

type of bullet that might be used, tin being especially forbidden as material. In an Italian treaty of 1690 it is expressly noted that bullets are not to be made of any metal but lead, and this stipulation occurs again and again in subsequent treaties and cartels, with—as a rule—the additional prohibition of the use of “ramm’d bullets”—a literal, or rather phonetic, translation of *Palle ramate* or *Balles ramées*, in other words bar-shot—which the Dutch used in 1672 at the siege of Maestricht. The cartel or treaty between Leopold, Emperor of Rome, and Louis XIV., in 1692, expressly states nothing is to be employed which is forbidden among Christians as unlawful to be used against the life of man or beast. Ten years later Louis bought the secret of Poli’s invention—*un feu dangereux*—in order to destroy it—*l’ancantir*—as contrary to the *droits des gens*. Putaneus, in his “Grundlehren der Artillerie,” forbade the use of poisoned bullets. However, Flemming in “Le Soldat allemand” declared, in 1726, that their employment was *une question de politique*. Wolff argued poison was permissible, though the mass of authority from the days of the ancients agreed with the Roman dictum, *Armis bella, non venenis, geri debere*, and Vattel naively summed up the arguments with the confession that “Besides, if you poison your arms, the enemy will follow your example. And thus, without any advantage to yourself on the decision of the quarrel, you will render the war more cruel and horrible.”

In his presidential address to the Folklore Society this year, Dr. Marett, speaking on savagery in war, put the pertinent question, does it pay? History at least has no hesitation in its reply. In the long run it does not. Ruthless barbarity makes for no durable success, else had the Assyrian wolf never been ousted from dominance in the fold of the nations. After every period of indiscriminate savagery come a set-back, a return to more moderate, to saner methods. In this connection another point emerges from the welter of world struggles: tyranny does not make power, but success may breed the tyrant; moreover,