Operating room in Vienna
Military Supplies: A lot of thought was put into supplying the basic needs of thirsty soldiers. This mobile cart (horse-drawn) supplied water in which the micro-organisms had largely been killed by ultra-violet light. A similar cart was used in the French-Moroccan war of 1911-1912. [Less] [Link to this slide]

_Scientific American, July 19, 1913_
**Battlefield Light:** Illuminating shells as designed by Krupp in 1913. The shell carried a bright flare and a parachute and could light up a field of battle for several minutes. During World War I soldiers caught out in the open when one of these shells went off were safest if they stayed perfectly still: any movement attracted machine gun fire.  
*Scientific American, October 11, 1913*
**Bouncing Mines:** From the prolific military inventor Nils Petersen Aasen of Norway came these electrically launched bouncing mines. In World War I such elaborate preparation of ground ahead of time was not often possible. Mines have some military use but their main effect over the years has been on civilian populations.  

*Scientific American, December 27, 1913*
Zeppelin Menace: German military officers watch as this impressive fighting machine, sprouting machine guns and carrying bombs, takes to the skies in 1913, one year before war broke out in Europe. The reality was that zeppelin raids in World War I caused some casualties and much alarm, but were not an effective weapon. [Less] [Link to this slide]

*Scientific American, April 5, 1913*
Military Medicine: In response to changing conditions of warfare and weapons, there were advances in medical care. Whether the battle was fast-moving or was fought in the mud of the trenches, there was much emphasis on getting the wounded to aid posts and military hospitals, as shown by this view from 1913. [Less
[Link to this slide]
*Scientific American, December 20, 1913*
Pigeons for Communication: Radio communication could be traced and was occasionally unreliable. Homing pigeons, however, were used extensively and securely until World War II. The birds were sometimes held in wooden cages carried by mules, such as this one in France in 1913. [Less] [Link to this slide]

*Scientific American, July 12, 1913*