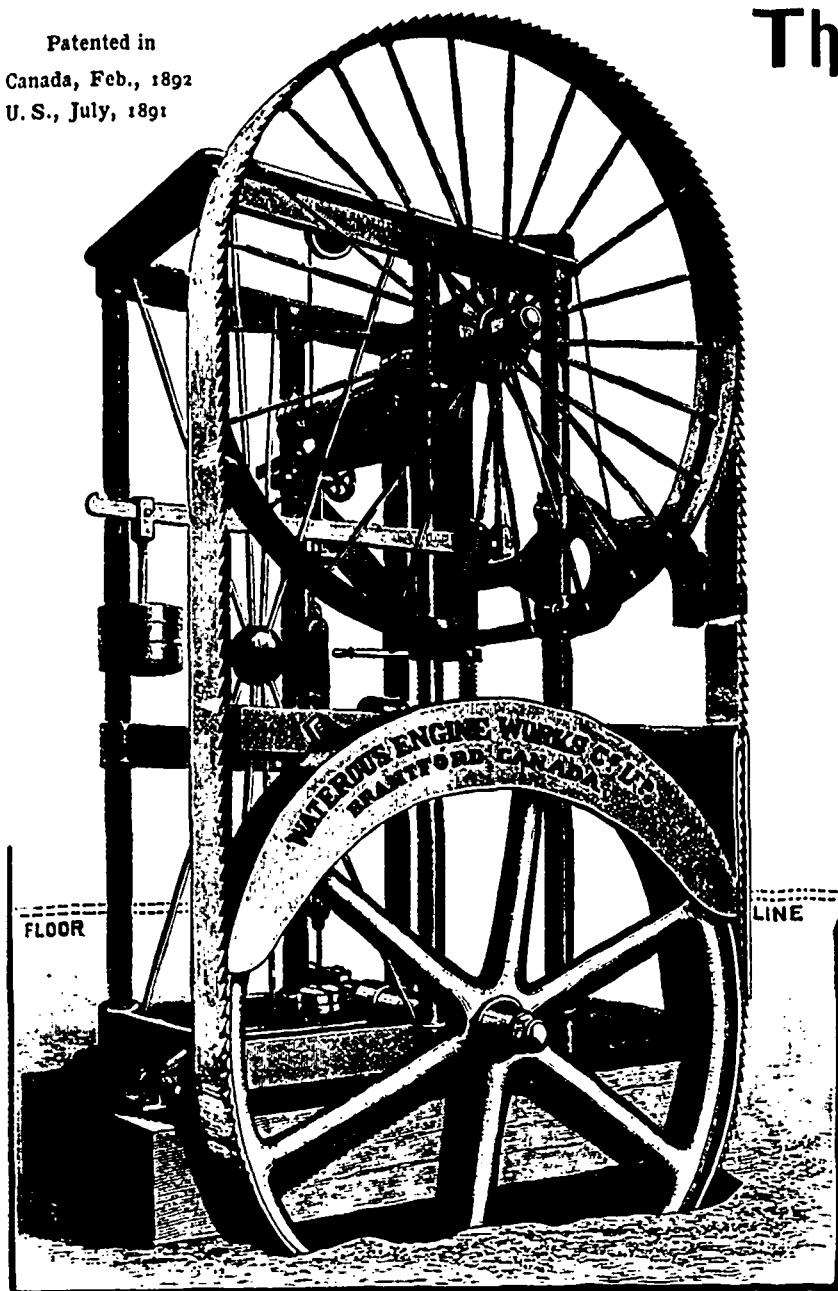


Patented in
Canada, Feb., 1892
U. S., July, 1891



No. 2 BAND MILL
8-foot Wheels, 10-inch and 12-inch Saws

WE HAVE SOLD BAND MILLS TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIES:

NO. 1 MILLS

Hanover Furniture Factory	-	Hanover
Jones Bros.	- - -	Warton
W. S. Greensides	- -	Mount Forest
W. S. Lowndes	- - -	Gaspe
Robt. Thackery	-	Sparks St., Ottawa
Chas. Kreutziger	- -	Heidelberg

NO. 2 MILLS

J. W. Buchanan	-	Perry Station, M.C.R.R.
R. & W. Conway	-	Aylmer, Que.

WATEROUS
BRANTFORD
CANADA

The **BAND MILL**

Has Certainly Come to Stay

And you will be wise to intelligently and carefully investigate, when you will be sure to find:

1. That all the new mills in the States of 20,000 capacity up are Band Mills.
2. That Band Mills are replacing gangs and circulars in old mills.
3. That they produce 8 to 15 per cent. more lumber than the circulars from the same logs.
4. Lumber is truer, less waste, nearer size, saving freight and dressing.
5. As economical as the gang, with all the cutting advantages of the circular.
6. CAPACITY AS GREAT AS THE CIRCULAR.
7. With improved automatic tools saws are no more difficult to manage than gangs or circulars.

THINK A MOMENT

If the above statements are correct, can you afford to continue as you are? Will not the investment of \$2,000 to \$3,000 in a Band Mill be one of the best investments you can make? Will it not return more than its cost in cutting the first season's stock and be a source of continual profit?

Having Decided to Purchase a Band Mill

We would refer you to the claims we make for our Band Mill

SPECIAL POINTS TO NOTE:

1. **6 STEEL COLUMNS** connecting upper and lower plates in place of **ONLY ONE**. Spreads the strain over more surface, and gives greater rigidity, having an upper connecting plate in addition to the usual lower one.
2. **WHEELS LESS THAN 1½ FEET APART**, while in other mills the usual distance is from 4½ feet in the shortest to 7½ feet in the longest.
3. **REDUCED COST IN SAWS**, 8 to 15 feet being saved on each saw.
4. **BESIDES A SAVING IN COST**, the short saw brings the bottom of log where it comes in contact with saw (in our mill) 5 feet from where saw leaves the upper wheel. In ordinary mills it is 8 feet to 12 feet, or longer. The further the point of the saw that comes in contact with the log is from the upper wheel, the more readily it gives to the pressure applied, creating a tendency to run back on the lower wheel, while it remains stationary on the upper wheel. When this occurs the saw is buckled at the log or broken at the upper wheel. The advantage in favor of this trouble not occurring is, in our mills over other mills, fully 50 per cent. in our favor. This enables us also to run the saw on the No. 2 Mill under a tension of 3,600 lbs., being 700 to 900 lbs. less than ordinary. The great advantage of getting nearer to the upper wheel can be further illustrated by trying to run a belt off at the delivering pulley, and then try to run it off at the receiving pulley, and note the difference.
5. **WHILE DOING AWAY** with outer bearing to wheels to gain the advantage of bringing wheels closer together, we secure the same effect by bringing the inner bearing in each instance to the centre of the wheel, the line of greatest strain, by coring out hub of wheel. Bearings of wheel shafts are 18 to 19 inches long and extra heavy.
6. **HEAVY TRIANGULAR FRAME** supporting upper wheel and shaft, giving what is equal to a 4-foot bearing on the front centre column, making binding impossible when adjusting the tension.

Most sensitive tension, power adjustment to upper guide, and many other features common to all mills.