

PART III.

MEDICAL MISCELLANY.

SANITARY AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

For four weeks ending Saturday, September 6, 1913.

IRELAND.

THE average annual death-rate represented by the deaths—exclusive of deaths of persons admitted into public institutions from without the respective districts—registered in the week ended September 6, 1913, in the Dublin Registration Area and the twenty-six principal provincial Urban Districts of Ireland was 19.9 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which for the purposes of these returns is estimated at 1,199,180. The deaths registered in each of the four weeks of the period ending on Saturday, September 6, and during the whole of that period in certain of the districts, alphabetically arranged, correspond to the following annual rates per 1,000 :—

COUNTY BOROUGHS, &c.	Week ending				Average Rate for 4 weeks
	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	
27 Town Districts	19.2	18.7	20.7	19.9	19.6
Dublin Reg. Area ...	18.6	19.5	20.4	19.8	19.6
Dublin City	21.0	20.0	21.1	21.1	20.8
Belfast	20.9	18.7	23.0	20.7	20.8
Cork	25.2	24.5	24.5	19.7	23.5
Londonderry	17.8	21.6	24.2	15.3	19.7
Limerick	16.2	8.1	10.8	19.0	13.5
Waterford	20.9	13.3	24.7	34.2	23.3

The deaths (excluding those of persons admitted into public institutions from without the respective districts) from certain

epidemic diseases registered in the 27 districts during the week ended Saturday, September 6, 1913, were equal to an annual rate of 5.4 per 1,000. Among the 157 deaths from all causes in Belfast were 1 from each of scarlet fever, measles and whooping-cough, and 30 from diarrhœa and enteritis of children under 2 years. Included in the 29 deaths from all causes for Cork were 15 from diarrhœal diseases. Three of the 14 deaths from all causes for Limerick were from diarrhœa and enteritis of children under 2 years. Among the 18 deaths from all causes for Waterford were 3 from measles and 4 from diarrhœal diseases. The 10 deaths from all causes for Galway included 4 from measles and 3 from whooping-cough. Included in the 10 deaths from all causes for Lisburn were one from each of measles and whooping-cough, and 4 from diarrhœal diseases. Two of the 4 deaths recorded for Wexford were from diarrhœa and enteritis of children under 2 years; and 2 of the 3 deaths from all causes for Ballymena were from diarrhœa and enteritis of children under 2 years. Included in the 4 deaths from all causes for Tralee were 2 from diarrhœa and enteritis of children under 2 years. Two of the 4 deaths for Newtownards were from diarrhœa and enteritis of children under 2 years of age; and 3 of the 7 deaths from all causes for Queenstown were from diarrhœal diseases.

DUBLIN REGISTRATION AREA.

The Dublin Registration Area consists of the City of Dublin, as extended by the Dublin Corporation Act, 1900, together with the Urban Districts of Rathmines, Pembroke, Blackrock, and Kingstown. The population of this area is 403,000; that of the City being 308,187, Rathmines 38,769, Pembroke 29,942, Blackrock 9,161, and Kingstown 16,941.

In the Dublin Registration Area the births registered during the week ended September 6 amounted to 239—118 boys and 121 girls, and the deaths to 157—74 males and 83 females.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered, omitting the deaths (numbering 4) of persons admitted into public institutions from localities outside the Area, represent an annual rate of mortality of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population. During the thirty-six weeks ending with Saturday, September 6, the death-rate averaged 20.5, and was 1.6 below the mean rate for the corresponding portions of the ten years, 1903-1912.

The total deaths registered, numbering 157, represent an annual rate of 20.3 per 1,000. The annual rate for the past thirty-six weeks was 21.9 per 1,000, and the average annual rate for the corresponding period of the past ten years was 23.2 per 1,000 of the mean population for all deaths registered.

The deaths included one from each of measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria and influenza, 2 from enteric fever, and 31 deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis of children under 2 years. In each of the 3 preceding weeks deaths from measles had been one, 0, and one; deaths from enteric fever had been 0, 0, and 0; deaths from diphtheria had been 0, 0, and 0; deaths from whooping-cough had been 3, 0, and 0; deaths from influenza had been 0, one, and 0; and deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis of children under 2 years had been 27, 21, and 29.

Of 28 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) 20 were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 to tubercular meningitis, 2 to abdominal tuberculosis, and 4 to other forms of the disease. In each of the 3 preceding weeks, deaths from all forms of tuberculosis had been 27, 30, and 26.

There were 14 deaths from cancer.

The deaths of 5 children were caused by convulsions, 3 being infants under one year of age. There was one death of one infant from congenital defects, and there were 5 deaths from congenital debility, and 4 deaths from premature birth.

The deaths from pneumonia included one from broncho-pneumonia, and one from pneumonia (type not distinguished).

Six deaths were caused by organic diseases of the heart. There were 7 deaths from bronchitis.

The deaths from accidental causes or negligence, 4 in number, included the death of one child aged 2 years and 5 months from burns. There was one death by suicide.

In two instances the cause of death was "uncertified," there having been no medical attendant during the last illness. These cases comprise the death of one infant under one year of age, and the death of one person aged 65 years.

Sixty-six of the persons whose deaths were registered during the week were under 5 years of age (53 being infants under one year, of whom 7 were under one month old), and 22 were aged 65 years and upwards, including 17 persons aged 70 and upwards; among the latter were 5 aged 75 and upwards.

STATE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE DUBLIN REGISTRATION AREA AND IN BELFAST.

The usual returns of the number of cases of infectious diseases notified under the "Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," and the "Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908," as set forth in the following table, have been furnished by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for the City of Dublin; by Mr. Fawcett, Executive Sanitary Officer for Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District; by Mr. Manly, Executive Sanitary Officer for Pembroke Urban District; by Mr. Heron, Executive Sanitary Officer for Blackrock Urban District; by the Executive Sanitary Officer for Kingstown Urban District; and by Dr. Bailie, Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for the City of Belfast.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES notified in the Dublin Registration Area (viz.—the City of Dublin and the Urban Districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock, and Kingstown), and in the City of Belfast, during the week ended September 6, 1913, and during each of the preceding three weeks. An asterisk (*) denotes that the disease in question is not notifiable in the District.

CITIES AND URBAN DISTRICTS	Week ending	Measles				Typhus	Relapsing Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Pyæxia (origin uncertain) ^a	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Whooping-cough	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Tuberculous Phthisis (<i>Phtisis</i>),	Acute Folliculitis	Total
		Measles	Rubella, or Epidemic Rose Rash	Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever													
City of Dublin	Aug. 16	•	•	12	1	-	2	-	1	2	4	-	•	-	7	-	35	
	Aug. 23	•	•	6	2	-	2	-	-	7	7	-	•	-	17	-	35	
	Aug. 30	•	•	16	1	-	1	-	-	7	3	-	•	-	9	-	36	
	Sept. 6	•	•	10	1	-	3	-	-	11	3	-	•	-	8	-	36	
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District	Aug. 16	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	3	
	Aug. 23	•	•	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	•	•	•	•	4	
	Aug. 30	•	•	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	•	•	•	•	4	
	Sept. 6	•	•	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	1	
Pembroke Urban District	Aug. 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	•	-	•	1	
	Aug. 23	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	•	1	•	2	
	Aug. 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	•	•	•	2	
	Sept. 6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	1	
Blackrock Urban District	Aug. 16	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	
	Aug. 23	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	
	Aug. 30	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	-	
	Sept. 6	•	•	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	3	
Kingstown Urban District	Aug. 16	•	•	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	1	
	Aug. 23	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	-	
	Aug. 30	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	-	
	Sept. 6	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	•	•	-	•	2	
City of Belfast	Aug. 16	•	•	29	-	-	11	1	-	2	2	-	•	•	11	•	56	
	Aug. 23	•	•	44	-	-	12	5	-	2	3	2	•	•	7	•	65	
	Aug. 30	•	•	30	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	•	•	2	•	45	
	Sept. 6	•	•	44	-	-	7	-	1	3	3	-	•	•	7	•	65	

^a Continued Fever

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER TREATMENT IN DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

During the week ended September 6, 1913, 3 cases of enteric fever were admitted to hospital, 6 were discharged, there was 1 death, and 34 cases remained under treatment in hospital at the close of the week, the respective numbers in hospital at the close of the three preceding weeks having been 43, 37, and 38.

Four cases of typhus remained under treatment in hospital at the close of the week. At the close of the 3 previous weeks the cases in hospital had been 12, 6, and 4 respectively.

One case of measles was admitted to hospital, one was discharged, and one case remained under treatment at the close of the week. At the end of the 3 preceding weeks such cases were 2, 2, and one respectively.

Thirteen cases of scarlet fever were admitted to hospital, 15 were discharged, and 57 cases remained under treatment at the close of the week. This number is exclusive of 13 patients under treatment at Beneavin, Glasnevin, the Convalescent Home of Cork Street Fever Hospital. At the close of the 3 preceding weeks the cases in hospital had been 59, 57, and 59.

Eight cases of diphtheria were admitted to hospital, one was discharged, and there was one death. The cases in hospital, which at the close of the 3 preceding weeks had numbered 21, 19, and 21 respectively, were 27 at the close of the week under review.

In addition to the above-named diseases, 5 cases of pneumonia were admitted to hospital, 7 were discharged, there was one death, and 15 cases remained under treatment at the end of the week.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The mortality in the week ended Saturday, September 6, in 96 large English towns (including London, in which the rate was 12.4) was equal to an average annual death-rate of 13.8 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for 16 principal towns of Scotland was 16.7 per 1,000, the rate for Glasgow being 19.1, and that for Edinburgh, 13.5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN EDINBURGH.

The Registrar-General has been favoured by A. Maxwell Williamson, M.D., B.Sc., Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh, with a copy of his Return of Infectious Diseases notified during the week ended September 6. From this Report it appears that of a total of 32 cases notified, 8 were of scarlet fever, 13 of phthisis, 8 of diphtheria, 2 of erysipelas, and one of puerperal fever. Among the 308 cases of infectious diseases in hospital at the close of the week were 127 cases of scarlet fever, 93 of phthisis, 33 of diphtheria, 33 of measles, 4 of whooping-cough, 6 of enteric fever, 6 of erysipelas, and 4 of chicken-pox.

METEOROLOGY.

Abstract of Observations made in the City of Dublin, Lat. 53° 20' N., Long. 6° 15' W., for the month of August, 1913.

Mean Height of Barometer, - - -	30.092 inches.
Maximal Height of Barometer (27th, at 9 a.m.),	30.332 ,,
Minimal Height of Barometer (29th, at 9 p.m.),	29.749 ,,
Mean Dry-bulb Temperature, - - -	59.1°.
Mean Wet-bulb Temperature, - - -	56.1°.
Mean Dew-point Temperature, - - -	53.4°.
Mean Elastic Force (Tension) of Aqueous Vapour,	.413 inch.
Mean Humidity, - - - - -	81.8 per cent.
Highest Temperature in Shade (on 14th),	75.3°.
Lowest Temperature in Shade (on 12th),	46.8°.
Lowest Temperature on Grass (Radiation) (12th and 19th), - - - - -	44.8°.
Mean Amount of Cloud, - - - - -	54.4 per cent.
Rainfall (on 10 days), - - - - -	.941 inch.
Greatest Daily Rainfall (on 9th), - - - - -	.295 ,,
General Directions of Wind, - - - - -	W., N.W., N.E.

Remarks.

The splendid summer-like August of 1911 was followed by the dull, cold, wet, and generally inclement August of 1912; and this has now been followed by an extremely fine, dry, bright and warm August in 1913.

As regards atmospheric pressure, the outstanding feature

was the tendency to a high barometer reading over Ireland and the adjoining portions of the Atlantic. This led to a remarkable prevalence of northerly (between N.W. and N.E.) winds, which blew gently in Ireland but more strongly over Great Britain. As was to be expected from this, the weather was finer in Ireland than in the sister island. On three occasions, however, the weather broke—first, from the 8th to the 11th, when the secondary systems of a large but shallow depression centred in Scandinavia and the Baltic passed southwards across the British Isles. In that interval Dublin City received .587 inch of rain in heavy showers. The second disturbed period began on the 21st, lasting to the 23rd. It was related to a depression, in which the barometer fell below 29.2 inches in the South of Iceland. Strong S.W. winds and showers resulted, the rainfall being heaviest round the S., W., and N. shores of Ireland. Lastly, a shallow thunderstorm depression, which moved slowly northwards from Morocco to the English Channel, caused severe thunderstorms in many parts of the United Kingdom, and torrential rains in the South and South-east of England on Sunday, the 31st. Dublin escaped this visitation, and the 31st was a beautiful summer's day in and near the Irish capital. Special mention should be made of a magnificent meteor which passed over the South of Ireland at 10 55 p.m. of the 3rd. It was seen also from Greystones, Co. Wicklow, and from St. George's Channel near Holyhead.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (59.7°) was exactly equal to the average (59.7°). The mean of the dry-bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59.1° . The mean maximum temperature was 66.2° ; the mean minimum was 53.2° . In the forty-nine years ending with 1913, August was coldest in 1912 (M. T. = 54.4°) and in 1881 (M. T. = 57.0°), and warmest in 1899 (M. T. = 63.4°). In 1911 the M. T. was 63.2° .

The mean height of the barometer was 30.092 inches, or 0.195 inch above the corrected average value for August—namely, 29.897 inches. The mercury rose to 30.332 inches at 9 a.m. of the 27th, and fell to 29.749 inches at 9 p.m. of the 29th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.583 inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the

dry-bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59.1°. It was 0.6° above the value for July, 1913. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = Min. + (Max. — Min.) × .47*, the mean temperature was 59.3°, or equal to the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the thirty-five years 1871–1905 inclusive (59.3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59.7°, compared with a thirty-five years' average of 59.7°. On the 14th the thermometer in the screen rose to 75.3°—wind, W.; on the 12th, the temperature fell to 46.8°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 44.8° on the 12th, and again on the 19th. August, 1912, established a record for low temperatures.

The rainfall was .941 inch on 10 days. The average rainfall for August in the thirty-five years, 1871–1905 inclusive, was 3.240 inches, and the average number of rain-days was 18. The rainfall, therefore, and the rain-days were much below the average. In 1900 the rainfall in August was very large—5.871 inches on 17 days; in 1889, also, 5.747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only .777 inch was measured on 8 days. August, 1905, established a record for rainfall in this month in Dublin, for the measurement was 7.019 inches on 22 days, 3.436 inches having fallen on the 25th. In 1912 the rainfall was as much as 5.277 inches on 23 days.

Fresh winds were noted on 4 days, but never attained the force of a gale (8). Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 6 days, and on 8 days fell below 50°. A solar halo was seen on the 12th. Lightning was seen on the 3rd, 28th and 29th.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st amounted to 16.672 inches on 127 days, compared with 22.088 inches on 150 days in 1912, 11.592 inches on 109 days in 1911, 24.382 inches on 149 days in 1910, 16.677 inches on 119 days in 1909, 17.244 inches on 135 days in 1908, 16.588 inches on 146 days in 1907, 15.425 inches on 139 days in 1906, only 9.455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, and a thirty-five years' average (1871–1905) of 17.950 inches on 131 days.

At the Normal Climatological Station in Trinity College, Dublin, the observer, Mr. C. D. Clark, reports that the mean value of the readings of the dry-bulb thermometer at 9 a.m.

and 9 p.m. was 60.3°. The arithmetical mean of the daily maximal and minimal temperatures was 60.3°, the mean maximum being 67.5°, and the mean minimum 53.1°. The screened thermometers rose to 77° on the 14th, and fell to 46° on the 12th. On the 12th, 19th, 20th, and 25th the grass minimum was 42°. Rain fell on 8 days to the amount of .94 inch, the greatest fall in 24 hours being .37 inch on the 9th. The duration of bright sunshine, according to the Campbell-Stokes recorder, was 167.4 hours, of which 10.6 hours occurred on the 17th and again on the 31st. The mean daily duration was 5.4 hours. The mean sub-soil temperatures at 9 a.m. were—at 1 ft., 61.6°; at 4 ft., 58.6°.

At Ardgillan, Balbriggan, Captain Edward Taylor, D.L., registered only .41 inch of rain on 9 days, the greatest fall in 24 hours being .14 inch on the 8th. The rainfall was 3.24 inches below the average, and the rain-days were 9 in defect. Since January 1, 1913, 16.99 inches of rain have fallen on 122 days, the measurement being 1.91 inches and the rain-days 3 less than the average. The thermometer in the screen rose to 75.8° on the 14th, and fell to 44.0° on the 12th. The present was the driest August experienced at Ardgillan within the past twenty years. In August, 1905, the rainfall was 6.89 inches.

Mr. T. Bateman reports that the rainfall at The Green, Malahide, Co. Dublin, was only .525 inch on 7 days; the heaviest fall in 24 hours was .300 inch on the 10th. The mean shade temperature was 58.1°, the extremes being—highest, 75.0° on the 14th; lowest, 40.5° on the 7th.

At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, rain fell on 10 days to the amount of .735 inch, the greatest rainfall in 24 hours being .270 inch on the 10th. The total duration of bright sunshine was 168.9 hours, the greatest daily sunshine being 12.5 hours on the 25th. The thermometer rose to 76.0° in the screen on the 14th, and fell to 37.0° on the 19th.

Miss C. Violet Kirkpatrick measured 1.14 inches of rain on 11 days at Cheeverstown Convalescent Home, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, the largest record in 24 hours being .27 inch on the 9th.

Dr. Christopher Joynt, F.R.C.P.I., recorded a rainfall of 838 inch on 9 days at 21 Leeson Park, Dublin. The greatest fall in 24 hours was .310 inch, which occurred on

the 9th. In July Dr. Joynt measured .511 inch of rain on 10 days, the maximum in 24 hours being .145 inch on the 18th.

Mr. George B. Edmondson reports that at Manor Mill Lodge, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, the rainfall was .69 inch on 10 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .22 inch on the 9th. The mean shade temperature was 60.1°, the range being from 77° on the 2nd, 14th and 16th to 46° on the 20th and 21st.

Dr. Arthur S. Goff reports that at Belfort House, Dundrum, Co. Dublin, rain fell on 9 days to the amount of .79 inch, the greatest daily fall being .20 inch on the 9th. The shade temperature ranged from 77° on the 2nd, 14th and 16th to 48° on the 6th and 12th. The mean temperature in the shade was 61.2°.

According to Mr. W. J. M'Cabe, the Observer for the Right Hon. Laurence Waldron, at Marino, Killiney, Co. Dublin, only .41 inch of rain fell on 7 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .20 inch on the 10th. The average rainfall at Cloneevin, Killiney, in August of the twenty-four years, 1884-1907, was 3.212 inches on 16.8 days.

Dr. A. J. Blake, Resident Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium of the Dublin Joint Hospital Board, Crooksling, Brittas, Co. Dublin, recorded a rainfall of 1.61 inches on 11 days. The heaviest fall in 24 hours occurred on the 10th and measured .63 inch in the gauge. In July, the rainfall at Crooksling was 1.21 inches on 12 days, the largest measurement in 24 hours being .31 inch on the 18th.

According to Dr. J. H. M. Armstrong, at Coolagad, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall for August was .93 inch on 8 days. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was .31 inch on the 10th. The total fall since January 1 amounts to 24.20 inches on 128 days. A brilliant meteor was seen in the west at 10 15 p.m. of the 5th.

At Auburn, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, Mrs. Sydney O'Sullivan recorded a rainfall of .75 inch on 8 days. The greatest measurements in 24 hours were .22 inch on the 9th and .21 inch on the 10th. On the 22nd also .20 inch was recorded.

At the Royal National Hospital for Consumption for Ireland, Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, Dr. F. Crosbie, M.D., Assistant Resident Medical Officer, reports that rain fell to the

amount of 1.29 inches on 5 days, the greatest daily rainfall being .44 inch on the 9th. The screened thermometers rose to 75° on the 14th, and fell to 47° on the 2nd. The mean maximum temperature was 65.1°, the mean minimum temperature was 52.8°, and the mean temperature was 59.0°.

The Rev. Arthur Wilson, M.A., returns the rainfall at the Rectory, Dunmanway, Co. Cork, as 1.37 inches on 12 days. This rainfall was 3.20 inches below the average. The largest measurements in 24 hours were .29 inch on the 21st, and again on the 22nd. At Dunmanway the month was very warm, especially from the 1st to the 6th, the 13th to the 17th, and the 24th to the 28th. The last 3 days were dull and cool. From June 23rd to August 19th inclusive the rainfall was only .69 inch, following a fall of .70 inch on the night of June 22nd. Thunder and heavy showers occurred on the afternoon of August 11th. The average rainfall in August, based on the returns for the last eight years, is 4.67 inches. In 1911, the rainfall to August 31 equalled 33.35 inches; in 1912 it amounted to 41.54 inches. In 1913 it has been 41.00 inches, or 6.02 inches above the average (34.98 inches).

THE RÔLE OF THE THYMUS IN EXOPHTHALMIC GOÏTRE.

DR. M. G. SEELIG, in an elaborate article on the rôle of the thymus in Graves's disease, concludes:—In Graves's disease an enlarged thymus occurs in 80 to 90 per cent. of the cases in which operation on the thyroid was followed by death. There is no statistical evidence on which to base the statement that the existence of an enlarged thymus contra-indicates thyroidectomy for Graves's disease. Furthermore, there is no proof that an enlarged thymus adds an independent source of toxic danger in cases of Graves's disease. It is impossible to ascertain whether the enlarged thymus is a congenital or an acquired condition; but it cannot be denied that the status thymicolymphaticus may be a general tissue reaction brought about by hyperthyroidism. It may be possible, therefore, that a primary hyperplastic thymus may share secondarily in the general atrophy that occurs as the result of a Graves's cachexia.—*Interstate Medical Journal*, Vol. XX., No. 7. July, 1913.