

Central Europe. There were 842 cases of lung cancer in that territory during the years 1900 to 1927. In 1900 the incidence of lung cancer in relation to the total number of cancers observed was below 1 per cent, while it rose to 8 per cent for the years 1922-1924. A detailed analysis of the various records, published by a great number of investigators, was made by Hraby and Sweany, who collected records of 185,434 autopsies performed from 1897 to 1933. There were 22,712 cases of cancer in this series, of which 1,355 were primary in the lungs. These workers found that the incidence of cancer in general increased during this period by 65 per cent. At first the increase of lung cancer ran parallel with the general trend, but since 1914 it was higher and, following a temporary decline after 1928, there was a tenfold increase at that time over the incidence at the turn of the century (lung cancers represented 4.1 per cent of all cancers in 1897, compared to 16 per cent in 1928).

c) Data supplied by investigators from individual institutions:

<i>Author</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Per Cent of Lung Cancers among Autopsies</i>	<i>Country</i>
Gillespie	1899-1908	0.51	England
	1909-1918	1.64	
	1919-1928	2.91	
Hutchison	1907-1919	0.40-0.93	
	1920	1.07	
	1925	2.05	
Berblinger	1910-1931	0.96	Germany
Wahl	1917-1927	1.12	
Kraft	1925-1932	1.6	Russia
Probst	1906-1910	0.11	Switzerland
	1911-1915	0.38	
	1916-1920	0.59	
	1921-1925	0.97	
Klotz	1910-1927	0.82	Canada
Dissmann	1925-1931	10.85	Czechoslovakia
Materna	1921-1923	8.0	
Holzer	1920-1924	7.98	
Husted and	1914-1918	2.0	Denmark
Biilmann	1919-1923	0.5	
	1924-1928	3.3	
	1929-1932	7.3	
	1933	10.3	
Bonser	1891-1932	6.3-7.5	England
Hutchison	1907	1.0	
	1920-1925	3.1-4.0	
Berblinger	1920-1924	8.3	Germany
Kikuth	1923	9.4	
Hanf	1922-1925	7.5	
Ferenszy and	1914	5.0	