from their station to another, so that they can furnish the party with a ‘bill of health’ for the information of the authorities at the station to which it is proceeding.

“(13) This ‘bill of health’ will most conveniently be in the form of a letter to the Officer Commanding of the Corps from which the men are detached. This officer will forward the ‘bill’ to the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the men are proceeding, who will then forward it to the Officer Commanding Station Hospital, for his information.

“(14) In the case of detachments of a less strength than the above, such modifications of the rules as can most conveniently be observed may be carried out, or they may be entirely dispensed with, with the exception that in all such cases the detachment will be inspected daily for the first week, and three times a week for three subsequent weeks, by the Medical Officer in Charge of the Corps to which they are attached, as laid down in paragraph 6 of these rules.

“(15) In the case of large parties of enteric convalescents proceeding to convalescent depots in the hills these rules will also apply, but it will probably be, in most cases, preferable to detain such men under observation in hospital, and this will always be done where practicable.

“(16) On the discharge from hospital of patients who have been suffering from enteric fever, they will be segregated in a special barrack, bungalow or tent for a month, or for such longer period as the Officer Commanding the Station Hospital may advise.”

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT ON THE CAUSATION OF AN OUTBREAK OF ENTERIC FEVER AT CAMPBELLPORE.

BY MAJOR H. B. MATHIAS, D.S.O.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

“The first definitely known case was that of a man belonging to the 1st Ammunition Column—Gunner Fox, R.F.A.; he left this station for Multan on May 3rd, 1905, and was admitted to hospital at that station on May 5th, 1905. To all appearances this man was perfectly well when he left this station; on May 18th I received a letter from the Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Multan, informing me that Gunner Fox was suffering from enteric fever, and that his blood gave a positive reaction for Widal.

“At that time I had three doubtful cases of fever in hospital, admitted May 12th, 14th and 15th, respectively, with no very definite symptoms, but my suspicions were aroused by the receipt of the news from Multan, and, as no malarial parasites could be found on examining specimens of their blood, I treated them as if they were cases of enteric: their bedding, clothing, &c., brought to hospital for disinfection, also their cots and the portions of their barrack-rooms treated with disinfectants,
Causation of Enteric Fever at Campbellpore

according to Principal Medical Officer in India’s letter No. 2548, dated June 5th, 1903, and all these precautions were, at the same time, carried out with regard to Gunner Fox’s barrack-room.

“On May 23rd I had the report from the Sanitary Officer, Northern Command, to say that all the specimens of blood I had sent him gave a positive reaction with 1-40 dilution; time limit half an hour.

“On May 28th the younger brother of a girl who had been previously admitted, was brought to hospital having slight fever for several days. He has been shown as a case of enteric on account of the probability of its being so and his having fever for three to four weeks, but it was a mild attack and his blood gave a negative result.

“On June 1st two more cases were admitted, one of whom should have been shown as an admission several days earlier, but owing to his having a suppurating wound of the elbow he was, on admission, diagnosed as suffering from that injury; he really was infected at the same time as the eighteen cases above noted; there was then a break of seven days: one case was admitted June 8th, two on 9th, one on 10th, one on 12th, one on 14th, one on 15th and one on 16th, since which date there have been no further cases.

“The question naturally arises, how did this outbreak start? It is most unfortunate that the first case, Gunner Fox, should have left the station and subsequently died, as no information could be obtained from him; all his friends, however, state that he was a man of regular and temperate habits, who rarely went to the bazaar, and spent most of his evenings in the coffee shop. He arrived in this country on December 30th, 1904, so had only been four months in India, but did not actually belong to the last draft of men, who only arrived here on March 13th of this year (1905). He had not been out of the station on furlough or duty, and so it is clear he must have contracted the disease in Campbellpore, and in all probability in barracks. There had previously been no case of enteric fever in Campbellpore so far as is known for over eighteen months. I therefore examined all the men of the draft who arrived in this station on March 13th of this year (1905). Among them was found a man named Newman who admitted to having felt ill and to have had diarrhoea since arrival, but had not felt sufficiently ill to report sick. I took him into hospital, kept him under observation and sent a specimen of his blood to the Sanitary Officer, Northern Command, for examination. It gave a positive reaction 1-40 dilution, time limit half an hour. This man was kept on a liberal, but light, diet and watched; he suffered a good deal from diarrhoea and always had a foul tongue, but no temperature; he finally got suddenly worse, and after about ten days’ illness died. A post mortem was made: healed enteric ulcers were found in ileum, as well as dysenteric ulcerations of the colon; also congestion of his whole alimentary canal. I hesitate to definitely state that this man was the origin of the outbreak, but I consider it is possible.”