Briar Pipes Made From The Root Of Heath Bruyere

Smoking Pipes Have A Long History Back of Them.

It is often assumed that briar pipes are made from the wood or root of the briar rose. This is not so; they are made from the root of the Mediterranean heath bruyere, where St. Raphael is the centre. The word "briar" is really a corruption of "bruyere."

Pipes have a long history behind them. The first mention of inhaling smoke by the Indian was in 1526; the method was a forked cane, the double end being inserted in the nostrils while the other end was held over the burning herb. From that they changed to the clay pipe, not unlike the ones used in modern times, only very much smaller, and the smoke was expelled through the nostrils to obtain the full narcotic benefit of the expensive herb. Other pipes that were used were the "Pipes of Peace." These were passed round the warriors in order of their rank and age. Also the India "War Pipe," which had the bowl protruding from one end of the axe. These were the earliest types smoked by the North American Indians.

Here are some examples of pipes enjoyed by other nations. The Laplanders used thin iron and walrus teeth. The West coast tribes of Africa used soapstone, which is a soft substance, easily carved and molded, and unaffected by heat. In India and Persia, hookahs, which loop somewhat like a coffee percolator at first sight, are popular. Turkey uses much the same thing, but they have another type with a very long stem, the bottom of which is shaped like a foot to allow it to rest on the ground while smoking. Then we come to the clays that are chiefly connected with Holland. These "Dutch Clays" used to be highly prized, but perhaps the most precious pipe in England was the meerschaum. This colored beautifully with age and smobing, and therefore became extremely valuable to its owner.

RABBITS ARE MENACE TO PLANTATIONS OF PRAIRIES

Much damage is done every winter in plantations and fruit orchards in the Prairie Provinces by bush and jack rabbits and these pests are somewhat difficult to control. A rabbit-proof fence of poultry wire, high enough to keep well above snow drifts will ensure protection to small fruit orchards but is hardly economical in the case of large shelter belts A few fruit trees can be protected by wrapping with burlap or building paper without entailing too much labor.

In shelter belts, the varieties most subject to attack by rabbits are ash, elm, poplar and pine. The ash and elm are the two most hardiest and most dependable varieties for prairie planting and during the past seasons of drought have stood up better than any other kinds. It is worth while, therefore, to take a little extra trouble to protect these two varieties while they are still small and easily injured by rabbits. The damage is usually done while the trees are quite small. After they get up to five or six feet the risk is very slight.

In the case of evergreens, where comparatively few are planted, it is advantageous to wrap the small trees with paper or burlap for the first few years. This caan also be done with ash and elm, if a few evenly distributed plants are selected throughout the belt for special attention each autumn.

NEWS BY WIND

Dan Sheridan, of Dublin, was eating his lunch in a yard when the wind blew a scrap of old newspaper into his lap. It contained an announcement of his brother's aeroplane death in France 17 years ago.

OLD MAN WINTER CAUSES HAVOC AT NIAGARA



The havoc caused by the ice jam at Niagara Falls is shown in the above pictures, taken recently. At the top, the Canada Steamship Lines freight sheds have collapsed under the strain of thousands of tons of ice; while at the bottom, the former ticket office of the steamship company is tilting perilously while all around is ice and deep water.

RESCUE MAROONED FAMILY



New blizzards sweeping down from the north threatened a crucial shortage of food and fuel in the Mid-Western United States. Our picture shows part of a gang of 150 CCC workers digging through the drifts near Maryville to rescue a family of four, one of whom died before the rescue was effected.

Wonders of Niagara Falls Greatly Multiplied By Ice

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has seemingly been to peer over the top of the high cliff.

Daniel M. Lynch, one of the older residents thoroughly familiar with the delights of Niagara, has, for more than threescore and ten years, watched the river roll on, and even today, despite his years, strolls down to the brink to view the beauty. He tells how in 1904 the ice mountain was of magnificent proportions, and how an astonishing mound reared its head right on Prospect Park.

Never since has Niagara seen anything like that formation.

It is recalled that John F. Lynch, a brother, on February 16, 1909, just 27 years ago this month, startled residents and visitors by walking across the crest of the American Falls from Prospect Point to Luna Island and then on to Goat Island without getting his feet wet.

On the way he picked shells and attractive pebbles from little pot holes and rocky crevices, later passing them to friends as souvenirs of a remarkable trip.

Great crowds have been visiting the Falls. It was estimated that fully 80,000 viewed the icy scene one Sunday recently.

In 1903 people walked all about the rocks above Goat Island Bridge, also about the islands below the bridge. In 1904 Superintendent Edward H. Perry and John Barlow, a guide were photographed in mid-stream at the very brink of the American Falls.

Edward C. Sims, one of the oldest residents, who is well along in his eighties, tells how his father drove a horse and cutter across the gorge ice bridge from Canada to the American side in 1856.

It is worthy of note, however, that Niagara, as far as existing accounts reveal, was most affected by ice on March 29, 1848, when a dam formed at Black Rock, near Buffalo, shutting off the river's flow. Then both the American and Horseshoe Falls were quite dry a full day or two.

While some few have ventured across the ice bridge from Canada this year, crossings are prohibited. In 1899 a young lady and a man had narrow escapes from being swept away on a moving ice bridge, and in February, 1912, two men and a women were carried to death on an ice bridge that broke away through the whirlpool rapids.

During this severe, continued cold spell the American Falls have ceased to flow several times, but this last week the water has been seeping through under the ice and some little has reached the gorge. The cliff face of the fall supports huge icicles, giving it a bearded, grotesque appearance.

From shore to shore, miles long and many feet thick, the jam is wedged to tightness between the rocky shores of the great gorge. In times of low water the mass settles and the wedge grows tighter.

In time of flood the side anchorage of the mass weakens, and at such a time the ice may move down the river to Lake Ontario like a big white snake wriggling along between the river banks, sweeping cottages, boathouses and docks away; tearing up trees and bushes, and on the banks leaving a mighty scar to recall its passage downstream.

Great damage has been done already. Some owners have salvaged portions of their buildings, and boats have been removed from danger.

Down in Lewiston the people are particularly interested in the outcome of the jam; some of the very old residents still remember vividly what occurred there 72 years ago the first of this month. Across the gorge a beautiful suspension bridge afforded crossing, and many pioneers en route to the new West patronized it.

A high wind swept water and ice over the falls in great quantities, and the waters of the lower river rose to an unusual height. The guys of the old bridge were anchored near the water's edge.

Bridge caretakers recognized the danger and, fearing that the guys would be torn away, loosened them and pulled them higher up the debris slope. The gale turned into a hurricane and it swept down through the high walls of the rocky canyon with terrific force. It caught the swaying suspension bridge full on the up side and it was soon twisting on its cables so that the greater part of the wooden superstructure broke away and fell to the water and ice of the river below.—New York Times.

fifty Years Ago in New Brunswick

By GEORGE I. HIGGINS

FAIRVILLE

Fairville, Saint John County, N.B., a thriving village of about 1,800 inhabitants, is a short distance above the bridge on the western side of the river. Several lumber mills are visible on each side of the river both above and below the bridge. The Mahogany Road, which runs from the bridge through Fairville, and southwesterly to Spruce Lake and points beyond, is a favorite and very pleasant drive, affording some very fine views of the Bay of Funday and its numerous coves and inlets. This is the old post road to St. George, St. Andrews, etc. The Fredericton post road branches off to the north a wile west of Fairville. These roads were the only outlets from Saint John to the western and northwestern portions of the Province previous to the building of the railways, and cost the Government immense sums for construction and repairs.

Series On History Of Former Pugilistic Champions Ended

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knocked out Bill Squires, one round, at Colma, Cal.

1907, December 2 — Tommy Burns knocked out Gunner Moir, 10 rounds, at London, Eng.

1908, September 2 — Tommy Burns knocked out Billy Lang, 6 rounds, at Melbourne, Australia.

1908, December 25—Jack Johnson won a decision from Tommy Burns in 14 rounds at Sydney, Australia. Police stopped the contest.

1909, October 16—Jack Johnson knocked out Stanley Ketchell, 12 rounds, at Colma, Cal.

1910, July 4—Jack Johnson knocked out James J. Jeffries, 15 rounds, at Reno, Nev., and thus won the undisputed title of world's champion.

1912, July 4—Jack Johnson knocked out Jim Flynn, 11 rounds, at Las Vegas, New Mex.

1915, April 5 — Jess Willard knocked out Jack Johnson, 26 rounds, at Havana, Cuba.

1919, July 4 — Jack Dempsey knocked out Jess Willard, three rounds, at Toledo, Ohio.

1921, July 2 — Jack Dempsey knocked out Georges Carpentier, four rounds, at Jersey City, N.J.

RUBBER EXPERTS DOUBT REICH SUBSTITUTE CLAIM

Akron, Ohio—Adolf Hitler's assertion that Germany had developed synthetic rubber "ten to thirty per cent. superior to imported natural rubber" drew a statement of doubt from a prominent engineer in the Akron rubber industry.

"Germany has been compelled by government edict to use synthetic rubber derived from petroleum for some time," said J. W. Schade, director of research at the B. F. Goodrich Company, "but I don't believe it is probable that it has been developed to a point where it is better than natural rubber.

"During the World War Germany used methyl rubber, which was not at all satisfactory. We have been attempting to get for some time samples of foreign rubber from Germany and Russia to make tests, but our requests have not been answered."

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