11 H.—19j.

It will be noticed that myalgia (226) and rheumatism (188) constituted by far the largest number of rejections, although defects of the lower extremities account also for a large proportion. Diseases of the nervous system and weakness of intellect are also important causes. The whole subject of physical defects will be noted more fully in another paper.

		Cau	ses of	Rejection.				
Syphilis			13	Diseases of the thyroid	$_{ m glands}$			16
Tubercle of lung			45	Diseases of the urinary				11
Rheumatism			188	Varicocele				85
Debility			124	Other diseases of the ge	enerative	system		29
Other general diseases			213	Flat feet				58
Diseases of the nervous system			211	Myalgia				226
Diseases of the eye			107	Deformed feet .				61
Diseases of the ear			114	Other diseases of the or	gans of	locomoti	on	88
Diseases of the nose			11	70.1				19
Valvular disease of the heart			32	Defects of the upper an	d lower e	extremiti	es	304
Disordered action of the heart			56	Q 1 1				1
Diseases of the veins (varix)			80	Poison (narcotic) .				1
Diseases of the respiratory syst	em		89	,				
Hernia			96	Total .				2,440

## CHAMBERS FOR INHALATION TREATMENT, MILITARY BASE HOSPITAL.

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Other diseases of the digestive system

On the 12th September the treatment by a steam vaporizer for sore throats and meningococcus and diphtheria carriers was instituted. At first the only machine available, an old-fashioned Lister spray, was used, and cases treated with this machine showed conclusively that the treatment was almost a real specific, and warranted a more efficient apparatus. On the 22nd September a new machine, capacity 80 oz., was procured, and the results since obtained show that it has been of great value in dealing with the epidemics of sore throats and clearing up carriers of the meningococcus and bacillus diphtheriæ.

Up to the 31st December, 1916, in all, 1,879 cases were treated in the inhalatorium at Trentham; of these, 1,613 were sore throats and colds, 261 were suspected carriers of meningococcus in Classes I and II, and 5 were diphtheria-carriers. In addition to this all the hospital wards were visited with the machine, but the difficulty of securing a properly saturated atmosphere in a ward probably interfered with the efficacy of the treatment; at the same time, all carriers who were discovered in the wards were effectually cleared up.

			. [	Cases treated.	Cured.	Improved.	No Change.
Sore throats and colds Suspected cerebro-spina Diphtheria-carriers	l fever ca	rriers	• • •	1,613 261 5	$1,401 \\ 261 \\ 5$	104*	108
Totals		• •		1,879	1,667	104	108

\* Since discharged as cured.

Sore Throats.—Of 1,613 cases treated, 1,401 were discharged from sick-parade as cured, 104 were improved, while no change was observed in 108 cases. All of the men shown as improved in return were afterwards discharged as cured at the completion of treatment, whereas of the 108 men shown as "no change" many were afterwards sent to hospital with influenza. The zinc sulph, treatment did not seem to be particularly effective in cases of influenza, and towards the latter part of the year these cases were not put through the chamber.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and Diphtheria Carriers.—In order to cope with the increase of cerebro-spinal fever a system of parades for throat-inspection was adopted in September, and swabs were taken from the naso-pharynx of every man in camp. The camp Permanent Staff were swabbed once and each Reinforcement twice—once on entering camp as recruits and again just prior to embarkation.

On bacteriological examination all carriers in Classes I and II were immediately placed in an isolation camp set aside for the purpose, and while there were treated twice daily in the inhalatorium until further examination proved them to be free. No man was released from isolation until he had two clear swabs, taken at an interval of two days. Many cultures were sown for the Bacteriological Department.

At first, in September, in the experimental stages, a solution of zinc sulph, was used, giving a 1-per-cent, vapour in the atmosphere. This was found to be efficacious, but the treatment was necessarily slow, and the small machine was unable to provide a properly saturated atmosphere. Later, using a larger machine, the solution was increased to 2 per cent, and even 5 per cent, in the atmosphere. It was proved that the saturated atmosphere of a 5-per-cent, solution can be tolerated without much discomfort for a period of from ten to twenty minutes. No injurious