

Fur sleigh robes—not less than three kinds, an assortment, K. Beltz, London.....	25
2nd do, James Clench, Hamilton.....	8
Gloves and mitts of any leather, an assortment, D. McLaren, London.....	5
Oxford grey cloth, one piece, Barber Bros, Streetsville.....	6
Satinet, black, one piece, Barber Bros, Streetsville.....	5
Satinet, mixed, one piece, Barber Bros, Streetsville.....	5
Serge, white, piece of, Waterhouse, Bradbury & Co., Ingersoll.....	3
2d do, John McKillop, Wardsville.....	2
Shawl, home made, Platt Human, Grafton.....	4
2nd do, John McKillop, Wardsville.....	2
Sleepskin mats, dressed and coloured, an assortment, James Clench, Hamilton.....	6
2nd do, Robb & Co, Strathroy.....	4
Shirts, factory-made, three of each, woollen and Angora, Armstrong, McCrea & Co., Guelph.....	5
Silk and felt hats, E. Beltz, London.....	5
Stockings and socks, factory-made, woollen, three pairs of each, Armstrong, McCrea & Co., Guelph.....	4
Tweed, winter, one piece, Barber Bros, Streetsville.....	6
2nd do, Robb & Co., Strathroy.....	4
Tweed, summer, one piece, Barber Bros, Streetsville.....	6
2nd do, Robb & Co, Strathroy.....	4
Wings, checked, one piece, Waterhouse, Bradbury & Co., Ingersoll.....	5
2nd do, A. Carmichael, Nairn.....	3
Woollen cloths, tweeds, &c., an assortment, A. Paton, Manufacturing Co. Sherbrooke, Ontario and.....	10
2nd do, Barber, Bros, Streetsville.....	6
Woollen Shawls, stockings, drawers, shirts and mitts, an assortment, Armstrong, McCrea & Co., Guelph.....	10
2nd do, Donald Clark, Morrison.....	6
Yarn, white and dyed, 1 lb. of each, Armstrong, McCrea & Co., Guelph.....	3
2nd do, Robb & Co., Strathroy.....	3
Yarn, fleecy woollen, for knitting, one lb., Armstrong, McCrea & Co., Guelph.....	3
2nd do, John Richardson, North Pelham.....	2
Yarn, cotton, two pounds, Young, Law & Co., Hamilton.....	3
2nd do J. W. Whitehead Peterboro'.....	2

EXTRA ESTRIES.—John Johnston, London, Imitation Brussels Carpet, \$3; John McKillop, Wardsville, Shepherd's Plaid, \$1; Armstrong, McCrea & Co. Lady's Underclothing, \$4; Geo. Copeland, Hamilton, Manilla Twine and Cordage, \$5; A. C. Atwood, Duncraig, Lambkin Overcoat, \$3; Donald Donogh, London, Fancy Table Cover, \$3; Waterhouse, Bradbury & Co., Ingersoll, Flannel navy blue, \$2, and three pieces of shirting, \$3; G. H. Patrick, Bix, Shepherd's plaid, \$2.

Miscellaneous.

Sharpening Edged Tools.

The *Mark Lane Express* copies the following recipe for sharpening edged tools from a German scientific journal, for the benefit of farmers, mechanics, and laborers:

"It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface evenly, so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are generally improved by it, although the cause of improvement remains unexplained.

"At length this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman, at the beginning of his noon spell, or when he leaves it in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidulated as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting."

Greasing Wagons.

This is of more importance than wagon owners imagine. The following, from an unknown source, says the Coachmaker's Magazine, is valuable information on the subject, which we trust will be duly heeded:

Few people are aware that they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle-trees, and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut-washer into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an iron axle-tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

We would add that for journals on which there is a heavy pressure it is a good plan to mix with the oil some lampblack or common soot. Powdered plumbago or black lead is also employed for the same purpose.—*Ex.*

HOW TO MAKE A COLD CHISEL.—Farmers and gardeners frequently need a good cold-chisel for light work, such as cutting off rivets, nails, or pieces of hoop-iron. A piece of bar-steel, and the forging it into proper shape, will cost from fifty cents to one dollar. Those persons who want the use of a cold-chisel only once a week or so, do not always have the money to spare for a tool that they have but little use for. Therefore, to get a cheap chisel, that will subserve all the purposes required, make use of a large, flat file that has been worn out. Break off one end, so that a piece will be left about eight inches long; heat it in a charcoal-fire to near redness, and let it cool gradually. Then the steel will be soft. Now grind one end square and true for the head end, and form the cutting edge by grinding at the other end. Thrust the cutting end in a charcoal fire, in the cook-stove, until one inch in length is red hot. Now cool half an inch of the edge in cold water, which will render the edge quite too hard. Watch the color of the steel as the different shades appear near and at the cutting edge, and as soon as you see a light straw-color on the surface, plunge the chisel into cold water. By this means, you will get a cold-chisel sufficiently hard on the edge to cut iron, and so soft and tough in the part above the edge that it will bend rather than break.—*Heath and Home.*

SULPHUR DISSOLVING.—1 lb. flowers of sulphur, and 1 lb. fresh slaked lime. Place in an iron or glazed earthenware pot containing five pints of water, boil ten minutes, keeping stirred all the time. Allow the whole to settle, and about four pints of the liquid will be available for bottling. One pint of the bottled liquid to twelve gallons of water should be applied with a syringe to plants or fruit trees infested with mildew, making every part thoroughly wet. It may be applied without injury to the foliage and fruit of Vines. A more useful insecticide, but not to be applied to Vines, Melons, nor Cucumbers when in leaf, being one of the best for washing trees in winter as a preventive, and for destroying insects at any time, is as follows:—7 lbs. of sulphur vivum and 7 lbs. of quicklime; boil together for fifteen minutes in three gallons of water, then add two pounds of soft soap and one pound of tobacco, and boil slowly for thirty minutes. Strain and bottle the clear liquid. Apply the liquid with a brush, and undiluted, as a winter dressing to trees at rest. Use one pint to three gallons of wash for fruit trees in leaf, except those previously mentioned, and all plants with soft hairy leaves, whilst those with smooth leaves, as the Peach, Gardenia, &c., it will not injure. It is an effective remedy for red spider, thrips, aphids, and mildew. We have used it upwards of twenty years, and it was employed for more than half a century by the gardener who gave us the receipt.

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