Fig. 3 shows the leaden cylinders before and after the explosion. No. 1 represents the cylinders before the explosion, No. 2 the same cylinder crushed by the explosion of 20 grammes of dynamite gum, and No. 3 a cylinder crushed by the explosion of 10 grammes of panclastite. As may be seen, the effect produced by the new explosive is greatly superior to that given by dynamite, notwithstanding that the former be used in much less quantity.

Among other open air experiments that have been tried with it we may cite the following. An iron rail was placed upon an oak tie, and in the channel between the flange and lighted head, there was laid a cartridge containing 60 grammes of panclastite primed in the ordinary way. When the fuse was a violent explosion ensued and the rail was literally crushed into fine bits, the majority of which were driven deeply into the tie, tha latter itself having been broken.

Some of the fragments of the rail weighed but a few grammes. Fo. these details and the engraving we are indebted to *La Nature*.

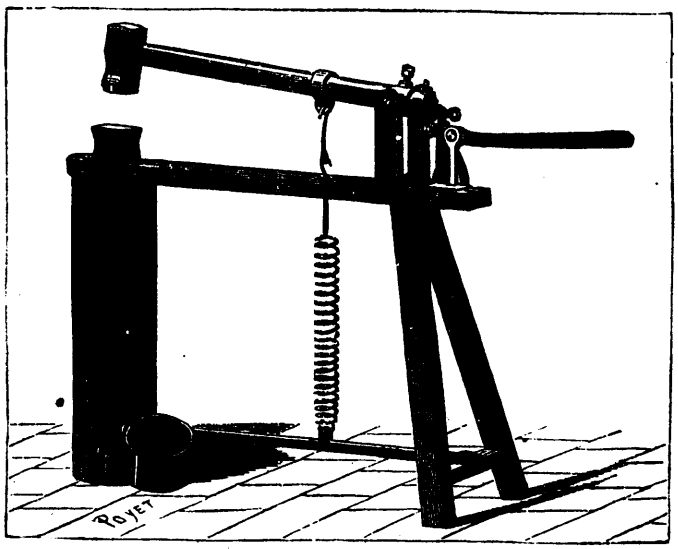


Fig. 1.—TURPIN'S PERCUSSION APPARATUS FOR EXPERIMENTING UPON EXPLOSIVES.

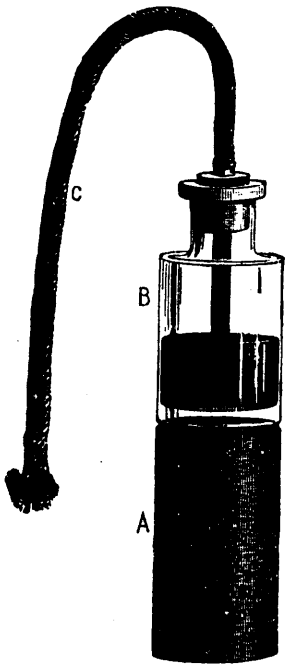


Fig. 2.—ARRANGEMENT FOR TESTING POWER OF EXPLOSIVES.

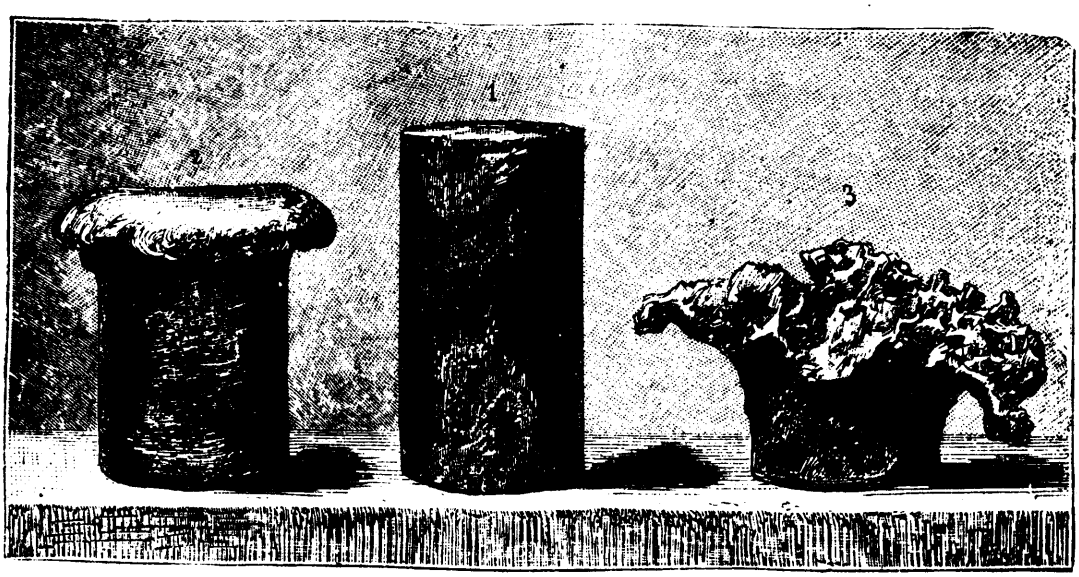


Fig. 3.—COMPARATIVE RESULTS GIVEN BY THE EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE AND PANCLASTITE.