

APOPLEXY.

The number of deaths in 1913 (173) was an increase of 5 on that for 1912 of 32 when compared with 1911. The rate 1·62 per 10,000 was the same in 1912 as in 1913.

CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE.

Each of the five years 1909 to 1913 inclusive shows an increase in number and rate on the preceding year. The averages for the years 1909–13 work out at 206 and 2·02.

EPILEPSY.

The number of deaths from this cause (54) was lower in 1913 than in 1912 or 1910.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN.

As regards both number and rate 1912 shows a great decrease on the years preceding. The rate fell from 1·35 per 10,000 in 1909 to 0·55 per 10,000 in 1912. The figures for 1913 are higher than those for 1912, but much below the average.

ORGANIC HEART-DISEASE.

More deaths occur from this cause than from any other. Under the Bertillon classification deaths occurring from heart-disease combined with bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, or Bright's disease must be allocated to heart-disease, this being the reverse of the system formerly followed. Number and rate of deaths from heart-disease show a tendency to increase, though the number and rate in 1913 was lower than in 1912.

ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.

A rapid increase of deaths from this cause is apparent, the number in 1913 being 89, as against only 29 in 1909.

EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS.

In common with other diseases of the circulatory system, numbers and rates show a tendency to increase. The number of deaths in 1913 was 63, while the rate per 10,000 was 0·59. The figures for 1913, however, being lower than the average for the quinquennium.

BRONCHITIS.

The number (281) and rate (2·63 per 10,000) of deaths from this cause in 1913 were about equal to the averages of the five years. The year 1910 shows the highest number as well as the highest rate.

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

In 1911, 153 deaths from this cause were recorded, but in 1912 the number had fallen to 114, but in 1913 it rose again to 154.

PNEUMONIA.

The number and rate in 1913 were higher than in 1912, but lower than in 1911.

GASTRITIS.

There were only 29 deaths from this cause in 1913, as compared with 48 in 1912 and 65 in 1909.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Considerable fluctuation is shown as regards deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis. The number fell from 555 in 1908 to 351 in 1909, rose to 500 in 1910, and fell to 404 in 1911, while in 1912 the number was only 271. Last year 344 deaths were attributed to this cause.

APPENDICITIS AND TYPHLITIS.

Ninety-one deaths were registered in 1913, an increase of 19 on the figures for 1912. The average for the five years 1909–13 was 86, while the average rate per 10,000 was 0·85.

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

Sixty-three deaths (a rate of 0·59 per 10,000) were registered in 1913. Little movement is shown as regards deaths from this cause.

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.

The number of deaths in 1913 (47) was one less than in 1912.

SIMPLE PERITONITIS.

Very little fluctuation is shown here, 61 deaths being registered in 1913, as against an average of 62 for the five years.

ACUTE NEPHRITIS.

Only 16 deaths in 1913 were attributed to this cause, as against 68 in 1911 and 35 in 1912. The average rate for the five years 1909–13 was 0·44 per 10,000.