

From other forms of tuberculosis the deaths in 1906 were 164 or 1·83 per 10,000 of population. Thus, a large addition has to be made to the deaths from phthisis to appreciate the full mischief done by tubercular disease.

Deaths from all Tubercular Diseases.

The mortality from all forms of tubercular disease, taken together, has been at the average rate of about 10 persons per 10,000 living for the last ten years. This rate is far lower than that which obtained in England during the year 1905, when the proportion was 16·32 per 10,000 living.

A table is supplied showing the results for each of ten years in New Zealand. Besides the death-rate from tubercular diseases, it also shows the percentage of deaths by tubercle to those from all causes, which was from 8·63 to 11·57 per cent. for the decennial period 1897–1906.

DECENNIAL TABLE, 1897–1906, showing the Death-rate from Tubercle per 10,000 Living, and Percentage of Total Deaths.

Year.	Mean Population.	Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.	Rate per 10,000.	Percentage of Total Deaths from all Causes.
1897	721,609	763	10·57	11·57
1898	736,260	769	10·44	10·62
1899	749,984	795	10·60	10·35
1900	763,594	752	9·85	10·44
1901	777,968	775	9·96	10·15
1902	797,793	802	10·05	9·58
1903	820,217	769	9·38	9·02
1904	845,022	799	9·46	9·88
1905	870,000	678	7·79	8·41
1906	895,594	720	8·04	8·63

DECENNIAL TABLE, 1897–1906.—Deaths (Persons) from various Tubercular Diseases registered in New Zealand, specifying the Number under and over Five Years of Age.

Year.	Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Peritonitis.		Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydrocephalus.		Phthisis.		Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula.		Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.		Total of all Ages.
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	
1897	35	9	33	32	7	589	13	45	88	675	763
1898	37	12	37	38	10	587	11	37	95	674	769
1899	43	19	32	40	10	583	12	56	97	698	795
1900	20	20	24	55	13	564	9	47	66	686	752
1901	30	22	30	31	10	586	14	52	84	691	775
1902	26	19	36	30	5	612	8	66	75	727	802
1903	22	28	39	35	9	561	11	64	81	688	769
1904	17	18	44	44	5	593	12	66	78	721	799
1905	15	19	37	38	4	492	8	65	64	614	678
1906	8	12	35	31	8	548	10	68	61	659	720

Nine deaths from "lupus" recorded during the decennium have not been included in the above table. They were all deaths of adult persons (3 males and 6 females), excepting 1, aged 13 years. Two deaths of females, aged 13 and 69 respectively, were registered as from this disease in 1905.

It will be seen that the term "tubercular diseases" includes "phthisis," "tabes mesenterica," "tubercular peritonitis," "tubercular meningitis," "acute hydrocephalus," with other forms of tuberculosis (scrofula, &c.). Of these the mortality from phthisis forms by far the greatest part of the whole. Thus, in 1906, there were 556 deaths from phthisis out of a total of 720 deaths from all tubercular complaints. Of 556 deaths by phthisis, only 8 were of persons under 5 years of age.

Examination of the next table, giving the full series of ages of persons who died from tubercular disease during the year 1906, shows that of 20 deaths from tabes mesenterica, with tubercular peritonitis, 8 were of children under 5 years. Also that, of 66 deaths from tubercular meningitis, with acute hydrocephalus, 35 were of persons under 5 years, and 23 from 5 to 20 years. Under "other forms of tuberculous" (excepting phthisis) the greater numbers of deaths are at ages under 30 years.

The mortality from phthisis is heaviest at 20–30 years, being 184 deaths out of 556 of all ages, but large numbers are found in the columns as far as that for the advanced term of 65 to 70 years, at which the deaths of 1906 were 9, and 12 deaths from this cause are of persons of 70 years and upwards.