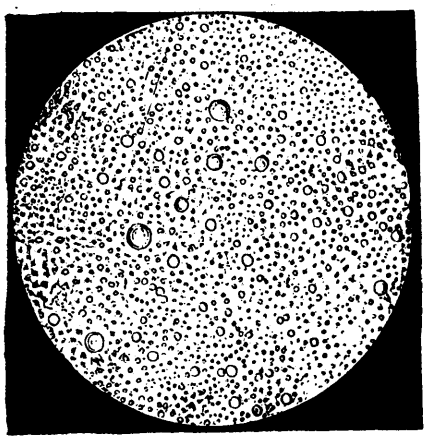


Fig. 5.

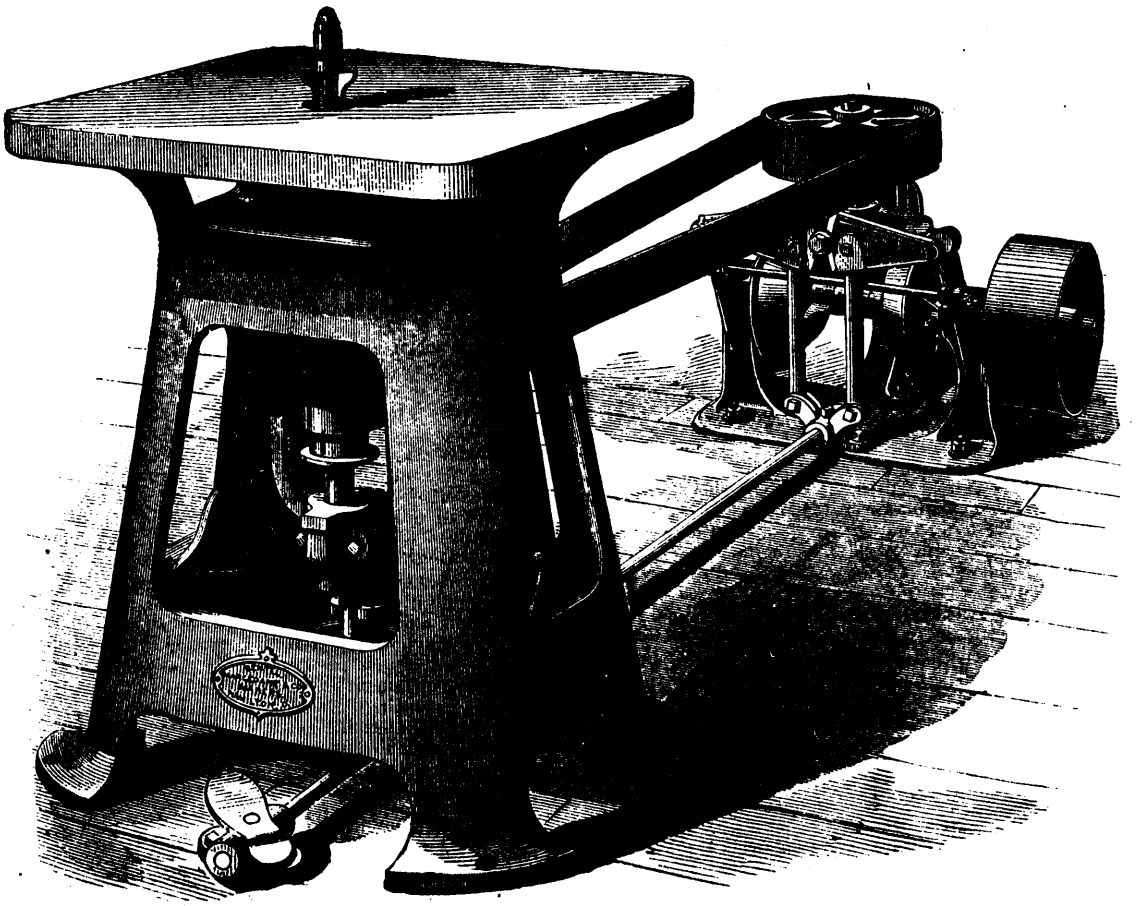
The manufacture of oleomargarine butter is now carried on in most of our leading cities and towns, and rapidly extending as the prejudices of the public, and the opposition of the dealers in low grade butters are overcome. Already the industry has reached proportions; adding in its present state many million pounds to the food supply of the country, more than double the money value of the crude production of the fat obtained from beeves.

We repeat in conclusion that we are fully convinced of the great value of the discovery of Mége, which, Chandler says, "marks an era in the chemistry of the fats," and place this opinion on record in the belief that it may serve to remove from the minds of some of our readers unreasonable prejudices or unfounded fear respecting a wholesome article of food.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

EDGE-MOULDING MACHINE

One of the most useful wood-cutting tools is the edge-moulding machine, of which we here illustrate a representative machine manufactured by the well-known firm of Bental, Margedant & Co., Hamilton, Ohio, manufacturers of wood-working machinery. Nearly every shop throughout the land has one or more of these tools in operation, and although they are called by different names, such as, friezing machines, Yankee whittlers, inside molders, Frazer's radial cutters, irregular molders, upright molders, shapers, or shaping machines, they are the same tools, and produce the same class of work. These different denominations are evidence of the general usefulness and applicability of the tool. There are two classes of this tool known, the double-spindle molding machine and the single-spindle machine. The names indicate the principal difference in their construction. One carries two spindles, of which one rotates to the right and the other to the left; while the single-spindle machine only carries one mandrel, which rotates either to the right or to the left, at the will of the operator. The old way of arranging the counter-shaft of the single-spindle machine, for the purpose of changing the direction of motion of the spindle, is the application of two driving belts from the line-shaft, one of which is twisted and the other runs straight and holding one of these belts on either one or the other of the tight pulleys, and the other belt on the loose pulley of the counter-shaft.

Our illustration shows the counter-shaft arranged in a different manner. It will be seen that it belongs to the class of friction counter-shafts, consisting in this case of two horizontal miter wheels, made of manilla packing-board and iron, and of one vertical miter wheel of cast iron. The horizontal shaft, with its manilla wheels and driving pulley, rests in long rigid bearings, and remains, while in rotation, laterally stationary, while the upper or vertical friction wheel hangs in a strong, webbed-pivoted frame, which has its fulcrum back of the wheel. It requires very little motion and power to bring the upper friction wheel in contact with either of the horizontal wheels, and thereby change the direction of rotation of the horizontal wheel and pulley, and that of the upright spindle of the machine, to which



EDGE-MOLDING MACHINE.