

the vitamine 'B' in the yeast may have some action on the liver or the digestion?

Unfortunately recruitment from Nepal has been stopped so one cannot follow up these cases.

From what I can see there are a number of causes of blackwater fever and I have placed them in the following groups:—

*Group 1.*—Those who have an inherited sensitiveness to quinine and get hæmoglobinuria after the smallest doses of quinine. Amongst these are the cases in England who have never been in the tropics.

*Group 2.*—Those who acquire a sensitiveness to quinine due to prolonged use of five grains daily as a prophylactic.

Burgess (British Medical Association meeting, 1932. Dermatological section) has shown that quinine dermatitis may occur due to the presence of quinine in shaving lotions. These persons can be desensitised by small doses of quinine by the mouth. Perhaps the same thing occurs here.

*Group 3.*—The non-immune who gets a virulent infection and goes down with blackwater fever with his first attack. The work on monkey malaria explains these cases. No quinine need be taken. This type explains those cases with a history of short residence. They should leave the hyperendemic area.

*Group 4.*—The non-immune, already suffering from malaria, who gets another seasonal infection. This class usually have big spleens and suffer from low fever off and on. The fresh infection superimposed on an old one makes them more susceptible to blackwater fever than group 3. No quinine need be taken.

Into this group come the majority of cases. I have recently had a case to explain this. Mr. D., European planter, had blackwater fever in 1928. When I came here he had a very enlarged spleen. I insisted on his taking big doses of quinine until the spleen had gone down. He was also getting irregular fever. About ten days ago he had an attack of malignant tertian malaria (blood positive), with high fever, vomiting, and diarrhoea from which he collapsed. He had no blackwater fever, but I feel certain he would have got it if he had had an underlying dormant malaria. About this time 6 other cases of malaria in the European staff, including myself, all got fever. The blood showed malignant tertian parasites. These were obviously fresh infections and not relapses. So far I have had three attacks but every attack has been treated thoroughly and thus I hope to prevent blackwater fever. I never suffered from malaria before I came here. Mr. D. was treated with 3 quinine injections followed by atebrian and plasmoguinine.

*Group 5.*—A mixture of group 2 and group 4.

Yours, etc.,

C. McGUIRE, D.T.M. (Cal.), L.M.F. (Bengal),  
Medical Officer.

NEWLANDS TEA ESTATE,  
NEWLANDS P. O.,  
EASTERN DOOARS,  
8th September, 1932.

[Note.—The words 'blackwater fever' should surely be confined to a specific symptom-complex associated with malarial infection, and should not be applied to all forms of hæmoglobinuria. It is possible that there is some association between quinine hæmoglobinuria and malarial hæmoglobinuria, or blackwater fever, but to refer to uncomplicated cases of the former condition as blackwater fever is likely to add to the confusion that already exists.—EDITOR, I. M. G.]

### THE ANÆMIA OF PREGNANCY

(Corrigendum)

To the Editor, THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE

SIR,—With reference to a statement in my paper on 'The Anæmia of Pregnancy' published in the August 1932 number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, page 431,

para 9, Lieut.-Col. Green-Armytage informs me that he does not perform even small transfusions without blood grouping.

Yours, etc.,

DR. N. GUPTA, M.B., M.R.C.P. (E.), D.P.H.  
(Camb.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY,  
MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
DACCA,  
14th September, 1932.

## Service Notes

### APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. PROCTOR, officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, on return from leave granted to him, is appointed as Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Major H. E. Murray.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Vere Hodge, officiating Professor of Medicine and First Physician, Medical College, Calcutta, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Sandes, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Howrah.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Kapur, on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Vere Hodge, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Chittagong.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Sinton, v.c., o.b.e., Director, Malaria Survey of India, Kasauli, is appointed to hold charge of the post of Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel Sir Rickard Christophers.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hanafin, c.i.e., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Aden, with effect from the 6th April, 1932, for employment as Port Health Officer, Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Eminson, on return from leave, is appointed as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties.

The services of Major R. S. Aspinall are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for appointment as Civil Surgeon, New Delhi, with effect from the 16th October, 1932.

Major H. Williamson, o.b.e., is appointed substantively to be Agency Surgeon under the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 28th August, 1932.

The services of Major P. H. S. Smith are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Frontier Province for employment in the North-West Frontier Province Jail Department, with effect from the date on which he joins his new appointment.

The services of Captain H. W. Mulligan are placed on foreign service under the Indian Research Fund Association, for appointment as Assistant Director, Malaria Survey of India, Kasauli, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The services of Captain M. Taylor are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

*To be Captain (on probation)*

G. R. M. Apsey, 20th April, 1932, with seniority 22nd May, 1931.

*To be Lieutenants (on probation)*

W. H. G. Reed, 2nd August, 1932.

T. E. Palmer, 2nd August, 1932.

W. J. Poole, 2nd August, 1932.

C. J. H. Brink, 25th August, 1932.

### LEAVE

Brevet-Colonel Sir Rickard Christophers, Kt., c.i.e., o.b.e., F.R.S., I.M.S. (retd.), Director, Central Research