the hospital records of the 18th Indian Infantry, stationed at the Crater, Aden. From the arrival of the regiment on January 12, 1912, to December 31, 1912, 108 cases of pyrexia of uncertain origin were admitted to hospital; during June and July sand-fly fever was epidemic in the regiment, and during May and June the temperature charts showed that a few cases had suffered from seven-day fever.

The Disease Incidence, and its relation to the Temperature and Entomological Conditions.—There may be some relationship between the fever and the climatic temperature and the humidity of the atmosphere; possibly the connection is an entomological one. The fever appears about the end of April and is present until the end of September. There are no anopheles nearer than Shaikh Othma ten miles distant. Culex fatigans and Stegomyia fasciata can be found in small numbers throughout the year, chiefly breeding in shallow brackish wells, and in increased numbers from the end of May to the end of September when the fever is most prevalent.

INDIA FROM THE MEM SAHIB'S VIEW-POINT.

BY MRS. PERCY HOPE-FALKNER.

Being at home for a few months, in the middle of a tour of service in India, one is constantly asked to give information regarding present-day home life, expenses, etc. In this brief article the intention is to write chiefly for those who are going out for the first time.

Any officer who is ordered out for a complete tour of duty receives "Indulgence," or entitled passages for wife and family, from the War Office, and there is little expense incurred beyond messing charges on board. These have to be paid for before starting, and one is usually sent P. and O., or transport of sorts, according to the "exigencies of the Service."

Roughly speaking, there are four or six cold days, three to four cool, and the rest of the voyage very hot. Plenty of changes should be brought for the journey, there being no means for laundry work being done, and an electric iron is useful as long as one is not found out. At least half a dozen changes of simple evening kit are necessary, bearing in mind twenty-two days of monotony of a kind, and long years of experience prove that several "cabin" trunks are more easily handled than large ones, and can frequently be wangled into one's cabin.

Arriving in Bombay is very bewildering for a newcomer—one is surrounded by yelling natives and pestered by English-speaking servants who want employment. It is most risky to take on one of these people without consulting some one who has been out before, as there is a regular trade done in fleecing a newcomer, and the more expert thieves usually wait till the Mem Sahib begins to "know too much."

There are two large hotels in Bombay, the Taj Mahal and the Majestic—both are expensive for the accommodation given, and the food is not very attractive in either. Both are usually quite full, and it is well to wire ahead for rooms.

The heat in Bombay is of the moist and clammy kind, and when the novelty has worn off, most people are glad enough to go on to their station. Conditions vary a little in every place, prices are slightly higher or lower, as the case may be,
but the following prices will be found to be fairly near the same everywhere, and even those prevailing in Jhansi, the very centre of India.

_Houses._—Furnished bungalows are Rs. 50 to 100 per month according to the station, and there is always a shortage and always grumbling.

_Servants._—Have been wiped out in thousands by the influenza epidemic, and are not, on the whole, nearly as good as formerly, but eventually one obtains a retinue at approximately the following prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Servant</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>Rs. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayah</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitmagar</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syce</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook’s mate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhobie</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweeper</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chokidar</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass cutter</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is absolutely necessary for every lady to keep an ayah who will look after her room, clothes, etc. If this is left to the men servants, which happens all too frequently, the Mem Sahib loses caste in the eyes of the other servants. Even this small matter lowers the prestige of the white woman in India.

It is very rarely that one obtains a good servant under these prices nowadays, and the number one has to keep represents one’s biggest monthly outlay in India.

Everything imported is very expensive, all tinned foodstuffs cost much more than at home, but butter, cream, tea, sugar, fruit, meat, etc., are absurdly cheap when compared with English prices. Good meat can be obtained in Jhansi, for example, for three annas a pound, a small leg of mutton being about Is.

The cooks are usually excellent, and if one knows enough to show them new dishes, and supervise them thoroughly, they can turn out wonderful things. Nothing in the household should be left to the servants in that country of cholera and sudden death; whenever possible, all fruit and vegetables should be sterilized in permanganate, tables scrubbed daily, and all shelves and food utensils frequently washed in a weak solution.

Meat has been kept hanging three days in the hot weather by wrapping it in thin clothes wrung out in permanganate, which also helps to make it tender.

Sufficient furniture of a kind is usually obtainable locally in all Indian stations, but it is advisable to bring anything possible, such as curtains, cushions, silver, linen, china, inexpensive pictures, etc. Leather goods are usually eaten by white ants, and Willesden canvas trunks should form the bulk of one’s luggage.

Very good model frocks and really smart hats are obtainable in the more important places, but out of all proportion to their cost at home; therefore it is well to bring enough of these to carry on with.

The dirzy can usually copy anything wonderfully well, but he is not so good at picking up new ideas—though one can occasionally find one quite as good as any home dressmaker. They can always make chair covers, cushions, simple skirts, etc., even the worst of them, at a trifling cost, but one must always be present when “cutting out” is being done, or odd pieces will disappear in a most mysterious manner. Furs can always be used in the cold weather, and will last
Current Literature

all right if looked after. Glace silk and taffeta are quite useless, and soon fall to pieces.

In nearly all Indian stations children do pretty well when small provided the necessary precautions are taken. There is the very vexed question of whether an ayah should be employed for sole charge of a child, and one hesitates to write on a subject on which one feels rather violently; but years of experience confirm the opinion that no real mother worthy of the name will leave her child in the sole charge of an ignorant native; unfortunately many hundreds do so in India rather than take the trouble themselves; children should be home at 7 years old at latest.

Most kinds of sports and games are available in military stations, and there is always tennis and some dancing. In Jhansi and other places where the club floors are good the dancing is excellent, and one can dance every evening. Ladies are in great demand, and there is 'usually a queue waiting for dances, which is just as it should be. Riding can be indulged in, but horses are expensive and scarce.

The hot weather must be spent in the hills—now an expensive undertaking—but necessary in view of the great difficulties of getting home, which still exist.

A few women try sometimes to "stick to it," but they become "crock" sooner or later, and the very best line to adopt in India is to try hard to keep fit, and not try and see how much one can stand without becoming ill.

It was interesting to compare prices this tour with those of sixteen years ago, when account books had been kept and carefully preserved. Prices were so much lower then that one could live very comfortably on Rs. 500 a month, whereas now it needs careful management to do about the same on Rs. 1,000 a month.

This sum (say £120) provides one with far more than the same amount would in England, but one cannot live comfortably on much less, it being quite impossible if one keeps horses.

Even when one weighs all the disadvantages of climate, distance, etc., in India, it is preferable to serving at home at present from the Mem Sahib's view-point anyhow, if not always from the Sahib's.

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Current Literature.

The Mycelial and other Micro-organisms associated with Human Actinomycosis. By Leonard Colebrook, M.B., B.S.Lond. (British Journal of Experimental Pathology, August, 1920).—The author regards as actinomycosis those cases which showed suppurative lesions, the pus of which contained granules visible to the naked eye, composed of a feltwork of filamentous micro-organisms. In restricting the use of the term to these cases he says he has practically adopted the standpoint of Homer Wright.

There follows a short account of the cases, and then he continues, both for diagnosis by films and for cultural purposes it has been proved necessary to isolate the actual granules from the pus. If the granules are not easily seen, shake up a small quantity of the pus in a test tube of water; all the ordinary elements of the pus are emulsified, but the granules remain intact and sink to the bottom of the tube, from where they can be removed with a pipette.

To verify mycelial structure a granule was lightly crushed under a coverglass...