

Metal Products And Imports

Statement of Trade with Germany for 1913-14 in Minerals and Mineral Products

Although the present war was primarily a quarrel between Continental powers, it has developed into a war for the existence, integrity and supremacy of the British Empire, involving the question of ocean transportation and overseas trade.

Germany has built up a great industrial system at home and a vast overseas commerce. Her foreign trade has increased from \$1,678,780,000 in 1893 to about \$5,000,000,000 in 1913. Under present war conditions she has lost, temporarily, nearly all this trade and it must be filled from other sources.

In 1913 Canada imported about \$14,475,000 worth of goods from Germany and \$1,525,000 worth from Austria. Our first duty is to produce, in so far as possible, all goods imported from Germany and from Austria, and to purchase from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire what we cannot supply ourselves.

The next step is to set out to supply a large part of the goods exported by Germany to other countries.

The following tables give a summary of the value and classes of metal and mineral products imported in 1913-14:

Article and salts of acids	Amount	Value
Barthenium and chrysoarum	\$ 456,336
Electrical apparatus	300,595
Glass and manufactures of	204,358
Metallic minerals and manufactures of	276,223
Paints and colours	199,917
Total		\$4,952,436

ACIDS AND SALTS OF ACIDS	Year ending March 31st, 1914	Amount	Value
Acids	.....	827,152	\$2,150
Alum in bulk	1,856,802 lbs.	22,003	.....
Antimony salts	1,534,928 "	223,871	.....
Arsenic sulphide	3,179 "	891	.....
Chloride of lime and hypochlorite of lime	444,475 "	4,316	.....
Potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide and cyanogen bromide	1,715 "	264	.....
Potassium bichromate	12,220 "	808	.....
Muriate and sulphate of potassium	4,145,048 "	74,227	.....
Potassium nitrate	560,790 "	2,709	.....
Potassium persulphate	59,109 "	7,259	.....
Sulphur dioxide	297,066 "	2,054	.....
Sulphur dichromate	41,501 "	2,172	.....
Sulphur nitrate	228,737 "	8,564	.....
Sulphur sulphide	299,065 "	3,544	.....
Tartaric acid and crystals	184,700 "	42,533	.....
Total		\$456,146	

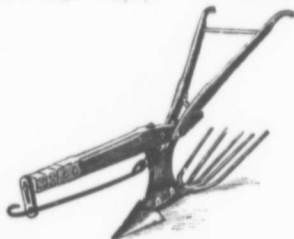
*The total imports in 1914 amounted to \$243,907. Of this amount \$147,997 was imported from the United States and \$195,708 from the United Kingdom.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	Amount	Value
Carbons, electric light, and carbon points	\$43,308
Electrical apparatus, insulators electric batteries, telegraph and telephone instruments, etc.	141,275
Electric motors, generators, etc.	15,790
Other electrical apparatus	4,128
Total		\$204,501

METAL AND MINERALS AND MANUFACTURES OF	Amount	Value
Brass and manufactures of	\$130,389
Copper and manufactures of	52,206
Gold, silver and aluminum leaf, Dutch or Schleg metal leaf	31,359
Other gold, etc.	37,244
*Iron and steel, manufactures of	2,824,900
Lead and manufactures of	10,441
Tin and manufactures of	29,763
Zinc and manufactures of	108,736

Harvesting the Potato Crop

The best time for the harvesting of potatoes depends upon condition of soil, weather and freedom from disease. If potatoes are free from disease and the weather is favourable, they should be dug as soon as the tops have died. If, however, the soil is of a sandy or gravelly loam, they may be left in the ground for a short time without much danger of injury.



Potato Plough

A blighted crop or may as well be left in the ground, as most potatoes which are diseased will show signs of rot before being taken up in October. If they are to be dug, however, it is best to delay the digging as long as possible, and then to store the potatoes in a cool, well-ventilated cellar, where the disease may be checked.

Potatoes in wet soil should be dug sooner than those in dry, well-drained soil. They should be thoroughly dry when taken to the cellar or storeroom. If the tubers are stored when wet, the conditions are favourable for the development of any disease with which they may be affected and for the contamination of healthy potatoes.

Miscellaneous metals and minerals and manufactures of

Amount	Value
.....	\$5,514,949
.....	812,294
.....	68,728
.....	194,999
.....	372,890
.....	257,689
.....	148,059
.....	291,743

An examination of the above tables will show the relative value of the mineral products and manufactures of imported, and a study of conditions will indicate whether they may be produced in Canada or not.—W. J. D.

Harvesting Turnips

One of the quickest and easiest methods of harvesting turnips is to top with the ordinary hoe, walking between two rows and working to each side, drawing the tops to the centre. The roots may then be taken out with a sharp-sharpened plough, as shown in the illustration.

The turnip harvester shown herewith is made as follows: Remove the mouldboard from an ordinary iron plough and lengthen the steel share to about one foot

Digging the Potatoes

Where a considerable quantity of potatoes are to be dug, a quicker process than that of the fork is required. One man with a fork will take out not more than half an acre per day, while a good potato-digger will dig from five to six acres per day.

For those with only a few acres of potatoes, a good digger is shown in the accompanying illustration. This may be made as follows: Take the mouldboard and sole-plate off a plough and use the landside and standard as a foundation for the attachment of the heavy sole-plate and rear fork. This fork should be made of one-half or five-eighths round iron. It should consist of five prongs:

each prong should be about two feet long and should turn up until the back of the fork stands a foot from the ground when the plow is on the level. The prongs should start about two inches apart and gradually diverge to three inches apart; the outside prongs should be the highest. Where the two outside prongs curve out from the stem, they should be sharpened to present a cutting edge where they would enter the soil and follow the plough. With this simple digger, economical and speedy work may be done and the grower can take full advantage of fine weather for digging and picking his potato crop.—J. F.

The share should slant gradually downward to four inches below the level of the sole of the plough. The sole of the plough should run on the surface and the point of the



Turnip Harvester

share should do the cutting of the roots. Attached to the standard are two projecting irons, one inch by eighteen inches, made in the form of a crotch. These turn the turnips on to the tops in the centre of the row.—J. F.

The Seasonal Fire Hazards

Will the Autumn and Winter of 1914-15 Repeat the Annual Story of Fire Loss?

Defective and overheated stoves and furnaces were responsible in 1913 for no less than 137 fires.

Defective and overheated pipes and chimneys resulted in 150 fires. Lamps and lanterns upset and exploding were the causes assumed for 49 serious fires.

The above figures bring out in detail some of the more prominent and at the same time preventable causes which contribute to the enormous total of Canada's fire waste.

With only ordinary care, any and all of these simple causes may be overcome. This care is required of the average householder or occupant of the private house and farm.

With the coming of autumn, bringing cooler weather and shorter days, this fire danger once more becomes prominent. Furnaces and stoves will be put into commission, and more and more of the outside work of the farm must be performed by the aid of lantern light, with its attendant risk.

If pipes and chimneys were not carefully cleaned and inspected when heating was discontinued in the spring, this work should be thoroughly done now. Stove and furnace smoke pipes should be taken down and cleaned; all pipes which are corroded should be replaced. Pipes, which appear perfectly sound under a covering of enamel or graphite, will be found to have corroded from the dampness inside and, in many cases, will go to pieces when being removed. When pipes are replaced they should be thoroughly secured against any danger of their falling. Necessary repairs to stoves and furnaces should be made at once.

Chimneys also should receive careful attention. They should be well cleaned, and all soot and ashes removed from the bottom. Close examination should be made of the brickwork to detect open spaces where mortar may have fallen out or bricks crumbled, especially near woodwork or in unused attics.

Hooks suspended from rafters or shelves at a safe distance from wooden walls provide places where to hang or stand lanterns, and thus avoid the danger of their being kicked over or upset. The greatest caution should be exercised in the handling of lamps in the home. Children should be instructed as to their danger and every measure taken to avoid accidents.

To assist in the reduction of our heavy fire losses is the urgent duty of every Canadian, and a reduction in the number of fires resulting from the above causes will materially affect the total.—D.