

were arranged by placing the fruit and food in a jar which was inverted over the breeding jar. A piece of gauze or netting was inserted between the two jars so that the *Stegomyia* would have to pass through its meshes in order to appear in the upper jar.

We found that both male and female *Stegomyia* may pass a wire gauze containing 16 strands or 15 meshes to the inch, but could not pass 20 strands or 19 meshes to the inch. It is evident therefore that the large meshed mosquito-bars ordinarily used in this latitude [Mexico] would not offer proper protection, and that window screening must also be of a finer wire than is sometimes employed."

This is a point of practical importance and it is very desirable that some one should repeat these experiments in India using wire gauze of the British standard sizes.

## Reviews.

**Lhasa and its Mysteries.**—By L. A. WADDELL, LL.D., C.B., C.I.E., F.L.S., LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S. London: JOHN MURRAY, 1905. 200 Illustrations and Maps.

WHEN the announcement was made that Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell was appointed P. M. O. and Antiquary to the Tibet Mission, it was felt by every one that this was entirely within the fitness of things. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell has been known as a student of the religion and antiquities of Tibet for many years past and he is a recognised expert on the religion of Buddhism.

A book was therefore expected of him and he was not long in acceding to the expectation.

We have read at least three books on the recent Tibet Expedition and have no hesitation in saying that this is *the* book on the expedition and the one which will remain a record of this uniquely remarkable expedition.

It is neither our intention nor our duty to enter into a discussion of many phases of the Mission and the expedition which at the time gave rise to some controversy and criticism. Colonel Waddell's narrative is clear and easy-flowing and carries the reader along without strain. His descriptions of scenery are particularly good, as readers of his *Among the Himalayas* would have anticipated.

The notes of medical interest are not as many as we would have liked, but after all the book is written from a general and not from a medical point of view. Here and there we see glimpses of the work done by I.M.S. officers, such as the treatment by Captain T. B. Kelly, I.M.S., of cases of snow-blindness by adrenalin, to relieve the intense congestion of the conjunctiva, or a word on the work of the hospital set up in Lhasa by Captain Walton, I.M.S., F.R.C.S. Of mountain sickness we hear something and we would like to have a record of the

experiments said to have been made on the chest measurements of plainsmen before and after entering the mountains. If any such records have been taken will some of our readers who have been up in Tibet give us a clue as to where to get them? Mountain sickness is aided by indigestion and this complaint was common enough owing to difficulties of cooking. The absence of scurvy is satisfactory, and is attributed to the regular issue of fresh meat throughout the Campaign. Frostbite, says our author, was not so frequent or severe as was expected. We are not impressed with the theory of the origin of pneumonia put forward in page 141 of the book. It was said to be most common among men exposed to night sentry and picket duty, but we would have thought that the concentrated foul air of huts and tents without ventilation, would have been a more potent predisposing cause. Possibly consideration of official secrecy prevented the inclusion in this volume of a full account of the medical work of a campaign, so unique in many ways. We regret the absence of such, which would have been of value and interest to more than medical men, yet perhaps we should remember the predilections of the distinguished author, and the fact that the book purposes to give an account of Central Tibet, its Capital, its Lama hierarchy and its dreamy hermit people as they appeared to one who had certainly exceptional advantages for making their acquaintance.

We repeat the book is the best we have seen on Tibet and the famous Mission. It is beautifully illustrated, handsomely got up and will, we hope, remain for long as a record and a souvenir of one of the most remarkable expeditions of the British army of India.

**A Text-book of Legal Medicine.**—By F. W. DRAPER, M.D. Philadelphia and London, 1905. W. B. Saunders & Co.

THIS volume on legal medicine is from the pen of Dr. F. W. Draper, the Professor of Legal Medicine at Harvard University and Medico-legal Pathologist to the Boston Hospital.

The author has had a very considerable experience of medico-legal work, and though in the volume he freely quotes from the standard authorities, especially Taylor, yet he supplements these with many cases from his own experience.

The volume follows the usual lines of books devoted to this subject. The chapters on sexual offences, rape and abortion, are particularly thoroughly dealt with and their perusal will be of benefit to any medical men who has such a case on hand. The chapters on wounds and on blood-stains are extremely good and well illustrated. With regard to the serum method of identifying human blood, Dr. Draper has adopted a wise and conservative attitude. This method when proved beyond all reasonable doubt will