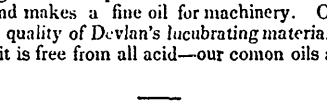
should be colourless, without taste, almost no smell, very like white olive oil, and not easily affected with cold. Another way is to pour upon oil a concentrated solution of caustic soda, stirring the mixture, beating it slightly to separate the aline from the soap of the stearine, pouring it on a cloth and then pouring off the clear liquid. The latter process is very simple and good. It separates all the acids from the oil and makes a fine oil for machinery. One good quality of Devlan's lucubrating material is, that it is free from all acid—our comon oils are not.

GRAFTING CHISEL.



This is probably the best form for a Grafting Chisel. The wide edge is used for splitting the stock, after being cut off with a fine pruning saw. The two pointed ends are used to open the same to receive the scions.

PATENT SAFETY BRIDLES.

Mr. Henry Seintz, of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., is the inventor of a very ingeniour bridle, for which letters patent were recently granted, whereby it is impossible for a spirited horse to kick or run away, and perfectly safe for a lady to drive or ride. The principle on which it is constructed is to hold the horse by the application of a pulley, around which the reins are made to pass at the side of the horse's mouth, which enables the rider to exert a great deal of lever power to control the mouth of the animal, to check him at any moment. We consider this a very useful improvement, as with some horses, especially when they are young, the old curb when pulled makes them rear and pitch, to the great danger of the rider. This bridle effectually remedies this evil.

IMPROVED ROAD SCRAPER.

Messrs. C. Schofield and G. J. Johns, of Albion, Illinois, have made a very useful improvement on a scraper for making and repairing common roads, which should be adopted and employed by all our farmers in every township. It is especially useful for new settlements. The improvement consists in combining the *scoop* with a plough and having the scoop fixed to the standard by a swivel joint, so that by a catch-lever connected with it, the scoop can be emptied with the greatest ease without tumbling over the scoop, which has to be done with the scrapers at present in use.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. G., Weston. Not intending to give ou magazine a literary character, we ar under the necessity of declining to inser your poetical communication. We wil return or dispose of it as you may direct

H. L., Drummondville. You will find you request complied with in this number.

☞ *Communications merely containing th Subscriptions and Names of Subscriber we shall not answer, as the receipt of th paper is sufficient for that purpose.*

HOW TO TREAT A WATCH.

First—Wind your watch as nearly as possibl at the same time every day. Secondly—B careful that your key is in good condition a there is much danger of injuring the machin when the key is wore or cracked; there ar more mainsprings and chains broken through jerk in winding than from any other cause which injury will sooner or later be the result i the key is in bad order. *Thirdly*—As all me tals contract by cold and expand by heat it mus be manifest that to keep the watch as nearly a possible at one temperature is a necessary piec of attention. Fourthly—Keep the watch a *constantly as possible in one position*, that is, i it hangs by day let it hang by night again something that is soft. Fifthly—The hands o a pocket chronometer, or duplex watch shoul never be set backwards; in other watches thi is of no consequence. Sixthly—The glass shoul never be opened in watches that set and regu late at the back. One or two directions mor it is of vital importance you bear in mind.

On regulating a watch, should it be goin fast, move the regulator a trifle towards th slow, and if going slow do the reverse; yo cannot move the regulator too slightly or to gently at a time, and the only inconvenienc that can arise is, that you *may have to perform* the duty more than once.—[Scientific American

EASY METHOD OF BREAKING GLASS IN AN REQUIRED DIRECTION.—*Dip a piece of worste* thread in the spirits of turpentine, wrap it roun the glass in the direction that you require it t be broken, and then set fire to the thread; o apply a red hot iron round the glass, and if i does not immediately crack, throw cold wate on it while the wire remains hot. Glass that i broken by this means may often be fashione and rendered useful for a variety of purpose —English Paper.