

DEERED TRAPS

New Regulations in Effect Dec. 31

Laths on All Portions Must Be 1-4 Inches Apart

Shermen May Use Those Constructed Under Old Rules Till Dec. 31, 1912—Government Proclaims Other Restrictions.

St. John, Dec. 28.—An order in council has passed declaring that all lobster traps constructed after the 31st of December, 1910, shall have the laths on all portions thereof, not less than one and a quarter inches apart, and this space must be clear and nothing shall be done to fill it, and any netting that may be in such traps shall have mesh of not less than three inches extension measurement, and nothing shall be done to diminish the size of the mesh. On one shall fish for lobsters with traps after the said date, which are not constructed in accordance with these regulations; but all lobster traps constructed before the said date may be used for catching lobsters without being recaptured to meet the requirements until 31st of December, 1912, after which no one shall fish for lobsters with traps which are not constructed in accordance with the requirements first above declared in this substance. The burden of proof that any lobster trap used from the 1st of January, 1911, to the 31st of December, 1912, that has not spaces between the laths of one and a quarter inches and any netting that may be in the ends thereof less than three inches extension measurement, was used before the 31st of December, 1910, shall be on the person using such trap.

WANTED

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of the school in the Settlement, School District No. 6, at the commencement of the winter term. Apply, stating salary, to George Johnson, Secretary to Trustees, Juvenile Settlement, 5219-1-7-aw.

WANTED—Second of Third Class Teacher, female, for Hastings, Albert county. Apply, stating salary, to W. A. Flaveling, Secretary to Trustees, Hastings, Kings County, N. B. 5206-1-4-aw

WANTED—A Second Class Teacher for School District No. 14, Parish of Kingstons, School No. 12, beginning February. Apply, stating salary, to W. A. Flaveling, Secretary to school trustees, Walton's Lake, Kings county, N. B. 5205-12-28-aw

WANTED—A first class female teacher for district No. 2, Wilson's Beach, Charlotte county. Apply, stating salary, to Arthur W. Newman, Secretary to trustees, Wilson's Beach, Charlotte county, N. B. 5187-12-31-aw

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge of the parochial school, commencing Jan. 2, 1911. Apply, stating salary, to R. M. Dunlop, Secretary to School Trustees, Pesseque, Kings Co., N. B. 5128-12-31-aw

TWO table maids wanted for Netherwood school, Rothesay, for January 1911. 163-1-1.

MEN WANTED—We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock andoultry Specific and other goods directly to the consumers as well as the merchants. \$15.00 a week salary and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars. W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London Ont. sw

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. Apply Mrs. B. T. Hayes, No. 1 Mount Pleasant avenue.

SMART WOMAN wanted to assist in dairy and house work. Write, stating wages, to Mrs. E. S. Carter, Fair Vale, Rothesay. sw

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—The sale of Pellham's Peaches, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., has increased forty per cent in New Brunswick since delivery trees to contract grower. Our agents make money in proportion. We want now reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Write for best terms. Pellham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 87-1911-aw

PORTRAIT AGENTS—Write us. Reliable men to start in business of their own and give credit. Merchants' portrait. Co., Toronto. 1-101-1911-aw

SPLendid OPPORTUNITY for a reliable and energetic salesman to handle our line of First Grade Nursery Stock. Big demand for trees at present time. Thirty-two years in shipping to Maritime Provinces puts us in position to know requirements of the trade. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 234-aw.

WE wish to thank the public heartily for the most prosperous year in our history. We will begin our 44th year Tuesday, January 3rd.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR SALISBURY CHILDREN

Mrs. J. C. Jordan Played Santa Claus to Nearly 400 Boys, Girls and Their Elders—News of Salisbury.

Salisbury, N. B., Dec. 26.—Rev. E. G. Francis went over to Halifax city today to spend a few days with his mother and brothers.

Salisbury folk who were present at the Christmas treat given by Mrs. J. C. Jordan at the Glades on Saturday had a very enjoyable time. The children, with their parents and friends who were present from all of the districts adjoining the Glades, numbered between 300 and 400.

This kind and generous act on the part of Mrs. Jordan in bringing good cheer to the hearts of so many of the children of this section of Salisbury parish, goes to show that her great wealth has not caused her to forget her friends in her native land.

Quite a number of Salisbury young people who hold positions or are studying abroad are home for the holidays. Among those who came were Frank McNaughton, medical student at McGill College; Harold Patterson, C. E., at Woodstock; J. E. J. Patterson, C. E., at Bridgetown; Stewart Henry, principal of the school at Surrey; Misses Florence Sentell, Isabelle Foster, Mary Foster, Alice Patterson, teachers; Kirk Ketchum and L. W. Carter, of the postal car service at Halifax; George Workman, of the I. C. R. service; Monahan; William Duncan, telegrapher, Moncton; John Kennedy, Y. E. Gowan, C. O. A. Trites, William T. Chapman, D. J. O'Brien and Leslie Kennedy, commercial travelers; Trites, brokers, highway contractors, of Maine; Miss Helen Sentell, Louise Trites and Miss Brown, students; Dr. N. E. Sharpe, Moncton.

Miss Lavina Wheaton, of St. John, was in Salisbury on Saturday, the guest of her uncle, Isaiah Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mitton were among the visitors to the Glades on Saturday. Mrs. Mitton is a cousin of Mrs. Jordan.

E. H. Barnes arrived home from Fredericton Sunday morning.

Suede shoes that have become worn and shiny may be refreshed by rubbing them lightly with emery paper.

WIRE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Thursday, Dec. 22. Stmr Rappahannock, Hanks, London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co. Stmr Lakonia, Black, from Glasgow, Robert Reford Co, nuda and pass. Castaway—Stmr Ruby L. 40 Baker, Margaretville, schrs Prescott, 70, Hill, Walton; Lena, 50, McLellan, No; Howland, 60, Brewster, Riversdale.

Friday, Dec. 23. Stmr Empress of Ireland, Forster, from Liverpool via Halifax, C. P. R. Castaway—Stmr Onondaga, 600, Fitzpatrick, Sydney; Westport III, 40, Collins, Westport; schrs Little Annie, 18, Richardson, Lord's Cove; Emily, 50, George, Parrsboro; Bellina, 40, Pike, Point Wolfe; Viola Pearl, 25, A. G. Flewelling, Stmr Louisville, 1183, Holmes, Sydney. Stmr Sardinian, Hamilton, from London and Havre, Wm Thomson & Co, nuda and pass.

Stmr George Peck, 118, Berryman, from Boston, A. W. Adams. Cleared.

Thursday, Dec. 22. Schr Manuel R Cruz, 258, Gayton, New York; C. M. Kerrison, 1,414, spruce laths, St. John forwarding Co. Schr Isiah K Stetson, 272, Hamilton, City Island I. O. J. Willard Smith, 197, 174, feet of spruce deals, 43,000 spruce laths, Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Friday, Dec. 23. Stmr Almor, Rankin, for Glasgow via Halifax, Robt Reford & Co. Castaway—Schr Walter C. Belding, stmr Lovonburg, Holmes, Sydney; schrs Susie N. 38, Hill, Walton; Hattie C. 18, Belding, Musquash.

Thursday, Dec. 22. Stmr Calvin Austin, Allan, Eastport, W. G. Leel. Friday, Dec. 23. Stmr Hooperian, Main, for Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co. Schr Isiah K Stetson (Am), 272, Hamilton, for City Island for orders, Stetson, Cutler & Co. Schr Grete, Cole, for Pawtucket.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 19.—Sld, stmr Knight of St. George, Stephens, Guymans. Halifax, Dec. 22.—Arr, stmr Empress of Ireland, Liverpool, and sailed for St. John; Lauriaton, West Indies via Bermuda; schr Mersey, Philadelphia.

BRITISH PORTS.

Southampton, Dec 22.—Arr, stmr Adriatic, New York. London, Dec 22.—Sld, stmr Kinnowaska, New York. Broadhead, Dec 22.—Sd, stmr Casanovra, St. John for Glasgow. Llanelli, Dec 21.—Arr, stmr Hird, St. John. Tinsahull, Dec 22.—Passed, stmr Manchester, Chester, Traders, St. John. Liverpool, Dec 21.—Arr, stmr Caronia, New York, 22, Lake Manitoba, St. John. Queenstown, Dec 22.—Sld, stmr Oceanic, New York.

Main Head, Dec 22.—Sd, stmr Signalman, St. John and Halifax for Liverpool. Glasgow, Dec 22.—Arr, stmr Cassandra, from St. John. London, Dec 22.—Arr, stmr Hurons, from Portland. Dover, Dec 22.—Passed, stmr Thelma, Sydney (D. B.).

FOREIGN PORTS.

Delaware Breakwater, Dec 22.—Arr, schr Saundertown, Dec 22.—Arr, schr Electro, City Island. Boston, Dec 22.—Arr, schr Laura C. Hall, Port Reading for Sackville (ashore). Vineyard Haven, Mass, Dec 22.—Sld, schr Loyol, from New York for Nova Scotia. Portsmouth, N. H., Dec 22.—Arr, schrs Montreal, St. John for Philadelphia; W. S. Bentley, from Fort Greville (N. S.), for Boston.

City Island, Dec 23.—Bound south schrs Fleetly, Bridgewater (N. S.). Pernambuco, Dec 24.—Arr, stmr Cheryl, from Halifax, from Newport (for Victoria, Rio Janeiro and Santos). Delaware Breakwater, Dec 22.—Sd, stmr Cunaxa, Dalton, bound from Santos for New York.

PRESANTATION TO REV. G. D. IRELAND

Woodstock Golfers Remember Minister Who is Soon to Leave Them—Death of Wm. Grass.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 24.—(Special)—Rev. George D. Ireland, whose resignation as pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church will take effect on March 1, was waited on by a large number of the members of the golf club last evening, and the President, A. B. Connell, in an appropriate speech, presented to Mr. Ireland, an address accompanied by a handsome black set club bag. Mr. Ireland was much taken by surprise. He expressed his appreciation of the kindness shown him, and hoped that the club would continue to prosper.

Wm. Grass, aged 22, son of the late John Grass of Hartford who has been ill with typhoid fever for about three weeks died this morning, pneumonia having set in. He is survived by his mother and three sisters—Maud, Edith and Estella.

T. C. I. Ketchum is freely mentioned as a candidate for mayor in the coming election. Mr. Ketchum served the last two years in the council as chairman of the finance committee.

Many like just a suggestion of onion in mayonnaise or other salad dressing. This may be brought about by putting just a tiny piece of onion in the vinegar.

FOURTY YEARS OF KIMBERLEY

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Worth of Precious Stones Have Been Taken out of the Soil of South Africa Since the Fateful Discovery by a Boer Farmer.

A Los Angeles despatch to New York Herald says that a Boer farmer, De Klerk, in August, 1870, discovered a diamond mine on a farm and unearthed a fifty carat diamond. He was a writer in a local paper. Nobody imagined that forty years later men would be working four thousand feet under ground, digging down into the bowels of the earth for diamonds. The discovery of the deep mine from the surface working belongs to the history of South Africa. The diamond mine is a creation of local environment.

The Indian, the rough hand of the diamond. The Kohinoor and other historical gems came out of the "diamonds East." The mines of Golconda were synonymous with fabulous wealth. In later times Brazil began to supply the world with diamonds, and still continues to work rich mines from the river sands of Diamantina and other districts. A hundred years ago a traveler named De Beers brought home a curious picture of the diamond miner working in Brazil. An overpass in a long blue coat and white knee breeches is figured sitting upright on a chair without a back, intently watching a slave, who is splashing water upon a long sloping incline. The chair, we are told, must not be easy, lest in that hot climate the watcher's vigilance relax. And his almost vigilance is required when the negro begins to concentrate the stuff several times with much shaking of the pan and stirs the contents with his fingers to feel if any diamonds have gathered, as they tend to do, in the middle of the muddy mass. Although the miner has worked in the past, the gems are still separated in much the same way in that country.

Early Method: Crude. The methods are in principle those of the placer mines. Diamonds have usually been discovered—or passed by—by the prospector for gold, and till recently only in river sands and gravels. In South Africa, after the real nature of the "bluish" or "yellow" ground was known, the Boer children played "shop" and had ascertained the diggers worked the sands of the Vaal River over with pan and bucket.

The cradle was a long box with a sieve at the bottom, through which the finer dirt escaped when the cradle was rucked. The coarser materials were next dumped onto a slab of corrugated iron, or anything that would serve for a "sorting table," and carefully scraped for diamonds, if any, were picked out by hand. As long as the miners were occupied with digging over a wide area of river sands and gravel of little depth these crude methods sufficed. But when the diggers worked over rapidly, and the cradle was made to a new claim. But in 1870 came the find that led to the discovery of the world famous diamond field of Kimberley. It was the physical structure of this ground that brought about the new development in diamond mining.

Nothing of the sort had ever been seen before. Under the red surface soil of Dutoitspan and other Boer farms of little value the yellowish sand was full of "yellow ground" of a round or oval shape. They were definitely limited in area, with a long diameter not exceeding four hundred yards. The Kimberley "field" was very rich in diamonds, but which was not composed of gravels or any other sedimentary deposit. It puzzled geologists for a time. In order to account for the occurrence of diamonds away from river beds an "expert" suggested that ostriches might have carried them in their crops; in his view the diggings must prove shallow. It is now known that these patches are the surface indications of a volcanic "pipe" which has eroded and broken up, and from the surface to depths unknown it is packed tight with a "breccia," a confused agglomeration of fragments of all kinds of rocks together with a kind of blue clay. Such is the famous Kimberley "blue ground," which 90 per cent of the world's supply of diamonds is now derived.

At the surface its color had turned yellow under the action of atmospheric influences. This "yellow ground" was attacked in the early seventies by a horde of miners. At first the workings were very profitable, but diamonds began to get scarce and the work was abandoned. The precious land was so limited in surface area that the part set aside for roadways had to be abandoned to the pick. Then the miners took to hauling the "blue ground" up in baskets of hide, attached to long wire ropes. In 1872, writes Mr. Williams, the historian of the diamond fields, "what was now Kimberley mine was an open quarry a thousand feet long, and the diggers were so thickly packed that the whole face of the pit seemed to be covered by a monstrous cobweb."

First Use of Steam. There were a hundred claim holders, all jammed together like ants on a wheel, each with a line out. At the other end of the line were the diggers. No miner imagined the business could last; its life would be short, but merrily lucrative while it lasted. The first steam engine applied to diamond mining was the installation of a steam "winch," or hauling machine. Many thought it a superfluous expense, as bottom would soon be reached. But the diggers went deeper till, in 1882, the valuable stopings of the mine had been excavated to a depth of 400 feet. The mine looked like a crater. Its walls were built of shale and basalt, the native rocks which enclosed the "blue ground," and through which the pipes had been exploded. These rocks, which of course yielded no diamonds, the miners called "reef."

Landslides of rotten shale began to fall over the outer workings, and masses of barren "reef" mining is a recognized gamble, and the cards now fell against the miners. Water began to well up in the central workings. The cost of getting out the gem bearing ground kept increasing. The miners could command much capital. When they had to remove three times as much "reef" as blue ground, the horizon of their future also began to look "blue."

Forming a Monopoly. For surface and individual diamond mining this was the beginning of the end. It might have been the end of Kimberley too for the faith and foresight of two men. One was Isaac, the Jew, widely known as "Burras Bazaar," a somewhat of a financier who blazed for a period and went out suddenly. The other was the empire builder of later years, Cecil Rhodes. Rhoads at first, they joined forces to start the De Beers Corporation. In 1889, this famous monopoly was accomplished. It required all the open workings around Kimberley, the famous "blue ground" of Kimberley, the four-mile ring fence, it is said would enclose the purchase, the most valuable piece of real estate in Africa, perhaps in the world. De Beers' son set to work to remove mountains of barren "reef" and the new management decided to sink shafts through the barren "reef" outside the cylindrical pipe and get out the "blue ground" through lateral tunnels. Minute crystals of carbon would be mined henceforth like coal. It has reduced the fact that a host of carbons are now worked by electric light—two thousand feet under ground would stagger an old prospector, supposing the scene of his former labors. The shafts are the former workings of Kimberley town, its "compounds," where an army corps of blacks are kept like soldiers under a perpetual sentence of confinement to barracks during their contract term; its cemetery, convict section and other appurtenances of progress. Gazing at the great engine houses and hoisting machinery, he would be reminded of a coal mine.

The De Beers employees of De Beers are in the main of British nationality. It is of interest to note that the alkis in which the blue ground comes up from below are of a peculiar nature, designed at the Union Iron Works. The shafts are automatically pulled down into one bin, which are carried away by railroad trucks, hauled by an endless chain of steel rope, that runs up a train as it leaves the De Beers pit mouth, and is used in the treatment of the "blue" which a giant combination has made possible. The problem remains the same as of old, to dig out the diamonds in order to gain a few precious carats. The first step in the solution is to pulverize the blue ground. The stuff, stiff packed as it has been for eons of time in the pipe stem, is hard and stubborn. The De Beers men break it up and sometimes their tools as well by dint of muscle. De Beers sends it by rail to be exposed for a long period to atmospheric action on a depositing "floor."

The De Beers men break it up and sometimes their tools as well by dint of muscle. De Beers sends it by rail to be exposed for a long period to atmospheric action on a depositing "floor." The De Beers men break it up and sometimes their tools as well by dint of muscle. De Beers sends it by rail to be exposed for a long period to atmospheric action on a depositing "floor."

water. Every ten hours the heavy diamond-bearing run of water is drawn off. This is called "concentrate" and is no more "blue" or "fine ground." The machines have taken care of that. The output which has now become palpably valuable, is packed off to the pulsators in carefully locked cars.

In the Pulsators. That part of the mining plant which is called the pulsators includes the jig machines and shaking tables, which finally sort the diamonds out of the crowd of inferior minerals. In the pulsators, by the name implies, everything is literally on the jump.

Before going to the jig machines the concentrate is graded by means of cylindrical sieves into five sizes. In this way "stones of even bulk, are mechanically selected, partners in a dance on a shaking floor to the rag time of the jigs. Out of this dance they fall according to their specific gravity. The lighter stuff, which amounts to 25 per cent of the concentrate, is waste. The heavier stones, diamonds included, drop through screens into cone shaped boxes under the jig machines.

Among these are some pretty things for which De Beers has no use, zircons, topazes, green olivines and stones of varied colors. Now comes the most interesting "fifth act" of the mineral drama; the final separation of the diamonds. You can see this done, openly and automatically, in the improved percussion table. The old miners sorted their stones, we saw, on pieces of corrugated iron, the corrugations serving the purpose of a sieve. The percussion table is ready to hand "riffles". The percussion table is made up of five sections of this material placed end on end with a drop of one inch between each two sections. The "percussing" is attended to by the mechanical device called an eccentric, which is placed underneath the table and keeps it aquatic. Automatic feeders grade the concentrate coming from the "jigs," and shed it evenly over the upper and higher end of the table. Water issues from a little trough, the wash of minerals pours down the shaking slope.

The old timers used their own fingers to pick the precious gems of the table. De Beers, being a corporation, had to rely upon the hands of its employees and watch their hands. Then a keen eyed operator named Kirsten made a simple device the application of which made the table an automatic sorter. No one would guess that common grease, hog lard, diamonds and lard inferior stones go by. But it does. Therefore the corrugations in the table are now filled up with lard, and the cascade of precious and other stones flows over a bed of grease. This simple invention has served the corporation well. It has reduced the manual labor of sorting in the ratio of one to sixteen. It has also relieved the moral tension considerably. One would like to know what Kirsten gained by his discovery. No satisfactory explanation of the affluence of the fat for the diamond has yet been made. Grease seems to have a strange attraction for rare and beautiful things. In finest perfumes, the very essence of the flower is extracted by means of lard. In this case the fat is a solvent, but the case of the diamonds is a mystery. One detail, at any rate, in the Oriental fairy tale of Sindbad was founded on fact. If you are asked by an inquiring youngster what made the diamonds stick to the lumps of grease which Sindbad threw down into the ravine for the giant birds to bring back, you have an answer now. It was a piece of fat meat.

The Last Stage. We have got to the last stage in the process of extracting the diamonds. The "blue ground" and "fine ground" disappeared long ago. Now the concentrate, with its beautiful and unvalued stones, has gone to the tailings. The precious kernels hidden in the "blue ground" are now ready for the final stage. What remains is to clean the diamonds. The grease is boiled away, and De Beers, thirty, like most great corporations, saves it to use again. The gems are washed with aqua regia, De Beers' secret acid. Bathing in alcohol brightens them up, and they are ready to meet the critical eye of the diamond buyer.

A good day's "separation" in other words the sorting of the diamonds, totals up 8,000 carats, which the manager of De Beers (from whose history these figures are taken) estimates to be worth \$50,000. The daily average would be nearer 700,000 carats. The figures apply to the total output of diamonds of the mines owned by the corporation. But as we are not used to weighing in thousands of carats, let us turn to the familiar avoirdupois. In the fifteen years between 1889 and 1904, writes Mr. Williams, the De Beers mines found ten tons of diamonds, valued at \$300,000,000, and English, or long tons, at that. Now, any good housekeeper can figure just how much "cellar space ten tons of the impure carbon called coal will occupy. But who would guess that ten tons of pure crystallized carbon in the form of diamonds can be packed in a chest measuring five feet by six?

Evidently, here is a treasure that has no need of shipping rebates. De Beers's profits has the most perfect monopoly in existence. It comes within five inches of the hundred of an all-embracing grip on the world's diamonds. But all trusts have their troubles. The managers of De Beers fear the wizards of chemistry, the modern carter. Already real but microscopic diamonds have been made in the laboratory. And when some Crookes or Moisson succeeds in producing a Kolshor goodby to the diamond mine.

Instead of washing window blinds place them on a table and give them a rubbing with a clean flannel or very fine bath-sponge. This will generally clean blinds quite as well as washing, and it is far less laborious.

When giving castor oil take a small tumbler and squeeze into it a table spoonful of orange juice; next pour in the oil and add more juice. The juice will inclose the oil and it can be swallowed without taste.

To prepare caramel sweet potatoes boil and slice the potatoes and dip them first in melted butter and then in granulated sugar. Put into a hot oven until a coating of brown caramel is formed.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE



For Lameness, Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, etc. It is valuable in emergencies. Used inwardly for Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera Morbus, Baby Pains. Ref is quick and sure. In Use 100 Years.

The sole reliance for generations. Has cured countless thousands of hurts and ailments. 25c and 50c bottles. Buy it and have it ready. At all dealers. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

FINDS ENGLISH COURTS SUPERIOR TO AMERICAN

Dean of Missouri University, Completing Investigation, Says Procedure of United States Tribunals is Fifty Years Behind Great Britain's—Technicalities Absent from Courts in England.

A Columbia (Mo.) despatch to the New York Herald says: It is frequently taken merely to keep a guilty man out of prison a little longer.

"Although I attended more than fifty trials in the English courts," said Judge Lawson. "I did not see a single juror called in any case.

"This is remarkable compared with the conditions in our own country, where juries are carefully weeded out and their chosen render verdicts which come in for public censure from the bench and from the press. The English juries seem to be better selected.

"The practice of reserving decisions has not found favor in England. Only rarely does the court require time to make up its mind, and then it needs only to sleep over the proposition. It is a common practice in this country to reserve decisions for months.

"There is no logical or psychological reason for believing that after a case has lain cold in the mind of a judge for months his decision will be more just than if he rendered it with the facts and the law of the case in his mind," said Judge Lawson.

"The prompt and effective way in which the British courts deal with criminals was shown recently in the Crippen case. Crippen was taken to England in August. The courts opened October 18. On October 18 he was indicted. On October 28, after a five days' trial, he was convicted and took an appeal. A week later the decision of the lower court was sustained in the court of appeals and Crippen was executed promptly. In this country Crippen's trial would just be getting started, and if convicted at all it would be only after several years.

"Lynchings, mob violence, the resort to personal vengeance and public criticism all testify to the unsatisfactory character of our own criminal procedure," said Judge Lawson. "The prevalence of crime and the interference of technicalities may also be ascribed to the laxness and inefficiency of our courts.

"On the other hand, crime is not nearly so frequent in England as in this country although the pressure of economic conditions is greater there in many quarters. The English are known as a law loving and a law abiding people. It is the suggestion of the commission of which Judge Lawson is the head that we might take a leaf out of England's book.

"We will attempt to effect some reforms on our judicial procedure through public sentiment, and particularly through an organized effort to bring the attention of judges on the bench to the benefits to be derived from greater simplicity and expedition in the administration of the law," said Judge Lawson. The report of the commission will be submitted to President Taft. It will be the opening shot of the war on useless technicalities and delays.

Judge Lawson, who made this investigation, is one of the foremost jurists in the country. He is regarded as probably the leading American authority on contracts and his book on that subject is already considered a legal classic. It is used as a textbook in all leading law schools in the United States. Judge Lawson is tall and makes a dignified appearance on the platform or on the bench. He has been a professor in the law department of Missouri University since 1891 and dean of the school since 1902.

He has been the model and guide of many generations of young lawyers now practicing in this and other states. Judge Lawson received the degree of B. A. L. from Osgood Hall in 1875 and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1876. He practiced law in St. Louis from 1876 until 1885. He was judge of the civil court from 1885 to 1891. In England a case may be appealed, and frequently is, but the law provides that the case must come to trial within a week after the decision of the first court is rendered. It is not necessary to submit a long and wearisome succession of documents rehashing information gathered in the first trial, but the court in which the appeal is taken takes its own evidence and practically goes over the work previously done. In the United States an appeal is a matter of a great deal of work and delay.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Mergol. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera. Sold in Bottles of 1/2, 1/4, 2/8, 1/6, 2/6, 4/6. Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Limited.