

John W. Larson was appointed as president of the Gothenburg conference, and under his direction we hope everything will progress as it has done before.

Twenty-one Elders are at present laboring in this conference, and if they could only be obtained, there would be room for several more. "The labor is great but the laborers are few." The golden words of life and salvation must be sounded all over, and here in Sweden are many honest souls in whose hearts these words will be received with pleasure.

We have also held two English schools in this conference, one in Norrköping and one in Gothenburg. The former was conducted by Elder John Johnson, and the latter by myself. Good progress has been made in teaching the English language, which will be of great value to those who sooner or later will emigrate to Zion. Several non-Mormons have also attended, and in this way lots of the prejudice against us has been changed to friendship.

This conference covers a large area, and some of the branches are of an extensive size. The Elders are required to do lots of walking. To walk twenty miles a day and spread tracts along the road, is of common occurrence. The young men at home who some day expect to fill a mission in Sweden, should take special exercise in walking, as it will be of value to them when they arrive in the missionary field.

I have been laboring here in Gothenburg now for over eight months, and it has been a very pleasurable time for me. Although sickness has prevented me from doing what I should like to have done, during the time I have been here, yet I am thankful to God for His goodness towards me. Spring has now made its appearance here in Sweden, and everything is commencing to look green and beautiful.

The Elders were assigned to the following fields:

Gothenburg—John W. Lawson, John E. Groberg and Louis E. Erickson.

Trollhattan—Wm. Anderson and Ole Okerlund.

Skofde—Peter S. Olson and Isaac Peterson.

Norrköping—Andrew Anderson, John Johnson and Chas. F. Carlson.

Virgaker—Fred Peterson, G. A. Anderson and Julius E. Erickson.

Halmstad—Adolf E. Elggren and R. V. Larson.

Jonköping—Axel Holmgren and David Blomquist.

Westervik—John P. Lefgren and Aaron Lundberg.

Saints having relatives or friends in any of these branches will please send their addresses to the president's office, Husargatan 46, Gothenburg.

Your brother in the Gospel.

JNO. E. GROBERG.

MODERN WOUNDS ARE TERRIBLE.

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.

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 defense 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 saber, bayonet, lance and sword. The weapons are used for thrusting, and the saber is also used to cut.

Firearms are divided into portable and non-portable kinds.

Within the last twenty-five years portable firearms have been completely transformed. At present guns of small caliber, furnished with a repeating mechanism, have been adopted by all the powers. Spain began in 1893 to substitute for its 1871 models of the Remington type of eleven millimeters a Mauser rifle, 1893 model, weighing 4.070 kilogrammes and having a length of 1.234 meters, with a caliber of seven millimeters. The projectile is a bullet weighing 11.2 grammes, fired by means of smokeless powder, with an initial velocity of 697 meters per second.

The rifles of small caliber with which all countries are provided are uncontestedly superior to those hitherto used. They can inflict serious havoc upon massed bodies at a distance of 1,500 meters.

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 mostly works against infantry and seeks to attain its ends by the aid of time fuses, exploding the shell in the air. The weight of the bullet varies, according to the country, from ten to fifteen grams. The fragments of casting generally weigh twice as much.

Cylindrical case shot consists of a cylindrical envelope containing bullets of hardened lead, either free or cemented by various methods—clay, plaster, sawdust, rosin or molten sulphur. This projectile is used at close quarters, at ranges of less than six hundred meters.

In seeking to increase the destructive power of their arm, artillerymen have been successively led, first to assure the segmentation of shell in such a way as to multiply the products of explosion, and then to make projectiles whose splintering and bullets have dimensions that are determined and invariable.

The segment shell, or obus torpille, gives a minimum of 400 fragments, and also a quantity of metallic dust that has been pulverized by the explosive gases. This projectile is loaded with various explosives. When the projectile is of steel the splinters are longer than those of cast iron. All the fragments, great and small—and there are some very large ones—are beveled, they act like a lot of two-edged knives projected with the utmost violence. All, even such as weigh only 50 centigrams, can inflict deep wounds, cutting through, the limbs, fracturing bones, and carrying with them portions of clothing.

These fragments no longer have, as in the case of old-fashioned projectiles, a velocity but slightly superior to that of the shell itself at the moment of bursting. They exert their action over a radius of 1,200 meters, instead of being hurled only 300 meters, 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 an 11-mm. ball. At the extremities of the bones, where they widen out for the joints, a 7-mm. bullet generally causes mere perforation.

At long range, exceeding five hundred meters, that is to say, under ordinary conditions of firing, the 7mm. 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 11-mm. bullet, so often carry with it more or less portions of rounded tissue into the wound, but fragments of wool or linen are always found in its passage through the flesh. The presence of these debris, however slight, is the chief cause of infections of wounds from firearms. The bullet itself has been rendered aseptic by the high temperature which follows upon its explosive discharge, but the filaments are charged with germs, which they deposit in the wound. Suppuration must therefore be reckoned with wounds of this character.

The adoption of small caliber firearms has on the whole resulted in diminishing the gravity of wounds inflicted by them and opening up wider fields for surgery. But the conditions of surgical interference have not been much altered. It is still the first care of the surgeon to extract the projectiles, 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.

And 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.—Exchange.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Page of the field hospital at Camp Merritt reports that there are 82 cases of measles and one of mumps in the camp. The cases of measles are divided among the various state troops as follows: Montana, 6; Kansas, 14; California, 10; Oregon, 3; Iowa, 1; regulars, 4; Nebraska, 17; South Dakota, 8; North Dakota, 8; Idaho, 12. That the disease is spreading is evidenced by a supplementary report that 19 new cases have been discovered within the last twenty-four hours.

Walter C. Sanger has received a letter from "Doxie" Hines, the celebrated match-maker, relative to a proposed pursuit race with Coulter, the noted unpaced bicycle rider of Denver, also a paced race with Lenton or McDuffie. Although Sanger's intended retirement was announced some time ago he now evinces a willingness to meet Coulter providing a suitable purse is hung up. Sanger is also willing to meet Lenton or McDuffie in a 10 or 15 miles paced race if an agreement can be arrived at as to pacemakers.

The United States district attorney at Helena, Mont., has been advised of the murder of John Bruger, a half-breed on the Fort Peck Indian reservation Sunday morning. Ernest Striper is the supposed murderer.