

## ANNEXURE A.

## IODIZATION OF SALT.

The salt to be iodized must be free from acidic substances and hydrolysable chlorides. For this reason commercial iodized salt is taken which has been treated with sodium carbonate in sufficient quantity. A solution of the salt should react neutral or alkaline to phenol red indicator.

The salt is weighed and lumps broken up. Fifty-six pounds of salt is treated at a time. Five to six pounds of the salt are spread out in a thin layer on enamelled trays. The requisite quantity of iodide dissolved in 70 per cent. alcohol is sprayed on with an atomizer. When dry this iodized portion is mixed thoroughly, with the remainder to give the final product. A sample is retained for analysis.

## ANNEXURE B.

ADMISSIONS TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF ALL THYROID DISEASES FROM 1889 TO 1933, WITH MEAN ANNUAL RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION.

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| Year.             | Total Diseases<br>of the Thyroid. | Rate per 10,000. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1889-1893 .. .. . | 64                                | 0.21             |
| 1894-1898 .. .. . | 152                               | 0.43             |
| 1899-1903 .. .. . | 175                               | 0.44             |
| 1904-1908 .. .. . | 206                               | 0.45             |
| 1909-1913 .. .. . | No data                           | No data          |
| 1914-1918 .. .. . | 1,051                             | 1.92             |
| 1919-1923 .. .. . | 1,503                             | 2.53             |
| 1924-1928 .. .. . | 2,702                             | 4.00             |
| 1929-1933 .. .. . | 3,996                             | 5.50             |

## HYDATID DISEASE COMMITTEE.

## 1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

With the establishment last year of the New Zealand Medical Research Council, of which the Department of Hydatid Research and Prevention, Medical School, University of Otago, is recognized as a branch with some degree of autonomy, a very considerable stimulus has been applied to the important research and propaganda work associated with this public-welfare movement.

## 2. PREVENTION PROPAGANDA.

By means of posters, folders (of which a new and improved edition is now being circulated), articles, and letters in the lay and medical press, lecturettes to farmers' unions and women's institutes, radio talks, agriculture show exhibits (conducted with outstanding success throughout the Dominion by Dr. E. W. Bennett, the Hydatid Research Officer), cinema films (for which we are largely indebted to Dr. Marcus Fitchett, of Dunedin), and in other ways, including much individual correspondence, an intensive programme of education, particularly amongst the rural community, has been carried out and will, of course, be continued.

## 3. LABORATORY WORK.

A great deal of time and trouble has been devoted to the study of the vermifuge medicine, arecoline hydrobromide, which is to be supplied to all dog-owners at the time of the next dog registration. Careful investigations have been made as to its efficiency, safety, and best method of administration, and all these points are made clear in the card of instruction which is to accompany the issue of the vermifuge tablets.

Various other lines of laboratory research are being prosecuted, dealing, for example, with the structure and development of the parasite in the adult and larval stages, the latter in man and animals and in artificial cultures.

## 4. FIELD-WORK.

Investigations on hydatid prevalence on sheep and cattle farms, on farm hygiene, and on other matters connected with the hydatid infection have been carried out in co-operation with field-workers from Professor Hercus' class of preventive medicine. Demonstrations on the most efficient method of dosing dogs have been given on an intensive scale.