

valescent a few days after admission. The entrance orifice of the bullet was exceedingly small, and, few of the larger vessels having been divided, the hæmorrhage was, in consequence, slight, the wound closing almost immediately on itself. The exit was about the size of the entrance, and in all cases was much smaller than that made by the Martini. Where the Lee-Metford bullets struck bone this was completely shattered. The flesh wounds inflicted by the Martini rifle were of a much more serious nature, namely, larger, jagged, slow healing, with bad apertures of entrance and worse of exit. The majority of Jameson's men had limb wounds. Three men were wounded in the back and one through the bladder and intestine, the bullet entering from the right. Of the remainder some were suffering from fracture, dysentery, abscesses, etc., not attributable to bullets. Among the more severely wounded burghers, there was one man shot through the head who lived ten days afterwards, one shot through the abdomen, one through the lung, one through hand and lung, and one through the back. The general consensus of opinion among those who saw the effects of the fighting in South Africa is that the Lee-Metford rifle or carbine is inferior to the Martini as a "man-slaying" weapon. It does not appear to have in many cases the power which it should possess of putting a man *hors de combat*. Impending events in Upper Egypt may, perhaps, afford more extensive data on which to form an accurate opinion in regard to this important matter; at present, we confess to some want of confidence in this and other small-bore rifles as a means of stopping a rush by fanatical and semi-barbarous adversaries. We sincerely hope that future events may demonstrate our fears to be unwarranted.—*British Medical Journal*.

SEWAGE PASTURES.

While there is a general consensus of opinion in favor of irrigation as, at any rate, the final step in the purification of a sewage effluent before turning it again into a natural watercourse, opinion has by no means been so unanimous in regard to the effect of sewage farm produce upon the animals fed upon it. To elucidate this problem, Dr. Meredith Young, Medical Officer of Health for Brighouse, has collected the experience of a considerable number of sanitary officials, and the outcome of his researches is to show that while the consumption of the produce of such farms, as distinct from the sewage itself, may be free from risk, it is essential that every such farm should be very carefully managed, so as to prevent the cattle from obtaining access to the polluted water. It may not be the case that perfectly healthy cattle will drink polluted water, but Dr. Young has assured himself that some cattle certainly do so, and take it in preference to that from a purer source. It also appears pretty clear that, although some samples of sewage may not be definitely injurious, cattle who drink foul water run risks not only of catching certain diseases, but also of being poisoned by the disinfectants which are often now so freely mixed with the contents of sewers. Whether cattle can both catch diseases from drinking sewage and transmit such ailments to man is a wide question to which no definite answer can be given, although by analogy one may affirm the possibility of such a transmission of infection, for clearly there would seem a possi-