

CHEST-DISEASES, 1,206.

Pneumonia.. .. .	464
Pneumonia secondary to influenza, whooping-cough, and measles ..	177
Broncho-pneumonia	251
Bronchitis	314
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	1,206

There is reason to believe that many of these deaths could be prevented. In some countries the experiment has been tried of making every pneumonia case compulsory notifiable and attempting isolation. Apparently the results achieved have not justified the expense and trouble thereby involved, but the fact remains that probably a large proportion of these illnesses are infectious. All associated with epidemics of influenza, measles, whooping-cough, or diphtheria certainly are. Again, when in the absence of a recognized outbreak of such common infectious diseases, groups of pneumonia or broncho-pneumonia cases occur in a community, affecting in considerable measures virile young adults, adolescents, and children, of which it can be said the infecting agent is virulent, then measures can be taken which give promise of considerably reducing the death-rate from these lung-ailments. Such measures are complete case-isolation to be practised by doctor and nurse, and convalescents to be restrained from close contact with other persons, attendance at indoor public gatherings, &c., until they have completely recovered.

The following table illustrates that a noteworthy feature during the prevalence of influenza is that the death-rate not only of pneumonic influenza, but also of acute primary pneumonia and pneumonia (all forms), rises, showing infection which should respond to preventive effort. It is believed, too, that epidemic pneumonia occasionally occurs unassociated with influenza.

Disease.	Number of Deaths.		
	1927.	1928.	1929.
Influenza	131	242	297
Influenzal pneumonia	43	100	120
Pneumonia	313	422	464
Broncho-pneumonia	207	230	251

Both during epidemic and normal periods living-habits and environment certainly have an influence upon the incidence and severity of chest-diseases.

VIOLENCE, 955.

Regarding the 955 deaths last year from violence, of which 725 were due to accident, 221 to suicide, and 9 to homicide, it is noteworthy that in the last eight years, whereas the death-rates from suicide and homicide have shown little variation, that from accident, especially motor-vehicles accident, has increased considerably.

In the last three years the number of deaths annually from motor-vehicle accidents have averaged 164.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), 642.

The following table indicates the course of this disease since 1872 :—

Tuberculosis (all Forms) in New Zealand, 1872–1929.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis per 10,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis per 10,000 of Mean Population.
1872 ..	346	12.66	1901 ..	775	9.96
1873 ..	296	10.50	1902 ..	802	10.05
1874 ..	391	12.26	1903 ..	769	9.38
1875 ..	561	15.63	1904 ..	799	9.46
1876 ..	488	12.59	1905 ..	678	7.79
1877 ..	512	12.68	1906 ..	720	8.04
1878 ..	513	12.20	1907 ..	856	9.31
1879 ..	587	13.10	1908 ..	840	8.89
1880 ..	645	13.60	1909 ..	803	8.26
1881 ..	680	13.80	1910 ..	731	7.36
1882 ..	611	12.00	1911 ..	733	7.27
1883 ..	700	13.23	1912 ..	716	6.89
1884 ..	718	12.99	1913 ..	812	7.60
1885 ..	698	12.25	1914 ..	728	6.67
1886 ..	705	12.11	1915 ..	793	6.30
1887 ..	734	12.31	1916 ..	742	6.74
1888 ..	647	10.69	1917 ..	755	6.87
1889 ..	649	10.61	1918 ..	832	7.54
1890 ..	650	10.47	1919 ..	762	6.71
1891 ..	663	10.53	1920 ..	851	7.21
1892 ..	700	10.90	1921 ..	793	6.48
1893 ..	729	11.02	1922 ..	821	6.56
1894 ..	752	11.07	1923 ..	792	6.21
1895 ..	761	10.99	1924 ..	736	5.67
1896 ..	680	9.62	1925 ..	684	5.14
1897 ..	763	10.57	1926 ..	727	5.37
1898 ..	769	10.44	1927 ..	668	4.86
1899 ..	795	10.60	1928 ..	699	5.02
1900 ..	752	9.85	1929 ..	642	4.56