

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1922

## EASY TO MAKE "CLOTH" OF WOOD

Process Used by Germany  
During the War Explained  
by a Yale Professor—Wood  
Yields "Silk" as Well.

Clothing, ordinarily made out of wool, cotton, silk or linen, has also been made of the fibrous portions of nettles, rushes, broom and turf, as well as wood. This has been done, not only by savages of old times, but as recently as during the great war, when the Germans and Austrians were compelled to use these materials. A great deal of cloth, clothing, bagging, "canvases," cordage, &c., they made out of wood.

How the wood fibers were prepared for use is told by S. J. Record, professor of forest products at Yale University, in an article in the current issue of the magazine of the American Forestry Association dealing with novel wood and forest products.

Wood is made up of countless little hard fibers all tightly cemented together. The wood is first cut up into little chips which are cooked in certain acids or alkalis to dissolve out the hard material and separate the fibers one from another. Through this process a stick of solid wood is converted into a mass of soft pulp. Wood fibers appear something like cotton fibers, only they are very much shorter. Eight spruce-wood fibers would have to be placed end to end to equal an inch in length.

As such short fibers could only be spun into a thread with the greatest difficulty, they are first made into paper. The torn edge of a piece of paper shows the tiny fibers of which it is composed lying in a closely tangled web. Take some ordinary thin brown wrapping paper, says Professor Record, cutting off a strip about half an inch wide and twisting this lightly, and in effect, a length of paper twine is obtained. This paper treated in the same manner will give a comparatively fine thread, and two or three of these may be twisted to make a stronger one.

The method of converting wood into clothing is contained in this simple explanation. Chips are cooked to a fibrous pulp. The pulp is spread out and the tangled fibers ironed down into sheets of paper, which is then cut into narrow strips. The strips are spun or twisted by machines into thread or yarn. The thread or yarn is wound on spools and bobbins. These are put into looms, and cloth is then woven in the way in which it is usually woven from wool or cotton.

The objection to cloth made in this way, as Professor Record shows, is the fact that it is coarse and harsh and becomes "fender" and is easily torn when wet. By using part cotton, the material can be made softer and stronger, and by waterproofing the paper and twisting it very tightly the material can be woven to withstand considerable wetting. The Germans and Austrians, says the professor, found these paper textiles very serviceable not only for use as clothing, but for tablecloths, napkins, wall covering, curtains, bed covers, and sheets, mattress ticking, bagging, harness and for a lot of military uses. However,

## There Are Altogether Too Many

children who are called "dull," or "stupid" or "dummy" by their parents, neighbors and friends and especially by their teachers; when the direct and only cause is defective eyes, which could and should be corrected by an optometrist.

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he points out, no one wants to wear paper clothing if he can get anything else.

The artificial silk, which is becoming a rival of the natural product of the silk-worm, is also made from wood. This is manufactured in another way. After the wood is reduced to wood pulp, as for the making of paper, the fibers are dissolved by chemicals and the solution squirted out through extremely minute holes and hardened into delicate threads something like the strands of a spider web. This is what is commercially known as "artificial silk."

Long pine needles, or "pine-straw," as the natives call it, are used for road-making in certain parts of Florida. This is particularly true in the limestone lake regions, where the sand is very deep and there is no clay available to make roads firm. The great quantities of the long pine needles in the open pine woods are found to make a very satisfactory road material, upon which automobiles travel without difficulty. There are hundreds of miles of these pine-straw roads in Florida. The straw, raked up in the woods, is hauled to the road and spread a foot or more deep. It soon gets flattened down by traffic and the elements. One "strawing" usually lasts a season, although sometimes it holds for two. The work, done mostly frequently in the spring, costs from \$40 to \$60 per mile. This road material is in constant danger from fire, and the expression "burning up the road" has a literal meaning in parts of Florida.

Many students will be glad to apply the foregoing piece of information from the Yale Professor of Forest Products, who tells how to make paper negatives and prints from wood sections. Prints showing in natural size the exact structure of woods are often desired. They should show the exact size, number, arrangement of pores and other characteristics. If well made, these prints serve for many purposes of comparison and study nearly as well as the wood itself. It requires considerable skill to bring out all the details by the use of the camera, says the professor, and the method is expensive. With fine-textured woods, he adds, a photograph would ordinarily show no pores at all. But making paper negatives from the wood itself he characterizes as a very simple and inexpensive method.

Take a very thin slice of wood to be photographed and place it in an ordinary printing frame, inserting a piece of photographic paper and proceeding in the ordinary manner of printing from negatives.

Use the Want Ad. Way

## \$60,000,000 SAVED IN CIGARETTE COST

Public Benefits This Year by Cut Rate War, Says C. A. Whelan—Retailers to Prosper.

The public will pay \$60,000,000 less for cigarettes this year, as a result of the recent cut-rate war in the tobacco trade, according to an estimate issued yesterday by C. A. Whelan, president of the United Cigar Stores Corporation. At the same time, Mr. Whelan said that the retailer of tobacco would enjoy a prosperous year because of the restoration of the fair profit which had been virtually wiped out last year by the price war among cigarette manufacturers for supremacy.

"The retail cigar store situation has improved tremendously in the last sixty days," said Mr. Whelan, "largely because the retailer now is in control of the situation. The manufacturer was in control last year when the retailer was obliged to carry the entire burden. This year the manufacturer will have to carry it. He has already cut prices from two cents to five cents a package on practically all cigarettes. This will give the retailer a fair profit."

Mr. Whelan said that he expected an entirely changed situation in the United Cigar Stores this year. While the general manufacturing business of cigarettes is twenty per cent. under last year, the United Cigar Stores in March showed sixteen per cent. increase in sales over last year.

## EXPLORER SENT TO JAIL

Belief That L. D. Covington is a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Lorenzo Dow Covington, sixty years old, native of Covington, Ky., explorer and lecturer, living at 271 West Fort Street, New York, was sentenced to serve not less than six months nor more than three years in the penitentiary, on a charge of unlawful possession of incriminating pictures and printed matter. Probation Officer Thomas Horan informed the court that he believed from his investigation, that Covington had a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" personality. Justice Herbert, in sentencing Covington, said: "One side of your brain appears to be of a high mental calibre, while the other side is low and degenerate. Your case is sad, but we believe that you are dangerous to the community, and that it is our duty to put you away."

## PLANS BIG TAX ON LIQUOR EXPORTERS

Toronto, May 11—A new tax of \$15,000 a year upon every liquor export company is announced in a resolution which has been placed upon the legislative order paper today by Peter Smith, provincial treasurer. The five per cent tax upon wagers at race tracks will also not merely apply to the winning tickets, as originally forecasted, but to all bets made on the part of betting machines. This is provided in a further clause of the resolution.

Yet another clause reads: "Every company, owning, operating or using a telephone line or part thereof in Ontario for gain and having paid up capital of \$100,000 or over, shall pay a tax of one quarter of one per cent upon the paid up capital thereof."

## CUSTOMS OFFICER HIT BY IRON BAR

Grand Jury, May 11—Frank Aubin, of St. Andre, was tried before Police Magistrate Kelly on Wednesday, charged with assault on R. H. Price, sub-collector of customs here. A few nights ago the officer saw a team loaded with machinery which he had reason to suspect was being smuggled. In an attempt to seize the team, he was attacked, it is alleged, and received a cut on the head from a bar of iron. Mr. Cormier, of Edmundston, appeared for the defence and Mr. Jones, of Woodstock, for the prosecution. Decision was reserved for eight days.

## N. H. S. LADIES PLAN PROGRAMME

The executive of the ladies' association of the Natural History Society met yesterday afternoon to plan for the summer and fall programmes. Mrs. W. H. Shaw, the president, was in the chair. It was decided to co-operate with the Natural History Society in holding one large field day during the summer, instead of having several outings, and it was agreed that some place easily accessible from St. John should be chosen for the field day meeting place. Preliminary arrangements were made for the annual meeting which takes place in October, and the fall course of lectures was spoken of. The names of several speakers were suggested in connection with the fall course of lectures, and the course as outlined should prove a great attraction.

## EXAMINATION OF GRADUATE NURSES

Miss Maud Retallick, R.N., of St. John, secretary of the board of examiners of the New Brunswick Association of Graduate Nurses, is holding the provincial registered nurse examinations in Moncton this week. They began on Wednesday morning and were continued yesterday. Nineteen nurses took the examinations. This is the first time that they have been held in Moncton, having been written in this city in previous years.

## Fleischmann's fresh yeast

increases the action of the intestines

HUNDREDS of men and women have already found freedom from laxatives by eating Fleischmann's fresh yeast. Doctors are now agreed that proper elimination of waste matter should be brought about by food. One doctor comes right out and states plainly that the indiscriminate use of cathartics is one of the causes of constipation.

Physicians all over the country are recommending Fleischmann's fresh yeast because it is a fresh food, rich in those elements which keep the intestines healthy.

Try it out for yourself. Begin today by adding 2 or 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast to your everyday diet. Keep it up and see how normally and regularly your intestines act. You can get Fleischmann's Yeast fresh daily from your grocer.

## CINDER TRACK OF EIGHT LAPS TO MILE AROUND THE Y. M. C. A.

An eight lap cinder track, considered to be one of the best in the city, has been made around the Y. M. C. A. building. It has taken two weeks in the making and it was time well spent. Jack Barberty, who has tried the cinder path himself to some purpose and in days gone by has made some fast time, has had charge of the making of the track and he has done the job well. Members of the track team, and especially the senior business boys, have given valuable assistance and the track has been well and duly laid. Mr. Barberty is the official coach of the track team and he designed the track. It is to be made good use of now since it has been completed. Several events are on the card and more will be arranged later. It is planned to have a school athletic meet for the Y. M. C. A. members in the various schools of the city, and the Y. M. C. A. members in the various schools of the city and the Y. M. C. A. business boys' team and the High school track team will hold a dual meet there in the first week in June.

## EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

It Should Begin With Dawn of Intelligence, Says Nation's Health.

Recognition of the fact, in the first decade of this century, that uneducated deaf persons were a menace to themselves and to others had led to greater improvements in their education than has been witnessed in any other department of public health. The case of Helen Keller called world-wide attention to the inherent possibilities of advancement in those deprived of hearing.

## Two Economical Flours of Unusual Excellence

McLeod's "SPECIAL" and "OUR CHIEF"

Best is Cheapest

The McLeod Milling Company

STRAITFORD, ONT.

H. J. Gillespie, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

Phone Main 1596. P. O. Box 424. 4-19.



## Buying Advertising Space Means Buying A Market

Cautious merchants buy advertising space the same as they do merchandise or goods in trade—with a microscope in their hand.

"What do I get for the expenditure?" is the paramount question in the present day merchant's mind. Stunts, schemes, fictitious and proof lacking circulation claims have no attraction for the keen space buyer. That's why the Daily Telegraph and The Evening Times-Star represent solid and steady growth in advertising volume—because they can satisfy the most exacting demands made by local or national space users as to the real condition of their circulation.

The membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations—the A.B.C.—of The Telegraph and Times-Star ensures accurate and trustworthy circulation statements.

## The A.B.C. is Your Safeguard

The A.B.C. is a non-profit organization made up of concerted advertising interests—publishers, advertisers and advertising agents; and the object is to produce verified and authentic net figures of circulation.

All local newspapers were invited to become members.

The Telegraph and The Times-Star were the only two in New Brunswick to accept.

As Post would say "There's a Reason"

Telegraph Ad Service

## The big profits on an ordinary safety razor

are in the dozens of blades they sell you

FIVE or six dozen blades a year—that's what manufacturers of ordinary safety razors count on your buying. Many a man uses up as many as ten or twelve dozen blades a year.

It's this constant stream of blades that represents the big profits on ordinary safety razors. Some razor manufacturers could almost afford to give you the razor free.

Are you spending \$5 or \$10 a year on blades—and without getting that new keen edge you want for every shave?

Here's a way out: the Valet AutoStrop Razor sharpens its own blades on its straight leather strop. A solid year of smooth clean shaves are guaranteed from every package of ten blades. Just a few strokes on the strop give you a new keen edge for every shave. Strops, shaves and cleans without removing even the blade.

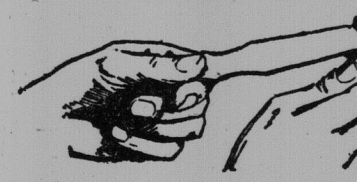
Get one of the remarkable new \$1.00 models of the Valet AutoStrop Razor at your dealer's to-day. Start now saving money and getting real shaving comfort.

Complete set with strop and blades for \$1.00

The Model C outfit consists of—  
1 highly polished, nickel plated, self-stopping razor  
3 standard Valet AutoStrop blades  
1 Valet strop  
—and an attractive metal case, velvet lined

NOTE: The silver and gold plated sets—at \$5 and up—remain unchanged in price, appearance and construction.

Now in a new model for \$1.00



## Valet Auto-Strop Razor

Sharpens its own blades