

Four methods were employed, the report states, in generating these gases. The first was to light fires in the first line of trenches and permit the wind to blow the gas formed towards the lines of the Germans' enemies.

Three other methods involved enclosing the gas in some kind of missile.

These included cans thrown either by hand or mine howitzers, cylinders of compressed gas or shells containing compounds which were transformed into gas when they exploded.

The effects of the fumes were felt a distance of half a mile.

A German prisoner belonging to the sixteenth army corps, who was taken on April 15, stated that gas cylinders were placed along the entire front held by this corps. There was one every six feet and men specially instructed in their use were tolled off to see that they produced the desired effect. These men were provided with smoke-helmets while all the soldiers had respirators served out to them.

It has been contended by some that explosives containing picric acid have been employed. When these discharge a yellowish and very irritating gas is set free.

A number of experts sent over from Britain, especially Dr. J. S. Haldane, of Oxford, claims that the gas used by the Germans was in most instances chlorine. This gas is two and one-half times heavier than air, and this has a suffocating effect apart from its irritating qualities. The French scientists are inclined to think that in many instances the gas was bromine. Chlorine gives a greenish-yellow color when set free, while bromine yields a yellowish-red color. This latter has been observed on a number of occasions.

It may be mentioned that Germany is said to have large quantities of bromine on hand, obtained in the manufacture of potash. This would enable that country to use bromine, which is very irritating. The color, yellowish-red, observed on a number of occasions, points to this substance having been used.

It appears that one method of using these gases was that of forcing them through tubes from high-pressure cylinders.

A high authority speaks of these gases thus: "The symptoms and other facts so far ascertained point to the use by the Germans of chlorine or bromine for purposes of asphyxiation. There are also facts pointing to the use in the German shells of other irritant substances, though, in some cases at least, these agents are not of the same brutally barbarous character as the gas used in the attack on the Canadians. The effects