

the neck on the opposite side. No discomfort followed except headache and some strabismus. Speaking generally, operations upon the skull for gunshot wounds have done exceptionally well, and such operations have been numerous. I met with four cases of paraplegia on Saturday, the bullet having in each case apparently passed through the cord.

*Bullet Wounds of the Extremities.*—Amputations have been comparatively few. I have seen a Mauser go through the centre of the patella and out at the centre of the popliteal space and lead to no trouble in the joint. In another case the bullet went through the popliteal space from side to side and left the bone and joint untouched, but led to an arterio-venous aneurysm.

*Bullet Wounds of the Chest.*—After penetrating wounds of the lung, there may be no symptoms beyond an immediate hemoptysis, which is not repeated. In other cases there have been surgical emphysema, or hemothorax, a pneumothorax and an example or two of empyema. On the whole, gunshot wounds of the chest do well. Some cases are hard to understand, as, for example, one in which the bullet entered above the clavicle and came out on the inner side of the opposite thigh, there being no symptom except temporary hock. The field dressing carried by each soldier answers its purpose admirably. Tommy has a great regard for it, and takes every care that he has it on him.

*The Spirit of the Wounded.*—On all sides there is evidence that our soldiers behaved splendidly on the field, and I can say that when brought back wounded they were plucky, patient and uncomplaining. Their unselfishness was many times very marked. An orderly was bringing some water to a wounded man lying on the ground near me. He was shot through the abdomen, and could hardly speak, owing to the dryness of his mouth; but he said, "Take it to my pal first; he is worse hit than me." This generous lad died next morning, but his pal got through and is doing well.

In speaking of the battle of Spion Kop where the wounded had to be carried down a precipitous descent, and of shell wounds, Treves relates that "in one case a shrapnel had opened the ulnar artery, and the man came down safely with a tourniquet on his brachial artery, composed of a plug of cake tobacco and the tape of a puttie." He adds, "of the many curious tourniquets I have seen, this is the most ingenious." The English medical journals have lately devoted much space to this subject, and numerous photographs taken by that modern and Machiavelian invention, the X-ray, of bullets arrested in their course through the body, and of damage they have caused to the bony structures, have done much to interest and instruct the surgeon in this class of wounds.