influenza of lighter type had been present in the camps, but, save for an increase in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis consequent, on the prevalence of catarrhal conditions, the statistics up till November were very satisfactory.

Appended are reports by the Principal Medical Officers setting out the general sanitary measures taken throughout the year. These measures differed little from those which proved so successful the previous year. We had further evidence as to the value of the segregation of recruits, the routine examination of throats, and the treatment by isolation and by inhalation of all suspicious conditions. The failure of these measures to avert the epidemic of influenza is dealt with in the reports of the Principal Medical Officers and in my special report on the outbreak.

STATISTICAL.

Death-rate.

Owing to the Armistice and the consequent evacuation of the camps in November the records for the year are incomplete, and little value can be gained by attempting to work out a death-rate. In all 312 deaths have occurred, of which 287 can be attributed to the influenza outburst,

and but for this misfortune the number of deaths would probably have been lower than in any previous year. The following table shows the number of deaths in the Expeditionary Force during the last four years and a half:—

·								
Year.								Deaths.
1914	$(4\frac{1}{2} \text{ mont}]$	hs)						6
1915								61
1916								104
1917								46
1918							•••	312
	ľ	'otal		•••				$\overline{529}$
The deaths in	1918 were	dietribe	tad throu					
		, arroarra	tien imon	ign the ca	mps mus	· :		
	tham			gn the ca	imps tnus	· :		97
Tren					_			97 187
Tren Feat	tham					•••		
Tren Feat Narr	tham herston ow Neck	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••		•••	•••	187 17
Tren Feat	tham herston row Neck puni	• • •				•••		187

The influence of the outburst of pneumonic influenza is shown in this way:-

Trentham			 		Prior to pidemic. 7	During Epidemic, 90
Featherston					10	177
Narrow Neck		• •	 	• • • •	10	
		• • •	 		•••	17
Awapuni			 		1	7
Hanmer			 			3
	Totals		 		18	294

The following table gives the general causes of death, showing the years 1917 and 1918 for comparison. The influence of the influenza epidemic in 1918 has resulted in ten times the number of deaths from disease occurring in 1917, but deaths from accident and suicide were very low:—

Camp.			Disease.		Accident.		Suicide.		Total Deaths.	
			1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Frentham			10	95	2	1	1	1	13	97
Featherston			18	184	5	2	7	1	30	187
A wapuni			1	8					1	8
Narrow Neck			i	17					1	17
Rotorua			1					i i	1	
Hanmer	• •		• •	3						3
Totals			31	307	7	3	8	2	46	312

Of the 312 deaths 28 were in civil hospitals, 280 in camps, and 4 not in hospital.

Causes of Death.

The attached table shows the causes of deaths in each of the four camps. Included under deaths from influenza infection are some cases in which the direct cause of death was meningococcal infection following directly on the epidemic of November. They may reasonably be regarded as forming part of this epidemic.