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The Waste Tin Can

THE tons of empty tin cans that are thrown weekly on the large dumps of our municipalities are a source of serious thought on the part of economists every time a depression comes along, and we are forced to look on waste as a by-product capable of producing wealth, or at least reducing expenditures. Along comes the depression in the wake of the great war, and true to established reputation, along comes the engineers who would turn the tin can into gold. But the recent developments of science give the matter a new light, and gradually the scientific press are taking the matter up in a much more serious manner; in fact, it is seriously rumoured that one of our leading universities is going to experiment this winter, and it is known that the new project has received attention at the hands of the chief engineer of one of Canada's great power systems.

What, then, is the mystery, and how can the tin waste produce wealth. The reclamation of tin and treatment to melt the solder off have both proven commercial failures, but the electric furnace has proven its ability to transform the waste tins into steel.

To melt tin cans by an ordinary blast furnace is neither profitable or pleasant; a great danger is also possible in that the small heated tins might be blown out by the blast and scatter fire in their path. Then, again, the heat needed to melt a tin can is enormous—much higher than ordinary cast iron. So it is necessary to look toward the electric furnace.

The ordinary electric furnace has been tried and found wanting, but engineers have recently discovered that if a layer of ordinary lime is kept in a molten state by the passage of powerful electric currents that it will handle the tin can problem in great shape. When the waste tins are thrown into the molten mass they immediately melt, and their impurities are absorbed by the lime. The molten iron—formerly the tin cans—being heavier than the lime, sinks to the bottom of the mass. When sufficient quantities have collected the layer of lime is withdrawn, and the necessary steel making ingredient added to the iron. Steel worth twelve cents a pound has been made with great profit in the experimental furnaces. But this is not all, for, by a simple treatment of the line the tin, solder and other matter may be distilled from its prison home and sold as by-products.

Calendar of the War

(Concluded from page 13.)

as First Sea Lord of British Admiralty. Sir John Fisher succeeds him.

Oct. 30.—Belgians, by flooding the lower valley of the Yser, forced the enemy to withdraw. Turks threaten invasion of Egypt.

Oct. 31.—Allies recapture Roulers and open way to Bruges. British cruiser Hermes sunk in Straits of Dover by German submarine.

Nov. 1.—Naval battle between three British and five German ships off coast of Chili. British flagship Good Hope sunk and cruiser Monmouth beached. The Glasgow escaped.

Nov. 2.—Allies resume offensive, and Germans retreat to east of Yser. Active hostilities by allies against Turkey.

Nov. 3.—German squadron of eight vessels approached British coast, dropping shells within a mile of shore. British submarine D5 was sunk by a mine dropped by fleeing German warships. British bombarded forts of the Dardanelles. Allies hold Ypres.

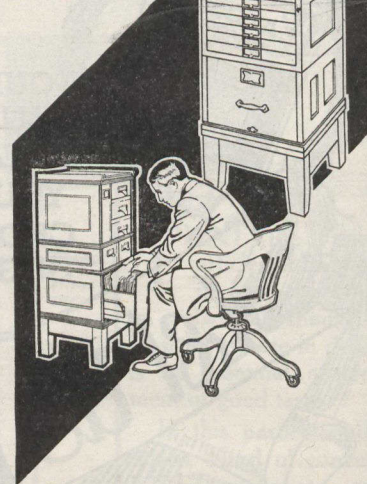
Nov. 4.—Germans fall back along Yser. Allies progress towards Mesines in Belgium. The Porte recalled his ambassadors from London, Paris, Petrograd and Nish. Russian general staff reports collapse of German defence on East Prussian frontier. Russians on German soil again. German cruiser Yorck sunk by German mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5.—France and Britain declares war on Turkey. Germans renew violent attacks about Arras. Germans rush reinforcements to Belgian field.

Nov. 6.—Fall of Tsingtau. German fortress surrendered to Japanese and British.

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