

"The men enjoyed the work, and used to make little bets amongst themselves as to who would first spot his man, and even the prisoners thought it a good game! Afterwards I used to take my class to one of the great prisons where there are several hundred convicts. Of course, the men reversed their parts and the describers one day were the finders the next. Usually five out of six of the persons described would be found in from one to eight minutes, but the last would take nearly twenty minutes.

#### PRIZES FOR QUICKNESS.

"I still keep my classes, and the last three years I have given prizes to the men who are quickest and surest at identifying. One detective who is exceptionally clever at the work, has arrested over 150 criminals whom he identified from their portraits in the album.

"So far I have spoken only of the identification of live men. Corpses are more difficult to recognise, and it not infrequently happens persons will swear to the identity of a corpse shown in the morgue, and the supposed dead man will turn up alive and well a few days or weeks later. The bodies found in the river are often injured by bridges or boats, but the chief difficulty in the way of recognition is the fact that the eyes, which give vitality to the face are closed, or, if not closed, dull and sunken.

"Two Swiss surgeons, Drs. Cross and Reiss, obviate this by injecting glycerine into the chamber of the eye, which causes the eyeballs to enlarge and keeps the eyelids open. I employ this method and find it tolerably successful in giving an appearance of life. I am also careful to see that the head is exactly in the same position as it is carried in

call the "rat trap." The rat trap also comes in very useful for photographing a number of small articles standing on a table, such as medicine bottles or the remains of a meal

"From these three photographs I can reproduce the scene of a drama so accurately that not even a pin shall be out of place. Thus, I think, completes the list of all I have done or have in hand at the moment."—*Technical World*

#### Source of Nickel.

Nickel is an element the use of which, in conjunction with steel has revolutionised the manufacture of ordnance and armour-plate. Scattered deposits occur over wide areas throughout the world, but there are only two extensive deposits known. One of these is in Canada, and the other is in the French colony of New Caledonia at the antipodes. Nearly all the nickel used in the United States comes from the Ontario deposits located near Sudbury on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The average annual output from this source is over ten million pounds.—*Mechanical World*.

It has long been a recognised custom for an artist or sculptor to sign his work with his name and the date. Two reasons may exist for this—the pride of craftsmanship (for every good workman takes a pride in his work) and the provisions of the English Copyright Act. This latter has made it imperative that, to create or preserve a copyright, the name and date must be appended. There is likely, how-



CAMERA AND ACCESSORIES WITH WHICH DR. BERTILLON PHOTOGRAPHS CRIMINALS,

during life—that is to say, when a line drawn from the corner of the eye to the top of the *tragus* forms an angle of 15 degrees with a horizontal line across the plate. I have the two lines marked on the ground glass of the camera, and the body is placed on a couch, the back of which can be screwed up until the corpse is in the desired position.

"I think that completes the list of all I have done, except the work you now see me engaged upon."

#### WHAT THE CHALK LINES MEAN

"May I venture to ask the nature of that work?" I said. "If there is no secret about them, I should be glad to learn the use of all these diagrams and measurements."

"There is no secret about them, but they belong to a different branch of my work and concern not the detection of a crime, but the crime itself. You know that in France we attach great importance to the reconstruction of the scene of a crime or a suicide. This may be needful a long time after the crime or the accident, and when the body has been buried and the furniture, etc., disturbed. I always employ the same lens and by means of these measurements and a scale applied to the edge of the photograph, I can tell the exact height, size, and distance from the camera, of every article in the room.

"A dead body I photograph three times. I first use the camera in the ordinary way, then I place the tripod across the body and photograph downwards; and finally I employ a camera which stands on the floor without any tripod and which my men

ever, to be trouble in the future if we are rightly informed. The Vicar of Clewer St Stephen's, Windsor, finding that to two stained glass windows recently erected in his church the artist had put his name, insisted on its being at once removed. In the current parish magazine the vicar says that this affixing of names is "just what monumental masons will do with tombstones if you let them, but he never allows this sort of thing. A window or a tombstone is not intended as an advertisement to a tradesman or an artist." We wonder what the good vicar would have said to that very plain advertising epitaph which states "Resigned unto the heavenly will His wife keeps on the business still."

#### Gigantic Steel Ingot.

What is probably the largest steel ingot ever made was recently cast at Manchester, England. It weighed 120 tons and is being used in the manufacture of the low-pressure turbine motors for the new 70,000-h.p. turbine steamships of the Cunard Line. After the molten steel was poured from the melting-furnace the huge mould-box was pushed under an immense hydraulic press having a hydraulic ram six feet in diameter and a working pressure of three tons per square inch. The ingot, while in a molten condition was subjected to the enormous pressure of 12,000 tons. This process made it homogeneous and sound throughout, and free from cracks and fissures.

## ..Legal..

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#### RECENT DECISIONS.

LAND TRANSFER ACT. SUBMORTGAGE, TRANSFER OF MORTGAGES SUBJECT TO SUBMORTGAGE.—Section 94 of the Land Transfer Act 1885 provides that "In case of a mortgage by a mortgagee of his estate or interests in a mortgage, the person in whose favour such charge is created shall be deemed the transferee of such estate and interest, and shall have all rights and powers as such..." Mr. Laing submortgaged several mortgages to him to Mr. Govett and then transferred the mortgages to Mr. Pott subject to the submortgage. Mr. Pott presented his transfer for registration, but the District Land Registrar refused to register it, on the ground that the submortgage operated as a transfer of the mortgages. HELD by Cooper, J., that the Registrar was right, and that as long as the submortgage was in existence the original mortgagee was divested of all the powers vested in him under the original mortgages, that the transfer could not be registered, that it was a question whether the transferee had the right to lodge a caveat, but that he could to some extent protect his rights by notice to the submortgagee. *In re Transfer Laing to Pott*. IX Gaz. L.R. 137.

CONTRACT. MONTH'S NOTICE. OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE WORKMAN WITH WORK.—Mr. Deomald was employed as a rollerman at Rosser & Sons' tinsplate works in South Wales, was paid by piece work, and by the firm's rules was not to quit or be discharged from the works without giving or receiving 28 days' notice. Owing to the state of the trade Rosser & Sons could not run their works at profit, and on July 20th they closed the works. On 3rd August they gave Mr. Deomald notice to terminate his employment on 31st August. He sued them for damages for breach of an implied agreement to provide him with work to the expiration of his notice. They contended that there was no obligation on them to find him work if there was none for him to do, and also that it was a custom of the trade that the employers should be at liberty to close their works without notice, if there were a lack of orders at remunerative prices. HELD by the Court of Appeal that there was an implied undertaking by the employers to provide Mr. Deomald with a reasonable amount of work as long as his employment lasted the measure of what was reasonable being the average amount of his earnings previous to the stoppage of the works, also that the custom was neither certain nor reasonable, and therefore not good. *Deomald v. Rosser and Sons* 1906 2 K.D. 728.

TRADE UNION. INDUCING WORKMEN TO BREAK CONTRACT WITH MASTERS. PRINCIPAL AND AGENT. On 29th June, 1902, at the instigation of certain officials of the Denaby and Cadeby branches of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, the men in the Denaby and Cadeby collieries struck abruptly, thereby unlawfully breaking contracts which required 14 days' notice to terminate them. The Council of the Association however refused to maintain the strike by giving strike pay, and sent representatives to the collieries who told the men that they had acted illegally in breaking their contracts and must return to work. The men would have resumed work but for the fact that the new contracts presented to them for signature embraced new regulations as to timbering issued by the Home Secretary which the men considered *ultra vires*. The strike continued and the Association then treated it as a case of lock-out, and granted strike pay down to February 1903, when a member of the Association obtained an injunction against any further grant of strike pay on the ground that the rules did not permit of this payment under the circumstances. The men in both collieries then submitted and the strike ended in March 1903. The Denaby and Cadeby Main Collieries Ltd then sued the association and others for damages for the loss sustained by the collieries. HELD by the House of Lords that the union was not liable, as those who had procured the strike had not been authorised by the rules or by the action of the union and that those who helped to maintain the strike by money and counsel were not liable to pay damages to the employers merely because losses had been thereby caused to the employers. *Denaby and Cadeby Main Collieries Limited v. Yorkshire Miners' Association* 1906 4 C. 384.

PARTNERSHIP. DEATH OF PARTNER. BUSINESS CARRIED ON BY SURVIVOR. *Messrs Bouine and*