

TABLE K.—NEPHRITIS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION BY SEX AND IN EACH AGE-GROUP.

Age.	Males.							Females.						
	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.
0-1 ..	2.5	3.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.0
1-5 ..	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3
5-10 ..	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
10-15 ..	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
15-20 ..	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5
20-25 ..	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
25-30 ..	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7
30-35 ..	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2
35-40 ..	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
40-45 ..	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9
45-50 ..	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.4
50-55 ..	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.2	3.9	4.9	5.6	5.7
55-60 ..	8.9	10.3	8.9	6.5	7.3	8.4	8.5	5.2	6.9	7.9	5.8	7.3	7.6	8.1
60-65 ..	12.5	11.4	12.6	11.8	10.1	10.7	11.7	12.7	11.2	7.8	8.0	9.9	11.4	12.6
65-70 ..	20.1	20.8	17.7	17.7	17.6	16.9	19.9	11.6	16.3	12.6	9.8	13.8	14.8	19.4
70-75 ..	29.9	34.4	32.9	21.9	23.0	23.8	30.2	16.1	21.2	13.6	15.5	13.6	19.7	29.4
75-80 ..	40.3	43.3	42.6	30.8	42.6	33.3	57.9	10.7	27.8	23.9	19.1	28.9	21.8	45.8
80 and over ..	30.9	45.0	50.5	43.7	49.0	55.2	81.5	18.5	16.8	17.8	22.8	27.2	36.0	65.2
All ages ..	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.0	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.9

Diabetes.—The number of deaths (250) is 21 more than occurred in 1933, the rate being 1.69 as against 1.56. Both the number of deaths and the crude death-rate tend to increase.

Insulin was introduced for the treatment of diabetes in 1923, and the effect its use has had in prolonging the lives of diabetics, especially below middle life, is indicated in the last two quinquennial periods in Table L.

TABLE L.—DIABETES MELLITUS: AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION BY SEX AND IN EACH AGE-GROUP.

Age.	Males.							Females.						
	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.
0-1 ..	..	0.16	..	..	..	0.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5 ..	0.06	..	0.13	..	0.23	0.04	0.15	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.08
5-10 ..	0.14	0.04	0.11	0.26	0.39	0.15	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.23	0.17	0.09	0.22	0.19
10-15 ..	0.05	0.27	0.39	0.54	0.26	0.18	0.15	0.43	0.42	0.22	0.22	0.37	0.21	0.18
15-20 ..	0.24	0.41	0.54	0.36	0.73	0.47	0.09	0.24	0.47	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.23	0.27
20-25 ..	0.29	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.46	0.28	0.24	0.33	0.13	0.22	0.64	0.33	0.18	0.13
25-30 ..	0.34	0.37	0.51	0.65	0.18	0.23	0.33	0.54	0.37	0.51	0.33	0.37	0.46	0.32
30-35 ..	0.20	0.32	0.65	1.04	0.68	0.35	0.23	0.59	0.49	0.42	0.55	0.46	0.28	0.19
35-40 ..	0.58	0.68	1.06	0.82	0.56	0.20	0.35	0.38	0.43	0.66	0.54	0.93	0.48	0.32
40-45 ..	0.93	0.74	0.90	0.87	0.74	0.37	0.34	0.58	0.76	0.66	0.94	0.62	0.69	0.49
45-50 ..	0.94	1.31	1.40	1.03	0.91	0.87	0.67	1.29	1.53	0.58	1.37	1.29	1.44	1.13
50-55 ..	1.95	1.20	2.37	1.50	1.66	1.82	1.17	1.67	2.65	2.29	2.18	2.63	2.32	2.50
55-60 ..	1.90	2.57	2.88	3.85	2.73	2.58	1.71	4.62	4.56	5.39	5.89	4.96	4.08	4.47
60-65 ..	2.97	2.57	4.53	5.34	4.03	3.94	4.56	6.24	9.32	10.56	9.07	6.22	5.86	8.75
65-70 ..	4.53	5.73	8.41	7.85	7.44	6.51	6.14	9.62	11.58	14.93	11.47	13.07	13.02	15.85
70-75 ..	5.24	7.67	8.97	12.50	11.96	8.19	10.52	9.27	14.30	15.59	16.63	16.31	19.44	18.61
75-80 ..	5.25	7.03	11.13	10.93	10.48	11.86	24.81	7.15	13.49	17.18	22.62	18.34	19.59	26.00
80 and over ..	7.02	9.65	6.58	11.56	19.96	11.12	15.10	3.36	11.64	14.09	15.17	20.27	18.42	22.67
All ages ..	0.72	0.87	1.20	1.36	1.18	1.00	1.16	0.92	1.23	1.41	1.53	1.52	1.55	1.92

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—Diarrhœa and enteritis at one time stood high in the list of principal causes of death, the young and the aged being chiefly affected. In 1934 there were 58 such deaths, compared with 354 in 1900, when the population was almost exactly half what it is to-day. In the young, the decline is due to the improved environment during the early period of life, and to the welfare work which has been a feature of the past twenty-five years. At the other extreme, old age, the reduction is probably due in part to more accurate diagnosis and certification of cause of death. Table M shows the marked reduction in deaths certified as due to diarrhœa and enteritis.