to use screws, but unfortunately many workmen, if not watched or cautioned, will not do the screwing properly or in a workmanlike manner. In deal, pine, and other soft woods a bradawl is sufficient to make an opening for the screw, which opening, of course, should be less than the thickness of the body and short of the length of the screws used. It will be found, however, that most workmen, not content with tapping the screw a fourth of an inch or so, to give it a hold before applying the screwdriver, will actually drive the screw into the wood two-thirds of its length with the hammer. This the workmen will do to save themselves trouble.

A difficulty is often experienced by persons who wish to withdraw a screw by finding that though it will turn round upon the application of the screwdriver, yet it will not unscrew out. In this case a well-grounded suspicion may be entertained that the screw in question was driven, or nearly driven, home originally by the hammer, instead of gradually by the screwdriver, and that no regular thread corresponding with the screw exists in the wood. Under such circumstances it becomes necessary often to wrench off the hinge or hinges by force, at the risk of their breaking, and this often happens. When hinges have lain undisturbed for long years on old doors or other framings, perhaps for a quarter of a century or double that time, it becomes difficult to extract the screws, although they may have been originally properly driven. This arises from the screws rusting in the wood, and sometimes from other causes. Workmen themselves often fail to withdraw a screw, and are forced to break the hinge to enable them to get under the head of the screw and wrench it out. They often split, and break too, fancy and delicate woodwork articles in their effort to take off hinges, locks, mountings, and other finishings, despite that simple methods exist for extracting screws that have rusted in the wood. One of the most simple and readiest methods for loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for a couple or three minutes to the head of the rusted screw will, as soon as it heats the screw render, its withdrawal as easy by the screwdriver as if it was only a recently-inserted screw. As there is a kitchen poker in every house, that instrument, if heated at its extremity, and applied for a few minutes to the head of the screws, will do the required work of loosening, and an ordinary screwdriver will do the rest without causing the least damage, trouble, or vexation of spirit. In all work above the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge-work or mountings, fancy fastenings and appliances affixed to joinery or furniture work, we would advise the oiling of screws or the dipping their points in grease before driving them. This will render them more easy to drive and also to withdraw, and it will undoubtedly retard for a longer time the action of rusting.