

118. We have not found out how he got there?—He went from Kaiwarra.

119. We have not had it definitely when he left Kaiwarra. We have got his history from the time he went in there, but we do not know what his condition was by any chart when he left Kaiwarra?—I understood he was developing pneumonia when he left Kaiwarra.

120. *Dr. Martin.*] Under those circumstances he should have entered Wellington Hospital at once?—Yes.

121. We do not know the state he was in when he was sent from Kaiwarra?—Yes.

122. *The Chairman.*] It was stated by the nurse that Fordham's temperature had gone down to normal when he was sent to Berhampore, and then it went up?—I believe it was subnormal.

123. It was. At any rate, it went up then to 103, I think?—Of course, a subnormal temperature in a case like that is worse than an abnormally high temperature. We look upon such a case as being more critical than if above normal.

124. Pollard was admitted with a temperature, and that was all we can get?—I thought the brother had all the details. He had great difficulties to contend with. There were letters not delivered and not found, and some returned unanswered. Berhampore, I considered, was a very bad makeshift of a place; it was no place at all for the purpose it was used for. I would like to say that within almost 200 yards of the Berhampore Hospital there is a beautiful new school, and if the authorities had had any initiative at all they could have commandeered that school. They could have run up electric wires, put in radiators, and made it a comfortable place in a very few hours. Again, at Lower Hutt there is a beautiful school that could have been used for the measles cases. They could have put electric current in in no time, and made it a beautiful place, with proper cookers, in twenty-four hours. There has been no enterprise so far as initiative is concerned. They had tried to do with as little as they could, and I am going to try and demonstrate that. For example, with regard to the boots: when I was at the tea-kiosk on the Monday the men were putting on thoroughly wet boots. They told me they had only one pair of boots, and that the second pair had not been given to them. They were also putting on clothes that I would not call thoroughly dry. The boots had been soaked with water and were not properly dry. You could see they were not dry.

125. *Dr. Martin.*] Who were putting them on?—The convalescents who were getting up. The men did not complain; they were not peevish—they were making the best of it—and they understood everything was being done for them when it was not.

126. *Mr. Ferguson.*] Do you know what regiment the men belonged to who had only one pair of boots?—I think they were the Sixth and the "Trents." Of course, had I known that this evidence was going to be necessary there were innumerable cases I could have taken notes of where these men have come to me when I have been travelling backwards and forwards to Christchurch.

127. *The Chairman.*] There was no question of a Commission then?—No. Now, there are some cases I wish you to take a note of. There called at my house in Christchurch about the 26th or 27th June three men. My lady housekeeper took them into the hall, where she saw one was smothered with measles, and she got Dr. Inglis, of Christchurch, who ordered him straight into the hospital. The others were suspected, and they developed measles afterwards.

128. Where did those men come from?—They were released on sick-leave the day before they called at my house in Christchurch.

129. You do not know their names?—No, but they could be found out. One man went into Christchurch Hospital.

130. Do you know if they had been under treatment at Trentham?—I could not say that. There was another man named Frank Madden, of 30 Station Road, Lower Riccarton, Christchurch. He was the man whom I cited to the House. He went down and developed a huge purpuric rash. Dr. Ardagh, of Christchurch, could tell you all about him. He had lymphangitis, pneumonia, and a very septic mouth and throat; and I forgot to say this morning that those men who had septic throats also had lymphangitis. This man Madden disseminated the measles to his brothers and sisters. Those who had attended him could not diagnose it—the doctors in Christchurch diagnosed it as measles—they did not know what he had.

131. Was this man Madden taken to the Christchurch Hospital?—No; he was attended to in his own house. The other members of the family have developed measles since. The mother thought it was scarlatina at first. They were quarantined by the Government Health Officer.

132. *Mr. Ferguson.*] Has the Health Department got that information?—The Christchurch Health Department is bound to have it. Then there was another man who called at my house last week, and the housekeeper sent him to Dr. Marks, of Christchurch. I do not know the soldier's name. He was also put into the Christchurch Hospital. He was sent away from Trentham as a convalescent.

133. *Dr. Martin.*] Where did the last one come from?—From the Trentham Camp. They all said they came from Trentham, but I do not know whether from the hospital there or from the tea-kiosk. The men at Trentham were also put under the grandstand—the place that was designated a "dungeon" the other day in the House.

134. *Mr. Gray.*] Who designated it that?—I did. There were only two small windows in the place, and when I went out on the Saturday the whole place had been cleaned out. They had taken all the men out the day before, and the place was being thoroughly washed out by the orderlies, and they told me they had been disinfecting it with formalin candles and formalin sprays, which was, of course, the correct thing to do. I understand that the men have now been shifted upstairs to the top of the grandstand. Now, another thing is that several of the nurses at Trentham have taken measles and septic throats.

135. How many?—Well, I should say there would be about six or eight that I saw. I individually visited those when I was there last Saturday. Of course, the different style of