



THE ARRIVAL OF THE REFUSE



DRAWING THE NEW FURNACE

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS  
being fed with the treated tin.

THE war is bringing home to us the wickedness of waste, and teaching us that economy spells efficiency in every department of life. This lesson has been taken to heart in Hornsey, where the borough engineer and surveyor, Mr. E. J. Lovegrove, has devised a practical and profitable method of utilising the empty tins which form part of the refuse brought to the dust destructor. Instead of carting the tins to the rubbish shoot, Mr. Lovegrove has them passed through a furnace of his own invention, which is heated by the destructor flue gases. Here the tins are treated by burning off the tin metal, which is prejudicial to the manufacture of steel, and they are then hydraulically pressed and sold to the steel works. Some 130 tons of tins and 70 of scrap, which would otherwise be wasted, are thus mobilised annually for further service to the country, with the result shown in the accompanying diagram, which gives the history of Hornsey's interesting experiment, from the stage where the tins were treated as rubbish, and cost so much for carting away, down to the present day.

£45 PER ANNUM	£113 PER ANNUM	£136 PER ANNUM	£74 PER ANNUM	£203 PER ANNUM (MINIMUM)
				
				
				
				
				
				
<b>COST OF CARTING TINS TO RUBBISH SHOOT</b>	<b>INCOME FROM SALE OF TINS TO ENGLISH FIRM IN PRE WAR DAYS.</b>	<b>INCOME FROM SALE TO A SECOND -SUBSEQUENT- LY FOUND TO BE AN ENEMY ALIEN FIRM</b>	<b>INCOME FROM SALE TO SAME ENGLISH FIRM DURING EARLY WAR DAYS.</b>	<b>INCOME FROM SALE TO STEEL MANUFACTURERS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE TREATMENT OF THE TINS.</b>

THE PRESENT RESULT COMPARED WITH RESULTS PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED IN HORNSEY  
If the system were applied throughout the British Isles the sum of £120,000 would be saved annually.



SORTING OUT THE TINS



THE SOLDER DEPOSIT

THE PRESSED SCRAP  
ready for despatch to steel works.