

(d) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Year.	Number of Notifications.	Deaths.	
		Number.	Rates per 10,000 of Mean Population.
1929	1,374	524	3·72
1930	1,244	529	3·71
1931	1,109	501	3·47
1932	904	488	3·35
1933	890	476	3·24
1934	824	491	3·32

(e) Acute Poliomyelitis.

Year.	Number of Notifications.	Deaths.		
		Number.	Rates per 10,000 of Mean Population.	Case-fatality Rate per Cent.
1929	55	7	0·05	12·73
1930	12	5	0·04	41·67
1931	25	5	0·03	20·00
1932	148	19	0·13	12·84
1933	43	8	0·05	18·60
1934	14	2	0·01	14·29

The last serious epidemic of this disease was experienced in 1925, when 1,159 cases were notified and 175 deaths occurred. In 1932 a small outbreak took place. Last year there were only 14 sporadic cases notified, with two deaths.

(f) Lethargic Encephalitis.

There were no outbreaks of this disease during the year. The total number of cases notified for the year was 14 Europeans and 1 Maori.

(g) Bacillary Dysentery.

During the year 1934 there were only 20 cases of bacillary dysentery notified, which constitutes a decrease on the number notified for the two previous years—namely, 63 and 44 respectively.

(h) Hydatids.

An analysis of the number of notifications of hydatids for the past five years presents an interesting feature. For the five years 1930–34 a total of 229 cases of this disease was notified, of whom 117, or 51·09 per cent. of the total, were notified from the Canterbury Health District. The following table shows for the five years 1930–34 the total number of cases of hydatids, the number of cases in the Canterbury Health District, and the percentage of the latter to the total notifications.

Year.			Total Notifications for Dominion.	Notifications from Canterbury Health District.	Percentage of Notifications from Canterbury District to Total for Dominion.
1930			52	24	46·20
1931			59	23	39·00
1932			37	15	40·50
1933			46	32	69·60
1934			35	23	65·70
Total ..			229	117	51·09

For the year 1934 there was a total of 15 deaths from hydatids (hydatid disease of liver, 10, and hydatid disease of other organs, 5), of which 7 occurred in the Canterbury Province.

Infectious Disease amongst Maoris.

Table D attached gives the number of notifications of infectious disease received for members of the Maori race. These figures are not included in the European figures, as a very large number of cases amongst Maoris are missed, due to the fact that a large proportion of Maoris fail to obtain medical assistance when they become ill. The figures, while very inaccurate, serve their purpose in indicating to what extent the Maori people are attacked by disease. Of the 287 notifications received, 103, or over 35·89 per cent. of the total, were pulmonary tuberculosis, a disease to which the Maori is very susceptible. The next disease in order of importance of the number notified is typhoid fever, for which disease 89 cases were notified. Here, again, we have a disease which has a peculiar affinity for the Maori race, due, for the most part, to their lack of sanitation and the ease in which infection can and does spread. The only other diseases to reach double figures were influenza, puerperal fever (ordinary), trachoma, bacillary dysentery, and diphtheria.