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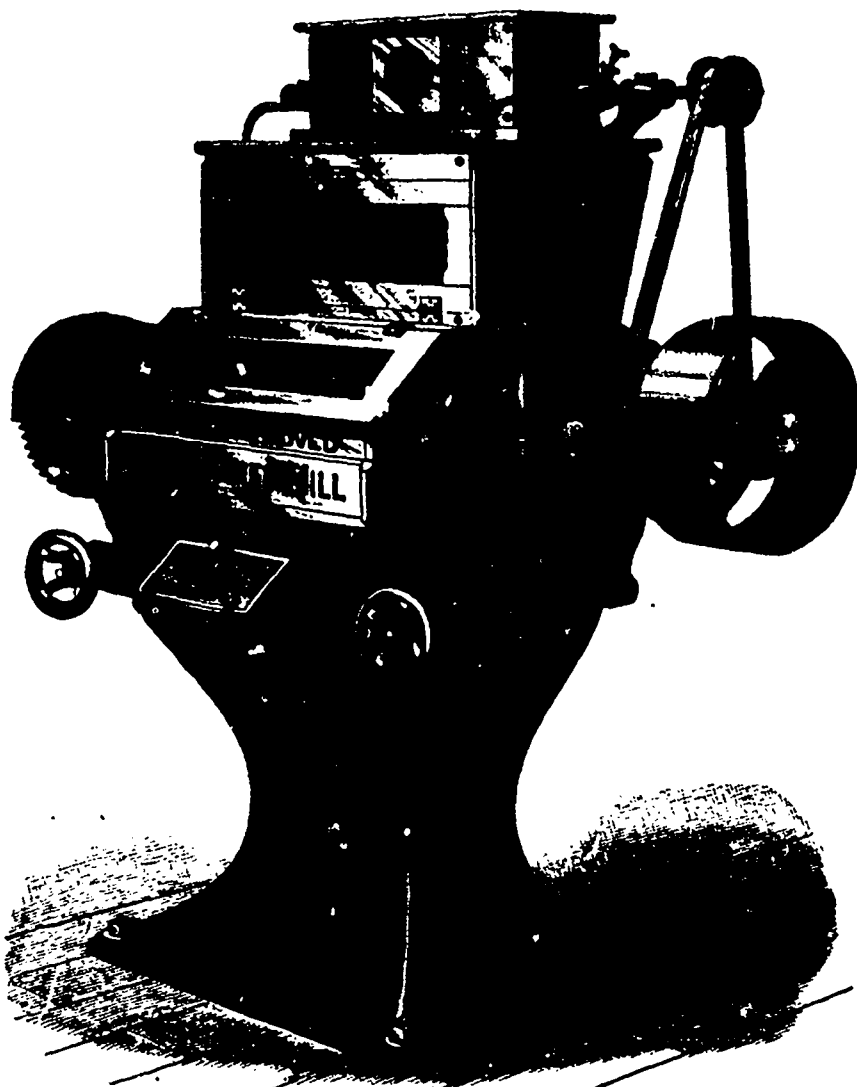
GREEY'S LATEST IMPROVED SINGLE ROLLER MILL.

THE above machine, an illustration of which is herewith presented to our readers, has a solid cast iron frame. The rolls are placed at a height convenient for levelling, adjusting and examining the operation of same. The adjustable roll is over-hung, affording great leverage for the tempering spring and hand wheel adjustments, and is readily levelled in line by a positive and convenient method. The spring serves the double purpose of permitting the rolls to spread when any hard substance comes between, and of taking up any lost motion or wear in the adjustments. The throw-out lever spreads the rolls apart when desired, at the same time slightly expanding the spring, and when brought together again, accurately and positively restores the previous adjustment. The adjustment for tempering the work of the rolls is certain, and can be regulated to a nicety. The hand wheel for operating same, owing to the great leverage, can be easily turned, no matter how great the roll pressure. All working parts are provided with means for taking up any looseness caused by wear.

The machine is fitted with the celebrated Sperry feed which is automatic and vibratory in its action. The adjustments for securing the even distribution of stock the whole width of roll surface are most perfect and sensitive. The method of applying the brushes and scrapers for keeping the surface of the rolls clean, and of regulating the pressure of the same against the roll, are simple and easy of adjustment. The rolls are driven with belts on both ends, and are so arranged that the belts are open belts on both ends, and the tension of both belts can be regulated without leaving the side of the rolls. They are also made with gear on one end, if desired. The gear used is either noiseless wood and iron tooth gear, or accurate cut iron gear.

The hand-hole is provided with automatic dust-tight door, and is conveniently placed for examining the operation of the rolls.

Further particulars regarding these machines will be cheerfully supplied on application to the manufacturers, Messrs. Wm. & J. G. Greey, 2 Church St., Toronto.



GREEY'S LATEST IMPROVED SINGLE ROLLER MILL.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

OF all mill offal sawdust and shavings are considered nearly valueless in localities remote from populous centres. The common impression is, even in a city like Chicago, that the detritus left by the saw and planing machine is almost worthless. But such a notion is very erroneous. Shavings and sawdust are commodities as marketable in the city as wheat or coal. In fact, at the present time, they are remarkably quick selling kinds of property. There is not enough of either dust or shavings to meet the demand. Dealers are actively engaged in drumming among the mills for enough to supply their customers. This renders the market speculative, and gives the dealers a chance to realize profits on scales. The scarcity of dust and shavings is so pronounced that the mill men have become fully aware of it, and are now putting up prices on the dealers and consumers. Sawdust has become so precious that it suggests that other kind of dust of great value with which the creditors are required to "come down." And there are different kinds and grades of sawdust as well as of other products. The softer the wood out of which dust is made, the less valuable is the dust. For instance,

in the summer, when the mills are running, pine dust can be had at \$1.50 a load; in the winter prices stiffen, and go up to \$3 a load. Hardwood dust, even if made of the meanest kind of timber, always commands high prices, ranging from \$5 to \$7 a load; ordinarily, though it has been sold in this city as high as \$10. A load of hardwood sawdust is about two cords, so it will be seen that the purchaser gets a large quantity for \$5 or \$10 as the case may be. This suggests that hardwood dust at \$2.50 a cord would not be very expensive fuel. If Smith's compressor could be brought into requisition, and the

for high priced drinks. When a man steps on the sawdust in a saloon, he may know that he can get a whisky for a dime; if his foot grates on sand he may conclude that his snifter will cost him 15 cents. Thus even the dust under one's feet in a rum shop indicates rank and degree.

Immense quantities of sawdust are used in ice houses, fish markets, and in every industry where it is necessary to use ice. For some reasons not explainable, there is a scarcity of sawdust for ice house purposes this winter. A lumber commission house, in

December, received an inquiry for a car load of sawdust from a man in Wisconsin. He evidently thought that a Chicago lumber dealer could furnish anything made of wood, even to the chewings of a saw. A box maker of this city recently received an order from Peoria for several car loads of dust, thinking that it could be furnished immediately. But the box maker was unable to meet the demand.

The shavings trade is largely controlled by regular dealers, of whom there are half a dozen or more in this city. They contract for shavings at the usual rates of \$1.00 and \$1.25 a load, and peddle them out for kindling, etc. Some of the planing mill owners burn their shavings under their boilers in place of other fuel; but the shavings dealers consider this a great waste of valuable material. One dealer exchanges soft coal for shavings; that is, he furnishes coal for generating steam in a mill if he can be allowed to cart away the shavings that would otherwise be burned.

The planing mill and box factory owners derive a considerable revenue from the sale of shavings and dust. One receives \$1,200 a year; another, \$2,500; a third \$1,700. A single box factory disposes of \$500 worth of kindling wood every month. The sale of the offal of planing mill and box factories is a great help to the operators in making a profit out of their business. As a general thing they complain bitterly about low rates for mill work, and the lack of resulting profit. Some of them say that if it were not for sale of dust, shavings or kindling wood, they would have to bank their fires and quit operations, but this is doubtless drawing it rather strong.—*Northwestern*

Lumberman.

The Millers' Union of New York City will make an effort to organize all the millers, millwrights and stone dressers in the State into one organization.

Mr. Gibson, member of the Ontario Legislature from Huron, has introduced a bill to amend an old statute which declares that no owner or occupier of a mill shall demand or take a larger part of the grain brought to be ground or bolted than one-twelfth part thereof for grinding and bolting. The Act was passed in 1792, and since that time has never been amended. The roller mills refuse to be governed by this statute. These mills simply exchange flour for grain, and rarely, if ever, grind for the farmer the grist he takes to the mill. Mr. Gibson proposes to make the old statute apply to exchanging as well as to grinding.

Mr. John Reynolds, miller, of Stayner, Ont., succumbed to financial obligations last month. Mr. Reynolds' disappearance from the village was the first public intimation of his failure. In a letter to the village paper, he said: "As there may be some reports as to the liabilities, etc., (more or less astray), I would say the correct amount of claims of every description against me is about \$15,000, and to offset that the mill cost me over \$12,000, the stove factory over \$2,000, and the residence over \$1,500; the property altogether costing me close on to \$17,000. The value of loose property is about \$2,000. Mr. Reynolds suffered heavy loss by a boiler explosion which destroyed his mill a couple of years ago, and has since laboured under financial difficulties.

dust hammered into blocks, it would make excellent and economical fuel. Hardwood dust is used for smoking hams, because it emits a sweet smoke, and does not flare up into a blazelike wood, and is used in large quantities by the packers. In talking about hardwood sawdust, one mill operator on Twenty-second street was set thinking by the suggestion that it would almost pay to work all cull hardwood, of the cheaper kinds, into sawdust. He said the suggestion was worth considering, and he didn't know but he would try the scheme.

The shavings from planing mills are largely sold to the lime keepers. The Chicago Lime Company, whose kilns are at the big quarry, near Indiana street and Western avenue, contracts for the shavings of several planing mills. They are used for burning lime, being much preferred to cordwood. Shavings are also extensively used for stable bedding, as are large quantities of sawdust. Dust is the favorite carpet for liquor and beer saloons. It is a ready absorbent of filth, deadens the sound of treading feet, and softens the fall of the man who has let his thirst run away with his judgment. But sawdust on the floor of a saloon indicates a low rank; the swell liquor house floor is sanded, in consonance with the amount of "sand" that is necessary to pay