

Province of Upper Canada, supported on the right by a male figure representing the industrial arts, and on the left by a female figure representing the fine arts, with the railway locomotive, &c., in the back-ground.

Surrounding the vignette, and beneath it, are the title of the Board and the subject-matter of the certificate, in ornamental lettering. At the base, and extending quite across, is a happily conceived group of figures, with appropriate surroundings, representing several of the most important branches of the fine and industrial arts. Here we have the youth at his studies, sitting in the midst of his books and philosophical apparatus and instruments; the marble-mason, the blacksmith, the joiner and the weaver, all apparently engaged intently upon their several occupations; the painter, with *easel* and *palette*, surrounded with objects of interest in sculpture, music, architecture and the decorative arts; and lastly the printer, not the least important of them all, holding somewhat of an intermediate place between the artist and the mechanic, and in the prosecution of his art advancing the spread of light and knowledge over the earth. In the back-ground of this group are factory buildings and a steamship, representing manufactures and commerce.

Having said this much for the design, we would not do justice to Mr. FULLER of the Lithographic Department of the firm of Messrs. Chewett & Co., of Toronto, did we fail to notice the truthful and admirable manner in which that gentleman has re-produced the design on stone. It is alike creditable to designer and lithographer in all its parts—no matter how perfect the work of the former may be, if the labours of the latter are not equally well performed, the designer's skill has been exercised in vain.

A copy of this work is being exhibited by Messrs. W. C. Chewett & Co. at the Provincial Exhibition, now being held in the City of Hamilton, and we recommend to all persons requiring productions of a similar character, to examine it before sending any more orders to foreign countries.

NOTICE.

Duties requiring our attendance at the Provincial Exhibition in the City of Hamilton, during the last week of September, necessitates going to press with the present number a little earlier than usual. We must therefore defer any notice of the Exhibition for the November number of the Journal; when we hope to be able to give a pretty full notice of the Arts and Manufactures Department.

Useful Receipts.

Axle Grease.

1. The popular axle grease of the celebrated Mr. Booth is made as follows:—Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. common soda in 1 gallon of water, add 3 lbs. of tallow and 6 lbs. of palm oil [or 10 lbs. of palm oil only]. Heat them together at 200° or 210° Fah.; mix, and keep the mixture constantly stirred till the composition is cooled down to 60° or 70°.

2. Another and thinner composition is made with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of soda, 1 gallon of water, 1 gallon of rape oil, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tallow, or palm oil.

3. The French compound, called Liard, is thus made:—Into 50 parts of finest rape oil put 1 part of caoutchouc, cut small. Apply heat until it is nearly all dissolved.

4. Manketrick's lubricating compound consists of 4 lbs. of caoutchouc [dissolved in spirits of turpentine], 10 lbs. of common soda, 1 lb. of glue, 10 gallons of oil, and 10 gallons of water. Dissolve the soda and glue in the water by heat, then add the oil, and lastly the caoutchouc, stirring them until perfectly incorporated.

5. The following is the ordinary kind of axle-grease in common use:—1 part of fine black lead, ground perfectly smooth, with 4 parts of lard. Some recipes add a little camphor.

Black Lacquer for Boots and Shoes, Harness, &c.

Mix four ounces of shellac and half an ounce of the finest lamp black in a stone bottle, with twenty ounces of alcohol of the strength of eighty degrees, and close the mouth of the bottle with a damp bladder. Add nothing more to the mixture for twenty-four hours, but shake it often in that time. Then pierce a hole in the bladder with a needle, place the bottle in hot water, and let it stand in it half an hour, taking it out often to shake it. Unfasten the bladder skin, pour one ounce of Venetian turpentine into the bottle, close up the mouth again, and place it once more in warm water. The bottle should be kept always corked, and it requires to be shaken before using the contents.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Ant Trap.

Housewives and others who are troubled with ants may probably use the following trap to advantage:—Procure a large sponge, wash it well, and press it dry, which would leave the cells quite open: then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it near where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding water, which will wash them out dead by the tens of thousands. Put on more sugar, and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant.

Quick Antidotes.

If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cool water with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it. This vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but for fear some of the poison may still remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than