and night time. The Nowshera variety on the other hand, is fairly easy to see on walls and on mosquito curtains, and is comparatively easy to catch. I have caught hundreds in my bungalow in test tubes. It bites with equal relish night and day, and as far as I could judge both males and females impartially feed on one. The bite is extremely irritating, quite sufficient to wake one up. Protection by the way can easily be obtained by using ordinary mul-mul for curtains through which neither mosquito nor sand-fly can pass.

Enteric Fever, etc.—Enteric fever and its allies are very infrequent amongst the British troops and not endemic. A certain number of cases are found in Europeans who are passing through, they are treated at the European general hospital. Amongst the natives cases have also been known. The cases of enteric fever occasionally found amongst soldiers are probably caused by infected flies and dust.

Malaria is non-existent among the troops except relapses in cases infected elsewhere. There are no anopheles nearer than Shaikh-Othman ten miles away, but Culex fatigans and Stegomyia fasciata can be found in small numbers all the year round chiefly breeding in shallow brackish wells.

MARCHING ORDER EQUIPMENT FOR THE MEN OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

By Captain K. H. Reed.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

The question of adopting a suitable marching order equipment for the Royal Army Medical Corps has, I believe, been under consideration for some time and several experiments have been made with modifications of existing patterns.

The equipments tried, however, all suffer from certain disadvantages, the chief being that they are difficult to adjust, offer no protection to the great-coat, and are not suitable for carrying all the kit which is laid down for service. I would suggest a form of rucksack used in the Gurkha battalions of the Indian army which appears to meet most requirements (see figure on page 707). It is capable of holding all the kit laid down in the Field Service Manual, Army Medical Service, does not depend on ammunition as a counterpoise (as most of the weight is taken on the lumbar region), can be easily adjusted and easily put on and taken off, and has no straps crossing the chest. As is well known, a properly adjusted rucksack is an excellent method of carrying kit and is used extensively by the Swiss and Tyrolese guides. It has also been adopted by several European armies. The rucksack is particularly suitable for our men as it is easily put on and taken off and no counter-weight is necessary to balance it.

All the field kit can be carried in it, leaving the haversack available for
food and various small articles, including a second reserve ration if considered necessary. Worn in conjunction with the belt, braces, haversack, and water-bottle of the Mills-Burrows web equipment, with perhaps, the substitution of a couple of pockets to carry dressings in place of the ammunition pockets, it would, in my opinion, form an almost ideal equipment for the Royal Army Medical Corps. Even if the present equipment were still used the rucksack would be a very considerable advance on our present marching-order kit which, although better than that worn a few years ago, is very unsatisfactory, and seriously handicaps the men when on the march, as the coat presses on the chest and the haversack packed tight with kit chafes the leg; there is also no room for the second reserve ration.

The rucksack illustrated, which was kindly lent to me for experiment from the Royal Army Medical College, is made of haversack canvas, and
costs only a few pence. A better article could easily be made of Willesden canvas or web, the braces being fitted with leather straps and buckles at the lower ends; it would also give better protection.

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A CYCLE AMBULANCE TROLLEY.
BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. C. GABBETT.
Indian Medical Service (Retired pay).

The problem of how to improvise transport for the carriage of sick and wounded has always been an interesting one. No real use has yet been made of the bicycle, and still it presents many obvious advantages. It is obtainable everywhere; it is cheap, light, and rubber-tyred. We seem to have ready to our hand the two halves of that most comfortable form of transport, the rubber-tyred ambulance trolley; all that is wanted is a method of rigidly connecting the two halves so as to provide a weight-bearing frame, and to co-ordinate the steering. The apparatus for doing this must be cheap, simple, portable, and capable of being quickly put together. If such an improvised trolley is capable of being