

no. 50

# The Exchange and Mart.

A Journal for Country and Household.

EDITED BY F. E. DOWNES.

Vol. I. No. 2.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

Price 5 Cents.

## The Exchange and Mart

Can be procured of all city booksellers in Toronto, Hamilton and elsewhere. Subscribers' copies will be forwarded direct from the office, where all who have any difficulty in procuring it elsewhere are invited to apply. News agents can procure their supplies from the Toronto News Company, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 PER ANNUM.**  
SINGLE COPIES, 5c.

OFFICE—23 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

*N.B.—Correspondence is cordially invited from all who have anything of interest to communicate to any of our Departments. Contributions are also invited, but are subject to the Editor's supervision or refusal.*

*All communications should be addressed to the Editor as above.*

The Exchange and Mart is a first-class family paper with a decided sporting element. It is suited for the man of business, for the sportsman, for the wife and mother, for the sons, for the daughters of a family. Men and women of literary tastes will find all the information they need in the "Library" and "The Critic." The sportsman will note all the matter suited to his tastes in "The Kennel" and in "Sports and Pastimes." Men of mechanical tastes should consult "The Workshop," while men and women with domestic proclivities will find a fund of information in "The Poultry-yard" and "The Garden." "Woman's Work" is, of course, sacred to the gentler sex, and will include all subjects likely to interest women of cultivated tastes, and more especially those who, living not only for themselves, engage in various employments likely to benefit their own sex or others. There is a "Waggery" column for the jokers, a "Prize" column for good guessers or persevering workers, and last, though not least, an "Exchange" department for those who have any kind of article for sale or barter, or who wish to purchase more cheaply than they could do in the stores.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR  
THE EXCHANGE AND MART.**

\$1.50 per Annum; Five Cents per single copy.

## The Exchange and Mart

Will be issued as an eight-page paper every other Saturday for the first three months. At the expiration of that period it will be enlarged to twelve pages and issued every week. At the end of the first year we hope to issue a sixteen-page sheet and add various improvements.

*N.B.—Advertisers (trade) will receive the same number of insertions as though the papers were issued every week.*

**GUARANTEED CIRCULATION 2,000,**

*With expectations of an indefinite increase.*

I am glad to see that at last Toronto has a respectable professional orchestra under the direction of Mr. E. F. Moore, formerly leader at the Grand Opera House. Heretofore it has been almost impossible to get together an orchestra for local concerts, and "Claxton's Orchestra," as the organization is called, will fill a heretofore painfully vacant place.

## The Library.

**OUR TORONTO AUTHORS,  
AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL  
LITERATURE.**

No. 2.

**C**OMING to the poets, those "prophets of the Beautiful," "who can songs make and well endite," our Toronto representatives, it must be confessed, are personally not of a striking poetic appearance. The Rev. E. H. Dewart, the editor of the *Christian Guardian*, has given us a book of "Songs of Life," which treat principally of religious topics, although the standard themes of rhyme are successfully dealt with. Mr. C. P. Mulvany has joined with A. H. Chandler, of New Brunswick, in a collection of "Lyrics, Songs and Sonnets." The late Samuel J. Watson gave us "The Legend of the Roses," and "Ravlan, a Drama," both creditable specimens of verse.

Mr. Watson also published "The Powers of Canadian Parliaments," which has been looked upon as an authority on that special subject, and one volume of a "Constitutional History of Canada." He left the MSS. of a second volume among his papers, but as it is written in a peculiar system of stenography, known only to Mr. Watson, and used by him when reporting the Confederation debates at Quebec, it is of no avail unless some clever genius can unravel the system and decipher the matter. Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan's "Manual of Government in Canada" may also be classified under this head.

Works of travel always comparatively numerous, and under this head the recent works by the Rev. Dr. Withrow (who, by the way, is a most prolific maker of books) and the Rev. Hugh Johnson, descriptive of their journeys in Europe and the East, are very readable. Dr. Clark, the Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, in a volume entitled, "Pen Pictures," gives an entertaining account of some famous places and people he has visited and seen. Mrs. Toofie Lauder's "Legends of the Hartz Mountains," is a highly praised work.

A great variety of books belong to special departments. Thus, in the theological line we have two volumes explanatory of the Ten Lost Tribes theory, by Rev. Dr. Wild; "Living Epistles," by the Rev. Mr. Dewart; "Case and His Contemporaries," and a Life of Father Carson, by the Rev. Dr. Carroll, who resides in Riverside; the Life of Bishop Strachan, a volume of sermons by the Rev. Dr. McVicar, and numerous other issues.

Lt.-Col. Denison is acknowledged by all to be our chief, and, in fact only, military writer. It will be remembered that his work on "The History of Cavalry, with Lessons for the Future" received the prize awarded by the Russian Government. That, together with his other production on "Modern Cavalry," has been translated into the principal foreign languages.

In educational matters, we have not the space to more than refer to the several works by Dr. Hodgins, the Deputy Minister of Education, on such subjects as "The School-house; its Architecture and External Arrangements," or to the varied lists of text-books issued by our large educational houses, most of which are valuable auxiliaries to our school system.

This brief and imperfect list of the literary productions of Toronto writers must not only convince the reader that our city has fairly established itself as a literary and educational centre, and a valuable and extensive contributor to the literature of the Dominion, but it also proves conclusively that Canada is developing and expanding with marvellous strides. May we not predict for the next quarter century, or, indeed, the next decade, such an increase and progress in our native literature as will be in keeping with her commercial, agricultural and financial advancement.

## WORKS OF THE HOUR.

A new volume of poems has been issued from the "Scribner" publishing firm, entitled "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere," by H. E. Bunner. Some of the lyrics are not without merit though we venture to prophesy that neither Tenyson nor Longfellow will be outshone or blown out of the literary world by these "airs." The lighter and more fanciful poems are fair average specimens of tolerably graceful verse, but the sentimental ones are stilted, while the effort to impress is too painfully evident. The best we can say of them is that they are mediocre. One of the most praise-worthy is "Home, Sweet Home, with Variations," which possesses the merit of originality in no common degree.

There is something fascinating in any well-written work which throws open to the light of day the history, legendary or otherwise, of those curious people, the Indians. They are the true possessors of the soil upon which we tread. They are amongst us, yet not of us. We feel and know that we have never properly understood this strange people, fading away in our midst. Every year that passes leaves us with fewer and fewer of them amongst us. Like a delicate girl torn from her lover's arms, they are fading and dying before our eyes, because we have taken from them the land which is theirs by right of first possession. A new work by Ellen Russel Emmerson, entitled "INDIAN MYTHS," is full of the most interesting matter respecting the legends, symbols and traditions of these latter-day Ishmaelites. The book is well worth the attention of all thoughtful readers, and must have cost the writer years of toil.

Two religious works, of which one is a new edition of an old book, and the other a new reproduction of some old sermons, are worthy of notice. Dean Stanley's "Lectures on the Jewish Church," is just the book for the times, and we welcome our old friend in its new and cheaper dress. In these days, when three out of every ten persons one meets are either atheists, agnostics or something worse, and when even the best Christians are more or less tinged with free thought, it is a relief to find an earnest and unmistakable Christian, high in the church and in the literary world, who is not afraid to speak out his mind boldly, and who treats and speaks of the heroes of the Bible like men, not like mummies wrapped in cotton-wood, too sacred to be touched or handled. The first volume of these lectures is now published at a price within the reach of all, and we strongly advise a purchase and a perusal.

The second work to which we refer is a volume of Dr. Ewer's sermons. The career of this Protestant Episcopal minister is still sufficiently fresh in people's minds to make a volume of his sermons interesting.

## The Kennel.

### DOG SHOWS.

#### THEIR USE AND ABUSE.

There is a natural disposition in human nature to form its estimate of what is lovely and beautiful on other people's opinions. When certain influential persons have declared a girl to be lovely, she becomes "the fashion," and straight-way human nature in general, and mankind in particular, fall at her feet. Her portrait is exhibited in the store windows and elsewhere, crowds line the sidewalk along the route over which her carriage is expected to pass, and men and women go into raptures of ecstasy over her beauty, when doubtless the inward and unacknowledged thought of many is—"Well! I don't see that she is so very lovely after all."

Within certain limits the same observations hold good with regard to dogs. A breeder finds amongst one of his litters, a dog possessing certain characteristics different from those possessed

arrangement, the holding of shows or exhibitions, and the offering of prizes for the breeding and rearing of perfect dogs, which has now become a recognized industry in most civilized countries. The Exhibition affords amusement and pleasure to a large number of people, who take vast delight in looking upon what they have brought themselves to believe, is a beautiful thing. It forwards trade and sport; it encourages kindness and humanity to the lower creation, and sets a premium upon the careful culture and breeding of our intelligent canine friends and companions.

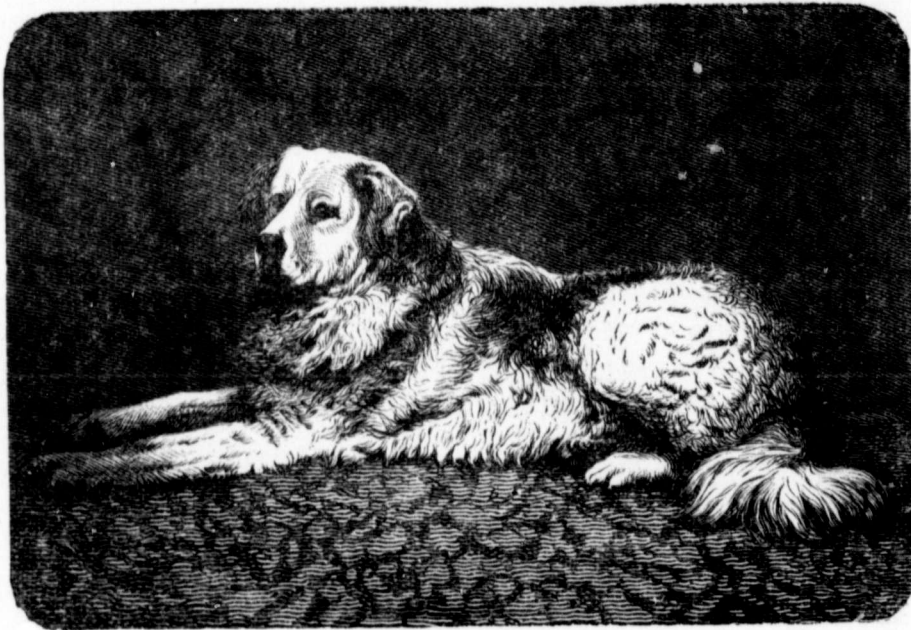
All this being granted, there is little room for doubting that canine exhibitions are a benefit to the community, when fairly and honestly conducted. But unhappily for canine lovers and breeders, it but too frequently happens, that they are managed by regulations the very reverse of fair or honest. If a prize be offered for the best Gordon setter on exhibition, and the reward be given to an inferior dog, it naturally follows that dog breeders become dissatisfied and disgusted,

### DOG NOTES.

#### THE COLOUR OF COLLEYS.

At a recent meeting of the Colley Club in the North of England, a division of dogs was recommended to be made, classifying them according to colour; thus, black, black and tan, black, white and tan, black and white, black saddle with tan markings, sable, or any other colour.

We cannot but say this appears to be treating the sheep-dog on wrong lines; it is making a mere fancy article of one of the most useful and sagacious of our breeds. The division into classes, according to minute differences in colour and markings, of fancy pigeons, poultry, canaries and tame mice has this reason in its favour, that these are kept solely for points of beauty, real or arbitrary, and for the pleasure they afford to fanciers in developing new variations from the normal by taking advantage of what, in gardening language, is termed "sports;" but it is



CABOT.

EXHIBITED BY MR. GEORGE CLARKE.

by the remainder. He carries it to a judge, who pronounces those characteristics worth cultivating. By careful breeding a litter is produced possessing the same points of distinction. The dogs are largely advertised, and extensively puffed. One doggy man writes to the *Times*, in rapturous terms, and another to the *Field*, till all the sporting world is seized with a desire to possess these newly hatched chickens. They may be as ugly as a Billingsgate loafer, as ill-tempered as bull-dogs, and as vicious as cats, but they have become the fashion amongst sporting humanity, and so a new breed of dog is introduced to the world.

Take the bull-dog for example. Now point me out any man, woman or child who, on seeing a bull-dog for the first time, can honestly admire it. Yet to properly cultivated minds, (our own for example), a thoroughbred bull with all points perfect, is only second in its beauty to an angelic visitant. Why? Because competent judges have declared it to be perfect, and what is perfect is lovely.

In order to assist the world in forming a right judgment on these important matters, a scale of points has been drawn up by which all judges and persons in authority profess to be governed. This, therefore, brings us to the subject of our article.

It is undoubtedly a right, a just and a useful

refuse to exhibit again, a lot of worthless mongrels are shown in their place, so that the very object of the show is neutralized.

Again, breeders will not expose valuable dogs for sale if the animals are liable to be stolen. It is a manifest fraud to ask a man to place valuable property under your care, and then allow it to be stolen from him and from you. Men will not lend a \$5000 chronometer to any human being, unless not only his honesty but his capability for taking care of the jewel be above suspicion. Then why should they be less careful with a dog of the same value? The impunity with which valuable pups and yet more valuable dogs were abstracted at the late Toronto exhibition will, we feel certain, be a strong check upon men wishing to exhibit at the next show in this city. In order to make it a success the following rules will have to be adopted:—

Judges should under no circumstances whatever be permitted to exhibit.

A stronger force of police should be stationed in and around the buildings.

Detectives in plain clothes should be placed in charge of each department.

More stringent rules should be framed respecting the removal and exercise of dogs.

If a dog is worth exhibiting he is worth taking care of.

surely out of place applied to colleys, and we cannot accept it as in any sense calculated to improve the breed.

#### WATER SPANIEL EATING EGGS.

To the Editor of *The (Canadian) Exchange and Mart*.

DEAR SIR,—A lady living on George street possesses an old Irish water spaniel bitch, which, for some years past, has shown a marked liking for eggs as an article of food. The moment she hears the hens cackle she rushes to the nest and devours the new laid egg, spitting out the shells after she has swallowed the content. Occasionally, when hungry, I have seen her seat herself in front of the sitting hen and stare her out of countenance (but never molesting her) until the egg laid, the hen walks away, and "Fanny" takes her lunch. Can you suggest any way of curing the dog of this habit? It is expensive and exasperating. Yours, etc.

[Make the hens' nests in barrels, or place them out of Fanny's reach. We do not remember to have met with a similar case. Try the effect (having adopted the above-mentioned precaution) of giving the dog a china nest egg to mouth when she pleases.—Ed.]



**The Garden.**

For April.

SEEDLINGS OF THE SEASON.

L.—THE DAHLIA.

Lovers of handsome plants should secure a fine selection of dahlias, than which no more handsome plant exists. The colours and shades of the different varieties include the bright and brilliant as well as the most delicate. The geometrical regularity of the flowers gives it the appearance of a large floral gem artificially cut in facets. Being tuberous rooted and somewhat tender plants, the seeds should not be sown until all danger from frost is passed. They require deep planting in moist rich loam, and



THE BISHOP OF DURHAM DAHLIA.

should be well watered in dry seasons. April is a good month for sowing. The following are some of the principal varieties, the seeds for which can be supplied by Mr. Wm. Rennie, corner of Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, Toronto:

The "BISHOP OF DURHAM," the subject of our illustration, very dark maroon; the under portion of cups coloured with dark slate. The BUTTERFLY, deep yellow, splashed and striped with carmine. The LEADER, dark rich purple. QUEEN MAE, white edges of cups beautifully marked with cardinal red; the blossoms are large. The CHAIRMAN, bright orange. The DIANA, white ground shaded, beautiful shell pink; one of the finest in the collection. The ST. CLAIR, pale yellow, slightly edged with light magenta, and other varieties.

These plants should be taken up in the fall and stored during winter in a warm, dry cellar. Cover the roots with dry sand, and when replanting, cut off the side branches, to make the top bloom more perfect.

TOWN AND SUBURBAN GARDENING.

(Continued from our last issue.)

In routine outdoor work an increased amount of time and attention will be needed, nor will this be lessened as the season advances, rather the other way, in fact, and for the next three months gardening will be an important matter, particularly where it has to be done in spare time. Where there is a lawn, and it is in a patchy and not very presentable state, if no attempt has yet been made to give it a fresh start for the season, now is a good time for doing so, and there are many advantages in seed-sowing at this time of year. Of course, where the lawn is one mass of daisies and other weeds, nothing less than re-laying can be thought of; but where there are only a few weeds, and bare places, and general thinness of the lawn, the following is a good plan

to adopt. In the first place, mow the lawn over with a scythe, and sweep off all the cut grass; then spud up the weeds, using a spade to lift such long rooted subjects as docks and dandelions, and an ordinary steel dinner fork for daisies, plantains, etc., removing the plants bodily. Having removed all the weeds, well scratch the surface of the lawn with an iron-toothed garden rake, and sow broadcast a mixture of fine grass and clover seeds, good samples of which can be had of any large seedsman. The ground should be raked over again, and a little fine rich soil can be spread over the whole of the lawn; afterwards roll the whole over two or three times. Of course this work must be done in fine weather, and when the surface of the soil is in a workable condition, but if as soon as the seeds are in, a heavy rain comes on, so much the better, as it will materially prevent loss from sparrows and other birds. Where turf has to be relaid, now is a very good time for the work; if this is properly done, the lawn will be a good one before the end of the year. It often happens that much annoyance is caused by worms; and the earth they cast up, although a good dressing to the lawn, is very unsightly, therefore it is desirable that it, some way they shall be destroyed or removed. The best way to do this is by means of lime water, which, if not positively beneficial, is at least non-injurious to the grass, and is perfectly free from the danger attendant on the use of poisons. In the first place, it is necessary to have a large tub in which to make the lime water, and the larger this is within reason, the better will it be, as it is very desirable that a fair breadth should be operated on at once. Having the tub in readiness, place in it a quantity of as freshly burned quicklime as it is possible to obtain, allowing about a bushel to every ten gallons of water, as very possibly more than one lot of water will be required, and although such a quantity of lime will be enough to use with three or four lots of water, it is as well to put it all into the tub at once, and so save further trouble and mess. Pour into the tub as much water as it will conveniently hold, using rain water for preference, and well stirring as the lime breaks up. Let the solid parts settle, and skim off the film on the top of the water, as only the clear portion should be used. Select showery weather for the work, applying the clear water regularly and freely just after a shower, and using a coarse-rosed watercan for the purpose. A boy will be needed with a bucket to collect the worms as they come to the surface, and while he is doing this a fresh lot of water can be placed on the lime, well stirring as before, and when settled using the clear portion. Water will only take up a certain quantity of lime, so it is not possible to make too strong a solution, and, when clear, lime water will rather benefit than injure the grass. On the other hand, if the water is used without allowing the solid parts to settle, the appearance of the lawn will be spoiled for the whole season. The most unpleasant part of the work is collecting the worms; a boy hired for this purpose will generally not object to picking them up.

(To be Continued.)

In case that any of our readers should have a fancy to try the cultivation of walnut trees for ketchup or other purposes, we append the following hints for their management, culled from an exchange: First, plant the nuts in full when fresh; select good ripe ones, and plant two in a hill, or check if not timber; but if for wind-break, in rows about as corn, and drill a few feet apart in the rows. For timber, some seven or eight feet apart, and put other crops for two or three years in rows between the walnut trees, and the fall of the first years, if there are two, take out one, and cut the whole top off the other at the ground and let two sprouts start out in spring, and when hardening take off one, leaving the one on the south side of the root, and cultivate in the best way possible with hoe crops, as potatoes, beans, and other vines, if possible; if not, put in corn and cultivate and keep trimmed nicely, add you will have nice straight stalks that will continue to make nice trees.

AMUSED WITH TRIFLES.—Those who place their affections at first on trifles for amusement will find these trifles become at last their most serious concerns.—Goldsmith.

TREES AND FLOWERS

Of the very choicest varieties. Healthy Stock Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, New Roses, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Climbing Plants; in fact, everything for the garden. For sale at reasonable prices by

HENRY SLIGHT,  
NURSERYMAN,

407 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Mention the Exchange.

e. No. 1.

Visit Headquarters

TORONTO SHOE CO.

King and Jarvis.

COMFORT!

ECONOMY!

CONVENIENCE!

Mention the EXCHANGE.

A. 2 A.

THE ROYAL ORGAN.

Acknowledged by Dealers to be the

BEST IN THE DOMINION.

Manufactured by

T. JAMES & CO.,

GUELPH, CANADA.

Mention the EXCHANGE.

R. N. 2

Fraser & Sons,

(Late)

NOTMAN & FRASER,

41 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO,

Artistic Photographers,

Portrait & Miniature Painters,

ETC.

The Best. The Cheapest. The Most Elegant.

THE WEEK.

A NEW JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, POLITICS AND CRITICISM.

Published every Thursday at 5 Jordan St. Toronto.

Terms \$3.00 per annum. Specimen copies on application.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

A PARTIAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

"A By-stander," Joaquin Miller, Louis Honoré Frechette, Dr. C. P. Mulvany, George Stewart, Jr., J. E. Collins, John Reade, Mrs. K. Seymour McLean, Miss Macfar (Fidelis), Principal Grant, Dr. Daniel Wilson, Edgar Fawcett, John Charles Dent, Wm. Houston, F. Blake Crofton, G. Mercer Adam, J. Hunter Duvar, R. W. Phipps.

Mention the Exchange.

y. No. 1

# Exchange and Mart.

## Rules.

1. (a) Fifteen cents for twenty words or less, and one for every additional word, to be enclosed with each advertisement, together with the name and address of the sender. A single figure or group of figures, undivided by letter, space, stop, or word, counts as one word; compound words count as two words. (b) The name and address when published in the paper are charged for, and if a number at our office be given in lieu of an address, 2 cents extra is charged for its use in each advertisement to which it is attached. (c) When two or more advertisements are sent at one time, each must be on a separate piece of paper, not smaller than a post card, written on one side only, and the words counted and paid for apart from each other. (d) It is desirable that each advertisement be marked at the bottom left-hand corner with the amount that has been enclosed in payment of it. If the advertisement be booked for a particular issue, the fee paid must be marked separately. (Note.—Remittances for advertisements may be made by stamps, money orders, cash or cheques, as may be most convenient.)

2. Only one class of article may be offered in each advertisement.

3. Articles of dress (with the exception of furs, feathers, artificial flowers, Indian shawls and scarves, lace, naval and military uniforms, and ecclesiastical or academic vestments and hoods) MUST BE NEW, *i.e.*, never worn, and specified as such IN the advertisement.

4. Advertisements of copied music, prescriptions, recipes, loans, false hair, worn wearing apparel (with the above-mentioned exceptions) cannot be inserted. Tobacco and wines may not be sold without a license, but may be exchanged for specified articles.

5. The advertiser's full name and address must be at all times given for the Editor's use.

N.B.—Trade advertisements can only be inserted in the private columns, if distinctly marked "Trade," and paid for at the Trade Scale, which may be obtained on application.

\* \* It is much to the advantage of advertisers who use numbers in lieu of addresses, to append to their advertisements the name of their post towns or their counties.—See "General Directions."

## General Directions.

### ADDRESS.

All letters must be addressed to the Editor of THE EXCHANGE AND MART, 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. The name of the paper should be always mentioned.

### ADVERTISING.

**Method.**—A person wishing to effect an exchange or sale through our columns will send the advertisement, together with stamps, according to the Rules, to the Manager. The observance of those Rules is all that is required by us, but the advertiser will find it greatly to his benefit to make himself acquainted with the various information given in the following paragraphs:

**Private Number instead of Address.**—If the advertiser wish his own name and address to be published, it can be done; but supposing he should wish to keep them private, he will intimate this to us, and we will attach a number to his advertisement in place of them; and all letters answering his advertisement will therefore be addressed, under cover, to that number at our office, to be forwarded by us to him. (See Rule 16.)

**Insertion of Advertisements.**—Advertisements are inserted as far as possible in the order in which they are received; and those received too late for one issue, or crowded out, are published in the next. Advertisements intended for our Saturday's issue must be with us by the first post on the Tuesday morning previous. Unless this rule is observed, we cannot guarantee that it will appear in any particular issue.

**Deposits.**—Small articles that are easily stored may be left at our office, for intending purchasers to see, throughout the period of time covered by the contracting advertiser. Bulky articles and live stock we can, under no circumstances, accept. Sellers of those articles, therefore, are advised to adopt the following plan:

**Method.**—When strangers are dealing together, the purchase money of the articles should be deposited at our office, unless the purchaser is entered on our Reference Book. We acknowledge the deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to the original owner or the purchase is concluded. If a sale be effected, we remit to the seller the amount deposited less a charge of 10c for all sums under \$5.00, and 25c for all beyond, to cover the expense of postage, money orders, etc. When a sale or exchange is not completed, we return the money deposited, after making the same deduction. By this means buyers and sellers are secure from the attacks of rogues.

**Trusting.**—Do not send money or goods to strangers without security. It is obvious that we cannot guarantee the integrity of all who use our columns, although we take great and unusual means to exclude bad and doubtful characters.

**Goods in Transit.**—These are at the seller's risk, and any damage to or loss of an article on its journey

is borne by the vendor or exchanger; but a rejected article must be properly packed and returned by the same means as was used in sending it.

**Carriage.**—Unless there is a stipulation to the contrary, the carriage of all goods, *except such as are sent by post*, is payable by the buyer. If any article sent on approval be returned, each party to the transaction must pay carriage one way, unless otherwise agreed.

**Approval.**—Unless there is an agreement to the contrary, articles received on approval must not be kept more than three clear days. When arranging a purchase, the right to return the article, should it be disapproved, should always be insisted upon.

**Exchanges.**—An exchange is not complete until both parties to it are satisfied. We recommend that all goods be ordered on "approval," or seen at our office.

**Disputes.**—If an article be ordered without any mention being made as to its being sent upon "approval," the purchase is complete and binding, unless the purchaser can show that the description given was obviously incorrect, either by omission or commission, in which case the bargain may be repudiated; but if the seller maintain that the description was correct, the article itself and all letters relating to it must be sent to us for our judgment, and the person against whom we decide must pay all expenses of carriage to and from us.

## ANSWERING.

**Numbered Advertisements.**—When replying to advertisements, to which numbers are attached, each answer must be contained in a blank envelope, which must be fastened and have the distinguishing number and letter of the advertisement clearly written upon the top right-hand of it thus: These replies, together with as many stamps for postage as there are letters to be forwarded, *e.g.*, for one answer one stamp, two answers two stamps, and so on, must be enclosed in another envelope directed to the Editor of THE EXCHANGE AND MART, 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, who will add the right names and addresses, and post the inclosures, and thus bring buyer and seller into communication.

**Stamps not to be Affixed.**—The stamps for postage must on no account be affixed to the reply, nor may envelopes with embossed stamps be used.

**No Reply.**—When there is no reply in answer to an application, it is understood that either the offer made is not acceptable, or that the article has been already disposed of.

**Office Hours.**—The office hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements are charged at the rate of twenty words for fifteen cents, and one cent extra for each additional word.

### APIARY.

**Appliances.**—Jones bee hives for sale; good as new.—1030.

### AVIARY.

**Appliances.**—Large metal padoga cage for sale; very little used, nearly new. Complete for \$2, cost \$5, or will exchange for handsome coal-oil lamp.—Toronto, 1001.

**Canaries and British Birds.**—A few hen canaries for sale, cheap.—1031.

Wanted, an English robin.—1032.

### DOMESTIC.

**Boxes.**—State-room trunk wanted; must be in good order; state price and description.—P.O. box 649, Toronto.

Leather trunk wanted, with or without tray; must be in good condition and cheap. Address, "Delta," letters only, Strachan avenue.

Packing cases for sale.—1033.

**Furniture.**—Grocer's fittings for sale cheap.—1034. Some store fixtures for sale cheap.—1035.

Wanted, contents of small, well-furnished house.—1036.

Wanted, a secretary and book-case combined; must be in good condition. Send postal card to F. Y. 262 Sherbourne-st., Toronto.

**Perambulators.**—For sale, a good baby carriage, cheap.—1037.

First-class baby carriage to be sold cheap. Address 1038.

**Safes.**—For sale, one of Taylor's safes, in good order, cheap.—1035.

**Scales and Weights.**—Pair of scales, suitable for butchers, 75 lbs.; another suitable for grocer's counter, 250 lbs.; both new and in good order.—1036.

**Stoves.**—Royal self-feeder cooking stove for sale, perfect order, good as new; cost \$27.00; price only \$15.00.—1010.

Imperial coal-oil stove for sale, good as new; cost \$12.00; will take \$6.00.—Edmund Yeigh, 262 Sherbourne-st., Toronto.

### DRESS.

Articles of dress must be new and specified as such in the advertisement. See rules.

The following are the headings under which articles of dress can be advertised in the EXCHANGE AND MART:—Boots, Dresses, Dressing-gowns, \*Feathers, \*Furs, Riding-habits, Hosiery, Lace, Layette, Linen, Macintoshes, Mantles, Materials, Millinery, Parasols, \*Shawls, Suits, Trimmings, \*Umbrellas, \*Uniforms, Various. Twenty words for fifteen cents.

\* The articles marked with an asterisk are excepted from the regulation at the head of this department.

Articles of dress on approval can be exhibited at our office.

**Dress.**—Wanted at once, a new black dress; silk, cashmere or silk and cashmere, to fit tall figure.—1020.

**Furs.**—Astrachan jacket for sale; good as new, only worn twice; price \$25.00; cost \$45.—1038.

**Millinery.**—Wanted, tastefully trimmed new bonnet; must be new, unworn and cheap; dark colours preferred.—1040.

**Usters.**—For sale, lady's fashionable brown ulster, perfectly new.—1023.

### FARM STOCK AND PRODUCE.

The following departments will be included under this head:—Appliances, Cattle, Fodder, Goats, Pigs, Machinery, Produce and Materials. Twenty words for fifteen cents.

**Goats.**—Nanny goat and kid for sale; apply 1050.

### JEWELLERY AND PLATE.

BRACELETS,	NECKLETS,	STUDS,
BROOCHES,	PINS,	VARIOUS,
CHAINS,	PLATE,	WATCHES.
EARRINGS,	RINGS,	
LOCKETS,	SETS,	

Articles can be advertised under any of the above headings. Jewellery on approval can be deposited at our office.

### THE GARDEN.

**Appliances.**—Wanted, india rubber hose, 1 inch diameter, about 30 feet; send lowest price; must be complete and perfect.—1005.

**Greenhouse.**—Oil stove for sale; price \$4, or will exchange for Clark's patent lawn mower.

Blossoms,	Plants and Roots,
Bulbs and Tubers,	Seeds,
Fernery,	Shrubs and Trees,
FRUIT,	Various,
LOCKETS,	SETS,

Vegetables and Herbs.

**Fernery.**—Wanted a few healthy young ferns, roots of the less common kinds; fair price or exchange given. Address at this office.—1006.

### THE KENNEL.

**Appliances.**—Wanted, dog kennel, to hold two terriers; must be cheap and in good condition. Apply, letter only, "Delta," 256 George-st., city.

**Bulls.**—Bull bitch for sale, or exchange for prize fowls.—1031.

**Fox.**—Fox terrier for sale; dog, young, well-bred; cheap.—1032.

**Scotch.**—For sale, a Scotch terrier, bitch, well-bred, small; or will exchange for well-bred collie, Skye or fox.—1053.

**Black and Tan.**—Black and tan bitch, well-bred; cheap.—1054.

Thoroughbred Greyhound Pups for sale. Apply, 35 Edward Street.

### LIBRARY.

Under this head the following departments will be included:—Albums, Fiction, Manuscripts, Art and Vertu, Guides and Directories, Maps, Country Books, History and Travel, Newspapers, Educational Magazines, Poetry and Drama, Religious, Scientific. Rates of advertising—20 words, 15c.

**English Law Reports** wanted; a complete set; second-hand; must be cheap; send particulars.—1056.

### MUSIC, ETC.

Under this head the following departments will be included:—Musical Instruments of all descriptions, each under its proper heading, for example: Clarionets, Guitars, Melodeons, etc., etc.; Musical Boxes; Music (sheet and book). Rates of advertising, twenty words for fifteen cents.

**Pianos.**—Piano for sale cheap; 7 octaves; on monthly payments.—1055.

**Stoddart Piano.**—At reasonable price and on easy terms.—1057.



## The Exchange and Mart.

Continued from Page 4.

### FINANCIAL.

The following departments will be included under this head:—Businesses, Houses for Sale, Land and Real Estate, Partnerships, Shares and Stocks.

### RABBITS.

Wanted a pair (buck and doe) of thoroughbred Rabbits, for cash, Lop-eared; doe in kindle preferred, A. Pierce, 35 King Street East.

### MECHANICS.

**Machinery.**—Ban-I saw, 34-inch wheel, a new machine, with tilting table and all latest improvements, for sale cheap.—1060.

Townley's brick machine, in good condition, cheap for sale.—1061.

Tailor's goose, heater, etc., in good condition, for sale.—1062.

Stationary oscillating steam engine, 3 inch bore and 3 inch stroke; weight 77 lbs., for sale cheap for cash. Price \$20.00.—1070.

**Sewing Machines.**—Wilcox & Gibbs machine for sale cheap; in good order.—1063.

### POULTRY YARD.

For sale, Leghorns, Statsmidt strain; one white cock, one cockerel, six pullets, three brown pullets; also black Hamburgs, one cock, six pullets in prime condition and laying.—1064.

Wanted a few sitting hens, good price paid. Address 1065.

### RIDING AND DRIVING.

**Saddlery.**—Wanted a small side-saddle for a pony Apply 82 John Street.

**Tricycles.**—A magnificent new "Coventry convertible" tricycle, to carry one or two, for sale. The finest machine of the kind manufactured. Can be made into a single machine in one minute. Made especially to order for present owner.—Frank Yeigh, 262 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

**Horses.**—For sale, bay gelding, 5 years; very stylish, sound and kind; property of gentleman having no further use for horse.—1066.

For sale, good draught horse and cob, 14 hands; also a three year old filly, good in harness.—1067.

Two gentlemen want the use of two good saddle horses, either in morning or afternoons. Send postal card to F. Y., 262 Sherbourne-st., Toronto.

**Carts.**—A good express wagon for sale.—1068.

Wanted, two or three second-hand dump-carts.—1069.

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Under this head, the following departments will be included: Angling, Aquatics, Archery, Athletics, Lacrosse, Cricket, Flags, Indoor Games, Magic Lanterns, Shooting (with guns, pistols, etc.).

Rates for advertisements: 20 words, 15c.

**Snider-Enfield Rifle** for sale, two seasons in use. Good as new. Apply 1011.

**Bicycle**, 50 inch, full-plated, D. H. F. Prennie, ball bearings to both wheels, together with lamp, cyclometer and other extras; price, \$100; address Geo. E. Cooper, 31 King-st. east.

**Rowing.**—A good boat for sale, cheap.—1070.

For sale, in good condition, skiff 15 feet long, with sail.—1071.

Wanted to purchase, square-stern boat, about 18ft long and beam. Address, stating where can be seen, 1072.

# PETLEY & PETLEY,

TORONTO,

# DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

# MILLINERY AND CARPETS.

125 to 132 King St. East, Toronto.

Mention the Exchange.

Ty. No. 1.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Notes on Poultry, Pigeons and Pheasants.

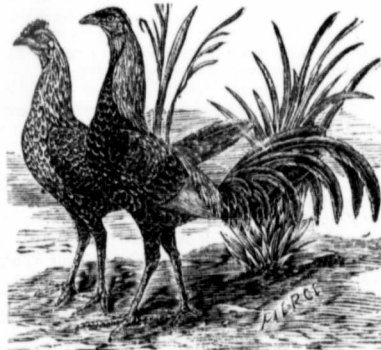
[Correspondence is cordially invited from anyone who has anything of interest to communicate to this department.

All letters should be addressed to "The Editor of THE EXCHANGE AND MART," Room 7, 23 Adelaide st. East, Toronto.

### SPECIAL BREEDS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM.

#### II.—Polands.

The Polands, of which there are four varieties, are amongst the most beautiful and the most delicate of their kind. There are four varieties, known as the *White Crested Black*, (an illustration of which was given in our last issue) the *white crested white*, the *gold spangled*, and the *silver spangled* Polands. To large poultry keepers who breed for profit, and who have no special accommodation for fancies, we do not recommend them. Unlike the subjects of our last sketch, the *Houdans*, the present variety are neither robust in health, good layers, nor valuable for the table. Their eggs are small, and come "like angel visitants few and far between," their flesh is poor and tasteless, while unless great care is taken to protect them from wet and cold they die off like patients in a city hospital.



GAME BANTAMS.

The classes of poultry keepers to whom we recommend them are: (1) Families who are prepared to give to each fowl careful and undivided attention, (2) Breeders for exhibition, and, (3) Breeders who breed to sell again. To these we advise: (1) that the crested polands have a run and sleeping house to themselves, (2) that they be always placed under cover in wet and stormy weather, (3) that a little supervision be exercised to prevent their wandering off into parts unknown, as their bump of location not being very largely developed they seldom return.

With these precautions, combined with careful feedings, as recommended in our last issue for Houdans, the rearer of *Polands* will find himself well satisfied with his choice.

### POULTRY AND PIGEON NOTES.

We refer those of our readers' gifted with a taste both for poultry, and mechanics to "The Workshop" of this issue, where we give instructions for making a most useful and inexpensive shelter for poultry and pigeons combined.

#### Eggs for Sitting.

A good many statements have been written and opinions expressed about the matter, often exaggerated, but, of course, having some foundation in fact. Unfortunately, there are always silly people who will not take any trouble to ascertain how they spend their money. In buying eggs, two things are necessary for consideration when the buyer is placing himself, as it were, entirely in the hands of the seller. First, he should see that he goes to men who have the best class of birds; and, secondly, that he goes to respectable men. It may, of course, be assumed that most men are respectable, but it should not be forgotten that in a department where money is obtained, as it were, upon trust, there are sure to be some who are impostors.

Men with reputations, or who have reference tickets, or who are known to hold respectable positions, we hope may always be trusted to act fairly with a purchaser; at the same time, they may not be judges, and may over-estimate the value of their birds. Those who have the highest type of poultry, and who sell eggs, are in reality few in comparison with the great body of poultry keepers; and exactly in the same way chickens of great merit are few in comparison with those of inferior quality. Buyers, however, if they pay a dozen shillings for a sitting, and get half a dozen chickens, are not satisfied, neither are they satisfied if they do not get a majority of show birds in many instances. It should always be remembered that in many yards the best breeding pens are worth on an average £10 a bird, sometimes more; and that even at 2s. an egg, every egg sold at this price would not realize the value of the lot. If, therefore, eggs are obtained at a shilling each from a good yard, it is almost certain that the chickens hatched will be worth incomparably more than these few shillings represent; and given a good yard and a fair-dealing seller, we know of no system of obtaining a stock of high-class poultry better than that of purchasing eggs.—*English Exchange*

## HOUSEKEEPER'S ROOM.

### POISON IN THE KITCHEN.

Sir,—Few persons are, I believe, aware that it is the practice of cooks to add common soda to the water in which vegetables are boiled, and when it is remembered that the washing soda is used when something stronger than soap is required to remove dirt from clothes or boards, it may readily be imagined how injurious such a caustic ingredient must be when introduced into the stomach in combination with food. In families where soda is permitted to be used for culinary purposes, it is the bi-carbonate of soda which is intended, but nothing of the kind is required in order to make vegetables green, if properly cooked.

Many an obscure ailment might be traced to this objectionable practice; it should be strictly prohibited, and any cook found to disobey orders to that effect, should be dismissed; it is easy for a practised and observant eye to detect the peculiar bright green which is produced by soda being added to the water in which vegetables are boiled. The caustic nature of common soda may be understood when it is known that a solution of it will burn away warts.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

### SLEEPLESSNESS.

Could any reader inform me by what means I can get to sleep? One unable to sleep. (*See Correspondence Department*). It is difficult to advise you, except to take measures for improving the general health. Sometimes a brisk walk for a mile or two, immediately before retiring, will aid in inducing sleep; on the other hand, when the wakefulness is caused by excitement or over-activity of the brain, reading the newspaper or some light book for half-an-hour will frequently do good. Some persons yield to the sedative influence of a glass of stout, and others to a pipe.

Sleeplessness arises from so many causes, no remedy can be certain to relieve all cases. The sick and weak cannot adopt the same cures as the healthy and robust, and what would promote sleep in some people, would fidget others. To keep the body free from pain, and the mind from activity, is the great necessity. Moderate exercise, digestible food, properly ventilated bed-room, warm but light bed-clothes, the body kept cool, and the feet warm, rubbing with a flesh brush, going to bed before 10 or 11 o'clock, and avoiding unpleasant subjects of thought, all tend to promote sleep. Changing the position of the bedstead—it is said some people sleep best with their head to the North.

Advertise in *THE EXCHANGE AND MART*; circulation from *Winnipeg to Quebec*.

## The Story.

## A REVERSE OF FORTUNE.

(Continued from our last.)

During the rest of that week it seemed to Carr English that such a darkened existence was not worth having. To toil and strive with a reward in store, a prize worth winning, was hard enough to one who had thought the prize his own without an effort. But to labor and struggle for nothing, knowing the guerdon was never to be his! He would gladly give up the fight and his aimless life together.

Home at last! It seemed to him, as he neared the tall, pretentious-looking house, that the cloud hanging over it must be visible to everyone. It was so silent; so few lights, and those but dim ones, shone in the windows.

He went up into the large, well-stocked library. A fire was burning (for the evening was chilly), gleaming from the gilded backs of handsome volumes on their shelves, illuminating the old engravings on the walls, touching the red morocco furniture with a fiery glow.

A comfortable easy chair stood invitingly near the hearth. Carr dropped into it and buried his face in his hands.

Before long he was aroused by the door being opened. It was his father who entered—a tall, handsome man with hair sprinkled with gray, and a thin, keen, thoughtful face.

"Where have you been?" Mr. English asked, leaning his elbow on the mantelpiece, and looking sadly down at his son, who sat staring at the floor.

"To tell Minna I am no longer in a position to marry," he answered coldly.

"It was the only honourable course. But she would not release you?"

"She would though," said Carr, with a hard laugh.

It was a new blow for the elder man. He could see that the other was half maddened by his loss, and that he looked upon his father as the cause of all his trouble.

A lengthy silence ensued, but at last the son rose and moved towards the door.

"Stay a minute, boy, said Mr. English, slowly, "I want to speak to you. I am decidedly grieved to hear this about Minna."

"No doubt," said the young man, with a little laugh. "Her portion, small as it is, would have been welcome."

"Carr!"

The angry exclamation was still ringing in the air, when Janet came in hurriedly.

"Papa! Carr!" she cried, looking from one to the other in a troubled way. "What is the matter?"

"Go away, Janet!" said her brother, in a tone of authority.

"Not if you are going to be angry. Oh, don't make it all worse—"

Carr led her to the door and held it open for her to pass through, but she hesitated and looked appealingly at her father.

"Yes, leave us, Janet," said the latter quietly, but so firmly that she did not dare to disobey. One imploring look she gave to her brother, and the door closed after her once more.

Then said Mr. English slowly:

"I have always tried to do my best for you, Carr—for you and Janet. I have worked early and late since you were both children, with no other thought than that of making your future smooth and bright—of placing you above the necessity of spending your life in money-getting as I have spent mine. One slip—one great mistake, has undone the labour of more than twenty years. My youth, my best energies are gone. Do you think this blow is not crushing enough that they try to add to it by insults and estrangements?"

"If you had only trusted yourself less," Carr groaned; "if you had brought me up to some profession—"

His father made no reply, but resumed his first position, his elbow on the mantel-piece. The reproach cut him like a knife, for he felt that there was justice in it. He heard Carr walk the length of the room and back again, and then stop at his side and say huskily:

"Forgive me, father; I have lost Minna, and scarcely know what I say."

He wrung the hand that was extended, and the coolness between them was at an end.

"We will begin again, and work together," said Carr, eagerly. "With my energy and your experience, we shall soon retrieve this loss, and—"

He stopped. And then? What then? Their fortunes might be retrieved, but how about his shattered idol? He turned abruptly away, and without another word quitted the room.

The next few weeks were like a dreadful dream to Janet English. She was scarcely fully conscious of what went on around her—of the sale of the "household furniture and effects," or of the removal to the quietest and shabbiest of lodgings at Chiswick, for her whose mind was given to listening for the postman, and for some expected knock at the door.

Where was Leonard? Why did he not come? Day after day passed without bringing her tidings. She kept her misery to herself as long as she could; but at last one evening when Carr came in, weary and silent as usual, she knelt down by the chair into which he had thrown himself, and looked into his face.

"Have you been home, dear?"

"Yes. For the last time."

"And there was no letter there for me? Are you sure there wasn't one in the letter box?"

"Certain. They are all redirected at the post office now. And no one would leave one there, seeing that the place is empty, and a board up with 'To Let.' Don't think about him, little one. He's a contemptible—well, I won't say it. But where's your pride, Janet?"

His sister dropped her face on her hands on his knees. Carr stroked her hair pityingly, and muttered a word or two between his teeth by no means flattering to Leonard King.

The next day he was walking down the Strand, when he was startled by a hearty slap on the back and a familiar:

"English, old man, how are you?"

Carr turned, coolly looked the speaker over; then, as though convinced that he did not know him, walked steadily on.

The other, a pale, slim, studious-looking young man, stared after him in a discomfited way, then strode on and overtook him.

"Look here, English," he said, taking hold of his arm with a firm grip that he could not easily shake off, "I am not going to be cut by you without knowing why."

"Come out of this row, then," Carr rejoined, fiercely, "and I'll tell you."

They turned down Surrey Street, but neither spoke until they were out on the Embankment, when they came to a stop and faced each other.

"Well," said Leonard King, quietly, "what have I done?"

"Behaved like a cad and a scoundrel," Carr answered, angrily, but not loudly enough to attract attention.

King bit his lip and his eyes flashed, but he merely said:

"Explain."

"You sought my sister's hand while there was something to go with it. Now she has nothing you throw her over. That is the conduct of a—"

"That will do, English. But you are off on the wrong tract. It is Janet who has thrown me over—not I her."

"It is false," said Carr, but more mildly, for there was something convincing about the other's manner. "Have you ever been near us since the crash?"

"I wrote the very same night that you came to our house, offering to marry Janet when she would; or rather asking her, with what eloquence I could command, to have me. She has not even taken the trouble to reply."

(To be continued.)



## Our Prize Competitions.

## GENERAL RULES.

1. Each competitor must send his or her real name and address with each competition; but such name and address will not be published except in the case of the prizewinners.
2. *Noms de plume* adopted by competitors must be strictly adhered to in all answers they may send in.
3. The awards of the competition editor are absolutely final.
4. All competitors for any prize must be *bona-fide* subscribers to the EXCHANGE AND MART. Non-subscribers wishing to compete, must enclose with their first effort, stamps or P. O. O. to the amount of 75 cents, in return for which the EXCHANGE will be forwarded to their address for six months. This will entitle them to compete for any prize offered within the period covered by their subscription.
5. In the case of literary competitions, all matter must be written in a clear and legible hand on one side of the paper only.
6. All MSS. sent in for competition become the absolute property of the editor.

## LITERARY COMPETITION.

Two prizes, value \$5 and \$3 respectively, will be offered to the writers of the two best comic stories (absolutely original).

## SPECIAL RULES.

1. All MSS. must be sent in between June the 1st, and July the 1st, 1884, both days inclusive.
2. The tales must average in length 3 columns (1 page) of the EXCHANGE (brevier solid).
3. The fun or comicities must be refined; any coarseness or vulgarity will at once condemn the MS.
4. The full name and address of the competitor must be legibly written in the top left hand corner of each MS.

Prizewinners will be requested to select their prizes from the following lists:

## 1ST PRIZE.

- Five dollars in cash.
- A handsome rosewood or walnut writing desk, value \$7.00.
- A handsome sterling-silver locket with monogram of prizewinner, and inscription for watch-chain or necklet.
- A valuable and handsomely bound copy of Shakespeare's complete works.

## 2ND PRIZE.

- Three dollars in cash.
- A handsome double inkstand suitable for drawing-room, library or office.
- A handsomely bound edition of any of the poets or any work of Charles Dickens.

## LADIES' COMPETITION.

A prize, value \$5.00, is offered for the most neatly worked and carefully made child's flannel petticoat. All the garments sent in will be given to the inmates of the children's hospital.

## SPECIAL RULES.

1. All garments for competition must reach this office between May 25th and June 1st 1884, both days inclusive.
  2. The little petticoats must be made of good, though not necessarily expensive, material. Herring-bone, feather stitch and other kindred ornamentation is expected, but no surplus trimming will be allowed.
  3. The garments should be of a size to fit children between three and ten years of age.
- The full name must be legibly written on a slip of paper and sewn to the band of the garment.
- The prizewinner will be requested to select her prize from the following list:

- Five dollars in cash.
- A handsome rosewood or walnut writing desk.
- A handsome rosewood or walnut workbox fitted with all necessary materials and implements.
- A valuable photograph album (4 cartes to a page with space for cabinet and panel photos), a handsome sterling silver locket with monogram of prizewinner and inscription.

THE PETTICOATS WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR JUDGMENT TO THE WIFE OF A RESIDENT CITY CLERGYMAN FAMED FOR SKILL AT HER NEEDLE.

## CONSOLATION PRIZE.

A consolation prize of \$2 in cash is offered to any person of either sex, who, wishing to compete, finds the two former competitions unsuited to his talents. SUBJECT.—The best essay on "Household Life in Canada."

## SPECIAL RULES.

All MSS. for competition must reach this office between May 15th and May 30th, 1884, both days inclusive. The full name and address of each competitor must be legibly written on the top left hand corner of each MS. The essay must not exceed, in length, one column of the EXCHANGE (brevier solid).



## Woman's Work.

### WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE INDIA MISSION.

**M** lady readers, wives of comfortable business men or luxurious merchants, reared in comfort and living in luxury, does the thought ever occur to you that you have a duty with regard to those unhappy women in the far East who have never known the happiness which to you is the very breath of life? Picture to yourselves 118,166,371 women, more than twenty times the population of entire Dominion, the majority of whom have never been taught anything; whose education, bodily and mental, has been utterly neglected, who can neither read, write nor sew; who know nothing of the management of their own health, yet are never permitted to see a doctor; who are expected to bring up their own babies when Providence blesses them with one, yet who know less how to do so than the beasts of the field; who spend their time in idle babbling and foolish talk with creatures as brainless as themselves; and, contrasting their lot with your own, can you dare to say, They and their misery are nothing to me? It is needless to recur to the state of these unhappy creatures before and in the early years of the English possession of India. Their sufferings have been pictured by abler pens than mine, and to some extent alleviated by law and custom.

When first the question arose in England as to the advisability of admitting women to the medical profession in England and America, and finally passed the council, men and women simply stood by with a sneer on their faces, and the poor lady doctors had a hard time, and a long weary struggle. But on November 8th, 1882, a meeting was held under the auspices of the "National Indian Association" in London (Eng.) to consider the advisability of employing English doctors for the Indian medical mission. "At this meeting," says Mrs. Dr. Haggan in an able article, "the medical profession both of India and England and the English medical women were largely represented." "Vivid pictures were drawn of the deplorable condition of Indian women in harems when attacked by sickness; dying, as few pet dogs are ever allowed to die, tended and tortured only by miserable creatures more ignorant than themselves, or dying off by hundreds in their confinement, for want of skilled attendance and doctors. The English *Lancet* and the English medical profession took up the matter warmly, while the National Indian Association decided to make the cause its own. A collection was taken up, and large funds from sympathising women in England and India flowed in rapidly. Examinations were appointed, scholarships offered, with the result that at the beginning of this year two qualified English doctors, Miss Peehey, M.D., and another lady, were engaged at fixed salaries for three years' medical work at Bombay. Nor was this the only fruit of deeply roused English feeling. Encouraged by the success of their sisters, many other clever and intelligent girls and women came forward and enrolled themselves among the band of noble women, most of whom are now qualifying themselves for their arduous life-work. In India itself, more especially in the Province of Bombay, several widows have come forward and offered themselves as candidates for the profession.

In fact it was from India itself that the cry first came. The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal dates back to 1849, and shortly afterwards, the need of women to attend on women appears to have been felt. The opening of the Madras Medical College to women nine years ago, was the real starting point of the whole movement, and from that time to this ladies have been quietly working and training themselves for their high vocation.

But it would serve no practical purpose to give further details of the work now so rapidly progressing. Enough has been said to show the ladies of Canada the need that exists in the Eastern World, at all events for lady doctors and lady nurses. You can help the good cause, ladies of Canada, with your money and your prayers, and

also by raising your voice to help—not to hinder—the women who are laying aside all that makes life lovely in answer to the piteous cry of heathen India: Come over and help us.

### PAINTING ON LEATHER.

Stamped and gilded leather was a favourite material for hangings from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth, and remnants of this taste still appear in the heavy curtains hung before the doors of foreign cathedrals. At the present time, painting upon leather has been revived for panel and cabinet spaces, and the effect of the raised and painted designs upon the gilt or silvered background is one that contributes much to the decorative power of the object so ornamented. The leather used is morocco; it is sold in skins which measure from twenty-one to twenty-eight inches in width and vary as to length, and is prepared as follows:

Well moisten the skin and put it under a stamping machine, such as is used to stamp plush. Stamp upon it either raised mediæval figures, game, fruit, conventional flowers, or arabesques, and select clear and rather large patterns. The subjects should accord with the uses to which the object is to be put that is decorated; thus, in a dining room, hunting scenes, games and fruit are admissible; in a drawing room, figures, flowers and arabesques; and in a library, medallions and conventional designs. The background of the subjects is next gilded or silvered. Use the best gold or silver leaf, and choose a good red gold colour in preference to yellow gold; size the parts to be gilded with gilder's or parchment size, and when that is ready, press the gold leaf down on it in the ordinary manner. Gild the background only, and leave the pattern untouched.

Leave the leather until the gilding is perfectly dry, and then paint the raised or pattern parts in oil colours. The grain of the leather makes a good surface. Use red sable brushes, and do not lay the colour on in great masses, so as to produce a painty look, but work in the various shades lightly, and soften them into the leather with a badger's brush, so as to allow of the leather taking its proper place as one of the shades. Use dark colours and reds, mostly, and when painting flowers and fruit, do not follow their natural colouring too closely, but conventionalize them. Put on only one coating of colour, and leave the effect to the dark surface of the leather and the gilding, carrying these out and strengthening them with the colouring, but making that quite subservient. Paint the draperies upon figures in warm colours, and work the faces up in natural tints.

The leather already stamped and gilded can be bought at an upholsterer's, and when painted only requires gluing into position with strong, hot glue. A slight wood moulding put round its edges after it is glued will hide any raw appearance, and will finish off the work satisfactorily. The moulding can be bought by the foot, and only requires to be strongly glued over the leather.

We were present, by invitation, the other day at Petley & Petley's grand spring opening of Millinery. Though scarcely so good a judge of spring bonnets as of spring poultry, we certainly saw much to admire. The newly imported Parisian and English bonnets were graceful "as the poet's dream." One in particular we noticed in the perfect similitude of a chrysanthemum, and we could picture the dear little rosy face that would peep out so shyly, yet so knowingly, under the mass of well simulated bloom. The bonnets and hats struck us also as being remarkably cheap, and our friends would do well to take a peep at Petley's before going elsewhere.

N.B.—We notice that a second grand opening will take place in a few days.

Advertise all you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange in THE EXCHANGE AND MART; 20 words for 15c.

## Ladies' Correspondence.

In accordance with the request of several of our lady subscribers, and the suggestion of a physician, we propose establishing a separate correspondence department for the use of Ladies only, which all feminine readers are cordially invited to make use of. The Medical and Sanitary queries will be submitted each week to the physician above-mentioned, who, taking a warm interest in the subject, has kindly offered his valuable services. The replies below, under the head *Medical and Sanitary*, which have been sent in by some lady subscribers, will give a fair example of the kind of queries invited. Of course, it is needless to say that subjects unfit to appear in print will be carefully excluded; such sufferers must consult their own private physician, but to all who need advice on the numerous medical and sanitary subjects which, though "trifles light as air" to the outside world, may yet be the source of untold grief to the fair sufferer, we freely open our columns. Queries on dress, household matters and children's subjects, will also be relegated to this department.

### DRESS AND NEEDLEWORK.

(Answered by Miss Burton.)

**MAIDAN.**—*Curting the front hair.*—Curl papers do no injury to the hair, and very carefully used hot irons may do little more, but we should advise you to use the former.

**WATER LILY.**—*Dyeing a black satin skirt.*—We rather doubt the quilted petticoat dyeing a good crimson; the better plan would be to have it re-dipped in black, but you had better enquire of a practical dyer.

**INNOCENTE.**—*Marking a trousseau.*—It is quite a matter of taste. Most intending brides postpone the marking of the trousseau until after marriage, which is the best plan. The house-linen may be marked with the united initials of the Christian name of bride and bridegroom, and that of the man's surname.

### HOUSEHOLD.

(Answered by Miss Burton.)

**AN ANXIOUS HOUSEWIFE.**—*To make baking powder.*—Take an equal quantity (in bulk) of tartaric acid, carbonate of soda, and ground rice, or corn flour; mix all thoroughly and rub through a wire sieve. One teaspoonful of this mixture will be sufficient for each pound of dry ingredients used.

Ladies desiring information on Household matters are invited to address the Editor.

### MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

(Answered by a City Physician.)

**DAISY.**—*To cure corns.*—Strongest acetic acid applied every night for about a week will remove the largest corn painlessly.

**A THORN IN THE FLESH.**—*To cure partial deafness.*—This arises from so many causes, that without more particulars, advice would be valueless. If simple deafness without pain, and accompanied by no discharge, washing out with glycerine and warm water, one part of the former to six of the latter, will sometimes affect a cure.

**KATHLEEN.**—*Neuralgic toothache.*—If the pain arises periodically at a certain hour in day or night, not while eating, it is neuralgic. Get a box of three gr. sugar-coated quinine pills. After a laxative, take one pill every two hours for the first day, and every four hours for the second.

**A LONG SUFFERING CAT.**—*Foul smell in room; probably dead mouse or rat and r. flooring.*—Carpet to be removed and well-aired. Paste felt paper over the floor after well washing with chloride of lime; then replace carpet. Time only can effect a cure. The best plan is to take up the boards.

**MADCAP VIOLET.**—*To remove freckles.*—Freckles are the best guarantee of a healthy condition. Any attempt to remove them will fail.

### DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

One of those painful occurrences that have all too often to be recorded took place recently in Lincolnshire, England, the victim being a boy, and the very unusual cause a puppy of—at the time—four months old, which had bitten the boy six months before the fatal disease developed itself. It is most unfortunate that in such cases we seldom find any scientific investigation into the state of the dog. This points to the need for alteration, and we hope the time is not far distant when we may have all such cases investigated and reported on by qualified veterinary authority.

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## The Workshop.



### POULTRY AND PIGEON HOUSE.

VERY useful and by no means expensive house for poultry and pigeons, combined in one building, especially suitable for limited spaces in town yards or gardens, may be made as follows:—A space is measured off, and the whole is covered in with a sloping roof; one-half of the space, or nearly so, according to the height to which it is built, is devoted to a row of pigeon cages at the top, exactly under the roof, while the bottom part is devoted to the house and run for the birds, the house being a small enclosed space at one end, and the rest being devoted to the run. A very cheap house can be made thus:—The top of the roof 15ft. by 4½ft., the height at the back being 7ft., height in the front at the eaves 6ft., giving a fall of exactly 1ft. This 6ft. is divided into a space of 2½ft. for the pigeons and 3½ft. for the poultry, consequently a floor is built at the height of 3½ft. from the ground. Above this, three spaces, each of 5ft., are divided off, making three good compartments for three varieties of pigeons, and, if necessary, two pairs can be kept in each with ease and comfort. The three doors would be 2ft. wide, hinged to a stout upright fixed to each division, while the rest of the spaces would be covered with fine galvanized wire; pegs should be placed inside as perches, and also nest pans, together with sand and fine gravel, upon the floor, with a box for food and a small fountain for drinking purposes. The poultry house below should be 4ft. wide, thus giving 18 square feet of space, sufficient for four hens and a cock, or half a dozen bantams and a cock, to which this particular size of house would be more proper, as larger fowls would do better with a little more room. A door 2ft. wide leads into the roost house, and a small hole is made from it into the run, which is fitted up with a sliding door, attached to which is a string for pulling it up and down from the outside. Within the house is a perch for bantams, 2½ft. high, for other fowls, 1ft. high, together with two nest boxes, which can be reached by the hand from the outside through small shut-up openings made for the purpose. The floor of the run, as well as that of the house, is covered with 6 in. of broken bricks, oyster shells, chalk, or any heavy rubbish, this being the bottom layer, with fine gravel or sand at the top, and if it can be arranged that the surface soil or sand should be always soft, so that it can be raked weekly, so much the better. The front of the run has a board 6in. high along the ground, the top level with the top of the sand, above which is wire. By means of this 6in. of material the run will always be dry, being so much higher than the outside. The two ends of the building are, of course, of wood, and if tarred or painted it would be preferable. The roof should be lapped, and either covered with felt of the best quality (for the common is of no use) or with two or three layers of brown paper, each of which should be tarred as it is laid on. If care is taken in purchasing the wood, such a house can be built by any handy individual, will cost a very small sum, and provide him with the means of keeping fancy poultry and pigeons, or rabbits if he prefers, at a small cost and in health and comfort.

**A DIFFERENCE.**—A man will carry twenty sovereigns in his waistcoat pocket, but a woman needs a morocco portemonnaie, as large as one's fist, and too heavy to be carried in the pocket to escort five shillings, a couple of postage stamps, a receipt for making curry powder, and two patterns of dress goods.—*English Exchange.*

**THE END OF HIS TROUBLES.**—A Quaker told a young man just married: Friend thou art now at the end of all thy troubles. The bride turned out to be a vixen, and the young man came back with the upbraiding remark: "I thought you told me I was at the end of my troubles." So I did friend, but I did not say which end.

**THE EXCHANGE AND MART,** of all book-sellers, 5c. per copy. Buy it for your office, buy it for your family, buy it for yourself.

## General Correspondence.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

#### RULES

To be observed when asking Questions.

1. Write on one side of the paper only.
2. Write each question, if on a different subject, on a separate piece of paper.
3. Write name and address on the back of each query, unless they are to be published, when they should follow the question.
4. Do not send more than three questions at one time.
5. Do not mix up Editorial and business matter in the same letter.
6. Do not repeat a question before thoroughly examining the different departments, and the column "To Correspondents."
7. The full name and address of the querist must be given in all cases.

Note.—We cannot undertake to answer questions by post.

THE QUERIES TO WHICH REPLIES WERE GIVEN BELOW WERE COLLECTED FROM OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Correspondence is cordially invited in all Departments

### POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

(Answered by the Editor.)

**X. Y. Z.**—Breeding for profit.—You will find all the information you require either in the "Poultry Book," by W. B. Tegetmeier, or in Wright's "Book of Poultry," (Cassell & Co.) You are not, however, likely to reap much profit for a considerable time, unless you are acquainted with poultry breeding, and have had some experience in breeding and exhibiting.

**IGNORAMUS.**—Fowls for laying and the table.—Young Cochins or Bramas are the best winter layers. Minorcas or Andalusians would give you large eggs for the greater part of the year. The idea of rearing fowls in a confined run is a delusion.

### DOGS AND HORSES.

(Answered by the Editor.)

**TIP.**—Threshing a dog for lying on his back when about to be patted.—Most decidedly not. Threshing does more harm than good in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. The dog is evidently nervous, and afraid of being hurt. He may probably have had rough usage. You must try and understand your dog, that is the first step to his understanding you. Try kind treatment.

**Mrs. E.**—Water Spaniel eating eggs.—We have published your letter (with reply) in "The Kennel," as we thought it might interest our readers.

### LEGAL.

(Answered by a Solicitor.)

**INQUIRER.**—Breach of contract.—You can sue for return of the goods, or damages. He has no right to costs.

### HOUSEHOLD.

(Answered by Miss Burton.)

**WINIFRED ROSE.**—French polish losing its brilliancy.—We should think the fault was in either the varnish or the polish, and if the furniture be valuable we advise you to let a practical French polisher look at it.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

(Answered by the Editor.)

**THE FIRST SUBSCRIBER.**—Sleeplessness.—This is a very common ailment with persons of your age and temperament. The best remedies we can suggest are: plenty of fresh air and exercise in the open, and if practicable, a tepid bath before retiring to rest.

**A VICTIM TO CIVILIZATION.**—1. *Squeaking boots.*—The reason why your boots "squeak," as you express it, is, owing to defective leather in the middle sole. This only occurs in cheap or worthless boots. The remedy is to get your boots of the best quality and wear them with extra care; 2. nonsense; 3. soaking them in water will be productive of numerous evil results but no good ones.

CORRESPONDENCE is cordially invited on all subjects. Letters containing valuable information in any of our departments will be published in full in the department.

All letters should be addressed to the Editor of THE EXCHANGE AND MART, Room 7, 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

Some years since Madame Zola, a Parisienne cantatrice, made a professional tour round the world, and gave a concert in the Society Islands. In exchange for an air from Norma and a few other songs, she was to receive a third part of the receipts. When counted, her share was found to consist of three pigs, twenty-three turkeys, forty-four chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts, besides considerable quantities of bananas, lemons and oranges.

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### Testimonials that speak for themselves:

OTTAWA, Sept. 3rd, 1883.

A. NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have experienced considerable benefit from your Appliances, I feel stronger and better every day. Yours truly,

R. E. HALIBURTON.

PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 15th 1883.

A. NORMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances, they opened my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with dreams, I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.

Yours truly,  
J. GREEN.

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