

at once: kept in water containing weed, these mites moulted within a few days, but no evidence could be found of their breeding, under laboratory conditions.

Water taken from the dykes near which the mosquitoes were found, failed to show the presence of any of the mites—although they must have been present in considerable numbers.

That the incidence of these larval mites is seasonal may be seen from the following table, which gives the number of mosquitoes examined and other details:—

Month	Number of mosquitoes examined		Number infested		Total number of larval mites
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
July ..	49	950	3	51	392
August ..	76	957	1	15	74
September ..	106	1,032	0	3	18
October ..	43	781	0	1	2
November ..	3	250	0	0	0
Total ..	277	3,970	4	70	486

The subject is of considerable interest and perhaps some members of the Corps, stationed abroad, where infested mosquitoes are not uncommon, may be able to throw further light on the matter.

A METHOD OF MEMORIZING A MAP.

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In Karlsruhe Gefangenen-Lager, there was a map—a very very secret document which was handed round by stealth. It showed the way to Switzerland and home, and was the property of an officer of the Royal Air Force. In course of time it came my way.

Now our captors were fond of making sudden and surprising searchings, and a secret map was not a thing to keep about one's person. To evolve a method of committing that map to memory gave me, and doubtless many others, food for thought. There was plenty of time to think in Karlsruhe Gefangenen-Lager.

Eventually I hit upon a method of fixing in my mind some of the salient features of this map, and in case that method may be of use to others, I will try and describe it. I cannot claim much originality for the method itself, but there may be something new in its application.

A map of the country between Karlsruhe and Switzerland is no longer of such particular interest, but it may be that some may wish to fix in their minds other maps—that of the war area as a whole in Northern France and Belgium for instance.

If you can, by any method, fix certain places or features so that they can at any time be reproduced in their exact relative position to one another, you have the skeleton of a map and something definite to work on. The more places you can fix the better, but even a few are helpful.

As an illustration, take a small scale map of Northern France and Belgium (of

about forty miles to the inch) and choose some central spot—say Peronne on the Somme. With Peronne as centre and with radius Peronne—Ostend, describe a circle. Mark on the circle the sixteen points of the compass, N., N.N.E., N.E., and so on all the way round. Now if you have chosen well, some of these points will correspond more or less accurately with well known towns or other important feature, such as points on the coast, or important rivers. To reproduce these particular towns or features in their exact relation to one another, is then quite easy and needs no great effort of memory. Take a piece of paper, draw a circle on it, mark the circumference with the principal points of the compass and draw radii from the centre to them. Where these compass points correspond or nearly correspond with some important town or other feature, mark that down on the paper.

In the case of Northern France and Belgium, the circle drawn as described will give the following :—

Centre	..	..	..	Peronne and River Somme.
N.	..	..	..	Ostend.
N.N.E.	..	..	..	Ghent.
N.E.	..	..	..	Brussels.
E.N.E.	..	..	..	Namur and junction of Sambre and Meuse
E.S.E.	..	..	..	Vouziers and the Aisne.
S.E.	..	..	..	Chalons-sur-Marne.
S.S.E.	..	..	..	Sezaune and the Grd. Morin.
S.	..	..	..	Rozoy.
S.S.W.	..	..	..	Close to Paris.
S.W.	..	..	..	River Seine.
W.S.W.	..	..	..	Rouen and the Seine.
W.	..	..	..	Dieppe and the Coast.
N.W.	..	..	..	Cape Griz-nez.

in fact fourteen important places and seven rivers. All these places do not exactly correspond with the compass points, but the majority do, and the others are near enough for a rough map.

Having got the above, other points can be readily obtained by joining the N.W.—N.E.—S.E.—S.W. points on the circumference to one another. The sides of the square thus formed where they cut the radii of the circle, give :—

N.	..	..	..	Ypres.
S.	..	..	..	Lizy on the Marne and the River Ourcq.

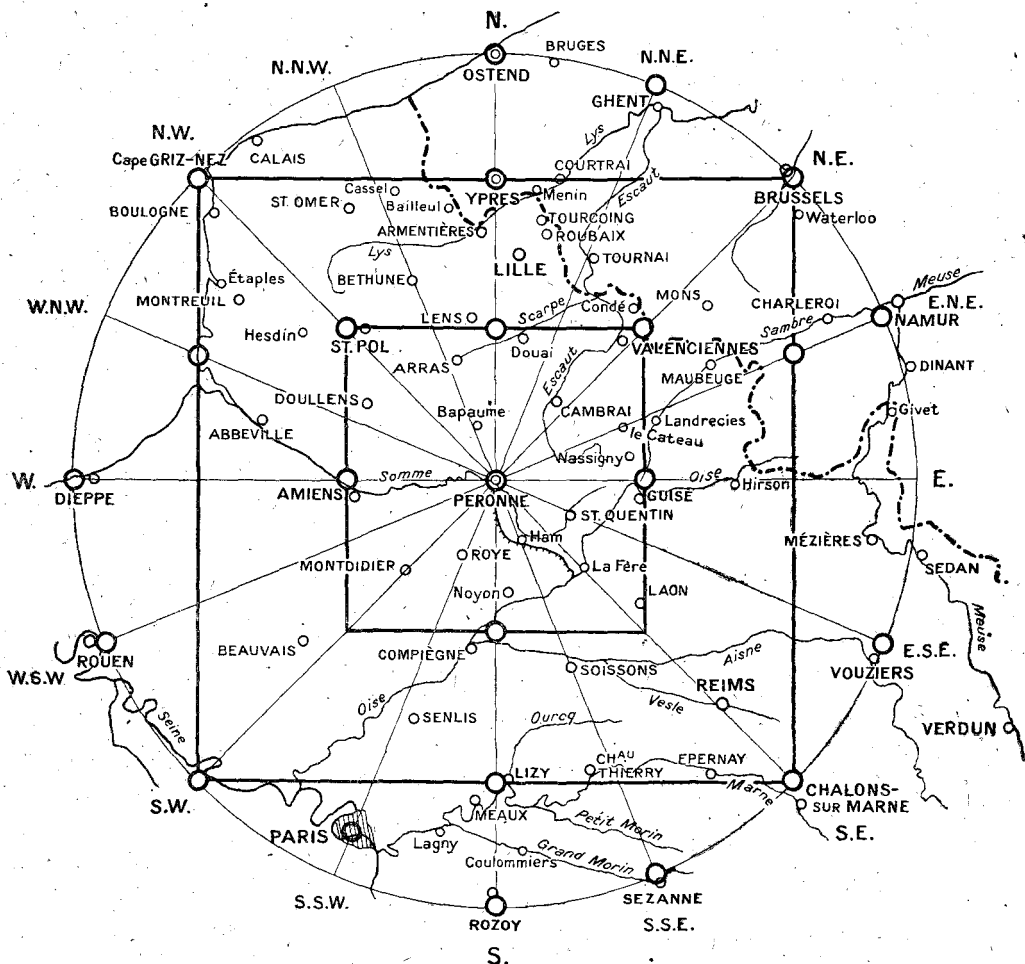
the West side of the square gives the line of the coast from Griz-nez to the mouth of the Somme; the East side cuts radii at the river Sambre and at the Belgian frontier.

Other points can be fixed by drawing a smaller square inside the first, joining the bisections of these same four radii. You thus obtain St. Pol, Valenciennes, Amiens and Guise, and points on the rivers Escaut, Somme and Oise.

You have thus fixed definitely in their relation to one another thirty important places, &c., and the skeleton of the map is complete.

The accompanying sketch-map will perhaps make the above description clearer. The radius of the circle is about ninety miles in length and gives the scale.

I am indebted to Messrs. Constable and Co., Ltd., for kindly allowing me to make the sketch-map from a map in their possession.



THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

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THE following notes on the First International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy have been extracted from the Official Report, and will, doubtless, be of interest to officers of the Corps.

The first International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, which was organized by the Belgian Medical Service, was held at Brussels last July, and it was decided to hold similar assemblies every two or three years.

To the first Congress representatives of the Medical Services of all allied and neutral powers were invited, and, as a result, besides a large number of repre-

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