

ANTIMONY INDUSTRY INJURED BY NOT HAVING PROPER TARIFF

By Wm. A. Burr, E. M., C. E.

Antimony has during the last 12 months been a most spectacular metal so far as the market is concerned, and when, just a year ago, that metal jumped to 45 cents per pound, the American owners of antimony mines began to get busy, and notwithstanding the fact that the largest deposits of high grade antimony ores were located above the snow line, the miners braved all sorts of hardships in starting up their work in mid-winter in order to take advantage of the market.

The Chinese market was monopolized by the English buyers, there was an embargo on the Japanese product, and the closing of navigation to the north of Juneau prevented the Alaska product coming out through Nome from reaching the American market.

Notwithstanding the high price of the metal, the three principal American antimony buyers were so stiff in their specifications that very few American producers were able to benefit by the price, as the buyers offered but from \$2.10 to \$2.35 per unit, would not buy ores carrying less than 40 per cent antimony and would not allow more than one per cent combined impurities. When it is taken into consideration that arsenic lead, zinc, copper, bismuth, manganese and iron are all considered impurities it would require practically chemically pure stibnite (antimony sulphide) to meet the requirements.

In the meantime Russia found a way to make smoke bombs without the use of antimony, the English stopped buying in China, the embargo on the Japanese product was lifted and navigation to Nome was reopened. Antimony came into the United States from all directions, as the one cent per pound duty was no impediment to the importation of the Asiatic product, and Russia countermanded some large orders which had been placed in New York, with the result that the market started to tumble and within 30 days reached 12 cents last July, at a time when the American antimony miners were just getting ready to do business.

In the plant installed for the American Star Antimony company, in Arkansas, electrolytic antimony carrying 99.9 per cent pure, was produced from ores carrying as high as three per cent arsenic and considerable quantities of lead, copper, iron, gold and silver. Practically a total extraction of the antimony was secured with 24 hours' leaching. The copper from the residues was then recovered as electrolytic copper, the lead was recovered as a concentrate and the residue was cyanidated for the gold and silver, all in the same plant by a simple change of electrolytes, electrodes and filter cloths, together with a modification of the current density of the precipitating current to meet the change of valence and atomic weight of the metal to be precipitated.

Then again a high grade of antimony product can be produced by electrolysis than in any other way, the purity scale of leading brands being about as follows: Electrolytic, 99.9 per cent Sb.; Cookson Star antimony "C", 99.6 per cent; Hallett's Star, 99.4 per cent; Wah Chang (Chinese) 99, 99.2 per cent; Japan (M), 99.2 per cent.

There should be a greater consumption of the antimony metal, as it is a beautiful metal, white in color, closely resembling silver in the finished product, and the Japanese make many beautiful ornaments such as vases, match boxes, paper knives, etc., of it. It is used chiefly in this country in the making of Rabbit metal, type metal, Britannia metal and other useful alloys. Strange to say, the smelters penalize the miner for the very impurities which he afterwards employs in the making of Britannia metal, and if the miner of antimony ores would turn his attention to the preparation and sale of the alloys of antimony at his mine, on however small a scale, instead of undertaking to ship ores to antiquated plants at long distances, the antimony industry would become popular and profitable even under normal market conditions.

ARE WE TO HAVE AMERICA FIRST OR "AMERICA FLABBERGASTED"

(By Associated Press.)

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—A plea to the American business man thoroughly to learn his own business, in order that he can eliminate waste and thereby compete with foreign trade at the end of the European war, was made here last night by Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the federal trade commission.

In an address before the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, Mr. Hurley said:

"Are we to have America first, or America flabbergasted at the close of the European war? The answer depends upon whether we are willing to learn anything about our own business. We know less about our own business than any nation in the world. Ninety per cent of the manufacturers don't know what it costs them to produce their goods."

"You hear a lot about our export trade, which now amounts to five and a half billion dollars. Do you realize that our domestic trade is valued at 45 billion dollars and that if there were no lost motion we could double it in the next 10 years?"

"Get next to your own business. Call in an expert accountant and find out what it is costing you to manufacture. Then ask your neighbor what it is costing him. In that way you will begin to cut out the waste. When a German or a French importation comes along you won't find it priced lower than your goods. You will be able to compete any where."

Between Girls.

"She sits out on the front porch a good deal, but she always has her nose in a book."

"She knows her bit. In addition to getting a reputation for being literary, she shows off to better advantage that way. Her hair is her good feature, not her nose."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

Yet It Was Not What Was Said, but the Way It Was Said.

In an article about Charles M. Schwab in the American Magazine the writer says:

"Several years ago, in the midst of the development of his Bethlehem Steel company, Mr. Schwab found it important to sell some notes. So he went to a financier. With his customary enthusiasm the magnate sketched the happy condition of the steel industry and the bigger things just around the corner. So well did he present his case that the light of Bethlehem's furnaces might have been borrowed from the rainbow."

"Why, there won't be any trouble selling those notes," said the financier. And the steel man went happily back to his New York office. A little later he was called to the telephone.

"Mr. Schwab—it was the financier speaking—"would you mind dictating in a letter just what you said to me?"

"So the steel magnate dictated a letter and took it over to him."

"Why, Mr. Schwab, that isn't the same thing at all," said the man of money.

"Yes, it is," protested Bethlehem's president.

"They went over the letter together, and the financier was forced to admit that it contained exactly what Mr. Schwab had said."

"Well," he said, "you're right, but I can't sell those notes unless you dictate that talk into a phonograph."

THE COUP DE MONSERRAT.

The history of the sword stroke the Parisian fencers call the "coup de Monserrat" is romantic. The hero of the story was a young Parisian musician engaged to be married to a young lady of Bordeaux. Quarrelling with a cousin of his fiancée, he got his ears boxed at the Bordeaux club. Ignorant of fencing, he dared not resent the insult and renounced his engagement. But he also took fencing lessons from one Monserrat, a maitre d'armes of Toulouse. Monserrat taught him one trick only, and he practiced it for a year. At the end of that time he returned to the Bordeaux club, slapped his man's face and, being called out, instantly ran his opponent through the body with his cunning lunge.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

Jerusalem artichokes have no connection either with Jerusalem or artichokes, but are a kind of sunflower. The name "Jerusalem" is a corruption of the Italian "girasole," derived from a fancy that the flowers keep turning to the sun.—London Chronicle.

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MARIAN COLE FISHER

MARIAN COLE FISHER

A National Authority on the Subject of PURE FOODS and the ART OF COOKING.

In an interview on baking powder, Marian Cole Fisher, Chautauque lecturer and at that time special chairman of the Saint Paul Housewives' League and an active member, stated as follows:

"I find many, in fact, very many, women woefully uninformed on the subject of baking powder. Evidently the housewife does not appreciate the value of baking powder in her kitchen and in her baking, or she would have informed herself. This is a subject that is quite important."

"A great many of the housewives today have followed their mothers or grandmothers in the use of baking powder, which in some instances is a mistake. There has been just as much improvement in baking powder as in other commodities. I am glad to find that baking powder has kept up with the times."

"Some housewives have been led to believe that the cream of tartar powders are the best goods to use. This is a mistake, resulting no doubt from the constant efforts of the Twenty Million Dollar Baking Powder Trust to create a prejudice against all goods save their own. Their goods should be least desirable on account of the large quantities of Rochelle Salts remaining in the food."

"The other extreme is the cheap and 'Big Can' baking powder, which will sell all the way from ten cents a pound to a cent an ounce. These are even less desirable than the high-priced goods. I can say nothing in their favor. They are never economical; frequently leaving the baking bleached and acid; sometimes yellow and alkaline, and often unpalatable. They are not dependable and represent false economy at any price."

"The most simple way for the housewife to class baking powder is by price. The trust goods that retail for 45c or 50c a pound are usually the cream of tartar powders, and are of the old school; and the cheap and 'Big Can' kind that sell all the way from 10c a pound up to a cent an ounce should also be avoided."

"The last word in baking powder is the happy medium, a combination powder that sells at a moderate price and when properly prepared gives the consumer full value for the money. The result in baking is pure, wholesome food, without any harmful residue. There is no reason why any housewife should pay 45c or 50c per pound. The best baking powder made can be manufactured so as to retail at about 1/2 this price."

"On being asked what baking powder she used in her work, Marian Cole Fisher frankly stated that for more than seven years she had used Calumet Baking Powder with the most satisfactory results in every particular."

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R. B. Armstrong	1459	15.00
R. B. Armstrong	2021	15.00
R. B. Armstrong	2061	15.00
Albert D. Ayres	1239	15.00
F. W. Baker	2222	15.00
F. W. Baker	2236	15.00
F. W. Baker	2237	15.00
F. W. Baker	2238	15.00
E. C. Bailey	1927	15.00
Caroline G. Beers	322	3.00
P. M. Binzel	269	14.90
P. M. Binzel	374	15.00
P. M. Binzel	384	15.00
P. M. Binzel	1685	15.00
E. Bonfigli	2659	4.00
F. L. Bonn	1200	15.00
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