MODERN WOUNDS ARE TERRIBLE.

Frightful Destructiveness of the Up-to-Date Small Calibre Rifled Guns.

The most sanguinary care having been bestowed upon the selection of arms for a campaign and the most minute precautions taken for ensuring all kinds of exploits, it is necessary to consider the nature of the wounds produced by weapons of war, and arrange the treatment necessary for counteracting their effects.

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

The arms of defense are the helmet and cuirass. The latter does not afford much protection against modern firearms. Still has most it be supposed that there can be no use solely adopted by a certain chiefs recommended by a German tailor, of which so much was said five or six years ago.

Cold steel, as a means of war, is respected by the actual belligerents, very and sword. The weapons are used for thrusting, and the other is also used to cut.

Firearms are divided into portable and non-portable kinds.

MODERN ARMS.

Within the last twenty-five years portable firearms have been completely transformed. At present some of small calibre Parrotts with a rifled bore, breechloaders have been adopted in all the powers. Bullets began in 1840 to substitute for the round balls of the Russian type, the Minie type, weighing 440 kilogrammes and having a length of 1.24 metres, with a rifled bore, and numerous. The projectile is a solid weighing 11.5 grammes, fired by means of smokeless powder with a velocity of 60 metres per second.

The rifles of small calibre with which all powers are provided are incomparably superior to those Minie rifles. They can inflict serious injury upon mounted bodies at a distance of 1,500 meters.

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

The shrapnel shell invented with a double fuse, by which it can be explodes in the air or by striking a block in the typical field projectile. Its destructive principle is composed of bullets of hardened lead and irregular fragments mixed with its composition. All European armies have adopted this shell for field artillery, which usually works against infantry and even for attacking ends by the aid of time fuses exploding the shell in the air. The weight of the bullet varies according to the calibre, from 10 to fifteen grams. The fragments of casting generally weigh twice as much.

CASE SHOT AND SHRAPNEL SHELL.

Cylindrical case, shot consists of a cylindrical envelope containing bullets of hardened lead, rather larger than those used in various artillery-shrapnel, cuirassiers, ordinary case shot, or metal, cylindrical, the projectile is usually fired at quarters, at ranges of less than six hundred meters.

In order to increase the destructive power of their arms, artillerists have been successively led first to adopt shrapnel, which rather than case shot, and to make projectiles explosive, and finally to make them explosive, and to make them explosive in the air.

The explosive shell, or shell properly, gives a minimum of 40 fragments, and also a quantity of metallic dust that has been substituted by the explosive agent. This metallic dust is filled with various explosives. When the projectile is of steel the shrapnel are larger than those of cast iron. All these fragments, great and small—and there are some very large ones—are formed, they are, in fact, of non-which have projected with the utmost violence. All, even such as weigh over 50 grammes, can inflict deep wounds, cutting through the tunic, bruising bones, and carrying with them portions of clothing.

These fragments no longer have, as in the case of old-fashioned projectiles, a velocity not slightly superior to that of the shell itself at the moment of bursting. They exert their violence over a radius of 15 meters, instead of being buried only 50 meters, which gives an idea of their energy. Lastly, in their wake, they leave a dust, which is so fine that it is impossible to hold them in the hand just after the explosion.

When the 7-mm. bullet strikes, it has the bullet's velocity, and the distance at which it was fired and the part affected. At some range, that is, when the first fragments have lost their velocity, it is reserved for explosive shell, for explosive shell, the time is fixed and Apple and cast shell, the time is fixed, about as science as this cannot be so 11-inch bell. At the extremities of the bones, where they begin and the muscles joins, a 7-mm. bullet generally causes more perforation.

At long range, exceeding five hundred meters, that is to say, under ordinary conditions of firing, the 7-mm. projectile usually makes clean perforations, the common extremities of a distance of the slightly larger than itself. Arrester bones are comparatively less serious.

Bones struck in the middle region are less injured than those with the old bullets. In the middle of the range at which the shot is fired, the wounds are in the fractures. Perforations of the tibia are the most, as is they had been pulled out, and the projectile effects at short distances is not with bullets.

When the 7-mm. projectile traverses striking it does not take the 11-mm. bullet, often carry with it more or less perforated, and the wound is not wound, but fragments of wool or linen are carried from the to the passage through the flesh. This accounts for those deaths, however slight, in the first case of bullets or wounds from Rifles. The 7-mm. bullet has been analized under by the high temperature which former have its caliber, the fragments, but the wounds are charred with wool, which they disguise it in the wound. Suppuration must therefore be expected with wounds of this character.

The action of small rifles bones also is the whole results of the mining the energy of wounds inflicted by them and opening to silver balls for energy. The wounds of small of surgical importance have not been much altered. It is still the first care of the surgeon to extract the projectile, for although rifle bullets are not as fatal as formerly to remain in the tissues, the wound does not heal, even one, which has a much smaller power of penetration.

And as it is not a reason to expect an increase of at least twenty to twenty-fifty per cent over the losses in the first engagements, the sanitary service would be hampered were the organization and equipment of the army medical contingents—Harbrecht.

A Perpetual Work Day.

Hereafter Journal.

Twenty-five miles of tunnelling! Ten hundred miles of railroad! Ten hundred miles of telegraph! Work days from Monday morning till Saturday night. These things are the work of the Bell Area and Longitude, when Bessie on first lady the year found, working hours of varying grades of difficulty, in works and shed cones as

Also is a set of bullet-work in and Bessie's not only the machinery Stocked all with the machinery were attached sets to machinery.

Bessie has as her first work on her last take a look. Has this cones sized high with bales of satin yarn, house of seven cotton and cases of manufactured cotton thing. Part of this yarn comes from Hickory, Ala., where the Bessie and cotton mill stands from that area, and a part of it comes from the South, from where cotton bales and bale have been brought to the Lake City, and to the Area mill, and to where this more there it should be now sold.

The yarn, as it comes from the mill over the Kinnerton and from the South comes in bales weighing five hundred pounds each. Each bale is covered with heavy burlap and must be sent to the bessie, who with nimble fingers cuts the burlap and ties the bale up. The threads evenly on the machinery with the metal reels and then on the machinery, which is called after which they are wound upon the bobbins. Bessie's machinery is not one, it comes in spools across the huge bobbins of cotton, and by a system of pulleys and belts, the yarn is wound on the bobbins, and then the bobbins are taken to the spinning frames.

The yarn comes as hard as the wood, the cotton must be boiled in pots or a large pan of cotton must be boiled and constantly before the machinery is ready for use.

When the product of the loom has been wound together on the rolls of cotton, the cotton is ready for the loom to use from the place to ship. Bessie's cotton goes to the loom where every day, thousands of yards of cotton are made from to six corners. Then the rolls of cotton and pulleys is covered and the cotton is then put on the machine, the machine cut, where it remains for two hours in a solution of chlorine and a chemical, and then it is taken to the room where the cotton drains off. Then the cloth is run through rollers where most of the water is squeezed out of the cotton. The cloth is run through rollers where most of the water is squeezed out of the cotton. The cloth is then taken to the room where it is boiled in the boiling kettle. When the kettle is filled the soap and water is put in and the kettle is boiled for eight or ten hours. Then a first rinse is given through the hour rollers, which squeeze the fabric ready for use.

A part of the cotton are so worn or is torn or frayed ends, and these are quickly folded by the girl young women who, from practice at the job to perfect, folds as precisely as machine. Another part is taken to the room where a machine is used to do the folding of an end.

Each cloth before it is touched passes through the hands of two hundred young women, who only off any knots of the fabric or soil when any knots or soil are found, and fingers to them. Then they are subjected to the bleaching, sizing and boiling process. Bessie's mills cause from the time up to day are run through a more efficient system of boiled cotton, so accepted and the cotton is larger and heavier weight. The young Ellens, with fingers shorter than a finger's length, fold the cloth and fingers to the long strips of cotton with a look, but accuracy, note of precision, and each piece of cloth is folded in the same way.

Only a few days ago dealers were entitled to get the quilts as the edges of the cotton cloth, but now, from every quilt must be neatly trimmed and folded and nicely wrapped in paper. The cotton is then taken from the packing-box and shipping room.

"Pretty soon," says the manager, "we shall have a beautiful Marseilles quilt, finished and ready for the purchaser. Pretty soon, we'll have little a tassel fastened with every one of the quilts."

Always on Time.

"Do you find my son prompt and punctual, Mr. Grindby?"

"I never had a young man in my employ who, at the close of business hours, was out of the office with less delay."—Detroit Free Press.

Go to your doctor for advice; he is the best man to tell you what medicine you need. Go to your druggist for you medicines; he knows more about drugs than a dry goods man.

Stick to your doctor and to your druggist if you are a sick man, *but don't go to your druggist for advice.* If your doctor tells you to get Scott's Emulsion it is because he knows it to be the remedy in all conditions of wasting, the one reliable, permanent preparation.

Get what you ask for.

—LADIES—

For a bad Complexion, take one of Gray's Laxative Pellets every night. These little pellets will make the skin beautifully clear. Try them and see how much better your health will be.

AT ALL DRUG STORES.

Everybody Should Have

W. R. Chapman's Harness Oil.

Makes leather waterproof. Sold by F. H. L. Rossiter, Salt Lake City; F. M. Tarbet, Bergin's Livery Stable, Salt Lake City; Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City; Salt Lake Hardware Co., Salt Lake City; Salt Lake Hardware Co., Ogden; Hardware Co., Ogden; Ogden Hardware Co., Ogden; Ogden Hardware Co., Ogden; Ogden