

Development Schemes to turn the Maori into a self-dependent farmer. Improved housing on these farm settlements by the reduction in overcrowding will have a marked effect in lessening the incidence of respiratory infections, and particularly of pulmonary tuberculosis, which is the present-day scourge of the Maori race.

The measures adopted in this country for combating tuberculosis include—

- (1) Notification.
- (2) Inspection of the homes of tuberculosis subjects and the education of the patients.
- (3) The medical examination of contacts in the home.
- (4) Organization of health camps for children likely to become victims of tuberculosis.
- (5) Medical examination of school-children.
- (6) Use of open-air schools.
- (7) Establishment of tuberculosis clinics.
- (8) The segregation of chronic cases in public hospitals.
- (9) The treatment of cases in sanatoria.
- (10) Amelioration of undesirable housing-conditions.
- (11) Investigations into incidence of tuberculosis among specially selected groups.
- (12) Extensive infant and maternity welfare services.
- (13) Testing for milk infection in bacteriological laboratories.
- (14) Examination of cows and destruction of those found infected with tubercle. In addition, tuberculin testing of herd when requested by the farmer or when compulsory under various municipal by-laws regarding milk-supplies.

SUMMARY.

The death-rate for all forms of tuberculosis per 10,000 of the population was 3·88, the lowest so far recorded. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system took sixth place in point of the number of deaths from principal causes during 1935. The downward movement of the death-rate for pulmonary tuberculosis since 1899 is shown. Females at twenty to twenty-five years of age failed to participate in the improvement during 1909-28, but since then the death-rate for this group has fallen. Approximately 80 per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis in New Zealand are due to the human type and 20 per cent. to the bovine type of bacillus. New Zealand has nineteen beds for every ten deaths from tuberculosis. There has been an extension of the tuberculosis clinic service. Over a thousand records are available of children in contact with tuberculosis cases. Examination of these contacts is carried out by specialists. Two thousand five hundred delicate and undernourished children were treated in children's health camps. A sum of £11,000 was obtained for these camps through the sale of Christmas health stamps. Arrangements were made to supply school-children in many areas with half a pint of milk daily free of charge. The Government made a grant of £30,000 to assist this service. Improved nutrition and health among children has resulted from this additional milk ration. The housing question is receiving attention, the Government having created a Housing Department. National health insurance will probably be adopted in some form or other in the near future. Invalidity pensions are being granted. A summary of an investigation into tuberculosis amongst nurses is given, and reference is made to tuberculosis in the Maori race. A list of measures adopted for combating tuberculosis is given.