



Dominion Bazaar.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

VOL. 3, No. 13. TORONTO, AUGUST, 1879. 25c. PER ANNUM.

Published in the Interest of Society in General and the Publishers Particularly.

PLEASE READ SPECIAL NOTICE MARKED IN RED.

THE ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The origin of the stamp had a tinge of romance in it. It was thirty-nine years ago that Rowland Hill, while crossing a district in the north of England, arrived at the door of an inn where a postman had stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over and over in her hand and asked the price of postage. This was a large sum and evidently the girl was poor, for the postman demanded a shilling. She sighed sadly, and said the letter was from her brother, but that she had no money; and so she returned the letter to the postman. Touched with pity, Mr. Hill paid the postage and gave the letter to the girl, who seemed very much embarrassed. Scarcely had the postman turned his back when the young innkeeper's daughter confessed that it was a trick between her and her brother. Some signs on the envelope told her all she wanted to know, but the letter contained no writing. "We are both so poor," she added, that we invented this mode of corresponding without paying for our letters. The traveller, continuing his road, asked himself if a system giving place to such frauds was not a vicious one. Before sunset Rowland had planned to organize the postal service on a new basis—with what success is known to the world. An exact *fac simile* of the first stamped envelope ever used, is illustrated above, it represents Britannia as Post-mistress of the universe, with winged messengers delivering letters to expectant beings in every quarter of the globe, and is known by the Stamp Collecting Fraternity as the Mulready Envelope, from the name of its designer—issued 1840. 1d. black, 2d. blue, we supply the originals. 1d. at \$1.25; 2d. at \$2.50; or *fac simile* reprints 10c. each.

CURIOSITIES WANTED AND FOR SALE.

We are desirous of obtaining a good stock, principally of the following articles, for collections of which we will endeavour to give the highest exchange rates.

Canadian and Foreign Coins, Medals and Tokens, both ancient and modern, in metals.

Canadian and Foreign Postage, Revenue and Local Stamps, especially old Provincial, used or new.

Second hand Books, especially illustrated volumes, works of standard authors, and early American and English books in good preservation and binding.

If you have any curiosities you wish to dispose of, we will try and find you customers for them, if you will send us your lowest prices for the same. Our columns will always be open to collectors who are desirous of advertising their wants. For terms see Dominion Bazaar Exchange Supplement.

We will dispose of curiosities at auction at 10 per cent. commission, or private sale as per arrangement.

THE RAREST OF ALL COINS.

Here is the true story of the rarest of coins, and how a precious medal came to be the great numismatic triumph of the French collection. One evening in July, 1867, a French gentleman, an expert of the British Museum, was dining in London with General Fox, the son of Lord Holland. In the midst of the dinner-table talk, the numismatic enthusiast was addressed as follows by a gentleman present: "I am sorry you were not in town to-day, for I should have sent you a queer kind of a fellow, who says he came from Bokhara, and who pretends that he has a rare coin."

The numismatist was all attention.

"It was a gold coin, so he said, of some ancient king of India, and would weigh as much as 20 sovereigns, and was huge—as big as the palm of my hand."

The numismatist's heart was in his mouth.

"Sorry you seem so excited about it. It is my belief that the whole thing is a forgery. Just think of it! The shabby-looking fellow who was hawking the coin around had the impertinence to ask £5,000 for it!"

The numismatist thought over it, and, as an expert, reasoned in this way over the story: "Forger he may be. Still, there may be something in it. Issuers of spurious coin never have brains enough to invent new forms; they always vamp up representations of certain well-known coins. Anyhow it may be worth while for me to look it up as a numismatical monstrosity."

"The fellow," continued the informant, "seemed very much down on his luck. He told me that wherever he had been to show or sell his coin, the experts had kicked him out, declaring that his piece of money was a forgery."

A hope sprang up in the coin-collector's heart—an inkling that some great find was near at hand. Instinctively he rose from the dinner-table, determined to set out at once in search of the coin. General Fox, the host, being himself the most enthusiastic of collectors, understanding what it is to have a fit of numismatia, excused him, and he parted as quick as a cat could take him to Islington, for at Islington he knew an Oriental who kept up communication with those curious waifs from the East, who only turn up in the greatest cities of the world. A trail was discovered in Islington itself and soon the miserable lodgings of the man from Bokhara were found. The landlord of the house said, "The man you wish to see is just going to bed. I know he has been trying to find you. Shall I call him down?" "Yes, at once," cried the expert.

In a few minutes down came the man who had been kicked out by every coin-collector in London. With the help of the Oriental, who acted as an interpreter, the Bokhara man was told to show his coin. Then the Bokhara individual took off his queerly-cut coat, next his embroidered

od waistcoat, then his waistband, next his shirt, until there was nothing on him above the waist but his undershirt, and from under his arm-it he drew out with great deliberation a dirty, sweat-begrimed leather case, which he laid slowly on a table. Presently the case was opened, and in an instant the eyes of the expert were dazzled with that peculiar soft, yellow sheen which only antique gold gives forth. It was, indeed, a prize. One glance alone was sufficient to show that it was a grand medallion, a unique coin, the chiefest, the rarest in the world. It has taken years of study on the part of the numismatic, a transmitted instinct, in fact, through some generations, for this expert to appreciate a rare coin at a single look.

Knowing that in dealing with Orientals an intended purchaser must exhibit no anxiety, the expert did not allow a muscle of his face to move.

It was the Bokhara man who took the gold coin and placed it in the numismatist's hand. If the recipient's hand had trembled in the least with excitement, the wily Oriental would have made a hard bargain. It was a supreme effort, for when the piece was touched only by the numismatist's finger something like an electric shock tore up his arm.

Said the Bokhara man, through the interpreter, "That coin cost me dear. It has been sweated in man's blood—his heart's blood. Seven of us found that piece of gold. We quarrelled over it. That was natural. It was worth a fight. We fell on one another with knives and daggers (To be Continued.)"

THE LANGUAGE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

We have before us a pretty complete collection of stamps, over 3,500 varieties, and in glancing through its pages are reminded of many historical facts and events. But we will not do more than indicate the kind of changes which young collectors may usefully study. The mere acquisition of stamps, so as to feel pride, or make boast of a large collection, is a poor and pitiful thing. A long purse, without much industry or intelligence, can secure a large collection. But to have a judicious selection, and to be able to obtain amusement and instruction from the various devices in certain countries, at different times, is a far worthier object. In Italy, for instance, the displacement of the Papal stamps by those of the Italian kingdom tells of the progress of national unity and freedom. The disappearance of the Confederate stamps from circulation in America, is the memorial of the doom of slavery, and the advance of free labor and equal rights all over the world. Or, in later years, the handsome stamps, with large, plain figures for Alsace and Lorraine, tell of the result of the great war by which the French were driven from the Rhine provinces. The recent rise and rapid progress of Japan, in imitation of western improvement, is notified by the presence of these series of stamps engraved by native artists, and printed on paper of native manufacture. The changes in the Spanish Government are marked by the various devices employed: the Republic of 1870, by a head of Liberty, with mural crown; the accession of King Amadeo, by a fine series of stamps bearing his portrait, his abdication, by the issue of a set with a seated figure, representing the Republic of Spain. The stamps issued by Don Carlos, with his portrait, will become only curiosities for the collector, although during the insurrection they were decidedly interesting to Spanish correspondents. All letters found in Post Offices by the Carlists not stamped with the Don Carlos stamps were speedily reduced to ashes—whilst if only so prepaid the Government would not recognize them. Letters were frequently found bearing both kinds of stamps, such letters being duly respected by both parties.

(To be Continued.)

Having bought out many of the Stamp Dealers in the Dominion, and much enlarged our stock, we purpose to publish our paper regularly. The business has received a fresh impetus, by recent arrangement with a well known Coin Dealer who will attend to the Coin Department in future. All old subscribers will get copies mailed regularly, and those purchasing from us \$1.00 worth of goods, or procuring 4 subscribers, will be entitled to a year's subscription and one exchange advertisement—free.

Postmasters are especially requested to act as Agents for this paper, and all goods or business advertised in it or supplement, good commission.

Lady and gentlemen students will find our agencies pleasant and profitable.

DOMINION BAZAAR—FOREIGN STAMP PACKETS.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	European	each	25c
50 non duplicate stamps in each package.			
6.	250 varieties, No. 1 to 5		\$1.00
7.	25 " U. S. Official		25c
8.	30 " Colonial		25c
9.	50 " "		50c
10.	50 " North America		50c
11.	20 " South		50c
12.	20 " Asiatic		50c
13.	100 " Obsolete		\$1.00
14.	300 " Universal		\$2.50
15.	500 " Non-duplicate		\$5.00
16.	200 " Rare		\$5.00
17.	50 " Very Rare		\$10.00
18.	12 " Unused Colonial		25c
19.	10 " Envelope		25c
20.	50 " Common		50c
21.	60 " Good		\$1.00
22.	50 " Rare		\$2.50
23.	100 " Universal		\$2.50
24.	U.S. and Hamburg Local Reprints		\$2.50

Revenue Stamps.

No. 1.	25 Varieties	25c	No. 3.	60 Varieties	\$1.00
2.	40 " "	50c	4.	100 " "	\$2.00

Post Cards.

No. 1.	12 Varieties	25c	No. 2.	25 Varieties	\$1.00
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Canadian Law, Bill, Tobacco, Cigar, Gas, Weight and Measure Stamps. Special List for stamp.

Albums, &c.—All standard publications supplied prompt. The Dominion Stamp Album in preparation on a new principle.

N.B.—A large collection of over 3,500 Stamps recently placed in our hands for sale. Stamps in first-class condition.

A few words concerning the collection of Revenue Stamps may not be out of place to those thinking of commencing their study. Among the advantages revenue possess over postage stamps, may be mentioned the following: First, Revenue stamp collecting is quite new, thus offering to those who commence immediately the same advantages reaped by postal amateurs who obtained copies of the first issues of British Guiana, Sandwich Isles, Reunion, etc., etc., some dozen years ago, which later comers have found it impossible to procure except at enormous cost. Second, The very high facial value of Revenue Stamps, preclude the probability of their ever being collected uncanceled thus placing all collectors on an equality. Third, The low prices at which nearly all revenue stamps may be purchased. Perhaps the greatest charm in collecting revenue stamps consists in the uncertainty and romance connected with it; nearly every amateur having specimens in his album which are totally unknown to his brother collectors, and there being no definite value or degrees of value yet established; but, of course, this state of things is rapidly passing away, and ere many years, or even months have elapsed, collectors will awake to the knowledge that they have some priceless varieties amongst their revenue stamps, which, perhaps, have only cost them a trifle.

Intelligent, tractable little girl wanted, about 10 years of age, for our sheet and packet department, permanent, to raise preferred, would be taught French and German; also smart boy to write addresses, &c. Apply in own handwriting in first instance, D. B. P.O. Box 998, Toronto, Ont.

UNITED STATES—A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.

A Washington despatch to the *Boston Herald* says; The Post-office Department has ordered a new postage stamp to be used on letters not prepaid. Heretofore, a letter being posted, and wanting a stamp, has been held in the office at which it was mailed. The Post-master at this office then writes to the individual addressed, saying that such a letter has been held in that office for him, the postage not having been prepaid. The new stamp which has just been ordered under the new regulation is put on the letter not prepaid and sent to the Postmaster at the office of its destination, who is charged with the amount due, and to collect the same from the person addressed on the delivery of the letter. A new stamp has also been ordered to put on the letter after it passes the hands of the carrier, who then becomes responsible for the collection of the postage. This new stamp is intended as a check upon the carrier, who is thereby prevented from pocketing his collections.

To our Agents.

Please preserve our Stamps and Crests from the rays of the sun during this hot spell.

The agents sending us the largest amount of cash for goods or subscription, from date to November 1st. will receive good Album, free. For best exchange Pels a good collection of stamps. No humbug, we mean it.

B.N.R.R. & E.S.T.—We send out no sheets unless deposit is advanced, to partly secure us. We are willing to take duplicates as deposit.

To Correspondents.

☞ All orders to, or correspondence with us, requiring attention should be accompanied with stamp or exchange equivalent.

Our next number will contain a list of recent issues of Stamps and Coins.

A. L. UNATIC.—The law against opening Postal Cards is non est.

O. P. D LDOC.—It does not interest us a cent to know that that Zulu was seen reading an English newspaper.

Has he paid the subscription? or is Cetewayo about to issue Postage Stamps? that is about all we wish to know.

R. CROSS.—English Agency for Dominion Bazaar and all varieties advertised in it, or its supplements, will soon be established in London, orders sent to us direct accompanied by cash or stamps, promptly attended to.

D.O.P.—Yes, will send good value for duplicates. Send stamp for Exchange Circular.

J.G.—Send all your best duplicates. Will send you the sets of current Canada Revenue at 5 per cent. over face value.

D. BOLTON.—Oh! ah, yes, of course, to be sure we will add to the number of its pages and illustrate, without increasing the price, if we get an extra number of subscribers or increase of sales to warrant it.

Our Contemporaries.

We have been pleased to receive from all quarters journals similar to our own, mostly intended for the various branches of Curiosity collectors, and many of them published by boys. The increased number of this class of papers within the last few years has been very rapid, and from their contents we perceive the rising generation is being early instilled with the mania for Curiosities.

Thus it has always been, in newly settled countries people have to work hard to build houses, roads and bridges, break up the land, fight with neighboring provinces, construct machinery, shipping and manufactories, and have little time for literature and the fine arts, but as they become settled and the mantle of antiquity falls over their early history, up springs the Antiquarian. At first regarded as a lunatic, hoarding up old pennies, letters written by the founders of the state, (as if they contained the recipe for elixir vitae!) copies of crumbling epitaphs, (doubtless required as a model for his own) rude portraits and drawings of dilapidated houses, temples and forts, and holding mysterious converse with old grandmothers about the pedigree of their family; then follows the lover of art, with his stately mansion, costly paintings, and elaborately carved furniture; of literature, with his library of books, magazines and periodicals, postage and revenue stamps; of nature, with his collection of minerals, fossils, shells, plants and insects; and of science, with his telescope, micrometer, and study of the wonderful.

At this stage our Dominion has arrived, and let no collector of natural, historical or scientific mementos, be considered engaged in a foolish pursuit, for it is by means of the preservation of a knowledge of the past that we accelerate our progress in civilization, and the collection of any thing that requires study adds to the attractions of home, and to our love of country and distinguishes us from the roving barbarian. An article in one paper says that "about 900 American youths (Canada included) are engaged in the business of Amateur journalism."

We shall be pleased to receive, exchange with, and notice our contemporaries, acknowledge all clippings—by the way, we are indebted this time to the *Curiosity Cabinet*, *Curiosity Hunter*, *Collectors World*, *Journal of Philately*, *Postage Stamp Reporter*, *Ohio Philatelist*, and if we have been so sinful as to omit any, we hope to be duly hauled over the coals,—its just as good as an advertisement.

CURIOSITIES.

The oldest printed book known, is the Mazarin Bible—so called, after the celebrated Cardinal in whose library a copy was found. It bears date in 1456. It is said that a copy of this book is in the possession of a gentleman in New York City, who purchased it in London, at a public sale of a private library, for the moderate sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. He carried off the prize from many noble and wealthy competitors. The first book printed in England, was at London, by Claxton, and it was a work on "Chess." We have a copy of the *Life of Christ*, illustrated with quaint old style pictures, the Effigies of Jesus Christ, as described by P. Lentulus, the Roman Governor, others representing the Deaths of the Apostles with sketch of each of their lives, it also contains a full page advertisement opposite the title page, more peculiar than that of Roger Giles in our curiosities, quite sensational, so much so, we durst not publish it in these columns. The work was dedicated to Queen Anne, and published in 1724. Offers are requested for it.

CANADA.—A very peculiar essay was struck off for this country some time since; a bast of the Royal Representative in black, on a light drab ground the letters D. A. E. C. on black squares in each corner, *rect., perf.*—Besides a very peculiar appearance, it possesses the speciality of chemical obliteration to an extent previously unattainable. The essay was first noticed in the *Journal of Philately* last year, and those struck off—sold to a prominent English dealer we have a few specimens, which will soon become rare. 50c. each cash, or \$1.00 exchange.

A specimen of English composition by a schoolmaster of the old style in Devonshire, who had written it as an advertisement for a little shop:—"Roger Giles, Surgin, Parish Clark, and Skulemaster, Groser, and Hundertaker, Respectably informs ladys and gentlemen that he droers teef without waiting a minit, applys laches every hour, blisters on the lowest farms, and visicks for a penny a peace. He sells Godfather's Kordales, kuts korns, bunyons, dokters hosses, clips doukises wance a month, and undertaks to look arter every bodies nays by the ear. Joseharps, penny vissels, brass kanelsticks, fryinpanns, and other mossical hinstuments bat greatly redooeed figers. Young ladys and gentlemen larns their grammar and laugeudej in the purtiest manner, also grate care taken off their morrels and spellin. Also zarmzinging, taching the base via', an' all other zorts of vancey-work, squadrils, pokers, weezils, and all country dances tort at home and abroad to perfekshun. Perfumery and zuff in all its branches. As times is cruel bad, i begs to tell ey that i his jist begunned to sell all sorts of stashanary waxe, cox, hens, vouls, pigs, and all other kinds of pountry, blakin-brishes, berrius, coles, skrubbin-brishes, traykel, godly bukes and libris, mise-traps, lrick-dust, whisker-seed, morrel poker-ankerchers, and all sorts of swate maits, including taters, saggases and other garden stuff, bakky, zigers, lamp oyle, tay-kittles, and other in-tozzikatin likkers; a dale of fruit, bats, zongs, hare oyle, pattins, bukkits, grindin stones, and other aitables, corn and bunyon, salve and all hardware. i az laid in a large azzortment of trype, dogs' mate, lolipops, ginger-beer, matches, and other pickles, such as hepsom salts, hoysters, Winzer sope, anzetrar. Old rags bort and soll here and nowhere else, zinging burdes keepled, sich as howles, doukies, paykox, lobsters, crickets, also the stock of a celebrated brayder. Agent for selling gutta perker souls. P.S.—I tayches gography, rithmetic, cowstick, gimmnastics and other Chinese tricks."

For pure, unadulterated cheek, the Cincinnati *Commercial* takes the lead, with its "Yankee Doodle pyramid" of champions in which it includes Canada's boy Hanlan:—

Weston (on land).

Hanlan (on water).

Parole (on the turf).

Carver (on the jump—rifle).

Bogardus (on the wing—shot-gun).

American Rifle Team (long range).

Dominion Bazaar Stamp Co. (square dealing).

We have fixed it about "half and half." The base of the thing is good firm and square, anyhow.

A large quantity of assorted North American Stamps from 25c. per 1,000; 25,000 for \$5.00.

THE MYNALS OF WATIONS PRESERVED UPON COINS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D., NUMISMATIST.

In commencing a series of papers under this head it is important to draw for the benefit of the reader, that most important distinction between the coins of the present day and the coins of which we are to speak. Let the reader take at random a dozen different coins current at this time, and examine them with reference to their history. He will see, upon one side the emblems of national sovereignty such as a portrait of the reigning prince, and the date; upon the other, some more emblems of the same class and the value of the piece. Nothing more; this is the poor, barren "reading" of every modern coin, whether gold, silver, copper or nickel. It would really appear, from looking over modern coins that the mint masters were struck with mental stupidity. Though they have the best artists in the world, all the variety they allow artists is to engrave and re-engrave, fat, homely queens; ugly, sensuous kings, and the exceedingly poor array of heraldic or traditional devices that make up modern coin language. In a thousand million coins of American and European origin, struck within the last fifty years there is not enough historical matter to fill a child's primer.

In former times it was not so. Every coin was a leaf of history to teach the people. It had on one side (called the obverse) usually the portrait of the reigning prince or some member of his family with an inscription embodying his name and title, and dates given in terms of his personal history. Upon the other side was given the historical fact designed to be commemorated in that particular coin.

In illustration of this, I begin with a silver coin struck in the reign of the Emperor Tiberius whose term of rule was from A.D. 14 to 37. This specimen is called in Latin, the *denarius*, in English, the silver penny.

This is the coin used by Bible Commentators to illustrate that interesting passage in the life of Jesus, styled "Demanding the tribute money." At the command of the GREAT TEACHER, the tribes brought him a penny. As Tiberius had at that time been Emperor nearly 20 years, and very many million of his silver pennies were in circulation, the specimens brought to Jesus was probably one like this. Yet it may have been a denarius of his predecessor, Julius Cæsar, who also struck great numbers of these coins.

This is the "penny" so often named in the New Testament. It was in all respects except one, an indispensable coin in Holy Land; it would not pay the annual dues to temple-service, that had to be done in Jewish money, viz. shekles, half shekles and subsidiary coinage, the aliquot parts of the shekel and therefore when a Jew came to Jerusalem to clear off his account, his first visit was to the "money-changers" who, for a trifling premium exchanged his Roman or heathen money for "Sacred money" as named above; with this he received his quietus from the chief of the Scribes.

This penny or denarius represents the daily pay of a Roman soldier. Its weight being about 30 grains of pure silver, the value is 15 cents, nearly, and this, with his ration and clothing, (not to say his plunder and immense donations from his emperor), constitutes the support of the trooper as well as footman. The daily wages of a Palestine laborer (called in the Bible "husbandman") was one of their denarii or silver pennies. They were composed of silver, extremely pure until about two centuries and a half after Christ, when the mint-master began to debase the coin at such a rate that the Emperor Aurelian (A. D. 270 to 275) was compelled to correct the swindle and punish the perpetrators. But so numerous and determined were the employees of the mint that it cost the lives of 7,000 Dacian veterans to accomplish this important act of Civil Service reform.

(To be Continued.)

The land in Ireland is cultivated by 600,000 tenants, who occupy an average of thirty-two acres each. There are 16,000 landlords, of whom 1,942 own two-thirds of the whole country. Mr. Gladstone says that the question of converting the disaffected Irish tenant into an owner, rises into the higher region of politics and of moral and social order, and goes to the root of how to banish Irish discontent, and although the landlords will not sell, the Irish farmer has an effectual remedy within his reach, viz: emigration to British North America.

THE DECLINE OF ONTARIO

(IN THE PRICE OF HER LANDS.)

My lovers declared I was Queen of the West,
They came from all nations to tell me so;
But all, even those who once loved me the best
No longer are charmed with Ontario.

That canny auld Scotchman he loved me so well
I thought he ne'er wad be ganging awa',
He did though, and left me to stick in the mud—
I was more gritty than Manitoba.

He caught the fever bad, so did dear old Pat,
Though on him it turned a different way;
"Good-bye, Mavourneen," and he twirled his hat,
"By the powers I'm off to Thunder Bay."

That London fellow I felt sure would propose,
With glass to his eye, my features he'd scan
Said "Hi quite fails to see the booty in you,
Hi sees hin the Little Saskatchewan."

Monsieur Jean from Quebec smiled so joli, I interpreted
"I adore you" parley vous,
Translated to Canuck I found it would mean
"Which is the best route to the Cariboo."

Callers from P. E. I., N. S. and N. B.
Prove not lovers at all, they're emigrating,
"Old girl you might do to flirt wi' awhile,
The love of a life time for Keewatin."

A Toronto bank clerk I gave him the cue
Quite in true Pinafore style, "What never,"
He smiled "Well hardly" then started to do
Haulan a boat up on the Peace River.

From New York a Yankee a Mormon at heart
Kinder sorter dropt round, 't gimme a call,
"Wal neow I reckon yer arnt no slouch yeou bet,
I guess some fine day I'll annex yer all."

I do not despair, there are still some nice boys
In Devon, Denbigh, Armagh and Forfar,
Who don't like those wild girls, but if they do me
By writing to the Dominion Bazaar

Will receive the fullest information regarding improved farms with good buildings in Ontario, for sale very cheap, caused by the big rush of Ontario farmers to the wild lands of the North West. Pamphlets of the North West and general information and all questions promptly answered on receipt of stamp for return postage. Maps (large colored) showing the new route of the Canada Pacific Railroad, in Manitoba and the North West, cloth 50 cents; paper 25 cents. Send for our special emigration supplement, issued quarterly, included free in subscription to Dominion Bazaar.

It is within our knowledge, says the *North British Agriculturist*, that the demand for farms has not been so slack in Britain for thirty years as it is at the present moment; that the number of tenants who seriously contemplate an early acquittal to save the remainder of their funds is larger than it has been for many a day. More complaints of the unprofitableness of farming have reached us since midsummer than we have ever heard before. The depression is not confined to Scotland. A gentleman who has extensive experience in farming and in business affairs in the Midland Counties of England, told us lately that there has not been so many vacant farms in his day in that part of the country as there are now; and for these, tenants are difficult to get. He added that, generally, the present position of farmers' bank accounts is much worse than it has been for many a day. This gloomy picture is applicable to a large portion of England.

MOORE & Co., 245 SIMCOE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

FOREIGN STAMP DEALERS, (Wholesale only.)
Good Mixed Continental Stamps from 25c. per 100.
A large stock of good varieties. Send stamp for Price List.

OUR PURCHASING AGENCY.

When you require a novelty, or any article you know not where to procure, send your order to us and save yourself time, trouble and money. We are commissioned by respectable houses to supply their goods at bottom prices and guarantee satisfaction.

Published every lawful month by the DOMINION BAZAAR Co., Box 998, Toronto, Ont.