I venture to write a few lines on a very ordinary piece of anti-malaria work, with a view to drawing attention to the practical importance of knowing the type of "carrier" in your station. Also, if possible, to try and ascertain as to whether Anopheles pharoensis is to be regarded as even a potential carrier or not.

On joining Ismailia from Palestine, in September, 1923, as Senior Medical Officer, I found that the hospital contained some fifty cases of malaria, both primary and relapse, and that the cantonment area was swarming with A. pharoensis, with a sprinkling of Anopheles multicolor (originally confused in Egypt with Anopheles turkhudi). With the exception of Anopheles mauritianus (two specimens) these were the only species of anophelines captured during the year 1923-4.

The cantonment area of Moascar merges into the town of Ismailia on the east and I got into touch with the medical officer of health, Dr. Archeroni, and we searched the areas round the town and cantonment with the following results:

(A) Town area. Culicine breeding but no anopheline.
(B) Camp area. Culicine breeding but no anopheline.
(C) Desert north-west of camp. No breeding of any description.
(D) Gardens north-east of camp. Anophelines (pharoensis) found breeding in one ditch.
(E) Cultivated area south and south-west of camp. Anophelines, A. pharoensis and A. multicolor, breeding in great numbers.

The position will best be understood from the rough sketch on p. 53.

The usual anti-mosquito measures were adopted at once, viz.:
(a) All sump-pits, grease traps, etc., in the camp area were oiled weekly.
(b) Cesspits, irrigation tanks, wells, etc., in the town area were oiled weekly.
(c) The ditch in the gardens east of the camp was obliterated.
(d) The area of cultivation, approximately 2 miles long by ½ to ¾ mile broad, extended along the Ismailia Canal, south of the camp, and abounded with drains, channels and dead-ends, all much overgrown with vegetation and teeming with anopheline and culicine larvæ.

A working party of one reis and eight labourers was procured, and the worst patches, nearest the camp, were cleared by the end of November, 1923. It must be noted here that troops cannot be used for anti-malaria work in Egypt on account of the danger of contracting schistosomiasis.

Work was started again in February, 1924, when the rains had come to an end, and by the end of May the area was regarded as practically safe. The work was of the usual nature, draining when possible, removing
vegetation, allowing free passage for fish, and up to the end of September, 1923, when I left tour-expired, I had been unable to find any breeding in that area. The work was kept in order with a reduced staff (one reis and five men) through the summer.

So much for the measures; now for the results. In 1923 I captured plenty of *A. multicolor* and *A. pharoensis*. During that year there were about sixty primary cases of malaria (I write without the assistance of A. and D. books).

In 1924 no *A. multicolor* could be found, though *A. pharoensis* was still present in great numbers, and up to September of that year, when I left tour-expired, no primary malaria had occurred.

*A. pharoensis* used to invade the camp from a marsh, distant about nine kilometres on the Kantara Canal. This lay in the direction of the prevailing wind, and after a strong wind they were always very prevalent.

Ample opportunities of infection were present, as the Dorset Regiment and 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, then in the station, had been heavily infected in Khartoum and India respectively, and were full of chronic carriers.

The point to which I wish to draw attention is this. In accordance with the investigations of Newstead, Dutton and Todd (1907), and Manson-Bahr (1916), there is no doubt that *A. pharoensis* can become a transmitter of malaria, in the laboratory at any rate. Yet during my comparatively short experience at Ismailia in 1923-24 it did not do so.
The only difference in the mosquito population of that station was that the comparatively small numbers of *A. multicolor* were absent.

In the "Official History of the War, Hygiene," vol. ii, p. 209, *A. pharoensis* is stated to be the common carrier of Egypt. If that be so, surely half the garrison would be continually down with malaria, as this mosquito abounds in most stations, but one knows that this is not so. Perhaps some of my brother officers have had experience of this mosquito. If it is so occasional a carrier as to be found practically safe, it is possible that a great deal of anti-malaria work may be saved.

**REFERENCES.**


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**Sport.**

HUNTING AND POINT-TO-POINT RACING IN PESHAWAR, 1922-1925.

BY MAJOR G. G. COLLET.

*Royal Army Medical Corps.*

INDIA used to be rightly called the poor sportsman's paradise, and although the expense of keeping horses has doubled since pre-war days, yet the keep of three horses in India is the same as of one at home.

Starting my second Indian tour I arrived in the N.W.F.P. in February, 1922, and in October got permanently posted to Peshawar; I had bought a Sagohda remount (Puck) in April and had spent the hot weather training him, and in October bought a beautiful whaler mare (Greypatch) from the Gunners at Nowshera, later on I bought a whaler mare to complete my stable. Thus horsed I started the hunting season in Peshawar in the autumn of 1922.

The Peshawar Vale Hunt country lies mostly to the north and east of Peshawar, and can be roughly said to lie between the Kabal river on the north and the Nowshera road on the south, with a small area to the south of the Nowshera road. It is a heavily-cultivated and heavily-irrigated country, with very little good going. The jumps are many and various,