Clinical and other Notes.

A NOTE ON CAMP SANITATION.

By MAJOR A. H. SAFFORD.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The following simple methods of preventing fly infection from latrines which have been adopted, but which do not seem to be in general use, may be of assistance to officers of the Corps.

1. Destruction of fouled paper in latrine pans and shallow trenches. The sanitary orderlies go round the latrines with a box of matches and set a light to the paper in each pan or shallow trench three times daily at 9 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. It has the following advantages: (a) The fecal matter on the paper is destroyed and consequently cannot infect flies; (b) the bulk of material in the pan is considerably reduced; (c) the sides of the pan are sterilized; (d) fouled paper is not blown about the camp. There is no danger of setting light to the latrine seat.

2. One gallon cresol solution (quarter ounce to the gallon) is used in each latrine pan. This strength is sufficient to repel the fly, and any stronger solution is therefore unnecessary, as whatever strength is used the fecal mass will not be sterilized. If less solution is used the fecal mass will rise above the surface of the fluid and be exposed instead of the fluid rising above the feces.

If these two methods are combined, there is no possibility of fly infection from the latrines.

BLOOD CULTURES V. CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. HEFFERNAN

AND

MAJOR F. A. H. CLARKE.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

PRIVATE R., belonging to a Territorial Infantry unit in Mhow, and recently returned from a visit to Delhi and Agra, was admitted to hospital, having been detained on the previous day. He complained of headache of three days' duration, pain, exaggerated on movement, in the eyeballs, a dull aching pain in the loins, and pains in the knee-joints. There was slight constipation, tongue thinly furred, eyes injected, and face flushed. Temperature on admission 101°8 F., pulse 80. Respiratory and circulatory systems normal, and no abdominal pain nor distension. Blood smears examined for malaria were negative on two occasions.

The treatment was mainly symptomatic, and the symptoms cleared up