

MRS. HODGES' FAULT.

By MARGARET JOYCE HINGHAM, In the "Boston Post."

In a thriving village on the western coast of the old Bay State is located a jewelry store of high standard, its sole proprietor being Joseph Hodges, a business man on no small scale. His wife Marian is a faithful life partner, and does all she can to make his home one of peace and comfort.

"What's the matter, Joseph?" she asked, having removed her coat and bonnet and taken a seat by the fire. They had just returned from an evening party.

"What's the matter?" she repeated, drawing nearer the grate. "You have been so sober and torpid all the way home."

"I'll tell you, Marian," he replied, "but don't be offended at what I'm about to say. Were I to recite a volume of small talk I could tell you how you have wounded my feelings to-night."

"Me—wounded your feelings?" she uttered, looking at her husband in surprise. "What do you mean?"

"Don't you remember your remark when I was discussing bicycles with Mr. Daniels?"

"No, I'm sure I don't; what did I say?"

"Well, when I said my wheel cost \$90 you interrupted me and said only \$85."

"Was that so terrible, I'd like to know?" his wife asked, not in the best humor, for, like many others, she didn't like to discuss her faults.

"It was nothing terrible," returned Joseph, "but very annoying to me. When I said my wheel cost \$90, I meant, for that was its price, and your remark was uncalled for. The moment you spoke a smile passed around the company, and I felt as though they regarded me a common boaster."

"Then, again, during the evening you corrected me when there was no occasion for it. It was when I was telling Mrs. Daniels about my horse running away. I said he ran nearly a mile before I could stop him but you instantly assured the company that it wasn't over half a mile. Now, neither you nor I knew exactly how far it was, and, moreover, it is of little consequence. I assure you, Marian, it made me feel badly, and whatever I say on this subject, you are still indifferent regarding my feelings."

"Indeed, I cannot see anything so bad about it, anyway," she answered; "you are forever accusing me of my faults."

"Now, Marian dear," he said, drawing his chair closer to her, and fondly caressing her golden head, "will you promise to never again correct me in company and wound my feelings as you have to-night?"

Mrs. Hodges made no decided promise, but she resolved to do the best she could, and here the matter rested for the present.

One night two weeks later Mr. Hodges gave a party at his own house. After supper the company gathered around the fire in the spacious sitting room to discuss the topics of the day.

The American Spanish war had just ended, and, owing to its duration, the country was in a deplorable condition and business depression was great.

"Hodges," said one of the visitors, a noted silk dealer named Edmunds, "how does Thomas get along now?"

"Oh, fine!" returned Hodges; "he is counting money now."

"This Thomas was Mrs. Hodges' brother, and one whom she dearly loved."

"Glad of that," said Edmunds, "I feared he would have trouble getting paid for those goods he sent out West."

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

"No! there is no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"

hurled only 800 metres, which gives an idea of their velocity. Lastly, they are so hot that it is impossible to hold them in the hand just after the explosion.

When the 7-mm. bullet encounters a bone the injury varies according to the distance at which it was fired and the part affected. At close range, that is, less than four hundred metres, the effect is of an explosive kind, far reaching in character. The bone is fractured again and again, and the lesions are about as serious as those caused by 11 mm. ball.

At the extremities of the bones, where they widen out for the joint, a 7 mm. bullet generally causes mere perforation.

Wounds at Long Range. At long range, exceeding five hundred metres, that is to say, under the ordinary conditions of firing, the 7 mm. projectile usually makes clean perforations at the osseous extremities of a diameter but slightly larger than itself. Articular lesions are consequently less serious.

Bones struck in the medial region are less splintered than with the old bullets. In short, the greater the range at which the shot is fired, the less serious is the fracture. Perforations of the cranium are clear cut, as if they had been punched out, and the explosive effect at short distances is not met with.

When the 7 mm. projectile traverses clothing it does not, like the 11mm. bullet, so often carry with it more or less rounded portions of tissue into the wound but fragments of wood or linen are always found in its passages through the flesh. The presence of these debris, however slight, is the chief cause of the infection of wounds from firearms. The bullet itself has been rendered aseptic by high temperature which follows upon its explosive discharge, but these filaments are charged with germs, which they deposit in the wound. Suppuration must therefore be reckoned with in wounds of this character.

The adoption of small calibre firearms has on the whole resulted in diminishing the gravity of wounds inflicted by them and opening up a wider field of surgery. But the conditions of surgical interference have not much altered. It is still the first care of the surgeon to extract the projectile, for although rifle bullets are not as liable as formerly to remain in the tissues, the same does not apply to case shot, which has a much smaller power of penetration.

As there is reason to expect an increase of at least twenty to twenty-five per cent over the losses in the last great wars, too much attention cannot be bestowed upon the organization and equipment of the army medical contingents.

BUILDER AND STRENGTH-ENER.

That is the Term an Ottawa Lady Applies to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Among many in Ottawa and the vicinity who have been benefited one way or another by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the Journal has learned of the case of Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. T. V. Gilchrist, of Hintonburg. Mr. Gilchrist keeps a grocery at the corner of Fourth Ave. and Cedar street, and is well known to a great many people in Ottawa as well as to the villagers of this suburb of the Capital.

Mrs. Gilchrist states that while in a "run-down" condition during the spring of 1897, she was greatly strengthened and built up by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Speaking of the matter to a Journal reporter, she stated that while able to go about at the time she was far from well; her blood was poor, she was subject to headaches, and felt tired after the slightest exertion. She had read of different times of cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. She was benefited by the first box and continued their use until she had taken five boxes, when she considered herself quite recovered.

Mrs. Gilchrist says that she always strongly recommends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a builder and strengthener, when any of her friends are weak or ailing.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish us the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Patent Office through their agency:

- 60,107—William F. Williams, Bishop, Cal., improvements in shirt sleeves and drawers legs.
60,119—Edmond Heroux, Yamaachie, P.Q. shoe.
60,121—Nelson Green, Radnor, P.Q. shaft attachments.
60,128—Elisee Bouchard, Kamouraska, P.Q. cover for cooking and other vessels;
60,140—Charles Gay, Rockland, Ont., cradle.
60,144—Emilien Rousey, Weston, Oregon, fanning mill.
60,158—Wm. Meloney, McLeod, Man., reversible wheel scraper.
60,165—Nap. L. Gobeille, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., drain ditching plow.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

We Do A Good Business In Roofing

Because we do good work. We sometimes make mistakes, but when we do we make things right. We'd like you for a customer.

GEO. W. REED & CO., 783 & 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

Advertisement for Surprise Soap, featuring the text 'EASY QUICK WORK SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.' and 'SURPRISE SOAP MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY'.

AN IRISH GIANT DEAD.

Recently the man who could probably boast of being the tallest man in Ireland passed away in the person of Patrick Cowe, of Clogrennan. He stood seven feet three inches, and, unlike the usual run of giants, he was a strong, powerfully built fellow of enormous muscular development.

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

MONTREAL, September 22, '07. Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON, 40 Park Avenue, City:

Dear Sir—You ask for a statement of my case and the result of your treatment. I give it freely for the benefit of others. I had been drinking heavily for years, averaging about twenty-five drinks daily. Neglected my business on account of liquor, could not sleep at night, had no appetite for food, lost all ambition, did not care for anything but drink. I also suffered very much with pains in my head and back. My memory was badly affected, also my eyesight. In fact I was a total wreck.

I took your treatment for the advice of Rev. Father Quinlivan, and I am glad that I did so. From the third day after taking your medicine I lost all desire for drink and my pains left me. I slept soundly the third night and have every night since. Within a week I was feeling all right and eating heartily three times a day. Before commencing your treatment I weighed 265 pounds and at the end of twenty days I weighed 176, showing an increase in weight of 89 pounds.

My memory and eyesight are greatly improved, and I feel better in every way. I have now ambition and energy and can work better than I have been able to do for years. Nothing can ever tempt me to touch drink again. The desire is totally gone. Your medicine is pleasant to take and does all that you claim it will do. I would strongly advise all who have the misfortune to be drinkers to take your treatment.

Father Quinlivan's Testimony.

The writer of the above has been well known to me for years, and I can fully and conscientiously substantiate all he affirms. His case appeared to be one of the most utterly hopeless as to cure that ever came under my notice. All self-control and self-respect appeared entirely gone. Though an excellent worker when sober, his sole purpose in working appeared to be the earning of what would procure drink. I induced him to take Mr. Dixon's cure, and the results are correctly set forth in his letter. I am therefore anxious, fully believing in what is claimed for it by Mr. Dixon, to see this remedy brought to the notice of victims of the liquor habit, temperance workers and friends of humanity in general, who seek a means of relieving such victims.

The good points of the remedy, in my opinion, are the following:— First—It takes according to directions, it completely removes all craving for liquor in the short space of three days; its use for a longer time is intended only to build up the system. Second—It leaves no bad after effects, but on the contrary, aids in every way the health of the patient, whilst freeing him of all desire for drink.

Fourth—Its very moderate cost places it within the reach of everyone. All other liquor cures I have yet heard of are very costly, operate slowly, are doubtful as to effect, and often impair the health and constitution of the patient.

I therefore look upon this remedy as a real boon, recommend it heartily to all concerned, and bespeak for it here in Montreal and elsewhere every success.

J. QUINLIVAN, Pastor of St. Patrick's.

FIRST COMMUNION.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

- Size 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 with figures of the Sacred Heart, 72c per doz.
12 x 18 with emblems, 70c " "
9 x 12, 60c " "
6 x 9, 40c " "

FIRST COMMUNION ROSARIES.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain \$1.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.20 per doz. White Bone Beads, 85c, 90c, \$1.25 per doz. Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz. Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per doz.

PRAYER BOOKS.

White Covers, at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books, at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per doz. Sanctuary Oil, best Quality.

INCENSE, CHARCOAL, GAS LIGHTERS

Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax, Stearic and Paraffine.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, 1660 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que. 123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Business Cards.

TELEPHONE 8393. THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.

137 MCGORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER.

Rustland Lining, fits any Stove, Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

J. P. CONROY

(Late with Paddon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter.

ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc. Telephone, 8532.

CARROLL BROS.

Registered Practical Sanitarians, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine, Drainage and Ventilation specialty. Telephone 1834.

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL.

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

C. O'BRIEN

House, Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING.

Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 Dorchester St. East of Blouin, Office 647 Montreal.

LORGE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER.

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

SURGEON-DENTISTS

DR. BROSEAU, D.S. SURGICAL DENTIST. No. 78 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone, 6261

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. ALCOIDE CHAUSSÉ, ARCHITECT. 153-157 Shaw St., Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE 1455.

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL Telephone 1182. Personal supervision given to all business. Rent collected, Estates administered and Book audited.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. This is STANDARD SUPPLY CO., LONDON, ONT.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS

Allan, Dominion and Beaver Lines, Quebec Steamship Co. ALL LINES FROM NEW YORK To Europe, - Bermuda, - West Indies, Florida, etc.

COOK'S TOURS.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in The True Witness, and, when making purchases, mention the paper

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1876. Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. President, JAS. J. McLEAN; Secretary, M. J. POWELL; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League W. J. Hinchy, D. Galtier, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Organized 1845. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.S.S.R.; President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laurier streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOS. A. SMITH; C.S.S.R.; Treasurer, Wm. Rawley; Hon. Secretary, W. P. Stanton; Trustee, Michael John Kennedy; T. E. Wise, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 242 Notre Dame St. Officers: J. W. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hickey, Hon. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Hon. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Trustee; Michael John Kennedy, T. E. Wise, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Keenan, No. 22 DeLormier Avenue; Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Lunn; Hon. Secretary, Financial Secretary, J. J. Lunn; Treasurer, John Traverser; Sergeant at arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, P. Gorman; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: H. Keenan, J. O'Hara, P. Gorman; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 113 Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74, Organized March 11, 1885. Branch 74 meets in the basement of St. Gabriel's new Church, corner of Centre and Laurier streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Officers: President, J. W. O'Brien; Vice-President, P. P. Stanton; Treasurer, Michael John Kennedy; T. E. Wise, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desiring information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 219 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOUD, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbain St.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States Membership 42,000. Accumulating Reserve of \$3,000,000. Present Reserve, \$100,000. Branch No. 1 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. For further particulars address JOHN LAFITTE, President, 18 Bankers' street; F. C. LAWLER, Recording Secretary, 85 Shaw St.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 8 p.m. M. SHEA, President; T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laurier streets. M. P. McGOULDRIK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laurier St.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F.

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FOSBERG, Recording Secretary, ALGER PATTERSON, 157 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 14.30 p.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 p.m., in their hall, 32 St. Alexander St. REV. J. McLEAN, President; JOHN WALSH, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

ESTABLISHED 1868. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 240 Manufacturers Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

SPECIALTIES OF GRAY'S PHARMACY

FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID..... 2 1/2 oz FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE..... 2 oz FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 75 cts HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street, N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

MODERN WEAPONS OF WAR.

Some of the Projectiles Used, and How They are Constructed.

Theories on the Present Day Firearms and Their Effects from a Surgical Point of View.

THE most assiduous care having been bestowed upon the selection of men for a campaign and the most minute precautions taken for removing all risk of epidemics, it is necessary to examine the nature of the wounds produced by weapons of war, and arrange the measures necessary for minimizing their effect, says the New York Herald.

In the science of war weapons are divided into two categories, offensive and defensive. Defensive weapons consist of pieces of metal protecting the body. Offensive weapons are cold steel and firearms.

The arms of defence are the helmet and cuirass. The latter does not afford protection against modern firearms. Still less must it be supposed that there can be any safety afforded by a certain cloth recommended by a German tailor, of which so much was said five or six years ago.

Cold steel, as used in war, is represented by the sabre, bayonet, lance and sword. These weapons are used for thrusting, and the sabre is also used to cut.

Modern Arms.

Within the last twenty-five years portable firearms have been completely transformed. At present guns of small calibre, furnished with a repeating mechanism, have been adopted by all the Powers. Spain began in 1893 to substitute for its 1871 model of the Remington type of eleven millimetres a Mauser rifle, 1898 model, weighing 4 070 kilograms and having a length of 1,294 metres, with a calibre of seven millimetres. The projectile is a bullet weighing 11.2 grammes, fired by means of smokeless powder, with an initial velocity of 697 metres per second.

The rifle of small calibre, with which all countries are provided, are inconspicuously superior to those hitherto used.

They can inflict serious havoc upon massed bodies at a distance of 1500 metres.

Artillery, which, it must not be forgotten, plays a most important part, now employs in the field three kinds of projectiles—shrapnel shell, cylindrical case shot and segment shell.

The shrapnel shell, furnished with a double fuse, by which it can be exploded in the air or on hitting a mark, is the typical field projectile. Its destructive principle is composed of bullets of hardened lead and irregular fragments caused by its explosion. All European armies have adopted this shell for field artillery, which