of some £10,700,000 was paid in respect of houses erected under approved schemes. Of this, approximately £6,800,000 represents annual payments towards the loss incurred on the erection of 175,000 houses prior to March 1923, at a period when the cost of labour and materials and rates of interest were high ; in addition, an annual payment, approximating £1,000,000, was made in respect of these houses by local authorities from their own funds.

The balance of the State subsidy, viz., £3,900,000 approximately, represents annual payments (in some cases extending over twenty years, in others over forty years) relating to houses erected under schemes approved since March 1923 (see Table A) ; additional grants of varying smaller amounts were made by some local authorities from their own funds in respect of these houses.

Table A.

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT, YEAR BY YEAR, SINCE THE ARMISTICE TO MARCH 31ST, 1929.

Year ended March 31st	Number of houses		
	Built under subsidy schemes	Built without subsidy	Total
1919	715		
1920			
1921	28,549	53,800 [1]	251,988
1922	101,071		
1923	67,853		
1924	18,664	67,546	86,210
1925	67,669	69,220	136,889
1926	106,987	66,439	173,426
1927	153,779	63,850	217,629
1928	178,582	60,332	238,914
1929	104,792	64,740	169,532
Total	828,661	445,927	1,274,588

[1] 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, 1927	412	477
September, 1927	403	483
December, 1927	407	453
March, 1928..	368	437
June, 1928	366	431
September, 1928	360	426
December, 1928	354	424
March, 1929..	339	413

5. Town Planning.

In the course of the year 1928-29, 66 additional local authorities initiated the preparation of schemes. The total area now covered by town-planning schemes, proposed or in operation, is nearly 4,500,000 acres, but many authorities have not yet reached the stage of a definite preliminary plan.

Out of a total of 262 urban authorities upon whom town planning is compulsory (that is, urban areas with a population of more than 20,000 at last census), 193 have now commenced the preparation of schemes, though not all of them for the whole of their undeveloped area. The date for the submission of obligatory schemes has been extended to January 1st, 1934, by the Local Government Act, 1929, with power to the Minister to extend the date further, but not beyond December 31st, 1938.

The Local Government Act of 1929 gives a definite right to county councils to share in the preparation and administration of town-planning schemes, in order that they may more effectively play their part in this work. This change was the more necessary because the highway responsibilities and functions of county councils have been much extended by the Act.

There has been increased activity in regional planning during the year. Seven new advisory and ten new executive town-planning committees have been established during the year. There are now 56 advisory and 17 executive committees, including, in all, some 990 authorities and comprising an area of 12,750,000 acres, a population of 30,000,000 persons and an assessable value of £214,000,000. An executive committee is a committee with power to prepare a joint statutory scheme on behalf of its constituent members, while an advisory committee is only empowered to prepare plans and proposals to be recommended to its constituent members for their individual adoption. The advantage of executive action is that it facilitates the preparation of a concerted scheme in which features of a regional character are properly co-ordinated. The establishment of executive committees has developed gradually with increasing experience of town planning, and the steady growth in their number is encouraging.

The Greater London Regional Planning Committee is proceeding, through specially appointed sub-committees, with its investigations into the problems relating to *(a)* industrial development within the region, *(b)* the possibilities for preserving a green belt or chain of open spaces round London, and *(c)* special traffic problems. The committee also propose to take into active consideration matters not yet discussed, such as the distribution of residential quarters, the distribution of business premises, the improvement or re-development of central areas, and water and air transport.

6. Water Supply.

The need for greater co-operation among water authorities for the solution of common problems and the formulation of an agreed policy is becoming increasingly manifest. For this purpose, the setting up of regional committees of an advisory character is being advocated. In this way, the needs of the larger region comprising the areas of neighbouring water authorities can be examined as a whole and a co-ordinated policy formulated.

The Ministry of Health has recently issued a booklet summarising the reasons for the appointment of regional committees, the scope of their work and the manner of its execution (published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price fourpence).

The provision of adequate and satisfactory water supplies in rural areas presents special difficulties, and, in order to assist in the solution of these, a general report upon the subject has been issued (published by H. M. Stationery Office, price ninepence). The difficulty in rural areas, in the case of piped water supplies, is primarily one of expense, particularly because the cost of distribution is often out of all proportion to the number of water consumers.

In many rural areas, piped supplies are impracticable for financial and other reasons. In these cases the provision of publicly-owned wells with modern pumps is often desirable. Such wells are generally within the financial resources of rural authorities and are likely to be of better construction and more adequately supervised and maintained than the private wells. The provision of such public wells enables polluted private sources of supply to be closed without the hardship to the consumer which might otherwise be entailed.

Fuller powers of control are required over private wells and similar sources of supply both for regulating their construction, situation and equipment, and for securing a greater measure of supervision over the use of such sources, particularly for safeguarding them from contamination. The use and storage of rain water, as a source of supply, require similar regulation and can be extended.

7. River Pollution.

The prevention of river pollution has become increasingly prominent in the last few years. New sources of pollution have arisen for which practicable remedies have not yet been found, while the establishment of industries in rural areas has resulted in the fouling of streams not previously endangered. At the same time the growth of population and modern standards of sanitation have called for increased expenditure which may sometimes be beyond the financial resources of the sanitary authority. Effective purification is, in the main, governed by ability to pay.

Complaints continue to be made as to the inadequacy of the law for the protection of rivers, but there is good ground for ascribing the main difficulty to the failure to put the law adequately into operation. This has been recently emphasised in the first report of the Joint Advisory Committee on River Pollution, the setting-up of which was referred to in the last *International Health Year-Book*. The report ascribes the failure to the limited area over which each authority has jurisdiction, to the pressure of other duties and to the fact that the authorities may themselves be offenders. The solution advocated is the appointment of more rivers boards, established expressly for the prevention of pollution and operating over the whole or a larger part of a river basin. The Minister of Health has called the attention of local authorities to the report, and there are many signs that it is being widely realised that the preservation of rivers cannot be secured by independent action at isolated points and that greater co-operation is essential if real improvement is to be effected.

The Water-Pollution Research Board, the appointment of which is referred to in last year's *International Health Year-Book*, has adopted a programme which falls into three main divisions : (1) To collate technical and scientific information for the benefit of those engaged in water supply or the disposal of polluting waters ; (2) to encourage and co-ordinate appropriate research ; (3) to undertake investigations which are necessary in the public interest, but for which provision is not otherwise made.

Among investigations made at the suggestion of the Board, mention may be made of experiments on beet-sugar effluents, the activated sludge process of sewage purification, and the base-exchange, or zeolite process of water treatment. An intensive biological and chemical survey of a typically polluted river has also been undertaken, the Tees having been chosen for this purpose.

The two great obstacles in the way of the industrialist are the expense of treatment and ignorance of effective methods. In some districts, facilities are afforded for traders to discharge their effluents, with or without preliminary treatment, into the sewers of the local authority, generally upon payment and subject to restrictions. The general question of reception of trade effluents into the public sewers is under consideration by the Joint Advisory Committee on River Pollution.

8. Sewage Disposal.

During the year 1928-29, loans amounting to £3,600,000 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 over £37,000,000.

9. Public Cleansing.

A report has recently been published of an investigation by Mr. J. C. Dawes, the Public Cleansing Inspector of the Ministry, into the public cleansing service for the County of London (published by H. M. Stationery Office, price fifteen shillings). The report is a thorough investigation of the whole problem and will repay study. A departmental committee has been appointed to consider the report and its proposals.

Statistics of the cost of the collection and disposal of refuse and of street cleansing continue to be collected by the Ministry of Health. The particulars obtained for the past year are being separately published, but a summary is given in the annual report of the Ministry.

10. Public Parks, Pleasure-grounds and Playing-fields.

The total amount of the loans sanctioned to local authorities by the Minister of Health during 1928-29 for these purposes was £1,716,000. Of this sum £707,000 was for the purchase of land, the total area being 6,176 acres, including 870 acres required for playing-fields. Consent was also given for the utilisation for pleasure grounds of a further 190 acres already vested in local authorities for other purposes. In addition, loans amounting to £565,000 were sanctioned for the purchase of 2,675 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 lands for the purchase of which powers of borrowing have been obtained direct from Parliament, or gifts of land for purposes of recreation. Many gifts of land are made to local authorities for this purpose.

February 1930.

2. SCOTLAND

Report prepared by the Department of Health for Scotland (Edinburgh).

CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
1. General Demography	4	1–4	1123
2. Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	1128
3. General Mortality	4	10–13	1132
4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	1137
5. Infant Mortality	3	20–22	1145
6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	1149
7. Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 26	1152
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :			
A. Acute Infectious Diseases :			
1. Paratyphoid			1154
2. Smallpox			1154
3. Encephalitis lethargica			1154
B. Chronic Diseases :			
1. Tuberculosis			1155
2. Venereal Diseases			1155
III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :			
1. Public Health Education			1156
2. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age			1156
3. Protection of the Child of School Age			1157
4. Sanitation			1158
5. Housing			1158
6. Supervision of the Food Supply			1159
7. National Health Insurance			1160
8. Miscellaneous Services			1162
IV. BUDGET :			
1. Central Department			1162
2. Expenditure by Local Authorities			1163
3. National Health Insurance			1163

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 : See Table 1.

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			
			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	—	+ 43.897	+ 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 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Report for Scotland.

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 1928 II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	56.909	55.632	0	112.541	45.602	44.553	90.155
1	58.566	57.540	0	116.106			
2	40.721	39.658	0	80.379	184.682	181.155	365.837
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	230.284	225.708	455.992
5–9	240.161	237.185	0	477.346	239.977	236.834	476.811
10–14	246.627	243.366	0	489.993	210.127	208.741	418.868
15–19	238.821	239.279	5.015	478.100	435.764	443.847	879.611
20–24	202.930	225.851	54.657	428.781			
25–29	172.467	203.876	102.085	376.343	350.547	401.075	751.622
30–34	154.999	182.936	116.412	337.935			
35–39	150.136	174.019	119.260	324.155	276.479	332.703	609.182
40–44	145.808	162.545	114.195	308.353			
45–49	141.946	148.012	102.307	289.958	262.410	293.615	556.025
50–54	119.329	125.213	81.262	244.542			
55–59	96.474	104.093	60.428	200.569	202.746	217.112	419.858
60–64	75.936	85.441	42.179	161.377			
65–69	56.849	66.520	25.832	123.369	106.530	128.820	235.350
70–74	34.801	48.709	13.543	83.510			
75–79	19.401	30.416	5.271	49.817	30.668	48.598	79.266
80–84	8.735	15.865	1.543	24.600			
85–89	2.659	5.652	300	8.311	3.255	7.342	10.597
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	2.348.787	2.544.395	4.893.182

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 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)
	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	18,4
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	74,8
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	93,2
5-9	102,36	93,57	49,19	48,58	97,77	0	0	97,4
10-14	105,05	96,01	50,51	49,85	100,36	0	0	85,6
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	179,8
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	153,6
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	124,5
45-49	60,46	58,39	29,07	30,31	59,38	691	21,0	113,6
50-54	50,83	49,40	24,44	25,65	50,09	649	16,6	
55-59	41,10	41,06	19,76	21,32	41,08	581	12,4	
60-64	32,35	33,71	15,55	17,50	33,05	494	8,6	85,8
65-69	24,22	26,24	11,64	13,62	25,26	388	5,3	48,1
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	16,2
85-89	1,13	2,23	0,54	1,16	1,70	53	0,1	
90 et plus . . . / and over . .	0.25	0,67	0,12	0,35	0,47	26	0	2,2
Age inconnu . / unknown .	0,16	0,15	0,08	0,08	0,16	0	0,2	0
Total . .	1.000,00	1.000,00	480,83	519,17	1.000,00	464	173,0	1.000,0

4.*

SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1922-1928[1].

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
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*						
1922	4.904	34.375	382	115.085	—	72.905	42.180
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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	4.895	33.026	422	106.191	—	66.944	39.247
1928	4.893	32.948	504	96.822	—	65.271	31.551
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*						
1922		7,009	0,078	23,465	—	14,865	8,600
1923		7,182	0,074	22,832	—	12,912	9,920
1924		6,622	0,090	21,898	—	14,413	7,485
1925		6,633	0,092	21,283	—	13,388	7,895
1926		6,381	0,087	20,922	—	13,025	7,897
1927		6,654	0,097	19,761	—	13.457	6,304
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		6,747	0,086	21,694	—	13,677	8,017
1928		6,733	0,103	19,787	—	13,339	6,448

[1] Emigration figures not available.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

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. Aberdeen	291	290	6.010	6.228	20,6	21,5
2. Argyll	79	79	924	912	11,7	11,5
3. Ayr	311	312	5.646	5.679	18,2	18,2
4. Banff	53	52	1.205	1.208	22,6	23,1
5. Berwick	27	26	437	429	16,4	16,4
6. Bute	18 [1]	18 [1]	231	232	12,8	12,8
7. Caithness	25	25	537	476	21,2	19,3
8. Clackmannan	32	32	615	565	19,0	17,5
9. Dumbarton	152	151	2.909	3.000	19,2	19,8
10. Dumfries	75	74	1.436	1.444	19,3	19,5
11. East Lothian	48	48	857	844	17,7	17,4
12. Fife	295	294	5.309	5.248	18,0	17,9
13. Forfar (Angus)	271	269	5.121	5.091	18,9	18,9
14. Inverness	77	76	1.314	1.410	17,0	18,5
15. Kincardine	42	42	815	821	19,4	19,6
16. Kinross	8	8	129	133	16,2	16,8
17. Kirkcudbright	35	35	643	705	18,2	20,2
18. Lanark	1.574	1.584	35.460	35.402	22,5	22,3
19. Midlothian	510	513	9.398	9.122	18,4	17,8
20. Moray	39	39	796	769	20,3	19,9
21. Nairn	8	8	143	155	17,4	19,1
22. Orkney	22	22	330	345	14,8	15,7
23. Peebles	15	15	226	215	15,2	14,5
24. Perth	125	124	1.872	1.944	15,0	15,7
25. Renfrew	292	291	5.873	5.932	20,1	20,4
26. Ross and Cromarty	67	66	1.051	1.025	15,6	15,4
27. Roxburgh	42	42	688	676	16,2	16,2
28. Selkirk	21	20	318	343	15,3	16,8
29. Shetland	23	23	282	270	12,1	11,8
30. Stirling	160	160	3.372	3.459	21,0	21,6
31. Sutherland	16	16	261	263	16,4	16,9
32. West Lothian	84	84	1.828	1.882	21,6	22,4
33. Wigtown	29	29	636	595	21,8	20,7
Burghs de plus de 30.000 hab. — Large burghs (*i.e.*, population of over 30,000)	2.404	2.416	50.212	50.465	20,9	20,9
Burghs de moins de 30.000 hab. — Small burghs	948	944	16.795	16.891	17,7	17,9
Districts de comtés — County districts	1.540	1.533	29.665	29.466	19,3	19,2
Total général — Grand Total	4.892	4.893	96.672	96.822	19,8	19,8

[1] An arbitrary figure, the census population having been grossly inflated by summer visitors.

6.

Distribution of Births according to Sex [1], 1922-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants nés vivants Excess of male births per 100 female births, among live-born children
	M.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1922	58.826	56.259	115.085	4,6
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	54.363	51.828	106.191	4,9
1928	49.584	47.238	96.822	5,0

[1] Figures regarding still-births not available.

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

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	107.204	—	—	7.881	—	—	115.085	—	—
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	—	—
Moy.-Av. 1922-27	98.974	—	—	7.217	—	—	106.191	—	—
1928	89.664	—	—	7.158	—	—	96.822	—	—

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	68,5	—	—	—	—	—	21,9	1,6
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
Moy.-Av. : 1922-27	68,0	—	—	—	—	—	20,2	1,5
1928	73,9	—	—	—	—	—	18,3	1,5

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. . . . II. . . . III. . . .	24.392	1.778	23.037	1.738	22.488	1.764
IV. . . . V. . . . VI. . . .	25.213	1.783	23.304	1.812	23.828	1.895
VII. . . . VIII. . . . IX. . . .	23.072	1.749	21.755	1.741	21.639	1.805
X. . . . XI. . . . XII. . . .	22.726	1.736	21.598	1.687	21.709	1.694
Total. . .	95.403	7.046	89.694	6.978	89.664	7.158

	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. . . .	8.706	8.257	8.171	20,9	19,9	19.7
II. . . .	8.087	7.626	7.571	21,5	20,3	19,5
III. . . .	9.374	8.892	8.510	22,5	21,4	20,5
IV. . . .	9.215	8.463	8.554	22,9	21,0	21,3
V. . . .	9.082	8.538	8.848	21,8	20,5	21,3
VI. . . .	8.704	8.115	8.321	21,6	20,2	20,7
VII. . . .	8.576	7.971	8.218	20,6	19,2	19,8
VIII. . . .	8.321	7.913	8.019	20,0	19,0	19,3
IX. . . .	7.922	7.612	7.207	19,7	18,9	18,0
X. . . .	8.233	7.989	8.278	19,8	19,2	20,0
XI. . . .	8.144	7.333	7.497	20,2	18,2	18,7
XII. . . .	8.085	7.963	7.628	19,4	19,2	18,4
Total. . .	102.449	96.672	96.822	20,9	19,8	19,8

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Aberdeen	3.994	4.039	13,7	13,9	+ 0,5	+ 0,2
2. Argyll	963	912	12,2	11,5	+ 1,0	— 0,7
3. Ayr	3.541	3.409	11,4	10,9	+ 0,6	— 0,5
4. Banff	886	716	16,6	13,7	+ 3,1	— 2,9
5. Berwick	391	392	14,7	15,0	+ 1,9	+ 0,3
6. Bute	236	248	13,0	13,7	+ 1,3	+ 0,7
7. Caithness	428	412	16,9	16,7	+ 1,2	— 0,2
8. Clackmannan	434	412	13,4	12,8	+ 0,6	— 0,6
9. Dumbarton	1.789	1.768	11,8	11,7	+ 0,6	— 0,1
10. Dumfries	1.045	1.118	14,0	15,1	+ 0,7	+ 1,1
11. East Lothian	529	517	10,9	10,7	+ 0,7	— 0,2
12. Fife	3.492	3.396	11,9	11,6	+ 0,9	— 0,3
13. Forfar (Angus)	4.421	3.975	16,3	14,8	+ 2,1	— 1,5
14. Inverness	1.258	1.204	16,3	15,8	+ 1,3	— 0,5
15. Kincardine	554	497	13,2	11,9	+ 0,3	— 1,3
16. Kinross	94	105	11,8	13,2	— 0,8	+ 1,4
17. Kirkudbright	536	547	15,2	15,7	+ 1,4	+ 0,5
18. Lanark	21.556	21.902	13,7	13,8	— 0,3	+ 0,1
19. Midlothian	7.085	6.965	13,9	13,6	+ 0,6	— 0,3
20. Moray	644	594	16,4	15,4	+ 2,7	— 1,0
21. Nairn	143	123	17,4	15,2	+ 2,3	— 2,2
22. Orkney	397	342	17,7	15,6	+ 2,6	— 2,1
23. Peebles	190	177	12,7	12,0	+ 2,5	— 0,7
24. Perth	1.691	1.706	13,5	13,7	+ 0,5	+ 0,2
25. Renfrew	3.665	3.894	12,6	13,4	— 0,4	+ 0,8
26. Ross & Cromarty	1.071	945	15,9	14,2	+ 1,9	— 1,7
27. Roxburgh	651	637	15,4	15,3	+ 0,7	— 0,1
28. Selkirk	299	299	14,4	14,7	— 0,5	+ 0,3
29. Shetland	338	378	14,4	16,5	+ 1,1	+ 2,1
30. Stirling	1.864	2.003	11,6	12,5	— 0,1	+ 0,9
31. Sutherland	269	266	16,9	17,1	+ 2,2	+ 0,2
32. West Lothian	952	916	11,3	10,9	+ 0,6	— 0,4
33. Wigtown	424	457	14,5	15,9	+ 0,2	+ 1,4
Grands Burghs — Large Burghs	33.945	34.162	14,1	14,1	+ 0,1	0
Petits Burghs — Small Burghs	12.670	12.336	13,4	13,1	+ 0,8	— 0,3
Districts de comtés — County Districts	19.215	18.773	12,5	12,2	+ 0,7	— 0,3
Total général — Grand Total	65.830	65.271	13,5	13,3	+ 0,5	— 0,2

11.*

Mortality according to Sex, 1922-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	2.358	2.546	36.244	36.661	15,37	14,40	+ 0,97
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	2.353	2.541	33.541	33.402	14,25	13,15	+ 1,10
1928	2.349	2.544	32.577	32.694	13,87	12,85	+ 1,02

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

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	4.924	3.590	8.514	4.894	3.682	8.576
1	1.282	1.022	2.304	1.236	1.080	2.316
2	492	438	930	486	385	871
3	281	259	540	284	241	525
4	234	220	454	222	169	391
0–4	7.213	5.529	12.742	7.122	5.557	12.679
5–9	593	550	1.143	650	562	1.212
10–14	436	382	818	433	372	805
15–19	609	605	1.214	629	606	1.235
20–24	685	782	1.467	676	671	1.347
25–29	686	815	1.501	708	767	1.475
30–34	674	830	1.504	694	781	1.475
35–39	843	899	1.742	887	973	1.860
40–44	972	1.025	1.997	1.076	1.014	2.090
45–49	1.385	1.271	2.656	1.403	1.326	2.729
50–54	1.749	1.496	3.245	1.788	1.572	3.360
55–59	2.111	1.875	3.986	2.243	1.877	4.120
60–64	2.704	2.252	4.956	2.729	2.401	5.130
65–69	2.916	2.681	5.597	3.208	2.840	6.048
70–74	3.269	3.233	6.502	3.399	3.402	6.801
75–79	2.522	3.148	5.670	2.733	3.345	6.078
80–84	1.600	2.376	3.976	1.627	2.559	4.186
85–89	835	1.467	2.302	844	1.502	2.346
90 et plus . . . . / and over . . .	219	543	762	247	606	853
Age inconnu . . . / unknown . . .	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	32.021	31.759	63.780	33.097	32.733	65.830

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	99,8	75,2	87,7	101,0	78,0	89,6	+ 1,2	+ 2,8	+ 1,9
1 2 3 4	11,6	10,0	10,8	11,8	10,1	10,9	+ 0,2	+ 0,1	+ 0,1
0–4	29,2	22,9	26,1	29,9	23,8	26,9	+ 0,7	+ 0,9	+ 0,8
5–9	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,8	2,5	2,7	+ 0,1	0	+ 0,1
10–14	1,9	1,7	1,8	2,0	1,7	1,8	+ 0,1	0	0
15–24	2,9	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,8	2,9	+ 0,1	— 0,3	— 0,1
25–34	4,0	4,2	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,0	+ 0,1	— 0,3	— 0,1
35–44	6,5	5,8	6,1	7,1	6,0	6,5	+ 0,6	+ 0,2	— 0,4
45–54	11,7	9,6	10,6	12,0	9,9	10,9	+ 0,3	+ 0,3	+ 0,3
55–64	25,1	19,9	22,4	25,3	20,2	22,6	+ 0,2	+ 0,3	+ 0,2
65–74	59,9	47,6	53,2	63,2	49,5	55,7	+ 3,3	+ 1,9	+ 2,5
75–84	143,4	116,8	126,9	146,8	122,6	131,9	+ 3,4	+ 5,8	+ 5,0
85 et plus . and over	322,2	267,7	284,2	335,6	287,4	302,2	+ 13,4	+ 19,7	+ 18,0
Age inconnu . unknown.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total . .	13,6	12,5	13,0	14,1	12,9	13,5	+ 0,5	+ 0,4	+ 0,5

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Mois — Month	Décès — Deaths				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. — Per month.*				
I.	6.214	7.156	15,0	17,3	+ 2,3
II.	6.112	5.774	16,3	14,9	— 1,4
III.	7.111	6.457	17,1	15,6	— 1,5
IV.	5.695	5.996	14,2	14,9	+ 0,7
V.	5.348	5.578	12,9	13,5	+ 0,6
VI.	4.769	4.993	11,9	12,4	+ 0,5
VII.	4.640	4.612	11,2	11,1	— 0,1
VIII.	4.507	4.584	10,8	11,1	+ 0,3
IX.	4.494	4.262	11,2	10,6	— 0,6
X.	4.963	5.264	11,9	12,7	+ 0,8
XI.	5.296	4.980	13,2	12,4	— 0,8
XII.	6.681	5.615	16,1	13,5	— 2,6
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter	19.437	19.387	16,1	15,9	— 0,2
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	15.812	16.567	13,0	13,6	+ 0,6
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	13.641	13.458	11,1	10,9	— 0,2
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	13.940	15.859	13,7	12,9	— 0,8
Total	65.830	65.271	13,5	13,3	— 0,2

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases in 1927 and 1928.

Sources : Annual Reports of Registrar-General for Scotland ; Scottish Board of Healt

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927	41	0,1	381	0,78	—	—	10,8	—
	Typhoid fever	1928	29	0,1	343	0,70	—	—	8,5	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927	13	0	149	0,30	—	—	8,7	—
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	14	0	100	0,20	—	—	14,0	—
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	2	0	4	0	—	—	50,0	—
	Typhus	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	7	0	44	0,09	—	—	15,9	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	11	0	83	0,17	—	—	13,3	—
6	Variole	1927	0	0	154	0,31	—	—	0	—
	Smallpox	1928	0	0	146	0,30	—	—	0	—
7	Rougeole	1927	660	1,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928	1.005	2,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	200	0,4	17.284	35,33	—	—	1,2	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	140	0,3	15.347	31.40	—	—	0,9	—
9	Coqueluche	1927	850	1,7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough	1928	1.072	2,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	485	1,0	10.324	21,10	—	—	4,7	—
	Diphtheria	1928	488	1,0	10.796	22,06	—	—	4,5	—
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires	1927	1.153	2,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Influenza with pulmonary complications	1928	501	1,0	—	—	—	—	—	—

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: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) / Per 10,000 of average population	Maladies à déclaration obligatoire / Notifiable diseases: Cas / Cases: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) / Per 10,000 of average population	Décès / Deaths: Chiffres absolus / Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) / Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) / Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) / Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1927	873	1,8	—	—	—		—	—
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	460	0,9	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
16	Dysentorie	1927	12	0	187	0,38	—	—	6,4	—
	Dysentery	1928	12	0	214	0,44	—	—	5,6	—
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	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
	Leprosy	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—
21	Erysipèle	1927	124	0,3	2.997	6,13	—	—	4,1	—
	Erysipelas	1928	160	0,3	3.268	6,68	—	—	4,9	—
22	Polyomyélite aiguë	1927	25	—	61	0,12	—	—	41,0	—
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	36	0,1	267	0,55	—	—	13,5	—
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	117	0,2	194	0,40	—	—	60,3	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	114	0,2	210	0,43	—	—	54,3	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	145	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	156	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Morve et farcin	1927	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders and farcy	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage	1927	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rabies	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	3.466	7,1	6.118	12,51	—	—	57,3	—
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	3.318	6,8	6.203	12,68	—	—	53,5	—

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du syst. nerveux central . .	1927	531	1,1						
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	548	1,1	4.434	9,06	—	—	31,6	—
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1927	871	1,7	4.682	9,51	—	—	30,0	—
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	856	1,7						
38	Syphilis	1927	104	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	126	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou . . . . Soft chancre	1927	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie . . . . . Gonococcus infection	1928	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	114	67	181	23,5	14,2	18,9
1–4	262	192	454	13,8	10,3	12,1
0–4	376	259	635	15,8	11,1	13,5
5–9	109	97	206	4,7	4,3	4,5
10–14	86	102	188	3,9	4,6	4,3
15–24	423	607	1.030	9,6	13,5	11,6
25–34	463	496	959	13,5	12,4	12,9
35–44	423	336	759	15,3	10,1	12,5
45–54	340	205	545	12,8	7,0	9,8
55–64	219	132	351	11,1	6,2	8,6
65–74	103	67	170	9,9	5,3	7,4
75–84	10	12	22	3,4	2,5	2,8
85 et plus and over	1	2	3	3,1	2,7	2,8
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2.553	2.315	4.868	10,9	9,1	10,0

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	6.640	57	36	50	6.783	6.405	235	143	6.783
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*								
1926	13,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	13,9	13,1	0,5	0,3	13,9
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

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920)
Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)

I. Classes de maladies — I. Classes of Diseases

Année Years	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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	8.440	8.442	9.706	3.912	2.746	542	104
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
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*						
1926	17,2	17,3	19,8	8,0	5,6	1,1	0,2
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

II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. Various Important Diseases

Année Years	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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	5.277	7.410	3.586	5.262	1.093	177	1.834	3.521	1.123
1927	5.452	7.904	3.914	5.896	1.001	147	1.870	3.528	1.109
1928	5.667	8.461	3.491	5.731	1.046	152	1.914	3.310	1.081
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*								
1926	10,8	15,1	7,3	10,7	2,2	0,4	3,7	7,2	2,3
1927	11,1	16,2	8,0	12,1	2,0	0,3	3,8	7,2	2,3
1928	11,6	17,3	7,1	11,7	2,1	0,3	3,9	6,8	2,2

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble [1] Total number of live births and still-births [1]	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
1926. . . .	—	102.449	173	483	—	16,9	—	47,1
1927. . . .	—	96.672	184	438	—	19,0	—	45,3
1928. . . .	—	96.822	234	442	—	24,2	—	45,7

[1] Data regarding still-births not available.

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	424	503	474	0,9	1,0	1,0
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	2.233	2.454	2.440	4,6	5,0	5,0
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	2.657	2.957	2.914	5,4	6,0	6,0
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	63.780	65.830	65.271	130,3	134,6	133,4
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	61.123	62.873	62.357	124,8	128,5	127,4

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days [1] and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy [2], 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

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
					1926					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	2.176	1.554	3.730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	383	257	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	321	249	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	332	228	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	282	185	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	228	193	421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	204	161	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	217	150	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	203	153	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	205	175	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	190	139	329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	183	146	329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4.924	3.590	8.514	—	—	94	72	83	—	—
					1927					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	2.020	1.572	3.592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	426	309	735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	359	259	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	343	220	563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	280	180	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	232	177	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	235	159	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	214	155	369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	181	183	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	226	162	388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	166	166	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	212	140	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4.894	3.682	8.576	—	—	99	78	89	—	—

[1] Figures not available.
[2] The death registers contain no reference as to legitimacy of children dying.

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
					1928					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	2.038	1.512	3.550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	401	270	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	331	193	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	294	224	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	278	191	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	260	182	442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	220	164	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	196	161	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	189	150	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	203	154	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	170	170	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	175	173	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4.755	3.544	8.299	—	—	96	75	86	—	—

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate [1] Children under One Year of Age, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual 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 de décès calculés comme taux mensuels 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
			1926			
I	—	—	833	—	—	94
II	—	—	771	—	—	96
III	—	—	916	—	—	103
IV	—	—	928	—	—	107
V	—	—	688	—	—	77
VI	—	—	542	—	—	63
VII	—	—	506	—	—	58
VIII	—	—	509	—	—	58
IX	—	—	573	—	—	67
X	—	—	596	—	—	68
XI	—	—	767	—	—	91
XII	—	—	885	—	—	102
Total	—	—	8.514	—	—	83
			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

[1] The death registers contain no reference as to legitimacy of children dying.

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death, in 1926 and 1927.

Source : Registrar-General's Annual Report.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . .	429	444	4,2	4,6
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	1.344	1.188	13,1	12,3
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . .	1.926	1.843	18,8	19,1
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	66	44	0,6	0,5
7	Rougeole — Measles	245	192	2,4	2,0
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	20	11	0,2	0,1
8	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	242	431	2,4	4,5
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	48	28	0,5	0,3
11	Grippe — Influenza	76	129	0,7	1,3
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas.	21	19	0,2	0,2
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	45	63	0,4	0,7
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	15	15	0,1	0,2
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	104	99	1,0	1,0
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs. . .	66	67	0,6	0,7
71	Méningite — Meningitis	168	138	1,6	1,4
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	376	291	3,7	3,0
99	Bronchite — Bronchitis	416	530	4,1	5,5
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	1.278	1.576	12,5	16,3
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis.	677	590	6,6	6,1
175-199 ; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	121	76	1,2	0,8
200	Infanticide	7	8	0,1	0,1
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined.	76	74	0,7	0,8

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis. — Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1928.

Source : Department of Health for Scotland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions	Nombre de lits Number of beds
1	2	3
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries	39	—
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux : — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :		
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	1	44
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose chirurgicale — For children suffering from surgical tuberculosis	5 [1]	104
Pour enfants atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For children suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type	3	172
Total pour enfants — Total for children	9	320
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose pulmonaire — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	16	1.039
Pour adultes atteints de tuberculose de type mixte — For adults suffering from tuberculosis of a mixed type	16	1.579
Total pour adultes — Total for adults	32	2.618
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria . . .	41	2.938
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux : — Tuberculosis Hospitals :		
Pour tuberculeux pulmonaires — For pulmonary tuberculosis . .	31	1.090
Pour tuberculeux chirurgicaux — For surgical tuberculosis . . .	29 [1]	108
Pour tuberculeux de toutes formes — For all forms of tuberculosis	11	477
Total des hôpitaux — Total number of hospitals	71	1.675
Hôpitaux pour indigents — Poor Law Hospitals	5	—

[1] These figures include certain voluntary institutions in which the number of beds reserved for tuberculosis is not definitely known.

23* *(concluded).*

B. *Venereal Diseases.* — *Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Department of Health for Scotland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de vénériens traités [1] Number of patients suffering from venereal diseases treated [1]		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultation pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases Dispensaires antivénériens — Venereal dispensaries	46	47	49	10.420	10.480	11.635

[1] During the year ended May.

24.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Source : Department of Health for Scotland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes [1] — Consultation centres for expectant mothers [1]	83	83	87	—	—	—
II. Hôpitaux obstétricaux (dépendant des autorités locales) — Special obstetrical hospitals (Local Authority) .	Les renseignements sont incomplets — No complete information available.					
III. Dispensaires pour mères et nourrissons (Centres de prévoyance sociale) — Dispensaries for mothers and infants (Welfare Centres)	201	194 [2]	193 [2]	—	—	—
IV. Hôpitaux pour nourrissons (dépendant des autorités locales) — Special hospitals for infants (Local Authority)	5	5	5	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	93	93	93	—	—	—
V. Autres institutions importantes (dépendant des autorités locales) : — Other important institutions (Local Authority) :						
a) Maternités et établissements analogues — Maternity homes and hospitals	11	11	11	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	168	176	169	—	—	—
b) Maisons de convalescence pour mères (avec leurs nourrissons) après l'accouchement, et pour enfants de moins de cinq ans — Convalescent homes for mothers (with their babies) after confinement and for children under 5 years . . .	3	3	3	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	26	26	26	—	—	—
Nombre de berceaux – Number of cots	60	60	60	—	—	—
c) Maisons de convalescence pour nourrissons et enfants de moins de cinq ans — Convalescent homes for babies and children under 5 years	4	4	4	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	119	119	119	—	—	—
d) Institutions pour filles-mères et nourrissons — Homes for unmarried mothers and babies .	2	2	2	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds .	21	21	21	—	—	—
Nombre de berceaux – Number of cots	40	40	52	—	—	—

[1] Numbers under I are included in III.
[2] Apparent decrease is due to concentration in specially constructed institutes of small centres previously run temporary quarters.

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1928.

Source : Department of Health for Scotland.

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

Etablissements Institutions	Nombre d'établissements (chiffres approximatifs) Approximate number of institutions	Lits (chiffres approximatifs) Approximate number of beds
1	2	3
Hôpitaux généraux — General hospitals	100	7.000 [1] [2]
Hôpitaux pour femmes et enfants — Hospitals for women and children	31	2.000
Hôpitaux ophtalmologiques — Eye hospitals	6	200
Asiles pour incurables — Homes for incurables	8	550
Hôpitaux pour contagieux — Hospitals for contagious diseases	164	6.890 [1]
Hôpitaux pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis hospitals	41	2.936
Asiles d'indigents avec infirmerie — Poor homes with sick wards	57	5.700 [2]
Hôpitaux d'aliénés — Mental hospitals	44	20.000
Total	451	45.276

[1] Includes 1,675 beds for tuberculous cases.
[2] Includes beds for maternity cases.

26.*

STATISTICS OF SANITARY PERSONNEL IN 1926, 1927, 1928.

Sources :
- I–III : General Medical Council, Scottish Branch.
- 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 [1] Actual figures [1]			Taux (hommes et femmes ensemble) pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate (males and females together) per 10.000 of the average population		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	M.	456	501	517			
	F.	39	38	60			
	T.	**495**	**539**	**577**	**1,01**	**1,10**	**1,18**
II. Médecins diplômés au cours de l'année — Doctors graduated during the year	M.	497	457	368			
	F.	111	63	36			
	T.	**608**	**520**	**404**	**1,24**	**1,06**	**0,83**
III. Médecins (total) — Doctors (total)	M.	—	—	—			
	F.	—	—	—			
	T.	**5.997**	**6.127**	**6.044**	**12,25**	**12,52**	**12,35**
IV. Etudiants en médecine dentaire — Dental students.	M.	20	33	54			
	F.	11	9	6			
	T.	**31**	**42**	**60**	**0,06**	**0,09**	**0,12**
V. Dentistes diplômés au cours de l'année — Dentists graduated during the year	M.	80	78	65			
	F.	5	12	9			
	T.	**85**	**90**	**74**	**0,17**	**0,18**	**0,15**
VI. Dentistes (total) — Dentists (total)	M.	1.374	1.525	1.482			
	F.	73	78	79			
	T.	**1.447**	**1.603**	**1.561**	**2,96**	**3,28**	**3,19**
VII. Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	M.	1.572	1.806	1.836			
	F.	255	294	299			
	T.	**1.827**	**2.100**	**2.135**	**3,73**	**4,29**	**4,30**
VIII. Aides-pharmaciens — Assistant pharmacists	M.	588	676	697			
	F.	95	109	111			
	T.	**683**	**785**	**808**	**1,39**	**1,60**	**1,65**
IX. Sages-femmes — Practising midwives		**4.000**	**4.250**	**4.500**	**8,17**	**8,69**	**9,20**
X. Aides-médecins (feldchers) — Doctors' assistants (feldchers)	M.	0	0	0			
	F.	0	0	0			
	T.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[1] Approximate figures.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

Notification statistics for Scotland are given in Table 14 and the following points are worthy of note :

1. *Paratyphoid.*

All the cases notified occurred in one burgh. All were verified bacteriologically and the organism responsible for the outbreak was found to be *B. Paratyphosus B.* Careful investigation failed to connect any of the milk sold in the burgh with the spread of the disease and the facts ascertained suggested that the outbreak was due to the contamination of the water supply of the burgh in the gathering area. It was not found possible, however, to trace the contamination to a human source.

2. *Smallpox.*

All cases were of a mild type and it will be observed that there were no deaths. The great majority of cases occurred in the East of Scotland and, on investigation being made in that area, it was found that a number of cases which had been notified as chicken-pox were actually cases of mild smallpox. As these cases had not been removed to hospital for treatment there was ample opportunity for the infection to spread.

Of the 146 cases notified, 63 of the patients had been vaccinated, 82 were unvaccinated, and in one case the vaccinal condition was not ascertained. Of the 63 vaccinated patients, 54 were vaccinated only during the incubation stage, too late to prevent them from contracting the disease, while the other nine had not been vaccinated since infancy.

3. *Encephalitis lethargica.*

The problem of dealing with cases in the later stages of the disease was again under consideration. At a conference held to discuss the problem, the view was generally expressed that all cases should in the first place be sent to an institution in Glasgow for observation and that selected cases should be retained for treatment there, while the remaining cases, needing little more than special nursing and care, should be transferred to a less elaborately equipped institution. Development on such lines certainly seemed called for, and the matter was still receiving consideration at the end of the year.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

There was a further fall in the mortality from tuberculosis in Scotland in 1928, and this fact suggests that the rate for 1927, which was the same as for 1926, was an accidental feature in the downward trend which has continued almost uninterrupted since 1870.

During the year, there was an extension of the institutional accommodation available for the treatment of the disease and it is significant that most of the additional beds have been provided in the Highlands and in the islands of the north and west, *i.e.*, the district in which tuberculosis has for several decades been decidedly more prevalent than in other parts of Scotland. In this district, too, another surgeon-consultant was appointed with assistance from State funds, fuller provision than formerly thus being made for the operative treatment of persons suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The desirability of removing tuberculous families from overcrowded or insanitary houses, and in some cases even giving such families a certain amount of priority under the new housing schemes, is generally recognised by public health authorities. During 1928 a number of families rehoused in this way were inspected, and a striking contrast was found between the new conditions and those so frequently met with in the one or two-apartment tenement houses of some working-class districts.

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. The fact that the numbers of "non-venereal" cases continue increasing each year may be accepted as evidence that knowledge of the gravity of venereal diseases is spreading and that public confidence in the work of the centres has not been diminished. This evidence receives support from the fact that there is a steady increase both in the number and in the proportion of gonorrhœa patients presenting themselves for treatment.

During 1927-28, 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. Only as regards syphilis was it considered that the increase was probably due, in part at least, to an actual growth in the incidence of disease.

The number of "defaulters" in 1927-28, *i.e.*, patients who discontinued treatment before they were discharged by the medical officer of the treatment centre, was the lowest on record. This is encouraging, but the problem is still a serious one, and some local authorities continue to urge the promotion of legislation to deal with this problem as well as with the more adequate control of venereal diseases generally.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. 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-tuberculous campaign while the latter body 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, mothercraft 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 education 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.

2. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age.

The maternity and child welfare schemes date 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 1928 covered areas representing 93 per cent of the total population. The work of these schemes is concerned with the prevention of disability or the restoration of full health to mother or child. This covers the provision by the local authorities, on the certificate of their medical officer, of food (including milk) to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under five.

Investigations into the nutrition of children were made during 1928 with particular reference to the prevention and treatment of rickets. In supplement to these investigations, an enquiry was instituted into mineral metabolism in infants with which was associated the question of the mineral constituents of human milk.

During 1928, the steady growth of the work of the child welfare centres, ante-natal and post-natal clinics was maintained. The value of the work performed was reflected in the continued decline in the infant mortality rate, although this rate is still higher than it should be. Unfortunately, the maternal mortality rate does not show the same tendency to fall, and there is much cause for anxiety in this respect. The problems associated with this death rate have aroused widespread interest and are receiving the close attention of various authorities.

In addition to the centres and clinics referred to above, there are special treatment centres for defects of teeth, eye, ear, nose, throat and skin, and special centres for ultra-violet ray treatment for rickets, debility, etc. Some local authorities also provide day nurseries and playgrounds where children up to five years of age are looked after.

There was, during 1928, a considerable increase in the number of children between the ages of one and five visited by health visitors and the figures show that an increased number of these children attended the welfare centres. The health supervision of these children is, however, still far from adequate in most areas.

Every expectant mother in Scotland 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 homes for maternity cases and convalescent homes where mothers are sent for rest and recuperation following confinement and where children are sent usually for treatment for rickets, malnutrition and debility. Much work in this direction is also done by voluntary agencies. Under the Midwives and Maternity (Scotland) Act, 1927, registration of maternity homes became compulsory on January 1st, 1928. It is premature yet to comment on the working of this Act, but one effect has been the closing of a number of small maternity homes.

3. Protection of the Child of School Age.

The Education (Scotland) Act, 1913, enabled school authorities to provide for the treatment of such defects in school-children as could not be remedied by other agencies. Developments under that Act were hampered by the war, and little was done until the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, substituted the counties and large cities for parishes as the areas of the local school authorities. Since then steady progress has been made in the establishment of a school medical service. But, in many areas, the follow-up and remedial work is still far from adequate, while there is much overlapping and failure to co-operate with the other health services.

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 the environmental requirements of the children and instructing them in personal hygiene. A survey of the annual reports made by the medical officers to the local education authorities demonstrates to what extent their labours are successful.

During 1928 much useful work was done, but there were no points calling for special comment.

With regard to the tests carried out during the years 1925 to 1927 in certain schools to determine the results of the addition of whole milk, separated milk, and biscuit to the ordinary diet of children attending elementary schools, a full account of the complete investigation had not been published by the end of 1928. From a preliminary survey of the material collected during the investigation, however, two points stood out :

(1) The addition of milk to the diet produces a marked improvement in children of all school ages ;

(2) Separated milk is of great value in promoting growth. Hitherto its nutritive value for children would appear to have been under-estimated. The diet of the ordinary working-class household may have a sufficiency of the constituents contained in the fat of milk but not of those contained in the residue.

Incidental to the milk test, one locality at least has already introduced into its schools the supplementary feeding of milk to selected children whose nutrition appears to be below normal.

4. Sanitation.

Sanitary administration during 1928 followed a more or less normal course. There was evidence that 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 marked by considerable progress in methods of refuse disposal, both in large towns and in small burghs. 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 question of the provision of improved types of vehicles for refuse collection received the attention of many local authorities during the year, and several are providing more up-to-date and hygienic vehicles.

An Advisory Committee on River-Pollution Prevention was appointed to consider the position with regard to the pollution of rivers and streams (including estuaries) in Scotland and any legislative, administrative, or other measures that appeared to them to be desirable for reducing such pollution. The work of the Committee was inaugurated on June 1st, 1928, and was still proceeding at the end of the year.

5. 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, there is good authority for the opinion that the 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 1928 the output again fell below this mark, the number of houses erected being 19,799.

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 1928, schemes had been undertaken involving the closing of 14,221 houses. Of these, 156 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 rehousing 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 1928, there were further groupings of local authorities with a view to the preparation of regional-planning schemes dealing with large areas.

6. Supervision of the 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. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts provided a very complex code, and the consolidation of these Acts which was carried out in the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, should prove useful to local authorities.

The Milk Supply.—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. In a great many areas all dairy cows are already inspected at least once a year, and the large number of additional appointments of veterinary inspectors during 1928 will bring the practical benefits of inspection to the herds of an increased number of areas. The regular inspection of cattle in byres that are technically not " dairies " in terms of the Act is extending rapidly.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, bovine animals suffering from certain forms of tuberculosis are to be notified and examined by a veterinary inspector. During 1928 a record number of animals was notified and slaughtered in Scotland.

In terms of the Milk (Special Designation) 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. During 1928 representations were made in favour of the prescription of a uniform single tuberculin test for graded herds throughout the country and for the standardisation and control of tuberculin in its manufacture, importation and sale. At the close of the year the whole question was under active consideration.

Meat Supply.—There are 160 public and about 540 private slaughter-houses in Scotland. Most of the home-killed meat is obtained from public slaughter-houses and the greater number of private slaughter-houses are situated in country districts.

Representations were made during 1928 to the effect that the importation of boneless meat from abroad should be prohibited on the grounds that the animals from which the meat is derived are usually diseased or otherwise unfit. Enquiries were made and, from the facts ascertained, it was clear that this grade of meat is subject to inspection in the countries of origin and that there were no grounds for the allegations made.

Preservation Regulations.—The year 1928 was the first year in which these regulations were in full operation. No outbreak of food infection was reported throughout the year.

The addition of boric acid to double cream was prohibited after January 1st, 1928. There were objections to this prohibition on the grounds that milk could not be carried long distances without some preservative. This fear has been proved to be groundless owing, no doubt, to improvements in cleanliness and in methods of transport and delivery.

Miscellaneous.—Other matters arising during 1928, and still under consideration at the end of the year, were as follows :

(1) The precautions to be taken with regard to imported frozen and chilled mutton carcases affected with *caseous lymphademitis* :

(2) The issue of regulations dealing with premises where food is manufactured, stored and distributed ;

(3) Irradiation of foodstuffs.

The total number of samples of food and drugs taken in Scotland during the year ended September 30th, 1928, was 16,865, of which 1,795 were reported as adulterated or not up to standard.

7. National Health Insurance.

The number of approved societies operating in Scotland at December 31st, 1928, was 204, with a total Scottish membership of 1,728,000 (1,141,000 men and 587,000 women).

Cash Benefits Expenditure.—The expenditure on cash benefits during 1928 amounted to £1,977,000 (for details, see section on budget below) and represented a maintenance of the new high level of claim rate which was reached in 1926 and continued in 1927. 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 district 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 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. The position is not satisfactory generally, but there is evidence of a growing realisation among societies of their responsibilities.

Non-cash Additional Benefits.—The expenditure on these benefits (including donations to hospitals, etc.) amounted to £285,000. No new points came to notice during the year. The most important of the additional benefits 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. In these circumstances several societies had to reduce their grants or adopt other measures to conserve their funds.

The advantages 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 (estimate references) and completed treatment (treatment references). As a result of this work there is a distinct improvement in the accuracy of estimates and the quality of treatment.

The Dental Benefit Joint Committee continued its operations throughout the year and decided numerous questions of interpretation of the scale of charges and conditions of service, while continuing its functions as a tribunal for the settlement of disputes between societies and dentists. This committee ceased to function on December 31st, 1928, when it was replaced by a new Dental Benefit Council.

District Medical Service.—During the year 38,834 persons were referred to the district medical officers for second medical opinion—38,319 by societies and 515 by practitioners—those numbers representing a considerable increase over those for 1927. In the 22,822 cases examined, the certifying practitioner's opinion that the person was incapable of work was upheld in 14,335 cases and reversed in 8,487 cases. In 16,012 cases no examination took place, either because the practitioner issued a final certificate before the date fixed or because the person referred failed to attend for examination.

In addition to their duties as medical referees the district medical officers carried out the following special investigations during 1928 :

(1) Analysis of 5,000 references in Glasgow with regard to the female factor contained therein ;

(2) Investigation of a series of cases of anæmia ;

(3) Investigation of a series of cases of albuminuria with regard to the ability of the kidneys to excrete urea.

Particulars respecting these investigations are contained in the tenth annual report of the Scottish Board of Health (1928).

Insurance Committees.—The cost of medical benefit, which is administered through nsurance committees, was approximately £1,041,000, of which the medical practitioners under agreement to treat insured persons received, roughly, £882,000, and there was paid to chemists, for drugs and appliances supplied by them, about £154,000. The capitation rate of payment to insurance practitioners was 9*s.*, and the cost per person for drugs and appliances 22.6*d.*

During 1928, arrangements were made whereby the nature of the dispensing and the quality of the drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons could be tested by subjection to analysis.

8. Miscellaneous Services.

(a) *Poor Law Medical Service.*—A note of this service was given in the *International Health Year-Book*, 1928. Throughout 1928, difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for persons requiring indoor relief, but little was done to remedy the apparent shortage of accommodation in view of the impending transfer of the poor-law powers of parish councils to county councils and town councils of large burghs. Important alterations were, however, completed at one hospital, where electro-medical, diathermy, radiographic and superficial and deep-ray therapy departments, equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus, were added.

(b) *Welfare of the Blind.*—The number of registered blind persons continues to increase, the figures at April 1st, 1928, being 7,914. Despite the very considerable increase in the register between 1920 and 1928, the opinion is held that blindness is decreasing. The active measures adopted by the State and by local authorities for the prevention and treatment of *ophthalmia neonatorum* and the venereal diseases in particular, and the general adoption of maternity and child welfare schemes, have no doubt materially assisted in reducing the number of blind persons, especially the number of blind children.

(c) *Insulin.*—During 1928, 1,955,300 units of insulin were issued to the 85 local authorities whose arrangements for supplying medicines and treatment free or at reduced rates to persons suffering from diabetes have been sanctioned.

IV. BUDGET.

1. Central Department.

Particulars of the estimated expenditure of the Department of Health for Scotland (the central department for health in Scotland) are given below in respect of two years :

	Year ending March 31st, 1928	Year ending March 31st, 1929
	£	£
Administrative expenses	228,232	221,802
Housing grants	1,662,435	1,535,202
Maternity and child welfare grant	144,280	148,780
Treatment of tuberculosis	300,000	310,000
Sanatorium building schemes	20,000	10,000
Treatment of venereal diseases	57,603	62,000
Welfare of the blind	17,438	18,500
Grants to port sanitary authorities	4,530	4,700
Highlands and islands medical services grant	42,000	42,000

	Year ending March 31st, 1928	Year ending March 31st, 1929
	£	£
Grants in respect of benefits, etc., under the National Health Insurance Acts :		
Medical benefit	194,000	194,000
Sickness, disablement, maternity, etc., benefits	490,000	450,000
Other small grants	435	383
Charges for services of other departments	60,235	61,936
	3,221,188	3,059,303
Income from various sources including refund of cost of administ ring various funds	117,788	129,852
Total	£3,103,400	£2,929,451

In addition to the State grants included in the foregoing statement a sum of £15,000 is contributed annually by the Government in aid of the salaries of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors.

2. 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 diseases	Maternity and child welfare	Housing
Expenditure :	£	£	£
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 [1]	£276,500	£3,554,000
Receipts :			
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

3. 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

[1] Includes tuberculosis (£622,000) and venereal diseases (£80,000).

end of 1928, and including approximate receipts and payments in respect of all forms of benefits and administration, including central administration.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR AS PER LAST RETURN.

	£
Invested with National Debt Commissioners	6,955,000
Invested by or on behalf of approved societies	6,086,000
Cash at bank	6,000
Cash in hands of approved societies and insurance committees	210,000
	13,257,000
Adjustment of above totals as brought forward from last return	73,000
	£13,330,000

Receipts :

Contributions of employers and employed persons	2,656,000
Exchequer (including statutory proportion of benefits and cost of central administration, less expenses recoverable from Insurance Fund)	745,000
Interest on investments and sundry receipts	688,000
	£17,419,000

Payments :

	Men £	Women £	£
Medical benefits			1,041,000
Sickness benefits :			
Approved societies	701,000	376,000 9,000 [1]	
Deposit contributors	1,800	1,200	
	702,800	386,200	1,089,000
Disablement benefit :			
Approved societies	434,000	236,000	670,000
Maternity benefit :			
Approved societies	170,000	24,000 23,200 [1]	
Deposit contributors	650	150	
	£170,650	£47,350	218,000
Other benefits :			
Approved societies :		£	
Additional non-cash benefits		213,000	
Donations to hospitals, etc.		71,700	
Deposit contributors :			
Payments on death and emigration, etc.		300	285,000
Carried forward			£3,303,000

[1] Married women entitled to special benefits (Class K).

	£	£
Brought forward		3,303,000
Administration expenses :		
Approved societies	410,000	
Insurance committees	49,000	
Central administration	95,000[1]	554,000
Accumulated Funds at end of Year :		
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
		£17,419,000

February 1930.

[1] This expenditure, of which £89,000 was borne by the Exchequer, includes £39,000 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 and printing, postage, telephones, telegrams, share of cost of National Insurance Audit Department and miscellaneous services.

3. NORTHERN IRELAND

Report prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

CONTENTS.

		Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I.	VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
	1. General Demography	4	1–4	1171
	2. Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	1176
	3. General Mortality	4	10–13	1180
	4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	1185
	5. Infant Mortality	2	20, 22	1193
	6. Public Health Statistics	2	23, 24	1196
	7. Data on Curative Medicine	2	25, 27	1200
II.	CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :			
	A. Acute Infectious Diseases			1202
	B. Chronic Diseases (Social Medicine) :			
	1. Tuberculosis			1203
	2. Venereal Diseases			1203
III.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :			
	1. Public Health Education			1203
	2. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age			1203
	3. Protection of Children of School Age			1204
	4. Sanitation			1204
	5. Housing			1204
	6. Water Supply			1204
	7. Sewage Disposal			1204
	8. Milk Supply			1204
	9. Sale of Food and Drugs			1204
IV.	PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION			1204

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 1911.

Source : Registrar-General, Northern Ireland.

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
18-19-IV-1926.	13.563 [1]	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	+ 0,05	+ 0,32	—	—	—

[1] 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, Northern Ireland.

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			
			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
1926	92,6	—	40.385	1.066	—	—
1911	92,2	—	45.453	1.075	—	—
Accroissement ou diminution en 1926 par rapport 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 1927.

Source : Registrar-General, 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 1927 / II. Estimate for 1927		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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 résidente I. 1926 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	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 inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1.000,0	1.000,0			1.000,0			—

4.*

SURVEY OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, 1922-1928 [1].

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.*						
1922	1.269	8.072	—	29.531	—	19.795	9.736
1923	1.259	7.974	—	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
Moy. – Av. 1922-27	1.258	7.608	—	28.441	—	19.285	9.156
1928	1.250	7.264	—	25.963	—	18.004	1.959
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 1.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per* 1,000 *of average population.*						
Moy. – Av. 1922-27		6,05	—	22,6	—	15,3	7,3
1928		5,81	—	20,8	—	14,4	6,4

[1] Emigration figures not available.

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

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)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Co. Antrim	192	192	4.026	3.878	21,0	20,2
2. Co. Armagh	110	110	2.274	2.142	20,7	19,5
3. Belfast Co. Borough	415	415	9.605	9.383	23,1	22,6
4. Co. Down	209	209	4.005	4.008	19,2	19,2
5. Co. Fermanagh	58	58	1.055	1.002	18,2	17,3
6. Londonderry Co. and Co. Borough	140	140	3.142	2.985	22,4	21,3
7. Co. Tyrone	133	133	2.569	2.565	19,3	19,3
Total pour les villes — Total for towns	—	—	—	14.333	—	22,4
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts	—	—	—	11.630	—	18,2

6.

Distribution of Births according to Sex [1], 1922-1928.

Année Year	Nés vivants Live births			Excédent des naissances masculines sur 100 naissances féminines parmi les enfants nés vivants Excess of male births per 100 female births among live-born children
	M.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1922	15.098	14.433	29.531	4,6
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	13.683	12.983	26.676	5,5
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	—	—	—	—
1928	13.441	12.522	25.963	7,3

[1] Data regarding still-births not available.

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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	28.276			1.255			29.531		
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		
Moy. Av.: 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	24.771	—	—	1.192	—	—	25.963	—	—

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Naissances Total births (Col. A 10)	pr 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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	42,5	—	—	—	—	—	22,3	1,0
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
Moy.-Av.: 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	45,9	—	—	—	—	—	19,8	1,0

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. . . . II. . . . III. . . .	6.758	293	6.439	299	6.244	317
IV. . . . V. . . . VI. . . .	7.131	337	6.945	346	6.655	319
VII. . . . VIII. . . . IX. . . .	6.756	332	6.272	331	6.183	285
X. . . . XI. . . . XII. . . .	6.267	288	5.758	286	5.689	271
Total. . .	26.912	1.250	25.414	1.262	24.771	1.192

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)		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. . . . II. . . . III. . . .	7.051	6.738	6.561	22,5	21,5	21,0
IV. . . . V. . . . VI. . . .	7.468	7.291	6.974	23,8	23,3	22,3
VII. . . . VIII. . . . IX. . . .	7.088	6.603	6.468	22,6	21,1	20,7
X. . . . XI. . . . XII. . . .	6.555	6.044	5.960	20,9	19,3	19,1
Total. . .	28.162	26.676	25.963	22,5	21,3	20,8

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Comtés et « County Boroughs » Counties and County Boroughs	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. Co. Antrim	—	2.603	14,1	13,6	—	— 0,5
2. Co. Armagh	—	1.734	16,3	15,8	—	— 0,5
3. Belfast Co. Borough	—	5.893	13,8	14,2	—	+ 0,4
4. Co. Down	—	2.919	14,6	14,0	—	— 0,6
5. Co. Fermanagh	—	812	14,8	14,0	—	— 0,8
6. Londonderry Co. and Co. Borough	—	2.075	14,4	14,8	—	+ 0,4
7. Co. Tyrone	—	1.968	15,5	14,8	—	— 0,7
Total pour les villes — Total for towns		8.949	14,0	14,0	—	± 0
Total pour les communes rurales — Total for rural districts		9.055	15,0	14,7	—	— 0,3
Total général — Grand total	—	18.004	14,5	14,4	—	— 0,1

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1928.

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 and 7)
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	619	650	9.484	10.311	15,3	15,9	— 0,6
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	± 0
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
Moy. — Aver. 1922-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	—	—	8.699	9.305	14,4	14,4	± 0

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

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	1.366	1.024	2.390	1.159	915	2.074
1	366	275	641	266	236	502
2	154	122	276	97	109	206
3	82	73	155	68	65	133
4	58	61	119	45	41	86
0–4	2.026	1.555	3.581	1.635	1.366	3.001
5–9	186	140	326	128	138	266
10–14	126	125	251	86	122	208
15–19	169	217	386	168	226	394
20–24	216	271	487	220	286	506
25–29	200	278	478	195	278	473
30–34	194	315	509	212	293	505
35–39	193	260	453	230	267	497
40–44	266	331	597	248	321	569
45–49	365	398	763	355	384	739
50–54	517	531	1.048	477	520	997
55–59	575	565	1.140	514	580	1.094
60–64	658	691	1.349	679	709	1.388
65–69	761	769	1.530	771	756	1.527
70–74	1.011	1.190	2.201	1.075	1.236	2.311
75–79	731	873	1.604	774	848	1.622
80–84	520	628	1.148	502	636	1.138
85–89	314	359	673	315	352	667
90 et plus . . . . and over . . .	133	170	303	137	177	314
Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9.161	9.666	18.827	8.721	9.495	18.216

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	106,3	83,8	95,3	90,2	74,9	82,7	− 16,1	− 8,9	− 12,6
1	29,3	22,9	26,2	21,3	19,7	20,5	− 8,0	− 3,2	− 5,7
2	11,7	9,6	10,7	7,4	8,6	8,0	− 4,3	− 1,0	− 2,7
3	6,3	5,7	6,0	5,2	5,1	5,2	− 1,1	− 0,6	− 0,8
4	4,3	4,6	4,5	3,4	3,1	3,2	− 0,9	− 1,5	− 1,3
0–4	31,2	24,8	28,0	25,2	21,8	23,5	− 6 0	− 3,0	− 4,5
5–9	2,8	3,6	2,8	2,2	2,4	2,3	− 0,9	—	− 0,5
10–14	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,4	2,1	1,7	− 0,7	—	− 0,4
15–19	2,8	3,6	3,2	2,8	3,7	3,3	—	+ 0,1	+ 0,1
20–24	4,1	4,8	4,5	4,2	5,0	4,6	+ 0,1	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
25–29	4,4	5,2	4,8	4,3	5,2	4,8	− 0,1	—	—
30–34	5,1	7,1	6,2	5,6	6,6	6,1	+ 0,5	− 0,5	− 0,1
35–39	5,5	6,3	5,9	6,5	6,5	6,5	+ 1,0	+ 0,2	+ 0,6
40–44	8,1	8,9	8,5	7,6	8,6	8,1	− 0,5	− 0,3	− 0,4
45–49	10,9	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,5	10,6	− 0,3	− 0,4	− 0,3
50–54	16,0	15,9	16,0	14,8	15,6	15,2	− 1,2	− 0,3	− 0,8
55–59	21,5	20,5	20,9	19,2	21,0	20,1	− 2,3	+ 0,5	− 0,8
60–64	30,9	31,1	31,0	31,9	31,9	31,9	+ 1,0	+ 0,8	+ 0,9
65–69	40,5	37,9	39,2	41,1	37,3	39,1	+ 0,6	− 0,6	− 0,1
70–74	73,5	66,6	69,6	78,1	69,2	73,1	+ 4,6	+ 2,6	+ 3,5
75–79	96,9	87,0	91,2	102,6	84,5	92,3	+ 5,7	− 2,5	+ 1,1
80–84	141,6	122,8	130,6	136,7	124,4	129,5	− 4,9	+ 1,6	− 1,1
85–89	208,8	167,1	184,3	209,4	163,9	182,6	+ 0,6	− 3,2	− 1,7
90 et plus . and over	293,0	253,7	269,6	301,8	264,2	279,4	+ 8,8	+ 10,5	+ 9,8
Age inconnu . unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..	15,1	14,9	15,0	14,3	14,6	14,5	− 0,8	− 0,3	− 0,5

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths, in 1927 and 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
	Par trimestre. — Per quarter.				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter		5.358		17,1	+ 0,1
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .		4.421		14,1	— 1,8
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .		3.742		12,0	+ 0,4
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .		4.483		14,3	+ 0,6
Total		18.004		14,4	— 0,2

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases, in 1927 and 1928.

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde	1927								
	Typhoid fever	1928	25	0,2			—	—	—	—
1b	Fièvre paratyphoïde	1927			283	2,3	—	—	—	—
	Paratyphoid fever	1928	4	0,0						
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927					—	—	—	—
	Typhus	1928	1	0,0	4	0,0	—	—	—	—
3	Fièvre récurrente	1927	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
	Relapsing fever	1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	3	0,0	1	0,0	—	—	—	—
6	Variole	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Smallpox	1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Rougeole	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	1928	204	1,6	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlatine	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet fever	1928	53	0,4	3.385	27,1	—	—	—	—
9	Coqueluche	1927					—	—	—	—
	Whooping-cough	1928	173	1,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diphtérie	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria	1928	67	0,5	1.352	10,8	—	—	—	—

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					
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*a*	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires . Influenza with pulmonary complications.	1927			—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	124	1,0	—	—	—	—	—	—
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires . Influenza without pulmonary complications	1927					—	—	—	—
		1928	264	2,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Choléra asiatique . . Asiatic cholera . . .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
16	Dysenterie . . . . . Dysentery	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
17	Peste . . . . . Plague	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
18	Fièvre jaune . . . . Yellow fever	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
20	Lèpre . . . . . Leprosy	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
21	Erysipèle . . . . . Erysipelas	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	24	0,2	205	1,6	—	—	—	—
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . Acute poliomyelitis .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	5	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Encéphalite léthargiq. Encephalitislethargica	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	27	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique . Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	14	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Morve et farcin . . . Glanders and farcy .	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon . . . . . Malignant pustule and anthrax	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Rage . . . . . Rabies	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire . . Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .	1927	—	—						
		1928	1.282	10,3						
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du syst. nerveux central . . Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1928	164	1,3						
33–37	Tuberculose d'autres organes. . . . . Tuberculosis of other organs	1927	—	—						
		1928	299	2,4						
38	Syphilis	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	1928	23	0,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Chancre mou	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Soft chancre	1928	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Gonococcie	1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gonococcus infection	1928	1	0,0	—	—	—	—	—	—

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Groupes d'âge Age groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 p of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	23	16	39	17,9	13,1	15,6
1–4	60	48	108	11,5	9,5	10,5
0–4	83	64	147	12,8	10,2	11,5
5–9	23	25	48	3,9	4,3	4,1
10–14	14	46	60	2,3	7,7	5,0
15–19	71	129	200	12,0	21,3	16,7
20–24	111	180	291	21,1	31,7	26,6
25–29	73	127	200	15,9	23,9	20,2
30–34	80	112	192	21,0	25,3	23,3
35–39	72	82	154	20,4	20,0	20,2
40–44	74	55	129	22,6	14,8	18,4
45–49	51	48	99	15,2	13,1	14,1
50–54	48	40	88	14,9	12,0	13,4
55–59	38	39	77	14,2	14,1	14,1
60–64	23	15	38	10,8	6,8	8,7
65–69	16	11	27	8,5	5,4	6,9
70–74	7	4	11	5,1	2,2	3,5
75–79	2	4	6	2,7	4,0	3,4
80 et plus and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age inconnu unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	786	981	1.767	12,9	15,1	14,1

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	1.410	12	9	12	1.443	538	73	799	1.410
1927	1.477	25	7	10	1.519	521	61	895	1.477
1928	1.458	13	20	15	1.506	423	99	984	1.506
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	11,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	11,5	4,3	0,6	6,4	11,2
1927	11,8	0,2	0,1	0,1	12,1	4,2	0,5	7,2	11,8
1928	11,7	0,1	0,2	0,1	12,0	3,4	0,8	7,9	12,0

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Année Years	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920) — I. Classes de maladies — I. 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-154	Nos 155-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	1.946	2.950	2.725	1.354	644	104	37
1927	1.922	2.790	2.620	1.097	690	118	35
1928	2.000	2.988	2.538	1.059	687	99	30
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1926	15,5	23,5	21,7	10,8	5,1	0,8	0,3
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

	II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. 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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	1.018	2.678	1.212	1.197	644	33	421	2.124	16
1927	1.087	2.529	1.108	1.253	417	28	457	2.117	142
1928	1.026	2.669	1.090	1.169	382	34	451	2.085	130
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne). Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	8,1	21,4	9,7	9,5	5,1	0,3	3,4	16,9	1,3
1927	8,7	20,2	8,9	10,0	3,3	0,2	3,7	16,9	1,1
1928	8,2	21,4	8,7	9,4	3,1	0,3	3,6	16,7	1,0

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

Année Year	Accouchements déclarés Notified confinements	Enfants nés vivants Total number of live 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 :			
					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
1926. . . .	—	28.162	49	109	—	17,4	—	38,7
1927. . . .	—	26.676	48	80	—	18,0	—	30,0
1928. . . .	—	25.963	39	97	—	15,0	—	37,4

19.*

Mortality from External Causes and General Mortality from Natural Causes, 1926-1928.

Source : Registrar-General, Northern Ireland.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	63	80	64	0,5	0,6	0,5
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	371	398	445	3,0	3,2	3,6
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	434	478	509	3,5	3,8	4,1
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	18.827	18.216	18.004	150,1	145,6	144,0
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	18.393	17.738	17.495	146,7	141,8	140,0

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days [1] and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1926-1928.

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
					1926					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	566	394	960	847	113	38,8	29,0	34,1	31,5	90,4
1	143	112	255	196	59	9,8	8,2	9,1	7,3	47,3
2	96	89	185	159	26	6,6	6,6	6,6	5,9	20,8
3, 4, 5	193	163	356	322	34	13,2	12,0	12,6	12,0	27,2
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	368	266	634	588	46	25,2	19,6	22,5	21,8	36,8
Total	1.366	1.024	2.390	2.112	278	93,7	75,4	84,9	78,5	222,4
					1927					
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	452	354	806	720	86	33,0	27,3	30,2	28,3	68,1
1	134	115	249	209	40	9,8	8,9	9,3	8,2	31,7
2	96	77	173	139	34	7,8	5,9	6,5	5,5	26,9
3, 4, 5	192	136	328	286	42	14,0	10,5	12,3	11,3	33,3
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 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

[1] Data per day not available.

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
					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 4 5	185	148	333	282	51	13,8	11,8	12,8	11,4	42,8
6 7 8 9 10 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

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1926 AND 1927.

Source : Registrar-General, Northern Ireland.

N° de la nomenclature intern. 3e 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . .	110	99	3,9	3,7
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	546	412	19,4	15,4
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . .	379	329	13,5	12,3
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	7	13	0,2	0,5
7	Rougeole — Measles	74	5	2,6	0,2
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	2	1	0,1	0,0
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	55	114	2,0	4,3
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	2	2	0,1	0,1
11	Grippe — Influenza	18	49	0,6	1,8
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas.	3	6	0,1	0,2
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	4	0	0,1	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	10	5	0,4	0,2
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	24	24	0,9	0,9
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs. . .	13	10	0,5	0,4
71	Méningite — Meningitis	28	30	1,0	1,1
79-80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	122	107	4,3	4,0
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	99	111	3,5	4,2
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	263	283	9,3	10,6
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis.	412	262	14,6	9,8
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	13	13	0,5	0,5
200	Infanticide	6	4	0,2	0,1
204-205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Diseases not specified or ill-defined	12	4	0,4	0,1

6. Public Health Statistics.

23.*

Institutions for the Campaign against Social Diseases.

A. *Tuberculosis. — Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Tuberculosis, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-tuberculosis Dispensaries	43	43	43	—	—	—	5.983	5.663	5.405
Sanatoria pour tuberculeux — Tuberculosis Sanatoria :									
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 [1] — For adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis [1]	5	5	5	376	376	376	1.485	1.422	1.479
Total des sanatoria — Total number of sanatoria	6	6	6	427	427	427	—	—	—

Number of Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Numbers of Patients who received Treatment under approved Tuberculosis Schemes.

	1926	1927	1928
(A) Dispensaires antituberculeux — Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries	154	163	175
(B) Nombre de patients traités — Number of patients treated :			
Cas pulmonaires — Pulmonary :			
(a) Enfants — Children	1.627	1.982	1.829
(b) Adultes — Adults	7.593	8.591	8.402
Cas non pulmonaires — Non-Pulmonary :			
(c) Enfants — Children	1.801	2.052	2.295
(d) Adultes — Adults	1.607	1.820	1.970
(a–d) Total	12.628	14.445	14.496

[1] 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* *(continued).*

B. *Venereal Diseases. — Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Venereal Diseases, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

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		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (bureaux) de consultation pour vénériens — Consultation centres for persons suffering from venereal diseases	12	12	12	2.802	2.956	3.492

C. *Alcoholism. — Survey of the Institutions for the Campaign against Alcoholism in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sanatoria pour alcooliques — Sanatoria for alcoholic persons	1	1	1	3	8	—

23* *(concluded).*

D. *Smallpox.* — *Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge.* — *Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations [1] — Number of vaccinations [1] . .	18.810	18.682	18.662
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — 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	—	—	—
II. *Revaccinations.* — *Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations. .	971	709	420
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	—	—	—
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . .	—	—	—
III. *Vaccinations et Revaccinations.* — *Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	19.781	19.391	19.082
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — 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	—	—	—

[1] The figures give the number of primary vaccinations. Practically all these would be infants.

24.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, IN 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Institutions	Nombre d'institutions Number of institutions			Nombre de personnes admises Number of persons admitted		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Centres (consultations) pour femmes enceintes — Consultation centres for expectant mothers	10	10	10	—	—	—
Hôpitaux obstétricaux — Special obstetrical hospitals	2	2	2	—	—	—
Nombre de lits — Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour nourrissons — Special hospitals for infants	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour femmes et enfants — Hospitals for children and women	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hôpitaux pour femmes — Hospitals for women only	1	1	1	—	—	—

7. Data on Curative Medicine.

25.*

Statistics of Hospitals, etc., in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

A. *Number of Public 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			Lits — Beds 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 [1] — General hospitals [1]	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
Total	105	105	105	7.192	7.192	7.192	57,0	57,0	57,0

[1] Including 28 Poor Law hospitals with 3.902 beds.

27.

Statistics of Health Insurance Funds, 1926-1928.

A. *Number of Insured Persons* [1].

1926		1927		1928	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
195.900	136.200	196.100	136.400	192.400	139.200

B. *Estimated Number of Days Incapacity in respect of which Sickness or Disablement Benefit was paid.*

1926		1927		1928	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2.100.000	2.900.000	2.900.000	3.400.000	2.370.000	3.130.000

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
1926	322	210	59	41	100
1927	322	210	59	41	100
1928	316	215	58	42	100

[1] For the years 1926 and 1927, the figures relate to persons between the ages of 16 and 70; for the year 1928, between the ages of 16 and 65.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The death rate of epidemic diseases was 0.62 per 1,000, which was lower than the average for the five years 1923-1927, viz., 0.73.

In urban districts the death rate was 0.90.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified was as follows :

Table I.

Smallpox	—
Cholera	—
Diphtheria	1,300
Membranous croup	2
Erysipelas	170
Scarlatina or scarlet fever	3,270
Typhus fever	4
Typhoid or enteric fever	248
Relapsing or continued fever	—
Puerperal fever	38
Total	5,032

Table II[1].

Cerebro-spinal fever	12
Encephalitis lethargica	10
Measles	686
Ophthalmia neonatorum	14
Chicken-pox	155
Poliomyelitis anterior	2
Anthrax	—
Mumps	26
Total	905

Table III.

Malaria	—
Dysentery	—
Trench fever	—
Pneumonia	335
Total	335

[1] The diseases referred to in this table are only notifiable in certain districts.

B. Chronic Diseases (Social Medicine).

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Schemes for the treatment of tuberculosis are in operation in every part of Northern Ireland, except Londonderry County and Londonderry County Borough ; and, under these, 376 beds are available for treatment in public sanatoria in addition to those in private institutions. There are also forty-three dispensaries or clinics at which out-patients receive treatment, while domiciliary treatment is provided for suitable cases which cannot be dealt with in sanatoria or at dispensaries.

The number of patients treated during the year was 10,268. This total does not include 274 other persons who attended dispensaries for observation, nor 154 children attending an open-air school, who are not, in fact, themselves tuberculous, though in danger of becoming so.

Annual Government Grant.—A sum of £26,913 was recouped to local authorities by the Government during the year in respect of expenditure incurred in connection with tuberculosis schemes.

2. *Venereal Diseases.*

Schemes are now in operation throughout Northern Ireland, and the sum paid to the authorities concerned by the Ministry during the year amounted to £6,463.

The number of patients presenting themselves for treatment was 5,810, of which 5,386 were out-patients and 424 were in-patients. Of the 5,810 persons who presented themselves, 2,318 were found not to be suffering from disease.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Public Health Education.

There is no scheme of systematic education of the public in health matters, but a considerable amount of voluntary work is carried on and some instruction in hygiene is given in the schools, including lectures on the care of the teeth. Instruction is also given in connection with schemes for the prevention of tuberculosis.

2. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age.

Maternity and child welfare work is carried on in 43 localities. In fifteen, the work is done directly by the local authority ; in seventeen, the local authority contributes to a nursing society which does the work ; and, in eleven, nursing societies do the work without help from the local authority. In all cases, the Government contributes approximately fifty per cent of the net cost. The Government contribution for 1928 was £4,882.

Besides these maternity and child welfare schemes, all boards of guardians appointed for the relief of the poor provide midwives to give free attendance in cases of childbirth among the poor. There are, at present, 132 of these midwives.

3. Protection of Children of School Age.

Schemes of medical inspection are now in operation, except in one county. In Londonderry County Borough, however, the scheme is very partial.

There are sixteen whole-time school medical officers ; fourteen part-time medical officers ; one specialist medical officer whole-time ; two specialist medical officers part-time ; nine dentists part-time, and thirty-eight nurses employed in connection with these schemes.

4. Sanitation.

There have been no new developments in connection with the suppression of nuisances or scavenging, which are carried out on accepted lines.

5. Housing.

There were 4,523 houses erected during the year ended March 31st, 1929, with Government assistance. The number erected without assistance is not known. The Government grants paid amounted to £400,956.

Loans to local authorities to the amount of £132,975 were sanctioned during the year ended March 31st, 1929, to enable them to make advances to persons desiring to purchase or erect houses for their own occupation, and advances amounting to £165,130 were made by the local authorities during the same period to such persons.

6. Water Supply.

Large extensions of the water supply of Belfast and Londonderry County Boroughs are in progress, and practically all the other towns of larger size have a fairly adequate supply ; but in one or two there have been complaints that the supply is insufficient and the authorities of these places are considering improvements.

Considerable progress was made during the year in providing new supplies or improving the existing supplies of smaller villages.

Loans amounting to £33,850 were sanctioned for work in connection with the supply of water during the year ended March 31st, 1929.

7. Sewage Disposal.

Loans amounting to £149,519 were sanctioned for the construction of new sewers during the year ended March 31st, 1929.

8. Milk Supply.

There are now eighteen persons holding producers' licences and two holding a retail licence for the sale of grade "A" (T.T.) milk.

9. Sale of Food and Drugs.

There were 8,880 samples of food and drugs of 110 different articles taken during the year, 350 of which were found to be adulterated.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

There was no public health legislation during the year.

February 1930.

CEYLON

Report prepared by the Medical Department, Colombo.

CONTENTS.

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS : Page

1. Area 1209
2. Population 1209
3. Births 1210
4. Deaths 1210
5. Infant Mortality 1211
6. Maternal Mortality 1211
7. Still-births 1212

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :

A. Acute Infectious Diseases 1212

1. Enteric Fever 1212
2. Smallpox 1213
3. Diphtheria 1213
4. Influenza 1213
5. Cholera 1214
6. Dysentery 1214
7. Plague 1214
8. Chicken-pox 1214
9. Measles 1215
10. Mumps 1215
11. Whooping-cough 1215

B. Chronic Infectious Diseases :

1. Tuberculosis of the Lungs 1215
2. Malaria 1215
3. Leprosy 1216
4. Parangi (Yaws) 1216
5. Anchylostomiasis 1217
6. Venereal Disease 1217
7. Cancer 1217
8. Drug Addiction 1219

Page

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES:

1. Health Organisation 1219
2. Health Units 1220
3. Health Education 1220
4. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age 1220
5. Protection of the Child of School Age 1221
6. Sanitation 1222
7. Water Supply 1222
8. Sewage Disposal 1223
9. Milk Supply 1223

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION 1224

V. HEALTH BUDGET 1224

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE:

1. Hospitals and Dispensaries 1225
2. Sanatoria 1225
3. Asylums 1225
4. Registered Medical Practitioners 1225
5. Dentists 1225
6. Medical Education 1226
7. Nurses 1226
8. Midwives 1226
9. Vaccinators 1227

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

1. Area.

The area of Ceylon is 25,481 square miles.

2. Population.

The population of Ceylon according to the census of 1921 was 4,498,605, exclusive of the military and shipping, while the estimated population for the year 1928 was 5,421,861.

Of the latter population, 646,324 or 11.9 per cent were in the thirty-five principal towns of the island, while the remainder, 4,775,537 or 88.08 per cent, were in the rural section.

The composition of the population in 1921 was as follows :

Racial Composition.

Race	Population at census of 1921	Percentage
Singhalese	3,016,154	67.0
Tamils	1,120,059	24.9
Moors	284,964	6.3
Burghers and Eurasians	29,439	0.7
Malays	13,402	0.3
Europeans	8,118	0.2
Others	26,469	0.6

Sex Composition.

Sex	Number	Percentage
Males	2,381,812	52.9
Females	2,116,793	47.0

Literacy Composition.

This indicates the ability to read and write one's own language.

Sex	Actual figures	Percentage of total for each sex
Males	1,156,119	48.5
Females	381,475	18.0
Total	1,537,594	34.2

English Literacy Composition.

The indicates the ability to read and write the English language.

Sex	Actual figures	Percentage of total for each sex
Males	107,296	4.5
Females	37,213	1.28
Total	144,509	3.2

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION.

Religion	Actual figures	Percentage
Buddhists	2,769,805	61.5
Hindus	982,073	21.8
Mohammedans	302,532	6.7
Christians	443,400	9.9

The registration of births and deaths is compulsory throughout the island, but the registration of the causes of death cannot be totally relied on as the majority of the registering officers are non-medical men.

The Registrar-General supplies figures concerning the vital statistics of the thirty-five principal towns in Ceylon, and these figures are considered more reliable as regards the causes of death as the larger proportion of them are certified by registered medical practitioners.

3. BIRTHS.

Year	Number of births	Birth rate
1926	206,888	41.6
1927	205,469	39.5
1928	213.308	40.0

4. DEATHS.

Year	Number of deaths	Death rate
1926	124,884	24.7
1927	113,003	21.7
1928	132,334	24.8

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

		1926	1927	1928
1.	Dysentery	3,514	3,144	3,446
2.	Pulmonary tuberculosis	3,309	3,353	3,380
3.	Infantile convulsions	14,996	13,686	16,042
4.	Diarrhœa	8,595	8,308	8,831
5.	Pneumonia	7,627	8,004	8,846
6.	Anchylostomiasis	2,121	1,943	2,161
7.	Dropsy	1,879	1,580	1,952
8.	Anæmia	2,317	2,349	2,363
9.	Intestinal parasites	3,541	3,070	4,621
10.	Puerperal septicæmia	1,533	1,331	1,409
11.	Malaria	1,331	1,331	2,239
12.	Enteric fever	544	510	577
13.	Rickets	4,192	3,736	4,477
14.	Tetanus	305	293	324
15.	Rabies	58	67	76
16.	Cholera	54	3	3
17.	Influenza	1,590	1,756	1,958
18.	Leprosy	96	58	80
19.	Plague	16	100	60
20.	Smallpox	4	5	4
21.	Diphtheria	21	11	20
22.	Parangi	12	12	9
23.	Pyrexia	17,798	13.502	189,54

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS, 1926-1928.

Month	1926	1927	1928
January	14.290	10,542	15.421
February	12,778	9.312	12,023
March	11,004	8.711	10.396
April	9,273	7,579	8,520
May	9,383	8,518	9.879
June	9,852	8,885	10.066
July	10,461	9,311	10.991
August	11,074	9,879	11,413
September	9,074	8,774	10,134
October	9,036	9,578	10,752
November	9,635	10,282	10,981
December	9,024	11,632	11,765

5. INFANT MORTALITY.

Year	Deaths	Mortality rate
1926	36,024	174
1927	32,959	160
1928	37,792	177

The following table shows the infant deaths and infant mortality rates in the rural areas (exclusive of the thirty-five principal towns) compared with those of the urban area :

Year	Deaths		Mortality rate	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1926	4,544	31,480	208	162
1927	4,159	28,802	191	157
1928	4,649	33,145	197	175

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes	Number of deaths	Percentage
Convulsions	10.674	28.3
Bronchitis	275	0.7
Debility	7,516	19.7
Diarrhœa	491	1.3
Enteritis	258	0.7
Pneumonia	855	2.3
Prematurity	2,202	5.8
Tetanus	65	0.2
Other causes	15,456	41.0

6. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year	Deaths	Live births	Death rate
1926	3,951	206,888	19.0
1927	3,595	205,469	17.0
1928	4,091	213,311	19.2

The following table shows the causes of maternal mortality :

Causes	Number	Percentage
Accidents of pregnancy	69	1.69
Puerperal hæmorrhage	132	3.23
Puerperal septicæmia	1,409	34.44
Phlegmasia alba dolens	10	0.24
Puerperal convulsions	2,016	49.28
Puerperal albuminuria	2	0.05
Other accidents of childbirth	453	11.07

Puerperal septicæmia and puerperal convulsions account for 84 per cent of the maternal deaths.

7. Still-births.

A statement of still-births is available only for the urban areas.

Year	Still-births	Live births	Ratio of still to live births
1926	1,574	21,830	7.2
1927	1,631	21,773	7.5
1928	1,770	28,676	6.1

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, No. 3, of 1897, and the regulations framed under it provide the authority for taking necessary action to deal with infectious diseases. The minor infectious diseases are generally dealt with in the homes of the people, while for the three major diseases—cholera, smallpox and plague—the cases are always removed to special hospitals and the contacts removed from their homes and watched for the requisite quarantine period. Notification of cases is not very good, but is improving.

The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, but not all cases are notified. Notification is improving year by year.

Diseases	Cases notified		Deaths registered	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
Chicken-pox	4,639	5,034	5	4
Cholera	15	5	3	4
Diphtheria	17	22	11	21
Dysentery	1,775	2,954	3,144	3,446
Enteric fever	1,123	1,294	510	577
Measles	648	2,677	5	24
Mumps	56	182	5	11
Plague	12	17	100	60
Smallpox	18	8	5	4
Whooping-cough	25	47	50	94

The cases notified relate to areas outside municipal areas, while the deaths registered include deaths in municipal areas as well. This will explain instances where the deaths exceed the cases notified.

1. *Enteric Fever.*

Number of Cases and Deaths, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Hospital cases	1,352	1,488	1,687
Hospital deaths	361	304	368
Total deaths registered for the island	544	510	577

The diagnosis of the disease in each of the hospital cases was confirmed by Widal's test. The actual prevalence of the disease cannot be judged from hospital admissions as all cases do not resort to hospital treatment and, of those that do not, many are not notified. The total number of notifications in 1928 for the island—exclusive of the three municipalities—was 1,294. The number of registered deaths does not indicate the actual mortality from this disease as some deaths from enteric fever are included amongst those reported as due to "pyrexia". There were 22,616 deaths due to pyrexia in 1928, as against 17,798 in 1927. There were no epidemics of the disease during the year. The Western Province, which is the most thickly populated of all the provinces, contributed more than one-third of the total cases treated in hospitals.

2. *Smallpox.*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Cases	65	27	18
Deaths	4	5	1

Of the total cases reported in 1928, 2 were imported in ships into Colombo and the rest were local cases which acquired their infection from arrivals from India. There is no endemic smallpox in Ceylon. Every time a case is discovered, on investigation the infection is found to be introduced from India.

The distribution of the cases was as follows : 2 cases in Colombo Port, 10 cases in Colombo City, 2 cases with 1 death in the Central Province and 4 cases in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

3. *Diphtheria.*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Hospital cases	20	36	40
Hospital deaths	6	9	13
Total number of deaths of the island	13	11	20

Of the 40 cases treated in 1928, 23 were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Angoda. Most of the cases were faucial, a few were nasal and 1 conjunctival. All cases except 3 were among children between the ages of 1 and 6 years.

4. *Influenza.*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Number of cases treated at dispensaries	44,179	55,589	79,785
Hospital cases	5,345	6,147	7,237
Hospital deaths	96	112	101
Total deaths for the island	1,590	1,756	1,958

Though there is an increase in the total number of deaths from 1926-1928, the death rate has steadily decreased from year to year.

5. *Cholera.*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Hospital cases	56	11	5
Hospital deaths	47	6	4
Total deaths registered for the island	54	3	3

Some of the deaths in 1927 and 1928 may have been registered under acute diarrhœa, before the disease was diagnosed bacteriologically. This explains the lesser number of deaths registered for the island compared to deaths occurring in the hospitals.

As in the case of smallpox, when cholera occurs in the island it is found on investigation to have been introduced from India.

6. *Dysentery.*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Hospital cases	5,004	5,202	6,190
Hospital deaths	862	792	1,034
Total deaths registered for the island	2,514	3,144	3,446

Dysentery is one of the most important causes of illness and deaths in the island. In 1928, amœbic dysentery was the prevalent type, nearly 70 per cent of the cases being of this variety. The bacillary cases contributed 12.5 per cent of the cases. The case fatality rate from the bacillary type was slightly higher than that from the amœbic variety, 18.5 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively.

7. *Plague.*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Cases	16	117	67
Deaths	15	106	60

Of the 67 cases reported for 1928, 40 were from Colombo City, 6 from the Western Province, 8 from the Central Province, 5 from the Northern Province, 2 from the Southern Province and 6 from the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Plague is endemic in Colombo and is responsible for the spread of infection to other parts of the island. The septicæmic form of plague, which used to be the most common of the three varieties, is fast decreasing.

8. *Chicken-pox.*

Of the notifiable diseases, chicken-pox has contributed the largest number of cases, viz., 5,034, exclusive of the three municipalities, although these are by no means all the cases that have occurred. The number of fatalities was negligible and death whenever it occurred was due to debility and old age. The disease, as usual, was most prevalent among school-children.

9. *Measles.*

In 1928, 2,677 cases of measles were notified, as compared with 648 in the preceding year in the island, outside the three municipalities. Schools were responsible in the majority of the cases for the spread of this disease. In rural areas, the poor housing conditions and the inadequate arrangements for the isolation of patients are responsible for the spread of the disease.

10. *Mumps.*

Exclusive of the three municipalities, 182 cases of mumps were notified in 1928, as compared with 56 in 1927.

11. *Whooping-cough.*

Exclusive of the three municipalities, 47 cases of whooping-cough were notified in 1928, as compared with 25 in the preceding year.

B. Chronic Infectious Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis of the Lungs.*

Number of Cases and Deaths, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Hospital cases	4,363	4,247	4,120
Hospital deaths	1,074	1,027	1,110
Total deaths registered for the island	3,309	3,353	3,380

Three special institutions—the Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, Colombo (dispensary), the Kandana Sanatorium (for early cases), and the Ragama Tuberculosis Hospital (for advanced and chronic cases)—are maintained to deal with this disease. A large number of cases are also treated in the tuberculosis wards of the General Hospital, Colombo.

2. *Malaria.*

There were 44,346 cases of malaria admitted as in-patients to hospitals during 1928 and 1,542,025 cases treated at dispensaries and out-patient departments of hospitals. Tertian malaria was most common among the hospital admissions, as well as among the dispensary cases. There were also a few cases of the æstivo-autumnal and cerebral types. The mortality among the tertian cases was very low, while among the æstivo-autumnal and cerebral mortality has been very high, especially in the latter type.

Malaria is the most prevalent disease in the island. It is endemic in all the provinces to a greater or a lesser degree. In all the provinces, there were severe epidemics of malaria, and the incidence of malaria during 1928 has been the highest on record for many years. In some provinces the number of hospital and dispensary cases treated was more than double the number treated in the previous year. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa especially, there was an alarming increase in the number of hospital admissions.

The following table shows a comparison of the 1928 figures with those of the preceding two years :

	1926	1927	1928
Cases treated at dispensaries ..	1,061,457	865,594	1,542,029
Cases admitted to hospitals	29,334	25,146	44,356
Total deaths in hospitals	632	488	882
Total deaths registered for the island	1,331	1,331	2,239

It may be stated that many deaths due to malaria are registered under pyrexia of unknown origin.

There is a Malaria Advisory Board which deals with the question of malaria in the island. The board decides the policy with regard to the work, which is carried out by a committee composed of the Assistant Director of Sanitary Service (chairman), Medical Entomologist and the Sanitary Engineer, all of whom are members of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services. The committee, which acts under the director of the department, has an executive officer who is in charge of the anti-malaria campaigns which, during 1928, were in operation at four centres.

3. *Leprosy.*

During 1928, 1,054 cases with 69 deaths, as against 1,047 cases with 57 deaths the previous year, were treated at the Government hospitals, including the two asylums which are maintained in the island for the segregation of lepers, under the Leper Ordinance, No. 4, of 1901.

4. *Parangi (Yaws).*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Hospital cases	4,386	3,482	2,667
Hospital deaths	14	11	2
Cases treated at dispensaries ..	39,782	36,131	34,171
Total deaths registered for the island	12	12	9

The steady decrease in the number of admissions to hospitals and of out-patients at dispensaries and of the mortality from the disease is directly due to the success of the intensive campaigns carried out by the travelling medical officers appointed for the treatment of parangi.

During 1928, 22,547 injections were given to 11,663 patients, as against 30,276 injections and 18,101 patients the previous year. Most of the patients attended a second and a third time for injections, but some, perhaps satisfied and contented with the immediate relief effected by the first injection, did not attend for subsequent injections essential to obtain a radical cure. The decrease in the number of cases treated is partly due to the marked decrease in the incidence of the disease now and also to the fact that some travelling medical officers had to be temporarily engaged to deal with epidemics of malaria.

5. *Anchylostomiasis.*

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS, 1926-1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Cases treated at dispensaries ..	152,195	170,818	177,372
Cases admitted to hospitals	13,040	12,600	12,921
Deaths in hospitals	897	789	941
Total deaths registered for the island	2,121	1,943	2,161

The control of anchylostomiasis was undertaken in co-operation with the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1915 to 1927 by means of field campaigns. In 1928, the control became a routine activity of the sanitary service of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services.

The campaign officers, as well as other agencies, gave treatment as follows during 1928 :

Campaign staff	232,207
Government hospitals and dispensaries	1,028,373
Mandapam camp	115,601
Health units	4,510
Estate staff	166,482
Total	1,547,173

The results of the anchylostomiasis campaign are now beginning to show. It is very encouraging to record that, in some districts of the Central Province, the treatment has been so successful that overcrowding of hospitals no longer exists.

6. *Venereal Disease.*

There are three venereal clinics in the city of Colombo.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, 1928.

Causes	Cases treated at General hospital	Port surgeon's office	Female hospital
Syphilis	852	81	242
Soft chancre	37	—	—
Gonorrhœa	619	13	536

Besides the particulars given above, 7,267 in-patients (with 111 deaths) in the various hospitals and 15,780 out-patients at the dispensaries and out-patient departments of hospitals in the island were treated for venereal diseases during 1928, as against 8,204 with 92 deaths and 17,144 respectively the previous year.

7. *Cancer.*

During the year, 200 milligrammes of radium were imported, and cancer cases at the General Hospital, Colombo, are treated with it.

Cancer Returns of In-Patients in Hospitals for 1928.

Age	Sex	Cheek		Tongue		Pecrès		Breast		Uterus		Palate, jaw and floor of mouth		Skin and extremities		Stomach		Cæcum		Rectum		Liver		Intestines		Ovary		Œsophagus		Lymph Glands		Other sites		Sites not specified		Total	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
																						Singhalese.															
20–30.	M.	5	—	5	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	29	2
	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	14	3	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	37	5
31–40.	M.	14	2	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	51	4
	F.	3	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	18	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	44	5
41–50.	M.	27	2	8	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	62	6
	F.	11	1	3	1	—	—	7	1	25	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	65	7
51–60.	M.	33	2	7	2	25	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	7	3	—	—	83	8
	F.	14	1	1	—	—	—	8	1	20	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	57	7
61 and upwards	M.	22	3	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	54	7
	F.	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	20	4
	Total	138	12	39	4	64	2	39	3	81	11	27	3	23	—	9	4	1	1	4	—	8	2	2	2	3	—	5	—	4	—	53	11	2	—	502	55
																						Tamils.															
20–30.	M.	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1
	F.	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	15	1
31–40.	M.	18	2	1	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	31	5
	F.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	11	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	21	4
41–50.	M.	10	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	22	4
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	3
51–60.	M.	4	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1
	F.	5	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	3
61 and upwards	M.	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Total	56	6	16	1	12	2	8	1	16	3	13	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	144	22
																						Other Races.															
20–30.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
31–40.	M.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
41–50.	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	10	3
	F.	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
51–60.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
61 and upwards	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	10	4	—	—	41	10

8. *Drug Addiction.*

The sale and consumption of opium is controlled by Ordinance No. 5, of 1910, under which all persons who were using opium up to the passing of the ordinance were registered as consumers and issued licences stating the quantity of opium that each person was entitled to for each month.

The Government, through the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, imports opium from India and retails it through 52 depots throughout the island, sales being conducted by officers appointed by the Government. These officers are paid monthly salaries but have no commission on sales.

In addition to licensed consumers, "vedaralas" (Ayurvedic physicians) are also registered under the ordinance, and they are allowed six months' supplies for medicinal purposes.

No new consumers are registered unless a person can produce satisfactory evidence to the effect that he was consuming opium in 1910, or that he is a new arrival from India where he has been in the habit of taking opium. The number of licensed consumers in 1928 was 6,061 and the number of licensed "vedaralas" 3,101.

In 1928, 2,992 lb. of eating opium and 345 lb. of smoking opium were sold. Eating opium was sold at 1½ cents per grain, and smoking opium at 2 cents per grain.

From 1928, there will be an annual 5-per-cent reduction on the amount allotted to each consumer. The Indian Government has taken steps to reduce annually by 10 per cent the raw opium exported from India. This reduction will be met by the 5-per-cent reduction on the amount allowed to consumers and by the deaths of consumers.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Health Organisation.

The medical and sanitary work in the island is carried out by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services. Chart No. 1 represents diagrammatically its various activities. It will be seen that certain activities which should come under the sanitary service are maintained under the medical service, due to the fact that the latter is the older branch and that these activities had been organised under it before the sanitary service had expanded. Eventually they will find their proper place under the sanitary service.

Local authorities are responsible for the health activities in their areas. There are five types of local authorities, viz., municipalities, urban district councils, local boards of health, sanitary boards, and village committees.

The Department of Medical and Sanitary Services acts in an advisory capacity to them.

Local boards of health and sanitary boards are being replaced by urban district councils in which the elected element is predominant. A central Government authority, the Local Government Board, supervises the work of these councils.

The personnel of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services is represented in Chart No. 2. The two services, medical and sanitary, are under one Director who has a Deputy Director and under them are one Assistant Director, for the medical

service and another for the sanitary service, while the Administrative Secretary is in charge of the office staff.

2. Health Units.

Up to 1926, Government health work was carried out on the district plan. Large areas were placed under medical officers of health with the result that nothing very effective was possible.

On July 1st, 1926, was inaugurated the first of a system of health units by which smaller areas with requisite personnel were provided. For this purpose, the island has been tentatively divided into 63 health districts which, in some instances, include both urban and rural areas and in others entirely rural areas. There is no legal authority for the establishment of these health units, but the work is undertaken by agreement with the local Government authority, if its area is included, and with the chief executive officer of the district. The cost is chiefly borne by the Government, and local Government authorities contribute only what they would spend. were a health unit established or not. The work done is entirely preventive, curative work being undertaken only on a preventive basis. The work carried out has consisted of the various branches of modern health work, viz., collection and study of the vital statistics, health education, control of acute communicable diseases, hookworm treatment, immunisation against smallpox and typhoid fever, anti-malaria work, maternity and child welfare work, school hygiene, sanitation of private premises, attention to water supplies, sanitary disposal of excreta and other wastes, control of food-handling establishments, etc.

The staff of a health unit consists of a medical officer of health, sanitary inspectors, public health nurses, midwives, a clerk, peon and coolie.

During 1928, three such centres were in operation.

3. Health Education.

Health education is made a special feature of the health work of the island. It is undertaken by lectures, lantern talks, cinema displays, exhibitions, leaflets, health weeks, weekly articles to the Press, and weekly radio talks.

The instruction of the school-children in health is being undertaken by giving the teachers a three months' course in hygiene and sanitation with this in view.

The minor headmen, who wield influence in the villages, are also given instruction in sanitation.

4. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age.

In the carrying out of child welfare work, Government, municipal and voluntary agencies are in the field.

The Governments does its work through its hospitals and its health units. In dealing with the question of maternity, the Government trains midwives in Colombo. The course is for a period of six months and the type of women taken for training is one who can read and write her own language and be intelligent enough to benefit by the tuition imparted.

About 50 midwives are so trained annually. The Government is also giving all its senior nurses in its hospitals a training in midwifery before their passing into the matrons' grade. Ordinance No. 28, of 1927, among others provides for the registration and control of midwives, but the provisions of this ordinance as far as they deal with midwives have not been put into operation as yet. The policy of the Government is to provide all its hospitals with maternity beds and with a midwife each. Of the 98 Government hospitals, 64 are provided with maternity beds, totalling 421 in all. The midwives attached to hospitals work only in the hospitals. The Government employed in all 77 midwives during 1928.

Ante-natal care is provided at the clinics held in Colombo. Combined ante-natal and baby clinics have been held in several towns and at fifteen centres in health units. The work at the health units consists, in addition to clinic work, of home visiting by the public health nurse. The midwives attached to health units work in the homes of the people.

Of the three municipalities, Colombo has a well-organised child welfare service under a lady medical officer. Kandy does its child welfare work through a voluntary organisation, to which it makes a good contribution.

There are a large number of voluntary agencies such as social service leagues, health associations and ladies' leagues which do child welfare work both in Colombo and in the provincial towns. They carry on child welfare clinics in association with the medical officer of health or medical officer of the station.

The Government is making arrangements for the training of public health nurses who are needed in child welfare work. The services of four lady doctors have also been engaged for medical relief to Moslem women and for maternity and child welfare work.

Local authorities other than the municipalities provide midwives for attendance on the poor in their areas.

5. Protection of the Child of School Age.

There are five school medical officers, working in four centres—two in Colombo (one of these a lady doctor) and three in out-stations at Kandy, Jaffna and Galle; and five school nurses—two at Colombo, one each at Kandy, Jaffna and Galle.

In addition to these, school medical inspection has been carried on at the three health units.

The results of the work are encouraging. The school authorities are giving wholehearted support and the children have not shown any repugnance to being examined.

The greatest difficulty has been the lack of response from the parents, especially in rural areas, owing to ignorance and prejudice.

The following figures represent the work done during 1928:

Number of schools inspected	825
Number of pupils inspected	76,791
Number of defects noted	37,901

6. Sanitation.

In areas under local authorities, organised systems of scavenging and disposal of refuse are in operation. In many of the towns the motor lorry is made use of.

The collected refuse is disposed of in the following ways :

Dumping on the banks of rivers ;
Spreading over grass fields ;
Burial in trenches around coconut trees ;
Burial in selected areas for filling low-lying land ;
Incineration.

In rural areas communal scavenging is being organised, in the absence of a local authority to attend to it. During 1928, this was organised in six villages.

Dumped refuse is burned. The disposal in grass fields gives rise to the breeding of flies, whereas burial, if properly done, is satisfactory. Incineration is the best procedure.

The sanitation of all trade premises is also undertaken. The following is a statement of the work done in the island outside municipal areas :

Trade premises inspected	6,852
Notices served for breach of rules	952
Notices voluntarily complied with	791

The following is a statement of work done with regard to private premises :

Number of inspections	624,232
Found insanitary	145,185
Mosquito breeding-places detected	14,436

7. Water Supply.

One of the most pressing needs in Ceylon at present is a pure and sufficient water supply. Colombo is provided with sufficient supply of wholesome pipe-borne water. Pipe-borne supplies exist in several other towns, but the supplies are not adequate in quantity. Wells form the supply for the greater part of the population. The central Government makes a yearly grant for the construction of public wells.

The following is a statement of work done during 1928 with regard to water supplies :

A. Public wells constructed throughout the island ..	172
B. Private wells :	
Inspections made	93,775
Wells found unprotected	65,766
Wells improved	2,236

C. Examination of water supplies :

Examined bacteriologically	60
Examined chemically	76
Found unfit for drinking purposes bacteriologically	30
Found unfit for drinking purposes chemically ..	55

Pipe-borne supplies were installed during the year at two sanitary board towns.

8. Sewage Disposal.

Colombo is the only town that has the water-carriage system. All other towns adopt the dry-earth system, while in the rural areas the pit system is being introduced.

The Colombo sewage is passed after treatment into the Kelani river and thence into the sea.

In towns where the dry-earth system is in vogue, the excreta is disposed of by trenching on sites specially selected for the purpose. Trenching grounds are regularly supervised and maintained in good order.

The construction of latrines being a very important sanitary measure, the Government makes a yearly grant towards the construction of public latrines. The grant made in 1928 amounted to Rs. 75,000.

Number of public latrines constructed	53
Number of private latrines constructed :	
Pit	15,504
Dry-earth	1,032
Number of private latrines restored to sanitary type :	
Pit	3,985
Dry-earth	201

9. Milk Supply.

In the absence of a Pure Food Act, no standards are in existence in the island. However, when milk is found to be grossly adulterated, action is taken under existing by-laws and the vendors are prosecuted.

Analysis of milk is carried out only in Colombo. The following is a statement of work done in connection with milk control :

Samples taken	329
Found adulterated	188
Percentage of water varied from	6 to 77
Average percentage adulterated	41.5

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

An ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to poisons, opium and dangerous drugs was before the Legislative Council.

A draft ordinance to amend the ordinance for the better preservation of public health and suppression of nuisances in rural areas is under the consideration of the Government.

An ordinance for the prevention of the breeding and harbouring of mosquitoes was drafted and presented to the Legislative Council at the end of the year 1928.

Ordinance No. 26, of 1927, an ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Ceylon Medical College, the Ceylon Medical Council, medical practitioners, dentists, midwives, pharmacists, which was passed in 1927, came into operation from October 5th, 1928.

V. HEALTH BUDGET.

The expenditure in 1927-28 financial year (*i.e.*, October 1st, 1927, to September 30th, 1928) was as follows :

		Rs.
1.	Personal emoluments	50,95,956.04
2.	Diets	18,75,493.35
3.	Equipment and contingencies	5,30,585.19
4.	Special equipment	1,37,824.55
5.	Medicines and instruments	12,88,311.27
6.	Travelling	6,02,096.55
7.	Transport of stores, etc.	66,853.07
8.	Rents	79,521.04
9.	Grants	40,910.50
10.	Epidemics	53,083.20
11.	Rebates payable under the Medical Wants Ordinance	1,57,841.00
12.	Purchase of opium, etc.	1,80,733.89
13.	Incidental expenses	9,881.61
14.	Public health scholarships	5,198.68
15.	Anti-malaria campaign	67,386.24
16.	Health units	7,028.22
17.	Cultivation of land attached to the lunatic asylum, Angoda	3,815.00
18.	Investigation of snake and other possible reptile poison	292.90
	Hookworm treatment at Mandapam camp	2,807.52
	Investigation of melioidosis in cattle	552.50
	Outfit allowance to nurses proceeding to England	4,932.00
	Total	102,11,104.32

The following table shows the expenditure for each of the past six years :

	Rs.		Rs.
1922-23	55,24,473.70	1926-26	85,98,923.03
1923-24	72,50,657.20	1926-27	91,04,455.33
1924-25	77,98,824.24	1927-28	102,11,104.32

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

In 1928, there were 88 Government hospitals in the outstations with provision for 6,689 beds. Two new hospitals, with 50 beds, were opened in 1928. In addition to these 90 hospitals, the following special hospitals were maintained—a general hospital at Colombo with 850 beds, a lying-in home with 100 beds, an eye, nose, ear and throat hospital with 58 beds, a women's hospital with 45 beds, a children's hospital with 81 beds, a venereal hospital for females with 29 beds, a police hospital with 31 beds, and an infectious diseases hospital with 122 beds.

There were 576 central and branch dispensaries and visiting stations provided and maintained by the Government in different parts of the island in 1928. In addition to these, five special institutions were maintained for dental and ophthalmological treatment of out-patients.

In addition to the Government hospitals and dispensaries, 81 estate hospitals and 684 estate dispensaries were maintained by the proprietors of estates.

With the object of providing better medical facilities at outstations and at the same time of lessening the ever-increasing demand on the general hospital Colombo, it has been the policy of the Government to appoint year by year, in addition to the medical officer in charge, highly qualified surgeons and physicians to hospitals in provincial towns. During the year under review, surgeons were appointed to three hospitals and physicians to two hospitals.

The total number of in-patients treated in the various hospitals was 224,850.

In the Government dispensaries and the out-patient departments of Government hospitals, 3,482,691 patients, who paid 5,169,488 visits, received treatment.

2. Sanatoria.

In connection with the control of tuberculosis, there is an anti-tuberculosis institute in Colombo, and associated with it are a sanatorium of 72 beds and a hospital for advanced cases of 349 beds at Kandana and Ragama respectively.

3. Asylums.

There were two leper asylums in the island with about 640 patients in 1928, as well as one lunatic asylum, containing 1,728 beds.

4. Registered Medical Practitioners.

The number of medical practitioners who had been registered was 734.

5. Dentists.

The number of dentists who had been registered was 16.

6. Medical Education.

There is a medical college in Colombo where students can obtain the licence in medicine and surgery (L.M.S. Ceylon) which entitles them to practice in Ceylon and which qualification is registrable in the United Kingdom. In addition, students are prepared up to the second examination for the M.B., B.S. degree of the London University, the subsequent examinations having to be taken in London. The majority of the students who pass the L.M.S. subsequently proceed to England to obtain British qualifications, which are necessary for entry into the first grade in the Government Medical Service. All the special and higher qualifications are obtained in England.

In addition to medical students, apothecaries are also trained at the Medical College. The period of training of the medical student is five years in addition to the pre-medical year; and of the apothecary two years.

The number of students taking the medical course was 99 and of those taking the apothecaries' course 60. The number who qualified as doctors was 20 and as apothecaries 17.

7. Nurses.

There are three training schools for nurses attached to three important hospitals in the island. The total number of pupils trained at these institutions at the end of the year was 86.

After a three years' course of training and passing an examination they are appointed to the staff of the various hospitals scattered throughout the island. Besides the Ceylonese nursing service, there are eight European matrons and 34 European sisters attached to various hospitals. In addition to their ward duties, this European staff is engaged in supervising and training the Ceylonese nurses.

There is also a religious (European) nursing service consisting of seven Reverend Mothers and 117 sisters who are engaged in nursing.

The need for trained public health nurses became evident with the establishment of health units. Arrangements for their training have been made and a lady medical officer appointed for the purpose.

8. Midwives.

The training of midwives is carried out at the De Soysa Lying-in Home, Colombo. In 1928, 64 women were admitted for training as stipend pupils, and 60 passed the examination held at the end of a six months' course of training. Of the 60 who passed, 13 were nurses of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services.

Midwives are also trained in two mission hospitals, but come down to the metropolis to be examined for certificates of competence.

These midwives, after gaining their certificates, take service under the Government and are attached to the maternity annexes in outstation hospitals; some go for private work and others take service on estates or under local boards and sanitary boards.

Only candidates who are able to read, write and converse in the vernacular are enrolled.

9. Vaccinators.

Vaccination against smallpox is carried out throughout the year by trained male and female vaccinators.

A vaccine establishment for the preparation of calf lymph is maintained by the Government.

The total number of primary vaccinations performed during the year was 146,889, of which 130,567, or 89 per cent, were successful and 3,345, or 11 per cent, were failures.

Seed lymph for the vaccination of calves is periodically obtained from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London. A certain amount is also prepared locally.

There has been no serious anti-vaccination propaganda in the island. The women folk of the Moslem community are vaccinated by women vaccinators. The vaccine establishment consisted of one officer-in-charge, two laboratory assistants, seven depot assistants, nine inspectors of vaccination, 141 male vaccinators and sixteen female vaccinators.

November 1929.

THE PROTECTORATE

OF THE

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

Report prepared by the Medical Department, Kuala Lumpur.

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	VITAL STATISTICS :	
	1. Area and Physiography	1233
	2. Population	1233
	3. Births and Deaths	1233
II.	CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :	
	A. General	1234
	B. Acute Infectious Diseases :	
	1. Pneumonia	1234
	2. Plague	1234
	3. Smallpox	1234
	4. The Enteric Group of Fevers	1235
	5. Other Acute Fevers	1235
	C. Chronic Diseases :	
	1. Tuberculosis	1235
	2. Malaria	1235
	3. Venereal Diseases	1236
	4. Yaws	1236
	5. Helminthic Diseases	1236
III.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :	
	1. Public Health Administration	1237
	2. School Medical Work	1238
	3. Infant Welfare Work	1239
	4. Town Planning	1239
	5. Housing and Sanitation	1239
IV.	BUDGET	1240
V.	CURATIVE MEDICINE	1240

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

1. Area and Physiography.

The Federated Malay States consist of the four States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. The total area of the States is 27,648 square miles, and the situation is in the equatorial region, between 2° 30' and 5° 30' N.

Having the Straits of Malacca on the one side and the China Sea on the other, the climate is moist and hot.

The average rainfall ranges from 80 inches in the coastal plains to 160 or more at the foot of the mountains.

The mean average shade temperature at 9 a.m. is 80° F., at 3 p.m. 84° and 9 p.m. 78°. The mercury never rises to 100°, and, except in the mountains, rarely falls below 70°.

There are several ranges of mountains in the peninsula, the main range having five peaks over 7,000 feet; a characteristic feature is the limestone hills, which are situated in various parts of the country and are riddled with caves.

Numerous rivers drain the heavy rainfall from the surface of the country, the Perak River (170 miles) being the longest on the west coast, while, on the east coast, the Pahang River is the largest in the peninsula.

2. Population.

The census population of 1921 numbered 1,324,890 of various races :

Malays	510,821
Chinese	494,548
Indians	305,219
Europeans	5,686
Eurasians	3,204
Others	5,412

The estimated population for 1928 was 1,533,612, distributed as follows :

Malays	576,043
Chinese	538,990
Indians	401,467
Europeans	7,429
Eurasians	3,611
Others	6,072

3. Births and Deaths.

In 1928, there were 52,771 births registered, giving a birth rate of 34.41 per thousand of the population, as compared with 27.81 in 1921.

There were 45,437 deaths registered in the same year, giving a death rate of 29.63 per thousand, as compared with 29.18 in 1921.

For the four large towns of Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping and Seremban, the birth and death rates are as follows :

Town	Estimated population	Births		Deaths of persons who previous to decease had resided in town 3 months	
		Actual figures	Per thousand	Actual figures	Per thousand
Kuala Lumpur	104,870	5,717	54.61	2,155	20.55
Ipoh	46,231	1,867	40.28	621	13.43
Taiping	22,249	1,170	52.58	803	36.09
Seremban	23,566	857	36.37	652	27.62

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. General.

Propaganda amongst the native races both in the towns, rural and remote areas was carried on during the year by means of lectures in the vernacular on malaria and venereal diseases ; lantern slides were shown, and pamphlets and leaflets distributed in bulk, printed in various language, dealing with the following subjects : malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis, venereal diseases, yaws, trachoma, measles, whooping-cough, etc.

No epidemic of note occurred during the year.

The important question of overcrowding in the towns is receiving attention, but, in a rapidly developing country, this is difficult to prevent.

B. Acute Infectious Diseases.

1. *Pneumonia.*

Pneumonia caused 2,893 deaths or 1.80 per thousand inhabitants.

2. *Plague.*

Five cases of plague occurred at Ipoh, in Perak, all of which proved fatal.

3. *Smallpox.*

Ten cases occurred during the year ; these were all in the district of Ulu Langat in Selangor ; there were no deaths.

Vaccination is compulsory within three months of birth. Opportunity is taken frequently to re-vaccinate adults, and all Indian immigration coolies are vaccinated on arrival.

4. *The Enteric Group of Fevers.*

The total number of cases treated in the Government hospitals for the year was 157, compared with 169 in 1927.

5. *Other Acute Fevers.*

A large number of mild cases of influenza was reported, and eight cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 59 of tropical typhus, 63 of dengue and one case of tsutsugamushi fever.

C. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

There were 1,977 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and the death rate was 1.29 per thousand inhabitants.

Perak had a death rate of 1.33, Selangor had 1.43, Negri Sembilan had 1.31 and Pahang 0.67.

Of the four large towns, Kuala Lumpur had a death rate of 1.51, Ipoh 1.39, Taiping 3.06 and Seremban 2.17.

Tuberculosis is notifiable in some of the large towns ; the question of reducing overcrowding and of better housing is receiving attention.

2. *Malaria.*

Malaria is still the chief cause of sickness and death in the Federated Malay States, and is, as far as our present knowledge goes, carried almost entirely by three species of anophelini. These are :

A. maculatus Theobald which breeds in hill land, especially in the water issuing from the bottom of slopes as springs or seepages.

The larvæ are only found in cleared valleys, not in those covered with jungle, thick undergrowth or ferns ; it is generally considered that light is an important factor in the breeding of this species.

A. umbrosus Theobald which breeds in jungle-covered country, especially flat land near the coast.

A. ludlowi Theobald which breeds where the water is brackish and is exposed to light ; such conditions are found in land which has been cleared near the coast.

The number of deaths recorded during the year as due to malaria was 20,053, giving a death rate of 13.08 per thousand of the population.

The Malaria Advisory Board met regularly during the year, and its minutes were published in the Press.

Anti-Malarial Measures.—Permanent drainage works were carried out in many places throughout the year by the Public Works Department. The estimated

expenditure for the various Mosquito Destruction Boards, which, as their name implies, aim at the destruction of, or prevention of breeding of, all mosquitoes, especially the anophelini, were as follows for the various States :

	$
Perak	140,515
Selangor	138,743
Negri Sembilan	51,015
Pahang	66,512
	396,785

The teaching of mosquitology, propaganda, investigations and research, anti-mosquito measures and quinine distribution were amongst the anti-malaria activities of the Health Branch.

Tablets of quinine to the number of 1,960,000 were distributed to the hospitals for ultimate free distribution to the public through the district offices, the police, the Education Department and the post offices.

The malaria research division of the Institute for Medical Research in Kuala Lumpur carried out investigations into certain problems of malarial infection.

3. *Venereal Diseases.*

Treatment of venereal diseases is carried out at special clinics in the larger towns, and at all Government hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country. There are fifty-nine centres for treatment, and it is given free to all classes.

The total number of cases treated throughout the year was 35,366, an increase of 27 per cent over the figure for the previous year. This increase is believed to be due to greater demand for treatment, and not to greater incidence of disease.

Propaganda was extensively carried out by means of lectures and distribution of posters and pamphlets in all languages.

4. *Yaws.*

Treatment is carried out at all Government hospitals and dispensaries and also by travelling dispensaries on road and river. The incidence of disease is mostly among the Malays. The total number of cases treated during the year was 19,572. Treatment was by arsenical compounds. It is believed that the systematic efforts which have been made to eradicate this disease have resulted in a marked decrease in its incidence.

5. *Helminthic Diseases.*

Cestodes, trematodes and nematodes occur, but nematodes are the class generally important from a health point of view.

A very high proportion of the native population harbour the ankylostoma in small numbers ; few, however, show symptoms unless attacked by concurrent disease such as malaria or dysentery, when the complication may prove grave. Ascariasis

is even more universal, and though not generally considered of serious import has been known to cause intestinal obstruction, and convulsions in children.

Immigrant coolies and dependents arriving in the Federated Malay States receive anti-ankylostome treatment during the period of detention in the Quarantine Camp, Port Swettenham.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Public Health Administration.

No local public health authorities have yet been established in the towns of the Federated Malay States, the Sanitary Board being the authority, with a health officer as adviser on health matters.

The Health Branch of the Medical Department deals with all health matters throughout the country, with the registration of births and deaths, the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment, Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, Labour Code, Health Board Enactment, etc.

The Medical Department is organised as follows :

Principal Medical Officer, Federated Malay States :

Health Branch :

Chief health officer, Federated Malay States ;
Senior health officer, Perak ;
Senior health officer, Selangor with Pahang ;
Senior health officer, Negri Sembilan ;
19 health officers ;
3 lady medical officers ;
1 lady medical inspector of schools ;
2 chief sanitary inspectors ;
9 health sisters ;
6 assistant surgeons ;
4 senior health inspectors ;
57 health inspectors and probationers.

Medical Branch :

Senior medical officer, Perak ;
Senior medical officer, Selangor ;
Senior medical officer, Negri Sembilan ;
Senior medical officer, Pahang ;
36 medical officers ;
9 lady medical officers ;
62 deputy medical officers, assistant medical officers, and assistant surgeons ;
68 matrons and nursing sisters (European).

Institute for Medical Research :

Director ;
3 bacteriologists and pathologists ;
4 chemists ;
1 entomologist ;
1 malaria research officer ;
1 research student ;
2 assistant surgeons.

Central Mental Hospital :

Medical superintendent ;
Assistant medical superintendent ;
3 assistant physicians.

Venereal Disease Branch :

1 specialist officer ;
4 assistant surgeons.

Radiologist Branch :

2 radiologists.

2. School Medical Work.

The number of Government and State-aided schools in the Federated Malay States is as follows :

Government English-speaking schools	23
State-aided English-speaking schools	26
Government vernacular schools :	
Boys	413
Girls	73

Officers of the Health Branch paid 590 visits, exclusive of the work of the lady medical inspector. Of the 26,485 children examined, 15.35 per cent were found to have enlargement of the spleen.

A lady medical inspector was appointed early in the year for whole-time school inspection in the State of Selangor, and the number of schools inspected was 70 ; nine of these were English-speaking schools, one Chinese, two Tamil, and fifty-eight Malay.

At first inspection, 3,151 pupils were examined individually, and at the second inspection 4,118, of which the lady medical officer considers that 3,946 or 95.9 per cent, were normal children (with no defect interfering with education). The number of defective children (defect interfering with education) was 172 = 4.1 per cent.

A second lady medical officer of schools is arriving in 1929 for work in the State of Perak.

3. Infant Welfare Work.

Infant welfare work was started in Kuala Lumpur in 1922; there are centres also in Ipoh and Taiping in Perak, and at Serembam in Negri Sembilan. In June 1928, a centre was opened at Klang, Selangor.

The personnel of a centre consists of a lady medical officer, European sisters, trained in health work, Asiatic-trained health visitors, a dispenser, a dresser (laboratory assistant for minor pathological examinations) and necessary menial staff.

Each centre has a motor omnibus attached to it, which visits the neighbouring villages and brings in the poorer patients who cannot afford transport. During the year 54,472 patients were thus brought to the various centres.

The work performed in the centres is ante-natal, post-natal and also that of women's and children's outdoor dispensary.

Health visiting in the homes developed greatly during the year, nearly 4,000 visits being paid by the European and Asiatic staff.

An infant welfare exhibit was held at Ipoh in August; the exhibit was divided into two main groups, the first concerned with the care of the baby before birth, during birth and infancy; the second dealing with nutrition, care of the teeth and elementary hygiene.

A successful baby show was held at Klang, in which there were 470 competitors.

A total number of 118,257 women, children and infants, of all nationalities, were treated at the centres during 1928.

4. Town Planning.

Town planning and town improvement receive adequate attention in existing towns and villages, as also in proposed new settlements, including hill stations.

The eighth annual report of the Town-planning Department indicates considerable activity and progress throughout the country; this department assists prospective builders with advice and plans.

Sanitary Boards in towns and villages, and special committees for hill stations control lay-outs, in conjunction with the Town-planning Department. They also undertake improvements in existing conditions, with due regard to modern principles and future requirements in respect of housing, provision of factory areas, density of housing, recreation spaces, road widening and all proper amenities.

5. Housing and Sanitation.

The European and better class Asiatic population of the Federated Malay States is on the whole adequately housed.

In towns, the Sanitary Boards pass the plans of all buildings erected by private owners; on estates and mines, the owner can build to his own design, without restriction. Electric light is laid on in the large towns: nearly all towns have a piped water-supply;

and though there are at present no water-borne sewage systems, many houses are equipped with septic tank installations.

The conditions are not so good in the case of the Asiatic working population, both urban and rural; improved types of shop houses are being insisted on and continued efforts are made to prevent overcrowding.

IV. BUDGET.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was $6,054,610, of which $522,050 was debited against the Health Branch.

The total revenue, from hospital fees, licences, etc., was $566,983.

In addition to expenditure directly controlled by the Medical Department, a sum of $379,329 was expended by the Mosquito Destruction Boards; while expenditure on hospitals and other buildings was debited to the Department of Public Works.

The total expenditure of the Federated Malay States was $109,004,240.

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

Hospitals and Pharmacies.

There are in the Federated Malay States the following medical institutions:

Hospitals	49
Dispensaries and pharmacies	37
Travelling dispensaries (including 2 motor dispensary boats and 4 house boats)	31
Leper asylums	2
Quarantine camp	1
Mental hospital	1

November 1929.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Report prepared by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Singapore.

CONTENTS.

		Tables Nos.	Page
I.	VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :		
	1. General Demography	1 and 2	1245
	2. Birth Rate	3 and 4	1246
	3. General Mortality	5 to 8	1248
	4. Infant Mortality	9	1250
II.	CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :		
	A. Acute Infectious Diseases		1251
	B. Chronic Diseases :		
	1. Tuberculosis		1252
	2. Malaria		1252
	3. Cancer		1254
	4. Venereal Diseases		1254
	5. Leprosy		1255
III.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :		
	1. Public Health Education		1255
	2. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age		1256
	3. Protection of the Child of School Age		1256
	4. Sanitation		1256
	5. Housing		1256
	6. Water Supply		1256
	7. Sewage Disposal		1256
	8. Milk Supply		1257
IV.	PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION		1257
V.	BUDGET		1257
VI.	CURATIVE MEDICINE		1258

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

1. General Demography.

Table No. 1.

Area and Population, 1921 and 1928.

District	Superficie en milles carrés / Area in square miles	Population 1921 (Recensement) (Census)	Population 1928 (Evaluation) (Estimated)
Singapour — Singapore	217	417.859	553.366
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	108	162.310	186.171
Wellesley	280	130.335	138.230
Dindings	183	11.927	17.622
Malacca	720	153.599	194.342
Labuan	28	5.909	5.904
Total	1.536	881.939	1.095.635

Table No. 2.

Racial and Geographical Distribution of the Population in 1921 (Census Year) and 1928 (Estimate).

District	Européens Europeans		Eurasiens Eurasians		Chinois Chinese		Malais Malays	
	1921	1928	1921	1928	1921	1928	1921	1928
Singapour — Singapore	6.064	9.708	5.360	6.676	314.523	421.048	53.818	65.801
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	1.148	1.491	1.561	1.722	98.554	117.640	36.601	38.188
Wellesley	339	499	293	394	34.100	35.838	68.684	68.857
Dindings	22	31	16	32	2.804	4.121	5.193	5.633
Malacca	447	681	1.770	2.066	45.811	55.912	86.452	93.368
Labuan	25	26	15	15	1.614	1.597	4.095	4.116
Total	8.045	12.436	9.015	10.905	497.406	636.156	254.843	275.963

Table No. 2 *(concluded)*.

District	Indiens Indians		Races diverses Other nationalities		Total	
	1921	1928	1921	1928	1921	1928
Singapour — Singapore . . .	32.180	41.566	5.914	8.567	417.859	553.366
Ile de Penang — Penang Island .	22.996	25.185	1.450	1.945	162.310	186.171
Wellesley.	26.480	32.168	439	474	130.335	138.230
Dindings	3.874	7.784	18	21	11.927	17.622
Malacca.	18.854	42.061	265	254	153.599	194.342
Labuan.	114	102	46	48	5.909	5.094
Total. . . .	104.498	148.866	8.132	11.309	881.939	1.095.635

2. Birth Rate.

Table No. 3.

Births registered in **1921** and **1928**.

District	1921			1928			Taux pour 1.000 habitants Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	1921	1928
Singapour — Singapore . . .	6.539	5.776	12.315	10.241	9.091	19.332	29,47	34,94
Ile de Penang — Penang Island .	2.718	2.475	5.193	3.459	3.415	6.874	32,00	36,92
Wellesley.	2.357	2.267	4.624	2.451	2.296	4.747	35,48	34,34
Dindings	166	167	333	286	287	573	27,92	32,51
Malacca.	3.151	2.953	6.104	3.941	3.732	7.673	39,73	39,48
Labuan.	107	96	203	150	130	280	34,35	47,49
Total. . . .	15.038	13.734	28.772	20.528	18.951	39.479	32,62	36,03

Table No. 4.

BIRTHS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES, 1928.

District	Européens Europeans		Eurasiens Eurasians		Chinois Chinese		Malais Malays	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000
Singapour — Singapore	148	15,23	162	24,27	14.988	35,60	2.890	43,92
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	63	42,25	46	26,71	4.718	40,11	1.174	30,74
Wellesley	—	—	8	20,50	1.605	44,78	2.267	32,92
Dindings	—	—	—	—	139	33,77	302	56,36
Malacca	5	7,34	92	44,53	2.420	43,28	4.607	49,34
Labuan	—	—	2	25,00	84	52,59	192	46,64
Total	216	17,36	310	28,43	23.954	37,65	11.432	41,43

District	Indiens Indians		Japonais Japanese		Autres nationalités et nationalité inconnue Other nationalities and unknown		Total	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000
Singapour — Singapore	S. 842 N. 149	23,84	77	21,32	76	8,87	19.332	34,94
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	812	32,24	—	—	61	31,36	6.874	36,92
Wellesley	860	26,73	—	—	7	14,77	4.747	34,34
Dindings	131	16,83	—	—	1	47,62	573	32,51
Malacca	S. 530 N. 12	12,89	2	22,22	5	27,56	7.673	39,48
Labuan	2	19,6	—	—	—	—	280	47,49
Total	3.338	22,42	79	20,31	150	13,26	39.479	36,03

Note.—S. = Southern; N. = Northern.

3. General Mortality.

Table No. 5.

General Mortality, 1921 and 1928.

District	Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 habitants Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	
	1921	1928	1921	1928
Singapour — Singapore	14.111	15.404	33,30	27,84
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	5.126	6.225	31,58	33,44
Wellesley	3.730	4.247	28,61	30,72
Dindings	366	429	30,69	24,34
Malacca	4.468	5.005	29,09	25,75
Labuan	199	206	33,67	34,38
Total	28.000	31.516	31,54	28,76

Table No. 6.

Deaths according to Nationalities, 1928.

District	Européens Europeans		Eurasiens Eurasians		Chinois Chinese		Malais Malays	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000
Singapour — Singapore	73	7,52	111	16,63	12.146	28,85	1.874	28,48
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	25	16,77	28	16,26	3.270	31,62	1.134	29,70
Wellesley	1	2,00	4	10,15	1.251	34,91	1.840	29,72
Dindings	—	—	—	—	144	34,94	153	27,16
Malacca	1	1,47	39	18,88	1.665	29,78	2.520	29,87
Labuan	—	—	1	62,50	50	31,31	147	35,98
Total	100	8,04	183	16,78	18.976	29,83	7.668	27,79

Table No. 6 *(concluded)*.

District	Indiens Indians		Autres nationalités et nationalité inconnue Other nationalities and unknown		Total	
	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Taux pour 1.000 Rate per 1,000
Singapour — Singapore	1.056	25,41	144	16,88	15.404	27,84
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	1.272	50,51	46	23,65	6.225	33,44
Wellesley	1.126	35,00	25	52,74	4.247	30,72
Dindings	131	16,83	1	47,62	429	24,34
Malacca	778	18,50	2	7,87	5.005	25,75
Labuan	7	68,62	1	208,33	206	34,89
Total	4.370	29,36	219	19,36	31.516	28,76

Table No. 7.

DEATHS BY AGE, 1928.

Age	Singapour Singapore	Penang	Wellesley	Dindings	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Moins de 3 mois — Under 3 months	2.201	646	494	74	1.228	43	4.686
3 mois à moins de 1 an — 3 months and under 1 year	1.733	546	139	18	478	31	2.945
1–5 ans. years	1.382	644	694	72	386	22	3.200
5–10 ans. years	409	263	235	24	154	4	1.089
10–20 ans. years	588	278	264	25	213	7	1.375
20–25 ans. years	908	334	260	35	238	4	1.779
25–35 ans. years	2.266	836	491	68	672	15	4.348
35–45 ans. years	2.162	887	461	40	575	16	4.141
45–55 ans. years	1.676	703	361	30	416	19	3.205
55–75 ans. years	1.716	800	602	37	500	45	3.700
75 ans et plus years and over	332	204	244	6	144	—	930
Inconnu — Unknown	31	84	2	—	1	—	118
Total	15.404	6.225	4.247	429	5.005	206	31.516

Table No. 8.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AS REGARDS CERTIFICATES IN 1928.

	Singapour Singapore	Penang	Wellesley	Dindings	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Décédés à l'hôpital — Died in hospitals	4.448	1.392	631	80	737	18	7.306
Certificats établis par un médecin — Certified by medical practitioners	3.882	804	1	—	251	12	4.950
Certificats établis par l'état civil — Certified by registering officers after death	4.100	598	—	—	569	30	7.297
Pas de certificat — Uncertified.	2.974	1.431	3.615	349	3.448	146	11.963
Total	15.404	6.225	4.247	429	5.005	206	31.516

4. INFANT MORTALITY.

Table No. 9.

INFANT MORTALITY (INCLUDING CHILDREN BORN ELSEWHERE), 1921 AND 1928.

District	1921			1928		
	Naissances Births	Décès Deaths	Taux pour 1.000 naissances Rate per 1,000 births	Naissances Births	Décès Deaths	Taux pour 1.000 naissances Rate per 1,000 births
Singapour — Singapore	12.270	2.849	232,19	19.332	3.950	204,32
Ile de Penang — Penang Island	5.193	932	179,47	6.874	1.192	173,41
Wellesley	4.624	667	144,25	4.747	633	133,35
Dindings	333	62	186,19	573	92	160,56
Malacca	6.104	1.460	239,19	7.673	1.706	222,34
Labuan	203	53	261,08	280	74	260,71
Total	28.727	5.910	205,73	39.479	7.647	193,69

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

Preventive measures include :

(1) Compulsory notification of cases of certain infectious diseases ;
(2) Inspections of ships by port health officers ;
(3) Detention of cases and contacts at quarantine stations or in hospitals for infectious diseases ;
(4) Vaccination or revaccination against smallpox, cholera, plague and cerebro-spinal fever ;
(5) House to house inspections by district sanitary inspectors ;
(6) Inspections of teachers and school-children by school health officers ;
(7) Rat-catching ;
(8) Education in hygiene.

Résumé of Port Health Work, Singapore, 1903-1928.

Année Year	Matelots et passagers examinés Crew and passengers examined	Passagers envoyés à la station quarantenaire de l'île St-John Passengers sent to St. John's Island Quarantine Station	Visites de navires Visits to vessels	Patentes de santé délivrées Bills of health issued
1903	321.365	21.253	806	1.000
1904	279.297	17.852	712	1.036
1905	323.431	12.109	1.279	1.220
1906	493.021	30.076	1.625	1.674
1907	377.325	25.408	1.226	1.318
1908	303.484	29.356	1.506	1.344
1909	291.625	15.072	1.251	1.299
1910	467.868	35.062	1.920	1.200
1911	538.291	53.961	2.100	1.800
1912	539.677	56.726	1.927	2.145
1913	506.925	56.838	1.818	1.582
1914	402.583	18.193	1.803	1.802
1915	200.978	3.335	821	1.563
1916	426.584	9.738	1.617	1.726
1917	277.442	78.881	694	1.915
1918	284.198	24.182	1.709	2.086
1919	411.921	28.318	2.130	2.160
1920	507.176	31.991	2.023	2.878
1921	511.747	8.950	1.851	2.951
1922	369.072	15.343	1.552	2.720
1923	395.583	7.374	1.360	2.718
1924	408.419	39.053	1.433	2.912
1925	366.671	46.063	1.018	3.204
1926	550.443	78.963	1.650	3.273
1927	643.066	20.169	1.568	3.071
1928	501.009	13.993	1.342	3.345
Total	10.663.200	888.259	38.741	53.942

RÉSUMÉ OF HEALTH WORK, PENANG, 1904-1928.

Année Year	Matelots et passagers examinés Crew and passengers examined	Passagers envoyés à la station quarantenaire Passengers sent to quarantine station	Visites de navires Visits to vessels	Patentes de santé délivrées Bills of health issued
1904	184.691	2.217	748	—
1905	214.136	10.406	869	266
1906	204.988	23.288	675	460
1907	219.839	17.650	633	—
1908	176.119	21.175	1.205	—
1909	161.971	23.058	503	—
1910	217.967	71.876	526	—
1911	277.151	134.957	1.144	—
1912 [1]	287.373	55.493	634	—
1913	272.473	53.937	818	—
1914	215.067	48.399	1.040	—
1915	148.662	23.176	405	396
1916	213.726	42.736	662	—
1917	203.737	37.595	367	437
1918	173.813	33.481	551	612
1919	210.839	50.733	493	633
1920	207.424	43.733	432	602
1921	197.446	19.653	461	393
1922	197.579	31.247	480	530
1923	182.349	24.129	442	646
1924	214.936	28.701	461	703
1925	203.204	44.984	417	754
1926	282.530	85.607	885	753
1927	367.183	88.849	3.201	733
1928	257.507	43.273	1.821	898
Total	5.492.710	1.060.353	19.873	8.814

[1] New quarantine station opened and old quarantine station converted into leper camp.

B. CHRONIC DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

In Singapore city, where registration is more accurate than elsewhere in the colony, 25 per cent of the deaths is due to two diseases—tuberculosis and pneumonia. The deaths from these two diseases must continue high until the town-planning schemes relieve the overcrowding in the city of Singapore.

2. *Malaria.*

Anti-mosquito measures are under the direct control of the Government or municipal health officers concerned.

The fact that malaria is prevalent is evident from the record of spleen rates amongst school-children, which vary from 86 to 21 per cent in unhealthy areas.

It can be asserted that malaria, in places where active measures of specific anti-malaria control have taken place, has vastly diminished. There is evidence of a steady improvement in the prosperity and health of the inhabitants in villages where anti-malaria work has been undertaken. The record of this improvement for the rural areas of Singapore island is shown in the table below.

Année Year	Régions où les mesures contre paludisme sont appliquées depuis 1921 Areas where anti-malaria measures have been in force since 1921 (Bukit Timah Bt. Panjang, Woodlands, Paya Lebar, Serangoon & Pasir Panjang)			Districts normalement salubres qui n'exigent pas de mesures spéciales Districts which are normally healthy and where no control measures are required (Siglap, Bedoh & Changi)			Kampongs (hameaux) malariques où aucunes mesures de lutte n'ont encore été appliquées Kampongs (hamlets) which are malarial and where no control measures have yet been instituted		
	Enfants examinés Children examined	Rates hypertrophiées Enlarged spleen	Indice splénique Spleen rate	Enfants examinés Children examined	Rates hypertrophiées Enlarged spleen	Indice splénique Spleen rate	Enfants examinés Children examined	Rates hypertrophiées Enlarged spleen	Indice splénique Spleen rate
			%			%			%
1923 . .	222	74	33,3	154	6	3,8	22	8	36,3
1924 . .	259	57	22	266	22	8,0	16	5	31,2
1925 . .	547	52	14,9	69	3	4,3	31	15	48,3
1926 . .	509	19	3,7	254	18	7,0	65	61	93,8
1927 . .	126	7	5,5	120	7	5,8	48	39	81,2
1928 . .	343	8	2,3	311	1	0,32	43	8	18,6

The anti-mosquito measures adopted have been progressive. The breeding-places for dangerous mosquitoes in the most populous or important areas are oiled for a distance of a-half to one mile from the outskirts of the village or settlement, the neighbouring ravines are then drained and the oiling areas are extended further into the country, or new malaria protection zones are formed.

A complete record of mosquito breeding places discovered since 1921 has been kept. Plans of mosquito surveys are prepared and collections of mosquitoes are being made.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY OF MALARIA IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS, **1928.**

Malaria :

	Cases	Deaths
(a) Tertian	3,058	80
(b) Quartan	275	9
(c) Aestivo-autumnal	5,665	645
(d) Cachexia	1,436	50
(e) Blackwater	8	1
(f) Mixed infection	260	20
(g) Unclassified	2,913	127
Total	13,615	932

3. *Cancer.*

There is a large pathological clinic in Singapore and smaller clinics in the other settlements.

The Singapore clinic is supplied with material chiefly from the two large hospitals, each of which has an average of about 1,000 patients.

Systematic records have been kept of autopsies during the past 26 years and a wealth of pathological material accumulated.

The great majority of subjects are male Chinese. Too definite conclusions cannot be drawn from these statistics as to the incidence in race and sex. Many other factors would have to be considered before any reliable conclusions could be drawn.

Primary cancer of the liver is relatively frequent and is the subject of a special investigation in this clinic.

4. *Venereal Diseases.*

The social hygiene branch of the Medical Department was inaugurated in May 1926, with a view to providing all sufferers from venereal diseases with facilities for free diagnosis and treatment. It is guided in its activities by the Social Hygiene Advisory Board consisting of influential members of the general public with the principal civil medical officer as Chairman of the Board. Its functions are divided into two main groups : *(a)* Propaganda ; *(b)* Treatment.

(a) *Propaganda.*—Propaganda is by means of leaflets, posters and pamphlets calling attention to the dangers of venereal disease, and advertising the situation and working hours of the clinics. In addition, lantern lectures in the various languages, Chinese, Tamil, Malay and English are periodically given. Cinema demonstrations of films borrowed from the British Social Hygiene Council, the Red Cross Society, Paris, and the Health Council, Shanghai, are shown as they become available. An attempt is now being made to produce local films of the same nature.

(b) *Treatment.*—Treatment is carried out by means of clinics and dispensaries scattered throughout the Straits Settlements. Year by year the clinics are becoming increasingly popular, and catering for larger numbers of infected persons.

WORK OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRES IN 1928.

	Nombre de centres de traitement pour vénériens Number of venereal diseases treatment centres	Nombre de vénériens traités Number of persons treated for venereal diseases	
		Cas nouveaux New cases	Cas anciens Re-attendances
Singapour — Singapore	8	17.353	138.045
Penang & Wellesley	11	4.288	26.994
Malacca & District	6	1.430	1.826
Total	25	23.071	166.865
Total général — Grand Total . .		189.936	

5. *Leprosy.*

Accommodation for lepers is provided by means of camps and a settlement. The camps in various parts of the Straits Settlements are mainly for the reception of lepers, pending their transfer to a large settlement on the island of Pulau Jerejak, which lies off Penang island.

The following table shows how the death rate of inmates has been lowered by modern treatment and manner of living.

Not only are the inmates treated for leprosy and other diseases (if present), they are also encouraged to avail themselves of the occupations (vegetable, fruit and flower-gardening; fishing; pig-farming; carpentry; ward attendants, etc.), exercises (bathing, physical exercises, boy scout troop, etc.), recreations (reading; gramophones; brass band, etc.) and tuition (in English and Chinese) provided.

DECREASE OF DEATH RATE FROM LEPROSY DUE TO MODERN TREATMENT.

Year	Inmates	Deaths	%
1921	655	201	30.68
1922	699	186	26.06
1923	688	140	20.34
1924	726	130	17.90
1925	831	117	14.00
1926	850	117	13.76
1927	871	122	14.00
1928	897	102	11.37

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

Public Health Education is promoted by :

(a) Courses in hygiene for school-teachers, who impart their knowledge to their pupils ;

(b) An annual course for sanitary inspectors, followed by an examination for the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute (London) in Elementary Hygiene; Sanitation; Sanitary Engineering; Veterinary Science; Chemistry and Physics ;

(c) A course of lectures and demonstrations in public health, which is included in the curriculum of the College of Medicine, Singapore ;

(d) Appropriate lectures, demonstrations and cinema displays, which are given by health officers to children, men (only), women (only) and the general public on various subjects of public health, mainly from a preventive aspect ;

(e) A large free library in Singapore (in which is a special "Junior Library") containing suitable books on public health.

2. Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of Pre-School Age.

This is attempted by home visits by a staff of health sisters, staff nurses and probationers, followed by treatment—if necessary—at general or maternity hospitals, infant clinics and dispensaries (including motor dispensaries for the rural areas). Infantile vaccination is enforced by law. Qualified midwives are available, and their use is being extended by the gradual prohibition of unqualified midwives.

3. Protection of the Child of School Age.

Routine examinations of every pupil take place at least once a year and there is provision for treatment, if necessary, by medical officers and dentists. Physical drill is included in the daily tuition in the schools.

4. Sanitation.

Sanitation not described in other portions of this report includes the provision of sanitary dust-bins, collection and disposal of refuse, routine inspections of houses, police stations, markets, factories, rubber estates, vegetable gardens, piggeries, fowl-farms, slaughter-houses, food-shops and eating-houses.

5. Housing.

In many areas, housing is controlled by regulations which provide for the submission of plans of proposed buildings to certain health officers and engineers. Plans showing types of houses suitable to various nationalities and incomes are available free for applicants who are too poor to employ an architect. A town-planning department is engaged in the production of schemes for the improvement of the insanitary areas of Singapore. There is a society of architects which, with the aid of its journal, has influenced the designs of houses intended for the wealthier classes.

6. Water Supply.

Water supplies vary. Most of the towns have a piped supply of excellent quality derived from protected catchment areas. The villages are provided with protected wells. Routine analysis of water supplies is being extended as staffs permit.

7. Sewage Disposal.

The water-carriage system is being extended steadily in the towns. Some villages have septic-tank installations, the necessary water supply being obtained in some instances from the neighbouring anti-malaria subsoil-drainage scheme. Other villages, particularly those for which sufficient water is not available for a water-borne scheme, are provided with tube latrines which have a septic tank action or with pail latrines. Attendants empty the pails and the night-soil is buried in trenches.

8. Milk Supply.

The problem of the provision of a pure milk supply is receiving increasing attention. Attempts are being made to enforce regulations providing for sanitary cow-sheds and dairies with safe water supplies and clean cows, utensils and staffs. Warnings are issued to boil milk which may be contaminated. Reconstituted milk and various kinds of tinned milk are on sale under regulations which ensure that the quality is equal to that of normal cow's milk. The sale of tinned skim-milk is prohibited.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

1. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 59 (Registration of Births and Deaths).

The object of this bill is to secure that alleged errors of fact or substance in register books of births and deaths may be corrected only upon the information of people who have knowledge of the truth of the case. As the law stood previously, "any error" might be corrected and no safeguard against fraudulent corrections was provided.

2. An Ordinance to amend the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance, 1927.

The object of this bill is to relieve medical practitioners from the obligation to obtain licences to enable them to possess and use deleterious drugs, as defined in the ordinance, in the practice of their profession. A general authorisation is granted by clause 6 of the bill to medical practitioners and certain other persons. The authorisation may be withdrawn in the case of any person convicted of an offence under the ordinance or in certain cases where the conduct of a medical practitioner is under suspicion.

The power to take the finger impressions of persons convicted of certain offences is extended to the taking of the photographs of such persons.

V. BUDGET.

In 1928, £243,394 19*s*. 6*d*. was spent by the various health branches of the Medical Department.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was £516,326 3*s*. 2*d*.

These amounts do not include expenditure by the Public Works Department on buildings, etc., for the health branches.

The total revenue of the colony was £3,978,316 3*s*. 8*d*.

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

The new mental hospital outside Singapore was completed and all the mental cases of the colony were moved to it before the end of the year. It is situated at Trafalgar, in the midst of an area of some 200 acres which it is intended to farm with labour provided by the patients.

On each side of the administration block are the rooms, accommodating 32 first class patients, male and female. There are 120 beds for lunatics, and 18 for the staff in the infirmary, and there is room for 80 lunatics in the infectious diseases hospital where tubercular and dysentery cases are housed. The main wards consist of compact one-storied blocks, each of two wards, with a central corridor. The blocks are separated by fences, and accommodate a total of 900 males second and third class.

On the female side there are three similar blocks accommodating 300 females.

Water is provided from the new Johore scheme, and there is a complete modern sanitary system. There is an electric-light plant and kitchens with steam cooking arrangements. Houses for the medical and assistant medical superintendent, and for two members of the local medical service, and for the matron, sister, probationers and dressers are within easy distance of the administration block. There is also housing for some 150 subordinates.

The lunatics in residence at present number over 1,000, and are increasing at the rate of about 50 yearly.

The following four tables give statistics relating to hospitals and institutions.

INSTITUTIONS AND STAFF FOR CURATIVE MEDICINE.

	Singapour Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Hôpitaux — Hospitals	10	12	4	1	27
Dispensaires en plein air — Outdoor dispensaries	7	21	6	—	34
Médecins — Doctors	56	22	9	1	88
Etudiants en médecine — Medical students	109	—	—	—	109
Dentistes — Dentists	1	—	—	—	1
Pharmaciens — Pharmacists	1	—	—	—	1
Sages-femmes — Midwives	71	27	8	—	106
Infirmières — Female nurses	158	50	8	—	216
Infirmiers — Male nurses	145	80	31	2	258

TOTAL IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND MORTALITY IN ALL HOSPITALS OF THE COLONY, 1925-1928.

Année Year	Services de 1re et 2e classe 1st and 2nd class wards		Services de 3e classe 3rd class wards		1re, 2e et 3e classes ensemble Total 1st, 2nd and 3rd class wards		Pourcentage de décès parmi les malades de 1re et de 2e classe Percentage of deaths 1st and 2nd class wards	Pourcentage de décès parmi les malades le 3e classe Percentage of deaths 3rd class wards	Pourcentage des décès parmi l'ensemble les malades traités Percentage of deaths on total treated
	Cas traités Number treated	Décès Number of deaths	Cas traités Number treated	Décès Number of deaths	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths			
1925 . .	3.965	198	50.371	4.074	54.336	4.272	4,94	8,80	7,80
1926 . .	7.614	387	60.400	5.346	68.014	5.733	5,09	8,85	8,42
1927 . .	7.192	407	64.483	6.108	71.675	6.515	5,66	9,45	9,06
1928 . .	6.256	410	59.947	5.588	66.203	5.998	6,71	9,33	9,06

TOTAL NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND THE TOTAL DEATHS IN THE HOSPITALS OF THE COLONY FOR SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DISEASES, 1925-1928.

Affection Disease	1925		1926		1927		1928	
	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths	Cas Cases	Décès Deaths
Paludisme — Malarial fevers. . . .	7.042	429	14.293	984	15.426	949	13.181	932
Dysenterie—Dysenteries	1.295	366	1.987	575	1.561	511	1.418	501 [1]
Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	696	67	928	89	1.412	158	856	123
Béri-béri	995	150	1.228	221	1.786	361	1.499	236
Tuberculose pulmonaire—Pulmonary tuberculosis . .	1.966	819	1.964	853	1.941	952	1.866	920
Fièvre typhoïde — Enteric fever . .	159	78	258	85	302	132	347	145
Ulcères — Ulcers .	3.357	2	4.795	4	3.266	5	5.392	5
Maladies vénériennes — Venereal diseases	4.721	109	5.371	115	4.983	95	4.402	151
Ankylostomiase — Ankylostomiasis .	4.499	123	4.322	174	4.012	102	3.037	84

	Cases	Deaths
[1] Dysentery amœbic	796	252
Dysentery bacillary	507	212
Dysentery unclassified	207	34

OUTDOOR DISPENSARIES.

Year	Total patients	Total attendances
1923	73,343	139,656
1924	96,284	167,934
1925	154,420	273,841
1926	159,903	312,090
1927	166,428	313,264
1928	190,749	333,106

November 1929.

BRITISH SOMALILAND

BY

Dr. R. S. TAYLOR

Principal Medical Officer, Berbera.

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	Vital Statistics	1265
II.	Campaign against Acute and Chronic Diseases	1265
III.	Public Health Activities	1265
IV.	Public Health Legislation	1266
V.	Budget	1267
VI.	Curative Medicine	1267

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

Area : 68,000 square miles.

Population (roughly) : 344,700.

No other statistics available.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

A segregation camp is provided in which cases of infectious diseases are isolated.

B. Chronic Diseases.

Tuberculosis, both of *lung* and *bone*, is fairly common. The source of the bovine type has been sought by the Chief Veterinary Officer, but success has not attended his efforts.

Malaria is treated with quinine, the rainfall being too variable to make success with draining, oiling, etc., possible.

Cancer is only rarely met with.

Venereal disease has been tackled energetically with organic arsenical compounds and seems to be definitely decreasing, numbers treated for last five years being respectively, 937, 601, 649, 442 and 333.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

Public health education is confined to instructing hospital assistants.

Sanitation is only possible in the towns. Malaria sanitation is effected in the towns by insisting on one hour once a week during which all houses and compounds must be completely dry.

Housing is, on the whole, good for European and Asiatic officials. Native housing is very healthy in the country, consisting of villages of huts ; each house consisting of grass mats stretched over bent sticks, all capable of being packed on a camel and transported to a new district and clean ground.

The native huts in towns of a permanent nature are not very clean and tidy, but the natives and Asiatic owners of the houses are not rich and it is difficult to enforce rigid regulations.

The water supply to most towns is of good quantity, though the quality suffers from hardness of varying degree.

In some European quarters in large towns, sewage disposal is by water carriage to septic tanks ; in other quarters it is by pans and trench. Natives are given town boundaries within which committing a nuisance is an offence.

The milk supply varies with the season, is never good, and is mostly goat or camel milk.

Health insurance does not exist. Medical attention is free to officials and natives.

A small hospital containing six beds was built in a township (Buramo) close to the Abyssinian border. Many cases of relapsing fever have been found here and it is probable that a second endemic centre exists.

Public health activities were directed specially against plague, which was present in a neighbouring port but which did not enter Somaliland.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 3 of the Infectious and Contagious Diseases Ordinance, 1924, the Governor has directed that certain quarantine regulations should be enforced while Aden was declared an infected port on account of an outbreak of plague.

The Governor also directed that yellow fever should be added to the list of diseases enumerated in Section 2 of the same Ordinance.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1926.

By decree of December 28th, 1928, the following drugs were proclaimed dangerous drugs within the meaning of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1926 : benzoyl-morphine, eucodal (dihydro-oxycodeinone), dicodide (dihydro-codeinone).

Prison Inspection.

The Governor has appointed the Secretary to the Government and the Commissioner in charge of Berbera district to be visiting justices of Berbera Central Prison.

The visiting justices have power to try offences committed in the prison, adequate punishment for which is considered to be beyond the powers of the Director of Prisons, and to award punishment therefor according to the law.

It is one of the duties of the visiting justices and the visiting officers to :

(a) Inspect the barracks, cells, wards, work-sheds and other buildings of the prison generally ;

(b) Ascertain whether considerations of health, cleanliness and security are attended to.

V. BUDGET.

The expenses of the Medical Department were £11,651 5*s.* 10*d.*, *i.e.*, 5.865 per cent of the total expenses of the Protectorate.

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals are in working order in Berbera, Hargeisa, Burao, Zeilah, Erigavo and Buramo, and dispensaries at Sheikh and Bulhar.

2. Sanatoria.—There is a leper asylum at Berbera with accommodation for twelve people.

3. There are no pharmacies. Some of the general stores stock a few patent medicines.

4. Except for those employed by the Government, there are no doctors, medical students, dentists or pharmacists.

Famine from failure of grazing due to drought was the outstanding feature of 1928, and the Government's efforts were directed largely to the relief of this and its complications, deficiency diseases and intestinal troubles.

October 1929.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
(U.S.S.R.)

BY

Professor A. SYSSINE (Moscow)

CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1273
I. VITAL STATISTICS :	
1. Area and Population	1273
2. Movement of the Population	1274
3. Infant Mortality	1276
4. Causes of Death	1277
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES :	
A. Acute Infectious Diseases :	
1. General Survey	1277
2. Plague	1279
3. Cholera	1279
4. Typhus and Relapsing Fever	1279
5. Smallpox	1280
6. Typhoid Fever and Dysentery	1280
7. Acute Infectious Diseases of Childhood	1280
8. Influenza and Epidemic Encephalitis	1281
9. Anthrax	1281
10. Rabies	1281
B. Chronic Diseases :	
1. Tuberculosis	1281
2. Venereal Diseases	1282
3. Malaria	1282
4. Trachoma	1283
5. Leprosy	1283
III. SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES :	
1. Maternity and Child Welfare	1284
2. Welfare Work for Children and Young People	1284
3. Health Supervision	1284
4. Sanitation in Inhabited Localities	1285
5. Inspection of Foodstuffs	1285
6. Industrial Hygiene	1286
7. Public Health Instruction	1287
IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION	1287
V. CURATIVE MEDICINE	1287

INTRODUCTION.

Great progress was made in the improvement of health conditions and the extension of public health work in the U.S.S.R. during 1928, the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the People's Commissariat for Health. The decrease in the general and in infant mortality, which set in some time ago, has continued, and 1928 shows the lowest death rate recorded in the U.S.S.R. in recent years.

The incidence of certain epidemic diseases, and especially those referred to in the International Health Convention of 1926, such as smallpox and typhus, has decreased. A number of new laws have been promulgated for the protection of public health, and further medical health institutions have been established. In conformity with the quinquennial scheme (years 1929-1933) for the development of the national economy, a general scheme for the extension of public health work has been drawn up, including an increase in the number of institutions, training of staff, etc.

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

1. Area and Population.

The final results of the census of the U.S.S.R. population, taken in December 1926, show a total of 147,013,600 inhabitants, which represents a density of 6.9 inhabitants per square kilometre. According to the calculations of the Central Statistical Department, the population of the Union on January 1st, 1929, may be estimated at 153,955,600 inhabitants, of which 28,766,800, or about 18 per cent, represent the urban, and 125,188,800 the rural population. The increase in the urban population (artificial increase) is far more rapid than that of the rural population. The data obtained from the 1926 census furnish a certain amount of information concerning the ethnographic composition of the U.S.S.R. population supplementary to that already published in the preceding volumes of the *Health Year-Book*.

Distribution of the U.S.S.R. Population according to Nationality.

Nationality	1926	Territory
Russians	77,791,124	R.F.S.S.R.
Ukrainians	31,194,976	Ukraine.
White Russians	4,738,923	White Russia.
Kazaks	3,968,289	Kazakstan.
Uzbeks	3,904,622	Uzbekistan.
Tartars	2,916,535	Tartar Republic and Volga Area.
Jews	2,599,971	
Georgians	1,821,184	Georgia.
Turks	1,706,605	Azerbaijan.
Armenians	1,567,568	Armenia.

Nationality	1926	Territory
Mordvins	1,340,415	Autonomous territory of the Mordvins.
Germans	1,238,549	German Republic of the Volga.
Chuvashes	1,117,419	Autonomous Chuvash Republic.
Tadjiks	978,680	Tadjikistan.
Poles	782,334	
Turkomans	763,940	Turkmenistan.
Kirghiz	762,736	Kirghiz Republic—Central Asia.
Bashkirs	713,693	Bashkir Republic.
Votyak..	504,187	Autonomous territory of the Votyaks.
"Mari"	428,192	Marisk Area and Volga Area.
Moldavians	318,192	Moldavian Republic (part of the Ukraine).
Carelians	248,120	Carelian Republic.
Yakuts	240,709	Yakutsk Republic—Siberia.
Buryats	237,501	Buryat-Mongol Republic—Siberia.

There are about 60 distinct, but numerically smaller, national groups.

2. Movement of the Population.

The movement of the population in 1927 and 1928 is shown in the following tables:

Movement of the U.S.S.R. Population in 1927-28.

	Births 1927-28		Deaths 1927-28		Natural increase 1927-28	
	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants					
U.S.S.R. (in Europe) ..	43.2	41.0	20.9	17.9	22.3	23.1
R.F.S.S.R. (in Europe) ..	44.5	42.7	22.5	18.8	22.0	23.9
Ukraine	40.3	37.8	17.8	16.5	22.5	21.3
White Russia	38.6	36.4	14.1	14.2	24.5	22.2

The data for 1928 are provisional and will be rectified as soon as statistics concerning the remoter districts of the Union are available. They show a further appreciable decrease in general mortality—17.9 per 1,000 inhabitants in the European part. As in the past, there is a marked difference between the rates for the urban and the rural populations.

Movement of the U.S.S.R. Urban and Rural Population in 1927.

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants		
U.S.S.R. (total)	43.9	21.1	22.8
Towns with a population of over 50,000	29.0	16.3	12.7
Other towns	37.0	18.1	28.9
Rural population	46.5	22.0	24.5

MOVEMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN 1928.

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants		
U.S.S.R. (in Europe)	41.0	17.9	23.1
Urban population	29.1	15.4	13.7
Rural population	43.8	18.6	25.2

The drop in the death rate is particularly marked ; in the Republics of the Ukraine (16.5 in 1928) and White Russia (14.2). The death rate was highest in the eastern and north-eastern districts of the Union (1927) :

	Per 1,000 inhabitants
Ural Area	33.3
Vyatka Area	35.2
Republic of Carelia	28.0
Chuvash Republic	26.5
Tartar Republic	25.6

The lowest figures are those for the southern and western districts (Crimean Republic, 15.5 ; Western Area, 19.9 ; Lower Volga Area, 18.0 ; Northern Caucasus, 18.0, etc.).

Large cities show a lower death rate than the rural districts.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW IN 1929.

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants		
Moscow	22.7	12.6	10.1
Leningrad	22.6	14.4	8.2

The birth rate, like the death rate, was highest in the north-eastern areas (Siberia, 54.8, Bashkir Republic, 48.6, etc.).

The rates of marriages and divorces remain very high.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1927.

	Marriages	Divorces
	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	
U.S.S.R. (in Europe and Asia)	10.3	2.7
R.F.S.S.R. (in Europe)	10.2	3.1
Ukraine	11.2	1.9
White Russia	8.5	1.5

The marriage rate among the urban population is higher than in the rural districts. In 1927, it was 12.5 per 1,000 inhabitants for the urban population, and 9.9 for the rural population of the European part of the Union. In the same year, the number of divorces was 5.8 in the cities, and 2 amongst the rural population.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW IN 1928.

	Marriages	Divorces
	Per 1,000 inhabitants	
Moscow	16.5	11.5
Leningrad	12.7	9.3

There is a high percentage of divorces obtained after a short period of marriage. At Leningrad in 1928, a quarter of the total number of divorces were obtained after a short period of married life.

3. INFANT MORTALITY.

There has been a further decrease in infant mortality.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1927.

	Rate per 1,000 births
U.S.S.R. (total)	191.1
Towns with a population of over 50,000 inhabitants	162.0
Other towns	170.0
Rural localities	195.0

In 1928, the infant death rate continued to fall in consequence of the increased number and efficiency of the maternity and infant welfare institutions, and of the various measures adopted for the preservation of infant life.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1928.

	Rate per 1,000 births
U.S.S.R. in Europe	156.0
Urban population	151.0
Rural population	157.0
R.F.S.S.R. in Europe	167.0
Urban population	163.0
Rural population	168.0
Ukraine	136.0
Urban population	128.0
Rural population	138.0

INFANT MORTALITY IN MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD IN 1928.

	Rate per 1,000 births
Moscow	127.0
Leningrad	136.0

4. Causes of Death.

Statistics concerning the causes of death are still incomplete. They have only been introduced in the cities and a few Republics.

Distribution of Deaths according to Principal Causes in the Cities of the Union.

	Percentage of total number of deaths
Pneumonia	13
Infectious diseases of childhood (up to 2 years of age)	12
Tuberculosis	11
Diseases of the heart	7
Malignant tumours	5

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

1. *General Survey.*

In 1928, the campaign against epidemic diseases was actively pursued : general legislation was passed and special measures adopted applicable to the individual diseases. The bacteriological institutes of the U.S.S.R. played a large part in the campaign by establishing epidemiological sections for investigating and combating local epidemics. The extent of the territory is so vast and the differences between living conditions and customs so great that the epidemics assume different forms in the various parts of the Union and a study of local conditions is therefore essential. There were 280 epidemiological laboratories in the R.F.S.S.R., 129 in the Ukraine, and 26 in Georgia.

The Union was represented at two Congresses held at Leningrad, in May 1928, to study various questions relating to the prevention of epidemics and to microbiology.

The permanent Committee of Experts for the campaign against epidemics, which in recent years has been working at the office of the People's Commissariat for Public Health of the R.F.S.S.R., acquired legal status in 1928, by virtue of a special regulation ratified by the Commissariat for Public Health (November 6th, 1928).

The following questions fall within its competence :

(a) Co-ordination of the work of the various administrative authorities of the People's Commissariat for Public Health, and the other medical and health organisations for the prevention of epidemics ;

(b) Consideration of scientific and practical questions concerning the organisation of laboratories and the preparation of sera and vaccines ;

(c) Study of schemes for combating epidemics ;

(d) Study of scientific and practical questions concerning vaccination and serotherapy ;

(e) Consideration of various epidemiological problems.

The Central Epidemics Committee is composed of representatives of the People's Commissariat for Health and of various scientific institutions.

A regulation, and a list of preparations which the bacteriological institutions are authorised to produce, were published in 1928. The "regulation" establishes the standards for these preparations and the methods of supervision to be exercised by the State ; 26 curative sera are authorised, 3 sera for diagnosis, and 37 vaccines. The National Institute of Experimental Therapeutics and the control of vaccines and sera at Moscow is responsible for general supervision in this matter. A regulation published in 1928 lays down the lines on which disinfecting stations are to be organised and equipped.

There was a slight decrease in the number of acute cases of infectious disease in 1928, more especially as regards parasitic typhus (typhus and relapsing fever), smallpox and intestinal infections (typhoid fever and dysentery).

A slight decrease, as compared with 1927, should also be noted in the infectious diseases of childhood, although they remain at rather a high level.

CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1928.

	U.S.S.R. in Europe	U.S.S.R. in Asia	Transport and prison services	Total for the U.S.S.R.
Typhus	29,054	1,421	615	81,090
Relapsing fever	2,785	1,826	60	4,671
Smallpox	7,344	2,108	263	9,715
Typhoid fever	84,137	18,956	4,135	107,138
Dysentery	99,110	36,795	4,998	140,903
Scarlet fever				326,538
Diphtheria				82,272
Measles				608,073
Whooping-cough				449,030
Malaria				3,296,752
Influenza				6,205,524
Anthrax				14,422
Epidemic encephalitis				1,778
Tetanus				2,064
Plague				90

INCIDENCE OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1927 AND 1928.

	1927	1928
	Rate per 10,000 inhabitants	
Typhus	2.8	2.0
Relapsing fever	0.5	0.3
Smallpox	0.9	0.6
Typhoid fever	10.0	7.0
Dysentery	18.1	9.1
Scarlet fever	24.1	21.2
Diphtheria	5.6	5.3
Whooping-cough	29.2	
Measles	31.7	
Malaria	249.9	213.7
Influenza	326.0	403.0
Anthrax	1.2	0.9
Epidemic encephalitis	0.1	0.1

The incidence of acute infectious diseases varies considerably according to districts.

2. *Plague.*

In 1928, 90 cases of plague were reported in the U.S.S.R. (118 in 1927) ; as in the past, these occurred in districts where endemic foci exist (steppes in the south-east, Kazakstan and Transbaikalia). The geographical distribution of the 90 cases was as follows :

Calmuck Area	14
Astrakhan Area	5
Kazakstan	13
Republic of the Kirghizes	56
Buryat Mongol Republic	1
Chita Area (Far East)	1

The severest outbreak occurred in the autonomous Republic of the Kirghizes on the frontier of Chinese Turkestan, a remote mountain district far from any centre of civilisation. Plague did not, however, spread beyond its usual endemic foci.

In 1928, there were 30 centres or field squads to combat the spread of plague. The general organisation of the campaign against this disease in the U.S.S.R. territory, the preparation of anti-plague sera, the training of the staff, the recruiting of squads and the investigation of plague questions were undertaken by the State Microbiological Institute at Saratov. Special plague sections were organised in the institutes at Rostov on the Don and at Irkutsk and Tashkent.

3. *Cholera.*

Not a single case occurred in 1928 throughout the whole territory of the Union.

4. *Typhus and Relapsing Fever.*

NUMBER OF CASES, 1926 TO 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Typhus	55,817	40,818	31,090
Relapsing fever	11,915	6,838	4,671

In 1928, these cases were distributed as follows :

	Typhus	Relapsing fever
R.F.S.S.R.	22,634	3,264
Ukraine	3,611	348
White Russia	3,734	38
Transcaucasian Republics	229	218
Republics of Central Asia	267	743

The former Governments of Smolensk (2,442 cases), of Vyatka (1,418 cases) and the autonomous territory of the Votyaks (770 cases) have been reported as endemic foci in the R.F.S.S.R. A severe outbreak of relapsing fever occurred in Kazakstan (820 cases).

5. *Smallpox.*

Smallpox continues to decline. In 1928, only 9,715 cases were recorded as against 16,134 in 1926 and 14,154 in 1927. The more general adoption of anti-smallpox vaccination is undoubtedly reducing the number of cases in all districts of the Union where vaccination is systematically enforced. Cases of smallpox were as usual confined to the remoter areas of the north-east of the Union, but even there a decrease was noted.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SMALLPOX IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1928.

Central Volga Area	2,024
Vyatka Area	1,943
Ural Area	1,287
Bashkir Republic	1,000
Siberia	641
Kazakstan	624
Uzbekistan	585

The areas of the south and centre of the Union and many Republics have almost eradicated smallpox from their territory. There were only 116 cases in the Ukraine in 1928, 58 in White Russia, 124 in Northern Caucasia and 190 in the Federation of the Transcaucasian Republics. In 1927, 8,842,540 vaccinations were performed in the R.F.S.S.R.

6. *Typhoid Fever and Dysentery.*

The year 1928 shows a decrease in the incidence of these diseases as compared with 1927 :

	1927	1928
Typhoid fever	149,451	107,138
Dysentery	268,605	140,903

The incidence of typhoid fever was higher in the Ukraine (10 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1928) and in Georgia (10.1), and lower in the R.F.S.S.R. (6) and White Russia (3.8).

7. *Acute Infectious Diseases of Childhood.*

Although there has been a decrease in the incidence of the infectious diseases of childhood, they still constitute a grave social danger, especially in certain towns where the housing shortage is acute. The number of notified cases of these diseases was as follows :

	1926	1927	1928
Scarlet fever	348,052	359,519	326,538
Diphtheria	76,221	82,928	82,272
Whooping-cough	438,772	440,017	449,030
Measles	418,822	477,099	608,073

Inoculation against *scarlet fever* was practised on a large scale in a number of towns : Moscow, Leningrad, etc. Prophylactic treatment was also attempted during

widespread epidemics of measles. The methods of inoculation were laid down in a circular issued by the People's Commissariat for Health on January 3rd, 1928.

8. *Influenza and Epidemic Encephalitis.*

There was a further recrudescence of influenza during 1928; 6,205,524 cases were recorded, compared with 4,899,688 in 1927. In 1927, 17,078 cases of epidemic encephalitis were registered, as against 1,802.

9. *Anthrax.*

The incidence of anthrax was practically equal to that of preceding years 17,643 cases in 1927 and 14,422 in 1928. The compulsory use of the Ascoli reaction for the examination of skins was introduced in the R.F.S.S.R. by a Government decree.

10. *Rabies.*

In order to bring anti-rabies inoculation within reach of all sections of the population, a supplementary system of smaller anti-rabies stations is now being organised. These stations obtain the necessary supplies from the Pasteur stations already working in the Union (R.F.S.S.R. 59 centres, Ukraine 16). In 1928, 75,616 persons bitten by rabid animals were treated at the Pasteur stations (77,585 in 1927).

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Tuberculosis in the U.S.S.R. in 1927 and 1928.

	1927	1928
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1,326,104	1,361,268
Tuberculosis of other organs	458,410	457,120
Total	1,784,514	1,818,388

Geographical Distribution of all Forms of Tuberculosis throughout the Union.

R.F.S.S.R.	1,161,059
Ukraine	367,593
White Russia	65,765
Transcaucasian Republics	73,738
Central Asia Republics	60,637
Transport and Prison Services	89,596

The total number of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries in the R.F.S.S.R. in 1928 was 291, and approximately 500 in the Union as a whole. The total number of beds

for tuberculous patients in the R.F.S.S.R. was 20,940, which were distributed as follows:

	Beds
Local sanatoria	7,428
Sanatoria at health resorts	7,686
Sanatoria belonging to sick funds	2,135
Hospitals for tuberculous patients	3,741

There were, in addition, 8,452 beds in the various institutions attached to the dispensaries (day and night sanatoria).

In 1928, the People's Commissariat for Health published decrees concerning:

1. The improvement of housing conditions for tuberculous patients (*May 7th*, 1928);
2. The assistance of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries to the health authorities and maternity and child welfare institutions.

In the spring of 1928, a three-days' drive was organised throughout the country to promote the anti-tuberculosis campaign (propaganda and collections). In September 1928, the Pan-Federal Congress for the prevention of tuberculosis was held at Tiflis; reports on the work of the Congress have been published.

2. *Venereal Diseases.*

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1927 AND 1928.

	1927	1928
Syphilis (first and second stages)	451,363	422,472
Soft chancre	22,107	20,814
Gonorrhœa	475,837	452,894

The proportion of cases was particularly high among the rural population (extra-genital syphilis) and in districts inhabited by certain racial groups.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SYPHILIS IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1928.

Kazakstan	64,247
Central Black Soil Districts	56,073
Middle Volga Area	29,325
Lower Volga Area	22,779
Ural	20,448
Siberia	28,256

Anti-venereal work is done by the dispensaries (224 in the R.F.S.S.R.), anti-venereal stations in the villages and by the general hospitals. The new regulation concerning the Central and Local Councils for the Suppression of Prostitution came into force on June 14th, 1928.

3. *Malaria.*

As in the past, there was a large number of cases in districts where malaria

has always been endemic, but the decrease which was first noted in 1925-26 continued in 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
Number of cases of malaria ..	4,600,050	3,718,107	3,296,752

Malaria is most prevalent in the Caucasus and Middle and Lower Volga areas, and in the former Province of Turkestan (Central Asia).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA IN THE U.S.S.R. IN 1928.

Northern Caucasus	558,144
Federation of the Transcaucasian Republics	560,565
Middle Volga Area	418,098
Lower Volga Area	304,587
Ukraine	280,882
Kazakstan	122,780
Siberia	109,259
Uzbekistan	141,040
Turkmenistan	49,555
Republic of the Kirghizes	31,655

The campaign against malaria is carried out principally by the anti-malaria centres established in malarial districts. In 1928, there were 107 such centres and 88 field squads in the R.F.S.S.R.; 25 centres and 20 squads in the Ukraine; 15 centres and 6 dispensaries and 3 stations in Georgia, and 10 dispensaries in Azerbaijan.

The anti-malaria centres are now more and more being organised according to a uniform plan. They include a scientific and practical institute with a small staff responsible for investigations and the treatment of patients (dispensary and hospital attached). These dispensaries are responsible for giving preventive quinine treatment to the population.

4. *Trachoma.*

The number of cases of trachoma remains very high. In 1928, 1,144,059 were recorded in the U.S.S.R. territory (as against 1,089,208 in 1927). As in the past, the chief centres of infection are situated in the less civilised districts of the north-eastern provinces inhabited by certain racial groups.

Kazakstan	34,900
Bashkir Republic	78,017
Ural	62,572
Siberia	113,201
Turkmenistan	38,545
Uzbekistan	23,511

The Trachoma Institute at Kazan is the scientific and practical centre for the anti-trachoma campaign. Special courses of medical training are organised annually.

5. *Leprosy.*

There were 298 cases of leprosy in 1928, 58 in the Northern Caucasus, 39 in the Lower Volga area, 89 in Transcaucasia and 18 in the far eastern provinces.

III. SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.

In 1928, the following decrees were passed :

March 27th, 1928, decree concerning measures for the extension of the system of crèches for the children of working women ; for the organisation and maintenance of these crèches, further compulsory contributions have been levied on the business profits of all industrial undertakings.

April 24th, 1928, decree concerning the working of factory crèches in connection with the introduction of the seven-hour day in industrial undertakings.

February 20th, 1928, decree concerning the methods of working in the factory crèches ; the regulation fixes the standard composition of the staff, food rations, equipment, etc.

February 15th, 1928, decree concerning the 1928 campaign for the increase in the number of summer crèches in rural centres during the season when mothers are employed in the fields.

November 1st, 1928, decree concerning the organisation of crèches in town houses.

March 29th, 1928, decree concerning the organisation of workshops for mothers who have been abandoned.

November 10th, 1928, decree concerning the organisation of mutual benefit funds for mothers.

In the spring of 1928, the usual three days' campaign on behalf of maternity and child welfare was organised.

2. Welfare Work for Children and Young People.

The regulation concerning infant welfare centres published on July 28th, 1928, defines the work and constitution of travelling clinics for prophylactic work amongst children.

The number of summer camps for children is increasing and those already in existence are being extended.

The People's Commissariat for Public Education published on June 6th, 1928 a regulation concerning the co-ordination of schemes and plans for school buildings; all such plans must be approved by the Health Inspectorate and must conform to the technical sanitary requirements laid down by the Public Health Services.

In 1928, all young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 were subjected to the usual medical examination before being allowed to start work.

3. Health Supervision.

In 1928, detailed regulations were drawn up by the central organs of the People's Commissariats for Health and Justice (R.F.S.S.R.), supplementing the legislative measures adopted in 1926 concerning rules of procedure for judicial enquiries held by public health officers in cases of breach of health regulations.

4. Sanitation in Inhabited Localities.

Among the measures adopted by the Government concerning urban and rural sanitation, special attention should be drawn to the law promulgated by the Council of the People's Commissars of the R.F.S.S.R. concerning the establishment of a protected area round springs (July 6th, 1928) and the executory regulations relating thereto.

In consequence of the great extension of building in the towns, and the establishment of numerous industrial undertakings drawing large numbers of workers to the towns, the health authorities of the Republic have been faced with serious difficulties in the matter of the sanitary supervision of houses. The Council of the People's Commissars has passed a number of decrees concerning the following questions:

1. The improvement of the sanitary conditions of workers' houses and the establishment of workers' colonies (*June 6th*, 1928).
2. List of diseases involving the right to additional housing room (*January 15th*, 1928).
3. The improvement of hygiene conditions in workers' houses (*June 22nd*, 1928).
4. Increased sanitary supervision and improvement of the sanitary conditions in establishments such as night shelters, inns, "peasant houses", etc. (*July 2nd*, 1928.)
5. The establishment of a body of health officers responsible for the sanitary supervision of lodgings and houses (*August 21st*, 1928).
6. The distribution of workers' lodgings (*October 5th*, 1928).
7. The work of the health authorities in inspecting rural houses (in connection with the system of collective farming) (*November 13th*, 1928).
8. Co-operation of the people in the improvement of the sanitary conditions in inhabited areas (*May 17th*, 1928).

5. Inspection of Foodstuffs.

A number of decrees was passed in 1928.

The People's Commissariat for Health in the R.F.S.S.R. has appointed a Council for the supervision of foodstuffs, competent to deal with the following questions:

1. Rational feeding of workers and special diet:

   (a) Problems of rational feeding: experiments and clinical observations;
   (b) Suitable diet in various diseases;
   (c) Suitable food for various types of workers;
   (d) Rational feeding of children and young people.

2. Consideration of types of restaurants supplying special diet (established by the health authorities), and of restaurants supplying a rational dietary.
3. Problems concerning the organisation of dietetic dispensaries.
4. Organisation of specialised courses for doctors, nurses and cooks on the subject of rational and dietetic feeding.
5. Popular instruction in the principles of rational feeding.

6. Industrial Hygiene.

Great progress has been made in the campaign against occupational diseases and in the field of industrial hygiene (medical examination of workers engaged in trades of an injurious character and of workers in general before their engagement). Special dispensaries have now been established in several cities. These institutions are uniform in type, as prescribed by the Regulation of October 8th, 1928, which defines their competence and duties as follows :

(a) Compulsory periodical medical examination of workers engaged in trades of an injurious character ;

(b) Medical examination of the various categories of workers, adults, adolescents and pupils in industrial schools, for detecting occupational diseases and investigating the relation between :

1. The incidence of these diseases and of the number of industrial accidents and the conditions of work and the workers' conditions of living ;
2. The aptitude of workers for their trade or profession ;

(c) Medical selection and vocational guidance ;

(d) Compilation of statistics concerning occupational diseases, industrial accidents and occupational incapacity, and the drafting of suitable regulations for the prevention of occupational diseases and industrial accidents ;

(e) Registration of workers examined with a view to the systematic supervision of their state of health, and to adopting general or individual measures necessary for its improvement ;

(f) Placing of workers in need of special medical care in suitable institutions ;

(g) Education of the people with a view to avoiding occupational diseases and industrial accidents. Courses in vocational guidance and prophylaxis ;

(h) The institutions act as technical advisers to the medical and sanitary authorities and to medical institutions concerning questions of occupational pathology and prophylaxis, and are responsible for the general supervision of the work done by the hospitals in detecting and preventing occupational diseases ;

(i) They advise the industrial organisations and the authorities of the industrial and commercial services with a view to the improvement of conditions of labour and workers' living conditions.

These dispensaries include :

(a) A *research section*, with biometrical, diagnostic, statistical, psycho-physiological and vocational guidance services ;

(b) A special diagnosis department in a hospital ;

(c) An occupational pathology and hygiene *exhibition*, and health propaganda.

In 1928, the seven-hour day was introduced in a large number of industrial undertakings in the U.S.S.R.

7. Public Health Instruction.

During 1928, great activity was shown in this field : popular pamphlets were published and circulated, lectures organised, etc. A number of regulations were published concerning instruction in health matters in prisons (April 2nd, 1928), on the waterways (April 17th, 1928) and among peat-workers and exhibition carriages on the railway system, etc.

* * *

The People's Commissariat for Health in the R.F.S.S.R. has two commercial services :

1. The *State Medical Publications Service;*
2. The *State Commercial and Industrial Service for the Manufacture and Sale of Medicaments and Medical Appliances.*

These two services are joint-stock companies, in which the various institutions, administrative departments and organisations of the State are shareholders.

In 1928, the *State Medical Publications Service* published 321 works, of which 115 were popular editions. During the year 517 medical works and 110 medical periodicals were published in the U.S.S.R.

IV. HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Laws concerning local health services under the executive committees (provincial, district or area) of the Workers' and Peasants' Soviets have been published, together with regulations concerning the Central Research Institutes of the People's Commissariat for Health.

In 1928, the Health Services proceeded with the preparation of the Quinquennial Scheme for the Development of Public Health Institutions, which forms part of the general quinquennial scheme and was first put into application in 1928. Under it the network of medical institutions, and all public health work, will be developed along more systematic and uniform lines.

V. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

Mention must be made of the following Government decrees :

1. Decree concerning the organisation of obstetrical assistance (*January 20th*, 1928).
2. Decree concerning national health resorts (*February 3rd*, 1928).
3. Decree concerning the traffic in dangerous drugs (*May 8th*, 1928).
4. Decree concerning night sanatoria for tuberculous persons (*July 3rd*, 1928).
5. Decree concerning the use of X-rays in the medical relief services (*August 1st*, 1928).
6. Decree concerning medical aid in rural communities (*December 1st*, 1928).
7. Decree concerning neuro-psychiatric dispensaries.

March 1930.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA

BY

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AND

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CONTENTS.

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS :			
1. General Demography	4	1–4	1293
2. Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	1299
3. General Mortality	4	10–13	1303
4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	1309
5. Infant Mortality	2	20–22	1315
II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES :			
A. Acute Infectious Diseases			1320
B. Chronic Diseases :			
1. Tuberculosis			1321
2. Malaria			1321
3. Cancer			1322
4. Venereal Diseases			1322
5. Alcoholism			1324
III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :			
1. University Courses in Public Health			1324
2. University Courses in Sanitary Engineering			1324
3. Public Health Education			1325
4. Child Hygiene			1325
5. Water Supply			1326
6. Housing			1327
7. Sewage Disposal			1327
8. Municipal Waste Disposal			1328
9. Swimming Pools			1328
10. Stream Pollution Control			1329
11. Milk Supply			1330
12. Sickness Insurance			1330
13. Rural Health Service			1332
IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE :			
1. Hospitals and Sanatoria			1332
2. Dispensaries			1335
3. Pharmacies			1335
4. Physicians, Medical Students, Dentists, Pharmacists, Midwives, Nurses			1335
5. The Cost of Medical Care			1337
V. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN 1928			1337
VI. BUDGET			1338

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

1. General Demography.

The results of the latest census showing population of the United States, density, and distribution of the population by sex and age are contained in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of the fourth *International Health Year-Book*, pages 1046-1047.

The estimated population of the United States for the year 1928 is 120,013,000. The estimates for the years 1922 to 1927 are shown in Table No. 4.

The racial composition of the populations of different States, and sometimes of different cities in the same State, varies considerably. Some sections of the country have a large proportion of coloured persons in their population, while other sections have very few. In many parts of the South, there are many negroes in the rural districts, while in some northern States there are few negroes and most of these are found in the cities.

The racial composition of the population affects vital statistics materially, as the birth and death rates of the negroes are generally higher than the rates for the whites, and some diseases show higher rates for the negro population than for the whites. On the other hand, some diseases are more prevalent in the white population than among the negroes.

The following table shows the population of the United States by colour at the time of the last census, January 1st, 1920 :

White	94,820,915
Negro	10,463,131
American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other ..	426,574
Total	105,710,620

1.*

Area and Population according to the Results of the Last Two Censuses taken in 1920 and 1910.

Source : Reports of the XIVth Census.

Dates des recensements Dates of censuses	Superficie en kmq.[1] Area in square km.[1]	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

[1] 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	—	—	2.090.242	1.040
1910	—	11,9	—	—	2.692.288	1.060
Accroissement ou diminution en 1920 par rapport à 1910. Increase or decrease in 1920 as compared with 1910	—	+ 1,8	—	—	— 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 1928.

Source : Reports of the XIVth Census.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	I. Recensement de 1920 — Population residente / I. 1920 Census — Resident population				II. Calcul pour l'année 1928 / II. Estimate for 1928		
	M.	F. Total	F. Femmes mariées / Married	Total	M.	F.	Total
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	5.426.434	7.775.281	—	—	—
40–44	3.285.543	3.060.014		6.345.557	—	—	—
45–49	3.117.550	2.646.070	3.587.794	5.763.620	—	—	—
50–54	2.535.545	2.199.328		4.734.873	—	—	—
55–59	1.880.065	1.669.059	1.878.478	3.549.124	—	—	—
60–64	1.581.800	1.400.748		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	830.160	856.560	—	—	—
80–84	185.903	216.876		402.779	—	—	—
85–89	69.272	87.267		156.539	—	—	—
90 et plus . . / and over .	21.813	32.013		53.826	—	—	—
Age inconnu . / 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.*

Age et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) Age 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 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)
	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	—
1	21,6	21,9	11,0	10,7	21,8	0	0	—
2	21,9	22,2	11,2	10,9	22,1	0	0	—
3	22,2	22,7	11,3	11,1	22,4	0	0	—
4	21,8	22,0	11,1	10,8	21,9	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	87,8	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	740,5	33,9	—
50–54	47,0	42,4	24,0	20,8	44,8			—
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	1.000	509,9	490,1	1.000	411,6	201,7	—

4.

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1927.

Source : Reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Commissioner of Immigration.

Année Year	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Proportion per 1,000 of average population	
	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Mariages Marriages	Divorces	Mariages Marriages	Divorces
1922	109.893	1.134.151	148.815	10,32	1,35
1923	111.693	1.229.784	165.096	11,01	1,48
1924	113.727	1.184.574	170.952	10,42	1,50
1925	115.378	1.188.334	175.449	10,30	1,52
1926	117.136	1.202.574	180.853	10,27	1,54
Moyenne 1922-26 — Average 1922-26	113.565	1.187.883	168.233	10,46	1,48
1927	118.628	1.201.053	192.037	10,12	1,62

Année Year	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures			Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Proportion per 1,000 of average population		
	Immigration	Emigration	Excédent de l'immigration sur l'émigration Excess of immigration over emigration	Immigration	Emigration	Excédent de l'immigration sur l'émigration Excess of immigration over emigration
1922	381.167	115.973	265.194	3,47	1,06	2,41
1923	751.050	70.610	680.440	6,72	0,63	6,09
1924	354.770	90.121	264.649	3,12	0,79	2,33
1925	290.725	81.689	209.036	2,52	0,71	1,81
1926	336.295	73.179	263.116	2,87	0,62	2,25
Moyenne 1922-26 — Average 1922-26	422.801	86.314	336.487	3,72	0,76	2,96
1927	323.885	75.122	248.763	2,73	0,63	2,10

Data for marriages, divorces, immigration and emigration include all of continental United States.

4 *(concluded).*

Année Year	Population moyenne (enmilliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	Chiffres absolus — Actual figures				Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Proportion per 1,000 of average population			
		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 sur les décès Excess of births over deaths	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 sur les décès Excess of births over deaths
1922 .	78.886	1.774.911	70.010	938.545	836.366	22,5	0,89	11,9	10,6
1923 .	79.952	1.792.646	69.757	992.237	800.409	22,4	0,87	12,4	10,0
1924 .	85.425	1.930.614	75.817	1.006.994	923.620	22,6	0,89	11,8	10,8
1925 .	87.636	1.878.880	71.519	1.030.518	848.362	21,4	0,82	11,8	9,6
1926 .	89.988	1.856.068	70.716	1.093.511	762.557	20,6	0,79	12,2	8,4
1927 .	103.591	2.137.836	82.931	1.176.805	961.031	20,6	0,80	11,4	9,2

The area covered (number of States included) in the figures for births and deaths is not the same for the different years.

2. Birth Rates.

The birth rates of the coloured population are higher than the birth rates of the whites. The differences are shown in the following table, which also compared the rural and urban rates and illustrates the decrease in the birth rates for the three years 1924 to 1926.

	Birth rates per 1,000 population		
	1924	1925	1926
Total population	22.6	21.4	20.6
Rural	22.4	20.9	20.1
Urban..	22.8	21.9	21.2
White population..	22.2	21.1	20.3
Rural	21.9	20.5	19.6
Urban..	22.5	21.7	20.9
Coloured population	27.4	26.7	26.2
Rural	27.2	26.5	26.1
Urban..	27.6	27.0	26.3

Al municipalities of 10,000 population or over are included in the urban class and all smaller communities are classed as rural.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928[1].

Source : Bureau of the Census.

Etats 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)	
	19.7	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Alabama	2.549	2.573	65.853	63.555	25,8	24,7
2. Arizona	459	474	8.529	8.903	18,6	18,8
3. Arkansas	1.923	1.944	38.686	38.183	20,1	19,6
4. California	4.433	4.556	83.727	83.387	18,9	18,3
5. Connectitut	1.636	1.667	28.859	28.017	17,6	16,8
6. Delaware	243	244	4.255	4.311	17,5	17,7
7. District of Columbia	540	552	9.043	8.819	16,7	16,0
8. Florida	1.363	1.411	34.126	29.828	25,0	21,1
9. Idaho	534	546	9.173	9.081	17,2	16,6
10. Illinois	7.296	7.396	133.663	129.668	18,3	17,5
11. Indiana	3.150	3.176	62.298	60.289	19,8	19,0
12. Iowa	2.425	2.428	44.296	42.774	18,3	17,6
13. Kansas	1.828	1.835	34.645	33.691	19,0	18,4
14. Kentucky	2.538	2.553	61.517	57.954	24,2	22,7
15. Louisiana	1.934	1.950	46.208	41.400	23,9	21,2
16. Maine	793	795	16.300	16.404	20,6	20,6
17. Maryland	1.597	1.616	32.418	31.724	20,3	19,6
18. Michigan	4.490	4.591	99.945	97.500	22,3	21,2
19. Minnesota	2.686	2.722	50.813	49.413	18,9	18,2
20. Mississipi	1.791	1.791	49.181	48.034	27,5	26,8
21. Missouri	3.510	3.523	66.431	63.239	18,9	18,0
22. Nebraska	1.396	1.408	27.863	28.029	20,0	19,9
23. New Hampshire	455	456	8.776	8.665	19,3	19,0
24. New Jersey	3.749	3.821	72.814	70.080	19,4	18,3
25. New York	11.423	11.550	227.546	223.084	19,9	19,3
26. North Carolina	2.897	2.938	83.334	80.893	28,8	27,5
27. North Dakota	641	641	13.825	14.176	21,6	22,1
28. Ohio	6.710	6.826	122.911	119.845	18,3	17,6
29. Oregon	890	902	14.620	14.035	16,4	15,6
30. Pennsylvania	9.730	9.854	210.018	200.769	21,6	20,4
31. Rhode Island	704	716	13.726	13.021	19,5	18,2
32. Tennessee	2.485	2.502	54.407	50.363	21,9	20,1
33. Vermont	352	352	7.022	7.042	19,9	20,0
34. Virginia	2.546	2.575	58.193	56.518	22,9	21,9
35. Washington	1.562	1.587	23.308	22.863	14,9	14,4
36. West Virginia	1.696	1.724	44.857	43.387	26,4	25,2
37. Wisconsin	2.918	2.953	57.232	57.398	19,6	19,4
38. Wyoming	241	247	4.472	4.496	18,6	18,2
Total	98.113	99.395	2.024.890	1.960.838	20,6	19,7

[1] Provisional figures.

6.*

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND VITALITY, 1922-1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

Année Year	Population (en milliers) (in 1,000's)	Nés vivants Live births			Mort-nés Still-births				Nés vivants et mort-nés ensemble Total births			
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Sexe inconnu Sex unknown	Total	M.	F.	Sexe inconnu Sex unknown	Total
1	1a	2	3	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	9a	10
1922	78.886	911.831	863.080	1.774.911	39.672	29.173	1.165	70.010	951.503	892.253	1.165	1.844.921
1923	79.952	921.020	871.626	1.792.646	39.566	29.235	956	69.757	960.586	900.861	956	1.862.403
1924	85.425	992.431	938.183	1.930.614	43.139	31.377	1.301	75.817	1.035.570	969.560	1.301	2.006.431
1925	87.636	966.973	911.907	1.878.880	40.387	29.999	1.133	71.519	1.007.360	941.906	1.133	1.950.399
1926	89.988	953.638	902.430	1.856.068	39.809	29.746	1.161	70.716	993.447	932.176	1.161	1.926.784

	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	5,64	35,99	6,64	4,17	3,27	3,79
1923	5,67	35,34	6,63	4,12	3,25	3,75
1924	5,78	37,49	6,81	4,17	3,24	3,78
1925	6,04	34,63	6,95	4,01	3,18	3,67
1926	5,67	33,83	6,57	4,01	3,19	3,67

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1925.

Source : Publications of the Bureau of the Census.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Année Year	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (in 1,000's)	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	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922	71.211	1.575.466	61.280	1.636.746	38.430	3.251	41.681	1.613.896	64.531	1.678.427
1923	72.120	1.585.413	60.898	1.646.311	37.823	3.090	40.913	1.623.236	63.988	1.687.224
1924	77.409	1.709.916	66.054	1.775.970	42.208	3.697	45.905	1.752.124	69.751	1.821.875
1925	79.312	1.667.251	62.643	1.729.894	40.388	3.326	43.714	1.707.639	65.969	1.773.608

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	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. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	23,8	50,4	24,8	3,7	7,8	3,8	22,1	0,54
1923	23,3	48,3	24,3	3,7	7,6	3,8	22,0	0,52
1924	24,1	53,0	25,2	3,7	8,1	3,8	22,1	0,55
1925	23,7	50,4	24,6	3,6	7,6	3,7	21,0	0,51

9.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS[1], IN 1924, 1925 AND 1926.

Source : Publications of the Bureau of the Census.

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)		
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	163.833	161.145	159.575			
II	158.858	151.173	146.507	22,6	21,7	20,9
III	168.821	168.416	161.754	24,2	22,5	21,2
IV	156.213	157.320	151.899	23,3	22,6	21,2
V	164.310	160.415	161.251	22,3	21,8	20,5
VI	161.362	156.565	151.877	22,6	21,6	21,1
VII	167.357	163.638	162.024	23,0	21,7	20,5
VIII	169.762	162.957	165.004	23,1	22,0	21,2
IX	163.414	154.602	157.727	23,4	21,9	21,6
X	157.445	153.870	153.938	23,3	21,5	21,3
XI	149.185	143.676	141.957	21,7	20,7	20,1
XII	150.054	145.103	142.555	21,3	19,9	19.2
Total . . .	1.930.614	1.878.880	1.856.068	20,7	19,5	18,7
Population moyenne — Average population.	85.425.000	87.636.000	89.988.000	22,6	21,4	20,6

3. GENERAL MORTALITY.

The difference between white and coloured death rates in the United States is shown in the following table. The figures are for the death registration area.

	Death rates per 1,000 population 1924	1925	1926
Total population . .	11.8	11.8	12.2
Rural . .	10.9	10.7	11.1
Urban . .	12.8	13.0	13.4
White population . .	11.2	11.2	11.6
Rural . .	10.4	10.2	10.6
Urban . .	12.1	12.2	12.7
Coloured population	17.8	18.2	18.8
Rural . .	14.8	15.2	15.6
Urban . .	23.3	23.4	23.9

The death registration in 1924 included 88.5 per cent of the total population of the country ; in 1925, 89.4 per cent ; in 1926, 89.8 per cent.

[1] The area covered (number of States included) is not the same for the different years.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality in 1927 and 1928.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

Etats States	Population (en milliers) (in 1,000's)		Décès (mort-nés non compris) Deaths (not including still-births) Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Mortalité générale pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) General death rate per 1,000 of average population		Différence entre les taux de mortalité Difference in death rates En comparaison avec As compared with	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927 1926	1928 1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Alabama . .	2.549	2.573	27.062	31.847	10,6	12,4	— 1,2	+ 1,8
2. Arizona . . .	459	474	5.881	6.444	12,8	13,6	+ 0,3	+ 0,8
3. Arkansas . .	1.923	1.944	18.311	19.998	9,5	10,3	—	+ 0,8
4. California . .	4.433	4.556	61.540	66.106	13,9	14,5	+ 0,2	+ 0,6
5. Colorado . .	1.074	1.090	13.082	14.077	12,2	12,9	+ 0,6	+ 0,7
6. Connecticut .	1.636	1.667	16.757	17.938	10,3	10,8	— 0,1	+ 0,5
7. Delaware . .	243	244	3.007	3.196	12,4	13,1	— 2,0	+ 0,7
8. Florida . . .	1.363	1.411	18.151	18.943	13,3	13,4	— 1,9	+ 0,1
9. Idaho	534	546	3.787	4.177	7,1	7,6	— 0,3	+ 0,5
10. Illinois . . .	7.296	7.396	82.849	90.195	11,4	12,2	— 0,4	+ 0,8
11. Indiana . . .	3.150	3.176	37.677	40.490	12,0	12,7	— 0,8	+ 0,7
12. Iowa	2.425	2.428	24.532	25.315	10,1	10,4	— 0,4	+ 0,3
13. Kansas . . .	1.828	1.835	18.582	20.946	10,2	11,4	— 0,3	+ 1,2
14. Kentucky . .	2.538	2.553	27.209	30.390	10,7	11,9	— 1,2	+ 1,2
15. Louisiana . .	1.934	1.950	23.875	24.987	12,3	12,8	— 0,3	+ 0,5
16. Maine	793	795	10.958	11.005	13,8	13,8	— 0,6	0,0
17. Maryland . .	1.597	1.616	21.102	21.714	13,2	13,4	— 1,1	+ 0,2
18. Massachusetts	4.242	4.290	49.285	51.034	11,6	11,9	— 0,9	+ 0,3
19. Michigan . .	4.490	4.591	50.643	54.794	11,3	11,9	— 1,0	+ 0,6
20. Minnesota . .	2.686	2.722	24.688	25.977	9,2	9,5	— 0,5	+ 0,3
21. Mississippi . .	1.791	1.791	23.203	25.886	13,0	14,5	— 0,3	+ 1,5
22. Missouri . .	3.510	3.523	40.753	45.268	11,6	12,8	— 0,6	+ 1,2
23. Nebraska . .	1.396	1.408	12.369	13.660	8,9	9,7	— 0,2	+ 0,8
24. New Hampshire	455	456	6.329	6.442	13,9	14,1	— 1,1	+ 0,2
25. New Jersey .	3.749	3.821	42.128	44.962	11,2	11,8	— 1,0	+ 0,6
26. New York . .	11.423	11.550	140.899	151.640	12,3	13,1	— 1,1	+ 0,8
27. North Carolina	2.897	2.938	32.917	36.165	11,4	12,3	— 0,7	+ 0,9
28. North Dakota	641	641	5.211	5.513	8,1	8,6	— 0,2	+ 0,5
29. Ohio	6.710	6.826	73.515	80.209	11,0	11,8	— 0,9	+ 0,8
30. Oregon . . .	890	902	10.206	10.489	11,5	11,6	+ 0,3	+ 0,1
31. Pennsylvania	9.730	9.854	111.252	119.607	11,4	12,1	— 1,1	+ 0,7
32. Rhode Island.	704	716	7.897	8.394	11,2	11,7	— 1,5	+ 0,5
33. South Carolina	1.845	1.864	21.740	24.427	11,8	13,1	— 1,0	+ 1,3
34. Tennessee . .	2.485	2.502	29.029	31.404	11,7	12,6	— 1,0	+ 0,9
35. Utah	522	531	4.737	5.109	9,1	9,6	— 0,9	0,5
36. Vermont . .	352	352	4.882	4.888	13,9	13,9	— 0,9	+ 0,0
37. Virginia . . .	2.546	2.575	28.772	30.211	11,3	11,7	— 0,9	+ 0,4
38. Washington .	1.562	1.587	15.950	16.723	10,2	10,5	0,0	+ 0,3
39. West Virginia	1.696	1.724	16.989	17.507	10,0	10,2	— 0,9	+ 0,2
40. Wisconsin . .	2.918	2.953	29.567	31.788	10,1	10,8	— 0,4	+ 0,7
41. Wyoming . .	241	247	1.976	2.155	8,2	8,7	+ 0,1	+ 0,5
Total	105.256	106.618	1.199.299	1.292.020	11,4	12,1	— 0,8	+ 0,7

11.*

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX, 1922-1926.

(Data for 34 States.)

Source : Bureau of the Census.

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
1922	44.846	43.477	556.762	490.640	12,4	11,3	— 1,1
1923	45.391	44.072	590.981	518.405	13,0	11,8	— 1,2
1924	46.076	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. 1922-26	46.422	44.952	591.243	512.111	12,7	11,4	— 1,3

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

A. *Actual Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	Décès — Deaths					
	1925			1926		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	82.810	62.621	145.431	82.748	62.876	145.624
1–4	26.902	23.469	50.371	30.306	26.157	56.463
0–4	109.712	86.090	195.802	113.054	89.033	202.087
5–9	11.332	9.138	20.470	11.613	9.388	21.001
10–14	9.121	7.392	16.513	8.719	7.059	15.778
15–19	13.478	13.216	26.694	13.468	13.113	26.581
20–24	17.141	17.830	34.971	17.349	17.822	35.171
25–34	37.826	36.492	74.318	38.170	37.342	75.512
35–44	51.772	42.075	93.847	54.327	43.479	97.806
45–54	67.581	51.112	118.693	71.941	54.224	126.165
55–64	85.547	66.427	151.974	90.788	70.623	161.411
65–74	99.773	83.682	183.455	106.990	89.979	196.969
75 et plus . . . . / and over . . .	93.445	99.336	192.781	100.670	106.897	207.567
Age inconnu . . . / unknown . . .	857	503	1.360	805	444	1.249
Total . . .	597.585	513.293	1.110.878	627.894	539.403	1.167.297

12* *(concluded).*

B. *Proportional Figures.*

Ages et groupes d'âge (en années révolues) / Ages and age-groups (in years)	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 1926 en comparaison avec 1925 / Increase or decrease in mortality in 1926 compared with 1925		
	1925			1926					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	84,8	65,6	75,3	83,4	64,9	74,3	— 1,4	— 0,7	— 1,0
1–4	6,6	5,9	6,3	7,3	6,5	6,9	+ 0,7	+ 0,6	+ 0,6
0–4	21,8	17,5	19,7	22,1	17,8	20,0	+ 0,3	+ 0,3	+ 0,3
5–9	2,3	1,9	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,1	± 0,0	± 0,0	± 0,0
10–14	2,0	1,6	1,8	1,9	1,5	1,7	— 0,1	— 0,1	— 0,1
15–19	3,4	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,2	— 0,1	0	— 0,1
20–24	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,3	± 0,0	— 0,1	± 0,0
25–34	4,9	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8	— 0,1	± 0,0	± 0,0
35–44	7,8	6,9	7,3	8,0	7,0	7,5	+ 0,2	+ 0,1	+ 0,2
45–54	13,2	11,4	12,4	13,9	11,9	13,0	+ 0,7	+ 0,5	+ 0,6
55–64	27,0	23,2	25,2	28,2	24,3	26,3	+ 1,2	+ 1,1	+ 1,1
65–74	61,5	53,5	57,6	64,9	56,7	60,9	+ 3,4	+ 3,2	+ 3,3
75 et plus and over	145,7	137,2	141,1	154,5	145,4	149,7	+ 8,8	+ 8,2	+ 8,6
Age inconnu unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,6	11,2	11,9	13,0	11,6	12,3	+ 0,4	+ 0,4	+ 0,4

13.*

Seasonal Distribution of Deaths in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

Mois — Month	Décès (mort-nés non compris) — Deaths (not including still-births)				Augmentation ou diminution du taux de mortalité en 1926 en comparaison avec 1925 Increase or decrease in death rate for 1926 compared with 1925
	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)		
	1925	1926	1925	1926	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. *Par mois. — Per month.*				
I.	110.508	118.987	12,6	13,3	+ 0,7
II.	102.604	109.659	13,0	13,6	+ 0,6
III.	118.572	139.821	13,6	15,7	+ 2,1
IV.	109.735	122.748	12,9	14,2	+ 1,3
V.	104.095	109.121	11,9	12,2	+ 0,3
VI.	95.953	97.014	11,3	11,2	— 0,1
VII.	92.523	97.948	10,6	11,0	+ 0,4
VIII.	92.930	91.880	10,6	10,3	— 0,3
IX.	90.458	91.752	10,7	10,6	— 0,1
X.	97.857	98.828	11,2	11,1	— 0,1
XI.	97.665	99.640	11,5	11,5	0
XII.	106.119	108.529	12,1	12,2	+ 0,1
	B. *Par trimestre. — Per quarter.*				
1er trimestre . . . 1st quarter. . . .	331.684	368.467	13,0	14,2	+ 1,2
2e trimestre . . . 2nd quarter . . .	309.783	328.883	12,1	12,5	+ 0,4
3e trimestre . . . 3rd quarter. . . .	275.911	281.580	10,6	10,6	0
4e trimestre . . . 4th quarter. . . .	301.641	306.997	11,6	11,6	0
Total	1.219.019	1.285.927	11,8	12,2	+ 0,4

4. Causes of Death.

14.

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases[1] in 1927 and 1928.

Source : United States Public Health Service.

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Cas Cases: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Cas Cases: Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne)[2] Per 10,000 of average population[2]	Décès Deaths: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Décès Deaths: Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne)[2] Per 10,000 of average population[2]	Décès Deaths: Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Fièvres typhoïde et paratyphoïde.	1927	22.725	2,63	4.684	0,54	20,61
	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1928	17.681	2,01	4.141	0,47	23,42
2	Typhus exanthématique.	1927	72	0,01	5	0	6,94
	Typhus fever	1928	84	0,01	8	0	9,52
3	Fièvre récurrente. . .	1927	0	0	0	0	0
	Relapsing fever . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0
5	Paludisme.	1927	—	—	2.113	0,24	—
	Malaria	1928	—	—	2.688	0,31	—
6	Variole	1927	22.856	2,64	120	0,01	0,53
	Smallpox	1928	26.109	2,98	90	0,01	0,34
7	Rougeole	1927	319.969	36,97	3.020	0,35	0,94
	Measles	1928	405.568	46,24	4.142	0,47	1,02
8	Scarlatine	1927	155.688	17,99	1.767	0,20	1,13
	Scarlet fever.	1928	131.983	15,05	1.614	0,18	1,22
9	Coqueluche	1927	132.616	15,32	5.470	0,63	4,12
	Whooping-cough . . .	1928	111.263	12,68	4.318	0,49	3,88
10	Diphtérie	1927	80.041	9,25	6.426	0,74	8,03
	Diphtheria.	1928	69.572	7,93	6.095	0,69	8,76
11	Grippe	1927	—	—	17.149	1,98	—
	Influenza	1928	—	—	34.220	3,90	—

[1] Provisional figures.
[2] Populaion of States included in Table 14 : 1927 : 86,537,000 ; 1928 : 87,716,000.

14 *(concluded).*

Nomenclature internationale des causes de décès, 1920 International List of Causes of Death, 1920	Maladies — Diseases	Année Year	Cas Cases: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Cas Cases: Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne)[1] Per 10,000 of average population[1]	Décès Deaths: Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Décès Deaths: Sur 10.000 habitants (population moyenne)[1] Per 10,000 of average population[1]	Décès Deaths: Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Choléra asiatique. . .	1927	0	0	0	0	0
	Asiatic cholera. . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0
17	Peste	1927	1	0	1	0	100
	Plague	1928	3	0	2	0	66,7
18	Fièvre jaune.	1927	0	0	0	0	0
	Yellow fever.	1928	0	0	0	0	0
22	Poliomyélite aiguë . .	1927	—	—	1.735	0,20	—
	Acute poliomyelitis. .	1928	—	—	1.090	0,12	—
23	Encéphalitelethargique	1927	—	—	1.147	0,13	—
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	—	—	1.020	0,12	—
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale	1927	—	—	1.152	0,13	—
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	—	—	2.102	0,24	—
27	Pustule maligne et charbon.	1927	48	0,01	14	0	29,16
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	68	0,01	9	0	13,24
28	Rage	1927	—	—	68	0,01	—
	Rabies	1928	—	—	81	0,01	—
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiraroire. . .	1927	—	—	59.251	6,85	—
	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1928	—	—	60.390	6,88	—
31-37	Tuberculose (toutes formes)	1927	—	—	67.088	7,75	—
	Tuberculosis (all forms)	1928	—	—	68.051	7,76	—

[1] See footnote [2] on preceding page.

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

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 [1] Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex [1]		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	697	570	1.267	7,03	5,89	6,46
1–4	1.431	1.310	2.741	3,47	3,26	3,36
0–4	2.128	1.880	4.008	4,16	3,77	3,96
5–9	632	541	1.173	1,27	1,11	1,19
10–14	613	1.009	1.622	1,32	2,21	1,76
15–19	2.216	4.240	6.456	5,44	10,25	7,87
20–24	4.309	6.218	10.527	10,74	14,71	12,78
25–34	9.069	9.745	18.814	11,48	12,62	12,04
35–44	8.978	5.781	14.759	13,27	9,30	11,37
45–54	7.111	3.607	10.718	13,70	7,94	11,01
55–64	4.783	2.544	7.327	14,88	8,74	11,96
65–74	2.754	2.029	4.783	16,71	12,78	14,78
75 et plus and over	943	935	1.878	14,47	12,71	13,54
Age inconnu unknown	54	47	101	—	—	—
Total	43.590	38.576	82.166	9,03	8,29	8,67

[1] Total population, 94,822,000.

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1922-1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

Année Year	Population (en milliers) (in 1,000's)	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
		Nos 43-49	No 50	No 137	No 139	Nos 43-50, 137, 139				
		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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1922	88.324	78.355	768	655	1.739	81.517	—	—	—	—
1923	89.464	81.505	760	724	1.632	84.621	—	—	—	—
1924	90.881	85.241	705	696	1.786	88.428	—	—	—	—
1925	93.384	88.623	624	746	1.865	91.858	—	—	—	—
1926	94.822	92.500	685	780	1.869	95.834	—	—	—	—
		B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1922		8,87	0,09	0,07	0,20	9,23	—	—	—	—
1923		9,11	0,08	0,08	0,18	9,46	—	—	—	—
1924		9,38	0,08	0,08	0,20	9,73	—	—	—	—
1925		9,49	0,07	0,08	0,20	9,84	—	—	—	—
1926		9,75	0,07	0,08	0,20	10,11	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1924-1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

Année Year	Population[1] (en milliers) (in 1,000's)	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision, 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920) — 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
		Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1924	99.200	128.656	202.777	113.608	95.846	103.964	3.335	1.424
1925	103.108	123.847	217.567	111.977	104.297	115.231	3.343	1.358
1926	105.167	127.391	237.010	123.960	100.266	119.978	3.390	1.429
		B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*						
1924		13,0	20,4	11,4	9,7	10,5	0,3	0,1
1925		12,0	21,1	10,9	10,1	11,2	0,3	0,1
1926		12,1	22,5	11,8	9.5	11,4	0,3	0,1

	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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1924	91.145	176.671	7.207	97.403	34.482	7.344	88.863	12.598	17.536
1925	86.319	191.226	6.670	96.432	40.512	7.549	99.320	12.326	17.905
1926	90.167	209.370	6.961	107.797	35.296	7.591	103.332	12.065	18.808
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1924	9,2	17,8	0,7	9,8	3,5	0,7	9,0	1,3	1,8
1925	8,4	18,5	0,6	9,4	3,9	0,7	9,6	1,2	1,7
1926	8,6	19,9	0,7	10,3	3,4	0,7	9,8	1,1	1,8

[1] The area covered (number of States included) is not the same for the different years.

18*.

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1924-1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

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	
			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
1924	—	2.006.431	4.704	7.968	—	23,4	—	39,7
1925	—	1.950.399	4.569	7.589	—	23,4	—	38,9
1926	—	1.926.784	4.484	7.684	—	23,3	—	39,9

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	13.410	14.356	15.566	1,3	1,3	1,4
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	91.925	94.450	100.762	8,7	8,7	8,8
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	105.335	108.806	116.328	10,0	10,0	10,2
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	1.285.927	1.236.949	1.378.675	122,3	114,2	120,4
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	1.180.592	1.128.143	1.262.347	112,3	104,1	110,3
Population (en milliers) — (in 1,000's)	105.167	108.327	114.495			

5. INFANT MORTALITY.

The mortality rates for coloured infants are higher than the rates for white infants. The differences are shown in the following table :

	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births			
	1923	1924	1925	1926
Total population	77	71	72	73
Rural	76	69	70	72
Urban	78	72	73	74
White population	73	67	68	70
Rural	72	65	67	69
Urban â	75	69	69	70
Coloured population	117	113	111	112
Rural	106	105	100	101
Urban	138	127	125	127

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, 1925-1926.

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
					1925					
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	—	—
b) Semaines d'âge Weeks of age										
1	4.670	3.630	8.300	—	—	4,8	4,0	4,4	—	—
2	3.101	2.380	5.481	—	—	3,2	2,6	2,9	—	—
3	2.499	1.859	4.358	—	—	2,6	2,0	2,3	—	—
	41.154	29.924	71.078	—	—	42,6	32,8	37,8	—	—
c) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0–1	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	—	—

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
					1926					
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	—	—
b) Semaines d'âge Weeks of age										
1	4.443	3.555	7.998	—	—	4,7	3,9	4,3	—	—
2	3.095	2.384	5.479	—	—	3,2	2,6	3,0	—	—
3	2.573	1.932	4.505	—	—	2,7	2,1	2,4	—	—
	40.529	29.898	70.427	—	—	42,5	33,1	37,9	—	—
c) Mois d'âge Months of age										
0–1	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	2,9	—	—
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	—	—

21.*

Seasonal Variations in the Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children under One Year of Age, in 1925 and 1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

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 ; chiffres mensuels des décès calculés comme taux annuels Per 1,000 live births of the same category ; monthly number of deaths reckoned as rate for the year		
	Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1925			
I	—	—	12.430	—	—	77,1
II	—	—	11.950	—	—	79,0
III	—	—	13.293	—	—	78,9
IV	—	—	11.468	—	—	72,9
V	—	—	10.797	—	—	67,3
VI	—	—	9.840	—	—	62,8
VII	—	—	9.968	—	—	60,9
VIII	—	—	11.640	—	—	71,4
IX	—	—	12.224	—	—	79,1
X	—	—	11.256	—	—	73,2
XI	—	—	9.445	—	—	65,7
XII	—	—	10.341	—	—	71,3
Total . .	—	—	134.652	—	—	71,7
			1926			
I	—	—	11.797	—	—	73,9
II	—	—	11.162	—	—	76,2
III	—	—	14.515	—	—	89,7
IV	—	—	13.003	—	—	85,6
V	—	—	11.686	—	—	72,5
VI	—	—	9.819	—	—	64,7
VII	—	—	9.872	—	—	60,9
VIII	—	—	10.424	—	—	63,2
IX	—	—	11.285	—	—	71,5
X	—	—	11.141	—	—	72,4
XI	—	—	10.064	—	—	70,9
XII	—	—	11.350	—	—	79,6
Total . .	—	—	136.118	—	—	73,3

22.*

INFANT MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1925 AND 1926.

Source : Bureau of the Census.

N° de la nomenclature intern., 3e 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	
		1925	1926	1925	1926
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux — Congenital malformations . .	11.666	11.532	6,2	6,2
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	6.488	6.103	3,5	3,3
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth . . .	41.603	41.999	22,1	22,6
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	1.355	1.198	0,7	0,6
7	Rougeole — Measles	626	2.005	0,3	1,1
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	107	112	0,1	0,1
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough . .	3.298	4.196	1,8	2,3
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	536	439	0,3	0,2
11	Grippe — Influenza	3.332	4.467	1,8	2,4
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	33	27	0,0	0,0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	637	713	0,3	0,4
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	253	240	0,1	0,1
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	403	383	0,2	0,2
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	622	600	0,3	0,3
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs . . .	265	216	0,1	0,1
71	Méningite — Meningitis	772	700	0,4	0,4
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	1.290	1.108	0,7	0,6
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	973	935	0,5	0,5
100-101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	17.791	20.127	9,5	10,9
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	21.002	18.031	11,2	9,7
175-199; 201-203	Causes extérieures — External causes	1.793	1.927	1,0	1,0
200	Infanticide.	138	138	0,1	0,1
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	3.794	3.989	2,0	2,1

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

A. Acute Infectious Diseases.

The following may be considered the more important developments relating to specific preventive measures against acute infectious diseases.

Diphtheria.

There appears to be an increasing tendency to use toxoid in the place of toxin-antitoxin mixture for prophylactic purposes. Both of the preparations seem to be giving very satisfactory results.

Scarlet Fever.

There is developing an increasing appreciation of the limitation of the practical use of toxin and antitoxin in prophylaxis.

Undulant Fever.

Data are accumulating indicating the frequency of occupational infections with undulant fever (butchers, etc.). The whole subject is under very active investigation at the present time, and the evidence all indicates that the disease is much more common in the United States than was formerly believed. Several cases of laboratory infection have occurred among scientists engaged in the study of the disease.

Tularæmia.

During the year a considerable number of cases of tularæmia, which is now widely recognised by clinicians, have been reported in the United States. The main reservoir of infection continues to be wild rabbits, although certain other rodents have been the source in a few cases. Experimentaly, it has been shown that certain game birds are susceptible, and it has been suggested that these may be the source of the human infection in certain cases. There are no new developments in respect to prevention.

Typhus.

Evidence has accumulated showing the identity of the endemic strain of typhus in the United States and Mexico with typhus of European origin, although there are certain minor differences between the two strains. Evidence that endemic typhus in the United States is not louse-borne is becoming stronger.

Rabies.

Phenol-killed vaccines are becoming increasingly popular in prophylactic use, and have very largely replaced attenuated virus.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

While there has been some progress in research, especially in the isolation from the tubercle bacillus of an exciting agent of cell proliferation, there have been no important developments in preventive measures against tuberculosis. There is probably more and more dependence being placed on auxiliary means of producing rest than on tuberculins and climate, a greater familiarity on the part of physicians with various forms of tuberculosis and modern treatment, resulting in earlier diagnosis and treatment, and an extension of treatment of tuberculous patients in general hospitals. At a meeting in 1928, the American Sanatorium Association passed a resolution recommending that medical and surgical tuberculous patients be admitted to separate wards or private rooms in general hospitals in order to insure a correct diagnosis, to determine the character of the sanatorium required, to promote instruction of internes and nurses in the care of tuberculous patients, and to combat prejudice against the home climate.

A new low point in the death rate for tuberculosis was recorded in the United States in 1927. In that year, the rate had declined 45 per cent since 1917. The following figures are for the Death Registration Area of the United States in recent years :

	All forms	Respiratory		All forms	Respiratory
1906-1910 ..	168.7	141.7	1923	93.6	83.5
1911-1915 ..	149.7	129.6	1924	90.4	78.7
1916-1920 ..	135.6	119.8	1925	86.6	75.7
1921	99.4	87.6	1926	87.1	76.4
1922	97.0	86.3	1927	80.8	71.3

2. *Malaria.*

Progress has been made in the development of mechanical means of applying dust clouds of Paris green, which has lowered the cost of this anti-malaria measure and increased the rapidity with which this larvicidal dust may be spread. During 1928, there was also greater progress made in screening farm houses than during any other previous year. Screening investigations made by the Public Health Service in one of the southern States showed that, in a group of over 500 screened tenant houses, the malaria case rate was only 41 per cent of that in a similar number of unscreened houses of the same type.

Courses dealing with malaria-control measures in connection with impounding projects are now being given in the engineering schools throughout the south, and are also being introduced in the large universities of northern States. Recently, large artificial lakes having irregular shorelines of several hundred miles have been constructed in potentially malarious sections of the South, but the prompt application of proper control measures has resulted in a decrease of malaria in the vicinity of these lakes rather than an increase which usually takes place following the sudden accumulation of surface flotage.

3. *Cancer.*

In 1927, cancer advanced from the fourth to the second most important cause of death in the United States, the number of deaths from cancer in the Death Registration Area (103,578) being exceeded only by the number of deaths from heart disease (211,976). Of the total deaths in 1927, 9.5 per cent were due to cancer, as compared with 7.8 per cent in 1926. The crude death rate for cancer in 1927 was 95.6 per 100,000, an increase of 0.7 over the rate for the preceding year. The crude cancer death rate has increased 50 per cent since 1900.

No definite advances either in the knowledge of the etiology or in measures for the control of cancer were made during 1928. Efforts to control the disease have been mainly educational. The American Society for the Control of Cancer carried out intensive educational campaigns in ten different localities during the year and, in addition, distributed approximately 706,000 copies of educational material.

The State of Massachusetts continued the operation of its hospital for the care of cancer patients, and the hospital remained full throughout the year. Its size is to be increased during 1929 [1]. The number of diagnostic clinics under the auspices of the State health department increased from 6 in 1927 to 17 in 1928, with a total attendance of 2,542. New York State also continued to operate a state institute for cancer research.

Since 1922, the United States Public Health Service has been carrying on a modest programme of cancer research[1]. In view of the increasing importance of cancer as a public health problem, however, the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service called a conference at Washington in April, 1928, of men prominent in cancer work and other scientific fields with a view to outlining a fundamental cancer programme for the Public Health Service. A programme approved by this committee contemplates a systematic investigation in the following fields: (1) cellular biophysics and biochemistry; (2) effect of the spectrum of radiant energy on living cells; (3) occupational cancer; (4) statistical research.

4. *Venereal Diseases.*

Probably the most outstanding advancement in the campaign against the venereal diseases in the United States during 1928 was the organisation of the Committee on Research in Syphilis. The establishment of this Committee, which is made up of a number of the leading syphilologists of the country and which has for its chief objective, at present, clinical and laboratory studies of the various aspects of syphilis, was made possible through the generosity of several philanthropists who donated a fund of slightly more than $500,000 for a five-year programme of research. This Committee is co-operating with a number of the leading universities and research institutions in the country, and in conjunction with the Public Health Service is co-operating with the League of Nations in an international enquiry into the results of the treatment of syphilis.

Further studies of the prevalence of the venereal diseases were carried out in 1928 by the United States Public Health Service. The population covered by these studies reached approximately 15,000,000 by the close of the year. It is believed

[1] See *International Health Year-Book*, 1928, page 1066.

that the data obtained have given a reasonably accurate picture of the number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhea under treatment in the states and communities which have been surveyed. A special study of the prevalence of syphilis among rural negroes in a southern State shows that approximately 23.6 per cent of 2,304 individuals included in several groups which represented the entire negro population, except infants under one year of age, gave a positive blood Wassermann reaction. These findings have served to emphasise the importance of devising methods for the control of syphilis among negroes of the southern States.

In the city of New York, a study made jointly by the New York Welfare Council, the American Social Hygiene Association, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and the Public Health Service, of the preventive, clinical and economic aspects of the venereal disease problem among seamen in the merchant marine of the United States, included more than 1,000 individual case histories, a survey of the prevalence of venereal diseases among seamen, an inquiry into activities of the steamship companies directed toward venereal disease control, and a review of the laws, regulations, customs and precedents affecting the treatment of sailors for venereal diseases.

A special effort was undertaken by the Public Health Service to reduce the incidence of venereal diseases in the merchant marine. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, and chancroid constitute together the greatest cause of disability among beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, representing approximately 20 per cent of the total case load carried by the relief stations. (The Public Health Service is charged by law with the care of sailors of the American Merchant Marine, officers and men of the coast-guard and other beneficiaries. This hospital and relief work involves an annual expenditure of more than $5,500,000.) In addition to an intensive educational programme which was instituted in all the larger marine hospitals of the Public Health Service, the co-operation of the shipping industry was sought in making provision for routine physical examinations of seamen, in carrying out educational activities among officers and crews of vessels, and in the institution of a system of chemical prophylaxis aboard ships. As a result of the inauguration of this programme, the active interest and co-operation of the United States Shipping Board and a number of the large private steamship owners has been secured, and preventive measures now are actively under way on a large number of vessels. An opportunity has thus been afforded in the merchant marine for an experiment on a large scale concerning the efficacy of chemical prophylaxis applied under voluntary conditions.

To provide a concise guide to modern methods in the treatment of syphilis, particularly for the use of the physician in general practice, an article on " The Management of Syphilis " was prepared and several thousand copies were distributed to practicing physicians throughout the country by State and local health authorities and the Public Health Service.

In 1928, the States reported 185,437 cases of syphilis and 147,219 cases of gonorrhœa, representing a decrease of 5.6 per cent in syphilis and a decrease of 8.4 per cent in gonorrhœa over the preceding year. During the fiscal year 1928 there were admitted to 451 co-operating clinics operating under the state health departments, 110,756 new cases of venereal disease, to whom were given 2,174,832 treatments. The States distributed for the use of clinics and private physicians a, total of 691,370 doses of the arsphenamines. There were performed in the state laboratories also, 1,001,780 Wassermann tests and 256,089 microscopic examinations for the gonococcus.

5. *Alcoholism.*

There are no official figures regarding the extent of alcoholism in the United States. Probably the best representative figures available for 1928 are those of a large industrial insurance company. These records show 599 deaths from acute and chronic alcoholism (not including deaths from acute poisonings by methanol and denatured alcohol) among approximately 18,500,000 policy holders in the United States and Canada, of which number 591 occurred in the United States among approximately 17,250,000 persons. There were 603 such deaths in 1927. Since 1922, the alcoholism death rates have exceeded the figure for the "wartime prohibition" year 1919, as well as that for 1918, the final year of the world war. They have not reached the level for any of the years 1911 to 1917 ; although, if the deaths from methanol and denatured alcohol were included, the death rates since 1920 from acute and chronic alcoholism would closely approach those for certain pre-war years. It is worthy of note that the decline in the rate in 1928 was among the white policy-holders only ; there was a considerable rise among the coloured.

There were 1,217 deaths among this group of persons in 1928 from cirrhosis of the liver, which is closely associated with alcoholism. The death rate from this cause was the same as that for 1927. There has been but little change in the death rate from this disease under national prohibition.

In the administration of the National Prohibition Act, 68,951 physicians used prescription books (for prescribing alcoholic liquors), as contrasted with 48,097 in 1927. The total number of such prescriptions issued increased from more than eight millions in 1922 to approximately thirteen and a-half millions in 1925, then decreased to less than twelve millions in 1927. On July 1st, 1928, there were 101,052 permits in force for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians to prescribe and use intoxicating liquor, as compared with 94,958 on July 1st, 1927.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. University Courses in Public Health.

In the United States, in 1927, there were 198 persons enrolled in university courses leading to a public health degree, and there were ninety-eight such degrees conferred. There were twelve universities giving courses for degrees in public health.

2. University Courses in Sanitary Engineering.

In 1928, there were sixteen engineering colleges in the United States presenting courses in sanitary engineering. In four of these institutions the length of the term of the courses was either five or six years. There were sixty-six graduates in this branch of public health work in 1928, as compared with fifty-eight in 1927 and with forty-eight in 1926. The courses given are really civil engineering courses with certain additional subjects, such as water supply, sewage disposal, the bacteriology and chemistry of water and sewage, and some courses in public health administration and practice.

3. Public Health Education.

The most important development in the dissemination of health education in the United States in 1928 was probably in the extension of radio health lectures by the State and city health departments, the increased use of the public Press in presenting popular health education material, and the extension of the use of the cinema and strip film in presenting health facts. Many cities of the United States conduct a lecture bureau, and the director of health education gives illustrated health talks in the schools and at other places when requested. There are several hundred films on health subjects available from official and non-official commercial sources, and during 1928 a list of these films was prepared and printed by the Welfare Division of a large life insurance company which has taken a very active part in recent years in the distribution of health literature through its many local agencies. This list is classified by subject matter, and gives the name and address of the distributor and the fee charged for the use of the film. In the case of official health agencies, these fees are nominal.

It is worth noting that, in the United States, the unofficial health agencies have contributed a large part in the effective health work done. The executives of the unofficial agencies are usually professional experts, and well qualified. In most cases there has been good co-operation between the two agencies. The unofficial agencies include those supported by contributions, endowment, community chest grants, and the large life insurance companies. The development of public health nursing in the United States has (except on the Pacific Coast) been accomplished chiefly through these agencies.

It is believed that the most important medium of health education is the daily newspaper. Through this medium the health educator probably reaches more people in the United States than by any other means. The second most important medium is the lecture service, including films and radio talks. Then come the leaflets, weekly and monthly bulletins, exhibits and posters, and the annual reports of official and unofficial health agencies.

The budget for the health education programme of a city of 100,000 population has been put at between $4,000 and $9,000.

4. Child Hygiene.

There was comparatively little child-welfare legislation, either national or local, during 1928, but many States and cities made increased appropriations for child-welfare work. Especially notable has been the amount of private financial support given to measures for the well-being of the child-recreation, mental hygiene, investigation of disease, child development, and parental education. Many cities were active in providing recreational centres and supervised recreation.

During the year additional mental hygiene clinics were organised, and the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene was established. There are between 400 and 500 psychiatric clinics for children in the United States.

Private philanthropy has been especially generous in the matter of research in diseases of children. For example, the Children's Hospital of Cincinnati received a gift of $2,500,000 to be used for pediatric teaching and investigation. An eastern

university received $1,000,000 for the study of children's diseases, and many similar funds were established for the study of special diseases, such as poliomyelitis, and for the study and correction of conditions contributing to juvenile delinquency.

The nursery school movement, with its accompanying study of child development and parental education, continued to grow during 1928. There are now over 100 nursery schools in the United States.

Several States provided additional facilities for the instruction of physically handicapped children.

Two additional States made legal provision to aid mothers with dependent children, making forty-four States which now have legal provision for dependent children. A feature of the 1928 work was the recognition of the fact that, in many cases, it was more economical, and generally better, to provide for the care of children in their own or foster homes rather than in institutions.

Forty-two States now require school medical inspection, but only sixteen make it compulsory for all school districts.

Membership of the United States in the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, at Montevideo, Uruguay, was provided for by an Act of Congress, approved by the President on May 3rd, 1928.

5. Water Supply.

During the year 1928, particularly notable advances were made in the extension of the larger water-systems, in the wider application of improved methods of water treatment, and in the devising of administrative measures for curbing the excessive pollution of water supplies by sewage and industrial wastes. In general, there was also a marked tendency toward municipal ownership of public water-supplies and consolidation of existing private water-companies manifested in this country during 1928.

In the field of water treatment, progress in the United States has been marked by a general tendency toward the elaboration and improvement of the existing rapid sand-filtration process, rather than the development of any distinctly new methods of purification. Some of the more important recent developments include the following : *(a)* Increased use of mechanical clarifiers and mixing devices ; *(b)* the institution of double-stage coagulation, sedimentation, and chlorination ; *(c)* the construction of several large-scale zeolite water-softening plants ; *(d)* the extension of the use of aeration, both as a conditioning treatment and for the purpose of mechanical agitation ; and *(e)* a growing tendency toward water-softening and other measures designed to produce effluents of satisfactory chemical and physical qualities, in addition to being safe bacterially. Of less general importance, but significant of new tendencies, have been *(a)* the introduction of two new coagulants, sodium aluminate and chlorinated copperas ; *(b)* the addition of artificial turbidity as an aid in treating clear waters of high algal content ; *(c)* the use of ammonia for minimising chloro-phenol tastes ; and *(d)* the application of sodium silicate as an anti-corrosive treatment.

Another interesting phase of water-purification practice has been the extensive experimental work performed at numerous municipal plants and, in a few instances, at large-scale experimental plants designed especially for the purpose. During the year 1928, well co-ordinated programmes of experimental work were carried out by

plant operators in several States, and by the United States Public Health Service. At the end of 1928, the United States Public Health Service had nearly completed a five-year programme of large-scale experiments on the bacterial efficiency of rapid sand-filtration processes, with their various current elaborations.

6. Housing.

Apartment house construction in the United States in 1928 indicated no abatement in the trend toward apartment houses as dwelling-places in cities. It was the third consecutive year that more family units were provided in apartment houses than in one-family dwellings. In the fourteen cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over, 67.2 per cent of the families provided for in 1928 were housed in apartment houses, 22.1 per cent in one-family dwellings, and 10.7 per cent in two-family dwellings.

At the close of 1928, 754 cities and towns in the United States had more or less effective zoning regulations. This group of cities, located in forty-six States and the District of Columbia, has a combined population of 37 millions, or approximately three-fifths of the total urban population. Eighty-seven additional communities adopted zoning regulations during the year, among which were three of the large cities of the country. Another large city passed a comprehensive zoning ordinance, but it was rejected by a referendum. Two additional States were added to the list of States having such ordinances. The year revealed an increasing interest in the subject throughout the country.

7. Sewage Disposal.

Constructive progress in sewage and waste treatment has been indicated by the activities of State authorities within their respective States, by co-operation with neighbouring States to carry out joint sewerage and sewage-treatment projects, and by the co-operation between industry and the States in the solution of problems arising from the disposal of industrial wastes.

Sludge disposal continues to supply more problems than any other phase of sewage treatment. Extensive experimental studies have been made at a number of places to determine the relationships between the chemical, bacteriological, and biological changes taking place during sludge digestion. These data have been utilised in a practical way by controlling, in separate sludge digestion tanks, the conditions having the greatest effect on sludge digestion. Laboratory studies and actual plant operation have demonstrated that gas of good heating quality is evolved during the digestion of sewage sludge, either in Imhoff tanks or separate sludge-digestion tanks, in sufficient amounts to make its collection and use both feasible and practicable. In a few plants the gas evolved has been used to maintain uniform temperatures in the digestion tanks and, combined with hydrogen-ion control, has resulted in the production of a well-dried, easily-handled sludge in a much shorter time than in the case of that produced by uncontrolled processes.

Sludge-drying beds are being used in new installations more frequently than other means of drying. The use of glass covers for these beds seems to be increasing.

Further research has been undertaken to effect the better conditioning of activated sludge prior to filtration and drying, for the production of fertiliser. The use of chlorinated copperas appears to be efficient in the conditioning of this sludge, but its high present cost is limiting its extensive use. In order to decrease the cost of treatment by the activated-sludge process by decreasing the amount of air used for agitation, and also to make this process applicable for the smaller installations where highly technical supervision is not available, an increasing number of communities have installed, with apparent success, mechanical surface agitators.

The successful use of chlorine in various phases of sewage disposal and treatment has been still further demonstrated. Chlorine used experimentally in a long intercepting sewer has been successful in reducing hydrogen sulphide and the formation of sulphuric acid, thus preventing odour nuisance and sewer disintegration. Chlorinated creamery wastes have been successfully disposed of by broad irrigation without odour nuisance, when the waste disappeared into the ground within 18 or 20 hours after chlorination. Odour correction by prechlorination has become an established practice at a number of plants throughout the country. Progress in the control of filter ponding by the destruction of surface algæ with chlorine has been shown at a few plants. The use of chlorine apparently indicates a true reduction of from 20 to 35 per cent in biochemical oxygen demand, and its use is proposed, in at least two instances, during portions of the year, to defer additions to present works.

8. Municipal Waste Disposal.

While many smaller communities still dispose of rubbish on land, during the past year about twenty incinerator plants of over 100 tons daily capacity were constructed for larger municipalities, and even smaller cities are adopting this method to an increasing extent. Dumping at sea is being replaced by the incineration of mixed garbage. No garbage-reduction plants were constructed during 1928. Improved methods of dewatering garbage ; improvements in digestion and extractor design, eliminating excessive handling of material during reduction ; and new solvents, reducing the time of treatment, offer possibilities in improving the incineration method in garbage disposal.

9. Swimming-Pools.

The number of public swimming-pools has increased rapidly in the United States during the past twenty-five years. In 1900, there were only sixty-seven such pools in the entire country, whereas, in 1918, there were 3,212, and in 1928 approximately twice that number in cities of 5,000 and more population. In 1915, only one State had any sanitary regulations governing swimming-pools ; whereas in 1928, twenty-seven States had adopted regulations of this kind. The Joint Committee on Bathing-Places of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers and the American Public Health Association presented a report in 1927 recommending a series of definite standards for the design, equipment, and operation of swimming-pools, and a minimum standard of quality for swimming-pool water, and this report is having a strong influence in bringing about standard sanitary regulations governing bathing-places.

10. Stream Pollution Control.

Aroused public interest in the prevention of stream pollution has stimulated not only public officials, but industry as well, to seek remedial measures that are both effective and economically feasible. The result has been an extension of research studies of the many complex phases of the problem, the assumption of increased responsibility on the part of Government for administrative control, and enlarged effort directed toward eliminating existing sources of pollution.

Research.

Studies of methods for improving the treatment of sewage and industrial wastes have been extended to include enquiries into the fundamental principles involved in these processes and determination of the factors that limit the capacity of streams to effect natural purification satisfactorily. The Federal Government, through the Public Health Service, has maintained a well-equipped technical organisation for the study of stream pollution in its broadest sense and in its relation to the public health. An outstanding feature has been the willingness of industry to co-operate in such research in an endeavour to determine suitable methods for the treatment and disposal of highly objectionable industrial wastes. Among others, the tanning, paper manufacturing, canning, and dairy industries are financing well-planned research studies of this nature. Metropolitan districts and municipalities in increasing numbers are likewise engaged in technical studies of sewage disposal and stream pollution. As a result, advances have been made in the use of chlorine, both previous to and following biological treatment of sewage, as an aid to purification and odour control.

In general, the present tendency in the United States in stream-pollution regulation is toward inter-State agreements for joint policies and action, with advice and technica aid from the Federal Government, rather than centralised Federal control, which probably will be resorted to only in the event of failure of the former course to bring effective remedial action where necessary. The present plan is favoured because it involves co-operative rather than coercive measures.

The formation of the Federation of Sewage Works Associations, uniting the membership of local, State and district organisations interested in advancing the knowledge of sewage treatment, represents a distinct step forward in the dissemination of useful information and stimulation of a wider interest in the art of sewage purification and stream-pollution control.

Prevention.

The outstanding legal procedure relating to stream pollution during the year has been the presentation before the United States Supreme Court of evidence regarding the right of Chicago to divert water of the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River system for the dilution of the city's sewage. The decision as rendered infers the responsibility of proper sewage treatment and denies the prescriptive right to contribute to streams excessive or unreasonable pollution.

State governments have been assuming increasing and definite responsibility for adequate sewage treatment, by obtaining suitable legislation and by co-operation with the municipalities under their control, for the proper operation of existing sewage disposal plants. As a result, a number of large treatment plants are being planned, while others are under construction or enlargement or have been placed in operation.

11. Milk Supply.

During the year 1928, forty-nine additional American cities adopted the Standard Milk Ordinance prepared and recommended by the United States Public Health Service, increasing to 245 the number of cities which have adopted this ordinance.

During the year, the manufacturers of dairy equipment and pasteurising machinery began to make extensive use of super-ascaloy, a chromium nickel steel, inasmuch as researches had indicated that this metal was practically immune to the effects of washing solutions, chemical sterilisers, and refrigerating brines. One of the most difficult problems of dairy sanitation in the past has been corrosion and its influence in making cleanliness difficult. The use of chromium nickel steel gives promise of removing this difficulty.

A survey of milk-borne outbreaks of communicable diseases in the United States during 1928 yielded the following information :

Disease	Number of Outbreaks in 1928
Typhoid fever	26
Scarlet fever	8
Undulant fever	4
Septic sore-throat	3
Diphtheria	2
Gastro-enteritis	2
Dysentery	1

12. Sickness Insurance.

The number of industrial sick-benefit associations in the United States is now probably in excess of 600. Considerable variation is found in the rate of benefits paid, and in the rules of the associations. The number of members varies considerably with economic conditions, the membership usually being reduced during business depressions. The large majority of associations pay benefits only for illness and non-industrial accidents which incapacitate for more than seven consecutive days. Industrial accidents usually are not included, inasmuch as most of the industrial States have compensation laws covering such cases.

There is no central agency for collecting information about sick-benefit organisations, but for several years a group of about thirty-five of the larger associations have reported to the United States Public Health Service the cases for which cash benefits have been paid. The average frequency of claims for these benefits on account of disabilities lasting more than one week is shown in the following table :

FREQUENCY OF CLAIMS FOR SICKNESS BENEFITS ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITIES LASTING EIGHT CONSECUTIVE DAYS OR LONGER AMONG THE MALE MEMBERS OF SICK-BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS REPORTING TO THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE YEARS 1928, 1927 AND 1926.

Diseases and conditions causing disability (Numbers in parentheses are disease title numbers from the " International List of the Causes of Death ", 3rd revision, 1920)	Number of 8-day or longer disabilities per 1,000 men			Number of 8-day or longer disabilities		
	1928[1]	1927	1926	1928[1]	1927	1926
Sickness and non-industrial injuries[2]	114.7	103.7	111.9	17,956	17,162	13,307
Non-industrial injuries[3]	10.9	11.4	11.2	1,708	1,896	1,325
Sickness	103.8	92.3	100.7	16,248	15,266	11,982
Respiratory diseases[4]	51.4	40.2	50.4	8,046	6,652	5,991
Non-respiratory diseases	52.4	52.1	50.3	8,202	8,614	5,991
Respiratory diseases	51.4	40.2	50.4	8,046	6,652	5,991
Influenza and grippe (11)	29.9	17.7	27.1	4,677	2,930	3,222
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system (31)	1.2	1.6	1.6	186	260	193
Bronchitis (99)	5.7	6.0	6.6	888	992	790
Pneumonia—all forms (100, 101)	3.4	3.3	3.1	533	549	364
Diseases of pharynx and tonsils (109)	6.0	6.4	7.1	944	1,061	840
Other diseases of respiratory system (97, 8, 102-107)	5.2	5.2	4.9	818	860	582
Non-respiratory diseases	52.4	52.1	50.3	8,202	8,614	5,991
Diseases of the stomach (111, 112)	4.9	5.0	5.2	764	826	618
Diarrhœa and enteritis (114)	1.3	1.4	1.5	202	233	184
Appendicitis (117)	4.2	4.5	3.6	659	749	424
Hernia (118*a*)	1.7	1.6	1.6	272	263	193
Other diseases of digestive system (108, 110, 115, 116, 118*b*-127)	2.6	2.6	2.6	416	428	312
Diseases of the circulatory system (87-96)	5.2	4.7	4.3	808	785	507
Non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa (128-142)	3.0	3.0	2.9	471	493	345
Diseases of the nervous system (70-84)	4.7	4.7	4.5	732	779	539
Diseases of the eyes and ears (85, 86)	1.8	1.9	2.0	282	308	235
Rheumatism, acute and chronic (51, 52)	6.3	6.3	5.8	984	1,049	692
Lumbago and other diseases of the organs of locomotion (158)	4.0	3.5	3.8	621	567	448
Diseases of the skin (151-154)	4.5	4.7	3.8	707	780	455
Epidemic and endemic diseases (1-10, 12-25)	2.8	2.4	2.5	445	396	292
Ill-defined and unknown causes (205)	1.8	1.5	2.3	274	249	278
All other diseases (26-30, 32-37, 41-50, 53-69, 155-157, 159, 164)	3.6	4.3	3.9	565	709	469
Average male membership of reporting associations	156,509	165,465	118,886			

[1] Provisional. Subject to changes on account of more accurate diagnoses, etc., contained in later reports.
[2] Industrial accidents and certain diseases, especially the venereal, are not reported.
[3] External causes—title numbers 165-203 in the " International List of the Causes of Death ", 1920.
[4] Title numbers 11, 31, 97-107 and 109 in the " International List ", 1920.

The following table gives information relative to mutual accident and sick-benefit associations in the United States[1] :

Year	Mutual Accident Associations			Mutual Sick-Benefit Associations		
	Number of certificates in force at end of year	Annual premiums received	Annual claims paid	Number of certificates in force at end of year	Annual premiums received	Annual claims paid
1925 ..	1,645,494	$31,503,470	$17,039,325	525,068	$9,303,469	$5,356,152
1926 ..	1,495,701	35,438,166	20,778,852	540,352	9,436,005	5,629,467
1927 ..	1,788,279	38,961,616	22,892,104	471,390	8,617,225	5,066,027

13. Rural Health Service.

Progress in the development of county health units under the direction of whole-time county health officers continued in the calendar year 1928. There was, within the year, a net gain of fifty-three—bringing the total to 467 such units in operation on December 31st, 1928.

There is now, among our public health administrators generally, a realisation that the organised whole-time county (or local district) health unit furnishes the most economical and effective means for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health among the rural population of the United States. Progress in this important field has resulted largely from the energetic co-operation, including financial assistance, from the State health departments, the United States Public Health Service, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

IV. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals and Sanatoria.

The developments in general hospital construction consist principally in changes resulting from better economic conditions and higher standards of living as reflected in the increasing demands for comforts and luxuries that are coming to be regarded as necessities, such as a greater percentage of private rooms, private baths for both patients and personnel, tinted walls for different classes of patients, a multiplication of X-ray and cardiographic units, and devices for the elimination of street and hospital noises.

Among the more recent developments in the educational function of hospitals is the securing of more and better necropsies. In 1926, only 64.4 per cent of the hospitals approved for interns by the Council on Medical Education and hospitals of the American Medical Association were obtaining 10 per cent or more of necropsies, whereas, during 1928, this percentage had increased to 93.

[1] From the "*Spectator*" *Insurance Year-Book*, 1928.

According to a survey made by the American Medical Association[1], there were 6,852 hospitals, with 936,247 beds and bassinets, in the United States in 1928, as compared with 6,807 hospitals and 895,279 beds and bassinets in 1927. In 1928, there were 736,321 births in these hospitals. The number of bassinets has increased from 34,511 in 1923, and 41,961 in 1927, to 43,313 in 1928. The average annual increase in beds since 1909 has been 25,000. The present ratio between the total population and the total number of beds in all types of hospitals is one bed to 270 persons. About 78.7per cent of all beds were occupied in 1928, or 702,738 patients at any one time, exclusive of new-born infants. This equals 256,499,370 patient days for the year, not including infants.

Closely related to hospital service and usually operated as out-patient departments, are more than 4,000 general and specific clinics which serve ambulatory patients.

With the comparatively recent tendency to establish institutions for the care and treatment of special diseases, the problem of classifying hospitals and sanatoria accurately according to service becomes increasingly difficult. The hospitals and sanatoria in the United States in 1928 were classed as follows :

Type of Hospital	Number of Hospitals	Per cent of total	Number of beds[2]	Average per cent of beds occupied	Average number of patients (not including new-born)
General	4,361	63.6	363,337	66.0	239,802
Tuberculosis	508	7.4	62,113	80.3	49,877
Nervous and mental[3]	553	8.1	394,268[2]	93.6	369,035
Maternity	164	2.4	5,912	64.2	3,795
Emergency (industrial)	169	2.5	7,290	52.7	3,824
Convalescent and rest	171	2.5	7,347	68.6	5,040
Isolation	92	1.3	8,479	36.6	3,103
Children's	65	0.9	5,669	69.0	3,912
Eye, ear, nose and throat	77	1.1	2,879	53.0	1,526
Orthopedic	64	0.9	5,713	79.6	4,547
Skin and cancer	15	0.2	1,012	64.3	651
All other hospitals	84	0.8	6,084	86.4	5,256
Hospital departments of institutions	529	7.7	22,831	56.8	12,968
Totals	6,852		892,934	78.7	702,738

The manner of growth of hospital service in the United States has not been according to any set plan. Hospitals have been built by certain groups as well as by and for the community as a whole. They have been built by churches and by fraternal orders, often for the exclusive or preferred use of their own members, by physicians, by industrial concerns, by federal, State, county and municipal governments as a matter of public charity, and by independent hospital associations as a matter

[1] *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 92, No. 13, March 30th, 1929.
[2] Not including bassinets.
[3] This includes the large State insane asylums, and other custodial institutions, many having in excess of 1,000 beds, the surgical and medical work, however, being done in general hospitals.

of public spirit and to supply facilities not otherwise provided. The following table presents the data regarding ownership or control :

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL.[1]

Ownership or Control	Number of hospitals, 1928	Number of beds, 1928	Average per cent of beds occupied, 1927[2]	Average number of patients, 1928
Federal	294	61,765	69.7	43,050
State	595	369,759	92.9	343,506
County	489	63,231	80.9	51,154
City	372	65,126	73.2	47,672
City and county	63	7,553	67.3	5,083
Church	1,056	114,613	67.0	76,791
Fraternal	87	5,298	64.7	3,428
Industrial	157	7,047	52.5	3,700
Individual or partnership	1,699	39,710	55.6	22,078
Independent associations	2,040	158,832	67.4	107,053
Totals	6,852	892,934	78.7	702,738

While the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association has no legal authority over any hospitals, it has devoted its efforts toward the improvement of hospital service ; and, in order to be registered and receive the Council's endorsement, a hospital must meet the following essentials :

1. Have a staff of one or more graduates of reputable medical schools, and require the same qualification of all physicians entering patients in the hospital.
2. An able management in the hands of a competent physician, a competent superintendent, or a board of trustees.
3. A competent physician-pathologist, either on the staff or easily accessible, to examine and keep careful record of tissues removed at all operations in the hospital.
4. Keep careful histories and records of all patients, with reports of laboratory analyses, X-ray findings and pathologic reports of tissues examined.
5. One or more qualified nurses, depending upon average number of patients.
6. Regular staff conferences.
7. Hospitals should not be conducted for profit but for the purpose of securing better medical service for the community.

Hospitals are indispensable in the teaching of medicine and the training of nurses, and are unequalled as a training-place for superintendents, laboratory workers, technicians, anæsthetists, and other hospital personnel. The number of hospitals approved for membership by the American Medical Association has increased from

[1] *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 92, No. 13, March 30th, 1929, page 1049.
[2] The average percentage of beds occupied in 1928 is practically the same as that for 1927, since the percentage varies little (less than 1) from year to year.

508 in 1914 to 613 in 1928 ; and the number of hospitals having schools of nursing has increased from 1,964 in 1922 to 2,173 in 1928.

2. Dispensaries.

The "dispensaries" formerly unattached to a hospital are disappearing in the United States, where they have become out-patient departments of hospitals or are being transformed into health centres which emphasise preventive rather than curative medicine. In addition to the 4,000 or more clinics mentioned in connection with the out-patient departments of hospitals, there are probably 2,000 or more so-called "clinics" or health centres in connection with infant mortality, child hygiene, tuberculosis, social hygiene, and other public health activities. The establishment of dental clinics, especially for children, has progressed rapidly in recent years.

3. Pharmacies.

As noted in the *International Health Year-Book* of 1928, there is a tendency for the chain system of drug stores to increase in the United States. In these stores, however, which have for sale a large variety of products, including toilet articles, tobaccos, toys, candies, etc., the pharmacy departments are usually carefully maintained. There are listed 785 wholesale druggists in the United States[1]. There are approximately 61,000 retail drug stores.

4. Physicians, Medical Students, Dentists, Pharmacists, Midwives, Nurses.

Physicians.

At the beginning of the year 1929 there were 152,503 physicians in continental United States [2] or, approximately, one physician to every 790 persons. This number shows an increase of 2,982 as compared with 1927.

Medical Students.

The number of medical students in the United States in 1928 was 20,545, an increase of 883 over 1927. This increase has persisted since 1919, when the enrollment reached its lowest point—12,930—as a result of the reorganisation of medical schools. The number graduating in 1928 was 4,262, as compared with 4,035 in 1927, and with 2,529 in 1922, the lowest point in the decline. There were 929 women studying medicine, or thirty-five less than the year before. Ninety-six per cent were graduated from Class A medical schools, as compared with less than 60 per cent in 1911. More than 90 per cent of all graduates now obtain internships in approved hospitals. Before beginning practice to-day, a graduate in medicine has spent three years in the examination and care of patients, and has seen more patients than many see in ten years of private practice. This has resulted from closer relations with hospital and

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[1] *Era Directory.*
[2] *Medical Directory*, American Medical Association.

out-patient departments, clinical instruction, autopsies, and clinical-pathologic conferences. Twenty-five years ago in their undergraduate instruction, students obtained little experience in examining patients, and most of them did not receive hospital intern training. There were 80 medical colleges in the United States in 1928 —seventy-four non-sectarian, two homeopathic, three eclectic, and two nondescript. Seventy-two of these schools are in Class A. During recent years the tendency in medical schools has been to concentrate teaching in new and enlarged institutions where the laboratories will be in closer contact with clinical teaching. In this way, with more teachers, more laboratory equipment, and more abundant clinical material, the eighty medical schools have been enabled to increase their total enrollment from 14,000 to more than 20,000 students within the last six years.

Dentists.

The American Dental Association has made a considerable advance in its fight against dental fraud and quackery in the past few years. Following the example of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, which, since 1905, has waged a successful warfare against medical quackery and false advertising, the American Dental Association has employed chemists, and already many " mouth washes ", " pyorrhea cures ", preparations to remove mucin, and similar preparations have been analysed and found to be without virtue, and the dentists of the country have been so informed.

In 1928, there were 67,334 dentists in the United States, and approximately 2,000 dental hygienists.[1] The number of dental graduates in 1928 was 2,739.

Twenty-six States (including the District of Columbia) have laws regulating the practice of dental hygiene, while twenty-three States have no such laws.

There were 1,863 dentists on the staffs of hospitals.

Pharmacists.

There are approximately 75,000 pharmacists in the United States.

Midwives.

Although midwives function in certain sections of most of the States, especially those having certain large foreign populations, most of them are found among the negroes of the south. The actual number of midwives in the United States is unknown, as some States do not recognise or license this profession ; but conservative estimates based on special surveys indicate that not less than 45,000 women are practising midwifery in the United States.

In the States in which social and economic conditions will probably make the midwife necessary for many years, the State directors of maternity and infancy are providing courses of instruction, and already the results of this work are reflected in a reduction in maternal and infant mortality. The figures for a large coal-mining region in Pennsylvania are a representative example. In 1927, the maternal death

[1] *Polk's Dental Directory*, 1928.

rate in the practice of instructed and supervised midwives in ten counties was 1.3 per 1,000 births, whereas for the State as a whole it was 6.4.

Many States report a considerable decrease in the employment of midwives. In Michigan, for example, 6.9 per cent of births were attended by midwives in 1921, whereas only 3.0 per cent were so attended in 1927.

Nurses.

In 1926, there were 327,045 registered nurses in the United States, since which date no census of nurses has been made. In 1926, there were approximately 16,000 graduates of nurses training schools, 17,522 in 1927, and approximately 19,000 in 1928. There were 2,286 nurses training schools at the beginning of 1928. The total enrolment at 2,093 of these school, which made complete reports to the American Medical Association, was 76,527. In many of these schools, not only were academic instruction and practical training being provided, but this training was extended to include graduate instruction in social service, dietetics, public health, and similar special activities.

More strict requirements for the registered nurse certificate are being passed by an increasing number of States. Twenty-five States and the District of Columbia require the annual renewal of registration certificates (usual charge is $1.00 per annum) in order to practise as a registered nurse, or use the title " Registered Nurse " within the State.

5. The Cost of Medical Care.

The Committee on the Cost of Medical Care [1] has launched a five-year study of the economic aspect of medical service. In the United States there has been an increasing trend toward the socialisation of medical practice—State medicine—with not altogether satisfactory results. The problem has been brought up at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, but no definite plan has been evolved to make adequate medical care accessible to and within the means of a greater number of persons. This question is to be an important matter for discussion at the 1929 annual meeting of the Association.

V. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN 1928.

The Federal Government adopted a minor amendment to the Harrison Antinarcotic Act which changed some of the provisions relating to fees paid by dealers in narcotic drugs.

An amendment to the Quarantine Regulations of the Public Health Service approved in December, 1928, provides that aircraft may be exempted from obtaining bills of health except during the prevalence of quarantinable diseases at the foreign port or place from which the aircraft come.

[1] See the *International Health Year-Book*, 1928, page 1079.

Another amendment to the Quarantine Regulations provides that the quarantine officer may detain arriving cases of communicable but non-quarantinable diseases, and persons having been exposed to such cases, at the quarantine stations when local health authorities do not have facilities for their isolation and care.

Most of the health legislation of the United States is passed by the legislatures of the several States, and comparatively little is enacted by the Federal Government.

During the year 1928, the legislatures of some of the States did not meet, and the number of laws adopted was not as large as it is during years when nearly all of the legislatures meet.

It is impracticable to list all of the laws passed during the year which are of public health interest. Many of them are amendments of previously existing laws.

Several States revised or amended regulations for the control of communicable diseases.

At least three States passed laws providing for the commitment, care and treatment of drug addicts. Several States amended laws providing for hospitals for the care of tuberculosis patients. Milk and milk products claimed the attention of the authorities of several States, and laws intended to safeguard these important foods were adopted.

A law adopted in Massachusetts provides for a physical examination of any person whose duties involve the handling of food when such examination is deemed necessary to ascertain whether such person is suffering from, or is a carrier of, any disease or ailment which might render his employment detrimental to the public health. The law is designed to facilitate the discovery of carriers in establishments where food is prepared or sold.

VI. BUDGET.

Appropriations for the work of the United States Public Health Service for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1928, aggregated more than ten million dollars. Of this amount more than half ($5,821,567) was for the operation and maintenance of hospitals for the care of seamen and other beneficiaries of the Public Health Service.

The appropriations for public health work were as follows :

Salaries of officers and employees	$2,593,000
Maritime and border quarantine	485,000
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases ..	495,388
Field investigations of public health..	280,000
Interstate quarantine service	71,000
Rural sanitation work	85,000
Survey of salt marsh areas (antimosquito work) ..	16,526
Maintenance of Hygienic Laboratory	43,000
Control of biologic products	45,000
Expenses of Division of Venereal Diseases	70,000
Freight, transportation, etc.	25,000
Miscellaneous	2,500
Total	$4,211,414

The aggregate expenditures of the 48 States for certain classes of health work for the year 1927 have been officially compiled as follows :

Supervising departments		$2,276,289
Vital statistics		828,115
Prevention and treatment of communicable diseases :		
Tuberculosis :		
In State institutions	$9,528,988	
Outside State institutions ..	2,513,661	
All other diseases	3,349,823	
		15,392,472
Conservation of child life		2,528,993
Food regulation and inspection		2,769,283
Regulation of professional occupations		1,285,528
Other health and sanitation		2,744,283
Total..		$27,824,963

Other items of expenditure by the 48 States for the year 1927 are as follows, the figures being the aggregate for all of the States :

Care of children :		
In State institutions	$2,202,146	
All other	5,670,953	
		$7,873,099
Care of blind, deaf, and mute :		
In State institutions	7,882,554	
All other	4,635,631	
		12,518,185
Hospitals :		
General :		
State	12,110,286	
All other	3,043,640	
		15,153,926
Special :		
Insane	80,970,068	
Feeble-minded..	14,448,594	
Other special	3,967,907	
		99,386,569
Total..		$134,931,779

For the year ended June 30th, 1928, the State of Wisconsin, having an estimated population of about 2,950,000, made the following appropriations for the State health department :

General administration	$54,000
Emergency appropriation for epidemics	7,500
Branch laboratory and State co-operative laboratories	9,000
Prevention of infantile blindness	1,500
Venereal disease control work	36,370
Bureau of Sanitary Engineering	14,000
Bureau of Communicable Diseases	13,300
Prevention of stream and lake pollution	15,000
Bureau of Child Welfare and Public Health Nursing	23,000
Public health work and the investigation and prevention of disease among the Indians	8,000
Comfort station supervision	5,000
Licensing of embalmers, hotels and restaurants, plumbers, beauty parlors, nurses, and barbers	84,525
Total	$271,195

December 1929.

THE PHILIPPINES

BY

E. D. AGUILAR

Acting Director of Health (Manila).

CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS	1345
II.	CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES :	
	A. Acute Infectious Diseases :	
	1. Cholera, Typhoid and Dysentery	1353
	2. Smallpox	1355
	3. Measles, Influenza and Diphtheria	1355
	B. Chronic Diseases :	
	1. Tuberculosis	1355
	2. Malaria	1355
	3. Beriberi	1356
	4. Leprosy	1357
III.	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES :	
	1. Public Health Education	1358
	2. Infant and Maternal Hygiene	1359
	3. School Medical Inspection	1359
	4. Sanitation	1360
	5. Housing	1360
	6. Water Supply	1360
	7. Sewage Disposal	1360
	8. Milk Supply	1361
IV.	PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION	1361
V.	BUDGET	1361
VI.	CURATIVE MEDICINE :	
	1. Hospitals	1363
	2. Dispensaries	1363
	3. Personnel	1364

I. VITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS.

The estimated population of the Philippine Islands on July 1st, 1928, was 11,913,167 (10.8 million Christians). In comparison with the population of 1927, there is an increase of 168,995.

In the city of Manila, the estimated inhabitants on July 1st, 1928, were 324,522, all of which were Christians.

There was a total of 72,639 marriages in all Philippines in 1928, which represents a rate of 13.44 per 1,000 population. In comparison with the marriage rate in 1927, this represents a decrease of 4.05 points. But, while there has been a decrease in the marriage rate, there was a slight increase in the birth rate The total number of births reported during 1928 was 422,716, which, in terms of population, gives a rate of 39.12 per 1,000 as against 38.88 during 1927.

The total number of deaths registered during 1928 was 218,096—a death rate of 20,18 per 1,000 population as against 20.68 during 1927. With respect to infant mortality, there was a more appreciable decrease, for the total number of deaths under one year amounted to 63,441, which represents a rate of 150.08 per 1,000 births in 1928 as against 63,205, or a rate of 152.54, in 1927.

The first three tables indicate the estimated population and the various statistical rates for all Philippines, for the provinces and for the city of Manila, respectively, during 1928 as compared with those of previous years. The rest of the tables contain statistical information relative to the occurrence of communicable diseases, acute and chronic.

Table 1.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR ALL PHILIPPINES, 1924-1928.

Années — Years	Population évaluée Estimated population		Taux par 1.000 habitants chrétiens Rates per 1,000 Christian population			Taux de la mortalité infantile par 1.000 naissances Infant mortality per 1,000 births
	Chrétiens Christian alone	Chrétiens et non-chrétiens Christian and non-Christian combined	Mariages Marriage	Naissances Birth	Décès [1] Death [1]	
Moyenne des 5 années 1920-1924 Average of 5 years ending 1924	9.906.435	10.714.784	14,80	37,39	21,03	159,16
1925	10.356.502	11.401.701	16,45	37,42	19,94	150,18
1926	10.506.525	11.575.176	16,52	38,11	21,89	156,74
1927	10.656.545	11.744.172	17,49	38,88	20,68	152,54
1928	10.806.567	11.913.167	13,44	39,12	20,18	150,08

[1] Includes transient residents of Manila and those with unknown residence.

Table 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCES, 1924-1928.

Années — Years	Population évaluée Estimated population		Taux par 1.000 habitants chrétiens Rates per 1.000 Christian population			Taux de la mortalité infantile par 1.000 naissances Infant mortality per 1.000 births
	Chrétiens Christian alone	Chrétiens et non-chrétiens Christian and non-Christian combined	Mariages Marriage	Naissances Birth	Décès [1] Death [1]	
Moyenne des 5 années 1920-1924 Average of 5 years ending 1924	9.606.683	10.600.071	14,66	37,17	20,88	157,46
1925	10.044.364	11.089.563	16,40	37,09	19,69	149,50
1926	10.190.259	11.258.910	16,45	37,84	21,75	156,37
1927	10.336.151	11.423.778	17,50	38,66	20,57	152,62
1928	10.482.045	11.588.645	13,61	38,83	20,09	150,03

[1] Includes transient residents in Manila.

Table 3.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE CITY OF MANILA, 1924-1928.

Années — Years	Population évaluée Estimated population	Taux par 1.000 habitants Rates per 1,000 population			Taux de la mortalité infantile par 1.000 naissances Infant mortality per 1,000 births
		Mariages Marriage	Naissances Births	Décès Deaths	
Moyenne des 5 années 1920-1924 Average of 5 years ending 1924	299.754	19,33	44,39	25,77	204,98
1925	312.138	18,17	48,20	23,87	167,02
1926	316.266	18,76	46,84	26,37	166,27
1927	320.394	17,39	48,02	24,21	150,33
1928	324.522	8,05	48,41	23,06	151,38

Table 4.

CHOLERA : MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1922-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality
Moyenne des 5 années 1918-1922 / Average of 5 years ending 1922	9,35	3,36	[2]	4,98	[2]	4,95
1923	0	0	0,22	0,01	0,02	0,01
1924	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,02
1925	7,69	2,21	0,78	0,49	0,98	0,52
1926	1,04	0,25	0,29	0,22	0,32	0,23
1927	0,09	0	0,007	0,003	0,009	0,003
1928	0,06	0	0,01	0,007	0,017	0,007

[1] Includes transient residents in Manila. Rates based on Christian population only.
[2] Data not available.

Table 5.

CHOLERA : CASES AND DEATHS IN MANILA BY MONTHS, 1921-1928.

Mois — Months	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
I	5	0	57	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0
II	4	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
III	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
V	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
VI	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VII	18	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	3	2	1	1	0	2	0
VIII	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
IX	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	39	4	1	0	0	0	0
X	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	24	6	0	0	0	0	0
XI	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
XII	46	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	133	33	70	22	0	0	1	1	240	69	33	8	3	0	2	0

Table 6.

CHOLERA : CASES AND DEATHS IN THE PROVINCES BY MONTHS, 1921-1928.

Mois — Months	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
I	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	229	149	0	0	0	0
II	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	24	0	0	0	0
III	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	26	0	0	0	0
IV	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
V	4	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
VI	11	4	0	0	2	1	7	7	4	2	2	2	2	1	8	5
VII	10	3	0	0	10	6	22	14	7	4	3	2	1	1	7	3
VIII	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	47	1	0	0	0	0	0
X	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	168	88	1	1	4	1	0	0
XI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
XII	32	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	237	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	30	0	0	19	11	32	24	819	519	301	205	7	3	16	8

Table 7.

CHOLERA : PERCENTAGE OF CARRIERS FOUND OUT OF THE TOTAL STOOL SPECIMENS SECURED FROM PERSONS OTHER THAN CHOLERA PATIENTS—CITY OF MANILA (RESIDENTS ONLY)—1922-1928.

Mois — Months	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
I	1,99	0,64	0	0,42	1,27	0	0
II	0,25	0	0,11	0,91	1,93	0	0
III	0,69	0,77	0,10	0,22	0,44	0	0
IV	0,53	0,13	0	0,06	0,24	0,27	0
V	0,28	0,20	0	0,40	0,09	0,55	0
VI	0,84	0	0	3,07	0,04	0,26	0
VII	0,76	0,07	0,15	1,88	0,61	0,06	0,03
VIII	0,27	0,17	1,30	1,23	0,62	0,18	0,02
IX	0	0,31	2,98	2,09	0,47	0,21	0
X	0,05	0	1,32	2,98	0,29	0	0,03
XI	0	0,13	0,71	7,19	0,15	0,08	0,05
XII	1,40	0	1,51	2,31	0	0	0
Total	0,99	0,21	0,72	1,79	0,45	0,12	0,01

Table 8.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES FROM TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1922-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Morbidité Morbitity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality
Moyenne des 5 années 1918-1922 / Average of 5 years ending 1922	24,84	7,86	[2]	2,92	[2]	3,11
1923	34,78	8,88	[2]	1,63	[2]	1,83
1924	24,19	6,98	2,21	1,55	2,81	1,67
1925	18,81	5,48	2,01	1,43	2,78	1,58
1926	11,07	2,91	1,88	1,38	2,15	1,43
1927	12,33	3,21	1,76	1,29	2,08	1,35
1928	19,07	5,73	1,92	1,28	2,50	1,46

[1] Includes transient residents in Manila. Rates based on Christian population only.
[2] Data not available.

Table 9.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES FROM DYSENTERIES PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1922-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality
Moyenne des 5 années 1918-1922 / Average of 5 years ending 1922	[2]	11,32	[2]	11,29	[2]	11,32
1923	7,37	3,78	[2]	6,55	[2]	6,47
1924	7,76	4,77	14,92	7,60	14,73	7,52
1925	6,25	3,97	8,69	4,53	8,61	4,32
1926	15,62	8,41	16,24	8,91	16,22	8,89
1927	13,17	7,55	14,71	6,08	14,66	6,12
1928	7,39	4,07	10,20	4,06	10,45	4,19

[1] Includes transient residents in Manila. Based on Christian population only.
[2] Data not available.

Table 10.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES FROM SMALLPOX PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1922-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality
Moyenne des 5 années 1918-1922 Average of 5 years ending 1922	11,35	6,07	[2]	14,51	[2]	14,30
1923	0	0	[2]	0,004	[2]	0,004
1924	0,06	0,03	0,07	0	0,07	0,001
1925	0,03	0,03	0,02	0	0,02	0,001
1926	0	0	0,02	0,006	0,02	0,006
1927	0	0	0	0	0	0
1928	0	0	0,005	0	0,005	0

[1] Includes transient residents in Manila. Rates based on Christian population only.
[2] Data not available.

Table 11.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM MEASLES IN MANILA AND PROVINCES, 1922-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality
1922	154	9	[2]	1.009	[2]	1.017
1923	276	18	2.763	518	3.039	536
1924	248	24	3.496	749	3.744	773
1925	114	3	1.998	420	2.112	423
1926	239	15	7.794	2.892	8.033	2.907
1927	204	20	4.352	949	4.556	969
1928	110	12	2.544	640	2.654	652

[1] Includes transient residents reported in Manila.
[2] Data not available.

Table 12.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN MANILA AND PROVINCES, 1922-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality
1922	213	39	[2]	2.871	[2]	2.910
1923	291	46	10.371	3.693	10.662	3.739
1924	359	101	18.171	6.633	18.530	6.734
1925	312	90	14.962	5.008	15.274	5.098
1926	266	74	13.040	6.209	13.305	6.283
1927	263	49	15.822	7.034	16.085	7.083
1928	198	64	18.847	7.770	19.045	7.834

[1] Includes transient residents reported in Manila.
[2] Data not available.

Table 13.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1922-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality	Morbidité Morbidity	Mortalité Mortality
Moyenne des 5 années 1918-1922 / Average of 5 years ending 1922	[2]	0,63	[2]	0,33	[2]	0,33
1923	1,15	0,49	[2]	0,15	[2]	0,16
1924	1,98	0,81	0,15	0,09	0,20	0,15
1925	1,73	0,51	0,12	0,08	0,17	0,09
1926	3,92	0,79	0,15	0,09	0,26	0,11
1927	3,25	0,53	0,12	0,07	0,21	0,08
1928	3,57	0,58	0,16	0,08	0,27	0,09

[1] Includes transient residents in Manila. Rates based on Christian population only.
[2] Data not available.

Table 14.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1921-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila		Provinces [1]		Total	
	Organes respiratoires Respiratory	Autres organes Other organs	Organes respiratoires Respiratory	Autres organes Other organs	Organes respiratoires Respiratory	Autres organes Other organs
1921	1.371	134	23.347	1.984	24.718	2.118
1922	1.319	174	22.733	1.926	25.052	2.100
1923	1.473	197	25.191	1.796	26.664	1.993
1924	1.485	228	26.066	1.755	27.551	1.983
1925	1.530	135	25.273	2.126	26.803	2.261
1926	1.762	188	26.774	1.862	28.536	2.050
1927	1.664	186	26.415	1.833	28.075	2.019
1928	1.575	162	27.472	1.719	29.047	1.881

[1] Includes transient residents reported in the City of Manila.

Table 15.

MORTALITY RATES FROM MALARIA PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1921-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila	Provinces	Total
	Mortalité Mortality	Mortalité Mortality	Mortalité Mortality
1921	2,60	29,21	29,42
1922	1,20	27,41	27,45
1923	0,94	21,49	24,01
1924	1,62	24,31	26,18
1925	1,89	23,43	23,48
1926	1,61	23,86	23,19
1927	0,84	18,85	18,32
1928	1,14	14,65	14,73

Table 16.

MORTALITY FROM BERIBERI IN THE ISLANDS, 1910-1928.

Années — Years	Manille — Manila	Provinces	Total
1910	1.441	4.128	5.669
1911	1.331	4.367	5.698
1912	1.056	4.372	5.428
1913	696	3.194	3.890
1914	838	4.102	4.940
1915	872	4.336	5.208
1916	684	5.874	6.558
1917	490	7.463	7.953
1918	731	11.866	12.597
1919	406	11.981	12.387
1920	555	12.481	13.036
1921	705	15.311	16.016
1922	648	16.241	16.889
1923	698	17.417	18.115
1924	600	18.331	18.931
1925	587	17.944	18.531
1926	526	18.678	19.204
1927	288	16.781	17.069
1928	368	16.409	16.777

Besides the diseases mentioned in the preceding tables, there were treated in all Philippines during the year 12,645 cases of yaws, 1,140 of venereal infections (909 gonorrhœa, 186 syphilis, 36 chancroid, and 9 mixed gonorrhœa and syphilis), 10,386 of tropical ulcers, 20,389 of scabies, and 20,191 of trachoma.

II. CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

A. ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. *Cholera, Typhoid and Dysenlery.*

With the exception of small outbreaks of dysentery in some provinces, the Philippines is free from epidemics of infectious diseases. Cholera and typhoid have occurred sporadically. The morbidity and mortality rates from cholera are almost insignificant and those from typhoid fever are proportionally not high. Although there was an accentuation of the incidence of enteric fever in the city of Manila in 1928, yet it can hardly be considered as having passed the epidemic zone.

With the routine fundamental methods of control, the inoculation campaign to confer immunity to the general population was continued. Thus, systematic inoculation of the inhabitants with pure anti-cholera vaccine, with pure anti-typhoid vaccine, with mixed anti-cholera and anti-typhoid vaccine, and with anti-dysenteric vaccine, prepared locally in the Bureau of Science, was performed.

Anti-cholera and anti-typhoid vaccination, which was started many years ago, has been carried along year after year, while anti-dysenteric vaccination on a larger scale was started only in 1927. With the pure anti-cholera vaccine, one injection of 1 c.c. would be sufficient to immunise an adult individual for a period of about one year. With the pure anti-typhoid vaccine, three injections at an interval of one week would afford an adult person an immunity for at least two years. What is commonly practised in the Philippines is to give the mixed anti-cholera and anti-typhoid vaccine for the first and second injections and the pure anti-typhoid vaccine for the third injection. With this method, the individual would acquire an immunity against cholera for about one year and against typhoid for about two years.

With the anti-dysenteric vaccine, two injections (½ c.c. for the first and 1 c.c. for the second) at an interval of one week are necessary to render an adult person relatively immune from the disease. The length of immunity acquired from anti-dysenteric vaccine is not yet determined.

This mass vaccination against cholera, typhoid and dysentery, although systematically carried on throughout the year, is intensified as soon as cases are found in the locality. 603,532 inoculations were given with pure anti-cholera vaccine in the provinces and 567,077 with mixed anti-cholera and anti-typhoid vaccine in the city of Manila. In the provinces, a total of 1,186,717 injections with mixed anti-cholera and anti-typhoid vaccine was performed. Pure anti-typhoid vaccine was administered in 75,823 inoculations. The number of dysenteric inoculations during 1928 is 744,058 in the provinces and 88,757 in the city of Manila.

The efficacy of anti-cholera and anti-typhoid vaccination has long been demonstrated as a prophylactic agent in preventing the development of the disease in individuals and of epidemics in communities. But, in order to produce the maximum immunisation effect in the person, the series of injections must be complete. It has been found that in communities a proportion of 75 per cent of the population must be inoculated in order to control an epidemic and 85 per cent to prevent the advent of epidemic outbreaks. Had it not been for the high proportion of immunised population in Manila, cholera might have propagated throughout the Archipelago. During 1928, cases were occurring in Oriental ports. Considering the length of time it takes a boat to come over to the Philippines, which is lesser than the incubation period of disease, the infection might have been imported and an epidemic might have developed had it not been for the effectiveness of the sanitary measures that were carried on against its introduction. The enforcement of quarantine regulations has been instrumental in preventing cholera and other infectious disease from being imported to these Islands.

With respect to dysentery, which produced real epidemics in some of the provinces, the control measures had been enforced by the local health officers and personnel and, in a brief period of time, the spread of the infection was checked. Dysentery cases were observed to be of either amœbic or bacillary type. More than 90 per cent of them, however, were bacillary. Most of the outbreaks were traced to impure water and the prevalence of flies in the municipalities. Anti-dysenteric vaccination has aided a great deal the routine measures in stamping out the outbreaks. With the mass vaccination, epidemics have been controlled and the introduction of the infection to neighbouring areas has been prevented. Its efficacy as a control measure has been demonstrated beyond doubt in institutions such as the insane asylum and the like.

The campaign of systematic vaccination against cholera, typhoid and dysentery is supplementary to the known methods of control.

2. *Smallpox.*

There was an insignificant number of smallpox cases registered in the provinces during 1928 (see table 10). These were reported as varioloid, since they occurred in vaccinated persons. But, due to the prevalence of varicella at that time, many of which were of the severe type, there is some doubt as to whether or not these reported cases were really varioloid.

Reports from Oriental ports indicated that there were smallpox epidemics. The infection might have been imported, had it not been for the high degree of immunity accorded to the inhabitants of this country. In the anti-variolic vaccination campaign, no less than 2,000,000 people are vaccinated every year. In fact, in 1928, 2,876,313 were vaccinated against smallpox, of which 57,163 were inhabitants of the city of Manila.

Of those inspected, only 61 per cent gave positive result. This small proportion might have been due to the high degree of immunity acquired by the inhabitants or to certain diminished potency of vaccina virus subsequent to the high temperature to which it is often subjected and to the long transport from the centre of distribution without available means of preserving it.

3. *Measles, Influenza and Diphtheria.*

Routine control measures were adapted and carried on in the control of measles and influenza. In the case of diphtheria, however, besides the isolation and treatment of the cases, a campaign was carried on to detect carriers of the infection. Those who were found positive were likewise isolated and hospitalised ; they were given suitable treatment and were not allowed to be discharged until three negative findings resulted from the laboratory examination of their throat swabs. Such a procedure is followed not only with the carriers but also with the actual cases. The examination of the cultures from the throat is an index to the progress and the result of treatment.

Diphtheria is not as important a problem in the Philippines as it is in the United States ; it has never occurred in alarming proportion, comparable with those reported from abroad. The infection in the city of Manila, where some sporadic cases are discovered, does not seem to spread and to develop an epidemic. During the year, no inoculation campaign has been conducted and still the incidence has not been apparently any higher than in previous years.

B. Chronic Diseases.

1. *Tuberculosis.*

Apart from the ordinary measures, there is no intensive campaign against tuberculosis. Advanced tuberculous patients are admitted in three sanatoria.

Tuberculosis constitutes the main cause of mortality. No less than 30,000 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms occur yearly. The respiratory type is increasing, amounting to 29,047 cases in 1928 as against 28,075 in 1927.

2. *Malaria.*

Next to tuberculosis in importance as regards mortality comes malaria. Table 15 shows that the malarial death rate has been steadily going down. Not being strictly

reportable, its morbidity rate cannot be considered as accurate. The decline in the death rate might be due to either the natural decay of the disease, a phenomenon observed in practically all other diseases, or the effectiveness of the malaria control which has been for some time going on.

In 1922, field studies were made on malaria. Splenic and parasitic indices were taken in malarious regions and control measures were adopted in those found to be seriously affected. But only in the later part of 1926 (November) was a section of malaria control created in order to co-ordinate the anti-malaria work. Five control units and a laboratory were organised, each unit consisting of a physician, a field director, a technician and five control labourers. These malaria field units were stationed in malarious regions, particularly sugar-cane plantations. The control was effected by the spraying of Paris green mixture to running streams where *Anopheles minimus* larvæ were found. *Anopheles minimus* being the only malaria vector so far found in the Philippines. Control areas were established, each having a radius of 1½ kilometers.

In 1927, the appropriation for malaria control was 100,000 pesos ; in 1928, this was reduced to 66,000 pesos. The Section of Malaria Control was converted into a Division of Malaria Control on April 1st, 1928. The cost of malaria control operations ranged from 2.75 to 11.50 pesos *per capita* per annum, exclusive of whatever quinine was used for preventive purposes.

After two years of field and laboratory observations, it was found that the results with respect to effectiveness of present method of larva control by Paris green were conclusive. However, further experiments are still being continued with or without quininisation of cases and carriers. The disease is being controlled with the use of quinine in some places and with plasmochin compounds in others. Again, this parasitic control is being done side by side with the larval control in some places and alone in others.

3. *Beriberi.*

The consumption of poor diet on the part of the masses has been, in great measure, instrumental to the high incidence of beriberi. During the last ten years, the number of cases and deaths have apparently been increasing (from 12,387 deaths in 1919 to 16,777 in 1928). It is also noted that while the disease is gradually decreasing in the city of Manila it is increasing fast in the provinces. A large proportion of these deaths is due to the infantile form (in babies below eight months old). During the first four months after birth, the disease is especially fatal. This infantile beriberi develops among breast-fed infants whose mothers consume diet lacking in water-soluble "B" vitamine.

Because of this enormous number of deaths, which ranks third for mortality, a campaign especially for the reduction of the infantile beriberi has been carried on ever since in free clinics and dispensaries conducted by the Philippine Health Service and those conducted by the Public Welfare Commissioner. Bottles of tikitiki extracts are distributed free of charge to those who need it. This tikitiki extract is prepared locally in the Bureau of Science. As an anti-beriberi remedy, it is given to breast-fed infants below eight months old. It has a prophylactic as well as a curative value. It is an alcoholic extract of the rice polishings which contain the anti-neuritic vitamine. In the clinics, demonstrations of infant feeding are given

and the mothers are advised what to take and what to do in order to prevent the development of the disease in them and in their babies.

This campaign is carried on not only in the dispensaries and child welfare centres, but also in the homes during the visits of public health nurses.

4. *Leprosy.*

One of the important public health problems in the Philippines is leprosy control. Three methods are used : (1) the isolation and segregation of lepers ; (2) the treatment of lepers ; and (3) the control of released or paroled lepers.

Heretofore, the Culion Leper Colony has been the final destination of lepers discovered in the Islands. They are gathered from the different provinces and brought to that island for segregation and treatment. A small number remains in San Lazaro Hospital at Manila. But, upon the recommendation of the Council of Hygiene, the establishment and construction of regional treatment stations where the lepers can be better segregated was begun in 1926. Up to the present time, there are two such stations. The success so far shown by these two treatment stations is an encouragement to construct others in the future. Besides these treatment stations, there are now fifteen provincial detention camps where lepers can be, in the meantime, detained and given treatment while waiting for their transfer to Culion or regional treatment stations.

At the end of 1928, the leper population was 6,176.

The treatment of leprosy consists in the weekly intra-muscular or intra-dermic injection of anti-leprotic drugs or preparations. These are principally the Chaulmoogra ethyl ester with ½ per cent of iodine, the Wightiana ethyl ester with ½ per cent iodine, and the Mercado mixture. About 70 per cent of the cases in Culion Leper Colony and all the treatment stations and detention camps have been receiving treatment.

The intensive treatment was made possible by a generous yearly appropriation of the Philippine Legislature of 250,000 pesos since 1922. As a result of this intensive treatment, the number of negatives has been steadily increasing every year, as shown in the following figures :

Table 17.

NUMBER OF LEPERS RENDERED NEGATIVE AS A RESULT OF TREATMENT, 1922-1928.

Years	Culion	San Lazaro
1922 ..	11	0
1923 ..	29	28
1924 ..	138	30
1925 ..	104	172
1926 ..	162	162
1927 ..	207	109

Similar results were obtained in the treatment stations and detention camps, so that now about 1,500 ex-lepers are either released under parole or discharged negative.

The control of released negatives consists of a follow-up system known as parole system. Once a leper is rendered negative bacteriologically and clinically, he is put under observation for three months. Then, if he continues to be negative, he is

declared negative and placed under quarantine for six months. This is the so-called quarantine period of observation. If, at the end of these six months' period, he is still negative bacteriologically and clinically in two more examinations (the bacteriological examination being done every three months), then the leper is granted parole. While on parole, he is required to appear once a week for treatment and observation to the examining committee for a period of eighteen months. If, during that period, he is still negative, the patient is discharged on condition that he appears for examination once every three months for a period of one year and, thereafter, once every six months for a period of four years. If, at the end of that time, he continues to be negative, the final release is given him.

The follow-up of paroled and discharged negative lepers has been a difficult task during the last years. This was due to the hardship that an ex-leper finds in adjusting himself to normal condition, his inability to pay for his transport in going to the health office, his fear of becoming positive again, his shame of being known as an ex-leper, and his unwillingness to submit to another course of treatment. As a result, of about 1,500 paroled and discharged lepers, only 39.66 per cent have reported for examination and treatment. A more effective follow-up system is now being worked out since the creation of a Section of Leprosy in 1926, and it is believed that in years to come the majority of the ex-lepers will voluntarily present themselves for further observation and treatment. In 1928, 395 negative lepers were paroled.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics are conducted for the treatment of yaws, venereal infection, tropical ulcers, scabies and trachoma. In the city of Manila, there are three clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases. In provinces where yaws and venereal infection are prevalent, special clinics are placed, usually at strategic points in the provinces. In the clinics, neo-arsphenamine is given to the yaws and syphilitic cases. The gonorrhœal infections are treated with the routine methods. Tropical ulcers, scabies and trachoma, which are somewhat prevalent in some schools in the Philippines, are likewise given the routine treatment.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1. Public Health Education.

The health education of the masses, side by side with the enforcement of sanitary laws, has not been lost sight of. This particular activity was carried on in the field by the health personnel even in the early days of the American occupation. It received a decided impetus in 1921 when the Governor-General urged all governmental and semi-governmental departments to co-operate in the work. In 1922, in a circular issued making compulsory the giving of weekly lectures and demonstrations on health matters in public gatherings, printed instructions were given and the topics to be discussed each week were specified. Since the beginning of this system no less than 40,000 health talks have been given every year.

In these health lectures, illustrations and cinematographic views are presented to the public. A special unit called the "Healthmobile" has been utilised, and has set up demonstration work in town "fêtes" at which many people gather in the public square. Much interest has been created in these health propaganda and substantial result in the improvement of sanitary condition has been effected.

To co-ordinate health education, a Section of Publicity and Health Education was created in 1927. To disseminate sanitary knowledge, all available means are utilised. Besides the weekly talks, daily health news is given to the Press, and pamphlets, posters, and the like are distributed to the masses free of charge. Thus sanitary education is carried on almost every day in cities and in rural communities.

Research and scientific studies are encouraged among the officers. Health meetings are held in which the health officers take a refresher course on the principles of hygiene and sanitation. Lectures and demonstrations are given at such meetings and public health problems are discussed. Provincial and regional meetings are held almost every year and general assemblies every two years. In 1928, a general assembly of more than 300 field officers was held in Baguio, Benguet.

2. Infant and Maternal Hygiene.

This phase of public health activity is conducted by health centres, dispensaries, clinics and the like, where prospective and actual mothers come for consultation. They are physically examined and are given treatment. Their babies are weighed and are also examined. Should there be errors of diet, the mothers are instructed what to do. Maternal and wet nursing is encouraged wherever possible. When not possible, demonstrations are given as to the suitable infant food for a given age. Tikitiki extract in bottles is distributed to the poor ones who need it.

A follow-up system is employed. The public health nurses visit the homes and give demonstrations of infant feeding. They also attend deliveries, take care of the cord and registration of new-born babies, help in the vaccination of children, and do other public health nursing work.

3. School Medical Inspection.

Children of school age are taken care of. Before entering the school, the pupils are physically examined, vaccinated and given the necessary health certificate. Any disease encountered in this systematic physical examination is accordingly treated. Cases of infectious diseases are isolated immediately and are not permitted to enter the school until they show satisfactory evidence that they are no longer a source of infection.

This physical examination of public-school children is carried out according to regulations every year for pupils of the first grade, third or fourth grade and the seventh grade. But, in view of the increasing number of school pupils and the limited personnel to do the work, the physical examination could not be done thoroughly and completely. A system is now being developed whereby only limited numbers of students will be examined, but thoroughly, every year.

4. Sanitation.

A sanitary campaign is carried on in urban as well as in rural communities. A house-to-house inspection is made by the sanitary inspectors and instructions are given to the tenants. Structural defects of building, especially in the city of Manila, had to be remedied. The abatement of nuisances in order to do away with the breeding places of flies and other insects is one of the chief sanitary activities. The destruction of the breeding-places of mosquitoes, the oiling of pools and marshes, and the campaign against rats and vermin have also been carried on.

Attention is given to the sanitation of factories and industrial establishments, penal institutes, etc.

5. Housing.

One of the pressing problems of to-day is housing. Although there is no apparent overcrowding in some places, there is lack of ventilation, of light and of other sanitary needs.

The housing problem has been studied by the Council of Hygiene. Its recommendations were forwarded to competent authorities.

6. Water Supply.

The water supply in the provinces, in towns and in rural areas is much improve through the drilling and construction of more sanitary wells. During 1928, quite a number of artesian and dug wells were installed for public use. Superficial wells and artesian wells found defective were closed and prohibited. Wells were provided with pumps and protected from the approach of animals. Circulars were issued for the purification of water for domestic use. In time of epidemics due to water-borne diseases, the people are advised to boil their drinking-water or to chlorinate it in accordance with printed instructions.

In the city of Manila, the people use either the artesian water or the faucet water. There are 42 public and private artesian wells in the city. The faucet water is, chlorinated at its source and its soundness is checked by constant bacteriological examinations, from two to four times a day.

7. Sewage Disposal.

In the provincial communities, sewage is disposed of by means of septic tanks and the so-called "Antipolo system". An attempt has been made to increase the number of "Antipolo" closets. Sanitary ordinances were promulgated in many municipalities providing for its compulsory installation. The "Antipolo" closet, although not perfect, is encouraged in rural communities until some other better system or modification of the same has been devised.

In the city of Manila and in big towns where there is a water-carriage system, the flush closet is used. In Manila, the number of houses connected with a sewer is increasing every year. The sewerage system, however, has not yet extended to the

outskirt of the city. Here, the houses are provided with septic tanks or with sanitary pails, which are collected by the night scavengers.

School-children are taught to wash their hands after using the toilet.

Garbage disposal in the provinces is not very satisfactory. Garbage is usually dumped into a hollow space in each property.

8. Milk Supply.

The milk supply for the city of Manila is controlled. Constant inspection is made of the dairies and dairy farms and of places where milk and milk products are manufactured and sold. The milk sold in bottles coming from unlicensed dairy farms is taken to the health stations and there it is sterilised and re-bottled in a sanitary way before it is distributed to the public. Health certificates are issued to those engaged in milk production and distribution. Prior to the issue of health certificates, a thorough physical and stool examination is made to determine whether or not they are diseased or "carriers" of infection. If they are found positive, they are not allowed to engage in the milk business.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

In 1928, the following bills, among others, submitted for enactment but not yet approved by the Legislature, may be mentioned :

1. An Act amending Section ten fifty-six of Act twenty-seven hundred and eleven, commonly known as the Administrative Code. (Compulsory vaccination of children.)

2. An Act providing for the prevention and suppression of dangerous communicable diseases, and for other purposes.

3. An Act to provide for the suppression of venereal diseases, establish penalties for violation of its provisions, and for other purposes.

4. An Act providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, creating the Division of Vital Statistics, and for other purposes.

V. BUDGET.

The total insular appropriations for health purposes for the year was 3,730,426 pesos as against 3,603,412 pesos for 1927. The expenses during the year amounted to 3,688,270.33 pesos as against 3,499,503.94 pesos during the previous year. The summary of the itemised appropriations and expenses during 1928 as compared with those of 1927 may be seen in the next table.

Table 18.

SHOWING THE SUMMARY OF ITEMISED APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSES FOR 1927 AND 1928.

Specifications	Appropriations		
	1927	1928	Differences
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Total for salaries and wages	928,242.00	952,026.00	23,784.00
Total for miscellaneous expenses	1,788,570.00	1,882,800.00	94,230.00
Total for furniture and equipment	25,000.00	29,000.00	4,000.00
Total for special appropriations	861,600.00	866,600.00	5,000.00
Total..	3,603,412.00	3,730,426.00	127,014.00

Specifications	Expenses		
	1927	1928	Differences
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Total for salaries and wages	871,031.00	917,330.00	46,298.63
Total for miscellaneous expenses	1,764,047.70	1,882,800.00	118,752.30
Total for furniture and equipment	24,835.79	29,000.00	4,164.21
Total for special appropriations	839,588.97	859,140.22	19,551.25
Total..	3,499,503.94 [1]	3,688,270.33	188,766.39

[1] Deterioration and losses of supplies not included.

In 1924, 1,302,726. 33 pesos were expended from a provincial fund known as the Health Fund for public sanitation in the regularly organised provinces. From 1925 to 1927, these expenses increased to an average of about 1,400,000 pesos a year.

The accumulated balances of the provincial health fund were utilised for the construction of permanent installations, such as dispensaries, public laundry and bath-houses, water-works, water-tanks and reservoirs, wells and incinerators.

VI. CURATIVE MEDICINE.

1. Hospitals.

Table 19.

Showing the Summary of all Hospitals in Operation under the Philippines Health Service.

Specification	At the beginning of 1928		At the end of 1928	
	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
General, insular	21	753	22	835
General, provincial	3	73	3	77
General, municipal	—	—	1	15
Emergency, provincial	7	84	9	94
Contagious, insular	1	1,265 [1]	1	1,265 [1]
Leprosaria [2]	1	500	1	500
Total	33	2,675	37	2,786

[1] Including 500 beds for lepers.
Hospital of Culion Leper Colony.

The Insular Psychopathic Hospital, the construction of which was started in 1925, opened in December 1928. It will cost about 780,000 pesos.

2. Dispensaries.

It is now generally realised that a dispensary is of great value to the community. Several standard dispensaries were constructed during the year. Some of these serve as emergency hospitals at the same time. At the beginning of 1928, the total number of dispensaries was 1,010; at the end of the year, it increased to 1,067.

Table 20.

Number of Hospitals, Leprosaria, Asylum, Dispensaries and Laboratories, 1926-1928.

Year	Hospitals					Dispensaries	Laboratories
	Contagious	General	Emergency	Leprosaria	Asylum		
1926	2	23	6	3	—	978	28
1927	1	24	7	3	—	1,010	40
1928	1	26	9	3	1	1,067	41

3. Personnel.

Table 21.

Medical Personnel, 1927-1928.

Rank and assignment	1927	1928
Director of Health	1	1
Chiefs of Division	4	5
District Inspectors	4	5
Senior medical inspectors	22	20
Medical inspectors	23	23
Senior surgeons	29	31
Surgeons	25	29
Assistant surgeons	10	8
Chiefs of hospitals or resident physicians	17	23
Presidents of sanitary divisions	283	289
Assistants and assistant to district health officers	5	8
Physicians : leprosy treatment and clinical investigation, Culion leper Colony	16	17
Physicians : malaria control	5	4
Supernumerary physicians	[1]	2
Total	444	465

[1] Those in 1927, five in number, were counted as presidents of sanitary divisions, for they served as such.

Table 22.

Number of Non-Medical Personnel, 1927-1928.

Classification	1927	1928
Sanitary inspectors	1,454	1,468
Dispensary sanitary inspectors	76	86
Vaccinators	150	148
Nurses	305	341
Clerks	220	235
Total	2,205	2,278

November 1929.

URUGUAY

Vital and Public Health Statistics
supplied by the National Board of Health (Montevideo).

CONTENTS

	Number of Tables	Nos.	Page
1. General Demography	1	4	1369
2. Birth Rates	4	5, 6, 8, 9	1370
3. General Mortality	2	10, 12	1374
4. Causes of Death	6	14–19	1376
5. Infant Mortality	2	20, 22	1384
6. Public Health Statistics	1	24	1387

1. General Demography.

4.*

Survey of the Movement of the Population, 1922-1928.

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.*						
1922	1.546	7.617	313	40.261	1.357	17.772	22.489
1923	1.583	8.344	159	40.231	1.329	19.439	30.792
1924	1.621	9.173	231	41.880	1.472	20.604	21.276
1925	1.659	9.363	381	42.167	1.362	20.694	21.473
1926	1.699	9.565	368	43.091	1.437	19.265	23.826
1927	1.741	10.243	423	42.845	1.392	21.331	21.514
Moy. - Av. 1922-27	1.642	9.050	312	41.745	1.391	19.850	23.561
1928	1.765	11.026	629	44.632	1.506	20.576	24.056
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*						
1922	1.546	4,93	0,20	26,04	0,88	11,49	14,54
1923	1 583	5,27	0,10	25,41	0,84	12,28	19,45
1924	1.621	5,66	0,14	25,83	0,91	12,71	13,12
1925	1.659	5,64	0,23	25,42	0,82	12,47	12,94
1926	1.699	5,63	0,22	25,36	0,84	11,34	14,02
1927	1.741	5,88	0,24	24,60	0,80	12,25	12,35
Moy. - Av. 1922-27	1.642	5,51	0,19	25,43	0,85	12,09	14,35
1928	1.765	6,24	0,36	25,28	0,85	11,65	13,63

	Immigration	Emigration: Totale Total	Emigration: Transocéanique Overseas	Emigration: Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration	Immigration	Emigration: Totale Total	Emigration: Transocéanique Overseas	Emigration: Excédent de l'émigration sur l'immigration Excess of emigration over immigration
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A. *Chiffres absolus. — Actual figures.*				B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportion per 1,000 of average population.*			
1922	165.435	152.339	—	— 13.096	107,00	98,53	—	— 8,47
1923	172.503	157.078	—	— 15.425	108,94	99,20	—	— 9,74
1924	173.833	158.533	—	— 15.300	107,22	97,79	—	— 9,44
1925	161.942	147.305	—	— 14.637	100,03	88,79	—	— 8,82
1926	170.754	153.224	—	— 17.530	100,50	90,18	—	— 10,32
1927	202.468	183.386	—	— 19.082	116,26	105,30	—	— 10,96
Moy. - Av. 1922-27	174.489	158.644	—	— 15.845	106,28	96,63	—	— 9,65
1928	200.922	180.654	—	— 20.268	113,81	102,33	—	— 11,48

2. Birth Rates.

5.*

Geographical Distribution of Births in 1927 and 1928.

Départements Departments	Population moyenne (en milliers) Average population (1,000's)		Enfants nés vivants — Live births Chiffres absolus Actual figures		Taux pour 1.000 habitants (population moyenne) Rate per 1,000 inhab. (average population)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Montevideo	447.894	458.784	13.125	13.835	29,30	30,15
2. Artigas.	43.676	44.860	1.126	1.159	25,78	25,83
3. Canelones	162.962	167.037	3.184	3.195	95,38	19,13
4. Cerro Largo	77.205	79.219	1.806	1.883	23,39	23,77
5. Colonia	102.646	105.417	2.276	2.318	21,73	21,99
6. Durazno	74.741	76.793	1.706	1.743	22,82	22,70
7. Flores	29.091	28.878	610	668	21,71	23,13
8. Florida.	85.277	87.573	1.816	1.877	21,29	21,43
9. Lavalleja	93.770	96.235	1.982	2.105	21,14	21,87
10. Maldonado	52.927	54.416	1.243	1.303	23,48	23,94
11. Paysandú	65.468	67.230	1.463	1.535	22,34	22,83
12. Rio Negro	36.762	37.789	845	909	22,98	24,05
13. Rivera	59.335	60.969	1.494	1.654	25,18	27,13
14. Rocha	64.229	65.919	1.736	1.705	27,03	25,86
15. Salto	78.667	80.817	2.006	2.015	25,50	24,93
16. San José	81.114	82.978	1.524	1.564	18,79	18,85
17. Soriano	71.268	73.317	1.838	1.869	25,79	25,49
18. Tacuarembó	82.241	84.494	1.857	2.043	22,58	24,18
19. Treinta y Tres . . .	54.178	55.561	1.208	1.552	22,97	27,93
La République — The Republic . .	1.762.451	1.808.286	42.845	44.632	24,31	24,68

6.*

Distribution of Births according to Sex and Vitality, 1922-1928.

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	20.813	19.448	40.261	780	577	1.357	21.593	20.025	41.618
1923	20.712	19.519	40.231	725	604	1.329	21.437	20.123	41.560
1924	21.872	20.008	41.880	839	633	1.472	22.711	20.641	43.352
1925	22.126	20.041	42.167	797	565	1.362	22.923	20.606	43.529
1926	22.643	20.448	43.091	809	628	1.437	23.452	21.076	44.528
1927	22.065	20.780	42.845	802	590	1.392	22.867	21.370	44.237
Moy.-Aver. 1922-27	21.705	20.040	41.745	792	599	1.391	22.497	20.640	43.137
1928	23.052	21.580	44.632	872	634	1.506	23.924	22.214	46.138

	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	107,02	135,18	107,83	3,75	2,97	3,37
1923	106,11	120,03	106,53	3,50	3,09	3,30
1924	109,32	132,54	110,03	3,83	3,16	3,51
1925	110,40	141,06	111,24	3,60	2,77	3,23
1926	110,73	128,82	111,27	3,57	3,07	3,33
1927	106,18	135,93	107,00	3,63	2,84	3,25
Moy.-Aver. 1922-27	108,31	132,22	109,00	3,65	2,99	3,33
1928	106,82	137,54	107,70	3,78	2,94	3,37

8.*

Legitimacy and Illegitimacy of Births, 1922-1928.

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	28.803	- -	- -	11.458	—	—	40.261	1.357	41.618
1923	28.623	- -	- -	11.608	—	—	40.231	1.329	41.560
1924	29.737	- -	- -	12.143	—	—	41.880	1.472	43.352
1925	29.849	- -	- -	12.318	—	—	42.167	1.362	43.529
1926	30.633	- -	- -	12.458	—	—	43.091	1.437	44.528
1927	30.758	- -	- -	12.087	—	—	42.845	1.391	43.137
Moy.-Av. 1922-27	29.733	- -	- -	12.012	—	—	41.745	1.391	43.137
1928	32.569	—	- -	12.063	—	—	44.632	1.506	46.138

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	
				Légit.	Illégit.	Total	Légit.	Illégit.
				pr 100 enfants nés vivants et mort-nés Per 100 live and still-births			Sur 1.000 hab. (population moyenne) Per 1,000 average population	
	Nés vivants Live births (Col. A 8)	Mort-nés Still-births (Col. A 9)	Total Total births (Col. A 10)	Légit. (Col. A 4)	Illégit. (Col. A 7)	Total (Col. A 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1922	284,59	8.443,62	275,31	—	—	3,26	18,63	7,41
1923	288,53	8.734,39	279,31	—	—	3,20	18,08	7,33
1924	289,95	8.249,32	280,10	—	—	3,39	18,34	7,49
1925	292,12	9.044,05	282,98	—	—	3,13	17,99	7,42
1926	289,11	8.669,45	279,78	—	—	3,23	18,03	7,33
1927	282,11	8.683,19	273,23	—	—	3,15	17,66	6,94
Moy.-Av. 1922-27	287,75	8.635,51	278,46	—	—	3,22	18,11	7,32
1928	270,28	8.009,96	261,45	—	—	3,26	18,45	6,83

9.*

Monthly Distribution of Live Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Mois — Month	Enfants nés vivants — Live births					
	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.	Légit.	Illégit.
	1926		1927		1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
II . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
III . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
V . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI . . .	—	-		—	—	—
VII . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
X . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

	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 . . .	3.413	3.567	3.543	24,10	24,58	24,09
II . . .	3.134	3.156	3.350	22,13	21,75	22,77
III . . .	3.689	3.719	3.978	26,05	25,63	27,04
IV . . .	3.576	3.425	3.431	25,26	23,60	23,32
V . . .	3.779	3.640	3.530	26,69	25,08	23,99
VI . . .	3.606	3.505	3.513	25,47	24,15	23,88
VII . . .	3.854	3.657	3.701	27,23	25,20	25,17
VIII . . .	3.725	3.818	4.056	26,31	26,31	27,57
IX . . .	3.775	3.584	3.907	26,66	24,70	26,56
X . . .	3.587	3.751	3.910	25,34	25,85	26,58
XI . . .	3.393	3.485	3.786	23,96	24,01	25,73
XII . . .	3.560	3.538	3.927	25,14	24,38	26,69
Total . .	43.091	42.845	44.632	304,34	295,24	303,37

3. General Mortality.

10.*

Geographical Distribution of General Mortality, in 1927 and 1928.

Département 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		1927	1928
	1927	1928	1927	1928	En comparaison avec As compared with 1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Montevideo	8.963	8.179	20,01	17.83	+ 2,11	— 2,18
2. Artigas	555	475	12,71	10,59	+ 2.44	— 2,12
3. Canelones	992	980	6,09	5,87	+ 0,22	— 0,22
4. Cerro Largo	711	752	9,21	9,49	+ 1,28	+ 0,28
5. Colonia	753	722	7,33	6,85	+ 0,98	— 0,48
6. Durazno	583	547	7,80	7,12	+ 0,33	— 0.68
7. Flores	264	203	9,40	7,03	+ 1,89	— 2,37
8. Florida	586	557	6,87	6,36	+ 0,51	— 0,51
9. Lavalleja	632	712	6,74	7,40	— 0,79	+ 0,66
10. Maldonado	415	421	7,84	7,74	+ 1,61	— 0,10
11. Paysandu	606	522	9,26	7,76	— 0,26	— 1,50
12. Rio Negro	266	303	7,23	0,02	— 0,90	+ 0,79
13. Rivera	665	700	11,21	11,48	+ 0,10	+ 0,27
14. Rocha	636	750	9,90	11,38	+ 1,68	+ 1,48
15. Salto	895	766	11,38	9,48	— 0,26	— 1,90
16. San José	607	623	7,48	7,51	+ 0,03	+ 0,03
17. Soriano	633	638	8,88	8,70	+ 0,68	— 0,18
18. Tacuarembó	714	732	8,68	8,66	+ 0,26	— 0,02
19. Treinta y Tres	463	488	8,54	8,78	+ 1,71	+ 0,24
20. La République — The Republic	19.939	19.070	11,31	10,55	+ 0,95	— 0,76

12.*

Mortality according to Age and Sex, in 1926 and 1927.

A. *Actual Figures* [1].

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	2.224	1.801	4.025	2.493	2.051	4.544
1	520	438	958	677	640	1.317
2 3 4	167	128	295	206	185	391
0–4	2.911	2.367	5.278	0	0	0
5–9	196	133	329	256	229	485
10–14	178	180	358	195	199	394
15–19	301	432	733	354	439	793
20–24	436	536	972	471	540	1.011
25–29	429	432	861	902	432	934
30–34	390	349	739	416	357	773
35–39	422	385	807	495	386	881
40–44	236	339	775	482	333	815
45–49	476	295	771	487	318	805
50–54	485	289	774	531	284	815
55–59	465	270	735	541	293	834
60–64	530	395	925	548	386	934
65–69	498	361	859	545	408	953
70–74	483	353	836	527	373	900
75–79	412	314	726	510	341	851
80–84	552	642	1.194	626	717	1.343
85–89	12	17	29	11	36	47
90 et plus . . . . and over . . . . Age inconnu . . . unknown . . .	75	52	127	75	44	119
Total	9.687	8.141	17.828	10.948	8.991	19.939

[1] Proportional figures not available.

4. Causes of Death.

14.*

Mortality, Incidence and Case Fatality of Certain Infectious Diseases, in 1927 and 1928.

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 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 average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1a	Fièvre typhoïde . . .	1927	221	1,27	652	3,74	221	33,89	33,89	100
	Typhoid fever . . .	1928	173	—	568	3,22	173	30,46	30,46	100
1b	Fièvres paratyphoïdes	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Paratyphoid fever . .	1928	0	0	2	0,01	0	0	0	0
2	Typhus exanthématique	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Typhus.	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Fièvre récurrente .	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Relapsing fever . . .	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Fièvre ou cachexie paludéenne	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Malarial fever or cachexia	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Variole	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Smallpox	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rougeole	1927	136	0,78	768	4,41	136	17,71	17,71	100
	Measles.	1928	43	—	564	3,20	43	7,62	7,62	100
8	Scarlatine	1927	14	0,08	463	2,66	14	3,02	3,02	100
	Scarlet fever	1928	10	—	471	2,67	10	2,12	2,12	100
9	Coqueluche	1927	58	0,03	565	3,24	58	10,26	10,26	100
	Whooping-cough . .	1928	62	—	235	1,33	62	26,38	26,38	100
10	Diphtérie	1927	58	0,33	959	5,51	58	6,05	6,06	100
	Diphtheria	1928	85	—	1.029	5,83	85	8,26	8,26	100
11a	Grippe avec complications pulmonaires .	1927	208	1,19	181	1,04	208	114 92	114,92	100
	Influenza with pulmonary complications .	1928	41	—	37	0,206	41	110,81	110,81	100

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					
					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 average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de décès (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11*b*	Grippe sans complications pulmonaires	1927	15	0,09	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Influenza without pulmonary complications	1928	16	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Choléra asiatique	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Asiatic cholera	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dysenterie	1927	5	0,03	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dysentery	1928	2	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Peste	1927	1	0,006	1	0,006	1	100	100	100
	Plague	1928	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Fièvre jaune	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yellow fever	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Lèpre	1927	12	0,07	13	0,07	12	92,31	92,31	100
	Leprosy	1928	6	—	13	0,07	6	46,15	46,15	100
21	Erysipèle	1927	9	0,05	17	0,09	9	52,94	52,94	100
	Erysipelas	1928	10	—	25	0,14	10	40,00	40,00	100
22	Poliomyélite aiguë	1927	3	0,02	11	0,06	3	27,27	27,27	100
	Acute poliomyelitis	1928	5	—	10	0,06	5	50,00	50,00	100
23	Encéphalite léthargique	1927	2	0,01	2	0,01	2	100	100	100
	Encephalitis lethargica	1928	0	—	4	0,02	0	0	0	0
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique	1927	18	0,10	1	0,006	18	180	180	100
	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	1928	17	—	6	0,03	17	283,33	283,33	100
26	Morve et farcin	1927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Glanders and farcy	1928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Pustule maligne et charbon	1927	13	0,08	108	0,62	13	1,20	1,20	100
	Malignant pustule and anthrax	1928	7	—	69	0,39	7	10,14	10,14	100
28	Rage	1927	3	0,02	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rabies	1928	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire	1927	2.119	12,17	1.891	10,86	2.119	112,06	112,06	100
	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1928	2.078	—	1.726	9,78	2.078	120,39	120,39	100

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 (col. 4) sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Proportion of deaths (col. 4) to 100 notified cases (col. 6)	Nombre de cas déclarés avec issue fatale (col. 8) sur 100 décès (col. 4) Proportion of notified cases with fatal issue (col. 8) to 100 deaths (col. 4)
					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 average population	Chiffres absolus Actual figures	Sur 100 cas déclarés (col. 6) Per 100 notified cases (col. 6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central	1927	212	1,22	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	1928	208	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
33-37	Tuberculose d'autres organes.	1927	148	0,85	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuberculosis of other organs	1928	120	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Syphilis	1927	88	0,51	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Syphilis	1928	79	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Chancre mou	1927	1	0,006	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Soft chancre	1928	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Gonococcie	1927	1	0,006	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gonococcus infection .	1928	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0

15.*

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX IN 1927.

Groupes d'âge Age-groups	Nombre de décès Number of deaths			Taux pour 10.000 personnes de même âge et de même sexe Death rate per 10,000 persons of the same age and sex		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	28	34	62	—	—	—
1–2	42	27	69	—	—	—
3–4	27	11	38	—	—	—
5–9	31	25	56	—	—	—
10–14	28	54	82	—	—	—
15–19	106	191	297	—	—	—
20–24	160	238	398	—	—	—
25–29	141	194	335	—	—	—
30–34	134	115	249	—	—	—
35–39	130	95	225	—	—	—
40–44	93	67	160	—	—	—
45–49	87	41	128	—	—	—
50–54	48	24	72	—	—	—
55–59	50	25	75	—	—	—
60–64	45	17	62	—	—	—
65–69	28	13	41	—	—	—
70–74	17	8	25	—	—	—
75–79	10	2	12	—	—	—
80–100	4	4	8	—	—	—
100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age inconnu / unknown	5	7	12	—	—	—
Total	1.214	1.192	2.406	—	—	13,30

16.*

Mortality from Tumours during the Years 1926-1928.

Année Year	Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e revision 1920) Classification according to International List (3rd Revision, 1920)					Autres nomenclatures Other nomenclatures			
	N° 43-49	N° 50	N° 137	N° 139	N° 43-50 137, 139				
	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 malignes de l'ovaire Cysts and other benign tumours of ovary	Tumeur utérine non cancéreuse Benign tumours of the uterus	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours (cols. 2, 3, 4, 5)	Cancer	Sarcome Sarcoma	Autres tumeurs malignes Other malignant tumours	Total des tumeurs Total number of tumours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Actual number of deaths.*								
1926	1.310	24	3	10	1.347	—	—	—	—
1927	1.355	15	3	8	1.381	—	—	—	—
1928	1.443	15	1	2	1.461	—	—	—	—
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour* 10.000 *habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per* 10,000 *of average population.*								
1926	0,77	0,01	0,002	0,006	0,79	—	—	—	—
1927	0,78	0,009	0,002	0,004	0,79	—	—	—	—
1928	0,82	0,008	0,006	0,001	0,83	—	—	—	—

17.*

Mortality from Organic Diseases, 1926-1928.

Classification suivant la « Nomenclature internationale » (3e Revision, 1920)
Classification according to International List (3rd revision, 1920)

I. Classes de maladies — I. 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
	Nos 70-86	Nos 87-96	Nos 97-107	Nos 108-127	Nos 128-142	Nos 151-155	Nos 156-158
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*						
1926	1.491	1.769	2.178	1.955	773	49	16
1927	1.514	2.013	2.946	2.133	761	57	21
1928	1.484	1.998	2.666	2.153	771	70	12
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*						
1926	8,77	10,41	12,82	11,51	4,55	0,29	0,09
1927	8,69	11,56	16,92	12,25	4,37	0,33	0,12
1928	8,41	11,32	15,10	12,19	4,37	0,40	0,07

II. Maladies particulières importantes — II. Various Important Diseases

Année Year	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) Diarrhœa 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
	No 74	Nos 87-90	No 99	Nos 100, 101	Nos 113, 114	No 122	Nos 128, 129	No 164	Nos 204, 205
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. *Nombre de décès. — Number of deaths.*								
1926	496	1.542	82	1.696	1.354	54	666	159	3.074
1927	514	1.778	73	2.403	1.485	59	688	116	3.505
1928	495	1.848	46	2.142	1.568	83	723	117	3.303
	B. *Chiffres proportionnels pour 10.000 habitants (population moyenne).* B. *Proportional figures per 10,000 of average population.*								
1926	2,92	9,07	0,48	9,98	7,97	0,32	3,92	0,93	18,09
1927	2,95	10,21	0,42	13,80	8,53	0,31	3,95	0,96	20,13
1928	2,80	10,47	0,26	12,13	8,88	0,47	4,09	1,00	18,71

18.*

Mortality from Puerperal Diseases, 1926-1928.

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	
			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
1926. . . .	—	44.528	83	45	—	18,64	—	10,11
1927. . . .	—	44.237	57	38	—	12,88	—	8,59
1928. . . .	—	46.138	68	38	—	14,74	—	8,24

19.*

MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND GENERAL MORTALITY FROM NATURAL CAUSES, 1926-1928.

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suicide	198	186	176	1,16	1,07	1,00
Autres causes extérieures — Other external causes	680	727	593	4,00	4,17	3,36
Total des décès par causes extérieures — Total deaths from external causes	878	913	769	5,17	5,24	4,36
Total des décès par toutes causes — Total deaths from all causes	17.828	19.939	19.070	104,93	114,49	108,02
Total des décès moins les décès par causes extérieures (mortalité naturelle) — Total deaths excluding deaths due to external causes (natural mortality)	16.950	19.026	18.301	99,76	109,25	103,67

5. Infant Mortality.

20.*

Infant Mortality according to Days and Months of Age, Sex and Legitimacy, **1926-1928.**

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
					1926					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
7	454	353	806	—	—	20,05	17,21	17,80	—	—
14	146	122	268	—	—	6,45	5,97	6,22	—	—
21	78	57	135	—	—	3,44	2,79	3,13	—	—
28	41	45	86	—	—	1,81	2,20	1,99	—	—
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	719	576	1.295	—	—	31,75	28,17	30,05	—	—
1	172	138	310	—	—	7,60	6,75	7,19	—	—
2	186	138	324	—	—	8,21	6,75	7,52	—	—
3	204	171	375	—	—	9,01	8,36	8,70	—	—
4	185	144	329	—	—	8,17	7,04	7,63	—	—
5	161	128	289	—	—	7,11	6,26	6,71	—	—
6	131	106	237	—	—	5,78	5,19	5,50	—	—
7	115	93	208	—	—	5,08	4,55	4,83	—	—
8	104	105	209	—	—	4,59	5,13	4,85	—	—
9	97	74	171	—	—	4,28	3,62	3,97	—	—
10	93	68	161	—	—	4,11	3,32	3,74	—	—
11	57	60	117	—	—	2,52	2,93	2,71	—	—
Total	2.224	1.801	4.625	—	—	98,22	88,08	93,41	—	—
					1927					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
7	466	362	828	—	—	21,12	17,42	19,32	—	—
14	139	127	266	—	—	6,30	6,11	6,21	—	—
21	111	95	206	—	—	2,21	4,57	4,81	—	—
28	107	76	183	—	—	4,85	3,66	4,27	—	—
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	823	660	1.483	—	—	37,30	31,76	34,61	—	—
1	214	163	377	—	—	9,70	7,84	8,80	—	—
2	218	155	373	—	—	9,88	7,46	8,70	—	—
3	207	158	365	—	—	9,38	7,60	8,52	—	—
4	188	159	347	—	—	8,52	7,65	8,10	—	—
5	144	114	258	—	—	6,53	5,49	6,02	—	—
6	138	143	281	—	—	6,25	6,88	6,56	—	—
7	127	113	240	—	—	5,75	5,44	5,60	—	—
8	128	101	229	—	—	5,80	4,86	5,34	—	—
9	101	112	213	—	—	4,58	5,39	4,97	—	—
10	103	85	188	—	—	4,67	4,09	4,39	—	—
11	102	88	190	—	—	4,62	4,23	4,43	—	—
Total	2.493	2.051	4.544	—	—	112,98	98,70	106,06	—	—

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
					1928					
a) Jours d'âge — Days of age :										
7	469	378	847	—	—	20,34	17,52	18,98	—	—
14	141	131	272	—	—	6,12	6,07	6,09	—	—
21	74	54	128	—	—	3,21	2,50	2,87	—	—
28	31	28	59	—	—	1,34	1,30	1,32	—	—
b) Mois d'âge — Months of age :										
0	715	591	1.306	—	—	31,02	27,39	29,26	—	—
1	188	146	334	—	—	8,15	6,76	7,48	—	—
2	202	196	398	—	—	8,76	9,08	8,92	—	—
3	245	215	460	—	—	10,63	9,96	10,31	—	—
4	192	139	331	—	—	8,33	6,44	7,42	—	—
5	166	131	297	—	—	7,20	6,07	6,65	—	—
6	151	153	304	—	—	6,55	7,09	6,81	—	—
7	119	120	239	—	—	5,16	5,56	5,35	—	—
8	136	97	233	—	—	5,90	4,49	5,22	—	—
9	120	91	211	—	—	5,20	4,22	4,73	—	—
10	100	88	188	—	—	4,34	4,08	4,21	—	—
11	73	68	141	—		31,67	3,15	3,16	—	—
Total	2.407	2.035	4.442	—	—	104,42	94,30	99,52	—	—

22.*

Infant Mortality according to Causes of Death in 1926 and 1927.

N° de la nomenclature 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	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Vices de conformation congénitaux Congenital malformations	75	71	1,74	1,66
160	Débilité congénitale, ictère et sclérème — Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	305	355	7,08	8,28
161	Naissance prématurée ou conséquences de l'accouchement — Premature birth, injury at birth	97	81	2,25	1,89
38	Syphilis congénitale — Congenital syphilis	41	53	0,95	1,24
7	Rougeole — Measles	12	42	0,28	0,98
8	Scarlatine — Scarlet fever	2	1	0,05	0,02
9	Coqueluche — Whooping-cough	20	36	0,46	0,84
10	Diphtérie — Diphtheria	2	4	0,05	0,09
11	Grippe — Influenza	16	20	0,37	0,47
15	Entérite cholériforme — Cholera nostras	0	0	0	0
21	Erysipèle — Erysipelas	10	6	0,23	0,14
24	Méningite cérébro-spinale épidémique — Meningococcus meningitis	0	8	0	0,19
31	Tuberculose de l'appareil respiratoire — Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	18	27	0,42	0,63
32	Tuberculose des méninges ou du système nerveux central — Tuberculosis of the meninges or of the central nervous system	24	44	0,56	1,03
33 37	Tuberculose d'autres organes — Tuberculosis of other organs	4	52	0,10	1,21
71	Méningite — Meningitis	204	175	4,73	4,08
80	Convulsions des enfants — Convulsions of infants	57	34	1,32	0,79
99a	Bronchite aiguë — Acute bronchitis	27	33	0,63	0,77
100–101	Pneumonie — Pneumonia	623	833	14,46	19,44
113	Diarrhée et entérite — Diarrhœa and enteritis	1.073	1.188	24,90	27,73
175–199; 201–203	Causes extérieures — External causes	4	12	0,09	0,28
200	Infanticide	2	3	0,05	0,07
205	Maladie non spécifiée ou mal définie — Disease not specified or ill-defined	1.094	1.197	25,39	27,94

6. Public Health Statistics.

24.*

D. *Smallpox. — Survey of Vaccinations, in* 1926, 1927, 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
	1	2	3
I. *Vaccinations d'enfants en bas âge. — Vaccinations of infants.*			
1. Nombre de vaccinations — Number of vaccinations. . . .	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	2.123	1.960	2.520
b) Sur 100 enfants vaccinés en bas âge — Per 100 infants	79,13	81,53	87,86
c) Sur 100 enfants nés vivants au cours de l'année précédente — Per 100 infants born alive during preceding year	3,98	3,71	5,17
II. *Revaccinations. — Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Nombre de revaccinations — Number of re-vaccinations. .	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	1.702	1.543	1.851
b) Sur 100 revaccinations — Per 100 re-vaccinations . .	81,32	87,10	85,47
III. *Vaccinations et revaccinations. — Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.*			
1. Total des vaccinations et revaccinations — Total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations	—	—	—
2. Résultats positifs : — Positive results :			
a) Chiffre absolu — Actual figures	3.825	3.503	4.371
b) Sur 100 vaccinations et revaccinations — Per 100 vaccinations and re-vaccinations	80,10	83,98	86,84
c) Sur 100 habitants (population moyenne de la même année) — Per 100 of the average population for the same year	0,18	0,17	0,21

January 1930.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

IN

GERMANY, BELGIUM, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

I. Industrial Hygiene in Germany in 1928

By Dr. LEYMANN,

Former Ministerial Adviser (Berlin).

Contents.

		Page
1.	Laws and Regulations	1391
2.	Research Work	1392
3.	Inspection of Labour	1393
4.	Associations	1393
5.	Cases of Occupational Disease notified and compensated in 1927	1394

1. LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

No new laws or regulations relating to the protection of workers were enacted during 1928, but the Reich Minister of Labour issued the following instructions and rules :

(a) A memorandum issued in agreement with the Federal States, on the trade in alkali cyanides ;

(b) Instructions for work in factories in which metals are hardened by means of alkali cyanides ;

(c) A circular of January 7th, 1928, warning against the use of faulty gas-masks placed on the market under a false designation ;

(d) A circular of May 9th, 1928, communicating to all Federal States the principles laid down by Prussia " for the establishment and operation of the rag-sorting works", with a view to their consideration by factory inspectors ;

(e) Circulation to all the Federal States of the " Memorandum on the Establishment of Coal-dust Furnaces", drawn up by the Reich Coal Board.

In consequence of a serious case of poisoning which occurred on a Rhine steamer carrying simanal—an electrically produced alloy of ferro-silicon, manganese and aluminium—the Prussian Minister of Trade drew attention to his " Principles governing the Trade in Ferro-silicon and other Alloys of Iron and Silicon", issued in 1910. The simanal was found to contain phosphorus and arsenic and, when exposed to damp, gave off hydrogen phosphide and arsenic hydride.

Final data are now available on the cases of occupational disease notified and compensated in 1927. They do not differ substantially from the provisional data given in last year's report, but they exclude all those cases which, on further examination, proved to be incorrect. The attached list contains the final figures. They are taken from the 1927 statistics of causes of accidents compiled by the Reich Insurance Office. These statistics also show that, in 1927, a total of 828,756 accidents were notified and that compensation was paid in respect of 53,283. A total of 4,874 accidents resulted in death. Accordingly, occupational disease accounted for 0.3 per cent of notified accidents, 0.35 per cent of accidents for which compensation was paid, and 0.25 per cent of fatal accidents.

Cases of occupational disease do not include acute injuries to health through poisonous gases and other substances, which, under German law, are always regarded and compensated as accidents. In 1927, these numbered 3,069, compensation being paid in 174 cases. The injuries proved fatal in 104 cases. Among these accidents, 279 were due to carbon monoxide and compensation had to be paid in 32 of these cases, of which 30 were fatal.

2. Research Work.

The research work initiated with the help and financial support of the Reich Ministry of Labour was continued.

The Reich Office of Health did much to promote the extensive experiments carried out in anthrax prevention. The objects of these experiments are :

(a) To find a suitable method of disinfecting animal hairs in horsehair spinning-mills ;

(b) To work out a method of disinfecting bristles and animal hairs used in bristle and brush factories and which deteriorate when disinfected by steam and boiling ;

(c) To find a means of disinfecting wool in wool-washing and wool-carding mills ;

(d) To make experiments on the disinfection in tanneries of hides and skins suspected of conveying anthrax.

The purpose of these experiments is, in particular, to decide the question whether the " Askoli " test should be introduced by means of an ordinance. The results will be published separately.

The investigations carried out by the Industrial Medical Officer for the Dusseldorf area, together with other experts, to study the dangers and injuries caused by dust, to which the metal-polishers in the Solingen district are exposed, have been concluded. The results are recorded in a special publication which appeared as a supplement to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. These experiments have been of real use in determining the connection between silicosis and tuberculosis.

The enquiries and investigations instituted in the autumn of 1926 and carried out in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse and Thuringia, as to whether work in the textile and similar industries injures the health of pregnant women, were continued. The investigations by the Industrial Medical Officer for Baden are already concluded and have been published. From the results so far obtained it is impossible to form any definite conclusions.

The enquiries concerning cataract among glass-blowers and furnace-workers are not yet completed. The results of Dr. Stöwer's investigations of cataract among

glass-blowers were published in Vol. 11 of *Arbeiterschutz*. The study of so-called " furnace-cataract " will appear shortly.

The investigations in regard to injuries to the hearing of persons working amid loud noise, carried out by Dr. Hotzmann, Industrial Medical Officer for Baden, have been brought to a conclusion, and the result will be published shortly in a special number of the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. On the basis of these enquiries, the Reich Ministry of Labour is making arrangements to include injuries to the hearing in the list of occupational diseases for which compensation may be granted.

The programme of enquiries at present being carried out includes investigations by Professor Schmidt, of Halle-an-der-Saale, on the presence of lead in the blood-stream, by Professor Kölsch, of Munich, on sulpho-carbonate of lead, and by Professor Teutschländer, Director of the Pathological Laboratory of the Institute for Experimental Cancer Study at Heidelberg, on the origin and combating of cancer among briquette-workers.

3. Inspection of Labour.

The number of active factory inspectors amounted, at the end of 1928, to 741, while 11 factory doctors were employed by the Central Administration.

The annual reports of the factory inspectors for 1928 deal in detail with the following questions :

1. Conditions of work in restaurants and cafés.
2. Dangers attending the production and use of electric current.

4. Associations.

The German Association for Industrial Hygiene was extremely active in 1928 and, in particular, issued a large number of publications on individual questions of industrial hygiene, including :

" Injuries to the Ears incurred in Industry, and how to prevent them " ;
" The Importance of Light to Health and Efficiency";
" Dangers to the Health of Dock Labourers and Stokers on board Ship and Preventive Hygiene";
" The Running-Band System in Mass Production *(Fliessarbeit)*" ;
" Injuries to the Eyes incurred in Industry " ;
" The Sand-blast Apparatus with Special Regard to Measures for preventing Injuries from its Use";
" Removal of Ash in Large Boiler-Rooms ".

The publications of the Association have a large circulation and are much appreciated.

The annual congress of the Association at Dresden discussed in particular the questions of female labour and labour and sport.

The Association comprises practically all groups and individuals in Germany interested in industrial hygiene.

5. Cases of Occupational Disease notified and compensated in 1927.

No.	Diseases	Cases notified		
		Total	With fatal issue	Compensated
	Diseases caused by :			
1	Lead or its compounds..	2,028	11	139
2	Phosphorus	1	—	—
3	Mercury or its compounds	80	—	2
4	Arsenic	2	—	—
5	Benzene or its homologues ; nitro and amido compounds..	102	—	3
6	Carbon bisulphide..	1	—	—
7	Soot, paraffin, coal-tar, anthracene, pitch, etc. (cancer of the skin)	20	—	1
8	Glass-blowers' cataract	83	—	28
9	Diseases caused by X-rays, etc.	4	—	—
10	Ankylostomiasis	—	—	—
11	Schneeberger's lung disease	—	—	—
12	Polishers' scabies	13	—	—
13	Other diseases	38	—	1
14	Doubtful notifications, cases still pending, etc.	213	1	13
	Total	2,585	12	187

October 1929.

II. Industrial and Occupational Hygiene in Belgium

By Dr. D. Glibert,

Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Insurance Fund for persons suffering from occupational diseases, honorary Inspector-General of the Industrial Medical Service.

Contents.

Page

I. Law on Compensation for Injuries due to Occupational Diseases 1396

II. The Industrial Medical Service :

1. Health Supervision :

General Supervision 1397
Special Supervision 1397

2. Health Measures for the Protection of Young Persons in Industry 1399
3. First-aid in Industrial and Commercial Establishments . . . 1401
4. Enforcement of the Law concerning the Use of White-lead 1402
5. Regulations concerning the Destruction of Rodents and Insects by means of Hydrocyanic Acid or of any Substances capable of producing or giving off that Acid 1403
6. Miscellaneous :

(a) Temporary Commission of Enquiry into the Prophylaxis and Treatment of Asphyxiation Accidents in Work on Gas-mains 1403
(b) Improvements in Conditions of Labour 1404
(c) Studies published in 1928 by the *Bulletin of the Industrial Medical Service* 1404

III. Inspection of Labour :

1. Regulation of Female and Child Labour. 1405
2. Restriction of the Hours of Work of Adults 1405
3. Scheduled Business Establishments 1405
4. The Annual Report of the Inspectorate of Labour 1406

IV. Social Relief and Insurance Office :

1. Friendly Societies 1407
2. Cheap Housing 1407
3. Family Allowances 1408
4. Cripples' Fund 1409

I. LAW ON COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

(*July 24th*, 1927.)

The details for the enforcement and operation of this law were regulated by Royal Decrees of January 30th, 1928, March 27th, 1928, and August 28th, 1928, and by a Ministerial Decree of August 10th, 1928. In particular, these decrees refer to the procedure by which persons suffering from occupational diseases will prefer claims for compensation, or for the revision of compensation already granted, to the contributions to be paid for 1928 by the heads of undertakings coming under the law, the scale of pensions in certain cases of permanent incapacity, the list of occupational diseases and, for each of them, the industries or occupations in which compensation is compulsory, the formalities to be fulfilled by employees when notifying the number of workers coming under the law, the amount of compensation for expenses of treatment, and the categories of workmen or assimilated workers who are exposed to the risk of lead (May 8th, 1928) or mercury poisoning, or to infection with anthrax (August 10th, 1928).

The Law of July 24th, 1928, began to have effect during the second half of 1928. Between then and January 1st, 1929, 50 claims for compensation were submitted to the Chairman of the Technical Committee. Of these fifty, sixteen had to be rejected. The persons concerned were six zinc and lead furnace-workers, three painters, two dyers and one workman in each of the following trades : stereotyping, manufacture of accumulators, glass-making, crockery manufacture and the woollen industry.

Among the thirty-four other claims, five were of special interest as concerning cases which could not be granted compensation under the law because their occupational incapacity dated back too far. The Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare entered in the departmental budget a sum which allows of the payment of a monthly allowance to these old and disabled workers.

The twenty-nine claims for which compensation was recommended comprise twenty-three cases of lead poisoning and six of anthrax.

Lead poisoning :

8 metallurgical workers in zinc and lead	5 for temporary incapacity. 3 for permanent incapacity.
5 painters	3 for temporary incapacity. 2 for permanent incapacity.
4 workers in white-lead factories	4 for temporary incapacity.
3 printers	2 for temporary incapacity. 1 for permanent incapacity.
2 enamel workers on metal ..	1 for temporary incapacity. 1 for permanent incapacity.
1 lead-pipe founder	1 for permanent incapacity.
23 workers.	

Anthrax :

2 fatal cases : 1 leather-dresser, 1 tanner.
4 cases cured : 3 women wool-pullers, 1 horsehair-worker.

The details of these different cases are published in Vol. I of the " Documents and Studies of the Technical Committee of the Insurance Fund for Persons suffering from Occupational Diseases ", which also contains statistics showing the working of similar insurance schemes against occupational diseases in certain foreign countries.

II. THE INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The figures below are shown separately for the years 1927 and 1928.

1. Health Supervision.

General Supervision.

1927.—The medical inspectors visited 2,925 industrial concerns to make sure that the prescribed regulations were being properly enforced. These concerns employ 468,293 workers, comprising 302,553 men, 115,416 women, 27,131 boys and 23,193 girls under twenty.

1928.—The particulars for this year are as follows : Number of industrial concerns visited, 3,034, employing a total of 494,454 workers—331,476 men, 108,172 women, 34,117 boys and 20,689 girls.

Special Supervision.

Special supervision applies chiefly to industries in which the workers are exposed to lead and mercury poisoning and to infection with ankylostomiasis.

White-lead Factories.

1927.—In the white-lead factories, supervision involves a monthly examination of all workers. The following particulars show the state of health among these workers, all of whom were, up to that time, adult males : 873 are reported as being " in good health ", 3 are shown as being in bad general health for reasons other than poisoning, 2 are referred to as " cases of suspected poisoning ", and, in 131 cases, the medical inspector reports " symptoms of incipient impregnation or poisoning by lead ".

1928.—During this year a few women were employed in the white-lead factories. Medical examinations in these works gave the following results : the reports of examinations, numbering 1,200 for male workers, applied the term " in good health "

to 1,040, "case of suspected poisoning" to 10, "no poisoning but general health poor" also to 10, and recorded "symptoms of poisoning" in 140 cases. There were 28 women workers examined, 24 of whom were referred to as "in good health". No particulars are given as regards the other four.

Use of White-lead in Powdered Form in the Ceramic Industries.

1927.—In these industries medical inspection is quarterly. There are 208 reports on female and 15 on male employees. With regard to the former 193 are mentioned as "in good health"; in two cases the general health is declared to be bad without any sign of poisoning, and symptoms of poisoning or impregnation with lead were found eleven times. As regards male workers, 15 examinations made showed 10 as being in good health; 2 are referred to as "in poor general health, but no symptoms of poisoning", while no information is given as to the other three.

1928.—During this year, 557 medical examinations were held in crockery works; 251 of the persons examined were men and 306 women. For the men, the term "in good health" occurs 228 times; "case of suspected poisoning" 18 times and "general health poor, but no sign of poisoning" 5 times. For the women, the term "in good health" occurs 271 times; "case of suspected poisoning" 12 times and "general health poor, but no sign of poisoning" 7 times. Sixteen are referred to as "obviously impregnated or poisoned by lead".

Animal-hair Workshops.

1927.—As is known, part of the staff of these concerns is exposed to mercury poisoning. Medical examination is quarterly.

Out of 775 male workers examined, 624 are referred to as "in good health", 115 as showing "symptoms which suggest poisoning", 36 as showing "symptoms of incipient poisoning". Out of 3,291 female workers examined, 3,082 are referred to as "in good health"; 70 showing "symptoms of incipient poisoning"; 49 showing "symptoms which suggest poisoning". The results of 90 examinations are unknown.

1928.—There were 4,812 workers medically examined: 4,000 females, 812 males. The term "in good health" is applied to 648 males and 3,814 females. The expression "case of suspected poisoning" appears 117 times as applied to men and 35 times as applied to women. The term "symptoms of poisoning" is used 47 times of men and 151 times of women.

Ankylostomiasis.

1927.—The special examinations to discover cases of ankylostomiasis in the coal-mines give the following results:

	Examined	Found infected	Percentage
Examinations of workers on engagement ..	41,969	27	0.06
Second examination (between the 30th and 40th days after engagement)	17,847	5	0.02
Subsequent examinations	7,478	98	1.30
Cases treated	98	—	—

1928.

	Examined	Found infected	Percentage
Examination of workers on engagement ..	46,686	27	0.06
Second examination (between the 30th and 40th days after engagement)	17,543	18	0.10
Subsequent examinations	4,723	44	0.90
Cases treated	44	—	—

2. Health Measures for the Protection of Young Persons in Industry.

This protection is organised by the *Royal Decree of June 1st*, 1920, which provides that every adolescent shall be medically inspected during his first month at work and thereafter at least once every year if his development is normal; if necessary, the inspection is repeated every six months, every three months, or even every month. It is carried out partly by a medical inspector of the industrial medical service, partly by a doctor chosen and paid by the employer; in the latter case the doctor chosen must be approved by the Minister of Industry and Labour, who will be guided in his decision by the opinion of the head of the industrial medical service.

1927.—In 1927, 2,552 employers throughout Belgium had the young persons in their employ examined by an approved doctor. The figure is less by 40 than that of the previous year.

The approved doctors, to the number of 1,016, examined 47,967 persons (27,602 males and 20,365 females), an increase of 6,426 on the 1926 figure.

Medical inspectors of the industrial medical service questioned and examined 14,780 persons (7,711 males and 7,069 females), 300 more than in 1926.

In all, 62,747 young persons of both sexes benefited in 1927 by the measures of health protection instituted by the Royal Decree of June 1st, 1920. Of these, 56,291 (31,565 boys and 24,726 girls) were considered to be in good health and to be developing normally. Expressed as percentages, the results are as follows : both sexes together, 89.71 per cent; boys, 89.38 per cent; girls, 90.13 per cent.

Thus, 6,456 young persons were re-examined more or less frequently in the course of the year. This number is made up of 3,748 boys and 2,708 girls, and the supplementary examinations were divided as follows :

	Number	Percentage of all young persons of the same sex examined	Percentage of young persons of the same sex examined several times
A. *Half-yearly Examinations.*			
Boys	1,386	3.92	36.98
Girls	1,142	4.16	42.17
B. *Quarterly Examinations.*			
Boys	2,319	6.57	61.87
Girls	1,535	5.59	56.68
C. *Monthly Examinations.*			
Boys	43	1.13	1.15
Girls	31	0.12	1.15

The morbid conditions most commonly observed are grouped in the following categories :

	Boys	Girls
Bones	121	30
Skin and scalp	71	24
Heart and circulatory system	58	22
Respiratory system	100	57
Digestive system	10	7
Mouth	897	954
Lymphatic system	18	35
Olfactory organs	107	59
Visual organs	364	286
Auditory organs	110	72
Defective sight	151	102
Defective hearing	24	9
Diseases of the nervous system	15	3
Inguinal hernia	67	2
Umbilical hernia	2	2
Varicocele	122	—
Testicular displacement	13	—

The commonest bone diseases were malformation of the thorax (30 m.–1 f.) ; scoliosis (23 m.–13 f.) ; rickets (23 m.–11 f.). Among skin diseases, acne (33 m.–5 f.) and scabies (21 m.–3 f.) were most frequent.

Although pulmonary tuberculosis was reported in only a few cases (7 m.–1 f.), many were found in the pre-tubercular state (68 m.–45 f.).

Diseases of the mouth were mainly dental (793 m.–857 f.), but enlarged tonsils were also fairly common (104 m.–97 f.).

Adenoid growths (61 m.–42 f.) and malformation of the septum were the morbid conditions most frequently reported in the naso-pharynx.

As regards the visual organs, blepharoconjunctivitis took first place (148 m.–144 f.). Strabismus was also common (40 m.–22 f.). Leucoma is of importance (15 m.–13 f.). Otorrhœa was fairly frequent (83 m.–45 f.) and is too often neglected.

A remarkable feature is the mention of 2 cases of lead poisoning among boys and 19 cases among girls.

The medical inspectors note a progressive increase in the number of goitre cases. The following are the figures for recent years :

	Boys	Girls
1924	—	1
1925	—	11
1926	3	12
1927	7	27

1928.—A total of 2,254 employers had the young persons in their employ examined by doctors of their choosing. This figure shows a reduction of 298 compared with the previous year, which was itself a reduction on the year before. On the other hand, the number of doctors approved for health protection work rose from 1,016 in 1927 to 1,024 in 1928.

These doctors examined 49,858 persons (30,575 boys and 19,283 girls), an increase of 1,891.

Industrial medical inspectors performed the same service in respect of 12,924 persons (6,906 boys and 6,018 girls), 1,856 fewer than in the previous year.

Altogether, therefore, 62,782 young persons of both sexes were examined in 1928, a difference of only 35 compared with the previous year.

Young persons to the number of 57,652 of both sexes were found to be developing normally.

Supplementary examinations were as follows :

	Boys	Girls	Total
Half-yearly	1,759	660	2,419
Quarterly	1,356	1,145	2,501
Monthly	63	47	110

For 1928, particulars are only given in respect of certain special cases observed during inspection by the industrial medical officers. The largest figures relate to dental caries (408 cases), defective sight (153), otitis (29), hernia (26), varicocele (36) and enlarged tonsils (87). The medical inspectors also found 4 cases of goitre, two in boys and two in girls.

3. First-aid in Industrial and Commercial Establishments.

(*Royal Decree of January 17th*, 1921.)

This decree requires all employers to possess and 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. Manufacturers who have contracted with a medical and surgical institution which accepts the supervision of the industrial medical service may, by ministerial decree, be exempted from the latter condition.

1927.—In 1927, there were 169 medical and surgical institutions in Belgium approved for first-aid work.

With a view to the enforcement of this decree, 3,072 mining, industrial and commercial establishments were inspected during the year 1927.

2,836 of these establishments were provided with the regulation first-aid chest ;
236 had not complied with the regulation ; either they had no first-aid chest or, more often, its contents were inadequate or in bad condition ;
128 concerns had a first-aid room ;
1,479 employers had contracted with an approved medical and surgical institution and had obtained a Ministerial exemption.

In underground works 80 first-aid stations were in order, and five, at the time of the medical inspector's visit, were unsatisfactory.

1928.—In this year the number of medical and surgical institutions approved by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Relief rose to 178, that is to say, nine more than the previous year.

2,669 industrial establishments were inspected with a view to the enforcement of the Royal Decree of January 17th, 1921 ;
2,294 of these establishments have the regulation first-aid chest in good condition ;
375 had not complied with the regulations in this respect ;
104 had a special first-aid room ;
1,343 employers had contracted with an approved medical and surgical institution.

In underground works, 46 first-aid stations were in order and 8 were not.

4. Enforcement of the Law concerning the Use of White-lead.

(*March 30th*, 1926.)

In the previous volume of the *Health Year-Book* (pages 1092-1093), summarised information was supplied with regard to this law, with initial data as to its operation in 1926-1927. This information is here recalled and supplemented by the following remarks :

The law forbids (1) the sale to private persons of white-lead and other white pigments of lead and of colours ready for use and containing more than 2 per cent of lead in the metallic state ; (2) the use of the above products in the interior painting of buildings or in the painting of any article intended for the furnishing of buildings ; (3) while permitting the use of these colours in the exterior painting of buildings and in the painting of articles intended to remain in the open air, the law forbids their application by spraying.

It follows from the above that the regulations apply to the import, transit, export, purchase and use, and also to the sale and transport, of the products thus regulated.

Imports.—The following quantities of white lead, either in powdered form or ground, have been imported into Belgium during the last few years :

1925	1926	1927	1928
133,100 kgs.	18,904 kgs.	11,145 kgs.	7,519.5 kgs.

Thus imports of white-lead into Belgium have fallen to insignificant dimensions.

Exports.—The following are the export figures :

1925	1926	1927	1928
2,954,000 kgs.	3,946,200 kgs.	4.647,500 kgs.	3,871,400 kgs.

Purchase and Use.—During 1928, 2,984 permits were issued for quantities amounting in all to 1,549,365 kgs., which is 217,235 kgs. less than in 1927. The total authorised quantity was distributed as follows :

Manufacturers authorised to use white-lead in powdered form	247,565 kgs.
Master painters authorised to use white-lead in paste form	598,975 kgs.
Commercial painters authorised to use and sell white-lead in paste form	280,800 kgs.
Other persons authorised to use white-lead in paste form	422,025 kgs.

Of the applications for permits to use white-lead submitted in 1928, 957 are new applications affecting painters, so that, if we add to these the applications submitted by this branch of industry in 1927, the total number of applications received is 2,925. According to the last census, there are 6,863 master painters working in Belgium. Therefore, up to the present, 43 per cent of Belgian painters are continuing to use white-lead for exterior painting.

Sale and Transport.—In 1928, 118 ministerial permits were issued to dealers or manufacturers grinding white-lead, for a quantity of 630,322.5 kgs.

The white-lead sold in 1928 in the powdered state was employed as follows :

Industry	Kgs.
13 colour factories	161,560
6 crockery works and ceramic factories..	242,000
1 printing-ink factory	500
2 oilcloth factories	1,000
4 coachworks	4,000
1 toy-balloon factory	5
1 dial factory	5
2 chemists (unguents)	55
	409,125

The official report of the service entrusted with the enforcement of the law of March 30th, 1926, estimates that the consumption of white-lead fell by 50 or 60 per cent during 1927 and 1928, that is to say, since the coming into force of the new regulations. It points out, however, that, although sales are supervised, there is not the same control over use ; owing to a shortage of agents, control extended in 1928 to only 30 per cent of the permits granted.

5. Regulations concerning the Destruction of Rodents and Insects, by means of Hydrocyanic Acid or of any Substances capable of producing or giving off that Acid.

(*Royal Decree of March 22nd*, 1927.)

The report on the execution of this Royal Decree merely states that, during 1928, the chemical inspector of the Industrial Medical Service inspected, on a number of occasions, the destruction of insects and rats on vessels in the port of Antwerp, without specifying the number of ships or the cubic space exposed to hydrocyanic acid fumes. No mention is made of any accident during these operations.

Special ministerial licenses were only granted in five cases for use of the gas in buildings.

6. Miscellaneous.

(a) *Temporary Commission of Enquiry into the Prophylaxis and Treatment of Asphyxiation Accidents in Work on Gas-mains.*

(*Royal Decree of March 28th*, 1927.)

This Commission, the existence of which was reported in the previous volume of the *Health Year-Book* (page 1093), has submitted a report containing the following conclusions :

"The Commission recommends to the Minister's attention the following measures to reduce the dangers threatening workers on gas-mains :

"1. Life-belts, with cords, and masks, in sufficient numbers, in good condition and clean, will be placed at the disposal of workers whenever the work is at all dangerous.

"Workers exposed to danger must use the means of protection placed at their disposal.

"2. At least two men will be present during work in shallow excavations, whenever the main is exposed, and whenever there is pressure of gas and any danger.

"3. In deep excavations, at least three men will be present when laying mains containing gas under pressure, replacing broken main pipes or repairing the mains."

Note.—The medical members of the Commission have undertaken to draw up a short notice on the dangers and consequences of gas-poisoning and on the hygienic and technical precautions to be taken to avoid it. This notice will be communicated to the employers and workers' organisations concerned.

(b) *Improvements in Conditions of Labour.*

Under this heading the *Bulletin of the Industrial Medical Service* reports the endeavours of certain employers to improve conditions of labour for their workmen. A first section mentions for each of the establishments considered the improvements in plant or in methods and the alterations that are being made in workshops. A second part gives the same information with regard to the newly-established social services.

(c) *Studies published in* 1928 *by the* "Bulletin of the Industrial Medical Service."

(*Tenth year, Fasciculus No.* 1.)

1. Note on a New Apparatus called "Hypodermose".
2. State of Health of Young Persons in Cotton-spinning Mills.
3. State of Health of the Workers in Factories where Artificial Silk is manufactured with Collodion.
4. Recovery of Alcohol-ether Fumes in Artificial-Silk Factories : Proportion of these Fumes in the Atmosphere of Spinning Workshops.
5. Causes of Industrial Accidents.

(*Tenth year, Fasciculus No.* 2.)

6. The Sense of Hearing in Nailsmiths.
7. Tuberculosis among Diamond-cutters in the Country Districts. (In Flemish.)
8. The Training of First-aid Workers and First-aid in Industrial Accidents.
9. Silicosis.
10. A Case of Acid-poisoning.

III. INSPECTION OF LABOUR.

The inspectors of labour are empowered to supervise the enforcement of a number of regulations affecting public health. The following points relate to the work of the service during 1927.

1. Regulation of Female and Child Labour.
(*Law of December 13th*, 1889.)

The provisions of the law on female and child labour have been extended :

(1) To retail shops ;
(2) To pastrycooks' shops ;
(3) To hairdressers' saloons and premises connected therewith.

Further, a Royal Decree (April 27th, 1927) has prohibited the employment of children under 16 in theatres, music-halls, night-bars, dancing-halls and other similar establishments, as well as the use of such persons for the sale—for purposes of gain—of any articles in these establishments, in any public establishments or in the streets.

2. Restriction of the Hours of Work of Adults.
(*Law of June 14th*, 1921.)

The report contains three tables summarising the rules of work applying to the different industries for which Royal Decrees grant exceptional treatment.

During 1928, only one supplementary Royal Decree (January 28th, 1928) granted an exemption of this kind. This Decree merely amended a previous Decree of August 3rd, 1923, on the same subject. The industries concerned are chocolate-making, confectionery and ice-making, which are regarded as influenced by the seasons. The Royal Decree grants permission to work a maximum of 9 hours a day up to 100 additional hours a year and subject to a corresponding reduction of hours so as not to exceed in the course of the year the normal number of hours allowed by law.

3. Scheduled Business Establishments.

During 1928, no new kinds of establishment were classed as dangerous, unhealthy or undesirable. Applications for new authorisations or renewals of authorisations numbered 6,115 for the whole Kingdom, as shown in the following table :

Province	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Brabant	83	160	123	134	132	133	165	114	135	202	159	124	1,664
Antwerp	79	102	106	107	97	79	108	115	123	126	124	138	1,304
Limburg	17	21	8	9	5	4	20	22	12	7	15	6	146
East Flanders	51	55	42	29	33	62	38	68	50	67	73	77	645
West Flanders	39	80	42	70	37	90	65	63	57	47	56	44	690
Liége	41	55	63	51	64	50	74	72	50	70	57	67	714
Hainault	44	39	38	43	49	56	63	56	79	62	44	58	631
Namur	10	16	16	16	13	27	22	20	22	13	23	28	226
Luxemburg	7	9	12	6	7	10	4	14	6	6	8	6	95
Whole Kingdom ..	371	537	450	465	437	511	559	544	534	600	559	548	6,115

These 6,115 applications nearly all relate to establishments placed in the first category, that is to say, establishments the authorisation for which is reserved to the permanent deputations of the provincial councils. The other establishments, representing 1 to 2 per cent of the above list, belong, owing to the fact that they are less dangerous to health, to the second category of scheduled establishments, which can be authorised by the colleges of aldermen in the communes *(Collèges Echevinaux des Communes)*. In this case, however, they only include those against the erection of which legal protest has been made and which have therefore been submitted for decision to the permanent deputations of the provinces. All the decisions of the permanent deputations on this matter are based upon the opinion expressed by the inspectors of labour responsible for enquiries. These officials formulate the conditions for the issue of permits. The conditions are of two kinds, some being based upon the special circumstances applying to particular establishments; others are much more general conditions, applying to all establishments of one kind.

The provisions relating to safety and health are given in detail in the Decrees granting the permit and are adapted to the nature of the establishment in question. Moreover, standard rules have been drawn up in advance, with clauses applying particularly to the industry or occupation concerned. The following are a few examples of kinds of scheduled establishments for which the conditions have been "standardised": foundries, forges, workshops for nickeling and polishing metals, saw-mills, briquette-works, soap-works, dyeing and scouring workshops, mechanical laundries, depôts of gun-cotton and collodion, mazout depôts and feed-pipes for furnaces, rag-dumps and sorting-rooms, mechanical dairies, slaughterhouses, pork-butchers' shops with slaughterhouse attached, artificial-ice factories and the use of refrigerating apparatus, coffee-roasting shops, etc.

The effect is to improve health conditions in industrial establishments gradually as they are built and developed or as their permits are renewed when the time-limits for their use have expired.

4. The Annual Report of the Inspectorate of Labour.

The report for 1927 contains some interesting particulars regarding the arrangements made for improving the conditions obtaining in certain unhealthy processes or operations: in the district of Antwerp and Limburg, a description of an apparatus for the mechanical absorption of dust in metal-polishing workshops; in the province of Hainault, a special arrangement for directing fresh air on to each place of work of certain workers in mechanical glassworks and goblet-works (cooling of the temperature, great dilution of harmful gases); in Flanders the description of an effective installation for the recovery of hydrochloric-acid fumes in a sulphate-of-soda factory; in the province of Liége a rational and effective system is described for the dispersion of fumes given off by furnaces for the heating and re-heating of metal bars used in manufacturing weldless steel tubes; a detailed study of the machinery used for moistening the air in workshops; an explanation of the principle and description of the working and advantages of an apparatus for the removal of dust from combustion gases.

IV. SOCIAL RELIEF AND INSURANCE OFFICE.

The social relief and insurance office is subdivided into numerous sections, most of which are directly concerned with the health of workers. Below will be found summarised information on the work of these services.

1. Friendly Societies.

Everybody knows the importance in Belgium of friendly societies, especially in regard to health insurance. A general study of this subject appeared in the "*Revue du Travail*" ("*International Labour Review*") for July 1928. We extract from it the following general information concerning a rather remarkable social phenomenon which has accompanied the development of this relief work. It consists in a gradual reduction in the number of societies and at the same time a considerable increase in the number of members.

On December 31st 1927 there were only 9,431 societies, as compared with 9,744 in 1926, and 9,947 in 1925. During the last five years, 880 new societies have been recognised and 1,541 societies dissolved.

In regard more particularly to health insurance, the number of primary friendly societies has fallen as follows : 4,180 in 1921 (highest figure) ; 3,945 in 1925 ; 3,814 in 1926 ; 3,707 in 1927.

On the other hand, the number of members has substantially increased, namely, from 510,000 just before the war to 1,200,000 to-day.

The members of invalidity funds number 900,000, and about 2,600,000 persons benefited under the medical and pharmaceutical services.

A Royal Decree (May 10th, 1928) appointed *provincial paritative Commissions to settle the relations between members of friendly societies and doctors.*

The duties of these commissions are as follows :

(1) To fix regional tariffs for the fees of doctors who undertake to treat the members of friendly societies ;

(2) To approve the contracts drawn up by the local paritative committees and regulating all relations between friendly societies and medical associations ;

(3) To deal with any disputes which may arise ;

(4) To examine all questions relating to the working of friendly societies in their relations with the doctors.

A national paritative Commission is created to which an appeal lies from the decisions of these provincial paritative commissions.

2. Cheap Housing.

Up to December 31st, 1927, 33,578 houses had been built in 364 Belgian communes by the National Society for Cheap Housing ; this is 2,065 more than on December 31st, 1926.

The following is a summary of the general data concerning the letting of these houses to large families :

Number of houses let, 22,165. Of these, 3,270 are occupied by families with three children and 3,136 by families with more than three children.

The following list shows the applications to purchase made to the National Society up to December 31st, 1927, and the number of sales effected in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 :

Applications to purchase received up to December 31st, 1927 : 7,763

Sales effected in 1923	130
Sales effected in 1924	668
Sales effected in 1925	1,508
Sales effected in 1926	1,863
Sales effected in 1927	1,534
Total for the five years	5,703

A Royal Decree of March 20th, 1928, completes *the National Commission for the study of reforms to be recommended in cheap houses.* This Commission, which was appointed on July 6th, 1912, was successively enlarged by Royal Decrees of December 16th, 1919, February 20th, 1922, January 28th, 1924, and July 9th, 1926.

Further, under the Law of October 11th, 1919, instituting the National Society for Cheap Housing, Royal Decrees allow the State to grant unredeemable bounties to encourage the building of cheap houses by private enterprise.

Finally, a Law of October 5th, 1928, authorises the Society to issue a second loan to a nominal amount of Fr. 300,000,000 to carry out its programme. This loan is guaranteed by the State.

3. Family Allowances.

A Law of April 14th, 1928, prescribes the inclusion in the contracts for Government works of a clause relating to the granting of family allowances. The contractor must belong to a Compensation Fund for family allowances approved by the Government. This obligation extends to works carried out or subsidised by the provinces or communes. It is also incumbent upon manufacturers who receive orders from the State, provinces or communes, provided that the order is for at least Fr. 50,000. The obligation also applies to concerns which are granted a concession by public services.

The King can further extend the provisions of the Law to public undertakings and public utility institutions. The Law fixes the rates of monthly allowances, which increase in proportion to the number of children ; it also fixes the conditions which Compensation Funds must fulfil in order to be approved.

By a *Royal Decree of September 29th*, 1928, enacted in execution of the above Law, the obligations upon the provinces and communes are extended to a number of public concerns, such as the public welfare commissions, public loan funds, parish councils, consistories, the general savings bank and pensions fund, State universities, etc. They are also extended to a large number of public utility institutions, such as the National Bank, the Belgian National Railway Company, the National Local Railway Company, the free universities, etc.

4. Cripples' Fund.

A Law of December 1st, 1928, creates an office and a special fund for crippled, mutilated, congenitally infirm, blind and deaf-and-dumb persons. In order to benefit by this fund, Belgians resident in Belgium must comply with the following conditions :

(1) Be at least 14 ;
(2) Be in want ;
(3) Be under at least 30 per cent disability ;
(4) Consent, if circumstances permit, to receive vocational training.

Nationals of foreign countries who grant equivalent advantages to Belgians may benefit by the allowances.

Beneficiaries under the Law concerning compensation for injuries due to industrial accidents are excluded from the benefits of this Law.

The persons concerned will receive an allowance based on the sum of Fr. 2,250 and proportional to the degree of disability.

Part of this allowance may go to the hospital where the person concerned is treated, or to the institution he attends for vocational or supplementary vocational training.

The fund, which is administered by a special Commission, will be contributed to by the State, provinces and communes.

November 1929.

III. Industrial Hygiene in Great Britain

By Professor Edgar L. Collis, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Contents.

		Page
I.	Factories	1412
	1. Legislation	1412
	2. Administration	1412
	3. Hours	1413
	4. Welfare	1413
	5. Notifications received of Occupational Diseases :	
	(a) Lead Poisoning	1413
	(b) Arsenic	1413
	(c) Anthrax	1415
	(d) Epitheliomatous Ulcerations	1415
	(e) Dermatitis	1415
	(f) Fumes and Gases	1417
	(g) Silicosis	1418
	(h) Asbestosis	1418
II.	Mines	1418
III.	Workmen's Compensation Acts	1421
IV.	Institutions and Societies for the Promotion of Industrial Hygiene :	
	1. Industrial Health Research Board	1424
	2. National Institute of Industrial Psychology	1425
	3. *Bulletin of Hygiene*	1427
	4. The Council of Industrial Medicine	1427
	5. Industrial Health Education Society (Inc.)	1427
	6. Industrial Welfare Society	1428
	7. Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers	1428
	8. The Central Committee of Industrial Welfare Supervisors' Associations	1428
	9. London Association of Welfare Supervisors	1429

Depression continued in industry, particularly in the coal industry and in other heavy trades. Nevertheless, definite progress took place during the year regarding industrial hygiene, which is steadily attracting increased attention from employers of labour. They are coming to appreciate the economic advantages of a healthy and contented working personnel.

I. FACTORIES.

The industries controlled by the Factory Acts varied in their activities. Some luxury trades flourished, such as motor-cars, gramophones, wireless equipment, artificial silk and gloves. On the other hand, the textile trades, shipbuilding and iron and steel were doing badly. Factories were increasing in the south in the neighbourhood of London, and were replacing the small workshop ; their number rose from 147,501 in 1927 to 149,532, as against a fall in workshops from 117,066 to 112,049. This change is advantageous, as, for instance, when a modern machine-bakery replaces one or more old underground bakehouses, or a ready-made garment factory supplants the small tailor and dressmaker, often working in a sweated den.

1. Legislation.

No new Act came into force, but codes of regulations were made for manipulating cinematograph films and horizontal milling-machines.

2. Administration.

Continued attention was directed by inspectors of factories to questions of accident prevention. The Chief Inspector in his annual report notes that over 70 per cent of accidents and over 50 per cent of the fatalities were due to causes unconnected with machinery of any kind, and that about 25 per cent of the accidents were due to persons either falling or being struck by falling bodies. The personality of the worker is clearly of more importance in the causation of accidents than environment. In one accident out of every ten the injury became infected ; this is a high proportion, having regard to the standard of first-aid appliances now available. Much was done to establish safety organisations in industry by approaching various associations and federations. Progress remains rather too slow to be satisfactory, having regard to the saving thereby effected in compensation payments. One instance is given of a reduction from 18 accidents per 100 persons employed in 1924 to 6.8 in 1928. The campaign which is being undertaken cannot, however, fail finally to attain satisfactory results.

The new and growing industry of artificial silk is being carefully watched. A definite risk of temporary eye-trouble from sulphuretted hydrogen and of poisoning from carbon bisulphide does exist, but can be, and is being, well controlled by adequate ventilation.

A change is reported to be taking place in the use of sand-stone wheels for grinding metals. In their place, artificial abrasive wheels are being introduced, which, though more costly to start with, are smaller and generate less dust in use, while the dust generated, since it contains little or no free silica, is far less injurious than that arising from the old methods of work ; but many conservative grinders still cling passionately to their old methods. The change which is taking place is one of great hygienic advantage.

3. Hours.

No tendency occurred for the hours of work to be extended beyond the 48-hour week ; but, in bakehouses, a normal week of 54 hours is still not unusual. The five-day week is being worked in certain instances, in print, bleach and cloth-finishing works, and also in chair-making. It shows no inclination to spread. Similarly, the two-shift system continues to be used ; it has its technical advantages and no advantage or disadvantage compared with a single-day shift, in respect of sickness experienced.

4. Welfare.

The new Welfare Orders which came into force in 1927 for bakehouses, herring-curing, sack-cleaning and biscuit works have led to considerable advance in the amenities of work in the industries named, more especially for fish-curing, which is a peripatetic industry, moving from port to port as the herring fleet follows the fish from the north towards south along the East Coast.

5. Notifications received of Occupational Diseases.

Only certain occupational diseases have to be notified under the Acts. Information received during the year, and that for previous years from this source, is shown in the table on the following page.

(a) *Lead Poisoning.*

The total number of cases remains satisfactorily low, particularly in the white- and red-lead trade, which, in 1900, claimed more cases than do now all industries put together, and also in the pottery industry, which used to be a close second. To-day, the painting of buildings stands easily first among occupational causes and is likely to maintain this position so long as paints containing lead continue to be used. Vitreous enamelling claimed 23 cases ; here, also, so long as a lead enamel is used, poisoning must be expected. A fall of cases in the manufacture of electric accumulators is satisfactory, following upon the boom in that industry connected with the call for batteries for wireless installations and motor-cars.

(b) *Arsenic.*

One of the cases notified contracted epithelioma in the axilla, attributed to aceto-arsenite of copper.

Table I.

Reported Cases of Occupational Diseases.

Maladies et industries	Cas déclarés * — Reported Cases *												Diseases and Industries
					Moyennes — Average								
	1928	1927	1926	1925	1921-1923	1918-1920	1915-1917	1912-1914	1909-1911	1902	1901	1900	
Saturnisme													*Lead poisoning*
Fabriques :	239^{23}	249^{14}	242^{21}	326^{13}	271^{26}	198^{20}	349^{81}	522^{33}	576^{33}	629^{14}	863^{14}	1058^{16}	Factories :
1. Fonte de minerais	36^{2}	21^{1}	26^{1}	22	18^{2}	28^{2}	44^{2}	39^{4}	49^{4}	28	54^{4}	34^{1}	1. Smelting of metals
2. Travail du plomb et soudure	11^{1}	11^{1}	7^{3}	7	8	11^{1}	21^{1}	31^{2}	30^{1}	23^{1}	23	9	2. Plumbing and soldering
3. Démolition de bateaux	32	32	8	31	21	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3. Shipbreaking
4. Imprimerie	3	10	8	8	10^{1}	9^{1}	15^{2}	27^{1}	29^{2}	19	23^{1}	18^{2}	4. Printing
5. Etamage	1^{1}	3	2	4	2	2	3	11	17	11	10	5	5. Tinning
6. Autre contact avec le plomb fondu	9^{1}	17	16^{4}	17^{1}	11^{1}	10^{1}	24	23^{1}	24^{2}	24	25	30^{1}	6. Other contact with molten lead
7. Céruse et minium	9^{1}	21^{1}	13^{1}	19^{1}	24^{1}	18	37	32^{1}	47^{2}	156^{1}	203^{1}	377^{4}	7. White- and red-lead
8. Poterie	23^{10}	14^{4}	41^{14}	47^{5}	40^{18}	19^{7}	21^{6}	57^{11}	77^{7}	89^{4}	113^{5}	210^{8}	8. Pottery
9. Emaillage sur verre	23	12	8	9^{2}	5	1	4	8	14	3^{1}	9	11	9. Vitreous enamelling
10. Accumulateurs électriques	33^{1}	58	52	73^{1}	54^{1}	37^{1}	45^{1}	41	27^{1}	16^{1}	49^{1}	33	10. Electric accumulators
11. Couleurs	12^{1}	6	10	8	13^{1}	8	15	21	26^{1}	46	56	56^{1}	11. Paints and colours
12. Caoutchouc	1	2	2	2	4	6	8	5	5	2	1	1	12. Indiarubber
13. Carrosserie	18^{3}	14^{3}	14^{3}	23^{1}	16^{1}	12^{2}	31^{2}	71^{4}	90^{6}	63^{1}	65^{1}	70^{1}	13. Coachbuilding
14. Construction de bateaux	7^{2}	10^{1}	8	13	8^{1}	9^{1}	21^{2}	32^{3}	28^{3}	15^{1}	28^{1}	32^{3}	14. Shipbuilding
15. Couleurs employées dans d'autres industries	11	7	16^{3}	14^{1}	19^{1}	11^{1}	19^{1}	45^{2}	50^{1}	44^{1}	61	50^{6}	15. Paints used in other industries
16. Autres industries	10	11^{1}	11	29^{1}	18^{1}	15^{1}	42^{1}	77^{3}	63^{2}	90^{3}	143^{12}	22^{1}	16. Other industries
Peinture des bâtiments :	87^{20}	98^{21}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Painting of buildings
Empoisonnement par le phosphore	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1^{2}	4	3	*Phosphorus poisoning*
Empoisonnement par l'arsenic	2^{1}	3^{1}	5^{3}	6	—	3	11^{2}	4	7	4	1	22^{3}	*Arsenical poisoning*
Hydrargyrisme	4	3^{2}	4^{1}	5	3	7	14	14	10	8	18	9	*Mercurial poisoning*
Empoisonnement par le sulfure de carbone	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Carbon bisulphide poisoning*
Anilisme	41	38^{1}	33^{1}	31^{1}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Aniline poisoning*
Empoisonnement chronique par la benzine	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Chronic benzene poisoning*
Ictère toxique	6	3	2	2^{1}	4^{1}	14^{4}	132^{14}	—	—	—	—	—	*Toxic jaundice*
Ulcérations épithéliomateuses	175^{58}	174^{49}	187^{4}	$^{*}160^{35}$	41^{2}	45^{1}	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Epitheliomatous ulceration*
Ulcérations provoquées par le chrome	70	65	55	54	43	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Chrome ulceration*
Charbon	45^{8}	31^{5}	38^{3}	45^{9}	39^{6}	59^{9}	83^{19}	57^{7}	57^{11}	38^{8}	39^{10}	37^{7}	*Anthrax*
1. Laine	14^{2}	18^{1}	15^{2}	25^{4}	15^{2}	37^{6}	54^{7}	33^{5}	30^{4}	12^{2}	6^{4}	9^{3}	1. Wool
2. Crin de cheval	4^{1}	3^{1}	—	3^{2}	7^{1}	4^{1}	4^{1}	6	7^{1}	10^{2}	9^{1}	12^{2}	2. Horsehair
3. Manipulation de peaux et cuirs	24^{3}	9	12	16^{3}	15^{1}	16^{2}	22^{1}	14^{1}	17^{2}	11^{3}	20^{6}	9^{1}	3. Handling of hides and skins
4. Autres industries	3^{2}	1	3	1	1^{1}	2^{1}	3^{3}	4	2^{1}	5	4	7^{1}	4. Other industries

* Les chiffres principaux indiquent les cas, les chiffres supérieurs les décès. Les cas mortels non déclarés au cours des années précédentes sont compris à la fois parmi les cas et parmi les décès.

* 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.

Examination of men in contact with a powder containing arsenic and an alkali disclosed circumscribed ulceration on the upper and lower limbs, and perforation of the nasal septum and well-marked dermatitis.

(c) *Anthrax.*

A noticeable fact is the occurrence of 24 cases of anthrax from handling hides and skins, compared with only 14 from wool. The position used to be reversed ; but the disinfection of infected wool on the one side has held the occurrence of wool-sorters' disease in check, while, on the other, an increase in the leather trade has spread wider the risk from imported hides.

(d) *Epitheliomatous Ulceration.*

Careful medical supervision in the patent fuel industry continues to eliminate fatalities, although cases of epithelioma continue to occur. The same cannot be said for mule-spinning in the cotton industry, which continues to claim by far the largest number of cases and also of fatalities. The distribution of reported cases according to industry was as follows :

Table II.

REPORTED CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION, 1924-1928.

Industry	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Manufacture of fuel (pitch)	11	25^{3}	27	20	20
Tar distilleries (pitch and tar) ..	15^{2}*	23^{4}	18^{3}	14^{1}	23^{4}
Gas-works (pitch and tar)	1^{2}	9^{2}	15^{9}	14^{5}	17^{13}
Shale oil works (paraffin)	2^{1}	4	2	6	2^{1}
Mule-spinning (mineral oil) ..	79^{17}	78^{35}	88^{20}	101^{31}	101^{36}
Other (mineral oil)	11^{1}	15^{11}	21^{15}	9^{9}	4^{3}
Other (pitch, tar, creosote, anthracene)	4^{1}	6	16^{2}	10^{3}	8^{2}

(e) *Dermatitis.*

Information was obtained concerning a number of cases of dermatitis in industry, even though the disease is not legally notifiable. The cases again show an increase, from 525 in 1927 to 662 in 1928. The disease is one which is compensatable ; hence

* The superior figures refer to deaths.

information as to causation and the industries concerned is of considerable interest. It is shown in the following two tables :

Table III.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CASES OF DERMATITIS BY CAUSATIVE AGENTS : 1924-1928.

Causative Agents	Number of cases				
	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Alkalies	19.5	13.7	12.1	6.7	13.2
Oils	9.8	11.2	7.6	6.3	8.9
Dyes	4.8	6.5	7.1	10.1	17.7
Acids	2.4	6.5	4.1	5.4	4.3
Sugar	7.7	6.1	8.7	5.4	6.0
French polish	1.2	5.5	9.4	5.1	1.7
Paraffin	2.2	5.2	3.2	3.9	—
Turpentine and substitutes	10.0	6.2	7.1	9.5	5.0
Dough	6.0	4.0	11.4	6.2	5.0
Accelerators	1.1	3.6	1.6	1.8	0.3
Petrol and naphtha ..	2.6	2.8	2.0	0.9	3.0
Lime	—	1.6	0.9	3.0	—
Wood dusts	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.7
Methylated spirit ..	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	—
Nickel compounds ..	2.0	1.3	3.0	—	4.6
Other agents	28.2	22.9	20.2	33.9	28.6
All agents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table IV.

CASES OF DERMATITIS REPORTED AMONG WORKERS OF THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES : 1925-1928.

Industries	Number of cases			
	1928	1927	1926	1925
Engineers	16.3	15.4	11.5	11.9
Chemical workers	5.6	9.9	5.5	5.0
Dyers and calico-printers.. ..	7.5	8.8	7.1	12.5
French-polishers	6.8	7.2	10.2	5.8
Rubber workers	4.4	5.9	3.0	2 6
Labourers	4.7	4.2	6.7	9.6
Platers	7.1	4.0	6.9	4.4
Metal-workers	2.4	3.6	2.5	3.5

Industries	Number of cases			
	1928	1927	1926	1925
Bakers and confectioners	8.8	6.2	11.4	6.1
Painters	6.9	3.4	6.4	—
Cotton operatives	1.5	3.4	2.1	1.7
Sugar confectioners	3.9	2.1	3.0	2.0
Wood-workers	1.0	2.1	0.7	2.4
Biscuit-makers	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.9
Other workers	22.5	23.4	20.2	31.6
All workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A large number of cases occur annually from substances, notably alkalies, used to cleanse the hands and arms after work. Such cleansing agents should be removed by thorough washing in water. Then the grease removed by these solvents should be replaced by rubbing in a little ointment. Analysis of the cases showed that 16.5 per cent of the male cases and 8.8 per cent of the female had had one or more previous attacks. Most of the male cases occur between the ages of 20 and 30, while the female cases were at a maximum below the age of 20. A high percentage of men over 50 years of age was found to contract dermatitis ; and here also the highest percentage of recurrent attacks was found.

(f) *Fumes and Gases.*

The reported cases of gassing occurring in factories are shown in the table below and compared with the figures for previous years :

Table V.

REPORTED CASES OF GASSING : 1913-1928.

	1913	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Carbon monoxyde . . .	59^{7*}	62^{3}	99^{16}	54^{13}	85^{13}	56^{8}	77^{14}	111^{14}	134^{7}	107^{10}	118^{16}	101^{4}	88^{4}	81^{8}
(a) Blastfurnace . .	20^{3}	20^{6}	22^{8}	17^{3}	33^{6}	20^{3}	18^{3}	28^{4}	31^{4}	24^{1}	25^{6}	9	13	22^{6}
(b) Power.	21	21	32^{6}	21^{3}	19^{1}	16	27^{3}	37^{7}	43^{3}	25^{4}	34^{1}	32^{3}	19^{1}	20
(c) Coal.	9^{6}	7^{1}	20	10^{4}	10^{4}	9^{3}	18^{4}	32^{4}	35	36^{2}	26^{3}	26^{1}	38^{3}	14
(d) Other	9	14^{3}	25^{4}	6^{3}	23^{1}	11^{1}	14^{5}	14^{3}	25^{1}	22^{1}	33^{1}	34^{3}	18^{1}	25^{1}
Carbon dioxide	12^{1}	3^{1}	1	5^{5}	3^{1}	—	5^{4}	1	10^{2}	5^{3}	10^{3}	4	3	8^{1}
Sulphuretted hydrogen.	8^{1}	22^{3}	11^{4}	7^{1}	3	13^{6}	3	12^{3}	8	11^{4}	4	3	9	9^{3}
Sulphur dioxide	1	1	2	1	7	2	5	7	10	10	3^{1}	2	5^{1}	10
Chlorine	1	2	3	4	9	8	3	11	16	20	12	13	14	17
Nitrous fumes	—	9^{3}	62^{3}	27^{7}	5^{2}	9^{3}	—	8	7	10^{1}	10^{3}	5^{1}	7	6^{1}
Ammonia.	3	4^{1}	4^{1}	6^{1}	8	—	9^{1}	8^{1}	5^{1}	1	5	5^{1}	5	12^{1}
Benzol, naphtha	6^{2}	4^{2}	4^{2}	7^{1}	9^{3}	12^{1}	10	25^{1}	55^{3}	26	3^{1}	4^{1}	7^{3}	7^{2}
Arseniuretted hydrogen.	2	1^{1}	12^{3}	2	3	5^{3}	1^{1}	1	4^{2}	3	2^{1}	1	3	6
Tetrachlorethane . . .	—	25^{4}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (ether, acetone, nickel, carbonyl, etc.)	—	—	—	1	3	9	3	10^{1}	35^{2}	28^{5}	35^{3}	17^{1}	23^{3}	17^{2}

* The superior figures refer to deaths.

Carbon monoxide continued to stand highest in the list, owing to its insidious and highly toxic nature. The gas may sometimes be occluded in dust at blast furnaces, not necessarily in the form of a pocket, and be evolved when the dust is moved. More attention should be directed to the wearing of a breathing apparatus where work is in progress at which any escape of gas is possible. A feature of the poisoning from this gas is the immense variety of processes from which cases are reported every year.

Such gases as sulphuretted hydrogen and nitrous fumes occur under recognised technical conditions, and their escape can be guarded against. The cases reported were due to accidental break-downs.

(g) *Silicosis.*

During the year certain cases of "acute" disease came under observation. They were associated with exposure to dust in making and packing scouring-powder containing ground silica in an alkaline medium. The exposure to the dust had only lasted from two to four years; and the onset of the illness was acute with fatal terminations. Normal silicosis does not develop until after at least nine years of exposure and its onset is slow and insidious.

(h) *Asbestosis.*

Another dust which has been incriminated during the year is that of asbestos, generated when this curious mineral is being woven. The dust sets up fibrosis, associated with the occurrence in the lungs, and also in the sputum, of distinctive curious bodies due to the deposit of organic matter on the fibres of asbestos dust.

II. MINES.

Coal-mining remained in a profoundly depressed condition in all the coalfields. Other mining industries in Great Britain are comparatively unimportant; but the getting of iron ore and iron-stone, and also other metalliferous mining, was about normal in amount.

Interest always attaches to accidents in coal-mining. It represents the greatest health hazard for this industry. Here, again, as in previous years, Great Britain holds a satisfactory position, compared with other countries, among which the United States leads, both for bituminous coal and for anthracite.

Table VI.

MEAN ANNUAL DEATH RATES FROM ACCIDENTS PER 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COAL-MINES, 1903-1927.

Country	1903-1912	1913-1922	1923-1927
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	2.6
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	1.1
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

The occurrence of silicosis among coal-miners was definitely established among a small group of men employed in driving hard headings through sandstone rocks. Attention was also directed to the possibilities of other dusts causing damage to the lungs. The need for bringing first-aid methods at collieries up to date is under consideration, and will shortly be embodied in a new code of regulations. Much good work was done by the newly appointed Medical Inspector of Mines.

Miners' Welfare Fund.—Activities financed from this fund continued to extend, even though the total amount expended fell rather short of that during the previous year, due largely to the prolonged strike of 1926 reducing the contributions accruing to the fund. The directions in which the fund is used on the coal-fields and the sums of money expended are shown as follows :

Table VII.

CLASSIFICATION OF ALLOCATIONS FROM THE DISTRICT FUNDS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1928.

Description	Total des organisations Total number of schemes		Total des subventions Total number of allocations		Montant de la subvention Amount allocated		Description
	1922 à (to) 1928	1928	1922 à (to) 1928	1928	1922 à (to) 1928	1928	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. *Récréation :*					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1. *Recreation :*
a) A l'intérieur : Instituts, salles, clubs, bibliothèques (y compris les subventions restreintes destinées à l'achat de livres), piscines de natation, etc.	563	43	1.413	293	1.748.985 19 3	173.728 19 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, orphéons de mineurs, etc.	497	34	1,696	351	1.361.990 5 4	225.439 6 11	*(b)* Outdoor. — Recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands, etc.
2. *Bien-être sur le carreau de la mine :*							2. *Pit Welfare :*
a) Hangars à bicyclettes, cantines, séchoirs et abris sur le carreau de la mine	15	2	23	3	11.929 4 3	1.451 5 6	*(a)* Cycle sheds, canteens, drying rooms and shelters at the pithead.
b) Douches sur le carreau de la mine	16	—	48	11	138.834 17 0	11.621 17 0	*(b)* Pithead baths.
3. *Assistance médicale :*							3. *Health :*
a) Hôpitaux, extension des bâtiments, dons de matériel, dotation de certaines institutions publiques existantes, etc.	44	6	88	19	157.769 13 6	33.533 13 6	*(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.)	26	1	113	14	1.521.198 13 6	33.254 15 6	*(b)* Convalescent schemes (new institutions for the use of m ners 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	23	4	34	5	33.866 0 0	6.100 0 0	*(c)* District nursing services.
d) Service d'ambulances	52	2	80	12	61.714 12 10	4.360 15 4	*(d)* Ambulance services.
4. *Enseignement :* Conférences, bourses, création et entretien de centres d'instruction technique pour les jeunes gens, etc.	42	14	64	20	52.225 14 0	4.226 0 0	4. *Education :* Lectures, scholarships, establishment and equipment of centres for junior technical instruction, etc.
Frais d'administration	—	—	175	32	52.966 5 11	11.184 0 11	*Expenses of Administration.*
	1,278	106	3.734	760	5.141.481 5 7	504.900 14 3	

In addition to these activities, which comprise four-fifths of the whole, money is expended in two ways : on research, for which purpose the investigations of a Safety Research Board are financed at a cost of some £50,000 a year ; and on higher

education, for which grants are made to local authorities and universities, and scholarships are established to carry scholars from the mining population to the universities.

A further activity now undertaken by the Committee in charge of the fund is the establishment of pithead baths, for which a levy on royalties accrues to the fund. First, four experimental baths in different parts of the country have been erected; from experience so gained other installations will be carried out. The experimental period has naturally been slow; it is now completed. In future the erection of the baths will be more rapid. So far entire success has been associated with the provision of this long-felt want of the mining community. In addition to bathing accommodation, the installations provide canteens and facilities for boot-cleaning, both of which are popular.

III. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

Information as to the working of these Acts becomes of increasing interest as each year passes, even though, for administrative reasons, the latest information available is always one year behind time. The number of cases, including accidents and diseases, and the amount paid for compensation in recent years were as follows :

Table VIII.

NUMBER OF CASES OF ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES COMPENSATED, 1921-1927.

Year	Number of Cases		Payments for Compensation	
	Fata	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

The 1927 figures should be compared with those for 1925 rather than with those for 1926, since 1926 was an abnormal year, due to the long trade dispute in the coal industry.

The cost of compensation, as in previous years, affected various industries quite differently :

Table IX.

COMPENSATION PAID BY THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1923-1927.

Industry	Cost per person employed									
	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Factories	9	4	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	7
Railways	12	3	11	6	12	0	11	0	11	0
Shipping	15	3	22	1	22	11	25	11	22	10
Constructional work	23	5	28	0	27	11	25	9	23	0
Quarries	24	3	23	4	28	3	25	1	27	10
Docks	36	6	35	5	36	11	41	0	36	0
Mines	62	9	56	2	56	7	70	3	51	4

The total amount paid in the seven great industries in 1927 was approximately £6,316,000, out of which industrial disease, apart from accidents, claimed £5,278 for 25 fatalities and £548,492 for 17,079 cases of disablement.

The cases of disease for which compensation was paid are exhibited in the following table, wherein A indicates cases continued from previous years, and B cases in which first payment was made during the year :

Table X.

CASES OF DISEASES COMPENSATED, 1923-1927.

Diseases		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Anthrax	A	5	2	2	4	5
	B	19	23	25	26	20
Mercury poisoning	A	—	2	2	1	2
	B	1	3	4	5	1
Phosphorus poisoning	A	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	1	1	—	1
Arsenic poisoning	A	—	6	3	2	1
	B	1	6	4	2	3
Lead poisoning	A	145	164	177	169	121
	B	236	285	234	177	154
Poisoning by benzene	A	1	—	—	—	—
	B	—	1	2	—	1
Poisoning by nitro- and amido-derivatives	A	3	10	6	7	3
	B	46	23	18	17	9
Poisoning by dinitrophenol	A	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	—	1	—	18
Poisoning by nitrous fumes	A	—	2	2	1	1
	B	7	4	4	3	7

Diseases		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Poisoning by carbon bisulphide	A	—	—	—	1	—
	B	—	2	—	—	—
Poisoning by nickel carbonyl ..	A	—	1	—	—	—
	B	—	2	16	—	—
Poisoning by Gonioma Kamassi	A	1	—	—	—	—
	B	—	2	—	—	—
Dermatitis	A	45	72	94	125	132
	B	345	492	597	712	897
Ulceration of the skin	A	11	6	18	14	8
	B	70	58	63	58	31
Ulceration of the nose or mouth	A	—	—	1	1	—
	B	—	—	1	1	3
Epitheliomatous cancer ..	A	7	7	17	24	19
	B	15	12	49	85	55
Ulceration of the cornea ..	A	1	1	1	3	—
	B	1	—	4	2	16
Chrome ulceration	A	11	10	9	5	7
	B	27	23	17	30	14
(Chimney-sweep's) Scrotal can-	A	1	—	2	2	43
cer	B	—	28	2	2	38
Compressed-air illness	A	—	1	1	—	1
	B	2	3	16	9	—
Glass-workers' cataract ..	A	1	1	1	—	1
	B	6	3	2	2	1
Cataract due to rays from	A	3	1	3	2	8
molten metal	B	7	9	8	8	11
Miners' nystagmus	A	7,273	7,635	7,890	8,270	7,934
	B	3,883	3,271	3,445	1,771	1,802
Miners' cellulitis of hand ..	A	110	103	81	109	298
	B	1,244	1,137	1,197	1,151	2,461
Miners' cellulitis of knee ..	A	147	169	140	161	107
	B	2,640	2,743	2,603	1,392	2,202
Miners' bursitis of elbow ..	A	26	19	15	31	12
	B	302	309	302	203	355
Synovitis of wrist.	A	18	10	9	8	26
	B	192	190	204	174	253
Ankylostomiasis	A	—	—	—	1	—
	B	—	—	1	—	—
Telegraphist's cramp	A	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	—	—	1	2
Twister's cramp..	A	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	—	2	1	—
Writer's cramp	A	—	—	—	—	—
	B	1	—	1	1	—
Manganese poisoning	A	—	—	—	—	5
	B	—	—	—	4	12

The figures here given refer to compensation claims and are not comparable with the notified data for sickness among factory operatives given in Table I.

The mining industry, out of a total of 8,735 continued cases, was responsible for 8,366, of which 7,933 were nystagmus ; and, out of 8,369 new cases, for 6,909, of which 1,801 were nystagmus, 2,333 were cellulitis of hand and 2,197 were cellulitis of knee.

The new cases of nystagmus compare favourably with 3,445 for 1925, and 4,092 for 1922. Possibly the reduction may be associated with improved illumination, and particularly the increased use of electric safety lamps, which now comprise more than 50 per cent of the safety lamps in use.

Silicosis.—Information is not yet available as to claims for silicosis arising from extension during the year of the Acts to cover many industries in which a silica-dust hazard exists.

In the small refractories industry there were 234 continued or old cases and 35 new cases, compared with 194 and 55 respectively for 1926, while 19 cases terminated fatally.

IV. INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

1. Industrial Health Research Board

(Formerly known as the Industrial Fatigue Research Board).

This Board is a Government institution, under the control of the Medical Research Council, formed in 1918 to carry out research on " the relation of hours of labour and of other conditions of employment, including methods of work, to functions of the human body, having regard both to the preservation of health among the workers and to industrial efficiency ". The actual work is conducted by a staff of investigators and research workers, and is supervised by a number of expert committees, on whose recommendation the reports issued by the Board (now nearly sixty in number) are published.

The investigations of the Board since its inception have been tending ever more to the elucidation of the laws of health in industry, rather than to the prevention of fatigue. Hence the name of the Board has been appropriately altered.

The Chairman of the Board is now Sir Arnold T. Wilson, K.C.I.E., who has lately succeeded Viscount d'Abernon, G.C.B.

The Board's activities during 1928 may be divided into three categories. The first includes the study of problems of wide industrial importance, such as the physiology of ventilation, vision and lighting, noise and vibration, the personal factors in accident causation, the physique of men in industry, the incidence of nervousness, and the effects of monotony in work.

The second category consists of specific problems submitted by Government departments and industrial associations, such as the study of sickness rates in different departments of an industry and vocational selection for certain national occupations.

Lastly, certain researches on more fundamental problems are in progress at certain universities.

A full account of the Board's activities during 1928 will be found in their ninth annual report (H. M. Stationery Office, London, W.C.2).

The titles of the following reports recently issued give some indication of the scope and importance of the Board's work :

No. 45. "Two Contributions to the Experimental Study of the Menstrual Cycle ; I. Its Influence on Mental and Muscular Efficiency", by S. C. M. Sowton and C. S. Myers, M.D. "II. Its Relation to General Functional Activity", by E. M. Bedale, M.A.

No. 46. "A Physiological Investigation of the Radiant Heating in Various Buildings", by H. M. Vernon, M.A., and M. D. Vernon, M.A., Investigators to the Board, assisted by Miss I. Lorrain-Smith, M.A.

No. 47. "Two Studies on Hours of Work", by H. M. Vernon, M.D., May Smith, M.A., and M. D. Vernon, M.A., assisted by Miss I. Lorrain-Smith, M.A.

No. 50. "The Physiological Cost of the Muscular Movements involved in Barrow Work", by G. P. Crowden, M.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

No. 51. "A Study of Absenteeism in a Group of Ten Collieries", by H. M. Vernon, M.D., and T. Bedford, Ph.D.

No. 52. "Comparative Effects of Variety and Uniformity in Work", by S. Wyatt, M.Sc., J. A. Fraser, M.A., assisted by F. G. L. Stock.

No. 53. "The Use of Performance Tests of Intelligence in Vocational Guidance", by F. M. Earle, M.Ed., B.Sc., M. Milner, B.Sc., and others.

No. 54. "An Investigation into the Sickness Experience of Printers" (with special reference to the incidence of tuberculosis), by A. B. Hill, Ph.D.

No. 55. "A Study of the Personal Qualities involved in Accident Proneness and Proficiency", by E. Farmer, M.A., and E. G. Chambers, M.A.

No. 56. "The Effects of Monotony in Work : A Preliminary Enquiry", by S. Wyatt, M.Sc., and J. A. Fraser, M.A., assisted by F. G. L. Stock.

2. National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

The rapid and uninterrupted growth of the Institute's work is sufficient evidence that increasing numbers of firms are realising the value of the scientific study of the human factor—not only because it safeguards the worker, but also because it leads to higher production and to less waste alike in hand work and in machine work.

The range of the Institute's investigation services in the field during 1928, as judged by the fees received, has expanded by 29 per cent in comparison with the previous

year. Investigations have been carried out during the year for firms engaged in the manufacture of motor-cars, bicycles, fancy goods, yarns, electric light fittings, pickles, jams, perfumes, soap, glass bottles and safety glass, in engineering works, in chemical works, newspaper printing works, gas works and cement works, in a bank, a café and three large retail stores, on railway and omnibus services, and on two passenger liners.

These investigations have covered many aspects of industrial organisation, including the lay-out of factories, the sequence of processes, the selection of appropriate employees, the elimination of waste of effort, material and time in production, and the attainment of greater efficiency and contentment of the employees by improved working conditions.

In several cases, the Institute has been asked to extend its investigations beyond the period originally arranged. Three have already lasted for over three years; others have been conducted at the request of firms who had on previous occasions employed the Institute's services.

In all the other departments of the Institute's work (vocational guidance, research and education) during the past year there has also been continued growth.

The number of cases in which vocational advice has been sought has increased from 180 in 1927 to 301 in 1928. The demand for single lectures and for courses of lectures by members of the Institute's staff has also greatly increased.

The first results of the Institute's London experiment in vocational guidance, financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, were published in the January (1929) number of the *Institute Journal*. They clearly indicate the practical value of improved methods of vocational examination and guidance, and the importance of substituting them for the less systematic procedure hitherto in vogue.

A further experiment by the Institute in vocational guidance has begun in the County of Fife and in the Burgh of Dunfermline; the cost of this experiment being met partly by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and partly from a grant made to the Institute by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

The equipment of the Institute's new premises in Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, acquired during 1928 through the generous response of the public to the Institute's appeal and with the additional aid of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, is proceeding rapidly. The library, research rooms and offices, the laboratories and the lecture room are in constant use. The Institute has now a home planned and equipped—so far as architectural limitations allow—in conformity with its own principles as regards working conditions, etc. " Open days ", on which members may view the new premises, have been arranged on the last Friday in each month.

A household section has been inaugurated. This section will carry into the home the methods which have been employed by the Institute in the factory and the office for the most economical use of effort and the best design of appliances and arrangement of working space. Several promises of financial help have been given, but further support is still needed. Many offers of co-operation and assistance have been received from associations and from private individuals.

The Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. C. Heath Clark, J.P., have granted a sum of £10,000 to the Institute for the promotion of education within certain defined areas, including the County of London. This gift will prove of the greatest assistance to the Institute in its educational activities.

3. "Bulletin of Hygiene".

The *Bulletin of Hygiene*, first published in 1926, completed its third volume at the end of 1928. It covers the whole range of preventive medicine, reviewing the chief papers published in nearly every country and, as hitherto, the literature of industrial hygiene has been very fully noted. Three times, in the course of 1928, abstracts of papers on industrial hygiene were grouped together, over 150 publications being abstracted. In addition, many of the papers reviewed in sections devoted to heating, ventilation and lighting, tuberculosis and statistics have a bearing on the hygiene of industry. The *Bulletin* is very fully indexed under the headings of authors, subjects and countries.

4. The Council of Industrial Medicine.

The activities of this Council, which was formerly an integral part of the Federation of Medical and Allied Services, became temporarily suspended due to the Federation's ceasing to function.

The year was occupied by the Council in re-establishing its entity in other surroundings.

The Council acts as the British Committee in relation to international congresses concerned with industrial hygiene. Its present headquarters are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

5. Industrial Health Education Society (Inc.).

This Society has now been incorporated under the Companies Act. The progress of its work has been continued, so that, in 1928, there were 398 health talks to workers, or 992 since 1925. The programme for 1929 is likely to exceed that of 1928, and is evidence of the desire of the workers to have information about sicknesses and diseases of an occupational nature which are preventable or at least might be controlled. The Society has now as its President Sir Humphrey Rolleston, with Lord Moynihan as President of the North of England Area Council and Lord Salvesen of the Scottish Area Council.

While work among miners has again figured largely in the programme, there is distinct evidence that workers in other trades and industries are realising the importance of the Society's work, and are keen to take advantage of its services. The many doctors who have served the Society are impressed with the desire of the workers to receive the information the doctors are ready to give. The multiplicity of the subjects asked for shows that almost all trades and industries have their own particular complaints; and the very large amount of time lost annually through sickness is in itself a sufficient reason for the Society's propaganda. A number of very useful leaflets have been issued dealing with some aspects of sicknesses and diseases which affect workers; they have been greatly appreciated.

The headquarters of the Society are now at the British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

6. Industrial Welfare Society.

This Society is a voluntary organisation, supported by firms interested in the well-being of their employees. Its headquarters are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, whence is published monthly a valuable journal, *Industrial Welfare.*

It acts as a centre for gathering and distributing information useful to managers and more particularly to welfare workers. For the latter it arranges at Oxford an annual conference, which each year shows an increasing attendance. At the tenth annual Conference a special session was devoted to " Health Problems in Industry", when papers were read by Sir Thomas M. Legge and Dr. R. B. Duncan.

Two other important Conferences dealing with the health of workers were held in the course of the year, the subjects being Industrial Nursing and Canteen Management.

During the year, a number of men and women supervisors have been appointed from the Society's panel as welfare supervisors, employment managers, safety engineers, canteen managers, works dentists and nurses. Of the last-named, the number of appointments has been more than double those of last year.

The Society possesses an Accident Prevention Department, which gives valuable assistance to firms with regard to safety-first schemes and issues a poster service.

Negotiations were inaugurated with the Council of Industrial Medicine, whereby that body may become so identified with the Society as to act as its medical committee. Such co-operation may be expected to result in a considerable development in the field of industrial medicine.

7. Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers.

This Institute is a professional association of welfare workers. During the year, the number both of members and of associates again increased. The organisation has its headquarters at 29, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, and has also active branches for Birmingham, Bristol and West of England, Carlisle, Hull, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Mid-Yorkshire, Nottingham and Scotland, each of which hold their own meetings.

The organ of the Institute is the magazine *Welfare Work*. The annual Conference, which brings the branches together, was held at Manchester in September; it was highly successful.

The keynote to the year's work was a spirit of enquiry focussed on problems of rationalisation as a new order in industry; it was considered by branch study, organised conferences, conversations and council discussions.

8. The Central Committee of Industrial Welfare Supervisors' Associations.

The Central Committee was formed in February 1925 for the purpose of creating a link between the existing local associations of welfare supervisors. Its object is to encourage the development of the technique of industrial welfare work both locally and nationally. It considers questions which are of common interest, and issues bulletins to its constituent bodies.

The headquarters of the Committee are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

9. London Association of Welfare Supervisors.

The London Association of Welfare Supervisors was formed to promote the exchange of ideas on all aspects of industrial welfare work by arranging meetings, conferences, etc. The association also does all in its power to foster co-operation between those engaged in welfare work and the Industrial Welfare Society.

The 1928-29 session of the Association was a most successful one. The programme of lectures covered a wide field and was supplemented by several informal discussions of a practical nature. The membership in all sections increased steadily throughout the year.

Meetings were held throughout the winter on the first Wednesday in 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 interchange of experiences which takes place over coffee at the close of the meeting affords an opportunity for those present to discuss problems with which they are immediately concerned with others engaged in similar occupations. Visits to factories were periodically arranged, and these proved very helpful by providing material for fresh ideas.

The Association is represented on the Central Committee of Industrial Welfare Supervisors' Associations, a body which was formed some years ago to link together those engaged in welfare work in different parts of the country.

The headquarters of the Association are at 51, Palace Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

October 1929.

IV. Industrial Hygiene in Italy in 1927 and 1928

By Professor Giovanni LORIGA,
Chief Medical Inspector of Labour, Rome.

Contents.

I. LEGISLATION :

Page

A. 1927 :

1. Labour Charter of April 21st, 1927. 1432
2. General Regulations relating to the Health of Workers. 1433
3. Compulsory Insurance against Tuberculosis 1435
4. National Association for Social Welfare 1435
5. Compulsory Insurance of Students in the Royal Schools of Engineering and Architecture against Accidents. 1436
6. Regulations of Work in Bakeries 1436

B. 1928 :

1. Increase in the Amount of Disability and Old Age Pensions 1436
2. Labour Accidents in the Islands of the Ægean Sea. 1436
3. Health Insurance 1437
4. Insurance of the "Balilla", "Avanguardisti" and Pupils of Elementary and Middle-grade Schools against Accidents 1437
5. National Fascist Organisation for the Welfare and Assistance of Employees of Semi-official and Similar Bodies 1437

II. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS :

A. 1927 :

1. Unemployment Insurance 1437
2. Accident Insurance 1437

B. 1928 :

1. International Relief Union. 1438
2. Social Insurance 1438

III. WORK DONE BY THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE :

A. 1927 :

1. Establishment of New Inspection Centres 1438
2. Visits of Inspection carried out by the Inspectorate. 1438

B. 1928 :

Visits of Inspection carried out by the Inspectorate . . . 1438

IV. HEALTH OF WORKERS AND THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS : Page

1. Campaign against Cancer 1440
2. Cinematograph Films for educating the Public on Health Matters and Social Prophylaxis 1440
3. Labour Accident Statistics in 1925. 1440
4. Central Labour Accident Records Office 1440
5. The Labour and Social Welfare *Bulletin* 1441

V. PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS IN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ON MATTERS OF HEALTH 1441

I. LEGISLATION.

A. 1927.

1. LABOUR CHARTER OF APRIL 21ST, 1927.

The most important document promulgated by the Italian Government in 1927 was the Labour Charter. Strictly speaking, this is not a legislative act nor is it a labour code—that is to say, it is not a recasting or bringing up to date of existing legislation in health matters, welfare and social assistance, but is rather a programme or collection of guiding principles on which legislation should be based. Its real object is to organise labour as a whole, and it is thus of special importance from the point of view of industrial hygiene.

The Labour Charter consists of four chapters and thirty sections. The headings of the former are : " The Corporative State and its Organisation", " The Collective Labour Contract and Wage Guarantees", " Employment Agencies", " Welfare, Assistance, Education and Training". The sections of special interest are :

XIV.—" Night work other than that performed in regular shifts should be paid for at a higher rate than day work."

XV.—" The worker is entitled to a weekly rest-period coinciding with Sundays." (This principle confirms the provision laid down in Law No. 489, of July 7th, 1907, concerning a weekly rest-period and official holidays, and in the respective regulations approved : *(a)* by Royal Decree No. 807, of November 7th, 1907, making this Law applicable to commercial undertakings and public services ; *(b)* by Royal Decree No. 599, of August 8th, 1908, extending its application to industrial undertakings.)

XVI.—" After one year of uninterrupted service, the worker employed in undertakings where work is continuous is entitled to an annual holiday with pay."

XXI.—" Special regulations shall be issued by the State for the health and general supervision of home workers."

XXV.—"The corporations shall see that the laws for the prevention of accidents and the supervision of labour are observed by the members of associations affiliated to those corporations."

XXVI.—" Social insurance is another form of the principle of co-operation. Employer and worker should contribute proportionately to this insurance. Through the corporations and professional unions the State shall endeavour to co-ordinate and unify as far as possible the insurance system and institutions."

XXVII.—" The Fascist State proposes :

" (1) To improve accident insurance ;

" (2) To improve and extend maternity insurance." (Effect was given to this proposal by Decree-Law No. 850, of May 13th, 1929, which contains provisions for the protection of women workers and employees during pregnancy and childbirth.)

" (3) Insurance against occupational diseases and tuberculosis as a step towards general insurance against all diseases." (Compulsory insurance against occupational diseases was instituted by Royal Decree No. 928, of May 13th, 1929, and against tuberculosis by Decree-Law No. 2055 of October 27th, 1927.)

XXVIII.—" It shall be the duty of workers' associations to protect their members who are representing them in administrative and judicial proceedings connected with accident insurance and social insurance." (The National Association for Social Assistance was set up by Ministerial Decree of December 24th, 1927.)

" Collective labour contracts shall provide, whenever this is technically possible. for the formation of mutual sickness funds to which the employers and workers shall contribute and which shall be administered by the representatives of both under the supervision of the corporations."

2. General Regulations relating to the Health of Workers.

(*Royal Decree No.* 530, *of April* 14*th*, 1927.)

These regulations are legislative and their provisions apply, not only to industrial, but also to commercial and agricultural undertakings. They constitute a series of organic provisions affording ample protection of the health of workers against all risks of disease which they may incur in their occupation. Not only private undertakings, but also those dependent on the State, provinces, communes, associations or other public bodies, and likewise workshops and laboratories attached to asylums, infirmaries, hospitals and other charitable institutions are required to observe these regulations. As a rule, they do not apply to the members of the family or the head of the undertaking.

The provisions of the regulations do not apply to workers on board ship or underground workers in quarries, mines and tunnels, except as regards the weights carried by children.

The provisions relating to industrial and commercial undertakings refer in the first place to the obligation on the part of employers to notify their workers of any asphyxiating, poisonous or infectious substances, or substances in any way

injurious to health, which are used for, or may be produced by, the work; to tell them what protective measures are necessary and to supply them with the means of protection. They also specify the manner in which such substances are to be treated and kept so as to make them less injurious. Other provisions refer to first-aid chests, rooms for medical treatment, doctors and nurses. The right of the Ministry to require workers in industries in which poisonous or infectious substances are used or produced to undergo a medical examination before they are engaged and periodical medical inspection, so that their state of health may be ascertained, is also confirmed. (The list of industrial undertakings in question was approved by Ministerial Decree of March 20th, 1929.)

The articles then following deal with the minimum height, cubic measurement and area of workrooms, a distinction being made between those already built and new constructions; they also refer to the conditions under which semi-basement premises may be used, hygienic requirements as regards roofs, floors, walls and openings, natural and artificial lighting, the temperature of workrooms, the management of direct-heating apparatus and protection from radiated heat and light from special sources.

Then follow regulations relating to the amount of steam permissible, the natural or artificial changing of the air and protection from fumes, gas, steam, dust and smells which vitiate the atmosphere, and rules concerning workers in cesspools, sewers, trenches, chimneys, boilers, pipes, tunnels, etc., in which injurious gases may be found.

In the following articles, hygienic provisions regarding the supply, preservation and distribution of drinking and washing water and the cleansing of premises are given; it is also provided that, whenever possible, workers must be supplied with seats, and that noise and shocks must be avoided or reduced.

The regulations also contain provisions with reference to open spaces adjacent to the factory or workshop and to deposits of insanitary substances, filth and refuse of any kind, whether solid, liquid or gaseous.

There are special provisions concerning the construction, upkeep and number of latrines and urinals and the obligation on the part of the employers to provide baths when the workers come into contact with a great deal of dust or smoke or when poisonous, corrosive or infectious substances are habitually used. The regulations also require employers to provide cloak-rooms, canteens, recreation and rest rooms and a room for mothers feeding their babies, and to see that these are properly run. A special point has been made of the health conditions to which permanent or temporary dormitories, placed at the workers' disposal by the employer, must conform. Lastly, it is stipulated that the employer must provide the worker with the means for his personal protection and anything else which is necessary for his health.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that workers are required to use the spitoons, baths and means provided for the protection of their personal health under penalty of a fine. The maximum weights allowed to be carried by children and women carrying articles in their arms or on their backs vary according to age; the regulations also deal with the weights carried in three- or four-wheel barrows and in trucks on rails.

Finally, all persons who propose to erect, extend or adapt a building or premises for industrial purposes and who will, in all probability, employ more than five workers, are required to notify the authorities in advance. The regulations also provide that the premises and plant belonging to undertakings already in existence on the date on which the regulations come into force must be made to conform to the foregoing provisions within three years, unless an extension of time is allowed by the Labour

Inspection Office. This office, when considering the plans for the proposed premises, must bear in mind any damage or inconvenience which the industry may cause in its vicinity.

The provisions relating to agricultural undertakings refer principally to the houses and sleeping accommodation provided for permanent and casual labourers, the construction and upkeep of stables and manure pits, sinks and latrines, the supply, preservation and distribution of drinking-water and the protection of workers from diseases which might be communicated to them by the animals.

3. Compulsory Insurance against Tuberculosis.

(*Royal Decree No.* 2055, *of October 27th*, 1927; *Law No.* 1132, *of May 20th*, 1928; *Decree-Law No.* 1343, *of June 7th*, 1928, *giving effect to the regulations.*)

All persons for whom disability and old age insurance is compulsory and contributors to the mercantile marine disability fund must be insured against tuberculosis.

The object of the insurance is to provide accommodation for the insured persons and members of their family in special establishments of the sanatorium type—either sanatoria hospitals or post-sanatorium institutions.

Insured persons having members of their family dependent upon them also receive a daily allowance varying from 4 to 6 lire. Patients who cannot be admitted to these establishments owing to lack of accommodation are treated at home and are given a similar daily allowance.

Both the insured persons and the employers contribute to this insurance.

The sanatoria are constructed and fitted up by the National Social Insurance Fund.

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for anti-tuberculosis prophylaxis; this is carried out by the public health officers, with the assistance of the provincial anti-tuberculosis associations.

4. National Association for Social Welfare.

(*Ministerial Decree of December 24th*, 1927.)

The National Association gives medico-legal assistance to workers as regards the application of the insurance laws concerning agricultural and industrial accidents, disability and old age and unemployment, and with reference to the application of all other forms of social insurance and of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers.

It also helps the bodies responsible for supervising the execution of these laws, carries out educational work and studies legislation.

Its services are placed at the workers' disposal free of charge; expenses and fees incurred on account of the losing parties in cases of any kind won for the workers must, however, be refunded.

5. Compulsory Insurance of Students in the Royal Schools of Engineering and Architecture against Accidents.

(*Decree-Law No.* 347, *of January* 16*th*, 1927.)

The students in these schools are required to insure themselves against accidents which they may sustain in the course of their practical training in the chemical, electro-technical and mechanical laboratories or on the premises or during visits for purposes of study to industrial establishments, buildings under construction, work-yards, etc.

The insurance covers permanent disability, whether total or partial, and also death.

6. Regulation of Work in Bakeries.

Under Decree-Law No. 386, of March 17th, 1927, the Minister of National Economy was authorised to waive the provisions of Law No. 105, of March 22nd, 1908, abolishing night work in bakeries, and to authorise persons in charge of large bakeries with the necessary mechanical equipment and with ovens working continuously, and which are carried on under the necessary hygienic conditions, to make or allow their workers to make bread at night, subject to the observance of the necessary conditions and precautions.

The work in bakeries to which this authorisation is granted must be organised in such a way as to allow workers to be on day and night shifts alternately.

B. 1928.

1. Increase in the Amount of Disability and Old Age Pensions.

Law No. 2900, amending Article 8 of Decree-Law No. 3184, of December 30th, 1923, concerning compulsory insurance against disability and old age, was promulgated on December 13th, 1928. The principal alterations were as follows :

(a) The amount of disability pensions was increased, both as regards future and present pensions ;

(b) The pension was increased by one-tenth for each child under 18 dependent on the insured person ;

(c) The Government was authorised to issue regulations relating to the position of insured persons who go abroad to take up work there, with a view to their not losing the contributions already paid by them.

2. Labour Accidents in the Islands of the Ægean Sea.

By Decree No. 139, issued by the Governor of the Ægean Islands, the laws and regulations in force in Italy regarding compulsory insurance against labour accidents were extended, with some slight exceptions or modifications, to workers in the islands of Rhodes, Cos and Leros.

3. Health Insurance.

Under Royal Decree of April 5th, 1928, a Commission was set up to make the necessary investigations with a view to framing a draft law on compulsory sickness insurance.

4. Insurance of the "Balilla", the "Avanguardisti" and Pupils in Elementary and Middle-grade Schools against Accidents.

The "Opera Nazionale Balilla" has instituted *compulsory* insurance for all "Balilla" and "Avanguardisti" on its register, and *optional* insurance for all pupils, both boys and girls, in the elementary and middle-grade schools who are required by law to attend courses of gymnastics. The annual premium is 2 lire, and this covers all physical injury due to traumatic accidents sustained in any place and at any time, and entitles the insured person to : *(a)* a daily allowance of 10 lire for a maximum period of 70 days in the case of temporary disability ; *(b)* a sum of 20,000 lire in the case of total permanent incapacity ; *(c)* 10,000 lire payable to his family in the event of his death.

"Balilla", "Avanguardisti", "Giovani" and "Piccole Italiane" resident abroad have also been insured.

5. National Fascist Organisation for the Welfare and Assistance of Employees of Semi-official and Similar Bodies.

The statute of this organisation was approved by Royal Decree of November 8th, 1928. The organisation is required to provide the following services, which are compulsory, as well as other optional services : *(a)* medical, surgical, hospital and pharmaceutical assistance in the case of illness of the employee or of a member of his family; *(b)* assistance in child-birth to women employees or the wives of employees; *(c)* the granting of a fixed sum on the death of the employee or of a member of his family.

II. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

A. 1927.

1. Unemployment Insurance.

On February 17th, 1927, Royal Decree No. 363 was issued giving effect to a Convention between Italy and Switzerland which provides that the workers of each of the two countries employed in the territory of the other shall enjoy the same unemployment insurance benefits as are granted under the like conditions to national workers.

2. Accident Insurance.

On December 29th, 1927, Law No. 2795 was promulgated, approving the Convention relating to the equal treatment of foreign and national workers as regards compensation for labour accidents, adopted by the General Labour Conference at its seventh session (Geneva, 1925).

B. 1928.

1. International Relief Union.

By Law No. 1761, of June 21st, 1928, the following were approved: The Convention for the constitution of the International Relief Union and the relevant Statute, signed at Geneva on July 12th, 1927, providing for assistance in disasters due to *force majeure.*

2. Social Insurance.

By Royal Decree No. 2175, of August 31st, 1928, a Convention between Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was approved. This Convention provides, *inter alia*, for *reciprocal treatment* as regards social insurance in general, and covers all branches of compulsory insurance common to the two countries.

III. WORK DONE BY THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE.

A. 1927.

1. Establishment of New Inspection Centres.

By Ministerial Decree of October 9th, 1926, two new centres of the Inspectorate for Industry and Labour were set up at Bari and Padua. This brought the number of these centres up to ten in 1927 (Trieste, Padua, Brescia, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Rome, Naples, Bari, Catania). There is also a Medical Centre with headquarters in Rome and covering the whole of Italy.

2. Visits of Inspection carried out by the Inspectorate.

In 1927, the Inspectorate for Industry and Labour carried out the following visits of inspection :

(a) 14,935 ordinary visits, 14,636 to industrial undertakings employing a total number of 508,681 workers, and 299 to commercial undertakings employing 2,826 workers ;

(b) 48,507 extraordinary visits, 42,667 during the day and 5,765 at night.

B. 1928.

Visits of Inspection carried out by the Inspectorate.

In 1928, the Inspectorate for Industry and Labour carried out the following visits of inspection :

(a) 27,452 ordinary visits to that number of undertakings, employing 703,761 persons (workmen and employees) ;

(b) 48,150 extraordinary visits, 7,988 at night.

In the case of 6,847 of these visits, the purpose was to obtain particulars of the industrial situation of the undertakings—that is to say, work, hours, the running of the machinery and wages.

The following table shows the distribution of the undertakings visited, according to the principal groups of industries and of the workers employed in those undertakings, for 1927 and 1928.

UNDERTAKINGS INSPECTED DURING 1927 AND 1928.

Industries — Industry	Année — Year	Nombre d'établissements / Number of establishments	Nombre d'ouvriers occupés — Number of workers employed: Sexe masculin / Male: Jeunes garçons / Boys	Adultes / Men	Sexe féminin / Female: Jeunes filles / Young girls	Mineures / Girls under age	Adultes / Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Industries qui utilisent les produits de l'agriculture, de la chasse et de la pêche	1927	5.708	3.983	52.092	1.963	9.667	14.033	81.738
Industries utilising agricultural, animal and fish products	1928	10.051	5.657	74.181	2.308	12.554	18.864	113.564
Industries qui travaillent et utilisent les métaux	1927	2.766	6.747	101.483	452	3.487	5.949	118.118
Metal-working industries . .	1928	4.373	5.290	34.298	644	3.850	6.029	100.111
Industries qui travaillent les minéraux, industries du bâtiment, industries hydrauliques, travaux de voirie . .	1927	1.788	2.370	48.533	352	2.203	2.286	55.744
Stone-working industries, etc.; industries for the manufacture of building materials; hydraulic industries; road-making industries	1928	3.369	2.768	78.332	297	2.143	3.053	86.693
Industries qui travaillent et utilisent les fibres textiles .	1927	2.334	3.938	38.239	14.865	56.977	77.860	191.879
Textile industries	1928	4.519	4.425	57.210	20.646	79.277	112.834	274.392
Industries chimiques (produits organiques et inorganiques).	1927	821	419	22.744	2.256	5.740	8.466	39.625
Chemical industry (organic and inorganic)	1928	1.080	399	28.885	2.629	9.094	11.996	53.003
Industries et services répondant à des besoins collectifs généraux	1927	1.140	921	14.861	195	921	1.499	18.397
Public utility industries and undertakings	1928	1.731	664	17.667	120	1.242	1.741	21.434
Industries diverses	1927	79	29	1.712	69	592	778	3.180
Miscellaneous industries . . .	1928	204	71	1.959	201	917	1.784	4.932
Total général. . . .	1927	14.636	18.407	279.664	20.152	79.587	110.871	508.681
Grand Total	1928	29.327	19.274	342.632	26.845	109.077	156.301	654.629

IV. HEALTH OF WORKERS AND THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

1. Campaign against Cancer.

With a view to organising and extending the campaign against cancer, Decree-Law No. 72, of January 13th, 1927, was promulgated. Under this decree an annual sum of 1,800,000 lire was allocated in the form of subsidies to the communes, provinces, public charitable institutions, associations, etc., for the establishment and operation of " centres for the diagnosis of cancer and malignant tumours in general ", and also for the purchase of radium for the physics laboratory of the Public Health Department.

2. Cinematograph Films for educating the Public on Health Matters and Social Prophylaxis.

A Royal Decree was promulgated on January 30th, 1927, requiring the National Institute L.U.C.E. to collect, produce and circulate Italian cinematograph films for the above purposes, and a special committee was appointed to draw up a programme of work and to see that this was carried out.

3. Labour Accident Statistics in 1925.

These statistics were published in 1927 and give the following results as compared with those for 1924 :

Year	Industrial Accidents				Agricultural Accidents			
	Temporarily disabled	Permanently disabled	Killed	Total	Temporarily disabled	Permanently disabled	Killed	Total
1924 ..	380,322	24,115	1,508	40,5945	41,206	57,74	12,57	48,237
1925 ..	472.585	29,387	1,669	50,3641	40,974	59,67	10,90	48,031

4. Central Labour Accident Records Office.

This office was set up by Royal Decree No. 387, on March 23rd, 1922, for the purpose of : (1) collecting case records of labour accidents involving permanent disability ; and (2) informing the accident insurance institutions of any benefits previously paid in respect of the same or similar accidents sustained by the same worker.

In other words, it is the object of the office to collect data from all the insurance institutions for the compilation of statistics relating to accidents and to discover fraudulent cases.

Up to December 31st, 1927, the office had received from those institutions 210,061 individual case records relating to persons permanently incapacitated for work, 10,570 concerning accidents sustained in 1927 and 33,454 accidents sustained in 1926. The difference in these figures is due to the fact that most of the case records for any given year do not reach the office until the following year.

In 1927, the office received 42,631 requests from the insurance institutions for information relating to injured persons (against 32,748 in 1926).

The office discovered 6,579 generic cases—*i.e.*, of several accidents sustained by the same worker but in which no connection existed between the injuries sustained and 385 *specific* cases—*i.e.*, cases in which the injury was similar or identical to that due to previous accidents. Of this number, 37 cases were discovered as the result of enquiries instituted by the office and 348 as the result of applications made by the insurance institutions.

From the moral and economic standpoint, the result of these enquiries was as follows :

(a) Nine persons were denounced to the judicial authorities and penal proceedings taken against them for attempting to defraud an insurance institution ;

(b) The insurance institutions recovered approximately 100,000 lire in respect of benefits paid to workers whose statements that they had been injured proved to be false ;

(c) Nearly 800,000 lire were saved by institutions in respect of benefits withheld wholly or in part from injured persons as the result of information furnished by the Records Office.

5. The Labour and Social Welfare "Bulletin".

The *Bulletin* continued to publish, during 1927, information concerning :

(a) The protection, health and safety of workers, summarising the data contained in a large number of articles in various Italian and foreign reviews on these matters. This information was compiled by the Medical Inspectorate of Labour ;

(b) Enquiries or reports made by the labour inspectors regarding technical or health or social questions—matters which are the chief concern of those officials and rank next in importance to their primary task of supervising the application of social laws.

V. PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS IN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ON MATTERS OF HEALTH.

(1927 and 1928.)

The following were the chief events :

A. 1927.

(a) The seventh National Congress on Industrial Medicine, held from October 24th to 26th, in the three cities of Parma, Modena and Carpi, in honour of the memory of Ramazzini ;

(b) The summer course of the "I.R.I.", held at Raveno from June 19th to 25th (International Association for the Study and Improvement of Individual Relations and Conditions in Industry) which dealt with the elimination of unnecessary fatigue in industry ;

(c) The third Congress of the Society of Forensic Medicine, held at Florence from May 30th to June 1st, at which various matters relating to medicine and industrial accidents were discussed ;

(d) Several Italian universities (the first to do so being Milan) have introduced optional courses of industrial medicine, which shows the great importance attached by scientists in Italy to this branch of medical studies.

B. 1928.

(a) On April 12th, 1928, the important " Victor Emmanuel III Institute for the Study and Prevention of Cancer" was opened at Milan ;

(b) In December 1928, the " Italian Society of Preventive Medicine" was established at Via Dogana 2, Milan, for the purpose of studying and discussing problems connected with preventive medicine ;

(c) By Decree-Law of October 4th, 1928, a Chair of " Clinical Practice in Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Respiratory System" was founded at the University of Rome to train doctors with a view to the application of the law on insurance against tuberculosis (then only a draft law, but which is now in force) ;

(d) In January 1928, the National Labour Accident Insurance Fund announced *four competitions for theses on accident insurance and social insurance in general*, the total value of the prizes being 60,000 lire ;

(e) In September 1928, the Italian National Association for the scientific organisation of labour organised a competition *for two reports on social assistance in industry and the elimination of unnecessary fatigue*, the total value of the prizes being 50,000 lire ;

(f) At the *National Health Congress* held at Fiume from September 13th to 17th, 1928, various matters connected with social diseases and prophylaxis in Italy during recent years were dealt with.

October 1929.

V. Industrial Hygiene in the Netherlands

By Dr. W. H. R. KRANENBURG,

Medical Adviser to the Labour Inspection Department.

Contents.

		Page
1.	Medical Examinations	1443
2.	Notification of Occupational Diseases	1444
3.	Enquiries and Investigations	1445
4.	First-aid for Accidents due to Electrical Current	1445

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 1928.

Undertaking	Men	Boys	Women and girls	Refused	Passed for 1 year or less	Special diet	Passed unconditionally	According to family doctor	According to specialist	Approval subject to re-examination for 2 years
Brick works			38							
Hand flaxworks		68	6	1	19	3	48	5		
Hemp-hackling works		56	16		11	4				
Rope works										
Ceramic works			334	3						
Textile works		694	1,258	9	413	83	1,454	182	70	11
Printing works		1,564	162	27	137		1,562	31	24	8
Trade schools		76					76			
Schools of designing										
Industrial schools		8					8			
Stonemasons (less than 21 years)		156		3			153			
Stonemasons (over 21 years)	30							1		
Lead-paper factories		54	144	1	25	11	-	14	4	1
Other lead industries		77	25		12	2	90	4	1	
Kapoc factories		38	43	1	44		36	6		
Caisson industry	42						42			
Cigar factories		122	37		67	4	55	11		
White-lead factories	24			7			17			
Shipping[1]		1,885		95			1,790		34	10

[1] In this case the first examination took place in 1928, under Article 3*a* 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, 4,255 cases were notified from 1912 to 1927 inclusive.

In 1928, 733 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.

Table of the 733 *Cases notified.*

Anthrax	3	Mercury poisoning	1
Anilin poisoning	1	Consumption	7
Benzine poisoning	1	Nystagmus	54
Benzol poisoning	1 (+ 1)	Conjunctivitis oculi	13
CO poisoning	16	Arthritis	1
Lead poisoning	19	Inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	302
Dinitrobenzol poisoning	1	Peripheral paresis	1
CS_2 poisoning	1	Cataract	1
HS_2 poisoning	1	Tetanus	3
Bursitis pur. genu	149	Zinc oxide poisoning	1
Bursitis pur. cubiti	10	Ulcer of cornea	2
Dermatitis	116	Other cases not specified	29

Notifications under the Accidents Law also showed one case of anilin poisoning, one case of benzol poisoning, six cases of CO poisoning, one of lead poisoning, two of pneumonia and two of conjunctivitis oculi.

Particulars as to more serious cases relate *inter alia* to the poisoning of 8 nurses by CO, together with symptoms in three of the nurses which were strikingly different clinically, and two cases of pneumonia, with fatal results, following on the unloading of Thomas slag meal.

An extension of the Accidents Law and the assimilation of certain diseases to accidents took place in 1928.

Under the Royal Decree of August 18th, 1928 (Statute Book, No. 332, Article 87 *(a)* and *(b)*), the following diseases were, in application of the law, assimilated to accidents :

Lead poisoning
Mercury poisoning,
Anthrax,
Ankylostomiasis.

Under Article 1, sub-paragraph 2, Accident Law, bodily injuries occurring within a comparatively short period—such as sunstroke, blistering and the like—are assimilated to bodily injury resulting from accident.

The amended Accident Law entered into force on October 1st, 1928. Down to January 1st, 1929, only one case involving payment of compensation has been reported —a case of lead 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 :

1. Tetanus in a glue factory.
2. Appearance of mercury poisoning in connection with the Pantone printing process.
3. Eczema papulosa in paraffin oil distributors.
4. H_2S poisoning in sewerage work.
5. So-called " pavior's hand ".
6. Examination of workers handling aniline dyes in cotton-printing factories.
7. Skin troubles among flower-bulb workers.
8. High temperatures in brick works (annular kilns).

4. First-aid for Accidents due to Electrical Current.

As in past years, various courses of lectures were provided for electrical fitters and assistant fitters in different parts of the country. This instruction was given by the medical officers of the Labour Inspection Department. The latter must also inspect the Government courses on first-aid in the case of accidents. A large number of these courses are organised every year throughout the whole country. The instruction is given by medical practitioners appointed by the Medical Adviser to the Labour Inspection Department.

September 1929.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Work from July 1st, 1928, to June 30th, 1929.

(Report prepared by the League of Red Cross Societies' Secretariat.)

CONTENTS.

	Page
1. General Organisation of the Red Cross	1451
2. Special Conferences held under the Auspices of or in Co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies	1451
3. International Relations :	
(a) League of Nations	1452
(b) Office international d'Hygiène publique	1453
(c) International Union against Tuberculosis	1453
(d) International Union for Combating Venereal Diseases	1453
(e) Provisional Committee for the Prophylaxis of Blindness	1453
4. General Administration of the Secretariat	1453

1. GENERAL ORGANISATION OF THE RED CROSS [1].

The Thirteenth International Conference of the Red Cross at The Hague in 1928 consolidated the entire international organisation of the Red Cross by adopting new Statutes which provide for co-operation on a sound and permanent basis between the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Red Cross Committee and the National Red Cross Societies [2].

Under the new provisions, the League becomes one of the constituent bodies of the International Red Cross, for which the supreme authority is the International Conference. Liaison between the Committee and the League is ensured by the nomination of a representative accredited to the League by the International Committee and *vice versa*. The two bodies co-operate in work common to both of them, and particularly in the organisation of relief in cases of national or international disaster.

In virtue of a decision by the Board of Governors of the League, it receives assistance on technical questions from about 150 experts appointed by the national societies and specialising in all branches of the routine work of the League. These experts may be consulted or convened whenever expedient.

The League of Red Cross Societies now consists of 52 national societies. The Societies of the *Red Lion and Sun* of Persia and of the *Red Crescent* of Egypt have accepted an invitation to become members of the League. The Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish and Danish societies have expressed their intention of resuming membership of the League in January 1930, thus increasing the number of member societies to 56.

2. SPECIAL CONFERENCES HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF OR IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

International Social Work Fortnight.

This event, which took place in Paris from July 2nd to 5th, 1928, included an International Conference of Social Work, an International Child Welfare Congress and an International Congress on Housing and Town-Planning. Many Red Cross societies were represented at these meetings, the first two of which were organised with the assistance of the League of Red Cross Societies.

At the International Exhibition, organised in connection with the Social Work Fortnight, the League of Red Cross Societies equipped a stand illustrating by means of pictures, posters and photographs the work of the Red Cross in time of peace.

Informal Conference on Methods of Propaganda and of Recruiting New Members of the Red Cross.

This meeting, which was held on July 6th and 7th, 1928, at the head office of the League, was attended by 30 delegates representing 18 Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

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[1] The organisation and work of the League of Red Cross Societies for the period from July 1st, 1927, to June 30th, 1928, were dealt with in the preceding volume of the *Year-Book*. The present report therefore only concerns the League's work from July 1st, 1928, to June 30th, 1929.

[2] For the full text of these Statutes, see " The World's Health ", December 1928—*Information Bulletin*, November 1928.

Informal Meeting of Nursing Delegates of the Red Cross held in Paris from July 2nd to 4th, 1928.

The representatives of 11 national societies met at the invitation of the Secretariat of the League and discussed various recommendations concerning the work of Red Cross nurses.

Permanent Committee for Furthering the Health and Welfare of Merchant Seamen.

This Committee continued the technical studies mentioned in the preceding report and prepared for the Second Conference on the Health and Welfare of Merchant Seamen convened at Geneva in October 1929. Representatives of the Office international d'Hygiène publique of the Health Organisation of the League and of the International Labour Office attended this meeting.

3. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(a) League of Nations.

Health Organisation.

Reference has just been made to co-operation with the Health Organisation in connection with the health work on behalf of merchant seamen carried out by the Secretariat of the League and the National Societies. Contact has, moreover, been maintained throughout the year in connection with the work undertaken by the Health Organisation for the protection of the blind in various countries, and at the same time the League of Red Cross Societies is conducting an enquiry into the co-operation of voluntary societies for the prophylaxis of blindness. (See below : International Association for the Prophylaxis of Blindness.)

Child Welfare Committee.

The League of Red Cross Societies appointed an assessor to this Committee who, at the 1929 session, devoted particular attention to the question of protecting blind children.

International Relief Union.

League of Red Cross Societies delegates took part in the meetings organised by the League of Nations to establish the statutes of the International Relief Union set up in virtue of the International Convention of July 1927. This Convention enables Governments to appeal to the national Red Cross societies of every country in the event of disaster, and makes the International Red Cross (International Committee and League of Red Cross Societies) responsible for the permanent and central services of the Union.

Refugees.

A delegate from the League of Red Cross Societies attends the Inter-Governmental Advisory Commission for Refugees. At its session in the first quarter of 1929, this delegate gave an account of the work undertaken by the League in co-operation with the French Red Cross and the Department of the High Commissioner of the League of Nations on behalf of refugees in Syria.

(b) Office international d'Hygiène publique.

Liaison has been maintained in the same way with the Office international d'Hygiène publique with regard to the health of seamen. The League's Technical Adviser for public health matters is engaged on an enquiry into tuberculosis in industry, particularly amongst women factory workers, for the purpose of solving a problem placed on its agenda by the Office. This investigation is being carried out at Milan, but its ultimate extension to other centres is under consideration.

(c) International Union against Tuberculosis.

The Sixth Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis was held at Rome in September 1928, approximately 1,200 persons taking part. The Seventh International Conference will be held at Oslo in 1930.

(d) International Union for Combating Venereal Diseases.

The co-operation with this body has been particularly close in order to prepare for the Conference on the Health and Welfare of Merchant Seamen. Seventeen national Red Cross societies are now members of the International Union for Combating Venereal Diseases.

(e) Provisional Committee for the Prophylaxis of Blindness.

This Committee continued its work under the chairmanship of Professor de Lapersonne, and the League published a full report on the question for the international meeting to be held at The Hague in September 1929, in order to found an International Association for the Prophylaxis of Blindness.

4. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECRETARIAT.

The Secretariat comprises three sections :

(a) The *Bureau of General Affairs* and the *Pan-American Bureau*, dealing with the whole question of the development of the national societies.

(b) The *Administrative Bureau*, dealing with the internal organisation of the Secretariat.

(c) The *Technical Advisers*, who are responsible for investigating the technical work of the Red Cross.

Technical Services.

Four technical divisions deal with *relief*, *health*, *nursing* and the *Junior Red Cross*.

Relief Division.

During the past year, the Relief Division has assisted victims of disaster in various parts of the world. At the request of the Society of the Red Lion and Sun of Persia,

the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League addressed in May a joint appeal to all national societies.

Seventeen societies responded, forwarding contributions to an amount exceeding two hundred thousand francs.

Acting in conjunction with the High Commissioner for Refugees of the League of Nations and with the French Red Cross, the Division shared in the work of feeding the Armenian refugees in Syria until the latter could reap their first harvest in the agricultural colonies allotted to them.

The Relief Division also investigated problems concerning first aid on highroads, the use of ambulance aircraft, the training and organisation of groups of volunteer workers, and the creation of relief units by the national societies so that they may assume the responsibilities involved by their membership of the International Relief Union.

Health Division.

The Health Division again assisted the national societies to develop their work, to establish contact with international health organisations, and to further international developments in public health matters.

With this end in view, the Division carried out the programme previously mentioned (*cf.* International Relations).

The Health Division also continued, with a view to ultimate publication, its studies on the anti-tubercular work of the Red Cross. In particular, it helped to draw up the programmes of certain national societies, and published a study on the prophylaxis of blindness.

Nursing Division.

The Nursing Division again assumed responsibility for the organisation of the International Courses in London, and assisted the National Societies in providing facilities for the training of their nurses in foreign countries, sending foreign personnel to help in managing their nurses' training schools, and in dealing with nursing problems.

Twenty-four pupils took the 1928-29 course, and eighteen were entered for the 1929-30 course. The arrangement with Bedford College and the College of Nursing has been extended until 1930.

In view of the complex character of problems relating to nursing, and in view of the need to define and determine the policy to be adopted by the Red Cross in this matter, the League proposed that the delegates of the national societies should be afforded an opportunity of threshing out these problems at the Fourteenth International Conference, which will take place at Brussels in October 1930. Recommendations concerning this proposal will be drawn up by the members of the Advisory Committee of Nurses.

Junior Red Cross Division.

The Junior Red Cross is organising a Conference at Geneva in July 1929, at which delegates of 36 national societies of this branch of the Red Cross will be present. A report on inter-school correspondence will be used as a basis for discussion. This report was drawn up in the light of experience gained by the Secretariat and by the central committees of various national societies.

The development of the Junior Red Cross called for very close co-operation with educational authorities and with the teaching profession. The Junior Red Cross Division of the Secretariat has made every effort to keep in touch with educational circles and to interest teachers in the organisation of the movement. Delegates from this Division have attended the chief international pedagogic conferences.

The Division continued to supply material, articles, etc., to the national branches of the Junior Red Cross and to act as a central bureau for the development of the national societies' work in this field.

Propaganda.

The Propaganda Division distributed pamphlets, posters and badges, and also circulated films, especially health films.

The Secretariat re-edited its film catalogue.

Publications.

The League's review ("Vers la Santé", "The World's Health", "Por la Salud"), which used to appear once a month, became a quarterly from the beginning of 1929. The size of each number was therefore considerably increased, and the League's review can now accept more detailed studies or articles on the various branches of work carried out by the Red Cross.

* * *

In May 1929, the League of Red Cross Societies celebrated its tenth Anniversary.

A study of the work carried out in peace-time by the societies' members of the League shows, on its tenth birthday, the extent and variety of the work undertaken in order to meet the varied requirements of each country. They may be classified as follows :

1. Measures to increase the rapidity and efficacy of any action in case of war, including a study of equipment, the organisation of hospitals, dispensaries and sanatoria, the recruiting and training of staff and the drawing up of agreements with military and naval authorities.

2. The organisation and training of voluntary staff by means of short courses in first-aid, sick nursing, domestic hygiene, etc., and the employment of these volunteers in the other activities of the Society and in all kinds of social work.

3. The preparation of plans and the creation of special units by the national societies to cope with the situation created by public disasters.

4. The development of health work in all its aspects from the maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, consulting-rooms, sanatoria and health centres to health propaganda and co-operation in various national enterprises as bodies auxiliary to the Government health services.

5. The development of nurses' training schools and of the nursing profession, or the training of a Red Cross reserve consisting of experienced nurses, and, similarly, the development of a service of visiting nurses.

6. The organisation and development of the Junior Red Cross in schools, this being regarded as an indispensable factor in the future evolution of the Red Cross.

7. The development of various forms of assistance to meet the individual requirements of each country.

March 1930.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

OF THE

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

IN 1928

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During 1928, the public health programme of the Rockefeller Foundation included aid to institutions for public health education, to the central or local governments of various countries throughout the world for the furtherance of their public health work, and to the Health Organisation of the League of Nations toward the support of international interchanges of public health personnel and the development of a world-wide service of epidemiological intelligence and public health statistics. Studies of yellow fever on the West Coast of Africa were continued under the Foundation's Yellow Fever Commission, and, with the collaboration of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, *verruga peruana* was studied in Peru and field studies of respiratory diseases were continued.

Public Health Education.

Assistance to public health education comprised contributions to schools and institutes of hygiene and public health, and to medical and other schools for the furtherance of public health teaching; travel grants to enable government health officials to study public health organisation and administration in countries other than their own; the provision of fellowships and of training facilities for public health personnel.

The schools and institutes of hygiene and public health receiving aid were : the Harvard School of Public Health, Boston; the Institute of Hygiene, São Paulo, Brazil; the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, England; the State Institute of Public Health, Prague; and the State Hygienic Institute, Budapest. The Medical School of Harvard University was granted funds to publish a revised edition of a syllabus of preventive medicine; the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, was assisted in maintaining a chair of sanitation and tropical hygiene; and at the Peking Union Medical College a representative of the International Health Division served as professor and head of the department of hygiene and public health.

Assistance was given to the following field stations for the training of personnel for public health work : the Elmore County Training Station, Wetumpka, Alabama (general work); the Sunflower County Training Station, Indianola, Mississippi (general work); Darke County Training Station, Greenville, Ohio (general work); Station for Malaria Training and Research, Corsica; Anti-malaria Experiment Station, Italy; the public health demonstration centres in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia (general work); the School of Malariology and Research Laboratory, Navalmoral de la Mata, province of Cáceres, Spain; and the School for Native Medical Assistants, Suva, Fiji. Fellowships in public health were granted to men and women from twenty-eight countries.

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Public Health Work.

Aid to government public health work included participation in studies of yellow fever, malaria, and hookworm disease ; in campaigns for the reduction of yellow fever in Brazil ; in demonstrations of malaria and hookworm control and of general county or district health work ; and in the development of essential services of State and national health departments.

Yellow Fever.—Yellow fever studies in which the Foundation had a part were conducted in West Africa and Brazil.

In West Africa, Bauer and Hudson, at the headquarters of the Foundation's Yellow Fever Commission in Accra, working with the experimental disease in monkeys, showed that the virus in the mosquito is non-filtrable and is transmissible through inoculation during the period of incubation in the insect, when infection cannot occur through biting. In one instance yellow fever was transmitted by the bite of the mosquito after only nine days' incubation in the insect, but in two other experiments the minimum period was about twelve days. Yellow fever was produced in some instances by placing infectious monkey blood on the intact skin of monkeys ; and this may help to explain the recent deaths of laboratory investigators. Under laboratory conditions, Bauer transmitted yellow fever from monkey to monkey by means of the bites of African species of mosquitoes other than *Ædes Ægypti*, but it has not been shown that these other species play any appreciable part in the transmission of the disease under natural conditions.

Cases of yellow fever occurred in West Africa during 1928 in Dahomey, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Gambia, and the Belgian Congo.

In Brazil, an outbreak of the disease occurred in Rio de Janeiro, with 144 reported cases from May to the end of the year. Prior to this outbreak there had been practically no cases of local origin in that city since it had been freed of the infection by the campaign of Oswaldo Cruz, twenty years ago. Scattered cases of the disease also occurred during 1928 in the States of Sergipe, Pernambuco, and Bahia from March through December. The health authorities of the States of Bahia, Sergipe, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, and Maranhão were assisted by the Foundation in maintaining safe *Ædes Ægypti* indices.

Malaria.—Eighteen foreign governments engaged in malaria campaigns, demonstrations, or surveys, were assisted either by contributions toward their budgets for this work or by the loan of staff members to serve as consultants in formulating and carrying out campaign programmes. The governments thus aided were Jamaica, Porto Rico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, the Argentine, the State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Venezuela, Albania, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, Ceylon, Palestine, the Philippine Islands, and the State of Mysore (India). In the United States of America, contributions were made toward the malaria budgets of fifteen counties in the following six States: Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Assistance in malaria field-studies and research was given in Porto Rico, Bulgaria, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the State of Mysore (India) and the Philippine Islands. In the United States of America, investigations were continued at the station for field studies in malaria at Edenton, North Carolina, and at Gantt, Alabama, where observations of mosquito breeding in impounded reservoirs are being made. Studies

were also continued by Professor R. W. Hegner at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and by Professor W. H. Taliaferro at the University of Chicago.

Opportunities for the practical training of malaria personnel were provided at the Edenton station, and at malaria stations in Corsica, Italy, and Spain.

Hookworm Disease.—Assistance in the form of financial aid or advisory service was given for the extension of anti-hookworm work in the following countries: Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Colombia, Paraguay, Venezuela, Spain, Ceylon, India (Madras Presidency and Mysore), the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, the Straits Settlements, and in the South Pacific, where anti-hookworm measures constitute an important feature of the health programme being developed for Fiji, the British Solomon Islands, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Hookworm studies were continued by Dr. W. W. Cort at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, by Dr. P. D. Lamson at Vanderbilt University, and under Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Caldwell at the Hookworm Research Laboratory in Andalusia, Alabama.

County and District Health Organisations.

Through the provisions of funds, advisory services, or training opportunities for personnel, the Foundation aided in the development of local health organisations in twenty-three foreign countries and in 191 counties in twenty-four States of the United States of America. The areas outside of the United States where such work was aided were as follows: the provinces of Quebec, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan in Canada; the municipalities of Puerto Mexico and Minatitlan in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, which have established a joint health department, the first organisation for local health work in Mexico; St. Mary parish, Jamaica, the first parish in that island to undertake such work; Rio Piedras and Yabucoa municipalities in Porto Rico; San Ramón district, province of San José, Costa Rica, the first district of that country to enter the field of local health work; nine counties in the state of Minas Geraes and twelve counties in the State of São Paulo, Brazil; the county of Ita, Paraguay, where an experimental rural health organisation has been established; the district of Hartberg, State of Steiermark, Austria; district of Holesov, province of Moravia, and district of Vrsovice, Greater Prague, Czechoslovakia; the departments of Aisne, Hérault, Saône-et-Loire, Seine-et-Marne, and Tarn-et-Garonne, France; district of Gödöllö, county of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun, Hungary; the counties of Cork and Kildare in the Irish Free State, the first Irish counties to establish a health organisation; the district of Mokotow (city of Warsaw), the district of Warsaw (the area about the city of Warsaw), the district of Skierniewice (forty miles from Warsaw), and the Bendzin district, Kielce province, Poland; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia; the district of Kalutara Badda in the western province, the district of Kurungala in the north-western province, and the district of Matara in the southern province, Ceylon; two districts in Peking, China; Madura district, Madras Presidency, India, where work is conducted in conjunction with the anti-hookworm programme, and the Chingleput district of the same province; district of Lopburi, Siam; Malacca, Singapore, Penang, and Province Wellesley in the Straits Settlements, where district health centres are being developed in conjunction with the co-operative programme of rural sanitation; the Pacific Islands, where the Western Pacific Health Service is being assisted over a four-year period in developing a unified health organisation under central supervision, for Fiji, the British Solomon Islands, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

In the United States of America, full-time county health departments were aided in the following States: Alabama (in fifteen "poor" counties), Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. In addition, contributions were made toward the emergency budgets for eighty-five county health organisations in seven States of the Mississippi flood area.

Aid to State and National Health Services.

Seven States of the United States of America (Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah) and ten foreign countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Hungary, Turkey, China, the Philippine Islands and Siam) received help in developing their public health laboratory services; eight American States (Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee and Utah) and the Kingdom of Denmark were assisted in expanding their epidemiological services; in four States (Idaho, Indiana, North Dakota, and South Carolina) and in the countries of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador and Ceylon, aid was given for the strengthening of departments of sanitary engineering; five States (Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee and Texas) and the countries of Denmark and Yugoslavia received assistance in improving their departments of vital statistics.

In France, Hungary, and Poland, funds were provided toward the maintenance of bureaux for the study and reform of public health activities. In Brazil and France, public health nursing services were aided. Assistance was given to bureaux of health education in Jamaica and the Netherlands East Indies; to the Institute of Social Hygiene, Budapest, to school hygiene work in Jamaica, to the division of communicable diseases and child hygiene of the State Department of Health of Iowa, to the Life Extension Unit of North Carolina, to the division of oral hygiene of the State Department of Health of South Carolina, and to the division of public health education of the State Department of Health of Illinois.

In several countries, contributions were made toward the salaries and travel expenses of personnel engaged in rural health work, funds were furnished for public health reconnaissances, and the services of staff members were provided as consultants on public health problems.

July 1929.

THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CONTENTS.

Page

I. THE HEALTH COMMITTEE AND ITS COMMISSIONS 1467

II. WORK OF CERTAIN COMMISSIONS :

1. Cancer Commission 1468
2. Commission for the Study of Leprosy 1469
3. Opium Commission. 1469
4. Malaria Commission 1470
5. Tuberculosis Commission 1472
6. Commission of Health Experts on Infant Welfare 1472
7. Commission on the Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reactions, and Biological Products 1473
8. Commission of Experts on Syphilis and Cognate Subjects 1473

III. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE :

1. Geneva Office 1474
2. The Eastern Epidemiological Bureau at Singapore 1476

IV. COLLECTIVE STUDY-TOURS AND INDIVIDUAL MISSIONS 1478

V. COLLABORATION OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS :

1. Collaboration with the Government of China 1479
2. Collaboration with the Government of Bolivia 1482
3. Collaboration with the Government of Bulgaria 1483

I. THE HEALTH COMMITTEE AND ITS COMMISSIONS.

The Health Committee was reconstituted for a period of three years as from July 1st, 1930, as follows :

Professor Th. MADSEN, Director of the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen, *President* ;

Professor Vittorio ASCOLI, Professor of the Medical Clinic of Rome University ;

Professor Léon BERNARD, President of the " Conseil supérieur d'hygiène " of France ;

Professor Jules BORDET, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Brabant, Brussels ;

Sir George BUCHANAN, Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health, London ;

Dame Janet CAMPBELL, Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health, London ;

Professor J. CANTACUZÈNE, Professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, Bucharest ;

Dr. H. CARRIÈRE, Director of the Federal Public Health Service, Berne ;

Professor Carlos CHAGAS, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Rio de Janeiro ;

Dr. W. CHODZKO, Former Minister of Health of Poland, Director of the State School of Health, Warsaw ;

Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING, Director-General of the United States Public Health Service, Washington ;

Professor J. D. FITZGERALD, Professor of Preventive Medicine at Toronto University ;

General John Drummond GRAHAM, Indian Medical Service, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi ;

Professor C. HAMEL, President of the Reichsgesundheitsamt, Berlin ;

Dr. J. HENG LIU, Minister of Health of the National Government of the Republic of China, Nanking ;

Professor J. JADASSOHN, Director of the Dermatological Clinic of Breslau University ;

Dr. N. M. J. JITTA, former President of the Public Health Council of the Netherlands, The Hague ;

Professor Ricardo JORGE, Technical President of the " Conseil supérieur d'hygiène ", Lisbon ;

Dr. A. LUTRARIO, former Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, Rome ;

Professor G. PITTALUGA, Professor of Parasitology at Madrid University ;

Dr. Lucien RAYNAUD, Inspector-General of the Health Services of Algeria ;

Dr. J. SCOSERIA, President of the Principal Council of Hygiene in Uruguay ;

Dr. A. STAMPAR, Inspector-General of Public Health at the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health, Belgrade ;

Dr. M. TSURUMI, Representative of the Central Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of the Interior, Tokio ;

M. O. VELGHE, Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Health, Brussels, President of the Comité permanent de l'Office international d'Hygiène publique.

The following are the special Sub-Committees of the Health Committee :

1. Cancer Commission.
   - Sub-Commission for the Study of Occupational Cancer.
   - Sub-Commission of Experts charged with the Study of the Radiotherapy of Cancer.
2. Joint Commission on Anthrax.
3. Commission on Education in Public Health and Preventive Medicine.
4. Commission of Expert Statisticians.
5. Far East Commission.
6. Commission on the Fumigation of Ships.
7. Commission for the Study of Leprosy.
8. Opium Commission.
9. Malaria Commission.
10. Tuberculosis Commission.
11. Expert Commission on Plague.
12. Committee of Health Experts on Infant Welfare.
13. Joint Commission of Experts for the Study of the Relationship between Public Health Services and Health Insurance Organisations.
    - Sub-Committee on Preventive Medicine.
    - Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
    - Sub-Committee on the Protection of Maternity, Infancy, and the Child of Pre-School Age.
14. Joint Commission for the Revision of the " International List of Causes of Death ".
15. Commission on the Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reactions and Biological Products.
16. Commission of Experts for the Study of Sleeping-Sickness and Tuberculosis in Equatorial Africa.
17. Commission of Experts on Sleeping-Sickness.
18. Commission on Smallpox and Vaccination.
19. Commission of Experts on Syphilis and Cognate Subjects.

II. WORK OF CERTAIN COMMISSIONS.

1. CANCER COMMISSION.

During the year 1929, the work of the Cancer Commission was limited to two enquiries—namely, that of the radiotherapy of cancer and that of occupational cancer.

1. *Sub-Commission of the Radiotherapy of Cancer.*

The Sub-Commission met in March 1929 and recommended the following rules with the object of establishing a basis for full and comparable statistics.

A. Definition of the different variations of utero-vaginal carcinoma ;

B. Classification of carcinoma of the *Cervix uteri* into stages according to the anatomical extent of the growth ;

C. Data necessary for statistical purposes ;

D. Computation of the results obtained by treatment (specimen tables) ;

E. Data relating to the technique of treatment.

2. *Occupational Cancer.*

The Health Section, in collaboration with the Industrial Health Service of the International Labour Office, obtained from various countries information as to the incidence of cancer among the occupations considered as carcinogenic. Special enquiries to ascertain whether certain classes of miners were liable to cancer of the lung, similar to the Schneeberg cancer (Saxony), produced negative results, with the exception of that regarding the uranium miners in Jachymov (Czechoslovakia).

2. COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF LEPROSY.

The Secretary of the Commission for the Study of Leprosy was requested to collect the necessary information, and to this end he visited South America in 1929 and the Far East in 1930. The Commission, which was to meet at Tokio in April 1930, did not hold its session owing to the fact that several of its members were unable to make the journey. The meeting will take place in 1930, probably in one of the leprosy countries of the Far East. It is expected that experts from the United States of America and delegates of the *British Empire Leprosy Relief Association* and of the *Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy* will attend, so that the Conference, whose aim is the study of the prevention of leprosy, shall truly possess the character of universality which the Health Organisation desires to give it.

3. OPIUM COMMISSION.

Application of Article 10 *of the International Opium Convention of February* 19*th*, 1925.

Pursuing its work on eucodal, dicodide, dilaudide and the morphine esters, the Health Committee, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique, adopted the following resolution at its fifteenth session (March 1930) :

> " The Health Committee considers that preparations which contain esters of morphine, dihydro-exycodeinone, dihydro-codeinone (dicodide), dihydro-morphinone (dilaudide), should be treated in the same manner as those which contain diacetylmorphine ; that is to say, they should come within the scope of the Convention, whatever the percentage of narcotic substances contained may be.
>
> " It also considers that all salts of these substances should come within the scope of the Convention according to the provisions of Article 10 of the said Convention."

The Council noted this decision at its fifty-ninth session (May 1930).

4. Malaria Commission.

(a) *Schools of Malariology.*

During 1929, courses in malariology were organised at the Paris, Hamburg, Rome and London schools. Practical studies were carried out in Spain, Italy and Yugoslavia.

The countries represented at these courses were: Albania, the Argentine, Bulgaria, Egypt, France, Greece, Hong-Kong, Italy, Kenya, Roumania, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Tunis, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Zanzibar. Sixty-four persons took part in the theoretical courses, practical work, and field work.

The increasing number of requests received each year furnishes the best possible proof of the value of this training.

(b) *Research Work.*

As a result of the resolutions of the June 1928 meeting of the Malaria Commission, a number of problems was studied in various laboratories and clinics. The *problem of deltas* was studied in the deltas of the Danube, the Ebro, and the Po. The information collected in the Ebro delta, as explained by Professor Pittaluga, furnishes most important scientific material for the solution of this problem. This material will be published in three languages through the following periodicals : *Rivista di Malariologia* (Italian), *Medicina de los Paises Calidos* (Spanish), and *Archives roumaines de Palhologie expérimentale* (French).

The study-tour organised for 1930 will make it possible to compare the results obtained up to the present in the three deltas.

(c) *Quinetum and Secondary Alkaloids.*

These studies have been conducted in Spain, Italy, and Roumania with the Amsterdam quinetum and two samples of Cinchona febrifuge (A and B). At the same time, all the information available in medical literature has been collected. The Health Section has already received two new reports from the Jassy Institute of Hygiene on " Intensive Treatment with Amsterdam Quinetum " and on " The Therapeutic Efficacy of the Two Cinchona Febrifuges, A and B ". Information furnished by Major Sinton and his assistants forms an important contribution from India to the study of Cinchona febrifuge. The study-tour in India has enabled the Secretariat to obtain information regarding plantations of cinchona in India and the manufacture of quinine and Cinchona febrifuge.

The secretariat of the Commission prepared for the Commission's May meeting a final report on the secondary alkaloids and quinetums.

(d) *China Cuprea and Cupreine.*

A report by Dr. Zender on quinethyline and conditions for the growing of *Remigia pedunculata* illustrates the rarity of spontaneous propagation in the case of the tree whose bark yields these products.

(e) *Plasmochina and Stovarsol.*

The investigation of this problem has not yet been completed, owing to the absence of any general scheme of research. Medical literature, nevertheless, affords a wealth of material which might be used as a basis for studying these two substances. The Secretariat is already in possession of the valuable publications of the Kuala Lumpur Institute and of the United Fruit Company on this question.

(f) *Housing and Malaria.*

The problem of anophelism in houses and that of the anthropophily of mosquitoes is being investigated by Dr. Kligler in Palestine.

The work of producing a complete bibliography on this question has been entrusted to Colonel Clayton Lane. As soon as the bibliography is ready, it will be possible to draw up a questionnaire and determine the best method of collecting data on this problem.

(g) *Immunity in Malaria.*

Experimental researches conducted at Jassy, in the Institute of Hygiene and the Socola Hospital for Mental Diseases, has proved that acquired immunity occurs in the benign tertian type. These researches are related in a memorandum sent to the Section.

(h) *A. quadrimaculatus and A. maculipennis. Systematic Biological Study.*

This problem, which has been entrusted to Professor Swellengrebel and Professor Barter, is still being studied.

(i) *Intensive Quinine Treatment of Malaria. Effects on the Fometocytes.*

This problem is being studied in Italy under Professor Ascoli's direction. The information sent by the Kuala Lumpur Institute will be very valuable.

(j) *Tour in India.*

A Committee consisting of Professor Schuffner, Professor Swellengrebel, Professor Sadi De Buen, Professor Peltier, Professor Williams and Professor Ciuca went on a study-tour in India on August 23rd, 1929. This tour, which lasted until December 28th, included a study of the epidemiological factors in the malaria problem in India, the anti-malaria work carried out, and the preventive methods used in India. The itinerary followed by the Committee was designed to enable the members to become acquainted with the various *local problems*, in particular the problem of *malaria in towns, epidemic waves which become periodically fulminant in the Punjab, the Ganges delta and Bengal, and the hyperendemic malaria of the hills on the spurs of the mountains.*

During their tour in the Provinces (Bombay, Punjab, Delhi, United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Singhbhum, Burma, Vizagapatam, Madras and Mysore) the Committee also studied anti-malaria methods in the agricultural centres (on the tea plantations in particular) and in various industrial centres, such as railway-station buildings and staff, mining installations, harbour works, large hydrotechnical works, and also in all the centres in which anti-malaria measures are taken to protect labour. The visit to the Lahore cantonments proved the value of sound mechanical protection for safe-

guarding a large centre situated in the midst of a pronouncedly malarial district. Examples of anti-malaria measures in urban centres, such as Delhi, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Bombay, and Bangalore, demonstrate the value of work based on previous scientific investigations. In the country districts, the Committee appreciated the difficulties of the campaign.

The anti-malaria campaign in India, in spite of the almost insuperable difficulties in the country districts, has received great assistance from research work of high scientific value conducted by the " Malaria Survey of India ". It is to this institution that India owes her Kamal school for malariologists, which trains staff for the anti-malaria campaign. Auxiliary staff is trained in schools attached to the provincial institutes of hygiene.

(k) *Anti-malaria Campaign in Bulgaria.*

The anti-malaria campaign amongst the Bulgarian refugees is proceeding on the lines recommended by the Malaria Commission. Reports are despatched regularly to Geneva.

5. Tuberculosis Commission.

The enquiry instituted in September 1925 into the trend of tuberculosis mortality in the Scandinavian countries and its factors is practically finished. All the available statistical material on tuberculosis has been collected and arranged by the investigators—Dr. G. Neander (for Sweden), Dr. J. Ostenfeld (for Denmark) and Dr. J. Heittman and Mlle. J. Backer (for Norway). These investigators met and discussed their findings in Copenhagen (September 25th and 26th, 1929) under the chairmanship of Professor Madsen. It was decided that each should compile a covering report for his own country, and that Dr. Ostenfeld should report on the experience of the three countries. It was also decided to recommend that a final meeting be held in 1930 for the discussion and approval of Dr. Ostenfeld's report and to invite a Finnish expert to attend.

6. Commission of Health Experts on Infant Welfare.

Enquiries into Infant Mortality.

Europe.

The experts met at Rome at the beginning of 1929 and discussed the results of their enquiries. A considerable amount of material has been collected, the details of which will be set out subsequently in a general report by the Health Organisation, which will explain the methods followed and the conclusions to be drawn from a comparison of results, and also in a series of reports from the various countries. These documents will be published in the course of 1930.

South America.

The enquiries undertaken in the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay were completed in 1929. The experts will meet in South America in the course of 1930 to discuss the results and draw up their final reports.

New Investigations.

The above enquiries should prove useful to health authorities in forming an estimate of the various problems connected with infant mortality and still-births. The organisation of similar enquiries in a number of other countries—namely, Spain, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Japan and British India, is accordingly contemplated.

7. Commission on the Standardisation of Sera, Serological Reactions, and Biological Products.

The main results of the work of this Committee, since 1921, have been set out in detail in two memoranda : " Memorandum on Cardiac Drugs, Thyroid Preparations, Ergot Preparations, *Felix mas*, Suprarenal Preparations, Vitamins, Pituitary, Salvarsan, Oil of Chenopodium, and Insulin " (document C.H.734), by Professor E. Knaffl-Lenz, of Vienna, and " Memorandum on the International Standardisation of Sera and Bacterial Products " (document C.H.832), by Professor C. Prausnitz, of Breslau. The following international standards may be obtained through the Health Section :

Pharmacological Products :

Insulin.
Digitalis.
Ouabain (Strophanthus).
Posterior lobe of the pituitary.
Arsenobenzenes (dioxydiamino-arsenobenzene dihydrochloride—synonyms : salvarsan, arsphenamine, arsenobenzol, etc.) ;
  Its metallic derivatives (silver-salvarsan)
  Its sodium salt (sodium salvarsan) ;
  Dioxydiamino-arsenobenzene sulphoxylate of sodium (synonyms : neosalvarsan, neoarsphenamine, novarsenobenzol, etc.) ;
  Neosilver-salvarsan ;
  Sulpharsphenamine (synonym : sulpharsenol).

Sera and Bacterial Products :

Anti-diphtheria serum.
Anti-tetanus serum.
Anti-dysentery serum.

Work is still proceeding on other products.

8. Commission of Experts on Syphilis and Cognate Subjects.

The Health Committee, having recognised that the results of the treatment of syphilis are not always entirely satisfactory, has asked the following Committee of Experts to study the value of the various methods of treatment : Professor Jadassohn,

Director of the Dermatological Clinic of the University of Breslau *(Germany)*, Dr. Th. MADSEN, Director of the State Serum Institute at Copenhagen *(Denmark)*, Dr. J. H. STOKES, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilography at the Pennsylvania University School of Medicine, Philadelphia *(United States of America)*, Dr. Louis QUEYRAT, President in the French National League against Venereal Disease *(France)*, and Colonel L. W. HARRISSON, of the Ministry of Health *(Great Britain)*.

The enquiry referred to in Volume IV of the *Year-Book* is still proceeding, and its final results will be published towards the end of 1930.

III. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

1. GENEVA OFFICE.

The Service of Epidemiological Intelligence and Public Health Statistics receives current official reports on the prevalence of notifiable communicable diseases from all countries where such information is available. Weekly telegraphic reports on the prevalence of plague, cholera and smallpox or any unusual epidemic of other diseases are received from the Branch Office at Singapore for countries in Asia, Australasia and the eastern part of Africa, from the British Ministry of Health, and from the French Colonial Office, for colonies of these countries in other parts of the world, and directly from most of the other Governments when such diseases occur within their territory. Weekly or monthly statistics regarding the prevalence of other diseases are received by mail from all countries where such records are kept. Current weekly statistics are also received from large towns on births, deaths, infant mortality and causes of death. This information is immediately entered on index cards classified by disease and published in the daily, weekly, monthly and annual reports.

The daily reports of the *Latest Epidemiological Information* are roneographed sheets containing information regarding plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and typhus received during the day, and are despatched by post to the national health administrations. These reports have been published since June 4th, 1928 ; 172 issues were made during the year 1929.

The *Weekly Epidemiological Record* has been issued since April 26th, 1928 ; each number now contains from 12 to 16 pages and appears every Thursday night ; it is sent to central and local health administrations. The demand for this publication has been such that it was decided to increase the number of copies to 800 from January 1st, 1930.

Since October 18th, 1928, this *Record* has contained the weekly official communiqué prepared by the *Office international d'hygiène publique* in accordance with the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926. This communiqué includes all information received by the Office from the Singapore, Alexandria and Washington Regional Bureaux as well as directly from those countries outside the areas served by those Bureaux, collected by virtue of Articles 1, 2 and 4 of the International Sanitary Convention, the information being classified according to the paragraph of the Convention concerned. This communiqué forms the first part of the *Weekly Record* and is brought up to date by the inclusion in the proofs of information received on the morning of the day of publication.

The *Weekly Record* further includes a summary and analysis of the information received by the Health Section during the week concerning *(a)* plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and typhus and *(b)* any other epidemic disease which may for the time being constitute an international danger. Thus, in the early part of 1929, weekly reviews on the influenza situation in Europe and North America were published in this *Record*, based upon telegraphic and other information supplied by the various public health administrations. These reviews were accompanied by maps showing the situation from week to week. Information regarding the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Shanghai and the occurrence of this disease elsewhere in the East has also been included, as well as notes regarding the typhoid fever outbreak at Lyons, the encephalitis epidemic in Japan, poliomyelitis outbreaks and other items of immediate interest.

The *Monthly Epidemiological Report* contains official statistics of cases and deaths attributed to the following diseases :

(a) Plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and typhus ;

(b) Enteric fever, influenza, acute poliomyelitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis ;

(c) Relapsing fever, encephalitis lethargica, malaria, undulant fever, dysentery, measles, whooping-cough, chicken-pox, venereal diseases, anthrax and puerperal fever.

The deaths from diseases of the first group are included in all issues of the *Monthly Epidemiological Report ;* tables for all diseases in the second group appear monthly during the season of their special prevalence, otherwise in alternate issues. Statistics regarding diseases in the third group are compiled from four-weekly or monthly returns and are given every few months. Monthly or four-weekly birth, death and infant-mortality rates for numerous large cities throughout the world are also published in these reports ; in addition, statistics of deaths attributed to the principal epidemic diseases—tuberculosis, pneumonia, diarrhœa and enteritis—in these cities, as well as records of mean temperature and rainfall, are given at intervals of several months. All these statistics are arranged according to disease, thus enabling the reader to obtain readily a grasp of the situation of the important epidemic diseases while at the same time economising space. Each monthly issue contains either a general review in which the trend of the chief epidemic diseases during recent months is described, or else a detailed analysis of current epidemiological problems.

The following special articles were published in 1929 issues, in addition to the current reviews :

" Review of the Influenza Epidemic of the Winter of 1928-29 " ;

" General Review of the Diphtheria Problem in Recent Years ", including work done on immunisation ;

" General Review of Scarlet Fever Problems in Recent Years ", with reference to the research in regard to the pathogenic agent of the disease, immunity, Dick tests, active and passive immunisation ;

Detailed review of the " General Problem of Smallpox in 1929 " and the practice of vaccination in the various countries ;

" The Trend of Typhus in Recent Years."

These articles are accompanied by a profuse bibliography.

There are now issued 2,300 copies of the *Monthly Report*, each number containing from 40 to 60 pages.

Statistics on the prevalence of all notifiable diseases as revised by the national health services at the end of each year are published in the *Annual Epidemiological Report ;* the later issues of this *Report* contain only figures, since the reviews, originally included, are now published in the monthly reports in order to make them available at the earliest date.

Detailed recommendations for the Fourth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death were made by the Health Organisation's Commission of Expert Statisticians in 1927. In April 1929, a Joint Commission, consisting of four members nominated by the International Institute of Statistics and four by the Health Organisation of the League, as well as of the Presidents of the Institute and Health Committee, met in Paris, when final recommendations for the Fourth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death were made for consideration by the Governments concerned. The Health Organisation was represented, at the invitation of the French Government, at the International Conference for the Fourth Revision of the List which took place in October 1929. This Conference adopted a Detailed, an Intermediate and a Short List consisting of 200, 85 and 43 rubrics, respectively, which corresponded generally to the recommendations made by the Joint Commission.

2. The Eastern Epidemiological Bureau at Singapore.

The branch office of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service at Singapore began work on March 1st, 1925. Liaison between the Office and the administrations which it serves is ensured by an Advisory Council on which these administrations are represented ; this Council holds annual meetings at which is discussed the report, presented by the Director of the Bureau, on the work of the past year, on health problems of particular interest to that part of the world, and on proposals for the next year's work. The resolutions adopted by this Council are submitted to the Health Committee.

In accordance with the agreement between the Health Organisation of the League and the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'hygiène publique, the Bureau was charged in 1928, under the International Sanitary Convention of 1926, to act as Regional Bureau to the Office international for all countries east of the Red Sea. Notifications under the Convention are accordingly made by those countries to the Singapore Bureau, which takes the necessary action in so far as the East itself is concerned, and forwards the information via Geneva to Paris.

Weekly telegrams are received from the national health services regarding cases of, and deaths attributed to, plague, cholera and smallpox in 145 ports in Asia, on the east and south coasts of Africa and in Australasia. These telegrams also include information regarding plague-infected rats found in ports which make regular rat examinations. Two ports were added during 1929 to those furnishing regular information, namely, Baghdad, on account of its importance as a river and airport, and Vladivostok, which had not furnished reports since May 1928. The Bureau now also receives telegraphic information from most countries regarding the prevalence of plague, cholera and smallpox in their inland districts. During 1929, such information became available, notably in respect of the Dutch East Indies, Siam and India.

The Bureau also receives telegraphic information regarding any other epidemic disease which becomes momentarily an international menace. Information on cerebro-spinal meningitis was circulated for several months after the outbreak of the epidemic at Shanghai. Weekly telegrams were also received from the Central Sanitary Bureau at Tokio concerning the progress of the epidemic of encephalitis lethargica which appeared in Japan during September. Telegraphic information is furnished to the Bureau regarding quarantine measures taken by the various countries. The Bureau also receives postal returns of epidemiological statistics for countries as a whole.

Ships infected with epidemic disease are notified to the Bureau by the administration concerned ; during 1929, for instance, the presence of infectious disease was reported aboard 173 ships, of which 63 were infected with smallpox, 27 with cholera, 6 with plague, 6 with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 31 with chicken-pox. The occurrence of plague, cholera and smallpox on ships is reported by all countries, but ordinary infectious diseases are only reported in the returns received from British India, South Africa, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements ; while these figures are complete in regard to the three quarantine diseases, they are not so in respect of minor infectious diseases. In 37 instances during 1929 telegraphic notification was given to the next port of call of the arrival of a steamer on which a case of major infectious disease had occurred.

The epidemiological information received during the week is transmitted to the health administrations of the area served by the Eastern Bureau in the " AA." Code specially compiled by the Epidemiological Intelligence Service, by means of broadcasting from the Government wireless stations of Karachi in India, Malabar in Java, Saigon in French Indo-China, Antananarivo in Madagascar and Nauen in Germany.

Nearly all the administrations are now able to pick up these broadcasts, thus dispensing with the neccessity of a weekly cable. A summary of this information is also broadcast in clear for the benefit of ships at sea, from seven wireless stations (Shanghai, Hanoi, Karachi, Madras, Malabar, Sandakan (British North Borneo) and Tokio).

The epidemiological information received by the Bureau, as well as quarantine notifications, intelligence regarding pilgrimages, rat examination and meteorological data, are published in its *Weekly Fasciculus*. In addition to countries already making use of the Singapore Bureau as Regional Bureau for the purposes of the Convention, New Caledonia (including its dependencies) notified during 1929 its intention of using the Bureau in this manner. Reciprocal agreements for the exchange of information under the Convention were also established with the health services of the Union of South Africa, Tanganyika and Ceylon.

The Eastern Bureau also acts as a centre of co-ordination of medical research in the Far East. During 1929, it collected information on the use of dried smallpox lymph, with which satisfactory results were obtained in eleven countries. A programme of plague research drawn up by the Advisory Council of the Singapore Bureau has been communicated to the administrations concerned. The results obtained in various countries with D'Hérelle's bacteriophage have been recorded.

In continuation of an enquiry begun the previous year descriptive statements of the quarantine stations of Australia, Japan, Ceylon and British India have been furnished to the Bureau. Information has been collected regarding the possible danger of introducing yellow fever into Asia by experiments made with infected

mosquitoes or other yellow-fever material. Views have been exchanged between Governments regarding the desirability of prohibiting the import or possession of any material containing this virus.

IV. COLLECTIVE STUDY-TOURS AND INDIVIDUAL MISSIONS.

1. Collective Study-tours (Interchanges).

(a) *Industrial Hygiene Study-tour* (April 3rd to May 8th, 1929).

This study-tour was arranged by the Health Organisation of the League in co-operation with the Health Section of the International Labour Office. The group comprised ten participants from as many different countries[1]. The group visited Lyons, Turin, Genoa, Milan, Bologna, Munich, Augsburg, Nuremburg, Würzburg, Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, Lucerne and Zurich.

The participants had ample opportunity of seeing industries differing widely in character, of gaining first-hand knowledge of the risks to health therein incurred, and of the means of preventing or minimising them. The different systems of workmen's insurance and care for the victims of accidents were also demonstrated.

(b) *Rural Hygiene Study-tour in Denmark and the Netherlands* (June 3rd to July 9th, 1929).

This study group consisted of eleven participants from ten countries[2], selected among the different types of technical officers concerned in rural hygiene.

An attempt was made to show the relationship between the level of rural hygiene and education, economic and social development and other related factors. Thus, in Denmark attention was paid to the Folk High Schools and the extensive co-operative movement.

Visits were made to characteristic rural areas in all parts of Denmark, and every characteristic of rural life in Denmark was explained, so that the participants could understand the basic conditions underlying the development of rural hygiene.

In north Holland, particular attention was paid to the systems of public water supplies in rural districts, whereby water from the same source is piped to a number of villages. In the south, the work of the Green Cross was studied, as it is this organisation which in places deals with cases of tuberculosis, medical treatment, nursing and school hygiene in rural districts.

Housing was a special object of study in the province of Drenthe, where old villages are being removed and replaced by new.

The collection and distribution of pure milk supplies were studied in both countries, as well as such questions as infectious disease control, administration of rural hospitals, welfare measures for rural children, etc.

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[1] Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland.
[2] Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy and Poland.

2. Individual Missions.

In accordance with the plan for the reorganisation of the public health services, five Greek medical officers, who will be appointed to posts in the new health services, were given opportunities for study abroad under the auspices of the Health Organisation. Four of these officials took part in the malaria courses arranged by the Health Organisation, while the fifth visited districts in Denmark, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands and Roumania. All five then assembled at Zagreb for a six weeks' study of conditions in Yugoslavia. This was followed by short periods of study in France and at Geneva.

Two professors of hygiene (Belgium and France) made a study of the new institutes of hygiene in Central Europe, and submitted interesting reports.

A medical officer from the Health Institute of Bangalore, India, studied at Zagreb, Ljubljana and Rome for a month's period.

The chief of the Sewage Disposal Department of New Brunswick, N.J. (U.S.A.), visited England, Germany and the Netherlands to examine the latest methods of sewage disposal employed in Europe.

A Chinese medical officer studied child welfare methods in the Netherlands, Great Britain, Italy and Yugoslavia.

V. COLLABORATION OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.

1. Collaboration with the Government of China.

In 1922 and 1923, on the motion of the Health Committee, a member of the Health Section of the Secretariat made a study of health organisation and the prevalence of epidemic disease in the ports of the Far East including Canton, Shanghai and Newchang. His report included an outline of the central sanitary administration existing at that time in Peking.

In 1925 the Medical Director of the Health Organisation visited Peking and reported to the Health Committee the results of his discussions with the Minister of the Interior (whose Ministry included a central sanitary bureau), with other State officials and with public health and medical experts.

This group of officials and experts were called upon in October 1928 to organise the Ministry of Health of the National Government of the Republic of China at Nanking. It decided to avail itself of the experience of the Health Organisation of the League, and on September 14th, 1929, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations received a telegraphic request from the Foreign Minister of China for the " despatch of a sanitary mission from the Health Organisation of the League to make a survey on port health and maritime quarantine ".

The Council of the League of Nations gave its full approval to the request, and the Secretary-General of the League, after consulting the President of the Health Committee, instructed the Medical Director and a member of the Health Section to proceed to China to discuss with the competent authorities a project of collaboration to be submitted to the Health Committee.

These officials arrived in China on November 9th, 1929, and on the request of the Minister of Health, undertook a series of preliminary studies on :

1. Quarantine arrangements at certain ports and steps necessary to the establishment of a national quarantine service ;

2. The organisation and working of medical and sanitary institutions in various cities and administrative divisions, with special reference to medical education, the training of sanitary personnel, provincial health organisation, the work of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau and the control of cholera and smallpox in the Shanghai area.

These subjects were studied in various parts of China according to an itinerary prepared by the Minister of Health, which included visits to Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Canton, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hangchow, Antung, Amoy and Wusih.

Before the return of these officials, letters were received from the Minister of Health and the Minister of Education containing the detailed proposals of the National Government of the Republic of China for collaboration with the League of Nations in health matters. The Minister of Health explained that, before hoping to secure nation-wide results in the main branches of public health, it was necessary first :

(a) To develop administrative principles best adapted to local means and conditions, and

(b) To provide facilities for training personnel in the different branches of medical practice.

The Minister of Health went on to state that during the reconstruction period in China collaboration with the League would prove invaluable in the following activities :

1. *The Transfer and Reorganisation of Quarantine Services.*

The Health Organisation would study, in conjunction with the Transit Organisation of the League, measures for the transfer of the present quarantine services from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Health, and their reorganisation and technical improvement.

2. *The Creation of a Central Field Health Station.*

The Health Organisation would collaborate in the preparation of a detailed plan for a Central Field Health Station, to which the technical headquarters staff of the Ministry would be assigned, to become the nucleus of the future national field health service. Facilities should be provided for study abroad on behalf of officers selected for important posts in this station, and an expert from the Health Organisation should be associated with this station during its organisation and initial development.

3. *The Establishment of the First National and Chekiang (Provincial) Hospitals.*

The Health Organisation would assist in planning the first National and the Chekiang (provincial) hospitals, which will become centres for public health and medical relief. The National Government will collaborate with the Provincial Government of

Chekiang in the establishment of the hospital at Hangchow, the provincial capital, and this hospital would be used as a base for the development of a system of provincial health administration.

Facilities should be provided for the senior administrators of these hospitals to study abroad.

Advice would be needed in regard to the extension of the preventive activities of the Chekiang Hospital as well as on the extension of such a system to other areas.

4. *Reform of Medical Education.*

The competent commission of the Health Organisation would prepare a memorandum on the reform of medical education in various countries. Facilities for study abroad should be provided for the officer who is to have charge of post-graduate medical instruction, and a League expert should be delegated to advise the National Commission on Medical Education set up by the Ministry of Education.

5. *The Control of Cholera and Smallpox in the Shanghai Area.*

The co-operation of the Health Organisation of the League was requested, including that of its Eastern Bureau at Singapore, in a campaign against cholera and smallpox in the Shanghai area to be carried on jointly by the health authorities of the subdivisions concerned on the initiative of the Ministry of Health.

These proposals, together with notes on the studies in China carried out at the request of the Minister of Health, were presented to the Health Committee during its session at Geneva from March 5th to March 8th, 1930. The Committee adopted the following resolutions :

> " 1. The Health Committee,
>
> " After studyingthe proposals of the National Government of the Republic of China for collaboration which it desires with the League of Nations on health matters, and having examined the report of the Medical Director concerning the Mission carried out on the invitation of the Government of China,
>
> " Approves the report as a whole and expresses appreciation of the attitude adopted by the Government of China.
>
> " 2. The Health Committee,
>
> " Considering that the Council of the League of Nations has expressed the wish that all necessary assistance should be afforded in the development of China, that the collaboration requested is entirely in harmony with the programme and aims of the technical organisations of the League of Nations, and, while fully appreciating the difficulties of the task with which it would be entrusted and the length of time required to accomplish it,
>
> " Recommends to the Council the approval of the entire programme of collaboration presented by the Government of China, as set forth in the report of the Medical Director, and requests the latter to make arrangements for providing the assistance of the Health Organisation in giving effect to that programme if approved by the Council.

"3. The Health Committee,

"After study of the proposals of the National Government of the Republic of China, concerning the collaboration of the League of Nations in the reorganisation of the quarantine services of the Chinese ports, and on the advice of the Commission for Quarantine Measures in China designated during the present session :

"1. Accepts the proposals made by the Chinese Government to obtain the benefit of the experiences of health services in other countries in the reorganisation of the present quarantine services ;

"2. Approves the arrangements proposed by the Health Section that Dr. Park should visit China forthwith, in order to complete the survey which has already been begun and report to the Commission thereon at an early date. In his report, Dr. Park should give special consideration to the possibilities of the satisfactory application of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926 ;

"3. Notes that the Commission has given Dr. Park certain guiding lines for this survey, These include the sanitary equipment of ports, the nature of the action to be taken against the importation and exportation respectively of infectious diseases, and the measures needed to deal with the special conditions of coastal traffic ;

"Notes that, on the completion of Dr. Park's survey, he will present proposals for consideration by the Commission regarding the scheme to be submitted to the Chinese National Government ;

"4. Requests that the Commission, in so doing, should confer with any experts who may be delegated by the Communications and Transit Organisation of the League, in conformity with the request of the Chinese Government, before submitting the scheme to the Health Committee."

The Health Committee, further, approved the selection of various Chinese medical and health experts to be associated with the Commissions of the Health Organisation engaged in studies of specific subjects, such as education in hygiene, vitamines, physical education and social medicine.

The Council on May 14th, 1930, approved the entire programme of collaboration presented by the Chinese Government, and asked the Medical Director to ensure the assistance of the Health Organisation in carrying it out.

2. Collaboration with the Government of Bolivia.

The Secretary-General received, in September 1929, a letter from the President of the Bolivian Republic, requesting that the Health Organisation should co-operate in the reorganisation of the health services of Bolivia. It was suggested by the Bolivian Government that an expert should be delegated by the Health Committee to carry out a preliminary survey in conjunction with the health services of the country and that, during this period, the Committee would secure the services of a technical expert who would co-operate with the Bolivian Health Department for a further period of two years.

The Council of the League, in accepting this proposal, invited the Health Committee to give the assistance requested both in the preparation and in the later

development of the plan for the reorganisation of the Bolivian Health Services. A member of the Health Section left Europe early in 1930 in order to place his services at the disposal of the Bolivian Health Department.

3. Collaboration with the Government of Bulgaria.

A request was received from the Bulgarian Government in September 1929 for the assistance of the Health Organisation in the campaign against syphilis in that country. A member of the Health Section accordingly visited Bulgaria and carried out preliminary enquiries in Sofia, both through the Ministry of Health and through the Bulgarian Refugee Settlement Commission. In addition, he visited an area which was particularly heavily infected with the disease, in company with the chief of the Venereal Disease Service of the Bulgarian Government and the Rockefeller Foundation representative in Bulgaria. In this area, which was situated in a remote part of the country, it was found that as much as 50 per cent of the population in some villages had syphilis, which was present both in its acquired and congenital forms. A point of interest was that 30 per cent of the victims in one village visited had been infected innocently. As a result of this investigation, provisional recommendations were made (see document C.H.827) and agreed to by the Chief Medical Officer of the Bulgarian Ministry of Health and the senior officials of the Bulgarian Refugee Settlement Commission.

October 1930.

LIST OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATIONS.

Countries :	Addresses :
Albania	Professor Rifat FRACHERI Bey, Director-General of Public Health, TIRANA.
Argentine	Dr. A. Agudo AVILA, Presidente del Departamento Nacional de Higiene, BUENOS AIRES.
Australia	Dr. J. H. L. CUMPSTON, Director-General of Public Health for the Commonwealth of Australia, CANBERRA.
Austria	Herrn Dr. Thomas SCHERRER, Leiter des Volksgesundheitsamtes im Ministerium für soziale Verwaltung, 3, Hanuschgasse, VIENNA.
Belgium	M. le Dr G. TIMBAL, Directeur général, Administration de l'Hygiène, Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Hygiène, BRUSSELS.
Bolivia	Dr. Fausto CARRASCO, Director General de Sanidad Pública, LA PAZ.
Brazil	Dr. Clementino FRAGA, Director Geral de Saude Publica, RIO DE JANEIRO.
Bulgaria	Dr. J. KESSIAKOFF, Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, SOFIA.
Canada	Mr. J. J. HEAGERTY, Deputy Minister, Department of Pensions and National Health, OTTAWA.
Chile	Dr. R. KRAUS, Director General de Sanidad, SANTIAGO DE CHILE.
China	Dr. HENG LIU, Minister ot Public Health, NANKING.
Colombia	Dr. Pablo García MEDINA, Director General de Higiene, BOGOTÁ.
Costa Rica	Dr. Solón NÚÑEZ, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Salubridad Pública, SAN JOSE.
Cuba	Dr. Francisco M. FERNÁNDEZ, Secretario de Sanidad y Beneficencia, HAVANA.
Czechoslovakia	His Excellency Professor F. SPINA, Minister of Public Health and Physical Education, PRAGUE.
Denmark	Dr. J. FRANDSEN, Director of the Health Administration of Denmark, COPENHAGEN.

Countries :	Addresses :
Dominican Republic .	Dr. W. MEDRANO, Secretario de Estado de Sanidad y Beneficencia, SAN DOMINGO.
Ecuador	Dr. Alfonso MOSQUERA, Director General de Sanidad, QUITO.
Egypt	The Under-Secretary of State, Department of Public Health Administration, Ministry of the Interior, CAIRO.
Estonia	Dr. H. MÄNNIK, Director of the Public Health and Social Welfare Department, TALLINN.
Finland.....	Dr. Hannes RYÖMÄ, Director of the Public Health Department, HELSINKI.
France.....	M. Serge GAS, Directeur de l'Assistance et de l'Hygiène publiques, Ministère de la Santé publique, 7, rue Cambacérès, PARIS.
Germany.....	Herrn Geheimrat Dr. C. HAMEL, Präsident des Reichsgesundheitsamtes, Klopstockstrasse 18, BERLIN, N.W.87.
Great Britain	*England and Wales* : The Secretary, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1 ; Chief Medical Officer : Sir George NEWMAN, K.C.B., M.D. *Scotland* : The Secretary, Department of Health for Scotland, EDINBURGH ; Chief Medical Officer : J. P. KINLOCH, M.B. *Northern Ireland* : The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Donegall Street, BELFAST ; Chief Medical Officer : W. R. DAWSON, O.B.E., M.D.
Greece	Dr. Ph. COPANARIS, Director of Health, Ministry of Health, ATHENS.
Guatemala	Dr. Luis GAITAN, Director General de Salubridad Pública, GUATEMALA.
Haiti	Dr. Montgomery A. STUART, Director-General of the National Health Department, PORT-AU-PRINCE.
Honduras	Dr. José Ramón DURÓN, Director General de Sanidad, TEGUCIGALPA.
Hungary	Dr. Kornel SCHOLTZ, Secretary of State, Ministry of Social Welfare, BUDAPEST.
India.....	General J. D. GRAHAM, C.I.E., I.M.S., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, NEW DELHI.
Irish Free State	The Secretary, Department of Local Government and Public Health, Custom House, DUBLIN.
Italy	Dr. J. BASILE, Director-General a. i. of the Public Health Service, Ministry of the Interior, ROME.

Countries :	Addresses :
Japan	The Director, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of the Interior, TOKIO.
Latvia	Dr. Aug. PETERSON, Director of the Public Health Department, RIGA.
Liberia	The Director of Public Health, MONROVIA.
Lithuania	Dr. MACIUNAS, Director of the Public Health Service, KAUNAS.
Luxemburg	Dr. Norbert DUMONT, Director-General of the Public Health Service, LUXEMBURG.
Mexico	Dr. Rafael SILVA, Jefe del Departamento de Salubridad Pública, MEXICO CITY.
Netherlands	Dr. N. M. Josephus JITTA, President of the Netherlands Health Council, Dr. Kuyperstraat 8, THE HAGUE.
New Zealand	Dr. T. H. A. VALINTINE, Director-General of Health of the New Zealand Government, WELLINGTON.
Nicaragua	Dr. Jacinto PÉREZ, Director General de Sanidad, MANAGUA.
Norway	Dr. K. WEFRING, Medicinaldirektoren, Victoria Terrasse 13*b*, OSLO.
Panama	Dr. Guillermo G. DE PAREDES, Director General de Higiene y Salubridad Pública, PANAMA.
Paraguay	Dr. Cayetano MASI, Director General de Higiene y Asistencia Publica, ASUNCIÓN.
Persia	The Under-Secretary of State, Director-General of Health, Ministry of the Interior, TEHERAN.
Peru	Dr. Sebastián LORENTE, Director de Salubridad Pública, LIMA.
Poland	Dr. PIESTRZYNSKI, Director of the Public Health Department, Ministry of the Interior, WARSAW.
Portugal	Dr. José Alberto DE FARIA, Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, LISBON.
Roumania.....	Professor I. MOLDOVAN, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, BUCHAREST.
Salvador	Dr. Rafael V. GÓMEZ, Director General de Sanidad, SAN SALVADOR.
Siam.....	H.S.H. Prince SAKOL, Director-General, Department of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, BANGKOK.

Countries :	Addresses :
Spain	Dr. José A. PALANCA, Director General de Sanidad, Ministerio de la Gobernación, MADRID.
Sweden	Dr. Nils HELLSTRÖM, Director-General of the Royal Administration for Medical Affairs, STOCKHOLM.
Switzerland.....	Dr. H. CARRIÈRE, Director of the Federal Health Service, BERNE.
Turkey	His Excellency Professor REFIK, Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare, ANKARA.
Union of South Africa	Dr. Alexander J. MITCHELL, Secretary for Public Health, Department of Public Health, Union Buildings, PRETORIA.
United States of America	Surgeon-General H. S. CUMMING, United States Public Health Service, WASHINGTON, D.C.
U.S.S.R......	Dr. VLADIMIRSKY, People's Commissar for Public Health, Narkomzdrav, MOSCOW.
Uruguay	Dr. José SCOSERIA, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de Higiene, MONTEVIDEO.
Venezuela	Dr. H. Toledo TRUJILLO Director de Sanidad Nacional, CARACAS.
Yugoslavia	Dr. A. STAMPAR, Vice-Minister of Social Welfare and Public Health, BELGRADE.

INDEX

Page

Abortions
Austria 56
Finland 346
Germany 466, 470, 473 474, 476–7
Norway 806, 807, 808, 809

Accidents to Industrial Workers and Miners
Belgium 1401–2, 1403–4
Germany 496, 1392
Great Britain 1419, 1421–2
Italy 1440–1
Netherlands 1444–5
See also Workmen's Compensation Acts, etc.

Aircraft, Sanitary Inspection of
United States of America 1337

Alcoholism
Austria 76, 89
Czechoslovakia 195
Denmark 232
Finland 364, 372–4
Hungary 597
Italy 648
Japan 680
Lithuania 749
Netherlands 785, 791
Norway 831
Poland 875, 886–7
Sweden 996
Switzerland 1041
United Kingdom
Northern Ireland 1197
United States of America 1324

Ankylostomiasis
Belgium 1398–9
Egypt 293, 294–5, 296
Germany 1394
Italy 642
Netherlands 1445
United Kingdom
British Colonies
Ceylon 1217
Federated Malay States 12 6–7
Work of Rockefeller Foundation 1461

Anthrax
Belgium 1397
Czechoslovakia 198
Netherlands 1444, 1445
Poland 880
Roumania 929, 933
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1278, 1281
United Kingdom 1415, 1422
Northern Ireland 1202

Bacteriological Research
See Sera, vaccines, etc.

Bakeries, Night Work in, Regulation of
Finland 376, 377
Italy 1436

Beriberi
Philippines 1353, 1356–7

Beverages, Supervision of
See Foodstuffs and beverages, etc.

Page

Bibliography
Australia 43

Bilharziosis
Egypt 293, 294–5, 296

Birth Rates
Australia 18, 19–20
Austria 53, 54–8
Belgium 105, 106–8
Czechoslovakia 153, 154–7, 178, 179
Denmark 210, 211–13
Dominican Republic 245, 246–8
Egypt 269, 270–2
Estonia 311, 312–15
Finland 343, 344–8
France 387, 388–392
French Colonies
French Equatorial Africa 430–1
French West Africa 429
French Possessions in
India 431
Oceania 432
Guiana 432
Madagascar 431
Germany 459, 460–1, 471–480
Greece 527–8
Hungary 563, 564–8
Irish Free State 611, 612–14
Japan 661–4
Latvia 697, 698–701
Lithuania 732, 733–6
Netherlands 761, 762–5
Norway 803, 804–11
Poland 850, 851, 852–7
Portuguese India 913
Roumania 927, 928, 929
Spain 950, 951–4
Sweden 977, 978–80
Switzerland 1015, 1016–19
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1274, 1275
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1210
Federated Malay States 1233–4
Straits Settlements 1246–7
England and Wales 1075, 1076–1080
Northern Ireland 1175, 1176–9
Scotland 1127, 1128–31
United States of America 1299, 1299–1303
Philippines 1345
Uruguay 1369, 1370–3

Blind, Welfare of
Committee, Provisional, for Prophylaxis of Blindness 1453
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1113
Scotland 1162

Budgets, National Health
Australia 41–3
Belgium 127
Canada 143
Czechoslovakia 200–1
Dominican Republic 259
Egypt 300–1
Estonia 333
Finland 377
France 422–4
Greece 552–3

Page

Budgets, National Health *(continued)*

Hungary 600–1
Italy 655–6
Japan 673
Netherlands 793
Norway 840–1
Poland 896–905
Portuguese India 936
Roumania 938–9
Sweden 1005–6
Turkish Republic 1060–1
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1267
Ceylon 1224
Federated Malay States 1240
Straits Settlements 1257
England and Wales 1108, 1109, 1110
Scotland 1162–5
United States of America 1338–40
Philippines 1361–2

Cancer Commission of League

Work 1468–9

Cancer and Other Tumours

Morbidity and treatment
Australia 36–8
Belgium 124–5
Czechoslovakia 195
France 414
Greece 550
Italy 647–8, 1440
Norway 840
Sweden 1004
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1265
Ceylon 1217–18
Straits Settlements 1254
United States of America 1322
Mortality
Australia 29
Austria 68
Belgium 116
Czechoslovakia 166, 184
Denmark 222
Egypt 281
Estonia 323
Finland 356
France 403
Germany 491
Greece 535
Hungary 578
Irish Free State 625
Japan 668, 669, 670
Latvia 711
Netherlands 774
Norway 821
Poland . . . . . 867, 883–5, and Table 17
Portuguese India 914
Spain 962
Sweden 989
Switzerland 1029
Turkish Republic 1051
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1277
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1091
Northern Ireland 1189
Scotland 1141
United States of America 1312
Uruguay 1380

Causes of Death, Principal

See that title under Infant mortality statistics *and* Mortality statistics, general

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis

Italy 642
Japan 675

Page

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis *(continued)*

Norway 839
Poland 879
Portuguese India 916–17
Roumania 929
Sweden 1003
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Federated Malay States 1235
Northern Ireland 1202

Chancroid

See Venereal diseases

Chemical Products and Chemists

See Pharmaceutical products, etc. *and* Pharmacies and pharmacists

Chickenpox

Austria 83–4
Italy 642
Turkish Republic 1053
United Kingdom
British Colonies, and Protectorates
Ceylon 1212, 1214
Northern Ireland 1202

Child Welfare

See also Children and young people, employment of
Canada 136
Czechoslovakia 195
Egypt 299
Hungary 599
Netherlands 791–2
Roumania 937
Turkish Republic 1057–8
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1284
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1221
Straits Settlements 1256
England and Wales 1110–13
Northern Ireland 1204
Scotland 1157–8
United States of America 1325–6

Child Welfare Committee of League

Relations with League of Red Cross Societies 1452

Children and Young People, Employment of

Belgium 1399–1401, 1405
Finland 376
Hungary 600
Roumania 938

Cholera

French Colonies 433, 434
Japan 675, 676
Netherlands 789
Portuguese India 916
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1279
United Kingdom
British Colonies : Ceylon 1212, 1214
Northern Ireland 1212
United States of America
Philippines 1347–8, 1353–4

Conventions and Agreements, Int., Conclusion and Entry into Force

Belgium 126–7
Finland 376–7

Page

Criminal Statistics in Germany 466,469–70

Cripples' Hospitals

See Hospitals, etc.

Dairy Produce, Supervision of

Dominican Republic 258
Finland 376
France 421
Greece 551
Japan 683, 685–6
Netherlands 792
Poland 892
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1266
Ceylon 1223
Straits Settlements 1257
Northern Ireland 1204
Scotland 1159, 1160
United States of America 1330, 1338
Philippines 1361

Death Rates

See Infant mortality statistics *and* Mortality statistics, general

Demography, General

See Population statistics

Dengue Fever

Egypt 292–3
Greece 548–9
Roumania 929, 934
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Federated Malay States 1235

Dentists

Austria 80, 93
Belgium 128
Czechoslovakia 177
Denmark 234
Egypt 290
Estonia 332
Finland 370
France 412
Germany 514, 515
Greece 547
Hungary 591
Italy 653
Japan 683
Latvia 721
Lithuania 752
Netherlands 788
Norway 836
Poland 876
Sweden 1001
Switzerland 1045
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1225
Scotland 1153
United States of America 1336

Dermatitis

Czechoslovakia 198
Great Britain 1415–17, 1423
Netherlands 1444

Diphtheria and Croup

Austria 83
Canada 135
Dominican Republic 256
Egypt 292
Germany 489
Italy 642
Japan 675
Netherlands 789

Page

Diphtheria and Croup *(continued)*

Norway 839
Poland 879
Roumania 929, 930–1
Sweden 1003
Turkish Republic 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1278, 1280
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1212, 1213
England and Wales 1107
Northern Ireland 1202
United States of America 1320
Philippines 1351, 1355

Dispensaries

for Tuberculosis, *see* Sanatoria, etc.
for Venereal Diseases, *see* Venereal diseases, Morbidity and treatment

Divorces

Australia 18
Austria 53
Belgium 105
Czechoslovakia 153, 178
Denmark 210
Estonia 311
Finland 343
France 387
Germany 459
Hungary 563
Irish Free State 611
Latvia 697
Netherlands 761
Norway 803
Roumania 927
Sweden 977
Switzerland 1016
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1275, 1275
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1075
Scotland 1127
United States of America 1298
Uruguay 1369

Doctors, Surgeons and Assistants

Austria 60, 93
Belgium 128
Canada 143
Czechoslovakia 177
Denmark 234
Egypt 290
Estonia 332
Finland 370
France 412
Germany 514, 515
Greece 547
Hungary 591, 601
Italy 653
Japan 683
Latvia 721
Lithuania 752
Netherlands 788
Norway 836
Poland 876
Portuguese India 919, 920
Roumania 939
Sweden 1001
Switzerland 1045
Turkish Republic 1063
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1225
Scotland 1153
United States of America 1335
Philippines 1364

Drainage

See Sanitation, public

Page

Drugs

See Narcotic drugs *and* Pharmaceutical products, etc.

Dysentery

Dominican Republic 256
Egypt 296–7
French Colonies 433
Italy 642
Japan 675
Norway 839
Poland 878
Portuguese India 918
Roumania 929
Sweden 1003
Turkish Republic 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1278, 1280
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1212, 1214
Northern Ireland 1202
United States of America
Philippines 1349, 1353–4

Education in Medecine and Public Health

See Medical education *and* Public health, Education

Emigration and Immigration

Australia. 18
Austria 53
Belgium 105
Czechoslovakia 153, 178
Denmark 210
Dominican Republic 245
Estonia 311
Finland 343
Germany. 459–61
Hungary 563
Irish Free State 611
Italy 653
Lithuania 732
Netherlands 761
Norway 803
Poland 850
Sweden 977
Switzerland 1015
Turkish Republic 1058
United States of America 1298
Uruguay 1369

Encephalitis Lethargica and Epidemica

Austria 84–5
Italy 642
Japan 676
Norway 839
Poland 880
Sweden 1003
Turkish Republic 1052, 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1278, 1281
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1107
Northern Ireland 1202
Scotland 1154

Enteric Fever

See Typhoid fever

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases

See Infectious diseases

Epidemiological Intelligence Service of League

Alexandria, Bureau established at, 1929 295
Eastern Bureau at Singapore, work of. 1476–8
Geneva Office, work of 1474–6

Epileptic Homes

See Hospitals

Page

Epitheliomatous Ulceration

Great Britain 1415

Erysipelas

Norway 839
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
United Kingdom
Northern Ireland 1202

Expenditure, National, on Health

See Budgets, national health

External Causes, Deaths from

Australia. 32, 35
Austria 71
Belgium 119, 123
Czechoslovakia 169, 173
Denmark 225, 230
Dominican Republic 255
Egypt 284, 287
Estonia 326, 331
Finland 359
France. 406, 409
Germany. 496, 504
Greece 538, 539
Hungary 581, 586
Irish Free State 628, 632
Japan 668, 672
Latvia 713
Lithuania 746
Netherlands 777, 783
Norway 824, 829
Poland . . . . . 868, 873, tables following 878
Portuguese India 915
Spain 965, 967
Sweden 992, 994
Switzerland 1031, 1037
Turkish Republic 1052
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1099, 1100
Northern Ireland 1192, 1195
Scotland 1144
United States of America 1315
Uruguay 1383, 1386

Eye Hospitals

See Hospitals

Factory Inspection

Belgium 1397
Germany. 1393
Great Britain 1412–18
Italy 1438–9

Family Allowances, Granting of

Belgium 1408

Famine

British Somaliland. 1267

First-aid

Belgium 1401–2
Netherlands 1445

Foodstuffs and Beverages, Supervision of

Austria 90
Canada 137–8
Dominican Republic 258
Finland 376
France. 421
Greece 551
Italy 649, 653
Japan 674, 683–6
Poland 892, 895
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1285
United Kingdom
Scotland 1159–60

Page

Framboesia
French Colonies 433

Gas-poisoning and Asphyxiation
Belgium 1403–4
Germany 1392
Great Britain 1417–8
Italy 652

Glanders
Italy 642
Turkish Republic 1053

Glass-blowers' Cataract
Germany 1394
Great Britain 1423

Gonorrhœa
See Venereal diseases

Health Administrations, National
Aid afforded to, by Rockefeller Foundation . . . 1461–2
Australia
Organisation 36–41
Bolivia, Bulgaria, China : reorganisation with aid of League 1479–83
Canada
Laboratory of Hygiene 139–140
Finland
Organisation and administration 374–5, 376
France
Social hygiene institutions and National Office 413, 416–420
Germany
Expenditure on health services 505–7
Greece
Legislation *re* organisation 552
Hungary
Public Health Institute 597
Social Hygiene Institute and Museum . . . 598
Italy
Organisation and State laboratories . 641, 649–50, 654
List of public health administrations 1485–8
Poland
Expenditure of Rural Communes 904–5
Health centres 905, 907
Portuguese India
Organisation, institutes and laboratories 919, 920, 921
Turkish Republic
Organisation 1064
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Legislation *re* 1287
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1219–1220
Federated Malay States 1237–8
United States of America
Rural health service 1332

Health Insurance
See Insurance, health and accident

Health Organisation of League
See League of Nations Health Organisation

Homicides in Germany 456

Hookworm Disease
See Ankylostomiasis

Hospitals and Similar Institutions
Austria 77, 78–9, 92–3
Canada 140–3
Czechoslovakia 175–6
Denmark 233
Dominican Republic 259
Egypt 289, 295–6, 297–8

Page

Hospitals and Similar Institutions *(continued)*
Finland 367–9, 378
Germany 512–13
Greece 544–6, 554
Hungary 588–590, 601
Japan 680–2
Latvia 716–20
Lithuania 751
Netherlands 786–7
Norway 834–5, 841
Poland 894–5, 905, 906
Portuguese India 929
Sweden 999–1000
Switzerland 1044
Turkish Republic 1061
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1266, 1267
Ceylon 1225
Federated Malay States 1240
Straits Settlements 1258–60
England and Wales 1104–5
Northern Ireland 1200
Scotland 1152
United States of America 1332–5
Philippines 1363

Housing
Belgium 125–6, 1407–8
Finland 375
Greece 551
Hungary 599
Japan 687
Netherlands 792
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 126
Federated Malay States 1239–40
Straits Settlements 1256
England and Wales 1113–15
Northern Ireland 1204
Scotland 1158–9
United States of America 1327
Philippines 1360

Hydrophobia
See Rabies

Illegitimate Children
Birth and mortality statistics, *see*
Birth rates *and* Infant mortality statistics

Industrial Health and Occupational Diseases
Investigations into conditions of health and work
Belgium 1397–1406
Canada 137
Czechoslovakia 197–8
Germany 1392–4
Great Britain 1412–18
Italy 1438–1442
Netherlands 1443–5
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1286
Legislation
Belgium 1396–7, 1399–1405
Czechoslovakia 198
Finland 376
France 421
Germany 1391–2
Great Britain 1412
Hungary 600
Italy 1432–7
Netherlands 1444
Roumania 938
Turkish Republic 1058
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1284
Reports on
Belgium 1395–1399
Germany 1391–4

Page

Industrial Healt and Occupational Diseases *(continued)*

Reports on *(continued)*
Great Britain 1411–29
Italy 1431–1442
Netherlands 1443–5
Study-tour of League 1478
Welfare work and organisations
Belgium 1407
Germany 1393
Great Britain 1413, 1419, 1424–9

Infant Mortality Statistics

Arranged by age, sex, legitimacy and showing seasonal variations
Australia 33–4
Austria 72–4
Belgium 120–2
Czechoslovakia 170–2
Denmark . . . . . 22[illegible]–9
Dominican Republic 254
Egypt 285–6
Estonia 327–330
Finland 360–2
France 407–8
French Colonies
French Equatorial Africa 430
French Possessions in Oceania 432
French West Africa 429
Madagascar 431
Germany 497–503
Hungary 582–5
Irish Free State 629–631
Japan 670–1, 672–3
Latvia 714
Lithuania 747
Netherlands 778–782
Norway 825–8
Poland 869–71
Roumania 928
Spain 966
Sweden 993
Switzerland 1032–6
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1276
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1211
Straits Settlements 1258
England and Wales 1095–9
Northern Ireland 1193–4
Scotland 1115–7
United States of America 1315–18
Uruguay 1384–5
Causes of death, principal
Australia 35
Belgium 123
Czechoslovakia 173
Denmark 230
Dominican Republic 255
Egypt 287
Estonia 331
France 409
French Colonies
French Equatorial Africa 430
French Possessions in Oceania 432
French West Africa 429
Germany 503–4
Greece 539
Hungary 586
Irish Free State 632
Japan 672
Netherlands 783
Norway 829
Poland 872–3
Roumania 928
Spain 967
Sweden 994
Switzerland 1037, 1038
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1277
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1211

Page

Infant Mortality Statistics *(continued)*

Causes of death, principal *(continued)*
United Kingdom *(continued)*
England and Wales 1100
Northern Ireland 1195
Scotland 1148
United States of America 1319
Uruguay 1386
Work of Commission of Health Experts 1472–3

Infant Welfare

in Various countries, *see* Maternity and infant welfare
Work of Commission of Health Experts 1472–3

Infanticides

Australia 35
Belgium 123
Czechoslovakia 173
Denmark 230
Dominican Republic 255
Egypt 287
Estonia 331
France 409
Germany 466, 470, 504
Greece 539
Hungary 586
Netherlands 783
Norway 829
Poland 873
Spain 967
Sweden 994
Switzerland 1037
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1100
Northern Ireland 1195
Scotland 1148
United States of America 1319
Uruguay 1386

Infantile Paralysis

See Poliomyelitis

Infectious Diseases

Legislation
Belgium 126–7
Finland 374–5, 371
Greece 552
Netherlands 792
Norway 840
Portuguese India 921
Sweden 1005
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1277
United Kingdom : British Colonies
British Somaliland 1266
United States of America 1338
Philippines 1361
Morbidity, treatment, notification
Austria 83–5
Canada 135
Czechoslovakia 193
Dominican Republic 256
Egypt 291–3, 295–6
Finland 365, 371
French Colonies and mandated territories . . 433–6
Germany 466, 466, 468, 503
Greece 548–9
Hungary 596
Italy 641–4
Japan 675–6
Netherlands 789
Norway 839
Poland 877–880
Portuguese India 916–18
Roumania 929–935
Sweden 1003
Turkish Republic 1052–4
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . 1273, 1277–81

Page

Infectious Diseases *(continued)*

Morbidity, treatement, notification *(continued)*
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1265
Ceylon 1212–15
Federated Malay States 1234–5
Straits Settlements 1251–2
England and Wales 1107
Northern Ireland 1202
Scotland 1154
United States of America 1320
Philippines 1347–51, 1353–5
Mortality, incidence and case fatality
Australia 25–7, 35
Austria 64–6
Belgium 114–15, 123
Czechoslovakia 162–3, 173, 181–2
Denmark 218–220, 230
Dominican Republic 252, 255
Egypt 277–9, 287
Estonia 319–21, 331
Finland 353–5
France 399–401, 409
Germany 486–9, 503
Greece 532–3, 539
Hungary 574–6, 586
Irish Free State 621–2, 626
Japan 668, 669, 672
Latvia 707–8
Lithuania 742–3
Netherlands . . . . . 770–1, 7[illegible]3
Norway 817, 829
Poland . . . . . 863–5, and Table 17
Portuguese India 914
Roumania 935
Spain 960–1, 967
Sweden 986–7, 994
Switzerland 1024–5, 1037
Turkish Republic 1051
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1277
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1210, 1211
England and Wales 1087–8, 1100
Northern Ireland 1185–6
Scotland 1137–8
United States of America 1309–10, 1319
Philippines 1347–51
Uruguay 1376–7, 1386

Influenza

Dominican Republic 256
Greece 548
Hungary 596
Italy 642, 644
Japan 676
Netherlands 789
Norway 839
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1278, 1281
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1213
Federated Malay States 1235
United States of America
Philippines 1351, 1355

Insanity

See Hospitals *and* Mental diseases.

Insects

See Vermin and other pests

Insulin

Belgium 127
Scotland 1162

Insurance, Health and Accident

Austria 81–3
Belgium 1407

Page

Insurance, Health and Accident *(continued)*

Denmark 235–7
Finland 377
Germany 516–19
Greece 551
Hungary 592–5, 600
Irish Free State 634–5
Italy 1435–8
Japan 687
Latvia 722–3
Norway 837–8
Poland 892–3, 905
Sweden 1002–3, 1046
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1106
Northern Ireland 1201
Scotland 1160–2, 1163–5
United States of America 1330–2

Intestinal Parastic Diseases

Federated Malay States 1236–7
French Colonies 433

Kala-azar

Greece 549
Italy 692

Laboratories, State

See under Health administrations, national

Labour Conventions, Int., Legislation concerning

Finland 376
Hungary 600
Roumania 938

Land Improvement Schemes

Italy 653

Lead and Other Forms of Poisoning

Belgium 1396, 1397–8, 1402–3
Canada 137
Czechoslovakia 198
Germany 1394
Great Britain 1413–15, 1422–3
Hungary 600
Netherlands 1444–5

League of Nations Health Organisation

Collaboration with Govts. of various countries . . 1479–83
Committee, Permanent
Constitution 1467–8
Sub-Committees, list of 1468
Epidemiological Intelligence Service, *see that title*
Relations with League of Red Cross Societies . . 1452
Study-tours and individual missions 1478–9

Legislation, Health

Austria 91–2
Belgium 127, 1396–7, 1399–1404
Canada 140
Czechoslovakia 198, 199–200
Dominican Republic 258
Finland 371, 374–6
France 421
Germany 1391–2
Greece 552
Hungary 600
Italy 652–3, 1432–7
Japan 674
Netherlands 792, 1444
Norway 840
Poland 894–6
Portuguese India 921
Roumaniaa 937–8
Sweden 1005
Turkish Republic 1058, 1059
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1273, 1284–7
United Kingdom 1412

Page

Legislation, Health *(continued)*

United Kingdom *(continued)*
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland . . . 1266
Ceylon . . . 1224
Straits Settlements . . . 1257
England and Wales . . . 1107
Northern Ireland . . . 1204
United States of America . . . 1337–8
Philippines . . . 1361

Leishmaniosis

See Kala-azar

Leper Homes

See Hospitals

Leprosy

Canada . . . 136
Egypt . . . 293–4
French Colonies . . . 433, 443–4
Greece . . . 550
Italy . . . 642
Portuguese India . . . 918
Turkish Republic . . . 1052, 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1283
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon . . . 1216
Straits Settlements . . . 1255
United States of America
Philippines . . . 1357–8

Leprosy, Commission for the Study of

Meeting in 1930 . . . 1469

Malaria

Czechoslovakia . . . 194
Dominican Republic . . . 257
Egypt . . . 294
French Colonies . . . 433
Greece . . . 549
Italy . . . 642, 647, 653
Japan . . . 678
Netherlands . . . 790
Norway . . . 839
Poland . . . 883
Portuguese India . . . 918
Roumania . . . 935–6
Turkish Republic . . . 1054–5
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1278, 1282–3
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland . . . 1265
Ceylon . . . 1215–16
Federated Malay States . . . 1235–6
Straits Settlements . . . 1252–3
Northern Ireland . . . 1202
United States of America . . . 1328
Philippines . . . 1352, 1355–6
Work of
Malaria Commission of League . . . 1470–2
Rockefeller Foundation . . . 1460–1

Malignant Pustule

Italy . . . 642

Maritime Quarantine and Port Health Measures

Canada . . . 133–4
Greece . . . 552
Straits Settlements . . . 1251–2
United States of America . . . 1337–8
Work of League . . . 1476–7, 1479–80, 1482

Marriages

Australia . . . 18
Austria . . . 53
Belgium . . . 105
Czechoslovakia . . . 153, 178

Page

Marriages *(continued)*

Denmark . . . 210
Dominican Republic . . . 245
Estonia . . . 311
Finland . . . 343
France . . . 387
Germany . . . 459, 460
Hungary . . . 563
Irish Free State . . . 611
Latvia . . . 697
Lithuania . . . 732
Netherlands . . . 761
Norway . . . 803
Poland . . . 850
Portuguese India . . . 913
Roumania . . . 927
Spain . . . 950
Sweden . . . 977
Switzerland . . . 1015
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1275, 1276
United Kingdom
England and Wales . . . 1075
Northern Ireland . . . 1175
Scotland . . . 1127
United States of America . . . 1298
Philippines . . . 1345, 1346
Uruguay . . . 1369

Marshes

See Rural hygiene

Maternity and Infant Welfare

See also : Hospitals
Austria . . . 77, 91
Canada . . . 136
Czechoslovakia . . . 195
Denmark . . . 232
Egypt . . . 288
Finland . . . 366
France . . . 411, 416
French Colonies and mandated territories
French Possessions in
India . . . 453
Oceania . . . 453
French Somaliland . . . 453
French West Africa . . . 449–451
Guiana . . . 453
Indo-China . . . 451–2
Madagascar . . . 452–3
Germany . . . 509–11
Greece . . . 543, 550
Hungary . . . 598–9
Italy . . . 650–1
Lithuania . . . 750
Netherlands . . . 791
Norway . . . 833
Poland . . . 889
Sweden . . . 998
Switzerland . . . 1043
Turkish Republic . . . 1057
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1284
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon . . . 1211–12, 1220–1
Federated Malay States . . . 1239
Straits Settlements . . . 12 6
England and Wales . . . 1103, 1109–10
Northern Ireland . . . 1199, 1203
Scotland . . . 1151, 1156–7
United States of America
Philippines . . . 1359

Measles

Dominican Republic . . . 256
Egypt . . . 292
Italy . . . 642
Japan . . . 676
Netherlands . . . 789
Poland . . . 879–880
Roumania . . . 929–932

Page

Measles *(continued)*
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1278, 1280–1
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1212, 1215
Northern Ireland 1202
United States of America
Philippines 1350, 1355

Meat, Inspection of
See Foodstuffs, etc.

Medical Education
Austria 94
Portuguese India 919–20
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1226

Medical Practitioners
See Doctors, etc.

Medical Students
Austria 80, 94
Denmark 234
Egypt 290
Estonia 332
Finland 370
France. 412
Germany. 514, 515
Greece 547
Hungary 591
Latvia 721
Lithuania 752
Netherlands 788
Norway 836
Poland 876
Roumania 939
Sweden 1001
Switzerland 1045
United Kingdom
Scotland 1153
United States of America 1335–6

Mental Diseases, Treatment of
Egypt 300
Germany. 469
Hungary 601–2
Italy 648
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1225
See also Hospitals

Merchant Seamen
Permanent Committee for furthering health of . . 1452

Midwives
Austria 80, 93, 94–5
Belgium 128
Czechoslovakia 177, 199–200
Denmark 234
Egypt 290
Estonia 332
Finland 370
France. 412
Germany. 514, 515
Greece 547
Hungary 591
Italy 653
Japan 683
Latvia 721
Lithuania 752
Netherlands 788
Norway 836
Poland 876, 895
Portuguese India 920

Page

Midwives *(continued)*
Sweden 1001
Switzerland 1045
Turkish Republic 1063
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1226
Scotland 1153
United States of America 1336–7

Milk
See Dairy produce, supervision of

Mining Industry in Great Britain 1418–21

Ministries of Public Health
See Health administrations, national

Mortality Statistics, General
Arranged by age, sex, géographical and seasonal distribution
Australia. 21–4
Austria 59–63
Belgium 109–113
Czechoslovakia 159–161, 180
Denmark 214–17
Dominican Republic 249–251
Egypt 273–6
Estonia 316–18
Finland 349–352
France. 393–8
French Colonies
French Equatorial Africa 430–1
French Possessions in
India 431
Oceania 432
French West Africa 429
Guiana 432
Madagascar 431
Germany. 481–5
Greece 529–531
Hungary 569–573
Irish Free State 615–20
Japan 664–7
Latvia 702–6
Lithuania 737–41
Netherlands 766–9
Norway 812–16
Poland 858–62
Portuguese India 913
Roumania 927, 928
Spain 955–9
Sweden 981–5
Switzerland 1020–3
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . 1274, 1275
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1210, 1211
Federated Malay States 1234
Straits Settlements . . . . . 24[illegible]
England and Wales 1081–6
Northern Ireland 1180–4
Scotland 1132–6
United States of America 1303–8
Philippines 1345, 1346
Uruguay 1374–5
Causes of death, principal
Australia. 25–32
Austria 64–71
Belgium 114–119
Czechoslovakia 162–9, 181–7
Denmark 218–225
Dominican Republic 252–3
Egypt 277–284
Estonia 319–326
Finland 353–5
France. 399–406
French Colonies 430, 431, 432
Germany. 486–496
Greece 532–8
Hungary 574–581

Page

Mortality Statistics, General *(continued)*
Cause of deat , principal *(continued)*
Irish Free State 621–8
Japan 668–670
Latvia 707–13
Lithuania 742–6
Netherlands 770–7
Norway 817–24
Poland . . . . . 863-8, and tables Nos. VIII, 17, 18
Portuguese India 914–15
Roumania 960–5
Spain 960–5
Sweden 986–992
Switzerland 1024–31
Turkish Republic 1051–2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1277
United Kingdom
British Colonies
Ceylon 1210
England and Wales 1087–94
Northern Ireland 1185–92
Scotland 1137–44
United States of America 1309–15
Uruguay 1376–83

Mumps
Roumania 929
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1212, 1215
Northern Ireland 1202

Narcotic Drugs, Legislation concerning
Austria 91–2
Canada 138
Czechoslovakia 199
Finland 377
France. 421
Italy 654-5
Japan 674
Poland 888
Portuguese India 921
Roumania 938
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1287
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland. 1266
Ceylon 1219, 1224
Straits Settlements 1257
United States of America 1337, 1328
Work of League Opium Commission 1469

Native Labour, Protection of
French Colonies and mandated territories
French Equatorial Africa 446–7
French Possessions in Oceania 448
French West Africa 445–6
Indo-China 447–8
Madagascar 448–9

Nurses
Belgium 128
France. 419
Japan 683
Turkish Republic 1063
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1226
United States of America 1337
Philippines 1364

Nursing Delegates Conference and Nursing Division of Red Cross. 1452, 1454

Occupational Diseases
See Industrial health and occupational diseases *and the diseases concerned*

Page

Office international d'hygiène publique
Relations with League of Red Cross Societies . . 1453

Ophthalmia Neonatorum
United Kingdom
Northern Ireland 1202

Ophthalmology
Egypt 298–9

Opium Commission of League
Work 1469

Organic Diseases, Deaths from
Australia. 30, 35
Austria 69
Belgium 117, 123
Czechoslovakia 167, 173, 185–6
Denmark 223, 230
Dominican Republic 255
Egypt 282, 287
Estonia 324, 331
Finland 357
France. 404, 409
Germany. 492–3, 504
Greece 536, 539
Hungary 579, 586
Irish Free State 626–7, 632
Japan 668, 669, 670, 672
Latvia 712
Lithuania 745
Netherlands 775, 783
Norway 822, 829
Poland . . . . . 873 and Table 17
Portuguese India 914–15
Spain 963, 967
Sweden 990, 994
Switzerland 1030, 1037
Turkish Republic 1051–2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 1277
United Kingdom
British Colonies
Ceylon 1210, 1211
Federated Malay States 1234
England and Wales 1092, 1100
Northern Ireland 1190, 1195
Scotland 1142
United States of America 1313, 1319
Uruguay 1381, 1386

Paratyphoid
Austria 83
Greece 548
Italy 642, 644
Japan 675
Norway 839
Sweden 1003
Turkish Republic 1052, 1053
United Kingdom
Scotland 1154
United States of America
Philippines 1349

Parks, Pleasure-grounds, Playing-fields
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1118

Pasteur Laboratories and Institutes
French Colonies and mandated territories 453–4

Patent Medecines
See Pharmaceutical products, etc.

Pellagra
Italy 642

Pages

Phagedenic Ulcers
French Colonies 433

Pharmaceutical Products and Medicinal Specialities, Control of
Belgium 127
Canada 137–8, 138–9
Italy 653
Norway 840
Turkish Republic 1059
United Kingdom
Northern Ireland 1204

Pharmacies, Pharmacists and Assistants
Austria 80, 93
Belgium 128
Czechoslovakia 77
Denmark 234
Egypt 290
Estonia 332
Finland 370, 376, 378
France 412
Germany 514
Greece 547, 554
Hungary 591
Italy 653
Japan 682, 683
Latvia 721
Lithuania 752
Netherlands 788
Norway 836
Poland 876
Portuguese India 920
Sweden 1001
Switzerland 1045
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1267
Scotland 1153
United States of America 1335, 1336

Physical Culture
Czechoslovakia 196–7
Hungary 598
Poland 889–92

Pilgrims, Medical Supervision in Egypt . . . 295

Plague
Egypt 291–2
French Colonies 433–4
Greece 548
Italy 642
Japan 675
Netherlands 789
Portuguese India 916
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1278, 1279
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1266
Ceylon 1212, 1214
Federated Malay States 1234

Pneumoconioses
Czechoslovakia 198

Pneumonia, Deaths from
See Organic diseases, deaths from

Poisoning, Lead, Mercurial, Arsenical
See Lead and other forms of poisoning

Poisonous Gases and Asphyxiation
See Gas-poisoning, etc.

Page

Poliomyelitis
Italy 642
Norway 839
Poland 880
Roumania 928, 929, 933–4
Sweden 1003
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1107
Northern Ireland 1202

Population Statistics
Density, distribution of population, area covered, etc.
Australia 13–17
Austria 49–52
Belgium 101–4
Czechoslovakia 149–152
Denmark 207–9
Dominican Republic 243–4
Egypt 265–8
Estonia 307–10
Finland 339–342
France 383–6
French Colonies
French Equatorial Africa 430
French West Africa 429
Madagascar 431
New Caledonia 432
Greece 525–6
Hungary 559–562
Irish Free State 607–10
Japan 661
Latvia 693–6
Lithuania 729–31
Netherlands 757–760
Norway 799–802
Poland 847–9
Portuguese India 913
Roumania 927
Spain 947–9
Sweden 973–6
Switzerland 1011–14
Turkish Republic 1051
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1273–4
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1265
Ceylon 1209–10
Federated Malay States 1233
Straits Settlements 1245–6
England and Wales 1071–4
Northern Ireland 1171–4
Scotland 1123–6
United States of America 1293–7
Philippines 1345–6
Survey of movement of population
Australia 18
Austria 53
Belgium 105
Czechoslovakia 153
Denmark 210
Dominican Republic 245
Egypt 269
Estonia 311
Finland 343
France 387
Germany 459–470
Hungary 563
Irish Free State 611
Latvia 697
Lithuania 732
Netherlands 761
Norway 803
Poland 850
Roumania 927
Spain 950
Sweden 977
Switzerland 1015
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1274–6
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1075

Page

Population Statistics *(continued)*

Survey of movement of population *(continued)*

United Kingdom *(continued)*
Northern Ireland 1175
Scotland 1127
United States of America 1298–9
Uruguay 1369

Ports, Health Measures concerning

See Maritime quarantine, etc.

Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis

Austria 84–5
Netherlands 789

Prison Inspection

British Somaliland 1266

Propaganda (Exhibitions, Lectures, Publications)

Epidemiological Intelligence Service, publications of 1474–6, 1477
Hungary 598
Italy 1440
Red Cross Societies, League of 1451, 1455
Turkish Republic 1057
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 12 7
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1220
Federated Malay States 1234
United States of America 1325
Philippines 1358–9

Public Health

Education
Czechoslovakia 195
Hungary 598
Netherlands 791
Poland 888
Portuguese India 919
Turkish Republic 1057
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1287
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1265
Ceylon 1220
Straits Settlements 1255
Northern Ireland 1203
Scotland 1156
United States of America 1324–5
Philippines 1358–9
Work of Rockefeller Foundation 1459
Health Organisation of League, collaboration with various Govts. re 1479–83
Officers
Turkish Republic 1063
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1220
United States of America
Philippines 1364

Publications

See Propaganda, etc.

Puerperal Diseases

Morbidity
Italy 642
Norway 839
Turkish Republic 1053
United Kingdom
Northern Ireland 1202
Mortality
Australia 31
Austria 70
Belgium 118
Czechoslovakia 168
Denmark 224

Page

Puerperal Diseases *(continued)*

Mortality *(continued)*
Egypt 283
Estonia 325
Finland 358
France 405
Germany 488, 489, 494–5
Greece 537
Hungary 580
Japan 668, 669
Netherlands 776
Norway 823
Poland . . . . . Tables VIII, 17, 18
Portuguese India 915
Spain 964
Sweden 991
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1210, 1211–12
England and Wales 1093
Northern Ireland 1191
Scotland 1143
United States of America 1314
Uruguay 1382

Rabies

Czechoslovakia 200
Egypt 293
Greece 549
Italy 642, 644
Japan 676
Turkish Republic 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1281
United States of America 1320

Rats, Destruction of

See Vermin and other pests

Red Cross Societies, League of

Activities between July 1, 1928 and June 30, 1929: report 1450–6
Conferences held under auspices of 1451–2
International relations 1452–3
Organisation and administration of Secretariat 1451, 1453–6

Refugees

in Greece 552, 554
Work on behalf of, by League of Red Cross Societies 1452

Registration of Births and Deaths

Philippines 1361
Straits Settlements 1257

Relapsing Fever

Italy 642
Poland 878
Roumania 929
Turkish Republic 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1278, 1279
United Kingdom
Northern Ireland 1202

Relief Union, International

Relations with League of Red Cross Societies 1452

Rheumatism

Czechoslovakia 195
Sweden 1004–5
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1107

River Pollution

United Kingdom
England and Wales 1117–18
United States of America 1329–30

Rockefeller Foundation

Public health work in 1928 1459–1462

Page

Rural Hygiene

Austria 90–1
Ceylon 1224
Egypt 296
Study-tours undertaken by League 1478
United States of America 1332

Sanatoria and Dispensaries (Tuberculosis)

See also : Hospitals
Australia 39
Austria 75, 76, 79, 87
Belgium 124
Canada 135
Czechoslovakia 193
Denmark 231
Egypt 288
Finland 363, 378
France 410, 413, 414
Germany 507
Greece 540, 554
Hungary 596
Irish Free State 633
Italy 646, 652
Japan 677, 678, 682
Latvia 715
Lithuania 748
Netherlands 784
Norway 830
Poland 874, 882, 883
Sweden 995
Switzerland 1039–40
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1281–2, 1287
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1267
Ceylon 1215, 1225
Northern Ireland 1196
Scotland 1149
United States of America 1333, 1335

Sanitary Engineering, Training in

United States of America 1324

Sanitary Personnel

Austria 80, 93
Belgium 128
Czechoslovakia 177, 199–200
Denmark 234
Egypt 290
Estonia 332
Finland 370
France 412
Germany 513–15
Greece 547
Hungary 591
Italy 653
Japan 683
Latvia 721
Lithuania 752
Netherlands 788
Norway 836
Poland 876
Portuguese India 919–20
Roumania 939
Sweden 1001
Switzerland 1045
Turkish Republic 1063
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1267
Ceylon 1220, 1224, 1225, 1226
Scotland 1153
United States of America 1335–7
Philippines 1364

Sanitation, Public

Canada 140
Czechoslovakia 196
Egypt 296
Finland 375

Page

Sanitation, Public *(continued)*

France 421
Greece 551
Hungary 599–600
Italy 651
Japan 687
Poland 892, 895–6
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1285
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland 1265–6
Ceylon 1222, 1223
Federated Malay States 1239–40
Straits Settlements 1256
England and Wales 1118
Northern Ireland 1204
Scotland 1158
United States of America 1327–8
Philippines 1360, 1360–1

Scarlet Fever

Austria 83
Canada 135
Czechoslovakia 193
Germany 489
Italy 642
Japan 675
Netherlands 789
Norway 839
Poland 878–9
Roumania 929, 932
Sweden 1003
Turkish Republic 1053, 1054
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1278, 1280
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1107
Northern Ireland 1202
United States of America 1320

School Hygiene

Canada 136–7
Netherlands 792
Poland 889–892
Roumania 937
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1221
Federated Malay States 1238
Straits Settlements 1256
England and Wales 1110–13
Northern Ireland 1204
Scotland 1157–8
United States of America 1326
Philippines 1359

Sera, Vaccines, Biological Products and Bacteriological Research

Canada 139–140
Commission on Standardisation, work of . . . 1473
Egypt 296–7
Italy 649, 652, 654
Portuguese India 920
Turkish Republic 1059, 1062
United Kingdom
British Colonies
Ceylon 1227

Sewerage

See Sanitation, public

Ships, Fumigation of

See Maritime quarantine etc.

Silicosis

Great Britain 1419, 1424

Slaughter-Houses

See Veterinary matters

Page

Sleeping-sickness

French Colonies and mandated territories . . 433, 437–440

Smallpox and Vaccination

Canada 135
Czechoslovakia 174
Egypt 291
Finland 365
French Colonies 433
Germany 508
Greece 542, 548
Hungary 587
Italy 642, 642–3
Japan 675
Lithuania 749
Netherlands 785, 789
Norway 832
Poland 877
Portuguese India 916
Roumania 929, 932
Sweden 997, 1005
Switzerland 1042
Turkish Republic 1052, 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1273, 1278, 1280
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1212, 1213, 1227
Federated Malay States 1234–5
England and Wales 1107
Northern Ireland 1198, 1202
Scotland 1151
United States of America
Philippines 1350, 1355, 1361
Uruguay 1387

Social Hygiene Institutions

See under Health Administrations, National

Social Work Fortnight, International 1451

Still-births

Australia 19
Austria 53, 55, 56, 57
Belgium 105, 107, 108
Czechoslovakia 153, 155, 156
Denmark 210, 212, 213
Dominican Republic 245, 247
Egypt 269, 271
Estonia 311, 313, 314
Finland 343, 345, 346, 347
France 387, 390, 391
French Colonies
French Equatorial Africa 430, 431
French West Africa 429
Guiana 432
Germany 459, 472, 475, 477, 478
Hungary 563, 566, 567
Irish Free State 611
Japan 661–4
Latvia 697, 699, 700
Netherlands 761, 763, 764
Norway 803, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810
Poland 853, 854, 855
Portuguese India 915, 916
Roumania 927, 928
Spain 950, 952, 953
Sweden 977, 979, 980
Switzerland 1015, 1017, 1018
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon 1212
England and Wales 1075, 1078, 1079
United States of America 1299, 1301, 1307
Uruguay 1369, 1371, 1372

Students, Medical

See Medical students

Page

Suicides

Australia 32
Austria 71
Belgium 119
Czechoslovakia 169, 187
Denmark 225
Egypt 284
Estonia 326
Finland 359
France 406
Germany 496
Greece 538
Hungary 581
Irish Free State 628
Japan 668, 669
Latvia 713
Lithuania 746
Netherlands 777
Norway 824
Poland . . . . . 868 and Table 17
Portuguese India 915
Spain 965
Sweden 992
Switzerland 1031
Turkish Republic 1052
United Kingdom
England and Wales 1094
Northern Ireland 1192
Scotland 1144
United States of America 1315
Uruguay 1383

Swimming-Pools

United States of America 1328

Syphilis

See Venereal diseases

Teaching of Medecine

See Medical education

Tetanus

Dominican Republic 256
Netherlands 1444
Turkish Republic 1052, 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1278

Town Planning

United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Federated Malay States 1239
England and Wales 1116

Trachoma

Czechoslovakia 194
Greece 550
Hungary 597
Poland 886, 894
Turkish Republic 1052, 1053, 1056
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1283
United States of America
Philippines 1353

Transport Convention, 1924

Signature by Finland 377

Trench Fever

United Kingdom
Northern Ireland 1202

Tsutsugamushi Fever

Federated Malay States 1235

Tuberculosis

Legislation
Greece 52
Italy 652
Sweden 1005

Page

Tuberculosis *(continued)*

Morbidity and treatment
- Australia . . . 39
- Austria . . . 75, 85–7
- Belgium . . . 124
- Canada . . . 135
- Czechoslovakia . . . 193–4
- Denmark . . . 231
- Dominican Republic . . . 256
- Egypt . . . 293
- Finland . . . 363, 372, 378
- France . . . 410, 413
- French Colonies . . . 433, 440–3
- Germany . . . 507
- Greece . . . 540, 549, 552
- Hungary . . . 596
- Irish Free State . . . 633
- Italy . . . 644–6, 652
- Japan . . . 676–8
- Latvia . . . 715
- Lithuania . . . 748
- Netherlands . . . 784, 789–90
- Norway . . . 830, 839, 840
- Poland . . . 874, 881–3
- Portuguese India . . . 9 8
- Roumania . . . 936–7
- Sweden . . . 995, 1005
- Switzerland . . . 1039–40
- Turkish Republic . . . 1057
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1281–2
- United Kingdom
  - British Colonies and Protectorates
    - British Somaliland . . . 1265
    - Ceylon . . . 1215
    - Federated Malay States . . . 1235
  - England and Wales . . . 1101, 1107–8
  - Northern Ireland . . . 1196, 1203
  - Scotland . . . 1149, 1155
- United States of America . . . 1321
- Philippines . . . 1355

Mortality
- Australia . . . 27, 28, 35
- Austria . . . 66, 67
- Belgium . . . 115, 123
- Czechoslovakia . . . 163–4, 165, 173, 183, 193
- Denmark . . . 220, 221, 230
- Dominican Republic . . . 253, 255
- Egypt . . . 279, 280, 287
- Estonia . . . 321, 322, 331
- Finland . . . 355
- France . . . 401, 402, 409
- Germany . . . 488, 490, 504
- Greece . . . 533, 534, 539
- Hungary . . . 576, 577, 586
- Irish Free State . . . 622–3, 624, 632
- Japan . . . 668, 669, 670, 676
- Latvia . . . 708, 709, 710
- Lithuania . . . 744
- Netherlands . . . 771–2, 773, 783, 789
- Norway . . . 818–19, 829
- Poland . . . 865, 866, 873 and Table 17
- Portuguese India . . . 914
- Spain . . . 967
- Sweden . . . 987, 988, 994
- Switzerland . . . 1026, 1027, 1028, 1037, 1038
- Turkish Republic . . . 1051
- United Kingdom
  - British Colonies and Protectorates
    - Ceylon . . . 1215
    - Federated Malay States . . . 1235
    - Straits Settlements . . . 1252
  - England and Wales . . . 1088–9, 1090, 1100
  - Northern Ireland . . . 1187, 1188, 1195
  - Scotland . . . 1138–9, 1140
- United States of America . . . 1310, 1311, 1319
- Philippines . . . 1352
- Uruguay . . . 1377–8, 1379, 1386

Union, Int., against : work of 6th Conference . . . 1453

Tuberculosis Commission of League

Work . . . 1472

Page

Tularaemia

United States of America . . . 1320

Tumours

See Cancer and other tumours

Typhoid

- Austria . . . 83
- Czechoslovakia . . . 193
- Dominican Republic . . . 256
- Egypt . . . 292
- Greece . . . 548
- Hungary . . . 596
- Italy . . . 642, 644
- Japan . . . 675
- Poland . . . 878
- Portuguese India . . . 917
- Roumania . . . 929, 933
- Sweden . . . 1003
- Turkish Republic . . . 1053, 1054
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1278, 1280
- United Kingdom
  - British Colonies and Protectorates
    - Ceylon . . . 1212–13
    - Federated Malay States . . . 1235
  - Northern Ireland . . . 1202
- United States of America
  - Philippines . . . 1349, 1353–4

Typhus

- Egypt . . . 292
- French Colonies . . . 436
- Hungary . . . 596
- Italy . . . 642
- Japan . . . 675
- Netherlands . . . 789
- Norway . . . 839
- Poland . . . 877–8
- Roumania . . . 929, 931
- Turkish Republic . . . 1053, 1054
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1273, 1278, 1279
- United Kingdom
  - British Colonies and Protectorates
    - Federated Malay States . . . 1235
  - Northern Ireland . . . 1202
- United States of America . . . 1320

Undulant Fever

- Italy . . . 642
- Sweden . . . 1003, 1005
- United States of America . . . 1320

Vaccines and Vaccination

See Sera, vaccines, etc. *and* Smallpox and vaccination

Venereal Diseases

Legislation
- Czechoslovakia . . . 200
- Japan . . . 674
- Philippines . . . 1361

Morbidity and treatment
- Australia . . . 39–40
- Austria . . . 76, 88–9
- Belgium . . . 125
- Canada . . . 136
- Czechoslovakia . . . 194–5, 200
- Denmark . . . 232
- Dominican Republic . . . 257–8
- Egypt . . . 288, 299–300
- Finland . . . 364, 372, 378
- France . . . 413, 414–16
- French Colonies . . . 433
- Germany . . . 508
- Greece . . . 541, 550
- Hungary . . . 596–7
- Italy . . . 642, 647
- Japan . . . 679
- Lithuania . . . 748

Page

Venereal Diseases *(continued)*

Morbidity and treatment *(continued)*
Netherlands . . . 784, 790–1
Norway . . . 831, 840
Poland . . . 875, 885–6
Roumania . . . 936
Sweden . . . 996
Switzerland . . . 1041
Turkish Republic . . . 1055–6
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1282
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland . . . 1265
Ceylon . . . 1217
Federated Malay States . . . 1236
Straits Settlements . . . 1254
England and Wales . . . 1102, 1108–9
Northern Ireland . . . 1197, 1203
Scotland . . . 1150, 1155
United States of America . . . 1322–3
Philippines . . . 1353, 1361

Mortality
Australia . . . 27
Austria . . . 66
Belgium . . . 115
Czechoslovakia . . . 164
Denmark . . . 220
Egypt . . . 279
Estonia . . . 321
Finland . . . 355
France . . . 401
Hungary . . . 576
Irish Free State . . . 623, 632
Japan . . . 668, 669, 672
Latvia . . . 709
Lithuania . . . 744
Netherlands . . . 772
Norway . . . 819
Poland . . . 865
Spain . . . 967
Sweden . . . 987
Switzerland . . . 1026, 1037
United Kingdom
England and Wales . . . 1089, 1100
Northern Ireland . . . 1187, 1195
Scotland . . . 1139
Uruguay . . . 1378, 1386

Union, Int., for combat . . . 1453
Work of Commission of Experts on syphilis, etc. . . 1473–41

Vermin and Other Pests

Belgium . . . 1403
Egypt . . . 291–2
France . . . 421
Italy . . . 652
United Kingdom
British Colonies : Ceylon . . . 1224

Veterinary Services and Slaughter-houses

Italy . . . 651–2, 653
Japan . . . 685
Roumania . . . 939–41

Water Supplies

Canada . . . 139
Czechoslovakia . . . 196
Dominican Republic . . . 258
Finland . . . 375
Greece . . . 551
Hungary . . . 597, 599–600
Italy . . . 651, 652

Page

Water Supplies *(continued)*

Japan . . . 686
Poland . . . 895
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
British Somaliland . . . 1265
Ceylon . . . 1222–3
Straits Settlements . . . 1256
England and Wales . . . 1116–17
Northern Ireland . . . 1204
United States of America . . . 1326–7
Philippines . . . 1360

Waterways, Sanitary Control of

Netherlands . . . 792

Welfare Work and Social Relief

Belgium . . . 1407, 1409
Germany . . . 1393
Great Britain . . . 1413, 1419, 1424–9
Turkish Republic . . . 1058–9
United Kingdom
Scotland . . . 1162

Whitelead

See : Lead and other forms of poisoning

Whooping-cough

Dominican Republic . . . 256
Italy . . . 642
Japan . . . 676
Poland . . . 880
Roumania . . . 929, 934
Turkish Republic . . . 1052, 1053
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1278, 1280
United Kingdom
British Colonies and Protectorates
Ceylon . . . 1212, 1215

Women, Employment of

Belgium . . . 1405
Hungary . . . 600
Roumania . . . 938

Workers, Industrial, Health of

See : Industrial health, etc.

Workmen's Compensation Acts and Cases Compensated

Belgium . . . 1396–7, 1409
Germany . . . 1392, 1394
Great Britain . . . 1424–4
Hungary . . . 600

X-rays, Use of

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . 1287

Yaws

Ceylon . . . 1216
Federated Malay States . . . 1236
Philippines . . . 1353

Yellow Fever

British Somaliland . . . 1266
French Colonies and mandated territories . . . 433, 435–6
Work of Commission of Rockefeller Foundation . . . 1460