fermentation, the neutrose is precipitated in dirty flakes, and there is a green froth on the surface of the liquid. All the substances in the solution are necessary for a characteristic reaction.

In the paratyphoid solution the *B. typhosus* and the paratyphoid A produce no change. Paratyphoid B and the food-poisoning organisms decolorize it slowly. *B. coli* produces the same fermentation as in the typhoid solution.

Two other micro-organisms were found to produce the same change in the typhoid solution as that produced by the typhoid bacillus. One, called the *B. typho similus*, turned the paratyphoid solution into a milky green. The other, *B. typhosus duplex*, which is allied to, if not identical with, the paracolon bacillus precipitates the neutrose in the paratyphoid solution without fermentation of the medium.

Further differentiation of these intestinal bacilli is rendered possible by the addition of safranin and pure blue (Rein blau) to these solutions.

W. E. M.

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**Correspondence.**

**DISPOSAL OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM MALARIA.**

To the Editor of the "Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps."

Sir,—Colonel Anderson, in the Journal for August, propounds a peculiar problem for solution by his brother officers with Indian experience. I have that experience, and if it will help him at all I should say that "it would be nothing short of manslaughter" to send a patient with the gruesome train of symptoms he details "to the hills, in the winter months," or anywhere else for that matter. Personally, in such a case, I should take a back seat and send for the chaplain.

But if he means to imply—as he does—that to send a bad malaria case to the hills instead of to England will, irrespective of ultimate military efficiency, discount the man's chances of recovery, I totally disagree with him. Your rich man in England flies from the fogs and all the climatic horrors of the motherland to the bracing uplands of Switzerland. He is quite right, and it is high time that we doctors in India recognise the fact that we have the equal of Switzerland, in climatic conditions, on the lower slopes of the Himalayas, from October to March, and that except for some forms of heart disease, the conditions are suitable for diseases such as malaria, dysentery, enteric fever, rheumatism, and tuberculosis. The fact is that Switzerland is a fashionable health resort, the Himalayas are not; both of them are infinitely preferable to England "in the winter months."

I am, &c.,

*Bombay;* August 20th, 1909.

R. H. Forman, Colonel.