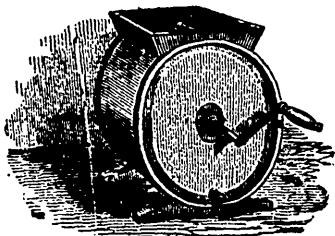


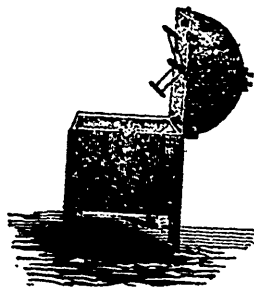
KENDALL'S CYLINDER CHURN.



Too much has not been said in favour of this simple and labour-saving Churn. It is a simple cylinder, with a kind of large hopper upon the top, with a cover or lid to fit. It has an iron shaft, polished, and closely fitted in metal boxes at each end, and on this shaft are suspended two floats or frames, at right angles with each other, thus forming four floats; and, by turning the shaft by means of the crank, the floats being confined to it, are turned at the same time, breaking the cream four times at each revolution of the shaft or crank. These floats are removed or taken out of the churn in a moment, by unscrewing and drawing out the crank first, thus making it very convenient to remove the butter after churning and cleaning the churn.

The churn may be filled more or less to suit those using it, but generally about two-thirds full is the best plan. In churning care should be taken not to turn too fast, as it only delays the coming of the butter, and is harder for the person using it. In case this is filled more than half full, the milk should be drawn off at the bottom, so as to bring the whole below the shaft, before it is withdrawn to take out the butter. Price from \$2 to \$4½. In using they are placed upon a bench, table, or platform.

GAULT'S CHURN.



This is one of the very best Churns, and is in very general use in many parts of the country. It opens in the middle, and the floats are confined to the upper part, and are lifted out of the cream and butter by opening it, the top being confined on one side by hinges. In operation this churn is not inferior to Kendall's; but in convenience, safety in transportation, and first cost, it has not all the advantages of the latter. It can never be filled quite half full, consequently a

churn considerably larger than Kendall's is required for the same dairy. Price, from \$3 to \$6.

Boys should be Mechanics.

Boys should have tools for their own use, and they should be taught to use them, and keep them in order. In this way every boy may learn the use of common tools; and then, in case he is a farmer, he can attend to various mechanical affairs, and not have to spend a few hours' time to procure a mechanic to do an hour's work, as is often the case with the farmer, especially in sections sparsely settled.

Some boys know so little about the use of tools that their fathers pay a considerable bill annually to furnish them with playthings, when they are big enough to make all carriages, &c., that they need for amusement, if they were furnished with tools, and had but very little instruction.

When a boy is big enough to haul a sled up hill and slide down, he should be capable of making his own sled, and not depend on another. Every boy can do far more than he or his parents are aware of, if he is placed under favourable circumstances for trying, and for developing his mechanical powers.

A farmer once remarked to us that he was in want of a drag at a busy season, and after spending more time in trying to get some one to make it than would have been required to construct it, he was under the necessity of attempting the job himself; and he succeeded well. Had that farmer been trained to the use of tools in his boyhood, he would have known his ability, and would not have wasted his time in the vain endeavour to procure another to do what he could do himself; and that was doubtless only one among many instances of his depending on others for what he might have accomplished himself, at much less expense.—
[New England Farmer.]

PURE OIL FOR CLOCKS AND DELICATE WHEEL WORKS.

This oil should be made to retain its fluidity without being liable to freeze, and also free from acid, so that it will not act upon the metals. To make a very fine oil for the purpose specified, and with the qualities desired, good sperm oil, or an olive oil, should be put into a vessel with seven times its weight of alcohol, and heated nearly to boiling. The liquor should then be decanted, and exposed to the cold. A precipitate will then be formed of a crystalline appearance, which is stearine. The clear solution should then be evaporated to about the fifth of its volume, driving off the alcohol, when the remainder will be found to be aline, which