

AARON C. HALL, Tinsmith, of Stanstead, in the District of St. Francis, for "A new and useful Tubular Sap-Boiler."—(Dated 5th May, 1865.)

CORNELIUS RYAN, Tinsmith, of the City of Montreal, for "Improvements in Coal Burning Cooking Stoves."—(Dated 16th May, 1865.)

JOHN BENNETT, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Mechanic, for "A new and useful Double-action Fanning-mill, called Bennett's Double-action Fanning-mill."—(Dated 17th May, 1865.)

JOHN HAGGERT, Iron Founder, of the Village of Brampton, in the County of Peel, for "A new and useful Axle Nut, or mode of securing wheels to their axles."—(Dated 17th May, 1865.)

LEWIS SLEEPER, Gentleman, of the Village of Coaticook, in the County of Stanstead, for "A new and improved Axle for Railway Carriages, to be called Sleeper's Patent Double Curve Axle."—(Dated 19th May, 1865.)

LEWIS SLEEPER, Gentleman, of the Village of Coaticook, in the County of Stanstead, for "A new and useful improved Rail, for Railway purposes, to be called Sleeper's Patent Continuous Rail."—(Dated 22nd May, 1865.)

WILLIAM COE NUNN, Gentleman, of the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, for "A new and improved Railway Signal."—(Dated 30th May, 1865.)

HORACE A. COOMBS, Carpenter, of the Township of Saltfleet, in the County of Wentworth, for "A new and useful Churn-dash, for the old-fashioned or round Churn."—(Dated 12th June, 1865.)

NARCISSE PIGEON, Manufacturer, of the City of Montreal, for "A new and useful art of producing and manufacturing Crystallized Sugar, similar to Cane Sugar and Syrup, from Indian Corn or other cereal grains or roots."—(Dated 14th June, 1865.)

WILLIAM COUCH MACEY, Mason, of the Village of Richmond Hill, in the County of York, for "A new and useful improvement in Doors, the door as improved to be called Macey's Air-tight Door."—(Dated 16th June, 1865.)

JOHN JOHNSTON, Joiner, of the Township of Howard, in the County of Kent, for "A new and useful Self-supporting and Portable Farm Fence, to be called Johnston's Self-supporting and Portable Farm Fence."—(Dated 19th June, 1865.)

JOHN W. TERWILLIGER, Blacksmith, of the Township of Ameliasburgh in the County of Prince Edward, for "A new and useful Auger, called the Farmers' Easy Borer."—(Dated 20th June, 1865.)

SAMUEL SMITH, Cooper, of the Town of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, for "A machine for cutting the Locks of Barrel and other Hoops, to be called Smith's Hoop Locking Machine."—(Dated 26th June 1865.)

Useful Receipts.

A Dry Portable Vinegar.

Wash well half a pound of white tartar with warm water, then dry it and pulverize as fine as possible. Soak that powder with good sharp vinegar, and dry it before the fire or in the sun. Re-soak it as before with vinegar, and dry as above, repeating this operation a dozen of times. By these means you will have a very good and sharp

powder, which turns water instantly into vinegar. It is very convenient to carry in the pocket, especially when travelling.

To Soften Ivory.

In three ounces of spirits of nitre and fifteen of spring water, mixed together, put your ivory a soaking. In three or four days it will be soft so as to obey your fingers.

To dye ivory thus softened dissolve in spirits of wine such colors as you want to dye your ivory with. And when the spirit of wine shall be sufficiently tinged with the color you have put in, plunge your ivory in it, and leave it there till it is sufficiently penetrated with it, and dyed inwardly. Then give that ivory what form you please.

To harden it, afterwards, wrap it up in a sheet of white paper, and cover it with decrepitated common salt, crumbled by heat, and the driest you can make it to be; in which situation you shall leave it only twenty-four hours.—*Ancient Work.*

Transfer Paper.

Transfer paper is prepared thus:—Make a mucilage with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gum tragacanth, strain, add 1 oz. of glue, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gamboge. Mix French chalk, 4 oz., old Paris plaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., starch, 1 oz.; run them through a sieve, grind with the mixed mucilage, add water to reduce to the consistence of oil, and apply it with a brush to thin sized paper. The drawing made on this prepared side of the paper is wetted at the back and placed on the stone, which is warmed to 125° F., the whole is then strongly pressed in the lithographic press, and the stone receives the impression, which may be printed from as usual. When two impressions are required, a red composition is made of wax, 2 parts, soap, 1 part, and vermilion to color, all melted in a saucepan, and ground with water to the consistence of cream. This is spread thinly on the second stone, an impression from the first stone is next applied, and the second drawing is thus made to correspond with the first exactly. If, in printing, the drawing becomes smutty, mix equal parts of water, olive oil, and oil of turpentine, shake till they froth, wet the stone, throw this froth on it, and rub it with a soft sponge. The printing ink will be dissolved, and the drawing will almost disappear, but, on rolling it, it reappears as clear as at first. When the stone is laid by for future use, a preserving ink is applied, to prevent the surface printing ink becoming too hard. Thick varnish of linseed oil, 2 parts, tallow, 4 parts, wax and Venice turpentine, of each 1 part; melt; add by degrees, lamp-black, 4 parts mix thoroughly, and preserve in a tin case. This must be rolled on the stone each time before laying it aside for future use. When the whole of the impressions are completed, and the stones required for other drawings, two of the stones are laid face to face and ground with sand and water until the surfaces are clear. They are, finally, more or less polished with pumice stone, according to the required fineness, and are then prepared to receive other drawings.

Tracing Paper.

Open a quire of double crown tissue paper, and brush the first sheet with a mixture of mastic var-