

fatally. At the autopsy nothing could be discovered wrong with the brain.

DR. DAWSON agreed that the second case was not neurasthema. In the third case, while listening to Professor Lindsay's account, he had made a diagnosis of *petit mal*. He inquired how long the treatment was continued. He considered the fact that the fits had ceased was an example of the good results produced by the combination of belladonna and bromide. The only similar case of which he had experience was one of *petit mal*, which was later followed by fits of *haut mal*.

DR. H. BEWLEY said he was interested in the first case, as he had a similar one under his care some years ago. The patient was a man aged thirty, who complained of feeling his legs getting weak. He was admitted to hospital and gradually got worse, and it was thought that he was going to die, but after a week his symptoms improved and the paralysis got better, and he ultimately recovered completely. He did not look upon the case as hysterical, but suggested that it was one of Landry's paralysis with an unusually favourable termination.

THE PRESIDENT, replying to the remarks, said he believed that *petit mal* would be the better name for the third case. He had not a note of the length of time over which the treatment extended, as he gave the patient a prescription and then lost sight of him for a considerable time. This was the first case that had come under his observation in which the period of unconsciousness had been so prolonged. He was interested to hear of the recovery of a case from what was presumably Landry's disease.

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#### THE BATHGATE MEDAL.

At the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh held on May 19th the Bronze Medal and Microscope presented to the College by Colonel William Lorimer Bathgate, in memory of his late father, William M'Phune Bathgate, F.R.C.S.E., Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Extra-Academical School, was awarded, after the usual competitive written examination in Materia Medica, &c., held for Session 1914-15, to Mr. James Hood Neill, 33 Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh.

56 days in the corresponding period of 1911, 19.08 inches on 74 days in 1912, 18.04 inches on 78 days in 1913, and 10.52 inches on 70 days in 1914. Misty fog prevailed in the early morning of the 22nd and sea fog on the 24th. The cuckoo was seen and heard on the 29th.

Mrs. Sydney O'Sullivan recorded 1.29 inches of rain on 14 days at Auburn, Greystones, the largest measurement in 24 hours being .27 inch on the 24th.

The Rev. Canon Arthur Wilson, M.A., writing from the Rectory, Dunmanway, Co. Cork, states that April was a very fine month. The rainfall was 2.68 inches on 15 days. The heaviest falls were—1.03 inches on the 5th, .41 inch on the 1st, and .39 inch on the 30th. From the 10th to the 29th inclusive only .18 inch fell. N.W. winds prevailed at the beginning and easterly winds during the remainder of the month. There were several very warm days, namely—the 1st, 4th, 5th, 11th, 19th, 27th, and 28th. The weather was cold from the 13th to the 18th. The rainfall at Dunmanway for the 4 completed months of 1915 was 21.99 inches, or .39 inch over the average for the same period (21.60 inches) of the past 10 years.

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#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

“SANITATION IN WAR” is the title of a new book embodying the lectures delivered by Major P. S. Lelean, Assistant Professor of Hygiene at the Royal Army Medical College. An introduction to the volume has been written by Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., M.D. It will be published about the 1st of June. The lectures are designed to give an insight into army organisation, administration and sanitary methods. The subjects with which the author deals are:—Physical Fitness for War, The March, The Rôle of Insects in War, Medical Organisation and Administration in the Field, Anti-typhoid Inoculation, Sickness in the Army, Field Conservancy, Water and Water Supplies. When it is realised that in British wars of the last thirty years forty times as many men were incapacitated by disease as were killed by the enemy, it will be seen how important a rôle sanitation plays in modern warfare. Illustrations to the number of forty have been prepared from the lecturer's diagrams. The publishers are Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, of 7 Great Marlborough Street, London.