

machines, to remove it from the machine is the work of a minute, as no surrounding parts need be removed.

8th.—This is the only machine capable of sawing equally well BOTH Shingles and Heading.

9th.—By means of screws the gauge is easily and quickly adjusted, so that tight barrel heading can be sawed with great facility, *as thick at the sap edge and as thin at the heart as desired.*

10th.—Any desired taper for Shingles is readily obtained.

11th.—The position of the operator is such that he can at all times see both the block and the Shingle or Heading he is sawing. By the advantage thus given him, and the convenient arrangement for dogging and undogging the block, he can, when necessary to avoid knots, shakes, &c, shift the block, and thus make a better quality of work than could be made by sawing through and through, regardless of defects in the stock.

As a machine for sawing barrel heading of all kinds, the Law Patent stands unrivalled. Hundreds of these machines are in operation in the United States, Canada, Spain and the West Indies, and the favor with which they are received by mill men steadily increases.

It is thoroughly adapted to working in all kinds of timber, having been extensively operated in stocks of *frozen* Hemlock, Cypress, Curled Maple and Oak, both green and seasoned, and it proved itself fully equal to working up such timber. The feed being controlled entirely by the will of the operator, and the work being *at all times in full view*, the Law machine possesses a great advantage over all others when operating in anything but the clearest timber. On an average it will saw more pieces per day, with less injury to the saw, than is possible when the machine feeds itself regardless of inequalities of stock. The gain in quantity and quality of work done, comes from two reasons: 1st. The bolt and carriage travel away from the saw only enough to just clear it, making the travel considerably less when the bolt is narrow. A self-feed carriage generally travels the whole distance necessary for the widest bolt, whether the one being sawed be narrow or wide. This lost time amounts to many pieces in a day. 2nd. Instead of having to set the feed slow enough to prevent injury to the saw, in dangerous timber, the Law machine can be eased through the knots, &c., and lost time made up in the clear portions. The result is a good average and smoother work.

In cases where it is not desired to lose time by stopping the machine for the purpose of filing, &c., it will be found very advantageous to have two saws fitted to the machine, one saw being at work on the machine while the other is being filed. When a machine is ordered to be fitted with two or more saws, we fit so that in changing saws it is not necessary to re-set the gauge, so that to change saws requires a stoppage of but a few moments.