

### For Using Coal.

used in the Good Old Days.

In the first mentioned in the history of the city, the citizens of Newcastle, who did not find great favour in the use of the new-fangled housewives of the day, who were not provided with either stoves or chimneys. Fires were made in the middle of the room, and the smoke found its way out through a hole in the roof.

Of chimneys with their smokestacks and upward draught of the increasing use of the new-fangled housewives. But the ladies of the Edward IV. found that their houses were suffering from the smoke fumes emitted by the stoves in the badly ventilated houses in the law prohibiting the use of stoves and chimneys.

Therefore issued a command to try all who had offended against the law by using stoves and chimneys. The practice was followed, and many were tried, condemned and hanged for coal in London.

When chimneys were constructed not only the waste of heat, but also the smoke and waste gas, and the air at such a height as to be dangerous to the use of the law against the use of stoves and chimneys.

The old days were used for many purposes. Some time in the sixteenth century the miners of the north of England made into long canes and sugar boxes and spoons. A subsequent period it is recorded that a man was given in the north upon dishes made of wood, and the guests after consuming the viands, proceeded to themselves by consuming the dishes they piled on a fire.

### Kings Are Criminals.

The ex-Kaiser finds himself at the Bar of the great world appointed by the Allies. He may possibly remember the last king who made a name for himself as a blood-thirsty monster, the King of Benin, in West Africa.

This creature treacherously murdered a peaceful mission, including several of whom only two escaped. British expedition was rapid, and after a long struggle the bush, the ruin was made of his chiefs who were to have been directly responsible for the murders was hung. The King of Benin, in 1890, by his ascension the throne, murdered the British king, but justice was prompt. A fierce fight was fought by the British against the usurping king. He was tried, sentenced and hanged.

King tried before a British court. The son of the late King of Benin, who was the 300,000 in the rebellion. His offence was the rebellion of 1897, and he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Emperor of Annam, in S. E. Asia, was another Royalist to stand trial for murder. He shot three of his own blood. The Emperor, who was a French Resident on the throne, was ordered the Emperor to be executed. When the Emperor was executed, the Emperor was executed, and the Emperor was executed.

### Deadly Disease.

The Spanish influenza has killed all the continents and the latest of the sea, and everywhere a grim record of mortality. In England an insurance company has more than 21,000,000 of holders on a weekly-payment basis. It is found that during the height of the epidemic, for a period of eight weeks, it paid more than twice as much as it paid on claims during the same period due to war. When it is remembered that many of the soldiers in the army at that time were killed by this disease it may truly be said that war has killed its thousands and influenza its tens of thousands.

Montreal. "Young Austrian Dead," says the heading in the Montreal exchange. Reading the news, the Archduke was in 1844, which would make him 77 years old. Life must be a hell in Montreal. Quebec.

### A Big Fall.

HOW IT FEELS TO DROP FOUR THOUSAND FEET.

"What does it feel like falling through the air?"

This question, which a few years ago would not have concerned anybody, has now a fanciful interest for everybody who flies, and who can doubt that, in a few years' time, most of us will be flying regularly?

It could not be answered at all before the war because we had nothing to go upon. Now we have the experience of several balloon-observers and aeroplane-pilots as evidence. The answer one would be inclined to give off-hand is that a big fall through space is not felt at all!

The momentum of the fall, it is thought, combined perhaps, with the paroxysm of terror which must seize one, causes unconsciousness. There are many cases which seem to show that this is what happens. Though most flying accidents are fatal, a surprising number of pilots survive a big fall, and the unanimous testimony has been that the pilot knows nothing about the fall.

The hurried incidents of a second or two before the fall are remembered, but as soon as the machine is lost control of in a headlong drop, the pilot loses consciousness, and if he survives, knows no more till he "comes to" in hospital.

### Perfectly Conscious.

But there are other cases which prove beyond doubt that a terrible fall through space does not always cause unconsciousness.

I know two cases of balloon-observers whose parachutes did not open, after they had jumped, till the last moment; they say that, till their parachutes opened, they were perfectly aware of their position and that they were being hurled to death. Parachutes, although designed to open after 200 feet, frequently do not open under 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and during this drop the men tied to them are unconscious.

A noteworthy case is that of an observer in the Amiens sector last June whose parachute did not open, and who fell by a miracle, on the elastic branch of a tree which tossed him gently into a marsh, where he picked himself up unhurt. He said he was perfectly conscious throughout the 4,000 feet fall, and, moreover, serenely confident that nothing ill would happen to him.

The fact seems to be that there is far more likelihood of blessed unconsciousness during a fall caused by being unexpectedly thrown into the air than there is during a fall which is the result of deliberately jumping.

### How Bricks Are Made.

It is possible that few readers have any knowledge of the fact that clay for brick-making must be dug at least six months before the bricks are made.

So the clay is usually dug in late autumn and early winter, and allowed to weather all the winter.

Bricks have risen enormously in price during the war. Though clay is as cheap and plentiful as ever, labor has doubled in price, and coal and straw more than doubled.

It takes nearly half a ton of coal to burn a thousand bricks; about a shilling's worth of straw is needed, and also a considerable quantity of sand. The moulds used for making bricks must be dipped in sand to keep the clay from sticking, just as a cook flours her board before rolling out pastry.

Twenty thousand bricks are generally burnt together in one "clamp," and the burning requires twenty to thirty days according to the weather. They can, however, be burnt much more rapidly in the modern kiln. Best bricks are known as "fines" or "cutters." The next best are termed "seconds." Place bricks or "peckings" are those which have been furthest from the fire, and consequently are not so well burnt, while "burns" or "clinkers" are those which have been too much burnt, and are sometimes fused together in a slaggy mass. Firebricks will stand far more heat than the ordinary brick. They are made of a clay which contains a proportion of sand. The London market is supplied chiefly from Stourbridge, but there is a Welsh clay which will stand even greater heat than the Stourbridge material.

### Kultur Exposed.

Defeat is exposing the true inwardness of kultur. In their uncouth and turbulent struggles to reconstruct themselves as a civilized political unit, the German people are revealing themselves as essentially a disorderly mob, which was only held together and controlled in its operations by the iron hand of an imposed discipline. Germany has been all but killed by its drillmasters. It will need generations to recover manhood. —New York Sun.

The regular monthly meeting of the N.I.W.A. Tinsmiths' Local will be held in the L.S.P.U. Hall at 8 o'clock to-night. W. J. STAFFORD, Chairman; G. PHILLIPS, Sec'y. —Feb. 11.

## ANNOUNCING UNBEATABLE VALUES IN BOOTS

FOR OUR LADS BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE AGAIN.

It's a Special Price Sale of high-grade BOOTS

of interest to every man.

The very best of leathers for present wear, shapes innumerable Black and Tan, Laced and Buttoned Styles, and running through the entire stock is value supreme, it will pay you to investigate.

Men's Gun Metal Boots, \$4.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50.  
Men's Vici Kid Boots, \$5.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.70.  
Men's Dark Tan Boots, Laced, - \$6.70, \$7.50.  
Men's Dark Tan Boots, Buttoned, Special, \$7.50.  
Men's Dark Tan Boots, Heavy Waterproof, \$9.00.  
Men's Dark Tan Boots, Blucher Style, - \$9.00.



James Baird



### Kitchener's Death

Will Always Remains a Mystery.

London.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Lord Kitchener and his staff did not even reach the deck of the British cruiser Hampshire after she struck a mine off the coast of Scotland one stormy night in June, 1914, according to a warrant officer, who has just told the story of the sinking to a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Question concerning the sinking of the Hampshire have been asked in Parliament, because of the persistent rumor that the vessel had been sunk by a submarine and Lord Kitchener had been carried off a prisoner to Germany. No detailed statement however, has ever been officially given out. The name of the officer who now tells the story has not been disclosed.

Four days after the Jutland battle, according to the officer, the Hampshire took Lord Kitchener aboard on June 5, and set out with about 300 persons on board in "the foulest weather known in that region." She was escorted by two destroyers, who were unable to face the storm and returned to port. Everything on board the Hampshire was lashed down and only one hatchway was left open.

About eight o'clock in the evening the ship was shaken by a terrific explosion and the crew scrambled for the deck. Officers quickly took their posts, but their orders could not be heard because of the raging storm and the terrible sound of escaping steam. Immediately after the explosion there was another and all the lights went out, which added to the confusion.

The officer, with a companion, cut the lashings of a lifeboat, it being impossible to launch the boats in the terrific sea, and the raft was slipped over the side. It turned upside down, but finally righted and he with others found themselves afloat. Almost immediately the ship went down, not more than five minutes after the first explosion. The officer did not see Lord Kitchener on deck, and it is his opinion that as only one hatch was open, the only men who reached the deck were those who went that way. Although much confused, he recalls trying to open a number of other hatches while trying to reach the deck and found them all battened down.

The raft drifted with the gale for five hours, during which time many of the men were washed from the raft while others died and rolled into the sea in the centre. The raft was then tossed through an opening in a rocky reef and beached on an island. The officer scoffed at the suggestion that Lord Kitchener had been saved, and was quite sure the Hampshire had been mined and not torpedoed.

### Press Briefs.

Or Out of England.—The reactionary element of Portugal has made a lively fight, but it is not strong enough to dump Mammal back upon the country.—Halifax Echo.

Let Them Have On.—It looks as if the present British policy toward the Sinn Feiners is to keep cool and see if they will not talk themselves to death. And the prospect is fair that this is exactly what will happen.—Buffalo Express.

Depeding the Foreigner.—Whatever the future immigration policy of this country may be, for many months to come immigration should be rigidly restricted—until all our demobilized soldiers have found employment.—Hamilton Herald.

Two of a Kind.—The British Government propose to sell thousands of army mules to the Arabs. If they will only send "Maud" to Willie Hensollern the vexing problem of that party's future will be quickly settled. It takes a rogue to handle a rogue.—London Advertiser.

A Sad State of Affairs.—The country must ponder what is to become of it when the money power becomes so concentrated in Canada that a few men meeting in the directors' offices of a bank or two can dictate the policy of the nation.—London Free Press.

### Here and There.

WEATHER ACROSS COUNTRY.—Stormy all along the line.

The Gracians takes a general cargo from this port for Halifax.

When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets and Collops, try ELLIS'S.

S.S. PORTIA.—S.S. Portia left English Hr. 5.30 p.m. yesterday, going west.

WANTED.—Two or three Unfurnished Rooms; apply by letter "B," this office. —Feb. 11.

SOLDIERS LEAVE.—A large number of soldiers left by to-day's express for their homes along the line.

W. P. A.—The Workrooms at Headquarters, Sutherland Place, will be closed on Feb. 28th. All back work must be sent in before that date. B. LAUDER, Actg. Convener. —Feb. 11.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

LET US FILL YOUR ORDERS FROM FRESH SUPPLIES.

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Family Grocers and Delicatessen Market, 203 Water Street.

Plymouth Rock Chicken.

Cooking Apples.  
Dessert Apples.  
California Oranges.  
Malaga Grapes.  
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American Cabbage.  
American Parsnips.  
American Carrots.  
Local Potatoes.  
Silverpeel Onions.

Finnan Haddie.  
Fresh Cod.

New Zealand Butter.  
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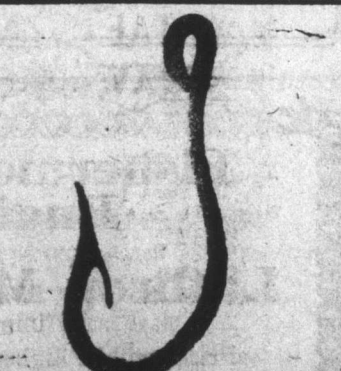
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### Grove Hill Bulletin

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Terms: Strictly Cash.  
Phone 247.

J. McNeil,  
Waterford Bridge Road.



### THIS IS THE HOOK TO CATCH 'EM.

Fishermen, you see by the reports from Norway how they catch such enormous quantities of fish. Well, O. Mustad's Key Brand Hook is used exclusively in that country. See that you get the Key Brand. Jykes.

### Rubber Came This Way.

One of the things from which Germany suffered a severe shortage was rubber. The difficulty of obtaining it handicapped enemy transport to a very serious extent. All private vehicles in Germany had to put up with wooden tyres, string tyres, and other substitutes for the last two years.

Rubber in its commercial form is so plentiful with us, however, and is used for such a number of purposes that it is sometimes difficult to realize how we did without it. Yet its inventor died in utter poverty after years of struggling, though many thousands of millions have been made out of his discovery.

It was Charles Goodyear, in the United States, who first tackled the problem of making rubber as we now know it—vulcanized rubber. He found that articles made of pure rubber melted in the summer and for all practical purposes were a failure from their softness, so he set about inventing some method of hardening the rubber to make it useful.

For nearly thirty years he struggled. He baked india-rubber in his wife's oven, boiled it in her saucepans, steamed it at the nose of the tea kettle, roasted it in ashes, and toasted it before the fire.

Goodyear constantly wore things of india-rubber with the double purpose of testing it and advertising it. Finally, in 1844, he succeeded, but too late to benefit him. After founding one of the world's greatest industries, he died leaving his family an inheritance of debt.

### Here and There.

CLEAN DOCKET.—No cases were heard in the Police Court this morning.

RINK OPENS.—The Prince's Rink opened last night, when a large number of people were present to enjoy the fine skating.

ENQUIRY ADJOURNED.—The Gill-Cantwell enquiry was continued again this morning, and was adjourned until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to enable the defendants to attend to their professional duties at Brigue.

### News About Paper.

"Broke" paper they call it in the trade, and even before the war drove paper up to three times its former price, a good deal of used or waste paper was worked up and remade.

Waste paper is first softened by boiling, then broken up in a special machine. If dirty, it may be necessary to clean it by heating the pulp for a while in a weak solution of caustic soda.

Printed paper can be worked up again, but only for inferior purposes. It is impossible to get it as good a colour as the original pulp from which it was made.

The greater part of our paper is made from wood pulp. Small blocks of wood are ground up in a mill; a stream of water plays on the stone, and carries the pulp away as fast as it is formed.

But writing-paper is still made of rags, but at present a most surprising number of different substances are being used for paper-making. Just we know of as a material for sacks. Quantities of paper are made from the "cuttings," "butts," and other waste from the jute mills.

Spinners' wastes of flax and hemp make sound paper of fair quality. Bamboo yields a pulp almost as good as that obtained from straw. They are making wrapping-paper out of megasse, which is simply the refuse from the sugar cane after the sugar has been all-extracted.

All the above and hemp provide paper-making fibre, and in some mills you may actually see old string and rope being torn up, boiled down in some alkaline solution, and turned into paper.

Before the war Norway alone was sending us 50,000 tons of wood-pulp yearly. Practically all that stoppage, but it will not be long now before she sends us supplies again.

TRAIN MOVEMENTS.—Sunday's west-bound express due at Port aux Basques.

No east-bound express on road until arrival of Sagona at Port aux Basques.

Stafford's Liniment for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains.

### Should Parsons

#### Wear Colour.

It may seem, on the surface, perfectly right and proper that a minister of the Gospel should wear clothes which distinguish him from other people. A soldier wears a uniform, so does a sailor. A butcher at his business dons a blue overall; a domestic servant wears a black dress and a cap, while a judge on the bench is distinguished by his wig.

But the butcher does not wear his blue apron when off duty, the maid may dress like her mistress on her day out, and the judge looks much like any other man when playing golf.

The cleric, on the other hand, never doffs his uniform except when he goes to bed. He is ordained when still very young, and if he lives to eighty he sticks to his black coat and choker collar. To all who set eyes upon him he is a living advertisement of the Church of which he is an officer.

What is the result? One should rather say, what are the results? The first is that no man is himself when in company with a parson. He instantly becomes artificial. He puts a check on his tongue and his manners. He mustn't swear in the parson's presence, and of course he must not tell any story that savours of the smoking-room. He behaves, in fact, very much as if he were in the company of ladies.

This may be very good for him, but it is good for the parson? Does it help him to get any just idea of those to whose souls it is his duty to minister? Of course it does not help him. It is as bad as bad can be. He never gets to know men as men, and though he may be, and often is, the best intentioned person imaginable, yet all his good intentions are bound to fail.

Scrapping the black coats or keeping them for Sunday. It is not clothes that make the man. In the clergyman's case they are more likely to prevent the real man from ever being made.

Please come to the Cathedral Women's Association Sale of Work in the Synod Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 18th. Fancy and useful articles at reasonable prices. Afternoon Tea, etc.—U