

and we are told that, although his mental faculties were slow and uncertain and his memory impaired, he had no hallucinations nor mental aberrations. The year following the injury he was pensioned. No functional impairment except the above mentioned.

Private Haggart was wounded by a conoidal musket ball, which struck the left side of the head, and passing through, carried away a large part of the left half of the occipital bone. At first he became insensible and lost more than an ounce of cerebrum, leaving bare the meningeal artery. Seven months afterwards he was discharged from the hospital. At that time both eyes were dilated, causing dimness of vision, but his intellect was good, and he could read very coarse print. He died four years afterwards, but it is not recorded what was the cause of death. This extensive lesion only produced these slight results.

Sergeant Woodman was wounded by a gunshot missile, which entered above the left frontal eminence and emerged at a point one inch behind the upper margin of the right ear. He was unconscious for several hours. At the wound of exit eight small bones afterwards discharged. He was alive three years afterwards, and it was reported that the organs of special sense and the intellect were unimpaired.

Private Plumly was wounded by a conoidal musket ball, which entered at the inner angle of the left eye, and after passing through the brain substance it emerged behind the left ear. On March 7th, 1867, nearly three years after the wound was inflicted, he was in good health, and a pensioner. The only physical results were obscuration of the vision of the left eye for a short time, the discharge of pus from the orifice of entrance of the ball and through the right nostril and upper part of the posterior nasal cavity into the mouth.

Private Sechler was wounded by a conoidal ball, which struck the os frontis over the right eye and passed into the brain. He not only lived, but returned to duty six months afterwards, and at the close of the war mustered out so well that he did not even receive a pension. The ball was not extracted. No functional results.

Private Samuel D. Solomon was wounded at Bull Run, August 27th, 1862, by a carbine ball which struck at a point two inches behind the tip of the

left ear. The missile entered the brain to the extent of two inches and was not extracted. When struck he fell to the ground, but retained his consciousness. Healthy suppuration followed, and a fragment of bone was discharged from the wound. He suffered from headache, and also from acute darting pains across the base of the brain, from the right temple to the scar of the wound. No paralysis existed, and the functions of the body were generally well performed. He afterwards served in a Washington hospital in the capacity of nurse, and was discharged from service in the subsequent year, with no record of mental unsoundness or functional disability.

Corporal Wood, wounded at the battle of Winchester by a conoidal ball, which fractured the occipital bone and entered the brain. This was September 19th, 1864. He was examined by a Confederate Board, on March 24th, 1865, whose members recommended that he might be employed at some post where the duties were not laborious, showing his mental faculties could not have been impaired to an appreciable degree. No functional results were seen.

Private Sheridan was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg by a canister shot. The missile entered the left parietal bone, immediately posterior to the coronal and three inches from the sagittal suture, passed horizontally inward a distance of two and a half inches and lodged. The ball could not be extracted. He suffered but little inconvenience. The wound supplicated freely, sometimes bled, and small fragments of bone escaped. Six months after, he was placed to work on the levee, and experienced no trouble, except on approach of a storm, when he had a dull pain and sensation of weight. In eight months after the wound was received he returned to duty.

Lieut. Lilycrantz, wounded at Fort Pulaski. The ball perforated the os frontis, over the right superciliary ridge. When first seen after the injury he was vomiting freely, and about a fluid ounce of brain matter had exuded from the wound. A probe, five inches long, glided easily, by its own weight, its full length directly backwards through the wound without coming in contact with the ball. For ten days the patient showed a tendency to sleep, but was easily aroused and would converse freely, constantly wandering, however, from the