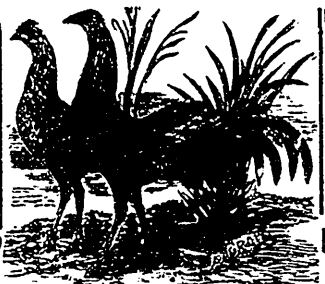




DOMINION



BAZAR



AMATEUR'S AND

FANCIER'S GUIDE

TO PROFIT, AMUSEMENT, PET STOCK AND HOME INTERESTS.

VOL. 6. MONTHLY, 6c. Circulation 5,000. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1891. Adv. Rates 50c per lin WITH PREMIUM IN ADVANCE \$4.00 PER. ANNUM. No. 1

BIRDS IN THE SNOW.

BY OUIDA.

The day wore on slowly, a snowy, blustering, boisterous day, dark and dreary. When twilight fell the vicar had not come back. "There's reason in roosting eggs," thought Keziah. "I must let 'em out now. I'll tell him as they've been in all day, and he knows as me ain't a one to fib."

So she let them out. Rob rushed with a bound and shout down the passage. Ray came with a slow step, wondering if letting them out would get a nurse into trouble.

"Master a rare late," said the man who did odd jobs. "If happen he'll sleep at squire's!"

"Ay, I shouldn't wonder that he do," answered Keziah.

The squire's was the biggest house at Tamsleigh, the village where the furze cutter, Job Stevens, lay on his death-bed.

"Sure, he's staying at squire's, and a more natural thing than what he often do," she thought, as she slid the bolts and bars and shut the shutters, and told the odd man that he had better sleep upon the premises, as master was away.

No one felt anxious. The vicar had gone to Tamsleigh and seeing how bitter and wild the day was, had said to sleep at his old friend's. What more likely?

The children had a merry time while the snow fell and the winds blew. Keziah was a merry soul by nature, and had all kinds of funny stories, and saying it was next but one to Christmas day, roasted apples for them and sucked the apples full of cloves and set them bobbing in a bowl of currant wine in the old game that Ben Johnson sings of in his carol.

It was quite late—quite 8 o'clock—when the children went to bed.

"And, please God take care of the birds out in the snow," Amen, said Ray at the close of his bedside prayers.

"Amen," said Rob, winking and sleepy.

No one was anxious at all that night, but when the morning came, and the noon passed, and that father had not returned, an alarm spread itself from the servants to the children.

The weather had become terrible. The snow fell perpetually, the air was very dark and the winds very rough, such a day had not been seen in Devon for over twenty years, and away where the seas was, ships and barks were tossing in the snow storm in some or all.

"Where can the master be?" remarked Keziah in great perplexity. It would be impossible to stay at the squire's at Tamsleigh, for the morning was Christmas day and there would be church by without its church service!

The parish was a very scattered one, a few farms, a few cottages, with miles between each, spread over the moorland, and about the vicarage and church itself there were only a few poor houses, the only house of any importance was the squire's over at Tamsleigh. The few people, however, who did live near, came—dropping in as the short day wore itself out, and each had some darker suggestion, some ghastlier remembrance than the last to offer in consolation.

Ray stood listening with big startled eyes. He was happy because his nurse had given him a sieve full of grain for 2 o

birds, yet he felt a dull sense of something dreadful being near. Rob sang, and reeled and shouted, and played at his pleasure, the terrible snow storm had no terrors for him.

"Is passing strange," said Keziah anxiously, and knew not what to do, for it was not weather to send man or beast over the moor, and the vicar might only scold if she did send, supposing he was safe and well at Tamsleigh, a great sin, he always hated a "fuss."

She did not know what to do.

But at twilight, or rather just as the black day was merging into the yet darker night and the mounds of snow were rising higher and higher against windows and door, there came a poor old peddler who had struggled through the storm with his pack on his back and was half frozen, and begged shelter.

He was a man well known in the district.

said as how he'd be here long afore me, but I struck aside to take some books and eyes and thread to Dame Carew as she'd ordered of me, and so we part'd company; and I slep' at Carew's hut and come on in the morning. Lord save us! he's a great man!"

In the bustle and outcry that succeeded, no one noticed the children for a few moments, till Rob shrieked out.

"Raddie's dead, too!"

It was then seen that Ray had fainted. In a little while he was brought round, and opened his eyes bewilderedly.

Father wouldn't help the birds," he murmured, and shuddered and wept.

Keziah, with more grief on her shoulders than she felt it right for one lone woman to have to bear, carried Ray up to his little bed, and bidding him not to fret, as because there was always hope, ran down stairs, stormed at the peddler for having been such a fool as to speak so be-

a dead man!" (till Keziah told him to go to bed for an old fool, which at last reluctantly he did).

The woman sat over the fire, and sipped spiced wine, and told each other horrible tales, a thing their fathers and forefathers had done or shown, with many a "He says, says he," occurring in their narrative.

Keziah sat up by the bedside of Ray and Rob, Rob slept, but Ray lay wide awake, and over and again he shivered and moaned. "Papa wouldn't help the birds, he wouldn't, and I know God was angry."

The long night wore away, the winds never ceasing to howl, the snow ever ceasing to fall. At daybreak the men returned, having found nothing. They said they had searched all the moor for eight miles, but in real truth, though they did not know it, they had scarcely been a mile from home, having only gone round and round in a circle, not seeing where they were in the darkness. The morning broke gray and dreary; the snow still fell, but the winds dropped. Keziah chose the youngest and strongest of the men, and bade him strive to get across to Tamsleigh. It was hard to do, and an errand of danger, for the paths were all obliterated, and communication of every kind stopped; but the man was a bold young fellow and promised to do his best. "Thou'g as for that," he muttered, "his reverence is a dead man if he's out all this freezin' night." The other men went up to the church tower and set the bells tolling, the wind had fallen, and it was possible that in the more distant houses they might be heard and some help or some news come.

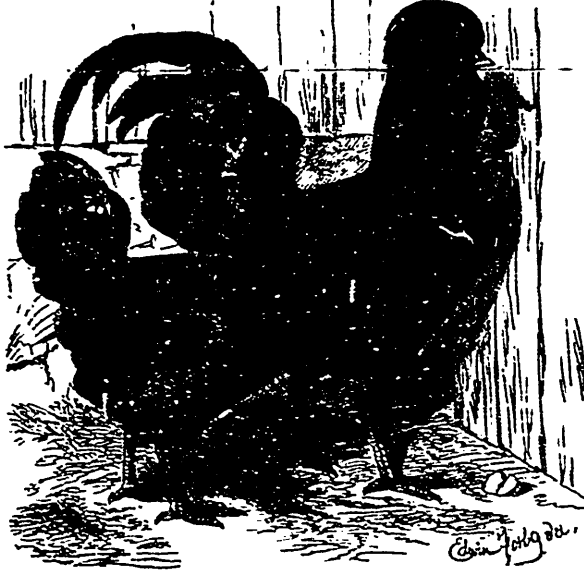
It was now 11 o'clock in the morning, the hour at which the service of Christmas day should have begun. The church was a little dark, dismal place, here and there it had been brightened with a bit of holly or a bough of bear-berry tree, the vicar did not approve of such follies, and there was little done to relieve the bare stone walls: the square box of a pulpit, the tin, chancel, a small and dark as a dungeon. As the sea there cleared a little the women dropped in, in their red cloaks, and made a glow in the darkness, but they did not stay, for the church was very cold, and it seemed more cold and terrible having no prayer there on Christ's morn, and the pastor, maybe frozen dead in some snowdrift.

At the vicarage Keziah tried in vain to read the morning service to the children by the kitchen fire, her voice failed and their attention wandered. They were all grave and frightened, even the twin babies, and Ray sat in the window seat with his face pressed against the glass, quite silent. The look of the boy frightened his nurse almost more than the loss of her master.

"He do take things to heart so," she said to herself, with a sigh.

It was of no use to try and read; she closed the log black prayer-book, and let the startled parsonage-comes in. Some of them had paddled many miles over the snow not to miss the blessing of the Christmas prayer, and they found the church empty and the vicar absent. All were sure that he was dead—sure yet, when a man, at great risk to himself, came over from Tamsleigh great house to say the squire trusted that his reverence had reached home safely.

"Didn't I tell ye truth ye unbelievin' Jews?" said the peddler, who enjoyed his own importance as a sharer in this terrible history.



CREVECOEURS.

They had him in and set him in the chimney corner, and gave him melted wax and the promise of a bed, but scarce had he come to his full senses out of his cold and a fight than he asked for the vicar, and when he heard that as yet the master of the house was not at home he got up on his agitation, though his limbs were all stiff as a statue, with rheumatism.

But I passed his residence yesterday ere coming on home about Tamsleigh, he abouted. The Lord save us! the Lord save us. Sure as I be a living soul, he's lost on the moor."

The few neighbors who were gathered in the kitchen screamed aloud, and the children listened grew pale.

"Art sure 'twas master?" cried Keziah. "Lord bless us, I be sure," reiterated the peddler. "He gev me good eyes, and

fore the children, and then took counsel with her neighbors as to what was best to do.

The men volunteered to go out in search, but there were only four or five of them, and two of them were very old. Still, they went with their hams, lanterns, and their park-axes, and the thick falling snow soon hid them from view.

They thought of going up to the church tower and ringing the two bells that were there, but they reflected that it would be of no use, because the wind was so high that the bells could have no chance of being heard. So the men went out as best they could in the wild night, and their frightened women sat for the most part in the kitchen of the vicarage, taking a strange and terrible pleasure in hearing the peddler cry a hundred times, "Lord save us! he's

Notes on Money Values.

By X. Y. Z. DENMARK.—The stamps of this country are a varied nomenclature, including rigsbank skilling, skilling and ore. The rigsbank, or royal bank skilling, meaning the standard of value established by the national bank of the kingdom, was used on the stamps issued in 1851, and was worth 1/20 cent. It was superseded in 1853 by the skilling, equal to about 58-100c, and 1/10 of which equalled the rix daler. This in turn made way in 1875 for the ore, valued at 1/100 of the rix dollar, not to be confounded with the old rix daler of 15c, but worth only 26 cents. It will be observed in examining the Scandinavian currency systems that the elements of local expediency caused a very different value to be assigned to similarly named standards of coinage. Thus we have Sweden the daler, equal to 40 cents; in Norway the specie, or 1/100, and in Denmark the 1/100 of the dollar above mentioned. Specially confusing variations exist in the skilling. The fact that these names have been so tenaciously retained indicates very clearly their common origin, in the case of the dollar from the thal, or valley where the German thaler was first coined, and the skilling, skilling and shilling, from the Roman solidus in all probability, although some ascribe it to the schellen, or regular ringing sound of the coin, and to St. Killian, whose shilling was stamped on the Waresburg oblong.

DOMINION.—Uses the British system. DUTCH INDIES.—Uses the system of Holland.

Ecuador.—Uses reals and pesos. Twelve reals one peso, nominally valued at \$1.00; depreciated currency causes its actual value to lessen sometimes.

Egypt.—The values expressed on the stamps of this country are paras and piastres, as in Turkey, but the piastre of Egypt is worth almost exactly 5 cents, while that of Turkey is not quite equal to 43 cents. In each case the para is 1/40th of a piastre.

Why the money of a province should be worth more than that of the nation whose territory it is is a subject for conjecture. But he who argues that Egypt has been an unsuccessfully governed country, should remember that if there is one worse record it is that of Turkey.

FERNANDO PO.—Spanish colony and system.

THE ISLANDS.—Has used pence a la England, and American cents, with delightful freedom from any system, the penny values being found on mail matter in England, while those with the equivalent in cents surcharged were current. The only explanation apparent is a desire on the part of the obliging King Cakobau to please everybody.

FINLAND.—Here we find a nomenclature partly Russian, partly German, partly independent, including kopeck, penny and marka. The kopeck is equivalent to about 1/20 of a cent, the penny is almost the same as the French centime (i. e. 1/100), and the mark equals 10 cents, being 100 of the penny above mentioned.

FRANCE.—Has stamps of centimes and francs only. Centimes are, as above stated, about 1/10th of a cent, being 1/100 of the franc, equal to 19 cents.

FRENCH COLONIES.—Identical with France.

GAMBIA.—Uses English values.

BOGUS ALIAS FORGED. There is no business that we are aware of in which more sharks are taking advantage of innocents abroad than Philately. Bogus Stamps have been largely manufactured in Glasgow and New York—sometimes the workmanship puzzles a connoisseur. Imputing the defects of originals seem to be the great stumbling block in the way of a successful fraud. The bogus stamps are disposed of to irresponsible parties, generally an office boy or law student who issues a cheap list, and sells them through his employers Post Office, Box or address complaints come in and he advertises from a fresh location under another name. Collectors beware, get your stamps on approval—if you think them forgeries send them to us with stamp for return, and we will criticize them.

DOMINION BAZAAR



Priced Catalogue of Postage Stamps, News Bands, Post Cards, &c.

EXPLANATION OF PRICE LIST: Column 1, Unused; Column 2, Used; Column 3, Sets; if unused. The Number of Stamps in Set is above value in cents.

The number following date and description refers to illustrations in our Appendix. ABBREVIATIONS: Adh.—Adhesive; Hex.—Hexagon; Perf.—Perforated; Unw.—Unwatermarked; Cir.—Circular; Imp.—Impression; Rect.—Rectangular; Wmk.—Watermarked; Col.—Coloured; Lt.—Light; Reg.—Registration; Unp.—Unperforated; Dia.—Diamond; Obl.—Oblong; Sq.—Square; X.—Return or Dk.—Dark; Oct.—Octangular; Tri.—Triangular; X.—Double P.C.

For Special Notices see Addenda—published with Catalogue Stamps, addenda except marked otherwise. ALL STAMPS SUPPLIED BY US WARRANTED GENUINE.

Table listing stamps from Alsace and Lorraine, Aitutur, Angola, Antigua, Antioquia, Argentine Confederation, Argentine Republic, and Uruguay. Columns include denomination, description, and price.

N.B.—This List complete, revised up to 1881 containing all new issues. Subscription price \$2, with Packet of Stamps to full value, at list prices, post free. Illustrated Supplement, 25c. extra. For Sale at Bookstores (without Premium Packet Stamps) 25c. per copy. Agents wanted.

We are prepared to arrange with one reliable dealer in any country to supply this list with his own heading and imprint throughout as publisher, also his prices if required. This is a bona fide offer, and will be executed very cheaply on a cash basis.

To the publisher we say—Do not do it again, friend, unless you make arrangements with some Philatelist of standing in each country represented, to post you as to the bona fides. Of course you state that the list is all genuine and bona fide. If you do not know better or you ought to—We do. You must return to refer to it, and so return your stamps with thanks for your kind and interesting list. The postage is very of doing things, but, the postage, if you had not cancelled that it would be very kind and interesting. You must accept the stamp, if you had not cancelled that it would be very kind and interesting. You must accept the stamp, if you had not cancelled that it would be very kind and interesting.

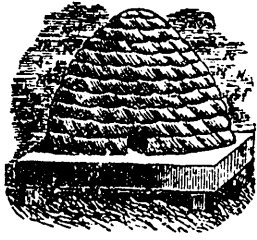
NEW ISSUES.

AUSTRIA.—Newspaper Stamp.—1 kr. Head of Mercury.—8c green. BHORE.—Postals or Fiscals, (1) Value 1 imp. black on yellow, green, rose and lilac. CHILI.—Changas—1 cent green, 2 cent rose, 5 cent blue. GRANADA.—20 cent violet. GREAT BRITAIN.—1s. light red. The 22s red brown, withdrawn. GUINEA.—Cape Verde 10, 25, 50 reis surc.—"GUINIL." GAMBIA.—1s dark green. HELIGOLAND.—P. C. 10dxltd. black on white. HONG KONG.—P. U. C.—3c. surc "One cent." Adh 10c lilac. 8c orange surc, "5 cents" black. JONAGHUR.—1&4 anna black, on shaded laid paper, typographic characters. LABUAN.—12c surc, "8" black. 16c surc, "6" red. 2c changed from blue green to grass green. LIBERIA.—2 cent rose litho, 6 cent pink changed to violet. MADAGASCAR.—25 reis, two colors slate and lilac. NATAL.—1d green, 1s green changed to yellow or brown. NOWANUGGUR.—1 docra rose, 2, yellow green, 3, yellow imp black on colored paper, 15 varieties of each value. The docra or paisa is equal to 1/2 anna. ARAGUAY.—3 reals black, surcharged, "5" in blue and in black. PORTO RICO.—1/2 cent do pesetas, green, 1 rose, 1 lilac, 4 black. The stamps of this country also Cuba and the Philippines will be valued in future in milreis and cents de peso. PORTUGAL.—P. C. 10 reis.—brown on buff, for use with Spain. PORTUGUESE INDIES.—Change.—10 reis, green, 25 lavender, 50 lilac. QUEENSLAND.—Error "QUEENSLAND." on lid. 4d. Registered Envelope—inscription imp. red without stamp RAJPEEPLA.—1 paisa blue—64 varieties on the sheet. ST. DOMINGO.—1 centavo green, 2 ter million, 5 blue, 10 pink, 20 pale brown, 25 lilac, 50 orange, 70 tubular, 1 peso gold. P. C. buff card, 2 centavos green, 3 red 2x2 green 3x3 red. URUGUAY.—A—Unverso surc "Official."

What species of Poultry exists in stamps? Buswell says the "Black Spanish" and "Speckled Hamburg," we add, "Crested Poland," "Prussians mixed," "Buff Shanghai," "Black Turkey" and "Australian Swans." Those parties who profess to keep fowls, but pay very little attention to their could often produce a stock to represent "Hungary" and "Chili." This is probably Natal, but we don't Nowanuggur just now, if we Canada time find Samoa Ecuador most Japan upon it well not Luxon.

To our young friends we say Egypt to Philately. Orange with your Par ma uncles aunts and cousins to give you all their Speyer cash to Persias stamps. Ceylon, have no India—ntion to cry Holte, do not Goa back on it or get Saxony and you'll Navarra. Rou—mania of Stamp Collecting through some Hamburgs term it a Bhore. Such are Labuan under a delusion or are Tuscany to spend their money. Live in Good Hope of acquiring such a collection that when Martin's of you will be Zurich your Cuba joy will be Bremen over. If any are short of Cash—merc—ly Doccan send exchange, but a Bhopal send Buchanan, Hannover the value in some shape. Guinea and Gold Coast provisionals would be appropriate and appreciated.

Please send your orders "Nor-way," we are the Principle—1 dealers in the Dominion and can let Java good supply on approval—Alcauld large parcels Suez (y u Canal times make your selections from Mauritius than you can procure elsewhere, for Surinam we see no more issues at rates that seem just like Thrown from away. We trust this will not be a tedious Philately any of the fraternity, we prefer to in Greece the number, and our Editor always take Spain to add Sirmoor to our list. Purchase your stamps cheap from us, by Roman States all over we have secured a large Stockholm, are doing a Russian business and shall be happy to Serbia.



AMERICAN BEE KEEPER.

Protect Your Interests by Subscribing for the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER, a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of the American Honey Producers. It is disinterested in the manufacture or sale of supplies in any form. Its contributors are some of America's leading APARISTS, therefore its reading matter is excelled by no other journal. It saves money for its subscribers in more than one way. Sample copy free. Address: E. M. HARRISON, Lebanon, LaClede County, Mo.

One of our subscribers, who has surely overlooked our article in Nov. number—Extracted ra. Comb and Adulterated Honey—does it pay? asks us which is best to work for, comb or extracted honey. We say the latter, by all means. We are much pleased to quote as follows from the *Globe*: "Some unsophisticated purchasers of honey imagine that by buying honey in the comb they are sure of getting an unadulterated article. A great mistake. There is an establishment in Boston where artificial combs—not four-dations merely, but combs—are made in such perfection that it would require an expert to detect the fraud. Paraffin, not wax, is the material used. When the combs are made they are filled with imitation honey made from glucose, worth three or four cents a pound, and flavored to taste. A hot iron is then passed over the cells are sealed, and the "comb honey" is ready for sale." The only point in favor of comb honey was its undoubted purity—the above item settles that business, and adds another valuable edible, paraffin, to the raw-flavored with sulphuric acid as previously mentioned. It will pay better to secure extracted honey to sell at 10c. per lb. than comb honey at five times, say, probably ten times that price. It takes 1 1/2 lbs. of honey or its equivalent to make one lb. of indigestible wax. We have little doubt that this plain exposure of facts will subject us to the animosity—not of the adulterating class, they care little for such comment, the public are ever ready to furnish them with proof that the fools are not all dead yet—but of certain bee-keepers, who have invested in section boxes, and for this reason will think as inimical to their special interests. To such we suggest a perusal of our item headed "Explanation."

Woodward, late of Salford, Ont., has a notice in the *American Bee Journal*. We placed Woodward's name on our black list for swindling a Toronto merchant. Bee papers please pass this around.

It is strange friend R. did not drop me a line concerning him—jealousy on his part we suppose prevented. He is as much afraid of competition as of being swindled, and decidedly against our advertisers being introduced to his customers, who might get their eyes opened. They will get a free sample copy—friend B. if they write for it. Our circulation is 5,000.

The *American Bee Journal* is to hand in its new form. It is now a weekly, and presents a handsome appearance. We wish it success in the new departure. Standing as it does in the front rank of bee journals we have no doubt it will more than keep up the fair name and fame it has won in the past.

Facts and figures from all parts of the country indicate that the entire crop of honey for 1880 is but one-half of the usual supply.

QUEEN REARING.

After experimenting with nearly all the different methods of artificially hatching queens, we have come to the conclusion that the bees know about as much in relation to that branch of apiculture as we do, and perhaps more. We have therefore discarded all artificial methods and proceed as described below:

When the season becomes far enough advanced, we remove the queen from the stock determined on as the one to use for building cells (and here let us say that if we wish many cells we must feel liberally, and if honey is not coming in plentifully, and note carefully the exact date when we deprive them of their queen. If we do not have queen registering cards, we should get them, and be very careful to note the exact date, also the same when cells are begun and capped. Now when cells near maturity feed the colony heavily to prevent their tearing the cells down, although this is not essential, if honey is coming in freely from the fields.

When cells are fully ripe, which will be in about fourteen days, if we give them only eggs at the time we deprive them of their queen, they are ready to cut and insert into nuclei, or if we can afford the time, leave them in the hive till they hatch, looking at them every hour or two, when they begin hatching, and as soon as they are hatched remove and introduce them to nuclei, taking care not to overlook any of the newly hatched queens.

In this way we will secure a fine lot of queens without the expense of either queen-nursery; and we find them easier to introduce, and besides, they become fertilized sooner, which is quite an item.

In this way we have taken as many as 25 queens from one colony, and have spent no more time watching them than we would with the nursery, and we think have secured better queens than we would if reared by "hot house" experiments. At least they are more readily accepted by the bees, and with us are fertilized from one to three days sooner.—*Bee-Keepers' Instructor*.

CHINESE BEES.

Mr. C. D. King, a missionary in China, expects to return to America and bring some Chinese bees with him. He describes them thus:—

"These bees are more slender and but little longer than the common house-fly, which are so plentiful with you. The head and thorax are black. Their waists are a reddish yellow, but the abdominal portion for more than half its length is black, marked with three white stripes across the back, with a slight pencil-mark, apparently meant for another stripe, near the extremity. On the under side, the yellow predominates, and takes the place of the white, so that they seem to have black stripes across the yellow. Their wings are white and transparent, with a very delicate brown stripe along the outer edges. By looking closely one can also see a brown network traversing the delicate white wing. On the under side, their black heads and thoraxes seem to be covered with a white down or fuzz."—*American Bee Journal*.

CHAFF HIVES.

A correspondent writes to know the way to make a chaff hive? The true chaff hive will be made when chaff is pressed into cakes two or three inches thick, and right size to fit inside of the hive. It will also be used for the bottom. On top of frames a cushion of chaff will be placed, and the result will be a perfect chaff hive. A hive made of two separate parts with chaff between might as well have dry sand, or anything else that would fill up. We kept our bees the first winter by making a hive of one inch boards. On the bottom was laid two inches of sawdust, on this two of wood. The hives were stood in with no bottom boards. Holes were bored in front of each entrance, and a piece of wood fixed to let the bees go in and out. Cloths were laid on each hive, then sawdust was poured on until the spaces around each vent were filled up, and two inches deep on top, then another cloth was laid. A thermometer placed under the lowest cloth showed fifty-five degrees above zero, while outside it was fourteen degrees below zero. On lifting the cloth they came up lively enough. In spring they came out healthy, the hives and combs being dry, with plenty of brood in the combs. Of course this only does for a few hives, or where double hives are not favored. Bees can be fed early in the spring, brood rearing going on briskly. Should you want to feed from the top put shallow tins under cushion, but cover tight over the feeder. If bees are put away properly in the fall they will come out in the spring all right without mildew or swindle line.

We suppose that Mr. Jones has called attention to the fact that there are better bees in other lands, and that others will be induced to look for "new kinds." A clergyman in Asia has discovered a different race of bees there, and soon we may expect to get specimens of the new or China Force-lain Bees.

SELLING RECIPES.—Under this head friend Root gives some sensible advice in selling, but the public are to blame in a great measure. Suppose we publish a recipe "To make honey salt." Glauber salt is a first-rate thing. Some enterprising party sees it, and advertises the same for 50 cts. We believe many people at this season of the year would pay for such a recipe in preference to testing one appearing in the columns of a paper. A subscriber writes that "certain parties are selling receipts for adulterating honey." Imparting information cannot be prevented. Law, we believe, but any person using the concoction to deceive the public is liable (if caught) to a heavy fine.

From reports in the States, in the *American Bee Journal*, they are now adulterating glucose—it seems almost like it—by adding to two-thirds of that delectable compound of sugar and sulphuric acid—one-third of a sweetening mixture produced by an insect familiar to our readers, and palming off the whole on the public as "pure honey."

Prof. Hastrubick says the *Polariscope* fixes the fraud—and we want to know next thing what its cost is, and hope to get full information regarding it in next issue.

ITALIAN, CYPRIAN, HOLY LAND, HYBRID.

MARCH.	HATCHED.
APRIL.	CELL.
MAY.	MISSING.
JUNE.	EXTRA.
JULY.	FINE.
AUG.	MEDIUM.
SEPT.	POOR.
OCT.	BROOD.
NOV.	LAYING.
DEC.	DRONE "

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31

Queen Register, SUPPLIED IN ASSORTED COLORS, AT THE Dominion Bazaar Office, TORONTO.

DIRECTIONS.—Attach Card in front of hive; on hives near each other use different colors; make holes opposite mouth and condition, above brood and below dates, and with the thumb press in a tinued tack.

CAUTION.—Do not use bent pin; it can be too easily shifted.

50 of the above cards sent free as premium to the Dominion Bazaar.

MARK TWAIN ON BEES VS. BEES ON MARK TWAIN.

I was away down in Calaveras County one day when I met Bill Smith. We had been drinking, and was talking about his affairs generally like, the beauties of farming, and so forth and so on. "Mark," says he, "you must come along to my place and see my apiary."

"Pears," says I, "I like pears—they're nice."

"Oh, no," says Bill; "apiary—bees, you know. That's what you should go in for, Mark; there's money in 'em."

I begged to be excused. I remembered something about sitting on a bee and not being able to sit on another thing for days. Bill would have me go, so I put-cup on collar and went like a man (going to prison). We reached Bill's place in time for dinner. Mr. Smith was a clipper little woman, with very good taste in setting table. On the table was some honey, clear, nice, and not bad to take; also some comb honey, from a habit the industrious farmer's bees have of combing their back hair to save time when they are making it, like economical boarding-house keepers—killing two birds with one stone, as they say. Well, it nearly killed me. I got a lot of poor chewing gum out of it. I rolled it around and round my mouth, but couldn't swallow it! I concluded to eject and pocket it, and trade it off at our store for a genuine old chewing plug. Well, after dinner we went out to see Bill's hives and honey buzz—pets, he called them. They were in little boxes, a small hole at the lower edge was the door for 'em to go in and out of. The roofs were loose, and Bill lifted one off to let me see them at work—but I didn't see any working worth a continental. They were running around 1 as if they had lost a drop of honey to some bee and couldn't find her.

In the hive was a lot of sticks, nailed like slate frames; they were full of hedy sheets of gum—just the same pattern as the tripe formerly supplied to the ancestors of our aristocratic house. I got a fat in ye olden time." opp. page 848 of "Ye True Family, their Loves and Breeding," by Nathan Muggins, D. O. F. X. Y. Z. A. S. S. J. with a passing tear at the departed story of our house, let us return to Smith's bees. Smith wasn't afraid of the critter s, though they flew around him and crawled onto him. He proceeded to explain how they done their work. "You see Mark"—

By the jumping Joe, I shouted.

"Keep still," says Bill; "it's only a bee sting—'taint nothing."

"Taint n' thing?" said I; "'tis none o' them, something like a red hot iron needle!"

I caught the bee in the net and lynched him on the spot. Bill put on the roof, and pulled out the sting, telling me at the same time that a mosquito bite is far worse than a bee sting. I have heard others say that before and I believe it—to be a d—l. That is I regard it in a different light. Another bee jumped a claim on my nose but died quick—whack! I no went for my eye, I missed, he didn't! I was very energetic in my language just then, very decidedly emphatic, using words not fitting a Y. M. C. A. Secretary, or a Superintendent of a Sunday School. Had I stayed a little longer I wouldn't have known myself. When I got back to town next day my creditors fortunately did not know me, tailor excepted. I was a pretty looking object, my eye bunged up, my nose looked like a good sized potato, and I had an ill-nit spirit, and if I tried to speak I suffered agonies. I could 't chew anything but lived on such in like a snipe.

As for keeping bees I won't. No more brogs for me. I don't want to sit on them. I know I don't want them to sit on me. I have no desire of renewing or improving their acquaintance. They have no attraction for your humble and much bewildered friend.

—"Exchange" MARK TWAIN.

FERTILIZATION IN CONFINEMENT.—M. B. in "The American Bee Journal" says he holds the philosophers stone for this business and he will give particulars later.



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Please note items marked 1

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1. Pleas X, also send recent back numbers

Job printing neatly executed at this office.

2. N. H.—Our paper is got up in two grades, viz., best quality for those who do it by up, and another far too good for those who don't.

X—Yes, will insert advertisement for watches or electrotypes, but reciprocating advertisement is of no use to us.

D. E.—Your P. C. to hand. We are quite willing to receive subscriptions a few weeks hence. Any other intending subscriber wishing delay please send post card and we shall be pleased to continue it.

3. We delayed issue this month in order to give our readers a report of the N. B. Show. It is not to hand yet, but we hope it will be in time for the February number, which will be issued very early in the month.

R. W. M.—Yes; if you order queen register cards of us we will print your address on them free. You will see "Cyprian" spelt right this time. In correcting the proof of the compositor took out the wrong "i" from "Cyprian." The cards are all correct.

D. E. F.—We will take almost anything advertised in our trade, lumps or premium list in payment of subscriptions or advertising, provided it is delivered to us carriage paid. Yes, send you few pounds of wax along.

J. H.—List of sets will probably appear in our next.

B. S. K.—The best kind of rabbits are the cheapest in the long run, and cost no more to feed or keep, while if you want to sell you get better prices for good stock. 2—Give dry feed oats beans and hay, with carrots or turnips, for a change. 3.—No. All green food is decidedly injurious.

OUR EXCHANGES, to which we are indebted for items and are on our clubbing list:—Poultry Monitor, Poultry World & Yard, Poultry News, and Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, American Poultry Journal; Pet Stock, Bulletin Gleanings in Bee Culture; American Bee Journal; Beekeepers' Magazine; Poultry Monthly and Poultry Rev. etc.

The Bulletin and World are in danger drawn; might seem to us to be on the side of the World, using the Yard every week as a siletto to tickle the Bulletin's fifth rib. But the Bulletin seems to be in the right, and has our sympathy.

The Poultry Review has a good item on the extortion of the Express Companies in this following suit, and quoting the Bulletin: Success to their efforts to benefit the fancy by reducing rates. It also goes for the editor of the late Poultry Herald, and the way that it does it is apparently hush. We would suggest a milder to our friend Fullerton. The officers of the S. P. C. A. will be paying you a visit—for whipping a paltry cur.

The Poultry Monthly issues a good commencement for the New Year. The Poultry Journal also has a very striking number. The initial letters of each article is in a new style of appropriate feather type, giving the paper a decidedly valuable addition to its hitherto unique appearance.

The Poultry News, of San Leandro, Cal., compares favorably with its contemporaries. It seems to have a good patronage along the Pacific Slope, and merits it.

The Poultry Monitor is still going on ahead and improving.

The Bee Journals are much as usual, the new departure of the Weekly Bee Journal—shape and size of the DOMINION BAZAAR—is well worthy of notice and subscribing for.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all.

Alas, poor Herald! It died again. Just as its editor told us, "no room for it here in this cruel cold country." It cannot blame us for any attempt at prolonging its unfortunate existence, *requiescat in pace*.

We have received samples of foundation and circular from Chas. Dadant & Sons. The foundation has a very good appearance.

A circular and sample is to hand from Fairis, inventor of the plate method of making foundation at one operation.

SERIOUS POSTAGE STAMP FRAUD.—Suspiciously large for some time been entertained that postage stamps used on letters sent hence to the States were being there cleared by some chemical process, returned and sold for use again in Canada. The Postmaster of Toronto, it appears, on Tuesday traced some of these renovated stamps to a firm which had bought ten dollars worth, face value, for four dollars, a *prima facie* evidence of guilty knowledge which it will bother the parties implicated to refute. It is likely that several prosecutions will take place. The unwise course taken by the Department in allowing many people to peddle stamps in Toronto has probably been one incentive to this new branch of industry.—Globe.

As parcels containing hundreds of thousands of stamps pass annually through our hands we have long been aware of similar crookedness, and a few years since got up at considerable trouble and expense an obliterating which was decidedly effectual, and if used with ordinary care—allowing the same rapidity as at present—would delay erasure. The latest improvement also effectually prevented its damaging the contents of any letter, at any rate not more so than the present blurring system, and used in a similar manner. It could be very cheaply manufactured in quantities. We tendered it to the Post Office Department here, but was informed by the Inspector that if patented the Government could use without liability to us. We then corresponded with, and finally sent it to the U. S. P. O. D. at Washington. The officials there fully established, to our entire satisfaction, their previous reputation among Philatelists for contemptible unprincipled dealing by refusing us compensation, but retaining the design and using it. We have frequently seen it used on U. S. letters during 1880.

A complete list of issues during 1880 will be printed in an early No. or supplied thereto.

EXPLANATIONS.

Are the little advantages which materially lessen the power for him, possessed by those crooked equivocations, which no fellow can understand. The sooner they are applied the greater their potency as a counter-irritant will be. In many societies hard feelings abound from the lack of explanations, soil facts and square statements. A case in point at a recent meeting of one of our associations; owing to misrepresentations, the members present were divided on a matter in which the interests of the society demanded unanimous action, which might, and would we believe, have been arrived at had explanations been in order.

It is much more difficult to patch up later on when the job is on either side have been fully wrong and insults bandied. When these difficulties arise the plan usually adopted is for each party to hunt up absent members, and infusing them with one-sided ideas, get them to attend the next meeting, making confusion worse confounded. The successful party is dubbed by the other, "the clique that runs the machine." Secession is loudly talked of, and outsiders who have intimated a desire to join, are buttonholed and bored with both sides of the story; they are disgusted, and consider the association a failure.

Very frequently soon at journalism suffers from a similar cause. Most people fail to recognize the truth of the old adage, "It is a true friend that points out your faults—an enemy that hides them." They prefer the soothing influence administered by the hypocritical flatterer.

Personal vanity is a more highly valued commodity than common sense. What a harvest we ought to reap did we put all our readers on the back, devote a column or two each month to lauding our subscribers, so pointedly that no other could misappropriate the eulogy.

Should we by such hypocritical pandering to a vitiated social taste to increase our subscription list? We think not. The very fact that we did not scandalize Tom and Dick when praising Harry would militate against us. We do not propose to try it, however.

If we insert anything in our columns to which any of our subscribers takes objection let him do so through the same medium. It is unfair to misjud our motives on a point in which our honest opinion has been given without giving us an opportunity to hear any opposition thereto; and it is bad policy to refuse to explain wherein we are in error, and cowardly to attempt preventing subscriptions being sent us, on such grounds.

Those posted will probably understand our reference to the exhibition affair, in this connection. Now, if we have no right to criticize, but must as representing the poultry interest be thankful to get what we can without venturing to suggest improvement, we are prepared to suggest that position; but as we crawl up no one is sleeve for patronage, we want a square straightforward sensible statement, to the effect that it is desirable in the interests of such — who, from the force of circumstances, are obliged to do so; or we shall be liable to unwittingly run counter to their interests every time.



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POULTRY FEED IN WINTER

Amateur fanciers of well-bred cock and others who can scarcely be called fanciers often grumble and wonder how it is they never get an egg from their birds during the hard winter months, when the atmosphere is crisp and dry—a time far more favorable in many respects for fowls than when the temperature is warmer and accompanied by damp or raw winds. The reason is simply this—most keepers of fowls think it is too much trouble to make their birds comfortable, consequently, (for birds have more brains than some folks credit them with), the birds think it too hard work and too much trouble to produce nice fresh eggs for ungrateful people, why, if I were a hen belonging to some of these ungrateful people—heaven forbid that I ever should be,—I should never dream of laying an egg unless it was to eat it for my own breakfast, as many poor hungry birds do. But your birds should have a very early breakfast, a thing that is most essential—about the finest mixture for this first meal of the day is equal parts of oat and barley meal containing the husks of the two different grains, ground through as we term it—pour some warm soup made by boiling down some fresh butcher meat bones &c., mix up well and form the meal into balls the size of a small orange and to a nice friable texture, be careful not to make them sticky or adhesive, give each bird one of these. At noon give them another ball formed of the meal and a warm potato crushed together, and in the evening just before roosting time let each bird have two good handfuls of corn. For a change and an excellent change it is too—get some good old ale and soak your refuse crusts of bread in it. This keeps up the heat of the body and stamina, and enables them to withstand the wear and tear on the constitution which is so much greater in the winter than in the genial months. This course of diet and a place that is entirely free from cold currents of air for them to roost in will ensure their laying. I hear others complaining, but I am never short of fresh eggs in winter when one is worth as much as three at any other time of the year.

Neglected birds will never pay,
For sure enough they'll never lay.
A. DE. B.

I will say a little about the employment of fowls in my next.

LANGSHANS.

The Langshan is now widespread, and its detractors no longer venture to call it with mongrels, for it is proved that it is not only a distinct breed, but one of the purest of distinct breeds.

The bird is a beautiful glossy black color in contradistinction to the dull appearance of the Black Cochin, which breed is anything but a success. The black variety of Cochin has always been most unsatisfactory to breeders.

Prior to the inception of the Langshan the approved color for legs of the Black Cochin was yellow, but in order to compare it all favorably with the glossy plumage of the Langshan, or to procure it by crossing with that breed, the yellow leg had to give way to that of a dark pencilled shade.

Critics have entirely shifted the ground of their arguments. Instead of now saying that the Langshan is a Black Cochin—their outcast of the Black Cochin—they declare that the Langshan is the original type of the Black Cochin. One of the advocates for this course of action says that "A rooster by any other name would smell as sweet." True; but then it must have the essential qualities of the rooster. As for the name "Langshan," it is evidently derived from the district in which the birds are found. They are known as Langshans to the European community in China; they were imported as Langshans; and it followed as a matter of course that they should be exhibited as Langshans.

The Langshan Club started in England in 1877, and have had tough work, but have unquestionably established the identity of the breed in the face of opposition of the most unscrupulous kind. At the shows woody Black Cochins have done duty for Langshans in their own classes, and Black

Cochin breeders advertise and sell their refuse birds as birds of the Langshan type. All acquainted with the breed are aware that the Langshan never sports yellow legs. Yet half-bred Cochins with yellow legs, entered in the "variety" class as Langshans, have been endowed with prizes; the same type of bird has also in an open Langshan class carried off the club cup, and when Langshan breeders have written to remonstrate, pointing out the rule that appears in the schedules of every show—namely, "that birds entered under a wrong name will be excluded from competition"—they have been told that there was nothing amiss in the award, that the Langshan was a bad Cochin, and they were advised to breed for Cochin points.

After the appearance of the Langshan at Birmingham, one of its local papers stated that its only good quality was that of being a capital layer. Another that one of the judges had been heard to say that "the Langshan was a good table-fowl, but fit for nothing else."

A Black Cochin till recently differed scarcely at all, except in color, from any other Cochin. It had the same short, yellow, profusely feathered legs, the yellow in the dark varieties being a greenish-yellow shading into black instead of the bright yellow of the light-colored birds, yellow being the essential basis of the colour of the legs of every variety of Cochin.

In comparing the two breeds, it is not only as large, handsome, hardy fowls and good layers, but as table fowls with delicately white and tender skins, breasts well covered with choicest meat, legs and thighs in sub-ordinate proportion when dressed, such as to delight equally the farmer's wife who is proud of her poultry, and the housekeeper upon whose table it is destined to appear, that the Langshan will find a place which, as a test of quality, no Cochin will ever approach.

They were first exhibited in England at the Crystal Palace in 1872 by Major General, and now occupy a most creditable place in the estimation of the Fancy. We shall soon import some sittings, and hope will be able to show some birds of this breed at our various exhibitions in the Dominion during next season.

POULTRY HOUSES.

As I have had some experience in this line during the last summer, I have concluded to give your readers a few words on the subject. The material usually used and considered the best and best in the proportion of about 10 x 12 bushels of the former to one of the latter). The house is 25x10 inside, intended for one yard or about 20 units, and cost \$25. I doing the work myself evenings and mornings, and as I am not a mechanic I conclude that those who would so be compelled to hire the work done, and who do not care for ornament, could get a laborer to do it, instead of a carpenter, and effect quite a saving by so doing. Indeed, a large farm house was built here a few years ago of this material, and the builders were the farmer's two boys and the hired man. This house was placed on the outside, and is one of the finest-looking houses in the locality, and it did not cost much more than half as much as frame. My poultry house is enclosed on the outside with rough lumber on 2x1 scantling, little care being taken to have the boards fit closely, as the concrete fills up all crevices. A board was then nailed on inside and the space, four inches, was filled with concrete, which was left to set, which required about twenty-four hours, when the board was taken off and raised and again nailed and filled, and so on, till the top was reached. Height of building in front, 9 feet, behind 5 1/2, shanty roof, slanted. This outside lining can be dispensed with, which would lessen the price considerably, and out of 255 square feet of front I have 80 square feet of a glassless of which might do, and effect a further saving. All my windows have hinges on bottom, so that on a fine day they can be let down and the house turned into a shed; or, if desired, can, by hook and strap, be left open any distance at top.

There is no danger of the concrete shrinking away from studding and tumbling out, for small bodies of it over doors and windows are perfectly solid and as hard as

brick. For floors I put four inches of concrete or nearly so, putting down a two-inch plank for sill, 8 inches wide, and 6x4 or 5x6 feet, adding of 2x8, simply to nail boards to form a mould. Now, in conclusion, my opinion is, that concrete is cheaper than wood. It is more substantial. Indeed, I cannot see why it is not as much as stone or brick—by a little extra expense it can be made just as handsome—and the walls are vermin-proof, as the substance of which they are composed, precludes all possibility of vermin gathering on them. I have a few recipes for making or mixing concrete, which necessitated the affixing of the gravel and the mixing of just so much sand with it, and then mixing fifteen bushels of gravel to one of time, but in the house of which I have spoken and in my own, the gravel was used just as it came from the pit, and it set as hard as any need be.—S. S. in American Poultry Journal.

TOO POOR TO TAKE A PAPER.

Moore, of the Rural New Yorker was sitting in his office one afternoon some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said:

"Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it. I am sorry to hear that you are so poor; if you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

"Oh, no; I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let's see how we can fix it. You raise chickens, I believe?"

"Yes, a few; but they don't bring anything, hardly."

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything hardly. Now, I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken, or call her mine. Take good care of her, and bring me the proceeds whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square."

"All right, brother Moore," and the fellow chuckled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper.—He often tells the joke himself, and he never had the face to say he was too poor to take a paper since that day.

Which is the Best Breed?

We are continually in receipt of letters asking us to indicate which of the various popular breeds of thoroughbred poultry is, in our estimation, "the best." Now, we wish to answer, once for all, this query. There is no best breed! That is, there is no breed which, under all circumstances, is more superior to all others. If our correspondents will state the conditions, conditions of climate, etc., and the purposes for which they desire to breed poultry—whether for the market, for eggs, for the show-pen—we may be able to give a more satisfactory answer. For instance, situated in cold regions, of course delectable varieties, or breeds having large combs and pendant wattles, as the Leghorns, should not be so readily shown as the earlier ones—Brahmas, Cochins, etc. Or, if the locality be more temperate, and the desire to breed for egg-production, Leghorns, Houdans, Black Spanish, Hamburgs, or like breeds may be more suitable. As however the above named breeds, we would hesitate to place one above the other, we might possibly the Leghorns—giving the Browns the preference—are the most popular of the lot. But it is folly for a person to emphatically declare—as many do—that "the Leghorns beat the world for laying," or that "the Hamburgs will lay three eggs to any other fowl's two," or that "the Black Spanish are the healthiest, the hardest, and the best-flavored, and the most prolific layers under the sun." These assertions, which the novice hears on every side, and as silly as they are false, and should be promptly "set down upon." Because of having some veteran fancier-saying Black Spanish is "the only fowl worth having," many a beginner is led into purchasing them to the exclusion of everything else, and as a result in his raising—if he be an fortunate one—he succeeds with that part of the business—a lot of chickens of which there is a superabundance. Then some one else tells him some other wonderful breed which totally

eclipse "everything growing feathers." At a trying a kind of a or so on these best breeds, the would-be fancier either becomes disgusted with the whole business, and pronounces it a "lumber," "craze," etc., or, pressing a more philosophical and observing nature, changes the "spirit of his dream" somewhat, by being guided by his own inclinations and observations in his future purchases of breeding stock. It is strange that the idea so generally prevails that some particular breed must be better than any other. One might as well expect to name the best kind of fruit and vegetables as to reply to the question we have now endeavored to answer:—"Which is the best breed of Fowls?"—*American Poultry News.*

TEACHING IN MINIATURE.

(*How often for the Dominion Bazaar.*) Few things in this practical age are more remarkable than the change toward utilitarianism in the methods of educating the rising generation. Old formulas are discarded, many old books are thrown aside, many branches of learning, such as of the classics, are partially abandoned, and in their place we find teaching by the aid of current events, as made known through the press, and the consequent necessary reference to facts and conditions of all sorts by which those events are rendered intelligible and instructive. It used to be said that the Crimean war was an unadvised lesson in Asiatic-European geography, and so it was. The Franco-German war was another case of the kind as were also the Indian Mutiny, the Abyssinian expedition, the war in California, the Russo-Russian Struggle, and so forth, to the end of the chapter. In short, visible present action has come to be accepted as the corner-stone of learning, rather than the other universe of thought and literature. In a different manner, though as a part of this action, the postage stamp has become a means of education, which may be of great value, properly considered and applied. For example a little comes to us with a little vignette on the corner, at which we cast a glance, perhaps, and yet this miniature work of art is much and means much. It means a record of geography of government, the limits of the power, that be of the diffusion of civilization, of the facilities given for intercourse among the various branches of the family of man. In short a collection, more or less complete, of postage stamps is really a valuable aid toward fixing in the mind ideas and facts which form the staple of current mental exchange, and of information which may be valuable in connection with the affairs of every day life.

Let us take as an illustration the story of our own Dominion of Canada. Time was, and not so long ago, either, when we were regarded as not exactly civilized, but denizens of a wild, unincultured, and generally frozen region. A traveller from the Old World was looked at on his return as one who must have encountered mysterious dangers, and braved almost Arctic horrors. A better acquaintance with us made these conceptions changed, and we are now actually perceived to be a confederation of free and loyal provinces, holding vast and grand territories, and possessing a form of Government and a social system second to none in dignity and importance. The landmarks of our progress are studied by the statesman and the student, and the progress of this young nation is marked with pride by those who have promoted and participated in it. Well, what teacher or more suggestive texts from which to teach the lesson of the extent of our Great Dominion. As of this, so of other great colonies, and the British Empire itself, that gigantic agglomeration of dependencies over which our Sovereign Lady presides. A collection of the postage stamps of the British Colonies—what a study it is, and what a world of contemplation it presents! It contains a comment upon the genius of the race, its influence and power, which may be made by an intelligent parent, teacher or friend, impressive and valuable. And the same service can be done in respect to other nations and civilizations than our own, among whom the postage stamp has

been found indispensable.

In a world of change, social and political, orms alter, and usages change, and geographical and governmental definitions receive new shape. Great wars without boundary lines, and extensive old relations among nations, large or small, continually, thus the postage stamps of to-day may be but the record to-morrow of something buried out of sight, though not to be forgotten, and in that way a guide and reminder to and of the history of mankind. We will not, however, pursue this branch of the subject, since the reader can apply it for himself. One little illustration of the principle may be permitted, though it is not drawn from the postage stamp. The present writer was in a position to be closely observant at various points of the War of Secession, and has indulged in many a severe concerning the great contest. But no more vivid recollection of the cause, progress, and results of that terrible conflict is brought to his mind, than when he looks at a document taken from the house in Alexandria, Va., where, in 1801, the Northern Colonel Elsworth lost his life—that document is simply a printed receipt and warrant of the kind then used on the purchase of slaves. That bit of paper is a visible fact connected with one of the great events of the world ever saw, and as such to be prized for its instructive suggestiveness. And as with that bit of paper, so with the "Queen's heads" which the young or old student should gather and classify and date, and the other heads or "arms" which introduce us to a sort of living knowledge of the powers that be, and furnish a point of departure toward a more intimate acquaintance with them and the people they call theirs.

SMALL SOULED CANADIANS.

We quote the above from one of themselves. Perhaps he will not recognize the fact that it applies to him, and any shame at our twisting and distorting things to suit our view. How we got our text: To a noted Pet Stock Fancier and Dealer, one of our subscribers suggested patronizing our journal; he related thusly "Canadians are too mean spirited and small souled to support a pet stock paper,—it won't last." The gentleman did not apparently see that he was unskillfully using a boomerang. He may, perhaps, when he reads this—we will send him a copy free—and as he has furnished a good item we credit him a year's subscription. We quite agree with the first part of it—the average Canadian is a sort of compromise between a Britisher and a Yankee—nothing original (in accepted) or patriotic enough to ever constitute, without improvement (almost amounting to remodeling) an independent nation, or throwing out of any value from Great Britain or the States. We admit, as a nation of copyists we make our mark, and nothing more. Annexation to the States is our situation; politically, everything tends that way. To come to smaller influences, and show the prestige United States journalism holds in Canada, 200 or 300 good agricultural, pet stock, and bee journals are published in the States that find their way to Canada in large numbers, are contributed to by Canadians. These contributions, as a rule, are only tolerated in such papers in order to induce further subscriptions from that recognized United States slaughter-market. Such contributions and subscriptions would improve the home papers; and all such little matters must be studied if Canada are desirous of averting annexation to the great Republic. With the latter part of the gentleman's remarks we cannot agree. The paper under its present heading has in some shape managed to exist since 1876. We varied the heading last fall to suit pet stock and bee fanciers who promised to support it; and it will continue to be published for the promotion of the interests to which it is devoted, and if not with the direct patronage of those individuals who would profit (as some have already done) by using our advertising columns, then, in spite of it, *pro bono publico*. We have been impelled to draw our remarks mild on this occasion, to harmonize with our Happy New Year congratulations and wishes to our readers, we shall have no scruples in future issues.



EUREKA!

WEST ELIZABETH, PA., Jan. 8, 1881.

Mr J. L. CAMPBELL,

Sir:—At your request I set one of your Eureka Incubators in the store and put in two hundred and sixty eggs. I never had seen any other incubator or had no experience whatever in using one. This was my first attempt. On testing the eggs the fourth day, two hundred and thirty-two proved fertile, of these, quite a number I found to be what you called added, or not sufficient strength to hatch; from these I had one hundred and eighty-eight chickens, as smart and perfect as any I ever saw.

Having no personal interest in the machine whatever, I write you this to show what a novice can do. If it had not been for the large number of people who came to see it daily, I believe that quite a number more of these eggs would have hatched, as I had to keep the machine open so much for inspection that I could not keep the required heat.

I never missed the time required to run it, as the clock attended to the turning of the eggs and the regulator kept it at the required heat. During this hatch I used about nine quarts of oil.

I think it would be hard to get up a machine that would excel the "Eureka."

I cordially recommend this machine to any one wishing to purchase. I will add for the benefit of others, that you only saw the incubator twice during the hatch.

Yours truly,

THOS. McLEES.

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, ss.

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Thomas McLees, who being sworn according to law, says on his oath that the above statement is true and correct.

THOMAS McLEES.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 5th day of January, 1881.

J. M. SHOAF.

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Charles C. Robinson and Thomas Goffe, who being sworn according to law, do say on their oaths that they are personally acquainted with Thomas McLees, and know that the statement made by him in regard to incubator is correct.

CHARLES C. ROBINSON, THOMAS GOFFE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 5th day of January, 1881.

J. M. SHOAF, J. P.

Our Exchanges.

Pfaff's Magazine, Philatelic World, Philatelic Monthly, Triquet's Monthly

J. G. S.—The firm you refer to is reliable—or reported so. Your package is probably at the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa. Stamps mailed to England must be prepaid at letter rates. Used post cards also.

☞ We hear a poultry clique stinger is to be issued called the "Hornet." It will probably run a muck like the *Herald*. There is no use for it. If it hits the clique business harder than we will when posted. The editor will need to insure his life early. If it doesn't there is no room for it.

STRONGS BEE.—Maybe the Brazilian bee had better be where it is for a while. When it is proved that it will gather honey for storing at home it will be time to test it in the north. Even then what good will it be—who wants a rose without a thorn, anyhow?

GOLDSBORO'S ENGLISH REMEDY.

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease

And the numerous complaints proceeding from the Impurities of the Blood and Impaired action of the Vital Organs.

Dr Barrett, Upper Canada College, Ex Mayor Morrison; T. C. Fetteson, Postmaster; Thos. Devine, Ex-Deputy Surveyor General, Ontario; Ald. Farley; Ex-Ald. Turner; John H. Craig, Secretary Agricultural and Arts Association, Ontario; John Bacon, 59 George Street; G. M. Hawke; A. H. Furniss; J. B. Riley, Proprietor Revolver House; J. Myers, Assessor St. George's Ward; Arthur R. Denison, C. E.; and many other well known gentlemen have given written testimony, which can be inspected, to the great efficacy and value of this Remedy. \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Sold by Druggists and by Proprietor, JOHN WEBB, 64 King Street East, First Floor, Toronto.



I like to observe that if you have not yet sent for our Clubbing List or quotations, it is time you had, for we guarantee to send you papers as cheap as you procure them through. ☞ other clubbing system—in most cases cheaper.

Dominion Bazaar TORONTO.

☞ See our premiums

To Bookkeepers.

I wish each bookkeeper in Ontario would send me on a Post Card answers to the following questions:—

- 1st. Names of plants in your vicinity yielding honey.
- 2nd. How long and at what season each is in bloom.
- 3rd. Those you prefer as being the best for bees, stating your reasons for supposing them to be the best.
- 4th. Kind of soil in your locality. I have compiled a list; but I want to revise and complete it, and it will be sent to all bookkeepers who will forward their address to the undersigned.

G. HOOOPER, Box 605, Toronto, Ont.



A. A. CORRIE, TORONTO,

Has for Sale over **Two hundred Fowls**

From stock that won 14 Prizes and 2 Diplomas, at the last Toronto Exhibition.

- GAMES.—Black Reds, Brown Reds, Red Pyles, Golden Duckwings, Silver Duckwings, White, Malaya.
- GAME BANTAMS.—Black Reds, Brown Reds, Red Pyles, Golden Duckwings, Silver Duckwings, White.
- Black African Bantams.
- White Cochins, Golden Poland, Silver Poland.
- PIGEONS.—Pouters, Tumblers.
- BRASSIAR PIGS.—From the Pedigreed Stock of Craig & French.
- DOGS.—Black and Tan, Skye and Dinman-Terriers.

Johnny had a rooster he called Robinson, but he killed him last week, because, he said, Robinson Crew-so.

There could be no doubt now. The vicar had left Tamleigh, refusing all the squire's offers and had set forth to walk home.

Every one there knew that he must have lost his way, and in all likelihood have perished.

"It do some like a judgment," whispered Keziah to a friend out of the children's hearing. "Ay, it do. He scolded and punished them dear little souls just for feeding the frozen-out birds! Now—now he knows himself what it is—death in the snow."

Rob began to cry because the women were crying, and he was frightened. Ray never shed a tear nor said a word; he only thought to himself with an unutterable horror, "God was angry!"

Christmas morning began to pass away. The beef lay unroasted; the pudding that had been in its pot all night boiled totally unnoticed; the bells of the church tolled without ceasing. Folks began to come in from the outlying parts of the parish as the skies cleared and the frost made the snow passable. They all brought terrible tales of the past day and night; of sheep frozen to death, of carts blocked, of travelers lost, of horses killed, of boys drowned by the splitting ice, and of hamlets shut off from each other. It was even rumored that the great train from London, twenty miles away, was standing still all night with its freight and passengers, unable to move, and that some of them had been frozen to death.

Keziah listened with a beating heart to all these stories. It was now 3 o'clock; she had put away the Christmas dinner and fed the children on milk and bread and kept them quiet round her. There was no love in them to agitate their souls for their missing father, but the sense of some great calamity around weighed on them and kept them still and frightened. Ray was mute and scarcely moved.

By 4 it was once more quite dark. The villagers hung about, cowed and afraid like the children. Christmas day was passing, and there had been no service in the church. It seemed to them a thing so terrible that the in of it would lie on them forever.

All the hushed, whitened moor was without a sound; the safely folded sheep bleated now and then, and the cattle lowed in the byre; that was all. Otherwise a silence like that of death enwrapped the village and the church, and the people dared not speak above their voices. All at once Keziah rose and took the two little girls, one on each of her own strong arms, with their woollen hoods pulled over their laxen heads.

"Christ's day must not go by without a prayer said in His church," she said to the folks in her kitchen. "Let us go and pray there for master. 'Twill save the day from heathendom."

She went off into the deepening gloom, into the air that was bitter still, but quite windless. Followed by the children, she went over the snow under the dark boughs of the trees to the church door, and entered it, the women going behind her with lanterns under their cloaks. They set down their lanterns in the middle of the aisle, and the light made a little pale glow on the tomb stones that formed the pavement. Keziah knelt down and prayed aloud, and the voices of the people echoed hers; when her prayers had ceased and all was silent, the little faint tones of Ray stole through the air inces:

"God, please do not be angry any more, because papa made a mistake; he did not mean to be cruel. Please save the sheep and the birds, and save him. Please do not be angry any more."

Then his own little voice died away in a sob, and all the women, kneeling there in the cold and dark, wept too. Solemnly, as they had entered, they left the church; some one had said, "Let us sing a psalm," but no one could sing; their hearts were too full, for all their men were out on the moor, and who could tell what might chance there? Then Keziah, on her threshold, turned and said to her neighbors:

"Now thank ye all kindly but go to your homes. Gossiping is bad at such a time as this. For me, I will keep by the hearth with the children. The Lord succor their father!"

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Exchange, for Sale and Wanted Advertisements.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS.

- 1.—ADVERTISEMENTS: Send with each, full name and address and 10 cents for 15 words or less, and 1 cent for every additional word.
- 2.—If Office Number is used instead of address 2 cents extra is charged in each advertisement.
- 3.—Answers to Number Advertisements must be put in envelopes numbered as advertisement, with 10c. stamp for each, enclosed in stamped address envelope thus

25	<input type="checkbox"/> Manager Dominion Bazaar, 3 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.
----	--

The Manager forwards at once.

- 4.—Post Cards may be used to addressed advertisements only, unless "No Cards" in advertisements.
- 5.—Trade Advertisements at special rates.

Aviary.

PARROT CAGE: very superior make, a bargain, \$5. 11

Aplary.

BLACK BEES, also BEESWAX: Wanted at once, best prices given. G. Hooper, Box 605, Toronto.

HIVES: Best pattern made, well painted, made for winter use out-doors. \$1.40 each or \$10 the lot.

Library.

BOOKS: several Poultry Books and Magazines to exchange for Standard Book on Dogs, or will give Black and Tan Pup. 6

WANTED: To exchange the "Dominion Bazaar" and "Poultry World," 2 days after publication for other Poultry and Pet Stock Journals. Want old Poultry Magazines to complete volumes. Answer at once. 6

PRACTICAL BUSINESS GUIDE; new; half price.

FARMER'S MANUAL of Agriculture; new; half price.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S Memoirs of Prince Consort; in good condition; 60c. 9

Music.

INSTRUMENTS: Neat Rosewood and Mahogany Piano. \$25, a bargain. 18.

Coins.

WANTED: a good cabinet or odd coins on approval, can furnish references and will pay cash.

Fine Arts.

A SET of three Oil Paintings, "On and Over the Don." \$7.50 the set. 0

Garden.

A SMALL Lawn Mower for sale cheap, or exchange it and trio White Leghorns for a larger size. 3.

GOATS wanted—immediately. 9

Kennel.

A GOOD Kennel for large dog, well made with large platform, cost \$15, will take \$3.50, delivered in Toronto, or will exchange for Coins. 8.

TEBRIER: Black and Tan, smart, well marked. 10. 3.

Pigeons.

FANTAILS: Pair splendid white, 75c. Black and white pair, \$1. 1.

A LARGE 3 story netted front exporting cage, with spring doors, for pigeons or large song birds, &c., arranged with trays perches, &c.; will take \$7.60 or useful exchange for poultry yard. 8.

Poultry.

A FEW PAIRS of good white Leghorns for sale, or will exchange Cockerels for Pullets of any good variety. 8

WILBER EDDY, 52 Queen St. West. EGGS—Wanted any variety Fowls or Ducks, for Incubation 8

Rabbits.

RABBITS: Pair of Lops, fawn, ears nearly 16 inches. \$3 cash. 8

Scientific.

NATURAL HISTORY: A beautiful case of our best plumaged varieties of Canadian Birds. For sale cheap. 7.

MINERALOGY: A cabinet of Minerals for sale cheap, or I will exchange for Coins or Foreign Stamps. 8

INSTRUMENTS: Wanted, Condenser, 3/4 in. for Magic Lantern, single or double. 6

Sports and Pastimes.

NORSEY SWING: Tapp's Reversible, little used. \$2. 14.

General Advertisements.

AQUARIUM: Good as new, about 14x20 in. at \$2.50 if sold at once. 8.

PHOTOGRAPHS beautifully copied, 75c. dozen. Photographs reduced to locknet size, if required. 10.

SCHEER Correspondence, interpretation except to the initiated, absolutely impossible. 18.

CAPONIZING: Instruments with complete instructions \$2.50. Beware of a set advertised at nearly double the price, accompanied with instructions which will result in the death of 8 of 10 chickens. I have never yet killed a bird by the operation. Instructions only \$1. W. H. MOORE, 207 Markham St., Toronto. Birds skillfully caponized at reasonable rates.

RULES—Not observed by H. E. SPENGER

" " Advertiser of Pet Saw.

"Bazaar, Exchange & Mart."

LONDON ENGLAND.

Subscribe for, and advertise in the "BAZAAR EXCHANGE AND MART."

N. B.—Parties purchasing goods through this medium can have same enclosed in cases coming direct—thus saving very considerable expense. For specimen copies, subscription and advertising rates, address G. H. R. HOOPER, Agent, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION BAZAAR.

WHOLESALE LIST OF CHEAP FOREIGN STAMPS & C.

European mixed	100c.	10,000
" better quality,	50c	\$2
" very superior,	25c	\$3.25
N. America,	\$1	\$8
" mixed,	\$2.50	\$2
British Colonial,	\$2	\$18.00
Various	\$3.50	\$30
Assorted, (no European)	\$1	\$3
S. American, well assorted	\$17	\$45
" mixed,	\$5	\$45

100 1000	100 1000
Argentina \$1.00	Italy 1.00
Austria 10 25	" segnatasia 60
" Italy 25	2.00 Jamaica 30
Barbados 50	4.00 Japan 75
Bavaria 20	75 Mauritius 1.75
Belgium 10	25 Mexico 1.75
Bermuda 1.50	" Naples 2.50
Brazil 60	5.00 Newfoundland 2.50
Brunswick 25	1.75 New S. Wales 30
Canada 50	New Zealand 35
" Reg. & Rev. 2.00	Nicaragua 4.00
Ceylon 50	Norway 15 7.00
Chili 75	Peru 10.00
Cuba 75	" Peru 2.00
Ocean 2.00	Portugal 35 2.00
Denmark 15	50 Prussia 50
Dutch Indies 50	Queensland 40 3.50
Egypt 30	Roumania 25 2.00
Finland 40	3.75 Russia 15 1.00
France 10	25 Sandwich Isl. 1.00
Germany 10	25 Servia 1.00
" Telegraph 20	1.50 Spain 25 1.50
Greece 50	4.50 Sweden 15 1.00
Grenada 1.00	4.75 Switzerland 10 35
Griguland 2.50	" S. Australia 35 2.00
Good Hope 25	2.35 Tasmania 35 2.00
Hanover 1.00	" Turkey 40 3.50
Holland 10	25 United States 50
Hong Kong 60	" Venezuela 3.75 50
Hungary 10	25 Victoria 35 2.00
India 20	1.75 W. Australia 75
" surc 40	Wartemburg 25 1.50

ADVERTISING RATES.

In advance 5% per line.
 Additional space 5 per cent. off.
 Yearly Contracts 20 " " "
 Quarterly " 5 " " "

THE DOMINION

BRIC-A-BRAC ASSOCIATION

Has been organized in Toronto for the purpose of encouraging the Study of ANTIQUITIES, WORKS OF ART AND LITERATURE, NUMISMATA, PHILATELY, BOTANY, ENTOMOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, GEOLOGY, &c. and the formation of a Museum to which the public will have free admission, subject to the rules and Regulations of the Director. Ladies and gentlemen interested are respectfully requested to correspond with

L. B. GREENGLADE,
 Toronto, Jan. 3, 1891 Secretary.

Will British Bazaar Exchange and Mart Agents please note Canadian advertisements, and when practicable arrange to forward and receive parcels through a Liverpool agency, with which arrangements are being made to collect and distribute such parcels at cheap rates. Full particulars in a future issue of this paper.

G. HOOPER,
 Toronto Ont.

Provisionals Wanted.

I am desirous of procuring a collection of non-duplicate surcharged Provisionals—and shall be obliged for any sheets to select from—either from Collectors or Dealers. Sheets will be promptly returned—with cash or rare duplicates. References—Messrs. Scott & Co., or the proprietors of this paper. G. D. Montgomery, Toronto Ontario, Canada.

Wanted at Once.

Smart boy or girl wanted to learn the Philatelic business. Apply in own hand writing to Manager Dominion Bazaar, 3 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE AGENCY, BROCKTON.

All kinds of Real Estate sold, exchanged or rented. Money to loan for building and on property. Parties desirous of disposing of property through this Agency should send full description. Our commission is 3 per cent. under \$1,000—1 per cent. above.

Toronto.
 No. 207 Markham Street.—A convenient well built two story house on good lot in one of the most healthy parts of the City. City water. Almost close to Colborne Street cars. Half down, balance to suit purchaser. For particulars address this agency.

No. 211 Markham Street.
 Nest Cottage, on good lot. Terms similar to above. Address this agency.

Brockton.
 About 1/2 acre of good land with small house on, situated on a main street in the village, to be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for property a few miles west of Toronto.

Two or three acre lots adjacent for sale, cheap for cash. Good investment, easily rented until suits purchaser to build. Advantageous Lots to suit purchasers in Western and North Western suburbs of Toronto. In many cases no cash required down if purchasers build. Write for our complete list revised monthly. No extra charge for advertising. Mention this paper. Suburban Real Estate Agency, Brockton, Ont.

G. C. SMITH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 —AND—
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
 195 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.



TO FANCIERS!

Boys, Girls, Men, Women, old or young, if you like, or keep Pure Bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Birds, Dogs, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Blooded Pet Stock, for pleasure and profit, you want

"The Bulletin,"

The oldest, finest, best journal of its class on the Globe! Practical, Original, Interesting! It is a large, handsomely illustrated, finely printed, five magazine, brimful of live reading for a live people. You can afford to take it just to see what it is, for we will send it to you, post paid, on trial, Six Months for Only 50 Cents! FanCIERS send for it: Enclose 50 Cents and address, **Poultry Bulletin**, 82 Courtlandt St., New York City, N.Y.

DOMINION PET STOCK BAZAAR.

The Cheapest Advertising Medium in Am. etc.

Poultry and Pet Stock FanCIERS.

Published monthly, with premium, \$1.00 per annum, including the

DOMINION APARIAN BAZAAR,

Beekeepers and Horticulturists.

Published in connection with the above. Advertising rates, 50c. per inch, yearly contracts at reduced rates.

OFFICE, 3 Adelaide St. E., Toronto
N.B.—Editors may insert thereto in exchange for approved matter in our columns.

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED TO

Axford's National Incubator

At Toronto Exhibition, 1879.

PATENTED OCTOBER 26, 1878.

Long looked for come at last. Will hatch where none other will. This is not a toy, but a practical incubator. 179 Chicks out of 180, 2,000 Chicks sold at Toronto. 50,000 persons saw it work last fall. Important improvements added. We are also making the "BOSS EGG TESTER"

Price, 75 cents. Send for new circular.

Address,

H. W. AXFORD & CO.,
45th Street and Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS ADAMS,

—FROM—

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Importer, Breeder and Dealer in all kinds of

FANCY PIGEONS, CANARIES, Rabbits, White Rats, White Mice, and all kinds of Pet Stock.

None but first-class birds kept in stock. All communications cheerfully answered.

THOS. ADAMS, Proprietor
No. 254 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

TOWNSEND,

170 Bay Street, Toronto, has the best stock of Lop-eared rabbits in Canada. Competition defied.



1-17.—Boy's Sailor's Suit,
Cut in five sizes, from 2 to 10 years old. Price \$25

1488.—Lady's Coachman's Coat.
Cut in 5 sizes. From 32 to 40 inches. Price \$35



BAZAAR PATTERNS.

We have made arrangements with Mr. A. M. Theal, manufacturer of

THEAL'S GENUINE "BAZAAR" PATTERNS,

To devote a supplementary portion of the BAZAAR to the latest styles of Fashions. To Agents and Dealers.—Especially to those who have been anxiously waiting a supply of our Patterns, we are now making extra efforts, and the balance of all orders on hand will be filled at once.

We are now prepared to appoint agents in unrepresented districts, and in districts not represented the public can be supplied through the Dominion Bazaar Office, or direct from the manufacturer.

A. M. THEAL, Manufacturer Theal's Genuine "Bazaar" Patterns.
Office, Grand Opera House, Toronto, Ont.



FOR SALE.—The finest collection of rare Postage and Revenue Stamps in the Dominion. \$250 is the lowest price, and I will guarantee them worth over \$1,000 by the list of any reputable dealer. Address PHILATELIST, care of this office. Stamps non-duplicate.



R. U. KEEPING, B. B.,

IF SO

G. HOOPER,
TORONTO, ONT.,

Can supply you with

QUEEN BEES

Of the best kinds. He is also dealer in all kinds of

Apiarian Supplies

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Remember when the Spring comes.

BEEWAX.

Wanted, a quantity in comb or by the pound.

FOUNDATION.

For sale, or manufactured from wax supplied, at most reasonable rates.

N. B.—Order during the winter and get cheap.

FOR SALE.

One pair of first-class Andalusians, well marked.
JOSEPH DILLWORTH,
163 King St. east, Toronto.



SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS,

SPRATT'S DOG MEDICINES.

R. A. WOOD,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
280 Yonge St., opp. Shuter St., Toronto.

THE WRIGHT POULTRY FOOD

The Best and Cheapest Egg-producing condiment in the market.

Having been appointed sole agent in Canada for the above, I am prepared to supply it in any quantity, wholesale and retail. Also the

EUREKA ROUP REMEDY,

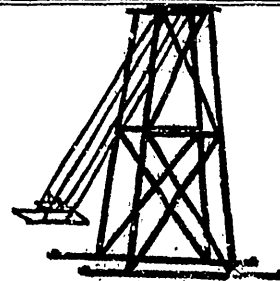
A sure and speedy cure.

W. H. MOORE, 207 Markham St., TORONTO.

Agents wanted. Packets 50 cents and \$1 each.

BLACK LIST.

C. Olm, Fon du Lac, Wis., U. S.
H. C. VanDervoort & Son, Somerville, N. J.
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