

THE DISPATCH

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HISTORY OF MATCHES

Matches Used Every Minute

The first friction match was made in 1829. They were made and dipped by hand, and sold for a little over two dollars per hundred.

Today the same quantity may be made for a couple of cents, or even less. This cheapness is due to the fact that all matches are made, and most of them are dipped by machinery. In making matches by one process, a cylinder of pine wood the length of seven matches, which has been soaked in water to make it tough, is placed in a sort of lathe and as it revolves the circumference comes in contact with a sharp blade which cuts off a continuous shaving the thickness of a match. As this shaving comes away from the log it is cut into seven strips, each as wide as a match is long. These ribbons are cut into lengths of about eight feet, and one hundred and twenty or so are piled on top of each other, and fed into a cutting machine, which cuts as many splints at each stroke as there are ribbons in the pile. Rapid as this process of making splints is, it has been displaced in America by another method in which very little hard work is required. In this case the raw material is received at the factory in the shape of a two-inch white pine plank. This is sawed into blocks the length of the match.

The blocks are then fastened by means of clamps, to the bed of the machine, and cutters groove out a set of splints from the surface. The cutters do not turn the entire surface into splints at one impact, but cut them out one-fourth of an inch apart. The ridges left between the pieces from which the first set of splints was cut, are then worked up, and so on until the whole block is consumed.

As soon as the splints are separated from the block they are soaked in iron sulphate solution, which forms an endless chain. The endless chain carries the splints across a steam-heated drum, which warms them nearly to the temperature of the paraffin, into which they are next dipped. From the paraffin bath the splints move on continuously to the rollers that carry the "heating mixture"—phosphorous, oxide of potash, etc.—and, as the matches are carried past the rollers each one receives a red or blue head, as the case may be. From the rollers they continue on through a room swept by a blast of cold dry air.

The matches move on until, just before they reach the starting point again, an automatic punch thrusts the matches out and places them side by side in a box, put in the right, at the right time, by another endless belt. It is estimated that the nations of the civilized world use, in round numbers, three million matches a minute. Fifteen hundred billion is the enormous number for the entire year.

A HANDY TOOL

Cuts and Cuts Door and Window Frames for Mountings

Carpenters will find a very handy addition to their kits in the tool designed by an Indiana man. For gauging and cutting doors and window frames for locks, hinges and other mountings it saves time and ensures accuracy. A handle, with cutting blades in its head, is slidably mounted on a gauge rod. A turn of the handle in one direction loosens the grip on the rod and a turn in the other direction tightens it. At one end of the gauge rod is a triangular flat head. To use this tool the gauge is set at the desired point and with the flat head as a guide, is drawn down the edge of the door, cutting out a recess for hinge or bolt. With mallet and chisel the workman can then easily hollow out a space in which the mounting will lie flush with the surface of the wood.

MONEY NOT ALWAYS METAL

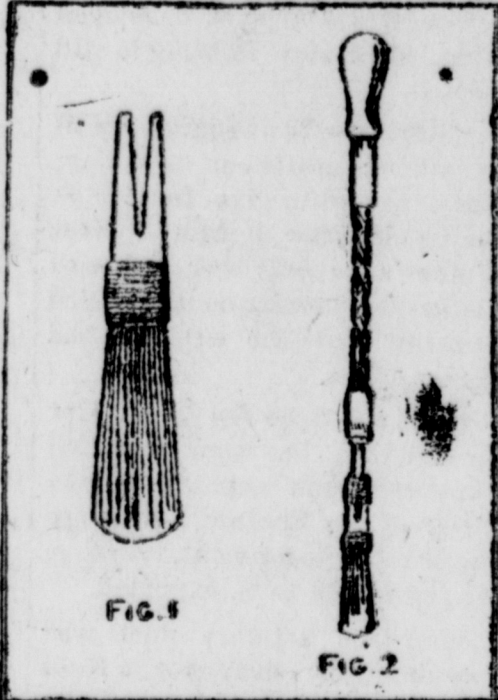
Some Nations Use Leather, Fur and Porcelain

Most people have come to regard coins as being necessarily made from metal of some sort. This, however, is by no means invariably the case. Porcelain money is in use today in Burma and Siam, and feather money, manufactured from the short red feathers from beneath the wings of a species of parrot, is the ordinary currency of the Santa Cruz Islanders. The Loyalty Islands, which lie in the Pacific to the east of Australia, are famous for their fur money. The fur, which is taken from behind the ears of the so-called "flying fox," is really a large fruit-eating bat, is woven into cords of various lengths, and these constitute the ordinary currency of the Islanders. Iron money was put into circulation in Germany on October 1, 1916. In Mexico cardboard money is in use, owing to the disappearance of metal currency, due to the unsettled state of the country. Cardboard pennies and half-pennies to the value of \$350,000 were also issued at Toulouse, in France, in Sep-

TO REMOVE THE DUST USE A SCREW DRIVER

Put a Paint Brush in the Ratchet Driver And Try It

Cleaning tufted upholstery work is one of the most difficult jobs imaginable. The dust collects in the hollows and it is almost impossible to get it out by ordinary methods. This is especially true of leather furniture.



The ordinary dust brush must be cast aside and if absolute cleanliness is wanted a ratchet screw driver and paint brush must be used.

The handle of the paint brush is put, about 1 1/2 inches being left on the brush. This is cut V-shaped, as shown in Fig. 1. This permits the brush to be attached to the blade of the screw driver with stout cord shown in Fig. 2 and the tufted places are cleaned out by simply pushing the brush into them and whirling it with the ratchet as the screw driver would be turned.

Man Survives Eighteen Days After Swallowing Nail. A man, whose name is not given, but who is believed to be living in Watertown, N.Y., has been relieved of his trouble.

A cat was swallowed head foremost, the head entering the stomach. The sharp end could be felt under the jaw. A veterinarian cut a small hole in the cat's throat, worked the pin out as far as the head, swung it around, and by bending it slightly, pushed it out head first from the cat's mouth.

Insurance Bill in Australia. The commonwealth ministry of New South Wales is preparing a national insurance bill on the lines of Lloyd George's measure. Provision will be made for benefits for funerals, water by sickness, accidents and unemployment.

Beer or a Pension. "If a man was to save the price of a pint of beer a day from the time when he is 18 years old, he would have an old-age pension of \$140 a week at 70," said Dr. Fraser, of the local government board, at the National Society, London.

HUNNISH TURK DEEDS

The following description given by an Armenian woman of the upper class, is typical of the fate suffered by hundreds of other bands. After describing the murder of every male over fifteen in a surprise attack by Kurds, and how their horses, valuables and food were taken, she continues: "Very many women and girls were carried off to the mountains, among them my sister, whose one-year-old boy they threw away. My mother died until she could go no further, and dropped by the roadside on a mountain top. We found on the road many who had been in the previous batches; some women were among the killed with their husbands and sons. Many persons were obliged to start off on foot—and with what they could carry on their backs. Such persons naturally became so weak that they fell behind, and were bayoneted and thrown into the river. At the Euphrates, the brigands and gendarmes threw into the river all the remaining children under fifteen years."

Of the districts assigned to the Armenians a Professor Hagopian writes: "These unhappy deported people have been chiefly deposited in two places—one section of them in a swampy region which has hitherto remained uninhabited on account of the deadly malaria; while the remainder have been sent to a still more unhealthy place in the direction of the Persian Gulf, that is, Ber-el-Zer, so bad that they have begged to be sent to the swamps, but their petition has not been granted."



Military Service Act

Important Announcement to All EXEMPTED MEN and to the Public Generally

IN dealing with the very large number of claims for exemption brought forward for consideration in connection with Class 1 under the Military Service Act, it has occurred, as was inevitable, that as a result of false statements and difficulties put in the way of investigation, some individuals have secured exemption whose proper place is in the Army.

It is not the intention of the Government to allow these men to evade permanently their obligation to bear their part in the military defence of the Country and of the ideals for which we are fighting. To do so would defeat the purpose of the Act, and cause grave injustice to men in the second class necessarily called out to fill their places.

Exemptions Granted on False Grounds

It is, therefore, proposed to scrutinize carefully all exemptions granted to date in order to separate those which have been granted on false or insufficient grounds from those that are well founded.

With this object in view the various Registrars under the Military Service Act have been instructed to issue a series of questionnaires to exempted men. These questionnaires must be filled up correctly and returned promptly under penalty of forfeiture of exemption for failure to do so.

Exempted Men Who Have Changed Address

It is therefore important in their own interest that all exempted men who have changed their address since their exemption was granted and who have not already notified the Registrar of such change should notify him at once. Under the Regulations it is the duty of exempted men to keep the Registrar advised of any change of address, and failure to receive the questionnaire by reason of neglect of this duty must be treated as equivalent to failure to return the questionnaire after receipt.

Citizens Urged to Assist

In many instances information has been furnished by members of the public which has led to the cancellation of exemptions obtained by false or misleading statements. Further co-operation of this character is invited. The Government regard it as the Duty of all loyal citizens, not only to the Country, but to the men at the front, to assist in this way in securing reinforcements on a just and legal basis. Correspondence of this character will be treated as strictly confidential and will receive the fullest investigation.

CHARLES J. DOHERTY, Minister of Justice.

Correspondence should be directed to W. A. Ewing, K.C., Registrar under the Military Service Act, St. John, N.B.

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Favorable to The Allies

London, April 1.—Today's reports, although showing continuance of heavy fighting, are favorable to the Allies. The enemy has made no further progress either in the direction of Amiens or towards the Oise Valley, while French forces in brilliant counter-attacks, have recaptured some of the lost positions.

The British public will take the announcement of the appointment of General Plumer to the supreme command remains to be seen, but there is little doubt that it will accord to the government willingly all the powers it needs in the direction of increasing the scale limit and in other urgent measures. It is still unsettled what age will be fixed, but it is believed generally it will be about forty, thirty or fifty. Some papers demand fifty-five, but the government is likely to hesitate at such a step.

It is understood also that the government has no present intention of utilizing the records of eighteen, who have been trained for six months in actual fighting.

Ireland, however, is the crux of the recruiting problem, and it is considered not unlikely that the present crisis may have a good effect towards securing an agreement with the Irish government. In that case conscription in Ireland might be obtained by consent. It is believed that the view of the cabinet is that Ireland must be considered with or without consent, but that it would be more preferable if by consent.

It is entertained that the present crisis will have a favorable effect on the deliberations of the League of Nations.

The belief is held, that the first step in the process of consolidating his position and bringing up heavy artillery, and it is expected that when this work has been completed another big blow will be dealt with all the energy which he still has.

With strong reinforcements on the ground and with co-ordination of command, the hope is expressed here that the Allied line will prove impregnable and that the Germans will dash themselves against it in vain.

The newspapers are occupied with the new man power proposals and America's expected participation in the fighting. The Standard advises the generals to "think in the offensive." It says their forces are ample to regain the initiative after the present German effort is frustrated. By calling up a million of military age and raising the age limit, England can have an additional million men by autumn, it says, and adds: "With the gathering forces of the United States there should not be less than 2,000,000 new troops available for warfare in the autumn."

Canadian Armored Motor Cars Used

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE April 1.—

(By the Associated Press.)—Canadian armored motor cars with rapid-firers have played an important part in checking the German rush. Up to the time of the present battle they were used but little, but in these last ten days these cars have performed very good work. Frequently they have held up large bodies of German troops on being rushed to the advanced parts of the front. Their presence has had a wonderfully steady effect on the British line.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS

For Spring Planting

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Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first class and true to name.

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