

Tauherenikau tents are given a single dose of A.M. vaccine. This apparently gives but little constitutional reaction, a local one of a curiously bluish bruised appearance about the needle-point of entrance alone being noticed.

(c.) *Vaccinations* of all Mounted Rifle units and others going to the eastern theatre of war has been done, also of one Infantry unit—the 34th Reinforcement—that responded very actively to the operation.

TAUHERENIKAU CAMP.

The use of this camp for the first four weeks of a recruit's camp life may justly claim to be a preventive measure. Here the practical isolation and segregation of troops during a period that has been proved to be a recruit's most trying time as regards health, and one that covers the incubation-period of any infectious disease he may have brought in with him, has proved of very great value. The camp is ideal in location, site, and general suitability. Its distance from large centres, and the comparative absence of general leave, are potent factors also to be considered. The roads have been formed, pathways laid out, and the tent-sites graded.

Buildings.—The plan of the camp is in four sections, each having a cookhouse, ration-store, ablution-stand, latrine, drying-room, and showers, making each section self-contained and complete. There is a medical hut, with rooms for medical inspection, inhalation, chiropodist, dispensary, dressing-room, orderly-room, and a two-bed ward for urgent cases, the outside portion forming a veranda for troops to wait in during sick-parades. The Dental Corps have their hut fitted up for all dental work, with workroom, waiting-room, store, &c. Hot and cold water is laid on to all lavatories and sinks. Headquarters, Camp Quartermaster's store, officers' mess, canteen, United Institute, Salvation Army, and Church of England Institutes, together with shops, are the only remaining buildings.

The institutes are open on the east side, and allow for the free passage of air, so that the atmosphere of the room is always fresh. This camp is essentially a canvas segregation camp, the idea being for all troops immediately after mobilizing from the four districts to remain one month under close observation for infectious disease, chiefly cerebro-spinal meningitis, our experience being that the third week shows the maximum amount of sickness among the troops. On the north-west and west sides of the tent-sites breakwind screens of manuka have been erected, and check to a great extent the heavy winds which are prevalent from this quarter.

It has separate hospital accommodation at Tauherenikau Racecourse. It has more than justified its existence, having borne out all the expectations formed of its advisability and its operations, and the health of the troops occupying it has been better even than of those in the main camp.

SANITARY MEASURES IN CAMP.

(a.) The health of the troops has been exceptionally good, no epidemics occurring. Constant inspection of all buildings by medical authorities has raised the standard of cleanliness throughout the camp, and owing to the well-made roads and concrete surface channels all heavy rains are quickly drained off, leaving roads and paths clean.

(b.) The district one mile from the camp has been made by legislation a sanitary area, under the direct control of the Camp Commandant and medical authorities. All dwellings, farms, whares, &c., are visited constantly by the Sanitary Officer to see all buildings and surroundings are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. A water-service is laid on from the camp supply to No. 1 area, close to the camp, whilst the Featherston town supply is connected up with No. 2 area, which is close to the town boundary, thus giving a pure water-supply to the inhabitants. There are approximately 130 dwellings, with a population of over 500, in the mile area, ranging from the modest tent to a three- or four-roomed cottage. Arrangements have been made whereby the nightsoil is collected twice each week, and all rubbish is disposed of by burning.

(c.) *Fly Campaign.*—This is carried on by Professor Kirk and a special fly squad under the Sanitary Officer. The work of fly-control proceeds upon ordered lines. The main underlying ideas are two: to prevent flies breeding, and to kill all flies that invade the camp. In the realization of the former idea every piece of sanitary work done in and about the camp is an important factor, especially the systematic removal of all breeding-material. Special work in this connection consists in the regular stacking of horse-manure, and the treatment of the stacks by a modification of Rouband's method, which involves the use of the fermentation heat of the stack. This plan, if properly followed out, suffices to prevent all fly-breeding at the stacks.

To bring about the realization of the second idea—the killing of flies that find their way into the camp—a systematic endeavour is made to render the whole camp a dangerous place for flies, and to render particularly dangerous the places that are most attractive. Most of the garbage-bins are provided with fly-traps; wires coated with "tanglefoot" are hung in twos or threes or dozens in cookhouses, mess-rooms, and other buildings; troughs are placed in windows in many parts of the camp; manure at the horse-lines awaiting removal is sprayed with an arsenical mixture, and the same mixture is placed in the latrine-pans. If the latrine attendants do their duty no fly survives a meal taken on their premises, and the fact that the latrine-floors become littered with dead flies on hot days shows the efficacy of the method.

Dead sheep, horses, and cows in the neighbourhood of the camp have to be sought out and burnt, and a beginning is now being made to use these carcasses, before burning, as bait for enormous traps for blow-flies. The patrol of the mile area around the camp falls in great part to the fly squad, whose members have much other work to do.

The fly curve, based on counts taken at five fixed stations in the camp, shows certain very satisfactory features. For instance, the highest point of the curve last summer was reached in