

greater than mine; and I thought it possible that you might ask in the pages of your paper for information upon the subject. It would be of much use to me in regard to a forthcoming work of mine; and would, I need hardly say, be fully acknowledged.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain, dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
F. E. HARE, M.D.,
*Inspector-General of Hospitals,
Queensland.*

ST. HELENS, S. BRISBANE.

[We invite correspondence on the above subject.—ED., I. M. G.]

SURGEON WILLIAM PITTS MUSTON.

To the Editor of "THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the foot of page 174 of Sir W. W. Hunter's "Thackerays in India" there occurs the following sentence:—

"Here also sleeps the good doctor, Surgeon William Pitts Muston, the inventor or improver of the army dooley, who, after a life of humanity, obtained a slow redress against injustice from the Court of Directors, but returned to India only to hear of the fall of his gallant son, and to sink broken-hearted into the grave."

Can any of your readers enlighten us as to the history of this Company's Surgeon? I find no mention of him in the article on *Pre-Service Surgeons* by Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Crawford, I.M.S. [Indian Medical Gazette, p. 41, February, 1902], or in *Gleanings from the Early Records of the Bengal Medical Department*, by Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S. [Transactions of the first Indian Medical Congress, p. 402, 1894].

Yours,
M.

[Can any of our readers give any information as to the early pattern of the army dooley? Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford informs us that the Surgeon referred to by Hunter is William Pitts Muston, Assistant Surgeon, 25th August 1801; Surgeon, 12th August 1814; Superintending Surgeon 1833; died in Calcutta, 30th July 1837. He was buried in North Park Street Cemetery.—ED., I.M.G.]

THE ANATOMY OF THE MOSQUITO.

To the Editor of "THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note a reply appears in your March issue in answer to my letter published in your January issue. Critics have been slow to come forward, possibly hesitating to express their views while the matter is, as it were, *sub judice* with the Commissioners, who, as you state in your leader, are shewing the subject is not so simple as has been hitherto imagined.

Passing over Captain Liston's statement, that the Anopheles Rossii is immune in silence, since you in your leader admit the contrary, and treating in like manner his remarks that such arguments would not appeal to a layman, as being foreign to the subject under discussion, I may be allowed to point out that Captain Liston has not dealt with my letter on the whole as it warranted it, and has indeed apparently misread my warning, that in making experiments of these kinds one should be careful to avoid interfering with, or altering, other conditions which may affect the result.

Finally Captain Liston, oblivious of one of the first principles of physics, to wit, the capillary powers of juxtaposed matter, assumes my explanation of the ascent of the blood up the proboscis as being a wild one.

The salivary glands in keeping this organ moist allow of these powers being exerted to their full extent, and the presence of the beautiful pumping organ in no way precludes that this capillary power does not exist.

As he puts it, I am bound to assume Captain Liston is easily able to identify the salivary muscles as ejective ones. Having for the last few years devoted a considerable amount of my leisure time in entomological, bacteriological, and such like pursuits, and having been unfortunate enough in not including any book or paper in my library in which the anatomy of the mosquito is laid out, I sincerely trust that Captain Liston or any other of your subscribers will kindly put me in the way of obtaining this desired information, with special reference to the ejective muscles of the salivary glands.

Yours faithfully,

LOUIS STROMEYER.

[The recent articles in the *Journal of Hygiene*, or Lt.-Col. G. M. Giles' *Handbook of Mosquitos* will furnish the required information.—ED., I. M. G.]

Service Notes.

COLONEL G. HUTCHESON, M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.W. P. & Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for 6 months and 3 days with effect from 29th March 1902. This means retirement, as Colonel Hutcheson was promoted Surgeon-Colonel on 1st October 1897. He was born on 27th June 1844; entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon, 1st October, 1868; was promoted Surgeon 1st July 1873; Surgeon-Major 1st October 1880; Surgeon-Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) 1st October, 1888; Brigade-Surgeon, 27th June 1893. He is six months senior to the present Director-General, I.M.S., and next to Surgeon-General Bainbridge of Bombay, the senior man in the Service.

Colonel Hutcheson is an M.D. of Glasgow, he appears to have had no war service. His paper on plague in the Kumaon Hills read at the Indian Medical Congress of 1894 will be remembered. When plague appeared in Bombay in 1896 this paper was very often quoted and referred to.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. GREANY, M.D., I.M.S., recently Civil Surgeon of Poona, is promoted to be P. M. O., Aden, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O., I.M.S., who has gone to Africa to superintend the Boer camps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, served in Afghan War and got his D. S. O. in Burma in 1887.

COLONEL J. YOUNG, I.M.S., has retired from the service. He completed 30 years' service on 30th March 1902; but was 55 years of age in August 1900. He was then granted an extension of service owing to the demands of the China Field Force, and acted for some time as P. M. O., Presidency District. He was an M.B. of Edinburgh, 1868, and served for many years as medical officer of the Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorkee. He saw field service in Burma in 1885-86 and was at the occupation of Mandalay.

MAJOR A. W. DAWSON, I.M.S., succeeds Colonel Young as medical officer of the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. MULLANE, I.M.S., has retired from the service. He has been on furlough out of India since April 1901. He has seen much field service, viz., Burma, with 1st and 6th Brigades, 1886-87; Miranzai, 1891; Chitral, 1895; Tirah, 1897-98; Dargai, Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, and Bara Valley.

CAPTAIN T. HUNTER, I.M.S., becomes Medical Officer, 2-3rd Gurkhas, vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. Mullane, retired. Captain Hunter has 3½ years' service.

DOCTOR W. K. BREWER has been appointed Health Officer of Mandalay.

SURGEON-GENERAL SPENCER will attain 60 years on 16th June 1902; Surgeon-General Franklin will be 60 on 30th April 1904; Colonel McB. Davis was 56 on 29th March 1902, and Colonel Hendley will be 55 on 21st April 1902; Colonel Carr-Calthrop will be 60 on 28th July 1904; Colonel Scott Reid will be 55 on 4th April 1903; Colonel Joubert was 55 on 2nd March 1901; Colonel Booke will be 56 on 19th December 1902; Colonel Geoffrey Hall will be 55 on 27th August 1903; Colonel J. Young was 55 on 5th August 1900; Colonel J. Duke will be 55 on 14th June 1902; Colonel McConaghay will be 55 on 8th January 1904, and Colonel Henry Hamilton will be 55 on 7th April 1906.

ON the Bombay side Surgeon-General Bainbridge will be 60 on 21st August 1904; Surgeon-General G. W. R. Hay will be 60 on 27th September 1905; Colonel W. McConaghay will be 60 on 20th June 1905, and Colonel T. S. Weir will be 55 on 14th November 1902.

ON the Madras side Surgeon-General Sinclair was only 55 on 26th January 1902; Colonel A. M. Branfoot will be 55 on 27th February 1903; Colonel W. E. Johnson was 55 on 29th November 1900; Colonel C. Little will be 55 on 8th December 1903; Colonel A. F. Dobson will be 55 on 10th June 1903; Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. L. P. L. Esmonde-White will be 55 on 10th October 1904.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. B. SPENCER, I.M.S., is granted furlough for two years under the furlough rules of 1875.