CASE OF GUNSHOT WOUND—303 SERVICE CARTRIDGE.
By the Late Major H. A. STALKARTT.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

As it is uncommon to see cases of bullet wounds from the Service rifle of our Army, inflicted at close quarters (fifteen paces), this case is of interest as showing the extensive damage done to the liver and kidney.

The deceased was shot deliberately at fifteen paces by a comrade. When struck he was in a stooping position; the bullet entered just below the sixth rib, two and a half inches internal to the nipple line, right side, wounded the pleura, passed through the diaphragm, liver and upper half of the right kidney, passing out of the body close to the spine in the lumbar region. The entrance wound was round, a quarter of an inch in diameter. The exit wound was three-quarters of an inch in diameter, slightly ragged and pouting.

Liver.—Entrance wound was star-shaped, each of four fissures one and a half inch long radiating from a central point. Exit wound was a ragged, fissured tear, admitting four fingers easily, antero-posteriorly. The substance of the liver wound consisted of detritus of liver tissue, an increasing tunnel between the two wounds, and fissures, with pulping of liver tissue, extending on all sides. The mass of tissue destroyed was about big enough to lay a hand in. Ragged mouths of torn veins were seen all over the surface of the cavity.

Right Kidney.—About one inch of upper end lay separated in the cavity of the wound, and all but the lower third was reduced to pulp, the ureter and vessels being lacerated.

Large Intestine.—There was a small wound of the hepatic flexure and much contusion of the wall for a circle two inches in diameter. The wound of the diaphragm was a small, round hole. The pleural cavity and peritoneal cavity were full of effused blood.

The wounded man fell backwards when shot, he spoke, but rapidly died in about ten minutes.

The right lung was unwounded, but congested from bruising above the pleural wound; it was collapsed. The effect on the liver and kidney might be termed the "explosive effect."

The cartridge was a Dum-Dum made one, but it is uncertain whether the bullet was soft-nosed; it was not found. The rifle was an ordinary Service weapon. The man was not stunned by the shock of the wound.

A CASE OF BILHARZIA HÄMATOBIA CONTRACTED IN ENGLAND.
By Major N. FAICHNIE.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

In connection with the case recorded by Major E. C. Freeman in the Royal Army Medical Corps Journal for July, 1905, I think the following is of interest:

The woman was a patient of the late Mr. Berkeley Hill, at University
College Hospital, in 1887, in one of the surgical wards of which I was dresser at the time. In July last, by the courtesy of Mr. Heath, the Surgical Registrar, I was enabled to look up the notes of the case and make the following brief extracts:—

"Mary Annie Austen, aged 40, born at Horsmonden in Kent, where she lived until she was 18. From then till she was 21 she was in domestic service at Gravesend, then she married, and lived at Erith for the next nineteen years.

"On October 17th, 1886, she passed three pints of blood in twelve hours with her urine, and came up to the Gynaecological Department of University College Hospital. She was examined by Dr. Graily Hewitt, who put in a pessary.

"February 17th.—Admitted to hospital under Dr. Hewitt, having passed blood at intervals since October.

"March 14th.—Examined by Mr. Hill under an anaesthetic. Finger passed into bladder, but nothing abnormal was felt there; the right kidney seemed much enlarged.

"March 31st.—Transferred to surgical ward under Mr. Hill.

"April 4th.—On microscopic examination of urine oval bodies found. These were referred to Sir Victor Horsley, then Professor of Pathology, and were pronounced to be the ova of bilharzia.

"April 17th.—Embryos hatched from ova.

"June 14th.—Discharged. No bleeding had occurred since April 30th. No ova found for a fortnight before discharge."

The points to notice are:—

(1) Sex of patient.
(2) She had never left England.
(3) The case occurred many years before the South African War.
(4) The difficulty of diagnosis, the case being in turn considered: (i.) uterine, (ii.) renal, and lastly (iii.) bilharzia.
(5) The case got well without special treatment.

A CASE OF ABSCESS OF LIVER.

BY MAJOR J. B. BUCHANAN.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

LIEUTENANT S. C., aged 30, R.G.A., was admitted to the Station Hospital, Darjeeling, on August 20th, 1904, with symptoms of appendicitis. He had been ill for four days.

Previous History.—He arrived from Calcutta a week previously, and had only returned from England in June, where he had been on sick leave, having been invalided the previous December for malarial fever. On his return from sick leave he stated he suffered from attacks of fever similar to what he had been invalided for. He had served in India for