

Question.

2. Stain the sections A. & B. and describe briefly the finding.

Answer.

2. Section coccidia showing spores and gametocytes. Section gregarine showing gametocytes and schizonts.

Dr. R. T. Leiper, 11-12.

Question.

1. Name the specimens 1-10.

Answer.

1. (1) *Dibothriocephalus latus*.
- (2) *Daviania*.
- (3) *Gastrodiscus*.
- (4) *Triodontophorus*.
- (5) *Fasciolopsis Busksi*.
- (6) *Dipylidom* (a segment).
- (7) *Schistosomum Hæmatobium* male.
- (8) *T. Saginata*.
- (9) *Paragonimus* infection, lung.
- (10) *Ankylostomes* male and female and one *Schistosomum* male.

Question.

2. Diagnose preparations A. & B. Explain by reference to the life-cycle of the parasite, the significance of each.

Answer.

2. (A) Embryo Guinea worm.
- (B) Hydatid cyst of liver.

Question.

3. Examine the material provided and report thereon [Section *Paramphistomum*, and *Strongyloides Intestinalis*.

Col. A. Alcock, 12-1.

1. Determine the several *species* A. B. & C.
2. Determine the several *genera* represented by D. E. G. & K.

(N.B.—The two specimens of E. are male and female of one species.

- A. *Glossina Morsitans*.
- B. *Stegomyia Fasciata*.
- C. *Pulex Cheopis*.
- D. *Tabanus*.
- G. *Myzomyia*.
- K. *Boophilus*.

3. Determine the sex of H. and its group position in the family to which it belongs. [Male *Aedinae*.]

4. Give your opinion of L. [Larva of Bot Fly] and M [Larva of *Ornithodorus*.]

In all cases state, in the briefest possible manner, and only so far as the specimens actually reveal them with the means at your disposal, the facts upon which your determinations are based.

Questions.

1. Stain unfixed blood films A. & B. and examine for evidence of infection with Protozoa or Animal parasites.

2. Examine thick blood films C. & D. for evidence of filaria.

3. Examine fæces E. & F. for evidence of entozoa.

4. Sections for diagnosis:—

- G. for evidence of protozoal infection.
- H for evidence of animal parasites.
- I. for evidence of non-acid fast organisms.

5. K. and K1 are pure cultures of organisms in broth. Examine the organisms in the culture given to you and describe the characters you make out and the cultural characters as shown in the cultures of the same organism on various media. State to what group you believe the organism belongs. Give reasons very briefly.

6. Microphs specimens for Diagnosis.

For Col. A. Alcock. Answer to be written on a separate sheet of paper.

6. Determine the *genus* of the snake exhibited: state the geographical regions where species of this genus are found. [Snake, *Lachesis*.]

Answer.

- (1) A. Fresh blood film from a case of Subtertian Fever with flagellating bodies.
- B. Film of normal blood.
- (2) C. Normal blood, no filaria.
- D. *Filaria Bancrofti*.
- (3) E. Ova of *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
- F. Ova of *T. Dispar* and *A. Lumbricoides*.
- (4) G. Heart muscle with malarial parasites in vessels.
- H. Liver Fibrosis (Fluke infection.)
- I. Spleen-Plague.
- (5) Bacillus Gaitner.
B. *Megatherium*.
S. Finkler Prior.
- (6) (1) Benign Tertian.
- (2) Degenerated nerve stained with osmic acid.
- (3) Double Quartan.
- (4) Leishman-Donovan Body.
- (5) Quartan.
- (6) Micro *Filaria Demarqui*.
- (7) " " Diurna and Perstans.
- (8) Sleeping sickness, Brain.

Correspondence.

INDIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS, BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to invite through your columns the attention of members of the Medical Profession, and especially Service Medical Officers, in India, to the fact that so far the great majority of them have not responded to the appeal for support to the forthcoming Indian Medical Congress in Bombay. I am far from thinking that there can be such apathy or want of enterprise among our thousands of confreres in this country as to conclude that many more do not mean to associate themselves with the undertaking, but the fact remains that up to now barely three hundred names have been sent in. Doubtless many consider that there is ample time between this and February and mean to join before then, but I would impress upon these that unless the Committee can be assured before the end of this year as to what their assets will approximately amount to, it will be impossible for them to decide definitely upon the scope of the undertaking, and we sincerely trust that this further appeal will at once bring in the names of all those who intend to join.

The minimum subscription expected from Professional men to secure unconditional admission and a free copy of the transactions is only fifteen rupees, and it is hard to believe that there are some thousands who would allow an undertaking of this nature to fall short of what it aims at for want of their support. A full prospectus will be published so soon as the Committee are in a position to decide upon what can be done and, in the meanwhile, I shall be pleased to answer any references which intending subscribers may see fit to send in. I would, however, remind your readers that it is intended to discuss Tropical diseases and Sanitation in India and that papers have been invited from all leading authorities on the subjects included, and from those specially conducting research in them in India and elsewhere, and will be welcomed from any others who care to contribute.

Associated with the undertaking will be a valuable exhibition of Medical, Surgical and Sanitary appliances, a pathological museum and series of Microscopical and Lantern Slide demonstrations.

With the hope that these lines will influence all those who may read them to become members if they have not already done so.

I remain
Yours truly,
W. E. JENNINGS, M.D., D.P.H.,
LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
General Secretary,
Bombay Medical Congress.
C/O MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.