

and in the Allahabad municipality. The standard of sanitation throughout the *mela* was kept at a very high standard and there was an entire absence of flies during the whole *mela* period. The general health of the pilgrims was excellent. Out of the seven cases of cholera detected in the *mela* area, five were imported. They were all admitted into the infectious diseases hospital. Vigorous measures were taken to check the spread of the disease. The contacts were given essential oils mixture and were inoculated and 621 anti-cholera inoculations were done. The activities of the hygiene publicity bureau in connection with this fair consisted of a public health exhibition, cinema shows and health songs and talks with the aid of loud speakers. Films on the Allahabad Kumbh, cholera, tuberculosis, small-pox, malaria, temperance, etc., were screened. These shows are very popular and attracted large crowds every evening.

The Piran Kaliar Fair was held at Roorkee (District Saharanpur) from 4th to 19th June, 1935. The medical and sanitary arrangements were organized by the district medical officer of health, Saharanpur, under the guidance of the assistant director of public health. Only four imported cases of cholera were detected in the fair area. One of these died and the rest were cured. Adequate measures to check the spread of the disease were taken and no more cases occurred.

The next important fair was the Dadri Fair which was held at Ballia from 7th to 22nd November, 1935. The arrangements of the fair were supervised by the assistant director of public health and the district medical officer of health, Ballia. The gathering at this fair on the chief bathing day was over three lakhs. The sanitary and medical arrangements were organized on the lines of the *Magh Mela*, Allahabad. The health of the pilgrims during the *mela* was good and not a single case of infectious disease was detected.

Analysis of railway water-supplies at important railway stations was also carried out during the important fairs and adequate steps were taken to disinfect water-supplies where necessary.

Maternity and child welfare centres.—One child welfare and three new maternity centres were opened during the year. The total number of centres both maternity and child welfare as well as maternity only at the end of the year was 223 (114 rural and 109 urban) and all these were run by the Red Cross. The Cotton Mills, Cawnpore, and the Dayal Bagh, Agra, also maintained one centre each. The maternity and child-welfare work in the rural areas of the province has received an impetus by the opening of nine modified health units.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,47,886. The excess in expenditure was met from the opening balance of the last year. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 80,000 was spent on maternity and child welfare work by local branches from local subscription, etc.

The number of medical women employed on preventive work in municipalities and other local bodies was 18.

The number of health visitors with diplomas in the municipalities was 10.

One medical woman (L.M.P.) and two Delhi trained health visitors worked in the Provincial Training Centre, Lucknow. One medical woman (M.B., B.S.) and two Lucknow trained health visitors worked in the Health Unit, Partabgarh.

The number of midwives employed was 293.

The training of probationer midwives was, as usual, carried out at the Provincial Training Centre, Lucknow, in domiciliary midwifery and house visiting. Twenty probationers out of 26 passed examinations during March and September and were awarded certificates by the State Medical Faculty, United Provinces, Lucknow.

Facility for midwifery training also existed in the Cawnpore Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Dufferin and Mission Hospitals, but these institutions only trained workers for their own needs.

A serious effort was made to train the *dais* throughout the province, specially in 25 maternity and child welfare centres, where medical women or health visitors were employed and in areas under the ten health units in the province.

Six hundred *dais* were trained during the year, of whom 278 were trained in the Partabgarh Health Unit. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned from the Silver Jubilee Fund for the building of a health school in Lucknow for the training of health visitors and midwives.

Modified health units were introduced in nine districts during the latter part of the year in connection with rural development work. The scheme in each modified health unit for maternity work consists of—

One health visitor.
Six midwives.
Six trained *dais*.

This work has great possibilities. The rural public is very appreciative of the good and substantial work done by these modified health units.

Correspondence

FOUR MAGGOT-LIKE WORMS REMOVED FROM THE LEFT CONJUNCTIVAL SAC OF A PATIENT

To the Editor, THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am sending you herewith four maggot-like worms removed from the left conjunctival sac of a patient for examination; I hope it will be of interest to the medical profession.

The man experienced severe pain in his left eye at about 2 p.m. on the 10th December, 1936. Next morning at about 8 a.m. when he attended the hospital the lids were found to be œdematous and the conjunctiva congested.

On careful examination two dot-like particles were detected on the upper margin of the cornea and on removal were found to be moving; then two more

were detected and removed. The man felt relieved immediately.

Yours, etc.,
R. GHOSE,
Medical Officer,
Semapur Sugar Works.

P. O. SEMAPUR FACTORY,
DISTRICT PURNEA,
11th December, 1936.

[Note.—No maggots were found in the box received by us from the correspondent; they appear to have been lost *en route*. On the subject of ophthalmomyiasis Dr. D. N. Roy, the assistant professor of entomology at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, comments as follows:—

‘Although cases of ophthalmomyiasis have been occasionally reported from South America, Palestine,

Central Asia, Central Europe, North Africa and Russia, its incidence is by no means common. Almost all the larvæ recorded affecting the human eye belong to *Oestrus ovis*, the common sheep bot-fly. Though the larvæ are normally deposited at the entrance to the nostrils of sheep and subsequently make their way into the nasopharynx, they occasionally deposit one or two solitary larvæ in the vicinity of the human eye and these may either penetrate the mucous membrane of the lid or the lacrymal sac, or may enter the substance of the eye.—EDITOR, I. M. G.]

A CASE OF PARAPLEGIA AND HYDROPHOBIA FOLLOWING A FULL COURSE OF ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT

To the Editor, THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE

SIR,—I have read the interesting note on a case of paraplegia and hydrophobia by Dr. S. C. Sen Gupta, D.T.M., published in the November 1936 issue of your journal. The prescription given therein does not appear to be a scientific one to me. In the first instance, potassium iodide is incompatible with liquor strychninæ hydrochloridi, and secondly, putting liquor strychninæ hydrochloridi (an acid preparation) in the same mixture as liquor arsenicalis (an alkaline preparation) comes to doing injustice to their respective reactions. Books on pharmacology seem to be clear on the subject, but since the prescription was passed un-commented by you, and being a junior practitioner, I am in doubt. I therefore request that

I may kindly be enlightened in the matter through the medium of your valuable journal.

Yours, etc.,
KESHAV NATH, L.S.M.F.

ANANTNAG, KASHMIR,
14th December, 1936.

[Note.—We are afraid that we overlooked the fact that an incompatible mixture had been prescribed and we stand corrected by this 'junior practitioner'.

Our correspondent does not appear, however, to be so junior that he learnt his pharmacology from the British Pharmacopœia of 1932; he will find in this edition that liquor arsenicalis is a neutral solution.—EDITOR, I. M. G.]

To the Editor, THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE

SIR,—I have read with interest a case of hydrophobia reported by Dr. S. C. Sen Gupta in your November 1936 issue.

The prescription with which Dr. Gupta's patient was treated was wrong. It contained three incompatibles; liquor strychninæ is incompatible with potassium iodide and also with liquor arsenicalis.

Yours, etc.,
MUSHARRAFALI,
Medical Officer in charge,
Sadar Hospital.

HAMIRPUR, U. P.,
4th December, 1936.

Service Notes

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed to the Civil Branch of the Indian Medical Service the following officers of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from the dates stated against their names:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Anderson, M.C. Dated 28th July, 1935.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Kapur. Dated 15th November, 1935.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Murray. Dated 22nd December, 1935.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Aspinall, C.I.E., an Agency Surgeon, on return from leave is posted as Civil Surgeon, Sibi and Loralai, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th October, 1936.

Major Ajab Singh Garewal is confirmed in the Central Provinces Jail Department, with effect from the 14th August, 1935.

Major G. Verghese is confirmed in the Bihar Jail Department, with effect from the 13th December, 1935.

On reversion from foreign service under the Indian Research Fund Association, Captain J. R. Dogra is appointed as Supernumerary Officer at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The services of Captain Ilahi Bakhsh are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th September, 1936.

The services of Captain R. L. Raymond are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November, 1936.

The services of Captain A. E. Kingston are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th November, 1936.

Captain G. F. Taylor, an Officiating Agency Surgeon, is confirmed as an Agency Surgeon under the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 18th December, 1935.

Captain F. W. Allinson is placed on general duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the 16th November, 1936.

Captain F. W. Allinson, on general duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, is appointed as Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, *vice* Captain E. G. Montgomery, transferred.

LEAVE

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Pyper, O.B.E., an Agency Surgeon, is granted leave on average pay for 8 months combined with leave on half average pay for 4 months, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th October, 1936.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Vance, an Agency Surgeon, is granted, on medical certificate, leave on average pay for 21 days combined with leave on half average pay for 3 months and 9 days, with effect from the 1st November, 1936.

PROMOTION

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels

R. Sen. Dated 7th August, 1936.

L. G. Pearson. Dated 18th November, 1936.

P. M. Antia. Dated 23rd November, 1936.

Note.—The promotion of Major S. L. Patney to the rank of Major is ante-dated to 2nd February, 1929. He qualified for accelerated promotion on 13th October, 1936.

The seniority of Lieutenant J. G. Thomson is ante-dated to the 1st May, 1935.

RETIREMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hanafin, C.I.E. Dated 23rd October, 1936.

RESIGNATION

Captain J. D. Gray resigns his commission. Dated 3rd September, 1936.

RELINQUISHMENT

Lieutenant E. N. Brockway relinquishes his probatory appointment. Dated 24th September, 1936.