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The Exchange and Mart.

A Journal for Country and Household.

EDITED BY F. E. DOWNES.

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The Exchange and Mart

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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.

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OUR TORONTO AUTHORS.

AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL LITERATURE.

No. I.

A Canadian writer has truly said that a purely national literature is a commodity requiring age and wealth for its development. And it is equally true that a country's literature is a mental thermometer by which its progress and growth are indicated. It must be borne in mind that as yet Canada is a limited constituency for the book-maker—a constituency, too, composed of widely diverse elements. It is not my object, however, to attempt a review of the works of Canadian authors, Mr. Morgan having done that in his *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, but to briefly point out what Toronto authors, past and present, have contributed to our book shelves.

Loyalty demands a first reference to those works bearing more especially on the Dominion—its inhabitants, its history and its future. While the Rev. Dr. Withrow's History of Canada

(a second edition of which has recently been issued) covers the whole ground from the discovery of America down to 1877, the recent work of Mr. J. C. Dent on "The History of Canada since the Union of 1841," is of special value, inasmuch as it deals specially with that important period of our political life which saw the birth of our present system of responsible government. Dr. Canniff issued a work in 1869 on "The History of the Settlement of Upper Canada," which was followed by a large volume of 800 pages entitled "Eighty Years' Progress in British North America," a portion of which was contributed by Dr. Hodgins. The Hon. Alex. Morris has identified himself with our north-west possessions in his "Nova Britannia" and his history of the treaties made with the Indians from the time of Lord Selkirk. The former work was delivered as a lecture about twenty-five years ago, when the author predicted the building of the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways and the rapid growth and development of our Nova Britannia. Mr. W. H. Williams also issued some time ago a neat little volume detailing his experiences while traversing the plains in the interests of the *Daily Globe*. "Picturesque Canada," which is approaching its completion, has already proven itself to be a magnificent pictorial history of Canada.

Our local historian *par excellence* is the venerable Dr. Scadding, who, from his cosy library loft in Trinity Square, has given us "Toronto of Old." Several works descriptive of Toronto have been issued in the past by Dr. Hodgins, the late Mr. Ure and others, the work of Dr. H. being embellished with a number of excellent coloured plates by Nelson, of Edinburgh.

The department of biography needs to be inserted here, combining as it does more or less historical matter with its biographical sketches. Prominent among this class is "The Life and Times of the U. E. Loyalists," in two volumes, which represents the culmination of the literary life work of that enthusiastic educationist and controversialist, Egerton Ryerson. Four years were occupied in its composition—from 1876 to 1880—during which time the author visited England and made a thorough search in the British Museum of all the authorities bearing on the work projected. It may be interesting to know that Dr. Ryerson left MSS. sufficient for two large volumes of a history of the early Puritans of New England, the forefathers of the U. E. Loyalists. His other literary work—and indeed his last—was "Canadian Methodism, its Epochs and Characteristics." Dr. Hodgins, in "The Story of my Life," has given the public an interesting biography of Dr. Ryerson. Over 2,000 copies have been sold, and a second and revised edition is in process of preparation. "The Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie" (by his son-in-law, Charles Lindsay, the city Registrar) is a two-volume work which in reality constitutes a consecutive history of Upper Canada during and preceding the time of the Canadian rebellion. This publication has yielded a fair remuneration to its author, who, by the way, is a pioneer journalist, having been editorially associated with the old-time *Colonist* and *Leader*. "The Life and Letters of the Hon. George Brown," by his colleague and friend, the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie (which has had a very large sale), has a companion in "The Life of Sir John A. Macdonald," by J. E. Collins. Certain of the nationalities have their historians, the late W. J. Rattray being the author of "The Scot in B. N. A.," in

three volumes, and "The Irishman in Canada" being dealt with by Nicholas Flood Davin, now a well-known citizen of Regina. Why should not our representative Englishmen, or the leading Germans, or the successful Italians, be also honoured? Mr. Dent's "Canadian Portrait Gallery" and "The Canadian Biographical Dictionary" are also deserving of mention, as well as "The Reminiscences of a Pioneer," recently issued by Mr. Thompson.

(To be continued.)

ART AND MUSIC.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy will open at Montreal about the 15th. This peripatetic style of exhibition is wearying the artists, and I understand that an attempt will be made this year to hold the exhibition permanently in either Montreal or Toronto.

This "raw, rough, and democratic country," seems to be doing pretty well in the intellectual walks of life; especially so in regard to the artists, many of whom, failing to obtain that honor which is invariably refused a prophet in his own country, have gone abroad into larger spheres and found that which has been denied them at home.

- Among these are, Miss Ida Joy, of Tilsenburgh, who is in Paris, a regular exhibitor at the Salon, and gold medallist and laureate of that institution;
- C. J. Way, a resident of Lausanne, Switzerland, exhibitor at the Royal Academy;
- Paul Peel, resident of Paris, exhibitor at the Salon;
- Henry Sandham, B.C.A., resident of Boston, exhibitor at the New York and Boston Galleries and illustrator for the "Century";
- Miss Richards, niece of Sir Wm. B. Richards, London, and exhibitor there;
- John A. Fraser, R.C.C., resident of Boston, formerly of Toronto;
- T. M. Martin, A.R.C.A., resident of New York, formerly of Toronto;
- Wm. Lewis Fraser, art editor of the "Century";
- Dixon Patterson, formerly of Toronto, now at Kingston;
- Charles Millard, teacher at S. Kensington, and a host of others.

This very partial list shows that we have had, and in fact have to-day, in Canada talent of the first order. Then why is it not kept with us to elevate the artistic appreciation of the rising generation?

Because we have little or no faith in our own people, and cannot credit that their productions are equal to the works of foreigners.

Because we prefer to put expensive furniture in our own drawing-rooms and decorate our walls with cheap engravings; or if we do buy a picture, it must be French, or Italian, and we are prepared for such a picture to pay a ridiculous price because it is signed "Baldozzi," "Hightints" or something else foreign.

And because the educational department still permits a lot of villainous daubs, and meretricious atrocities to hang in the gallery of the Normal School, debasing the taste of the people, and filling them with the notion that the farther away our artists keep their work from that standard, the farther they are from artistic truth.

MAHL STICK.

The Kennel.



NOTES OF THE DOG SHOW.

A finer lot of dogs than was exhibited at the Horticultural Gardens last week, we have not often seen on any stage. There was the usual distribution of base metal amongst the coin, but the dogs that were dogs were jewels, including Bellissima and Romulus, who were rough jewels at that.

The three bulls exhibited by Mr. Thayer, were amongst the finest we have seen on either side of the Atlantic. They were perfect in all points. Bellissima, as became her sex, was bashful, we might almost say sullen, were we disposed to be rude to a lady; at any rate she turned her face modestly to the wall, throughout the exhibition. Romulus displayed an animosity to his left-hand neighbour, whose box was at right angles with his own, which that patient animal, a champion English setter, neither desired nor observed.

Taking the Pugs next as bearing in the eyes of amateurs a strong resemblance to the bulls, we



ECHO—Exhibited by T. F. Scholes.

noticed a splendid specimen exhibited by Mr. Scholes, of this city. The wrinkled puckered forehead became like the sand of the sea after a cyclone as we approached; and the gentle little creature seemed to enjoy our caresses as we examined the points, passed our hand down its legs, and even opened its mouth with impunity.

Another fine specimen in the same class was Judy, who perhaps approached even nearer to absolute perfection than Echo. Judy was less friendly, and saved us the trouble of opening her mouth, by displaying an unusually fine and even set of teeth, with a gesture more forcible than

polite. A biscuit, however, sealed the bond of friendship between us and Judy, and we became and remained firm friends till the close of the exhibition.

The deer-hound, whose charms are faintly shadowed forth in our illustration, was exhibited by Mr. Thayer, the owner of Romulus. "Lance" is a magnificent fawn, winner of firsts at seven other shows besides our own. A very good specimen was also exhibited by Mr. Dundas, which was very highly commended by the judges. Taken as a whole, the deer-hounds with one exception were good.

A curious dog variously described as a Russian poodle and a Himalayan terrier was exhibited by Mrs. McCarrion. He was as black as a raven all over, head, body, feet, legs, tail, nose and hips; even his tongue when he opened his mouth to pant proved to be as black as a coal stove. But the most remarkable point about the creature was its coat, which, though beautifully fine and silky stood, on end all over its body, giving him a most grotesque appearance.

A magnificent show of English, Irish and Gordon setters, numbering in all sixty-five animals, headed the list. Amongst them we noticed especially DICK LAVERACK, the champion, exhibited by Mr. Davy, of London, Ont., the happy winner of the nine prizes. He is a truly noble dog and well worthy of his championship. DUKE (by Mr. Dalton, of Toronto,) a powerful, well-marked fellow with grand head, ears and nose, but somewhat heavy in build. DON (by Mr. Barclay, of Georgetown) who, we think, was at least worthy of a commendation, though his coat was somewhat thick and coarse. CANADIAN QUEEN, winner of a special prize, a noble young bitch, and apparently capable of good service in the field—and Forest Dora, a gentle, affectionate creature with perfect points, though somewhat leggy. Amongst the Irish, was noticed DICK, a truly grand native of the Emerald Isle. Powerful, yet graceful, he possesses a quiet dignity of manner that, added to his points, should have made him irresistible. JERRY, very highly commended, and justly so. CHIEF II., winner of two specials and a first; a fine dog, dead game but somewhat scrappy. Amongst the Gordons, the champion, ARGUS, is above criticism; Brant, with a beautiful glossy coat, and apparently a most docile temper, and June (who was accommodated with a feather bed), rich in pedigree but wanting in points.

The Irish water Spaniels were but poorly represented, numbering only three in all; DRIVEN, exhibited by Mr. Seager, of this city, being the happy winner of a first and a special.

The Fox-hounds were a poor lot; we doubt if any would have passed muster or satisfied the examiners in an English show. The Harriers were better, LEADER deservedly carrying off a first, while FRANK obtained a second.

The Fox-terriers were numerous, and, for this country, good. The lucky Mr. Thayer again secured first with his fox-terrier MIXTURE. Amongst the champions we most admired TIP, the property of Mr. O'Shea, London, Ont. His markings were perfectly even, a rare point in Canada, and he possessed the peculiarly graceful shape and look of wide-awake alertness that makes the pure-bred fox-terrier so justly admired.

Amongst the Black-and-tan terriers we noticed BESSIE, exhibited by Mrs. Scholes, a noble young bitch, whose portrait we present for the benefit of our readers. TRASSER, by Mrs. Heasley, of Belleville, was also a good dog, but somewhat out of condition.



Several other portraits were sketched by our artist, and a quantity of other matter prepared. But our limited amount of space precludes us from further trespass thereupon.

On the whole, the show was a success, socially, pecuniarily and scientifically. Occasionally, a Chinese terrier got penned up in a department not his own, and marked CHAMPION ENGLISH SETTER, or a mastiff displayed his thick muzzle where a graceful hound should have appeared. But these were trifles, and served but to illustrate the proverb that every dog has his day.

A less excusable circumstance was the wholesale thieving that went on. The managers of the exhibition would look blue if they were suddenly called upon to pay the value of all the stolen pups, dogs and bitches. It would take much of the gilt off their gingerbread, and we cannot but think that, with moderate care, all the frauds might have been prevented.

In our next issue valuable prizes will be offered to those of our readers possessing patience, perseverance and energy. We will not particularize at present, but advise those of our readers who desire to compete to look out for our prize department on the 19th inst.

A REVERSE OF FORTUNE.

The time was half-past seven in the evening—a May evening; but the day had been so dull and rainy that it was almost dark. The gas was not yet lighted at Mr. English's house in South Kensington, for the servants, who had discovered for themselves that something was wrong, were too busy putting two and two together in the kitchen to notice the increasing dusk.

Janet English stood in the hall with her hand on the handle of a door, hastily drying her eyes. She was a young-looking girl, with a roundish face and large, dark gray eyes; her brown hair, which was out short, was not bound or confined in any way, but fell about her face and neck in natural waves.

Having put those troublesome tears in her pocket with her handkerchief, and squeezed back some others that tried to force their way, she turned the knob and entered the room.

In here it was so dark that she did not at first see the only occupant. A long-drawn breath, however, saluting her ears, caused her eyes to seek the most shadowy portion of the apartment, when she made out the figure of a man kneeling by the table with his head bowed upon it, and his arms outspread.

It was Carr English, her brother. The tears made another rush, and one or two tumbled over her lids or hung on her lashes. She dashed them away, went softly to her brother's side, took one of his hands, and, unclenching the fingers, slipped her own into their clasp. A world of sympathy was expressed in that contact.

"Oh, Carr."

The words were accompanied by a sigh. The young man echoed it with a deep one, that was almost a groan, as he rose. Still holding her hand with his right, he drew a chair forward with his left, and pulled her on to his knee.

Neither spoke for a little while. Janet was the first to find her voice. The warm clasp of her brother's arm round her waist was comforting and encouraging. She began to feel better.

"If you give way, dear," she said, "I don't know what will become of us."

"I won't, Janet—I won't; but I was rather knocked over at first. I could face the poverty—the work, Janet; but that is not the worst. I must give her up."

"Oh, Carr. Now that the day is fixed and all? She will not let you; she will wait, I know. It is but putting it off."

"For how long?" he asked, gloomily. "Until we are both gray? No, Janet, I don't flatter myself that she will wait long for me."

Janet knew better than to believe him. She sighed again, for she knew a side of Minna King's nature that was never presented to her brother—the selfish side, of the existence of which he was totally incredulous. She read the young man correctly. Say what he might, he had in his heart no shadow of doubt that Minna would cleave to him in his poverty as faithfully as if she were already his wife.

"I must go," he said suddenly. "They expect me to-night, and I would rather they heard this from me than in any other way. When I come back we must make some plans—see what is to be done. At present I am all abroad—can't see my way in the least."

"Carr," the girl began, half timidly, "you won't be too hard on poor papa—he seems so broken down: and he

thought he was acting for the best. Oh, Carr, pray, pray don't be so angry with him! I can't bear to hear you speak to him as you did at dinner!"

He was silent.

"It was a mistake: and he suffers so deeply, Carr, without you visiting it on him like that."

"There, that will do," he answered abruptly. "You can't understand; at any rate, I must go now."

He detached himself from her detaining hands, and went out hurriedly. Outside the front door he stood a minute to collect his thoughts, wondering, with a slight feeling of compunction, whether poor little Janet was crying over his repulse, and half inclined to go in again and see.

A minute only of hesitation, then he started off down the glistening, muggy street. His first impulse was to hail a hansom, but he checked it with a muttered "Can't afford it!"—words so familiar to the tongues of many men he knew, but hitherto strangers to his own.

He had nearly three miles to go—a distance no one ever thinks of walking in London—yet Carr walked it to-night, scarcely noticing the drizzling rain, or the smoke-laden, penetrating mist. His thoughts were busy planning how he would break this news to his darling; conjuring up her pale, pretty face, her tender, sympathizing voice, her vows to be true to him until he was again in a position to claim her.

Poor Carr! The reality was not very like the picture created by his imagination. Minna had already heard of his father's failure, for all news had not in this case belied its proverbial character for speed. She received him with a stiff and constrained manner that chilled him somehow. And when he told her that he was to release her from her promise, there were no protestations, no refusal to accept her freedom. Minna had expected it, and took it as a matter of course.

Disappointed, in spite of his loyalty to her, Carr held the little white hands that lay passively in his, neither returning nor avoiding his pressure. He looked sadly at the golden braid that encircled her head, for she had bent her face down out of sight. That drooping face was a very pretty one, almost classic in outline, with a simple, innocent, childish expression, and eyes so blue that it was no wonder her lover had fancied he saw a glimpse of heaven therein.

"Have you nothing to say to me, Minna?" he asked, after waiting a little while in vain for her to speak.

"What can I say? It is a great pity. Mr. English must have been very foolish to risk his money in a thing that wasn't safe. What ever will you do?"

"Work," said the young man, harshly. "And poor Janet, what will become of her?"

"Janet! Why, there is Leonard." "But, Carr, you don't think—they were not regularly engaged. And Leo-

nard's income by itself is not sufficient to marry on."

"Not sufficient?" Carr repeated. "Why, he has four hundred a year, and his practice is increasing!"

"That is not enough to live in the style Janet is used to. Oh, no, Carr, I am sure he will never ask her now. I am sorry. Janet is such a dear little thing, and Elinor is so fond of her; but—"

"You probably know your brother better than I do," said Carr, growing paler. "I had never contemplated such a possibility as you suggest. Be it so. If Leonard is such a mean cur as that, it is far better for Janet that she

should come and show him as he is before it is too late."

Another constrained silence. Minna glanced up at his white, harassed face, but offered no word of pity. However much "pain" might wring her lover's brow, Minna King would prove no "ministering angel." In the presence of trouble or sickness she felt awkward and out of place; in the present instance she longed for the interview to be over, and sighed so heavily that Carr's displeasure took flight. He caught her to his breast, and kissed her again and again.

Her cheeks burned when he released her, and she drew back a little way with a wary eye, meaning to avoid if she could such another demonstration.

However, Carr had no thought of repeating the embrace. He still held one hand, and looked at her as if to stamp that pretty figure on his brain.

"Good-bye, Minna darling. Think of me sometimes. Give me some kind word to remember."

Some kind word? What? Minna thought for a minute, but could find nothing suitable to say. If only he would go!

"Not a word, Minna? Good-bye then, once more. Heaven bless you, my darling!"

He pressed her hand, turned hastily away, and quitted the room. He had descended into the hall when a door close at hand was opened, and a girl ran out and laid her hand on his arm.

"Oh, Carr, is it really true?"

He inclined his head.

"I am sorry! How dreadful for you all! But surely it's not so bad as they say? You have lost, but not everything?"

"Everything, Elinor. We are ruined."

"But why are you going like this? What is—oh! you haven't—surely you haven't broken off your engagement?"

"Yes. But don't talk to me—don't question me, Nell. I can't bear it. Good-bye."

Elinor stepped back from him and burst into tears.

"My dear child, don't do that," said Carr, instantly recovering to a great extent his own composure, and laying his hand kindly on her shoulder.

"It is very stupid," said Elinor brokenly. "But I am so sorry for you all! If I could only help you in any way! But Carr don't look like you did just now. Things are not often so bad as they seem at first. Something will turn up; you will get some good post, and will be able to marry before long."

He smiled sadly.

"Perhaps so. You are a kind little sister, Nellie. I shall always think of you as a sister even if I never—but there, good-bye child, and don't cry."

"Good-bye, Carr, and don't be discouraged and despondent. And please tell Janet how grieved I am."

She opened the door and let him out, frankly returning the pressure of his hand at parting; but quite unconscious of all she had done in this little interview. He had thought Minna cold and unfeeling, though unwilling to admit it; but her sister's genuine sorrow had shown him by contrast that he had not been mistaken. Elinor's tears had shaken his faith in Minna to its foundation.

"For richer, for poorer—for better, for worse," he muttered as he walked home-wards. "For richer only it seems that Minna meant to cleave to me. She was meant for the sunshine only, and my life lies henceforth in the shadow."

The 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, 1d. 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 academical 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 these 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 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 secured 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,

i.e., 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 will 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 penny 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.

AVIARY.

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

Wanted, cheap for cash, small breeding cage in good order. Letters only, 366 George St., Toronto.

British Birds.—Wanted, an English robin.—1002.

Canaries.—Pair of young canaries, last years birds, for sale; price \$7.50, cost \$10 six weeks ago; ready for breeding.

DOMESTIC.

Boxes.—Wanted, leather trunk, with or without tray. Must be in good condition and cheap. Address Delta, letters only, 57 Queen East.

Bedding.—Persons wanting to buy, sell or exchange beds, bedding, mattresses, etc., should advertise in the EXCHANGE AND MART. Twenty words for fifteen cents.

China, etc.—Persons wanting dinner or tea services, China glass, cutlery or any kindred articles, or wishing to dispose of them, should advertise in the EXCHANGE AND MART. Twenty words for fifteen cents.

Furniture.—The furniture of a small house, complete, to dispose of cheaply. Parties leaving for England.—1003.

Stoves.—Royal self-feeder cooking stove for sale. Perfect order; good as new. Cost \$27; price only \$15.—1010.

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.

Trade advertisements will be excluded from these departments, but can be inserted at the end at trade rates and marked thus [trade]. Articles of dress on approval can be exhibited at our office.

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.

FINANCIAL.

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

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,
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.

Several advertisements of dogs for sale from the past dog show have reached us, but too late for classification. They will therefore appear in our next issue. All advertisements will be classified under the different breeds, and should reach us not later than Tuesday morning in the week of publication, by the first post.

Terriers.—Skye for sale (dog), small and handsome, good guard, very intelligent; price \$25; can be seen any evening between 6 and 7 at 256 George St.

Water Spaniels.—Brown water spaniel (bitch) for sale, or will exchange for anything; must be out of the city as far as possible.—2009.

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, Varion

Rate of advertising—20 words, 15c.

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.

Agents.—Gentlemen and ladies can make big money by applying at once to E. R. Parish & Co., 10 King St. east, Toronto.

The Exchange and Mart.

Continued from Page 4.

MECHANICS.

Under this head the following departments will appear:—Appliances, Fretwork, Machinery, Materials, Models, Printing, Tools, Turning and Various. Rates of advertising—20 words, 15c.

POULTRY YARD.

Appliances.—Including incubators, wire netting, moveable hen-houses, etc. All breeds of poultry, each under its correct title. Eggs, for settings. Ducks, Guinea Fowls, Pheasants, Turkeys and Bantams. The following is at once a specimen and genuine advertisement:—

Bantams.—Two prize-bred hens for sale, laying at the present time. What offers in cash or exchange? 1000.

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 Feigh, 262 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Various.—A Pony, Dog-Cart, Harness and Robes, for sale cheap. Apply 177 Jarvis St.

In addition to the above advertisements of carriages, carts, donkeys, horses (including ponies), and rugs, will appear each under its proper heading.

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.

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

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

Advertise all you want to Buy, Sell, or Exchange in THE EXCHANGE AND MART. 20 Words for 15cts.

OFFICE—23 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

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.

AN AIM IN LIFE.—The formation and steady pursuit of some particular plan in life has justly been considered as one of the most permanent sources of happiness.—*Malthus.*

GRATITUDE TO THE UNGRATEFUL.—Nothing weighs so heavily as gratitude, when one owes it to the ungrateful.—*Marmontel.*

THE SERPENT AND THE DOVE.—When a woman is made up wholly of the simplicity of the dove, without the least grain of the wisdom of the serpent in her disposition, she becomes ridiculous in many circumstances of life, and very often discredits her best actions.—*Addison.*

PLEASURES TRUE AND FALSE.—All pleasure must be bought at the expense of pain. The difference between false pleasure and true is just this: For the true the price is paid before you enjoy it, for the false afterwards.

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

EXCHANGE

AND

MART,

The Only First-Class Illustrated Family and Sporting Paper in the Dominion.

ONLY \$1.50 PER ANNUM,

75c. for Six Months.

Buy it for your husband!
Buy it for your wife!

Subscribe for your family!
Subscribe for yourself!

Order a copy for the office!
A copy for the warehouse!
A copy for your home!

\$1.50 per annum!
5 cents per copy!
Of all Stationers!

OFFICE:

23 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,

TORONTO.

THE WORKSHOP.

Stands for Pictures, Engravings, etc.—This contrivance may be familiar to the reader, but does not seem generally known, judging from its absence on many tables or chimney pieces where it would be a decided acquisition. There are many odds and ends in the way of pictures, such as water-colour or oil sketches of small size, engravings, mounted photographs, etchings, etc., which for some reason or other one may not wish to hang against a wall, although they may look well enough amongst other ornaments on a shelf or a table. Of course, for such ornamental stands may be designed, and if the engraving or picture is very poor the beauty of the stand may come in as a substitute.

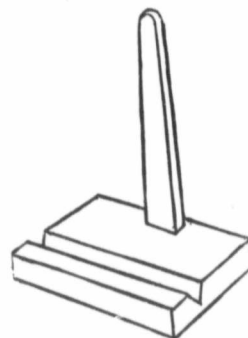


FIG. 102.—STAND FOR PICTURES.

But in that respect I will leave the amateur to exercise his own ingenuity, and will only describe an "unobtrusive" kind of stand, meant to fulfil no other object but that which the word indicates. The simplest form consists of a block made of a piece of wood, say five inches long by four inches wide, and one inch thick, with an upright at the back, eight or nine inches long, one inch wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick. The picture rests in a V groove cut in the block near and parallel to the front edge, and against the upright (Fig. 102). For the sake of stability, the under part of the block is recessed, and melted lead poured in it. This brings the centre of gravity of the whole so low as to compensate for the thrust of the picture. The upright looks

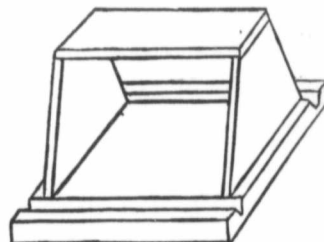


FIG. 103.—DOUBLE STAND.

better if tapered a little towards the end, and the front edge of the block may be rounded; after which the whole is painted over with black varnish. The block might also be covered with velvet or cloth, and would no doubt set off the picture better. A double stand is easily made by doubling the width of the block, and morticing the upright in the middle of it; or else, instead of an upright, two angular pieces of wood may be screwed on to the block on each side. They should reach at their base from one groove to another, and be cut longer than the height of any picture for which the stand is likely to be used; after which their upper half may be sawn off and a board nailed on the top across them, the whole being covered with velvet or cloth (Fig. 103). This modification has the advantage of concealing the empty space between the two pictures, which would otherwise be exposed sideways.

The Choral Society's Concert will take place on the 7th, when "The Seasons" will be given.

Woman's Work.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

Years ago we were taking tea in company with several ladies, more than one of whom had reached what is uncomfortably known as "an uncertain age," when it came out in the course of a gay rally, that not one of the single ladies present was engaged to be married. Thereupon our hostess, a married lady of witty and vivacious brain, merrily exclaimed "Dear me, how much the gentlemen are to be pitied?" "Pitied, why?" was the rejoinder. "Why, for doing themselves wrong in neglecting the claims of so many charming ladies upon them."

Of course, marriage was the idea thus enunciated, and so understood by all present, but after the lapse of thirty years the words come back with a new meaning. The period thus rounded has been fruitful of many and unexpected changes in the history of humanity, but it is doubtful whether any of them have been of more importance than those immediately relating to woman. Certainly no other questions have provoked greater discussion, nor brought about more startling results, than those of woman's right to the higher education, to perfect freedom in selecting her walk in life, and to the various franchises. Thirty years ago it sounded like a strange doctrine to the ears of the multitude that a woman wanted an equally full education with a man, and the claim was opposed with the assertion that a woman was physically incapable of acquiring such an education were the opportunity given her. Now, we know, because we have had, and are continuing to receive, incontrovertible proof that mentally woman is man's equal, by the standing she wins when put in competition with him at college and university.

Thirty years ago hands were held up in horror at the idea of woman receiving a medical education, but Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Mary Jex Blake, Elizabeth Blackwell and their friends, worked and talked, suffered and succeeded, and to-day the propriety of woman in the medical profession is acknowledged not only by the colleges founded or thrown open for their education, but by the fine practices numbers of ladies enjoy in Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

Notwithstanding the sneering comments of certain would-be critics, Shakespeare certainly created a woman-lawyer, and everybody, except those critics, admires her. And American law, at least, can boast more than one Portia, while Italy has her Signorine Poet waiting to be freed from the shackles inflicted on her sex.

Terrible things have been said about our law courts and procedure, as about the horrors of the dissecting room, but the answer has been the same in both instances,—if women are the subjects in either case, it is just as proper that women should be in charge of them. Thirty years have made great changes here also.

The Holy Bible, to whose dicta all calling themselves Christians profess readiness to bow, contains examples from beginning to end of women as rulers, judges, prophetesses, disciples, and deaconesses; and the present use and wont of all churches recognize the validity of woman's prayers and teachings before the Court of Heaven, and will allow her to expound the Bible from a platform, and on a week day, but except, in rare instances, no church will let her get into a pulpit, or expound on the Lord's Day. Yet the fact that a woman may conduct a public Bible-Class under the protection, agis, or patronage, as you will, of clergymen of the Church of England in Canada and elsewhere, is another proof of the struggle that has been going on for the past thirty years on behalf of Woman's Rights, and is continuing to go on.

Struggle it is, and struggle it has been, and a bitter struggle, too. There is not an avenue of advance on which woman has set her foot in which she has not been hooted at, pelted with hard words, tripped up and cruelly ill-used by the majority, while the minority of men and women of wisdom that formed her rearward, and occasionally went to the front with her, had to share the opprobrium she excited. But the world is

getting slowly wiser; men are beginning to see they are doing *themselves* wrong in neglecting the claims of women. Thoughtful people are beginning to enquire, "how much better off humanity would be were women the inferior creatures they have been accustomed to consider and make them?" And if they follow their question fairly out they will get a true answer that will be in favour of equal rights for women. S. A. C.

CANADIAN EMBROIDERY.

The aborigines of Canada were at one time celebrated for their skill in embroidery with porcupine quills, and with the skins of reptiles and animals. Their skin work was particularly ingenious, as they cut the skins into minute pieces and formed from them designs representing trees, plants, and animals, using their own hair for thread. The porcupine-quill work was of two kinds—a coarse kind executed upon bark or leather, with split quills arranged in devices according to length and size, and sewn together; and a more elaborate work, shown in our illustration, kept to ornament their dresses, tobacco pouches, etc. In these the quills were split so fine that they became flexible, and could be threaded through a coarse needle. They were dyed various colours, and worked upon scarlet and other bright-toned cloths in the same way as satin stitch embroidery. The quills were dyed such pure colours as yellow, green, scarlet, blue, and amber, and great ingenuity was exercised in bending so as to shape them into flowers and leaves. The illustration is upon



CANADIAN EMBROIDERY.

scarlet ground, the flowers are amber and white the white being in the centre; the leaves, stems, and tendrils are of shaded greens, terminating in bright yellow. The design is part of a tobacco pouch, the whole of which is hand-made, the scarlet cloth being sewn to a bark foundation, and the stitches concealed by a row of white quills couched down. At the present time Canadian embroidery is no longer worked by the redskins, but is exclusively executed in the French nunneries, and the true spirit of the whole designs are dying out, the nuns having introduced into the work many fancy stitches and dyes unknown in the real native patterns. The work made by the nuns can be recognised by the elaborate French knots that form the chief part of the devices, by these devices being bad imitations of natural flowers, and not so conventional as the old ones, and also by the quills being dyed by magenta, pink, mauve, and other aniline dyes. Bundles of these split quills can be procured, and the work is easy of execution, therefore any lady can embroider in Canadian work without much trouble, and it would form a pleasing variety to other fancy needlework.—*Dictionary of Needlework.*

Advertisements.

SMOKE THE "CABLE" and "EL PADRE" CIGARS.

Toronto Branch: | S. DAVIS & SON,
34 Church Street. | MONTREAL.

Mention the Exchange, N.R. No. 1.

FIRST PRIZE AND SILVER MEDAL FOR TOILET SOAP

Our brands are delicately perfumed, and for emolliency and lasting qualities are unsurpassed.



BUY ONLY THE BEST.

LILY WHITE,
PERFECTION,
QUEEN'S OWN.

COSTS NO MORE THAN THE CHEAP
INFERIOR GRADES OF

LAUNDRY SOAPS
IN THE MARKET.

When you are buying soap bear this in mind, and ask for our Brands. They are strictly pure, and for durability

STAND UNRIVALLED.

ROGER, MACLAY & CO.

Canada Soap and Oil Works, Toronto.

Warehouse—70 Front-st. East, TORONTO. Works—Defries-st.
Mention the Exchange. Ty. No. 1.

PETLEY & PETLEY, TORONTO, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, MILLINERY AND CARPETS.

128 to 132 King St. East, Toronto.

Mention the Exchange. Ty. No. 1.

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.

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Mention the Exchange. Ty. No. 1.

THE POULTRY YARD.

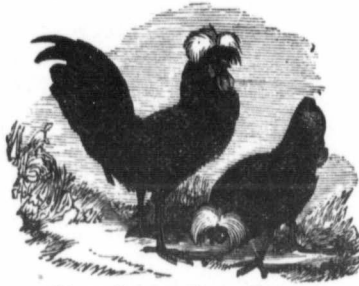
Notes on Poultry, Pigeons and Pheasants.

[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.

THE HOUDANS AND CRESTED FOWLS.

We have selected this bird for our initial article, because he is a good representative, besides being the best known, of a class—the French crested fowls. This class includes Houdans Le fleche and Crevecoeurs in contradistinction to the English crested fowls; the white crested white, and the white crested black Polands. They are all large, handsome birds, the English specimens being somewhat more



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLANDS.

delicate than their French cousins. The Houdan weighs from four and a-half to six pounds, according to sex, and they have five toes on each foot. Their plumage is what ladies call "check," being speckled in black and white up to the snowy top-knot. This latter appendage is heavy, and falls back towards the neck, the comb being nearly invisible from the redundancy of the crest. The Houdan is a peculiarly useful fowl, being a most enthusiastic layer of large white eggs, a reluctant sitter, and plump and fat when killed for the table. They are, however, difficult to keep within bounds, being somewhat nomadic in their habits, and prone to wander like the turkey, if not restrained, long distances in search of food. They are difficult to rear, but most useful and fairly robust when full-grown.

FOOD AND MANAGEMENT.

Like all the more delicate breeds, the Houdan requires more care. A warm mash consisting of oatmeal, bread, boiled potatoes, and a flavouring of broth or fine mince-meat may be given twice a week with a suspicion of salt. Green food may be given in moderation, broken egg-shells occasionally, and as much pumpkin, turnip, beet or grass as they will pick at. These fowls need variety in their food, and mixed grain should be given for the evening meal. Plenty of water for washing and bathing is an essential.

FEEDING FOWLS.

There are a variety of opinions upon feeding fowls—what they ought to have, how often they should be fed, whether the food should occasionally be hot, and so on. There are, however, some phases of the subject of feeding worthy of the attention of poultry keepers. Some are far too prone to give the fowls too little food; they readily grasp at the advice so often given to leave off feeding while the fowls are hungry, and thus the birds do not get enough. We none of us can exist during cold weather in comfort if we do not have sufficient food. The ox does not fatten so rapidly; the pig remains where it was when food is sparingly given, because that is required to sustain its frame, to provide warmth, and repair the waste of tissue; give it enough and it remains in statu quo; give it too little, and it falls away; give plenty, and it fattens. So with the fowl.

The exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists will open in Toronto about the 15th of May, and promises to eclipse all former efforts.

willing to do What He Thought Fair.

He had a sign at the door reading: "Great reduction in prices to flood sufferers!"

An individual who seemed to have passed through several inundations halted, looked suspiciously at a pair of pants, and asked:

- "How much for these?"
"Dot bair vhas four dollars."
"How much off to a flood sufferer?"
"Vhas you in der freshet?"
"I kalkilate I was! Half my farm is still under water."

"Oh! I see. Dot vhas exactly handy for you. I make no reduction on clothing but I take off ten per cent. on some second-hand rubber boots for you to wad around your farm."

He Knew What He Was.

A boy found a woman's switch in the opera house and returned it to her.

"Thank you, my little man," said the lady. "You are an honest boy."

"Oh, no, I'm not so very honest. But I know what I am."

"What are you, then?"

"A hair restorer."—OH City Blizzard

—Organizers—Italians.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

—Many "heavy swells" float on the bill-owes of credit.

—The power behind the throne in London is dynamite.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

—Bismarck, D.T., need not change its name. D. T. can stand for darned tyrant.

—"Dead men tell no tales," but this is not always true of dead politicians.—New York Commercial.

—They are a people of opium and leisure, these Chinamen; they take their opium cum dignitate.—Chicago Tribune.

—"To the pure," said the milkman as he sold a quart of milk to an innocent little girl, "all things are pure."—Philadelphia Call.

—In looking over a list of Americans abroad, we can only wonder who is left at home to keep house.

—The camel is the ideal temperate individual. He is not a strict teetotaler, though he seldom drinks.

—There is a river in Africa called Kissemelonge. Every girl in the country knows all about it, from the source to the mouth.

—A prairie farmer reports that a late windstorm lifted about everything from his lands except the mortgage.

—There is in Tallahassee, Fla., an octogenarian who never drinks water and has no thirst for it. The wonder is that he hasn't died of dilirium tremens long ago.

—A Philadelphia reporter is an applicant for the position of Chief of Police of that city, but he won't get it. Reporters have been known to catch criminals.—Buffalo Express.

—"Laugh and the world laughs with you," Miss Wheeler says. Yes, and slip, and the world laughs at you. At least that has been our experience this winter.

—"Will you have a small piece of the light meat or a small piece of the dark?" asked Bob's uncle, as he carved the turkey at dinner. "I'll have a large piece of both," said Bob.

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,

NURSELYMAN, 407 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Mention the Exchange.

JAMES RENNIE, (Market,) TORONTO.

- Artichoke .p.5.oz 40c 8 (PF) 50
ASPENAG, Giant, oz 10c 35
Conover's Col. p.5. " 10c. " 45
BEANS
Rock. " 03
Aguilone... per packet 05
Long Pod... p.5. lb 15c. 3 1/2 lbs 25
Crystaldo. " p.5. " 30c. 3 1/2
Windsor " p.5. lb 50c. (PF) 3 1/2
Utah... p.5. lb 50c. (PF) 3 1/2
DISH, Turtle Soup... pr lb 05
Cat Paw... p.5. lb 15c. (PF) 3 1/2
China... " p.5. lb 10c. 6 1/2
Retouge " p.5. lb 15c. 3 1/2
Six Weeks... " 1 lb 10c. 6 1/2
do Long... p.5. lb 10c. 6 1/2
Horticultural... 15c. 3 1/2
New Wonder p.5. lb 30c. 3 1/2
Black Wax... p.5. lb 15c. 6 1/2
Golden do... p.5. " 20c. 3 1/2
White do... p.5. " 20c. 3 1/2
Crystaldo... p.5. " 30c. 3 1/2
Marr-wiat... lb 15c. (M) 10 1/2
Ylagolet... p.5. lb 30c. 3 1/2
Royal Dwarf... lb 15c. 3 1/2
Valentine... p.5. lb 15c. 3 1/2
Mohawk... p.5. lb 15c. 3 1/2
Giant Wax... p.5. lb 30c. 3 1/2
Early Rachel... lb 10c. 3 1/2
Ivory Pod... p.5. lb 30c. 6 1/2
Red Chili... p.5. lb 20c. 6 1/2
White Field... lb 10c. (M) 10 1/2
Pole's Asparagus... lb 60c. 4 1/2
Red Wax... p.5. lb 25c. 3 1/2 lbs 85
Black do... p.5. lb 30c. 3 1/2
Cranberry... p.5. lb 30c. 3 1/2
White Lima... lb 30c. 3 1/2
Dreer's do p.5. lb 40c. 3 1/2
Caseknife... lb 30c. 3 1/2
Bismarck... p.5. lb 30c. 3 1/2
Scarlet do p.5. lb 35c. 1 lb 75
So. Prolife... lb 40c. 6 lbs 85
Dwarf Red... p.5. lb 35c. 1 lb 75
Ohio... oz 15c. 15
Egyptian... p.5. oz 15c. 15
Blood Tp... p.5. oz 10c. 15
do Bwings... oz 15c. 15
Perfection... p.5. oz 15c. 15
Long Blood... p.5. oz 10c. 15
Shell do... p.5. oz 10c. 15
White Egg... p.5. oz 10c. 15
Rough Skin... " 15c. 15
Castellandry... " 30c. 15
Dell's... p.5. " 30c. 15
Swiss Guard... " 30c. 15
White Sugar... lb 30c. 4 1/2
Red Top do... lb 30c. 3 1/2
Early York... p.5. oz 10c. 15
I take One Cent Stamps Now.
BROCOLI, White, p 10c. oz 30
Purple, p 10c. oz 40c (PF) 4.75
Walcherm... p 10c. oz 60c 4.00
FOUR OZ. POSTAGE, USE CRST.
SPROUTS, Dalmory... 1 oz 15
BROCCOLI, p 10c. oz 30c. 1 lb 90
do Dwarf... 1 oz 25c. 4 oz 25
No duty to States or Canada.
CABBAGE, Glazed... p.5. 45
Ramsey... p.5. oz 30c. 3 1/2
Wakeliff... p.5. oz 00c. 3 1/2
E. Summer... p.5. oz 05c. 3 1/2
Bacalan... p.5. oz 05c. 3 1/2
F. O. Heart... p.5. oz 15c. 3 1/2
Sugar Leaf... p.5. oz 15c. 3 1/2
Fettler's... p.5. oz 05c. 3 1/2
Early York... p.5. oz 10c. 3 1/2
Large do... p.5. oz 10c. 3 1/2
do Drumhead... p.5. oz 10c. 3 1/2
Batters... 1 oz 10c. (PF) 1 1/2
Red Drumhead... p.5. oz 15c. 1 lb 30
Champion... p.5. oz 10c. 6 1/2
Embell... p.5. " 10c. 1 lb 75
Wingfield... p.5. " 20c. " 93
1 Quintal... p.5. " 30c. 6 1/2
Marblehead... p.5. " 40c. 6 1/2
L. Pike... p.5. " 10c. 3 1/2
Wentura... p.5. " 20c. 6 1/2
Flat Dutch... p.5. " 30c. 6 1/2
do Brunswick... p.5. " 10c. 3 1/2
Stone Mason... p.5. " 10c. 3 1/2
Miniature... p.5. (PF) 1 oz 15
St. Denis... p.5. oz 15c. 6 1/2
Magdeburg... 1 oz 30c. 6 1/2
Silver... 1 oz 30c. 6 1/2
Early Rainham... 30c. 6 1/2
Heartwell... p.5. (PF) 1 oz 15
Red Pickling... 1 oz 20c. 6 1/2
White Spine... p.5. (PF) 1 oz 15
SAVOY, American... 10
Drumhead... p.5. oz 20c. 6 1/2
Green Globe... p.5. (PF) 1 oz 05
Norwegian... 1 oz 15c. 6 1/2
Dwarf Curled... p.5. 1 oz 10
Early Lim... p.5. oz 20c. 6 1/2
Dwt. Green... p.5. oz 20 6 1/2
KALE, Sea... (PF) pk 05
Brown... p.5. oz 15c. 6 1/2
Siberian... p.5. (PF) 1 oz 15
Cow Cabbage... 1 oz 10c. 1 lb 50
Long Orange... 1 oz 10c. 1 lb 50
Lanc... p.5. oz 04
Tall Curled... p.5. (PF) 1 oz 15
Carrot Forcing... 05
Lansvers... 10 oz. p.5. (PF) 10
Long Orange... p.5. oz 15c. 1 lb 50
Nantes... p.5. " 10c. " 60
Intermediate... p.5. " 35
Large Red... p.5. oz 10c. " 40
Small Red... p.5. oz 10c. " 40
Surrey... p.5. oz 10c. " 35
Carentan... p.5. (PF) 1 oz 04
Long Orange... 1 oz 10c. 1 lb 50
Wh. Vosses... (PF) 1 lb 50
do Ortle... p.5. oz 05c. 1 lb 40
do Giant... oz 50c. (PF) 1 lb 45
do Belgium... 1 lb 45c. (PF) 8 1/2
Yellow do... " 55. " 8 1/2
CARDON... p.5. oz 50c. 2oz 85
(P.F.) means Postage Free.
CAULIFLOR, Snowball... p.49
Dwt. Walnut... 1.00. (PF) 1.05
Earliest do... 1.00. (PF) 1.04
Le Normand... " 105. " 40
Favorite... " 150. (PF) 1.00
Eg. London... " 1.50. (PF) 1.00
Nonpariel... " 1.50. (PF) 2.00
Ex. Ky. Paris... 10.00. (PF) 2.00
Watte's Alma... " 10c. " 40
Autumn Giant... " 20 30
Italian do... " 10c. " 25
Watte's Alma... " 10c. " 40
Walcherm... " 10c. " 80
Asiatic... p.5. 10c. (PF) 1 1/2
Giant White... " 10c. " 1 1/2
CELEERY, American... p.kt 05
Red So. Id... p.5. oz 30 4 1/2
White... " 5. " 30c. 4 1/2
Cole's Crystal... " 30c. 4 1/2
Nonch... p.kt 5. " 30c. 3 1/2
Sandringham... " 5. " 30c. 4 1/2
L'wa... " 5. " 30c. 4 1/2
do crimsom... " 6. " 30c. 4 1/2
Turner's Dwarf... " 30c. 4 1/2
Henderson's... " 30c. 4 1/2
do Half Dwarf... " 60c. 4 1/2
Crawford's... p.kt 3 per ounce 35
Golden... p.kt 5. oz 75c. 4 1/2
Watte's... p.kt 5. oz 75c. 4 1/2
Boston... p.kt 5. oz 30c. 4 1/2
Giant red... " 5. " 30c. 3 1/2
Celestia... " 5. " 30c. 3 1/2
do Erfurt... " 5. " 30c. 3 1/2
Mixed for soup... " 10c. 1 lb 30
(D.P.) confirms Duty free.
CHIFFIN, p.5. lb 10c. 1 lb 05
Curled... ounce 25c. 4 1/2
Turnip Rooted, per ounce 15
CHICORY, p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 40
L'wa... " 5. " 30c. 4 1/2
Cornet, Coliard... ounce 09
GROWN, Broom, per lb 30
CHIFFIN, p.5. lb 10c. 1 lb 05
Adams... 1 lb 10 1/2 lb 84
Minnesota... 1 lb 12c. (oz 5) 04
White Plant, per lb 50c. 03
L'wa... " 10c. 1 lb 05
Compton's... lb 10c. 30 lbs 75
Horse Tooth... lb 5 (M) 05 1/2
Columbia... lb 5 (M) 05 1/2
Dwarf do... p.5. lb 50c 3 1/2
Six Weeks... " 15c. 3 1/2
Hickox... " 5. " 20c 10 1/2
Turcorora... p.5. lb 10c. 1 lb 10
River... lb 10c. 1 lb 10
Krygman... lb 5. lb 12c. 2 1/2
Concord... p.5. lb 15c. 6 lbs 45
New England... " 15c. 4 1/2
avium... " 5. lb 10c. 1 lb 10
8 Row Sugar... " 15c 8 1/2
Triumph... p.5. " 30c 10 1/2
Narransett... per lb (D.P.) 15
L'wa... " 15c. 1 lb 25
Mammoth... p.5. " 15c. 2 1/2
Crosby... " 5. " 15c. 4 1/2
Boyden... " 10. " 15c. 2 1/2
Sweet or Sugar... p.5. 8 1/2
Wentura... (M) bush 93
Darling... p.5. lb 15c. 2 lb 20
12 Row... " 15c. 1 lb 20
I use cloth bags freely.
JOHN BALLAD, Large... oz. 10
Italian... p.5. 10c. 1 lb 20
Small Seeded... p.5. 10c. 1 lb 20
GREEN PLANT, p.5. 10c. 20
L'wa... p.5. 10c. 1 lb 20
Australian... p.5. oz 10c. 6 1/2
Broadleaf... p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 45
American... p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 45
Giant... p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 45
Indian... p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 45
L'wa... p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 45
CUCUMBER, Sooly... p.15
English for forcing... p.15
Early Frame... p.5. oz 15c. 1 lb 20
do Giant... p.5. oz 15c. 1 lb 20
do Russian... p.5. " 15c. " 10
Turkey... (DP) oz 25. (PF) 1/2 1/2
Short Gun... p.5. oz 15c. 1 lb 30
Long Gun... p.5. (DP) 10 1/2 75
London Long... p.5. oz 10c. " 90
Green Profile... " 15c. " 95
White Spine... " 15c. " 95
Boston Market... p.5. " 15c. " 95
N. Y. Pickling... p.5. " 15c. " 95
Short do... p.5. " (PF) 15
Gherkin... p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 20
do West Indian... oz 15c. 1 lb 20
Miniature... p.5. oz 15c. 1 lb 20
Marquis of Lorne... p.5. 1 lb 20
Interest, 1 Percent, Monthly
EGG PLANT, Big Pekin... p.10
Round Purple... p.5. ounce, 25
N. Y. Improved... p.5. (PF) 1 lb 20
Long Purple... ounce 40c. 2 1/2
do White... p.5. oz 30 2 1/2
Wentura... p.5. oz 30 2 1/2
Green Curled... p.5. oz 30 2 1/2
Wh. te... " 5. " 30c. 2 1/2
GARLIC, sets, 1 lb 40c (M) 2 1/2
Set price... p.5. oz 10c. 1 lb 20
GOULD, Mamm... (PF) p.10
Quality, price, etc, better
KOHLE, Vienna... p.5. oz 15
L'wa... p.5. oz 15c. 1 lb 20
Scotch of London... 15c. 2 1/2
Rennie, Market, Toronto.
Packets 5 (P.F.) for 25c (M) 2 1/2
10c plus 1/2 for 10c (PF) 2 1/2
Prices for Weight, etc.

JAMES RENNIE, (Market,) TORONTO.

THE GARDEN.

For April.

THE PROTECTION OF FRUIT BLOSSOMS.

The severity of the winter is already showing its effects on vegetation, which will be injured, and perhaps destroyed, unless means be taken at once to afford the necessary protection. With trees on walls this is generally an easy matter, as copings of glass may now be had, which, in combination with blinds to roll up and down, place them in almost as good a position for setting their flowers as they would be in an unheated house. It is not cold that hurts the bloom so much as wet, which prevents the pollen from ripening, or washes it off; without pollen it is impossible for the blossoms to set, as fructification cannot take place unless a grain or more of it be deposited on the stigma, in which way the ovary is fertilized and the fruit made to swell. Those who are not so fortunate as to have glass copings will find boards a good substitute, but they should not be used wider than nine inches or so, or they obstruct too much of the light, and thus weaken the bloom. This is the fault of all opaque covering, and, therefore, what is brought into service in front of the trees should be moveable, and not kept down or on any longer than is absolutely necessary to answer the purpose required. Blinds with rollers, or hung to be worked by rings, may be drawn towards night and run up or away at sunrise; by doing this air and light have full play. One good way of protecting peach and nectarine trees, as well as apricots, is to get some thin spruce fir branches and tie them up in front, close to the wall, so as not to cover or hide much of the blossoms, which branches break the wind and take the sting from the frost, and gradually become defoliated when the weather gets warm. Fishing nets may likewise be made to render excellent service in sheltering the flowers of trees; such nets, two or three times double, break up and arrest rain or snow, and prevent either reaching the wall. To make sure of their doing this, they should be fastened at top and then strained so as to stand out below and form a sharp angle, when not only will they ward off wet, but much wind and cold, and help a great deal towards securing a crop. S. W. P.

TOWN AND SUBURBAN GARDENING.

Owing to the severity of the weather we are still experiencing great backwardness in the growth of plants, and, without wishing to cause any unnecessary trouble, we think that some care should be taken to secure adequate protection against frosts and cold cutting winds. A few handfuls of dry oat straw, fern, or other material, greatly reduces the nipping power of the wind, by dividing it up into smaller and weaker streams, as it were, and greatly reduces the damage done, but at the same time causes a lot of trouble in clearing up. We apprehend that this year the use of protective materials will be very beneficial in many cases, and bass mats, or other materials of a like nature, should be at hand wherever plants of a partially tender nature are grown. Besides protection by covering, in many places of limited extent keeping gates closed will prevent much damage from cutting winds which rush through passages and around the corners of houses; it is very little trouble to close a gate after passing through it, yet this simple matter is, as a rule, neglected by tradesmen and errand boys, who seem to have no knowledge of the purpose for which gates and doors are made. These small points are especially to be looked after, as on them much depends; but of course such items must be left to individual judgment, as to give a catalogue of them would occupy a whole number of this paper.

Before proceeding to the necessary work of the garden which has to be done this month, we have a little advice to give; advice which a letter from a friend has brought to our minds. In the letter referred to the following question occurs:—"Is

it safe to purchase dry bulbs of crocus, etc., at this season; also roses and evergreens?" and, so far as the crocuses are concerned, our reply was, "Decidedly not." What was meant by the "etc." will, perhaps, only be a matter of conjecture, and certainly we could give no reply on so indefinite a point. But there are various lilies that can be planted at this season; roses and evergreens can be planted until the middle of April, and some of the latter until nearly the end of May, but care is necessary in selecting the plants most suitable. As a general rule, it is now too late to transplant deciduous trees; but where growth has not commenced replanting can be done with a fair chance of success, if care is taken to apply water in dry weather and to prevent wind waving; but unless absolutely necessary, we do not advise the shifting of hardwooded deciduous stock so late in the season.

In some small places grafting is a hobby of the proprietor, and often curious experiments are made in this direction. The operation of grafting in itself is very simple, and is fully described in "Pruning, Grafting and Budding," which can be procured by order at Allan's, King street west, or of the Toronto News Co., the most important requisite being to have a good connection between the alburnum of both stock and scion. Of course the primary reason of the process is to place an improved variety on an inferior stock; but, at the same time, many curious and interesting, though commercially valueless, results may be had, such as, for instance, grafting pears on the hawthorn. So long as the scion and stock are properly joined, and the graft is properly bound and rendered air-tight with clay or grafting wax—which latter is the safest—a good result may be expected; but for the *modus operandi* of grafting we refer our readers to the book already mentioned.

(To be continued.)

FORCING PLANTS.

The demand now for flowers is such that nearly all kinds of plants are pressed into service for forcing; but if people would only choose the right things, and give them more time, much fuel that is now used might be saved. There are many subjects that are naturally early blooming, which, if put in anywhere under cover would come on gradually, when a very little heat from hot-water pipes or sun would bring the buds forward quickly, and cause them to open. Deciduous subjects, such as Ghent azaleas, lilacs, Guelder roses, Deutzias, prunus, and numbers of herbaceous plants, like Spirea, Deutzia, lily of the valley, Solomon's seal, and others of that class, do not require light for a time, and may with advantage be brought forward in any shed, outhouse or cellar where they can be kept close; and if a little mild fermenting material, such as tan or leaves, can be put in, the steam from it will moisten the air, and make it so congenial that the plants are sure to do well. The mistake many make is in leaving them in the ground till they are wanted to start, whereas they should be taken up long before and potted, as then they form root, especially if not allowed to stand abroad, but put into frames and coaxed on in the way referred to above. By managing in that manner it is surprising what may be done with only a little glass, and even houses may be made to do double duty by utilizing the under parts of the stage, where we have now many plants, from which we keep drawing, putting one or two of a sort into heat at a time. Others that we have not room for are either under leaf-soil or cocconut fibre, both of which are capital non-conductors, and answer admirably for covering up lilies and other bulbs, spiraeas, fuchsias, dielytras, Solomon's seal, etc., as the friendly shelter the materials afford keeps off cold drying winds and frosts, and renders the crowns snug and comfortable through being in a uniform temperature. Evergreens, such as rhododendrons, and all other hardy plants in pots, should be plunged in fresh raked leaves or straw, which helps the plants much, and prepares them for forcing, which ought to be slow, as blooms obtained under such conditions are stouter in texture, and stand longer.

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.)

REV. A. H. S.—Langshans—If the birds are as described they have not any right to be called "Langshans," which have neither triple combs, crests nor beards.

A. F. A.—Eggs dropped from the perch—You are feeding your hens too highly, if the eggs are dropped from the perches. The infertility of eggs is always occurring when fowls are kept in small runs, especially after they have been used some time, and the ground has become foul.

CAPT. NEMO.—Hens eating their eggs—We know of no remedy for this habit, and as it is apt to spread, always kill the hens.

DOGS AND HORSES.

(Answered by the Editor.)

SUBALTERN.—Pony with hard cough and slightly swollen glands—We would advise the throat to be well rubbed three times a day with this liniment: if it blisters, stop using for a day or two and dress with Field's Oozokerine, and then renew liniment to keep up external irritation: Castile soap $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., dissolved in 16 oz. of water; Tincture of Cantharides, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Spirits of Hartshorn, 1 oz.; Spirits of Turpentine, 3 oz.; Rape Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; mix. Also give the following nightly for a week: Powdered digitalis, 15 grs.; Camphor, 2 scr.; Nitrate of Potash, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drs.; Powdered Gum Ammoniacum, 3 drs. Reduce all to a fine powder, mix with 1 oz. of honey, and smear well over the pony's tongue; your feeling is all right.

PERSONS REQUIRING ANY INFORMATION ABOUT DOGS OR HORSES ARE INVITED TO ADDRESS THE EDITOR.

ZADE MECUM.—St. Bernard pup eating cinders—He has probably intestinal worms. Give a tablespoonful of olive oil at night and a scruple of area nuts in the morning, followed in an hour by another spoonful of olive oil and some warm broth.

CAGE BIRDS.

(Answered by the Editor.)

BIRDIE.—Dead canary. Diseased liver was the cause of death. The bird had probably been ailing for weeks. No; the disease is incurable.

SPORTING.

(Answered by a gentleman well known in sporting circles.)

PERSONS WISHING ANY INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO SPORTS AND PASTIMES, ARE INVITED TO ADDRESS THE EDITOR.

LEGAL.

(Answered by a Solicitor.)

AMADIS.—Notice to quit. No.

Z.—Sub-letting. You can sub-let (if there should be no covenant against it in your own lease) for such a term only as would expire at the first date at which your landlord could insist on your quitting by giving immediate notice.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIBER.—The landlord of 265 George Street is Mr. Mutton, 23 Adelaide East. We will communicate with him and give you further information next week.

TOILET.

(Answered by Miss Burton.)

JANNETTE.—It is evidently dependent on your state of health and we do not give medical advice. Consult a physician.

F. P.—1. Grey poplin, to re-make—You can easily re-make it for the summer by mixing with the poplin satin or silk to match. We advise you not to use maroon velvet with grey. The short skirt and polonaise drapery, as you describe it, will be tasteful and lady-like. 2. No; such an alteration would be in the worst possible taste. 3. Wash the lace in tepid water with curd soap, rub very little and pull out when nearly dry. 4. and 5. Your other questions must remain over till our next issue. See Rule 4.