

the century, and has gained momentum only recently. In several cities (or large hospitals) no appreciable changes in the incidence of lung tumors could be demonstrated (Bonser; Passey and Holms; Hanf; Ask-Upmark; Sitsen; Gruber; Breckwoldt; Marchesani; Eichengrün and Esser; and Neely) (Germany: Koelln, Hamburg, Innsbruck; England: Leeds, Glasgow; Sweden: Lund; Russia: Leningrad; United States: Nebraska). The great majority of reports on this subject, based on death certificates, clinical observations, and autopsy findings, note a definite and striking increase of the incidence of pulmonary neoplasms during the last twenty years (Wells; Simons; Weller; Hruby and Sweany; and Hutchison). Autopsy records, which doubtlessly represent the most reliable source of information and which were obtained in large and well-controlled institutions, show this trend of increase in a convincing manner.

The following compilations may illustrate the course of events during the present century:

a) Evidence obtained from death records of the general population.

Bureau of Census (U.S.A.):

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Lung Cancer per 100,000 population</i>
1914	0.6
1925	1.7
1926	1.8
1927	1.9

Cole:

1901-1910	1.02 for males and 0.70 for females
1931	5.10 " 1.63 "

Stocks (England and Wales):

1921-1930	2.5 " 1.0 "
1933	6.7 " 1.8 "

Kennaway and Kennaway (England and Wales):

1921	361 deaths from cancer of the lung in males
1932	1553 " " " " " " " "

b) Composite data collected from various sources:

<i>Author</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Autopsies</i>	<i>No. Lung Cancer</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Weller	1872-1898	382,671	159	0.04
	1898-1916	192,271	488	0.24
	1916-1924	33,308	71	0.21
Simons	1900-1930	22,754	137	0.60
	1899 from records of 11 American to 1930 and Canadian investigators			1.55

Simons stated that the same American and Canadian sources showed an increase from 5.88 per cent of all cancer in 1910-1914 to 8.28 per cent in 1925-1928. Similar observations were made by Ask-Upmark on data from