

James Campbell  
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THE

# EXCHANGE & MART.

EDITED BY F. E. DOWLES.

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

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## The Library.

THE FREE LIBRARY.



URING this present year of grace, the Free Library, so long desired and liberally subscribed for by the citizens of this city and suburbs is at last established. It is a good sign when the populace of any country clamour for free intellectual privileges; it is a better one when the clamour takes a practical turn, and results in an institution like the one lately established in Toronto. In these days of enlightenment and research, in a country like Canada where free education is offered to all, and where the

children of our mechanics, and servant girls, frequently develop into professional men and highly cultivated women, it is beyond all things an essential that some means of ready reference, some medium whereby the best works can be borrowed and read without expense, should be attainable in our midst. And

now, that these benefits are provided by our own enterprise, and the ready liberality of the ratepayers of this city, let us briefly review the advantages we gain, with their attendant disadvantages, the result of our expenditure and the working of the institution since its late opening, as shown by the manner in which it is patronised, and the correspondence in the daily press.

In the first place, then, as to our advantages, which include the result of the city's outlay. Without being called upon to expend a single dollar, all respectable persons of both sexes have access to a fine building, well warmed and lighted, a large and commodious reading-room, supplied with all the principal magazines, journals, and newspapers from England, the United States, and the different provinces of our dominion, and to a large collection of books from which they can select works to carry home and read at their leisure. In this latter respect, the residents of Toronto have an advantage over the residents of London, England, since readers in the British Museum, and other kindred institutions are not allowed, under any circumstances, to carry a book out of the reading-room. All this we receive as a result of the large sum of money expended, and the indefatigable exertion of such men as Mr. John Hallam, Mr. Bain, the Librarian, and others.

That the scheme is working well is proved by the very large number of persons who take advantage of the benefits offered. Still, we think that certain improvements might be made without entailing much expense, or any very great amount of additional labor.

The first point we notice is that the staff of attendants at the main branch is quite inadequate to the demand. Large crowds gather daily at the counter, and have to wait frequently for half an hour or more, before the one, two, or three attendants can get them the book they require. This will not do. Business people have no stray hours to waste in their busy lives. Respectable persons wanting employment are plentiful enough, and a few should be engaged, so that persons wanting books could be supplied at once.

The general demand for a classified catalogue has found its way into the daily press, and the very natural desire of the people should be gratified at once. A person wanting a good work on Geology may be totally ignorant under what author's name to look for such a book; besides which, the written catalogue pasted up on boards with its three supplements is confusing enough, anyway. An excellent way of meeting this difficulty was suggested in one of the papers last week, the correspondent suggesting that a large number of paper-covered, classified catalogues should be issued and supplied to the public at ten cents apiece, by which method they could study their catalogues at home, and at their leisure; valuable time would be saved to the readers, and a good deal of trouble to the attendants.

We cannot help noticing, much to our dismay, that a very very large proportion of the books already catalogued are novels. Now, novels are good enough in their way, many quite unobjectionable for general purposes, but it must be quite evident to all, that if seventy or eighty per cent of the books issued are novels, the intentions of the founders, and the use of the institution, is nullified.

\$50,000 was not laid out by the citizens of Toronto in order that girls and boys should be supplied with dime and

Continued on 5th page.

The Kennel.



THE FOX TERRIER.

ITS VALUE, CARE, AND CULTURE.

EW terrier men, on this side of the Atlantic, can realise the immense popularity which these charming members of the "In-fusoria family now overrunning the canine world," as a well-known writer once called them, enjoy, and have maintained for years. It is scarcely too much to say that a well-bred Fox Terrier in the pink of show condition, and health, displays more blood-like quality, and style, than any other breed of dog, grey-hounds, perhaps, excepted; added to this he is of a gay and sanguine temperament, the best of workers, a faithful companion, of just the right size, and, what is the greatest of all his virtues in the eyes of the pluck-loving Anglo-Saxons, he is, when rightly bred, a dog, "fearing not death, nor shrinking from distress." With all these claims to consideration, is it not surprising that he should hold such a prominent place in the hearts of thousands of Britons, nor that such high prices should have been paid for him. It is well known that Old Jock, even in the early grey dawn of Fox Terrier history, many times changed hands for his weight in silver, but such a value was comparatively trifling, compared to the long prices that have been paid and refused in later times. The sale of Old Tyke, at Birmingham show, by Mr. Gibson to Astbury, for one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and the purchase by Mr. Fletcher, of Tyke's greatest rival, Champion Rattler, for one hundred pounds, caused considerable comment in the Fox Terrier world. Amongst the other incidents that we can call to mind was the refusal by Mr. S. W. Smith of eighty pounds offered him by Mr. Bassett, at the Crystal Palace Show, for Banjo, a son of Old Tyrant, who had never previously been shown, and who was then entered "not for competition." The refusal of one hundred and twenty pounds, by Mr. Sarsfield to Mr. Gibson, for Champion Fussy, and the offer lately made by Mr. Southwell, to Mr. Astley, of one hundred pounds for Corinthian, which was also refused. Mr. Dixon gave Mr. Sale two hundred and ten pounds for Old Tyrant, Old Sam, Myrtle and Jenny, and the writer bought the champion dogs, Whip, Cynic, and Beauty (since re-named Decker, and expatriated to Australia) and the prize bitches, Zulioka and Peg Woffington from Mr. De la Poer for three hundred pounds. When Mr. Burbidge gave Mr. Turner two hundred pounds for Nettle, it was thought that the limit of long prices was reached, but it was capped by Mr. Hind being content to part with two hundred and fifty pounds to obtain possession of Champion Buffet; but all these transactions "pale their inflectual fires" before the claiming by Lord Lonsdale of Mr. Field's entry of wire-haired terriers at Oxford show for eight hundred and fifty pounds. Of course, many of the long prices that have been paid were far and away above the value of the animals, many wretches having changed hands for many pounds that were not worth as many shillings. The writer could name many men who, from humble circumstances, have attained to competencies by trading flatcatchers to greenhorns, and the words "value received" that have appeared on the promissory notes that have sometimes accelerated the transactions have been indeed a fiction. It is, of course, admitted that they are extenuating circumstances, when a tyro who aspires to be a successful exhibitor purchases a worthless brute from some astute dealer as it is only by long and careful study of comparative merit as against intrinsic merit that a man can ever hope to make a success in fox terriers or to hold his own on the show bench. Many men have started with the greatest enthusiasm, as they have, alas, in the more serious business of life, and have been disheartened

by failures which have in all case resulted from their own ignorance and gullibility. And yet many have been able to say that "nothing succeeds like success," men like Mr. Murchison, Mr. Astley, and some few others have had simply to parade their dogs in the ring as a matter of form, to take whatever prizes were offered, but they have always made the subject a study, and that is necessary to make any walk in life a success. (To be continued.)

TOY, OR PET DOGS.

Although it should be the aim of breeders of all classes of dogs, to select for breeding purposes only the handsomest and best-formed of their kind, this applies in much greater degree in relation to breeds that are kept solely as ornamental and affectionate companions. The dog multiplies itself so rapidly, and breeders have become so skilful in taking advantage of the eccentric variations that nature sometimes permits, that new breeds are constantly cropping up amongst the toy varieties, and claims of mysterious origin, and fabulous rarity and value, are often allowed to pass unchallenged for quaint-looking or whimsical sports, or freaks of nature.

That capricious dame, Fashion, is principally responsible for determining what shall be the favorite lap-dog. London is the great centre for breeders of pet dogs, and enormous quantities of pugs, Italian grey-hounds, toy spaniels, Maltese and Yorkshire terriers, &c., are produced in the filthy slums of London, and ultimately find generous owners and luxurious homes in the boudoirs of England's fair nobility and gentry.

On this side of the Atlantic, the business of breeding and dealing in pet dogs has not yet assumed such proportions, although in New York, Boston, or other large cities of this continent you may any day meet every few blocks, a seely looking citizen with a couple of pups on his arms for sale. Such are mostly mongrels of the worst kind, because if any breeder is known to possess any strain of value in a large city, he can sell more than he can produce at very remunerative rates, and do a thriving business without hawking them round the streets.

Unfortunately the growing demand for handsome dogs has greatly increased in our midst that abominable pest, the dog thief. There are a few villains of this sort in Toronto, who have a wholesome dread of periodicals such as THE EXCHANGE AND MART, which offers an uncomfortably ready means of exposing their machination.

When pugs are in the ascendancy, specimens of good color that are perfectly marked, with good masks, vents, wrinkles, moles, and trace command very high prices, but of late that aristocratic looking little fellow has been somewhat neglected, and it is rare to see on the show benches of our exhibitions any very high-class specimens. A perfect trace, or narrow black line down the back, is very difficult to breed, and is rarely ever seen now-a-days.

Far superior, as a pet, to the pug, is the King Charles or Blenheim Spaniel. As a breed they are much more intelligent and affectionate, and it is a pity that they are not more in demand amongst the Canadian community.

In New York, last year, the black poodle was very popular, and a number of very excellent specimens were exhibited at the May show. No dog is capable of being so easily trained to perform astonishing tricks, and when carefully clipped and trimmed, he can be made to assume very fantastic and grotesque shapes.

The little blue and tan Yorkshire terrier, which has been developed since the younger days of the writer, is probably the handsomest and most engaging breed of them all. Unfortunately it is a very troublesome matter so keep their long silky coats in proper trim. In Scotland there is a very similar breed called Glasgow or Paisley Skyes, and undoubtedly they are of the same origin, but the prevailing color of the latter is blue or silver grey. In Montreal there are several extensive breeders of both varieties, and they readily sell puppies at very remunerative figures.

Breeding and rearing small toy dogs requires considerable knowledge and skill, and it is an interesting and profitable hobby to many amateurs.

## DOG NOTES.

## DOCKING SPANIELS' TAILS.

I wish to know if it is necessary to cut spaniels' tails. Is it beneficial or otherwise?—Frog. (Docking the tails of spaniels is a very old custom, and arose out of an ancient superstition that dogs so treated were safe from the disease rabies or madness. Columella, a writer of about the time of Christ, mentions it as a practice of the shepherds of his country, who bit off the end bone of the tail on the fourteenth day of the puppy's life, believing that the operation prevented the dog from ever becoming mad. Although we think that superstition was the real origin of the vulgar and barbarous practice, yet the reason given by sportsmen for docking the tails of spaniels is, that in working thick coverts of brambles, thorns, &c., the tail of the spaniel gets so torn and lacerated that the animal suffers much pain, and as the cocker and springer spaniel is characterised by a remarkably quick and active action of the tail when scouting game, there is a reason in the argument. And to cause a little pain, or temporary pain even if considerable, to prevent a greater evil, is not cruel, but justifiable. It is, however, obvious that such reason does not exist for docking toy spaniels or others not used for questing in underbush, hedgerows, &c.; neither is there any reason, worth the name, for the infliction of the pain of docking on fox, Irish, and other terriers.—Ed.]



## Sports and Pastimes.

The Garrison Commons presented a lively appearance on Saturday last, it being the first practice of the Royal Grenadiers and the Queen's Own Rifle Association.

It was a beautiful day, the wind was too unsteady for good shooting. The positions this season are 200 yards kneeling, 400 and 500 yards prone position, in consequence of which the Queen's Own have put their cross-gun score up to 52 and 57 points, for worsted and silk respectively. There was considerable delay caused by the Queen's Own not having their targets ordered, but that is not likely to occur again.

The Toronto Rifle Club also commenced their annual practice on Saturday, and will continue every Tuesday and Saturday during the season.

G. Co.'s Royal Grenadiers have established a recreation room for the benefit of its members. This is a new departure for the Grenadiers, and is likely to be a success. It is a noticeable fact that G. Co.'s has always taken the lead in things of this sort.

All persons interested in Sports of any description are cordially invited to send accounts of Meetings, Matches etc. to this department.—Ed.

## Fine Arts.

## THE ART AND ARTISTS OF TORONTO.

*A brief sketch of our City Painters and their Patrons.*

By F. Y.

## I.—A GLIMPSE OF AN ARTIST'S STUDIO.



HOSE who have read our last brief notes on the city authors and their literature, will now be entertained with a review of our painters and their productions in a similarly concise manner. Painting is one of the most important and ennobling of the trinity of arts, of which literature and music are its companions, and the living pieces of canvas—the poems without words, as Horace aptly describes them—are as truly indicative of a city's culture and taste, as the quality or quantity of the morocco-bound works that grace the library-shelf, or the cabinet of musical gems, that stand beside the Chickering Grand.

Let us take a peep into the studio of a Toronto artist that we may become acquainted with his surroundings and his mode of work. Like a journalist's sanctum or a lawyer's den, or a doctor's bottle-lined office; we shall not find it a paradise of cleanliness or neatness, such as one might imagine would be the abode and workshop from which such beautiful productions emanate. Taking the elevator we are landed on the top-floor of a down-town office building at the very door of our artist. For a few seconds he is totally invisible. Gaunt, ugly easels point their supports toward the ceiling from every part of the room; stray bits of canvas hobnob with dusty patches of paint, and a profusion of bric-a-brac on a plain deal table, on the other side of which we discover the occupant of the room. With palette balanced on his arm, and two long sticks protruding from beneath, he is seated before a large canvas from which the outlines of one of our early colonial governors is peering. As yet the portrait is in the rough, but with dexterous hand, and well-directed brush, the artist is putting on a row of buttons on the coat here, or decorating his military uniform with golden-hued lace there. Now the brush is dipped into some oil which is mixed with little patches of paint that dot the board, the brush again applied to the canvas, and lo! a red plume appears on the cockade hat, a white kerchief springs from his collar, a gold guard is revealed beneath his handsome sash, a curl or two is added to his hair, and a bit of iron-grey color tips his whiskers. The transformation is wonderful! What was formerly an unpleasing and obscure semblance of a man, is now a handsome, dignified nobleman, resplendent in his brilliant uniform and his knightly decorations.

On another easel is an embryo landscape—an odd mixture of mountain and stream and skeleton trees. The original sketch from which the painting is being copied, the artist tells us, was taken at the scene itself—a secluded spot among the White Mountains, while seated beneath a stationary umbrella, even though the winds blew and the rain descended in torrents. A few touches by the artist, however, and the chaotic mass of undefined color will develop into a striking piece of scenery; the trees will be "clothed upon in living green," the waters in the mountain rivulet will flow and bubble over the rocks that lie in their path; the slanting sheets of rain will sweep by the face of the gigantic rocks with a wild fury; the sun will struggle to pierce the rays through the caravans of clouds, and reach the green verdure in the valley, or the tiny violets that droop their heads before the storm.

Ten years ago art was at a very low ebb in Toronto, the artists being few in number and the patrons fewer; indeed, it was a difficult matter for a professional painter to find a sufficient field for constant employment. Upon the establishment

of the Ontario Society of Artists, however, a marked change for the better set in; art received a stimulus through a united organization which has benefitted its votaries ever since, and the Government were induced to give a yearly grant, though small, toward the society, and for the use and disposal of its members. It also purchased several works, from time to time, upon the understanding that they would ultimately form the nucleus of a national picture gallery. Most of them now adorn the walls of Government House. Owing to the aid of the Government, and the increasing support of the public, the society has steadily grown in numbers and influence, until now it occupies an honored position in the public mind.

We will reserve for a future instalment further details of its field and its work, as well as an individual reference to our city artists.  
(To be continued.)

## The Poultry Yard.

### SPECIAL BREEDS, AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM.

#### III.—GAMES.

**A** PRINTER'S error occurred in our last issue, by which our carefully drawn illustration, intended for "Duckwing Games," and sketched from life, was wrongly entitled "Game Bantams," thus passing the boundary line between the sublime and the ridiculous. Game fowls (of which the American standard reckons twelve varieties, and the English eight), were originally bred and used entirely for cock-fighting. This vile and cruel amusement having to a great extent gone out of fashion, the birds are now bred principally for exhibition, in which they reach a high standard. Pure bred game fowls are now allowed by sports to be not so well calculated for the pit as many cross-breeds. Men engaged in the debasing occupation of rearing fowls for this purpose, generally cross any breeds noted for courage, viciousness, quickness and endurance.

The pure game fowls as bred for exhibition have a peculiarly erect, bold and defiant appearance. The cock, more especially, has a "touch me if you dare" expression in his eye peculiar to himself, though his mate approaches nearer to him in this respect than any other breed of fowl. They stalk about the poultry yard with a gait at once antagonistic and determined, and are always ready to fight either on the smallest provocation, or none at all. They are stout, muscular, yet remarkably graceful birds, their heads are long and slender like a deer-hound's, the shanks of all varieties except two\* are willow, olive or orange, and their passion for wandering something remarkable. To quote the remark of a well-known writer, they are "very unpleasant handling, and don't mind biting out a square half-inch if disturbed." Of all breeds of fowls they are the wildest and most unmanageable.

As regards their domestic qualities they are useless for the table, but are fair layers of small brown eggs, not unlike a guinea fowl's. The maternal qualities of the hen are excellent, provided she be let alone; she is patient, painstaking, and will defend her young from hawk, cat, or fox, to her last breath.

As regards feeding, the best plan when practicable with these birds is to let them forage. They will do it anyway, unless they are penned within eight foot walls, so it is as well to make a virtue of necessity. They should be carefully fed twice a day with whole grain (no meal or warm food except when setting), and must have warm, dry and clean quarters; a plentiful dust bath mixed with coal and wood ashes, and a pound of powdered sulphur, will keep them free from vermin. They require an extensive grass run, and a moderate allowance of vegetable food.

\* The Spangled and White and Spangled Pole whose shanks are flesh-colored.

### POULTRY AND PIGEON NOTES.

To the Editor of THE EXCHANGE AND MART.

#### SPICE FOR FOWLS.

SIR,—I have been reading your useful and instructive journal with some care, more especially the Poultry Yard, in which I am much interested. Noticing that you invite correspondence, and having found the recipe below an excellent remedy for keeping fowls in good health, and also promoting laying very much, I shall be pleased for some of your readers to try it. I think it would prevent roup myself, for during the several years I have used it I have only had roup in my yards in one case, and that was in a pair of birds returned from a show; but the birds also require some of Douglas's iron mixture with their drinking water during the winter and spring. The recipe: Powdered gentian, 4oz.; ditto fenuigreek, 8oz.; cayenne pepper, 2oz.; coarse sugar, 8oz.; mixed together. Give to every six or eight fowls (large size) one tablespoonful twice or three times a week. I only give it during cold and wet weather. I hope others will find it as useful as I have.

GEO. C. JONES.

### THE PIGEONS.

In many lofts where the sexes are not divided eggs will have been found during the past week or two, and this, if nothing else, should show the absolute necessity of good management if breeding is to be successfully conducted. There should always be means of dividing cocks from hens, so that pairing can be managed without difficulty. In such a case, when it is decided to match a certain pair, one is taken from each loft and put into a cage kept for the purpose, and no difficulty is experienced; but if all the birds are kept together they will all have formed friendships which it will be most difficult to dissolve. If, however, this plan has been adopted, it should be at once changed, and the hens taken from the cocks for a week or two, and then matching up commenced. While the birds are apart the loft can be cleansed and whitewashed, and the nests put up for the breeding season. There are many ways of fitting up a loft; and, as in other things, much money can be spent upon it, but this is not necessary; a nest pan here and there, in a convenient, and, if possible, secluded place, with a wooden cover over it, is almost all that is required. If there are rats the birds cannot succeed in breeding, and it should not be attempted unless rats can be effectually kept out. Mice are also most objectionable to sitting birds if their nests are on the floor. There should be clean water daily—a point always to be insisted upon—and always clean, fresh food, dirt being the cause of one-half of the diseases of pigeons. A bath should, if possible, always be at hand. This may be made by setting an open shallow metal milk pan—say, 30in. in diameter—in brickwork, in the centre of the loft; the brickwork should extend at least a foot from the edge of the pan. If a water pipe can be laid on near, and another fitted in the bottom of the pan to carry it off when dirty, it would be all the better, and cost very little; indeed, in most lofts the whole could be done for 15s. There is nothing which conduces more to the health, and consequently, the condition of pigeons, than a clear spring water bath daily. Try it, all who can afford the small outlay, and report to us the result.

## SMOKE THE "CABLE" AND "EL PADRE" CIGARS.

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MONTREAL.

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

## The Workshop.

### ENGRAVING BRASS NAME PLATES.

Slight engravings on brass is not hard to manage, and may be done with trifling cost by those who possess care, patience, and perseverance. The process is as follows:—

Thoroughly clean and polish the plate, and rub it well over with chalk to remove the grease, then take it up in a hand-vice, holding it where no engraving is to come; lay the plate upon a covered charcoal fire (such as is used in the streets for roasting chestnuts); when it is warm cover it with soft varnish, and when this is fluid, and the plate warm, dab it over every part of the plate, using a dabber made of cotton wool tied up in fine soft silk. Make the varnish from Mr. Lawrence's recipe, thus: Virgin wax and asphaltum, 1oz. each; black pitch and Burgundy pitch, ½oz. each. Melt the wax and the pitch in an earthen pot and add the finely powdered asphaltum by degrees. Let the whole boil until a drop taken out of the pot will, when cold, break on bending it double; then pour the varnish into warm water, and make it up into a round ball, which cover with soft silk. When the varnish is evenly laid over the surface of the plate, take that off the charcoal fire, and hold it with the help of the hand-vice over the smoke of four smoky candles, or a petroleum lamp. The candle flame must not touch the varnish, but the smoke must become incorporated in the varnish and blacken it through. The plate can be returned to the fire and re-heated should the varnish cool before it is blackened, but it is better to prevent this by the use of plenty of candles, as the plate and varnish may burn. Make an exact tracing in every particular, of the letters to be engraved upon transparent tracing paper, and rub the underside of this with finely powdered red chalk; rub off with a rag any chalk that does not adhere, and then lay the chalked side upon the varnish. Touch the four corners of the tracing paper with wax, so that it can there stick to the plate. Place a wooden handrest over the plate, or make a wall round it, and lay a ruler across, to prevent the hand touching the plate while tracing; take a very fine knitting needle, and with its point go lightly over every traced line, so as to reproduce it upon the varnish. Remove the tracing paper and work with the etching needles. Use blunt, round, and well polished pointed needles for making strokes that are to be thick, and very fine instruments as sharp as a sewing needle for the thin strokes. Polish the points of the gravers from time to time upon the sole of a shoe, so as to keep them sharp. Fill up any strokes and marks that are badly done, or not required, by brushing over them some Venetian varnish mixed with lampblack; use a camel's hair paint brush for this purpose. Having worked in all the lines required, proceed to "bite" them into the copper. Place the plate upon a wooden board, build around its outside a wall of wax an inch high, with a lip at one corner to pour off liquid from; make this wax wall with beeswax, rendered pliable by the addition of Venice turpentine and tallow; then take enough aquafortis to cover the plate (refiners' aquafortis), and dilute it with half its quantity of pure water; pour this upon the plate until it is half an inch above the surface, and watch the plate carefully. When the copper becomes visible through the finest lines of the graving the mixture must be poured away; the strongly touched lines will show first, then the weaker ones. Wash the plate in pure water, dry it before the fire, then cover it with a coat of Venetian varnish laid on with a fine paint brush. Pour on the aquafortis as before, let it stop on until the graved lines look all sharp and distinct, then pour it off, and wash the plate with clean water. While the aquafortis is on the copper plate, verdigris will rise to the top of the liquid; remove this at once with a brush, or feather of a quill pen. The plate washed, warm it in front of the fire, and remove the wax walls as they melt; then make it quite hot, so that the varnish on its surface melts, wipe that off with a cloth, and well rub the copper with olive oil. Examine it thoroughly, and deepen any lines that may require it with the etching needles, and polish it.

Continued from First page.

other novels, and we think ourselves that it was a pity that this class of works should have been so prominently brought forward. At least ninety per cent of the catalogues now issued, consists of works of fiction; whereas, in our opinion, the more solid works should have been classified first, and then, as of less importance, the works of fiction, if it is absolutely necessary to introduce them at all. In the British Museum library a watch is kept on the class of reading selected, and persons who confine themselves to volumes of *Punch*, novels and kindred works, are politely requested to resign their tickets and places to persons possessing more solid tastes. It is distinctly stated on the form of application that the use of the library is restricted to study, reference, and research, and we cannot but think it would be well if the same rule were applied here.

Another improvement, which we hope to see in time, and which would very materially add to the use and comfort that readers would find in the establishment, is a reference library. Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, Gazetteers, Directories, and other kindred works should be placed on shelves in the reading-room for frequenters to consult at their convenience. Authors, and heavy readers would be incalculably benefitted by this arrangement, and the librarians would see, as time went on, the books required in this department. Of course, the works selected should be heavily bound, and as often as practicable, in several volumes, which lessens the danger of theft.

Glancing for a moment, *en passant*, at Dr. Mulvaney's correspondence on "Spiritual Wives," we must honestly confess that we have scarcely patience to discuss so absurd a theory as the one he advances. In the name of right feeling and common sense was the public library instituted for girls in their teens, or for men and women of the world? If the former, the sooner all classical and standard works be removed the better, while their places should be filled with "Horatia's School-days," "Rosamond's Trials," and kindred notions. If girls are allowed free access to a public library, their negligent parents should take the consequences. Surely the proper persons to overlook and guide their reading are their parents and guardians, not the librarians of public institutions. We cannot but suspect that from what we have seen of Dr. Mulvaney's journalistic correspondence in this and other matters, his first motive is to bring himself into prominence, while the ostensible one of preserving the purity of the school-girl mind, and championing widows burying their husbands, comes a very long way behind indeed.

To conclude our first subject we are anxious that our readers should understand that, in offering the previous suggestions with respect to the library, we do not do so in a captious or fault-finding spirit, nor is it our desire in the slightest degree to impugn the excellent management under which the Public Library has reached its present state of efficiency. We are aware that the institution is as yet but a new-born babe, and it would be absurd to expect it to spring all at once into perfection with, to continue the simile, all its teeth in its head. We simply offer the foregoing remarks as hints of what yet may be done, while we express our cordial wishes, that a long and prosperous future may make the institution a power, through the dominion, to which persons may come from far and near to taste the fruit of the "tree of knowledge."

## PETLEY & PETLEY,

TORONTO.

### DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

### MILLINERY AND CARPETS,

128 to 132 King St. East, Toronto.

Mention the Exchange.

Ty. No. 1

# Exchange and Mart.

## RULES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

### ADDRESS.

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

### ADVERTISING

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

**Private No. instead of Address.**—If the advertiser wish his own name and address to be published, it can be done; but supposing he should wish to keep them private, he will intimate this to us, and we will attach a number to his advertisement in place of them; and all letters answering his advertisement will therefore be addressed, under cover to that number at our office, to be forwarded by us to him. (See Rule 16)

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

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

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

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

**Goods in Transit.**—These are at the seller's risk, *i. e.*, any damage to or loss of an article on its journey is borne by the vendor or exchanger; but a rejected article must be properly packed and returned by the same means as was used in sending it.

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

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

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

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

### ANSWERING.

**Numbered Advertisements.**—When replying to advertisements, to which numbers

are attached, each answer must be contained in a blank envelope, which must be fastened and have the distinguishing number and letter of the advertisement clearly written upon the top right hand of it thus: 702A These replies, together with as many stamps for postage as there are letters to be forwarded, *e. g.* for one answer one stamp, two answers two stamps, and so on, must be enclosed in another envelope directed to the Editor of THE EXCHANGE AND MART, 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, who will add the right names and addresses, and post the enclosures, and thus bring buyer and seller into communication.

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

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

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

## Exchange and Mart.

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

### AVIARY.

**Canaries.**—Wanted, pure Belgian hen canary, bred last year. Cheap for cash. Apply, letters only, F. D., 296 George St.

### DOMESTIC.

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

**Furniture.**—A large double bedstead (oak) with springs to fit, for sale, cheap.—51 Gould St.

For sale, at 139 Chestnut St. Bar and grocery counter, with other plant.—A. T. Johnston.

Household furniture, for sa'e. Call at once.—50 Belmont-st.

Second-hand counter wanted, about twelve feet long.—Address, W. A. Clark, 136 Jarvis-st. (See advt. above.—ED.)

**Refrigerators.**—Refrigerator for sale.—226 Wellesley-st.

Refrigerator for sale; cost \$45, good as new. Price, \$25, at Britton's cash grocery, 5 Crocker's Block, Queen-st., west.

**Stoves.**—For sale, Duchess Range No. 2.—146 Wellington-st.

For sale, good cook stove and other house furniture; a bargain; parties leaving the city.—53 Brant-st.

**Well Pump.**—One of Powell's celebrated well pumps; will answer for two houses, if required; present well 46 feet deep. To be sold, cheap.—2900.

**Various.**—Relic clock, more than 150 years old, for sale; good time keeper.—222A.

### DRESS.

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

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

\*The articles marked with an asterisk are excepted from the regulation at the head of this department. Articles of dress on approval can be exhibited at our office.

**FARM STOCK AND PRODUCE.**

**Cattle.**—For sale, a fresh-caived cow; full milk; quiet and easy to milk; 4 years old—Apply 320 Spadina-ave.

**Goats.**—A milch goat for sale.—2005.

For sale, a fine goat, cheap.—481 King-st., west.

For sale, a magnificent Nanny goat, with or without young.—2007.

**JEWELLERY AND PLATE.**

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

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

**Watches.**—Wanted, silver watch; must be good time-keeper; cheap, for cash.—2009.

**THE KENNEL.**

**Appliances.**—Wanted, dog kennel to hold two terriers; must be cheap and in good condition.—Apply 3010.

Large dog kennel for sale; suit mastiff, or will hold two fair-sized retrievers; good condition.—Apply, letters only, "Delta," 266 George-st.

**Bulls.**—Fine bull bitch for sale, cheap, with new collar and chain; price, \$3.00.—1003.

**Bedlingtons.**—Wanted, pair (male and female) thoroughbred bedlington terrier pups; must be prize-bred, and perfect in all points; pedigree strictly enquired into; or good young bitch, same qualifications.—Apply box 318 P.O., Toronto.

**Hounds.**—Thoroughbred greyhound pups for sale.—35 Edward-st.

**Spaniels.**—Water spaniel bitch for sale; price, \$1.00, or exchange for anything useful; out of city preferred. Quiet with children, faithful and well-bred.—Apply, box 318 P.O., Toronto.

**LIBRARY.**

**Appliances.**—Wanted, a book-case, with secretary combined; must be in good condition. Send postal card to F. Y., 202 Sherbourne-st., Toronto.

Set of pigeon holes wanted, cheap for cash.—Apply by card or letter at this office.

**Books.**—Complete poultry book, (based upon Segemeter, illustrated) 900 pp., post paid, 60 cts.—G. B. Lewes, Collingwood.

English law reports wanted; a complete set second-hand; must be cheap; send particulars.—1059

**MUSIC, etc.**

**Melodians.**—Melodian for sale.—364 Church-st.

**Music.**—Two sets of Singing exercises for sale; cheap for cash.—1099.

**Pianos.**—Valuable upright piano for sale; only used 3 months, with square stool, good as new; cost lately \$475; will sell for \$300 cash down.—Apply box 318 P.O., Toronto.

**Harp.**—Second-hand harp for sale, cheap would exchange for a buggy.—3000.

**Violins.**—Fine toned violin, by one of the Amati's for sale on reasonable terms; what offers?—2211.

**FINANCIAL.**

**Stocks.**—Grip stock for sale, cheap.—Apply 3001.

**MECHANICS.**

**Engines.**—Stationary oscillating steam engine, 3-inch bore, and 3-inch stroke; weight, 77 lbs.; for sale, cheap; price, \$20.—1070.

**Machinery.**—A self water-wheel for sale, (36-inch) good as new for less than half price.—1616.

**Printing.**—Small printing press and type, type case, cabinet; decided bargain.—1111.

**NATURAL HISTORY.**

**Stuffed Birds.**—Bird eggs and taxidermists supplied; price lists sent.—W. P. Meiville, 319 Yonge-st., Toronto.

**POULTRY YARD.**

**Spanish.**—For sale, 5 thoroughbred Spanish fowls.—10201.

**Various.**—Laying hens for sale.—18101.

**RIDING & DRIVING.**

**Appliances.**—Wanted, a gents' riding saddle in good condition; state price.—10102.

**Buggies.**—Buggy for sale, or exchange for pleasure boat.—102102.

Buggy for sale, with adjustable seat (single or double), pole shafts, rubber top and lamps arranged, with adjustable bobs; Price, complete \$75.—54 Alexander-st.

Square box buggy for sale.—128 Bond-st.

**Carriages.**—Phaeton for sale.—Thompson Bros., cor. King & Ontario-sts.

First-class brougham, cheap.—381 Adelaide-st. W.

**Carts.**—Good Cart and Harness for sale; 49 Wickson Avenue, Yorkville.

For sale, good Grocery Wagon; also a light spring wagon and harness.—558 Queen-st. West.

**Horses.**—Hamiltonian Stallion, for sale, at a bargain; Winfield Scot Jr., 8 yrs. old, has shown 2.32 without handling no record. No pedigree or stock-getting, in Canada.—W. E. Dobson, 23 Church-st., Toronto.

For sale cheap, a mare 7 years old; good traveller. Good horse for sale.—Apply 615 King-st., west.

Wanted, horse for grocery route.—76 Rose-avenue.

**Various.**—Must be sold; horse and wagon, and fixings; 2 horses, and a lot of buggies, wagons, and harness.—651 Yonge-st.

**SPORTS & PASTIMES.**

**Bicycles & Tricycles.**—Bicycle for sale fifty-inch, \$50.—44 Wellington-street, east, Toronto.

For sale, English tricycle.—520 Yonge-st.

52-inch standard Columbia Bicycle, complete, nearly new.—C. T. Ketchum, Cosgrave's Brewery.

**Billiards.**—Pool table, six pockets, 5x10, Samuel May's make; in good condition, for sale cheap; also carom table, Chicago make, in excellent condition, everything complete; apply at once.—2102121.

**Fishing.**—Wanted, a fishing boat in good order and complete; capacity 2 tons.—Rice Lewis & Son.

**Rowing.**—Racing skiffs, three for sale, fifteen dollars.—102.

Skiff for sale, painted, in good condition, 16 feet long; price \$15.—J. W. Watkins, 341 Queen-st., east.

16-ft. skiff for sale, 2 pair oars, cushions, carpets, etc.—101b.

**Yachts.**—A 19 ton yacht for sale; sails, etc. in good order; running gear all new.—702.

**RABBITS.**

Rabbits.—Wanted.—Apply to T. Uttley, real estate agent, Adelaide-st., east, Toronto.

Wanted, a pair, buck and doe, of thoroughbred rabbits, lop-eared; doe in kindle preferred.—A. Pierce, 35 King-st., east.

**CLAXTON'S MUSIC STORE**

IS THE BEST PLACE TO PURCHASE

**VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS,**

—) AND EVERY KIND OF (—

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

—) AND (—

**MUSICAL NOVELTIES**

Good margins to the Trade for Prompt Cash.

**Sheet & Book Music**

OF ALL CLASSES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Orders by Mail promptly attended to

**T. CLAXTON,**  
197 Yonge St., Toronto.



**D. HANNA**

Dealer in all kinds of

**BOOTS & SHOES**

Special Attention Paid to Custom Work.

271 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**LEADER RESTAURANT,**

Cor. Leader Lane & King St.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

**H. E. HUGHES - - Prop.**

Cor. of Gould St., Toronto.

**J. STEWART.**

The present House of Stewart must be admitted to be more beneficially employed in the sale of Furniture, than was that which once ruled the destinies of Britain. JAMES (possibly XVIth from Scotland) of the present era, turns out every description of furniture, from Children's Cots to costly suites, the particulars of which he gives below:—

**FURNITURE.**

**James Stewart,** 341 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

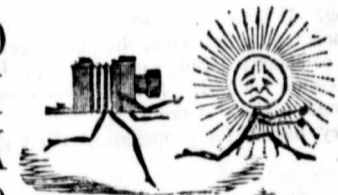
Will provide cash Purchasers at following rates:

DRAWING-ROOM (Complete) .. 8 pieces	00.125
BED-ROOM " " 10 pieces	
PARLOR " " 8 pieces	
KITCHEN " " 5 pieces	

CARPETS for three rooms, Tapestry, say \$45-00.

Cor. Gould Street.

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**CABINET PHOTOS**  
AT \$2.50 PER DOZ.  
ARE ALL THE RAGE.  
'S 201, 203 YONGE STREET.

DORENWEND'S WATER WAVES.

**LADIES !!**

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

—THE—

**Paris Hair Works**

Is the only Fashionable Hair Store in Toronto, to buy those Real Water Waves, and hundreds of other styles in stock.

**A. DORENWEND,**

Copyright applied for 105 Yonge St. BETWEEN KING & ADELAIDE STS.

## The Garden.



### SEEDLINGS OF THE SEASON.

#### II.—IMPATIENS SULTANI.

THE latter end of last week I visited a garden where this handsome plant is largely grown, and noted how very useful it is, nearly always in flower; in fact, it may always be had in flower if a healthy stock of young plants is maintained. Being of very recent introduction, it may not be known to many readers of THE EXCHANGE, so it will not be out of place to mention that it is a stove-plant requiring at least a temperature of 60 deg. Fahr. to flourish during the winter. The growth is compact, with fleshy branches, producing numerous axillary flowers, of a rich rosy-scarlet color, and lasting well for a "balsam," for such it is, and I think is very often called the "Zanzibar Balsam." This plant is easily raised from seed or cutting, and during spring and summer it may be grown in the greenhouse, or about June planted outside, when it flowers freely. No plant is more easily propagated and grown into useful specimens. The young shoots will strike freely if placed in very sandy soil, in heat, or pricked in the cocoon fibre in the propagating bed—in fact, if they are treated after the same fashion that coleuses are they will succeed equally well. When well-rooted, pot them off singly, using a compost of fibrous loam, leaf soil, and sand, adding a little peat if you wish, but such is not absolutely needful. When the small pots are well filled with roots, shift into well-drained 48's, in which they will make specimens quite large enough for most decorative purposes, and will quickly commence to flower, which they continue doing as growth develops. In the early stages keep the young plants close to the glass, so as to promote short sturdy growth. Timely pinching will also facilitate this. Keep well supplied with water at the roots, but do not wet the foliage over much, or, through its fleshiness, decay may follow. When Messrs. Veitch, of Chelsea, England, first exhibited the plant, it created almost a *furor* in the gardening fraternity, and it is likely to hold a permanent place in our glasshouses as a most useful furnishing plant. For mixing with ferns and foliage plants it is really very desirable, the soft but rich color of the flowers being so unlike the majority of shades at command, hence upon first sight the plant is very striking. It is necessary to keep on propagating so as to keep the stock young, for, when the plants get leggy, they are by no means so effective; and, with such a quick-growing subject, this stage is soon reached. It is now very reasonable in price, and when once a stock is secured, there will be no difficulty, with ordinary means for propagating stove-plants, to keep up a supply.

R.

#### THE INDIARUBBER PLANT.

Perhaps no plant in this country has been held in more esteem for decorative purposes than this. As a window subject for town residences its equal cannot be found; for decorating ball-rooms, and saloons, and for general effect it is unsurpassable, and proves itself a useful adjunct to the ornamental greenhouse plants, and for giving a sub-tropical appearance to the garden it is *par excellence*. That this is truly a city plant may be judged by the enormous number that finds their way into the Market and florist's stores. One leading nurseryman told us that he never could keep up a stock of saleable stuff, so great was the demand for it. To propagate it, two methods are usually employed, one by means of cuttings, and the other from buds or eyes. By the first-mentioned mode make the cuttings about 6 in. or so long, insert into small thumb pots in a mixture of peat, cocoon fibre, and plenty of sand, placing a small stick to each to keep them upright, and then plunge into a brisk heat, keeping them close until rooted, which they will be in a few days. My plan in striking all tropical kinds of trees, &c., is to plunge the cutting in a propagating frame, giving air during the night and

keeping close during the daytime, thus imitating Nature in a way, and by so doing I have rarely had many losses. As soon as they are struck, place them near the glass, still retaining them in the same heat, and gradually inure them to cooler quarters by degrees, potting on as required. In the case of striking from buds they can be packed close together in a pan, retaining, if possible, a leaf to each, and this, of course, must be kept in an upright position by the means of a small stick; when placed in heat the dormant buds soon start into growth, and when sufficiently rooted may be potted on in the same manner as from cuttings. This plant will grow in almost any kind of soil, will do in any ordinary greenhouse, stand in a sitting room window all the year around, and in the garden during summer, or it may be subjected to the heat of a stove; it grows luxuriantly under all these conditions.

#### SOME GARDEN HINTS.

From the "NEW YORK OBSERVER."

The first warm days of spring afford an opportunity for clearing off the soil of the garden preparatory for ploughing, burning up the refuse of last year's vegetation, pruning grape vines, and transplanting blackberries, raspberries and currants. These latter, particularly, should not be neglected, as the new shoots start very early. Do not be in too great a hurry about breaking up the ground. Nothing can be gained by stirring up a cold wet soil for planting. In many cases the hard, dry lumps will remain throughout the summer, seriously interfering with the cultivation and growth of the plants. Very deep ploughing ought never to be permitted in a plot of ground used solely for garden purposes. A garden cannot be kept in a mellow, fertile state, favorable to a strong and healthy growth of vegetation where the plough is frequently allowed to sink down deep into the substratum. There is no necessity for deep ploughing in a garden that has once been thoroughly broken up, and that has received proper care and culture. Root plants will do full as well, and surface-growths very much better, where the soil is broken to a medium depth. Keep every crop free from weeds and the soil loose in the early stages of growth. If the soil is light and sandy elevate the beds for beets, onions and other vegetables as little as possible above the general surface, and where there is a slope be sure and shape the beds so that rains will flow from their surfaces freely without washing.

### FIRST PRIZE AND SILVER MEDAL

—FOR—

## TOILET SOAP

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

BUY ONLY THE BEST.

LILY WHITE, PERFECTION, AND QUEEN'S OWN,

Costs no more than the cheap inferior grades of

LAUNDRY SOAPS IN THE MARKET.

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

They are strictly pure, and for durability

STAND UNRIVALLED.

RODGER, MACLAY & CO.

CANADA SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Warehouse—70 Front-st. East, TORONTO. Works—DeFries Street.

Mention the Exchange.

Ty. No. 1.

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



## Our Prize Competitions.

## GENERAL RULES.

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

## LITERARY COMPETITION.

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

## SPECIAL RULES.

1. All MSS. must be sent in between June the 1st, and July 1st, 1884, both days inclusive.
  2. The tales must average in length 2 columns (1 pag.) of the EXCHANGE (long primer solid).
  3. The fun of comicalities must be refined; any coarseness or vulgarity will at once condemn the MS.
  4. The full name and address of the competitor must be legibly written in the top left hand corner of each MS.
- Prizewinners will be requested to select their prizes from the following lists.

## 1ST PRIZE.

Five dollars in cash.

A handsome rosewood or walnut writing desk, value \$7.00.

A handsome sterling-silver locket with monogram of prizewinner, and inscription for watch-chain or necklet.

A valuable and handsomely bound copy of Shakespear's complete works.

## 2ND PRIZE.

Three dollars in cash.

A handsome double inkstand suitable for drawing-room, library or office.

A handsomely bound edition of any of the poets or any work of Charles Dickens.

## LADIES' COMPETITION.

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

## SPECIAL RULES.

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

Five dollars in cash.

A handsome rosewood or walnut writing desk.

A handsome rosewood or walnut workbox, fitted with all necessary materials and implements.

A valuable photograph album (4 cartes a page, with space for cabinet and panel photos). A handsome sterling silver locket with monogram of prizewinner and inscription.

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

## CONSOLATION PRIZE.

A consolation prize of \$2 in cash is offered to any person of either sex, who, wishing to compete, finds the two former competitions unsuited to his talents.

SUBJECT.—The best essay on "Household Life in Canada."

## SPECIAL RULES.

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

## The Story.

## A REVERSE OF FORTUNE.

(Continued from our last.)

English looked at him steadily, then took his arm and walked on beside him for a little while without speaking.

"Your letter never reached her,"

"Are you sure?"

"Positive."

"What is your address?"

Carr gave him a card bearing his address in pencil.

"I am going there straight," said King, who had changed so much in aspect in these few minutes that his friends gazed at him wonderingly. There was a tinge of color in his face, a new brightness in his eye, an increase of elasticity in his very tread.

"How are all your people?" asked Carr, with an attempt at indifference.

"All right, thanks," said the other, selfishly oblivious of the special interest English had in his "people," "Ta, ta, old man." And he was gone.

And that night, when Carr went home, the first sound that saluted his ears was Janet's clear voice, as she sang scraps of some favorite song, the while she prepared the modest "high tea." She came to meet him with a smile on her lips, and her eyes full of happy tears.

A fortnight later, the death of an old uncle, who had made a will in favor of the one nephew who had made no overtures to him—Mr. English—chased poverty from their door for good.

The house in Kensington was again taken and re-furnished. The brief experience of a very different life soon seemed only a painful dream to the English family. Carr, at first reluctant, before long accompanied Leonard King home one night, and after that went again and again.

Minna was still free and as pretty as ever. She congratulated the young man so feelingly on the happy change in his position, that he almost forgot how little sympathy she had shown for his misfortunes. It seemed, indeed, that all her failings were forgiven and forgotten, for he asked her once more if she would be his wife, and was accepted.

It was decided that the two weddings should take place at once, and the day was fixed. Yet, as it drew near, Carr grew daily graver and sterner of aspect. Minna was to be his, yet he was strangely dissatisfied.

To Elinor he was cold and distant, scarcely ever addressing her, except when compelled, avoiding her whenever it was possible. The day was but a fortnight off, when Leonard presented himself one afternoon and asked for Carr.

"What's up?" asked his friend, startled at the troubled, compassionate air with which King greeted him.

"I have awfully bad news for you, old fellow. I don't know how to tell it."

"I am seasoned to bad news. Speak out."

"It concerns Minna."

"Well?"

"How cool you are, English! She is gone—eloped with that fellow Rymer, who was forbidden the house some time since—quietly went and got married to him this morning, and they're gone off to Paris!"

"Married!" cried English, in great agitation.

"I would have given anything to have spared you this," said Leonard, pressing his hand, scarcely less disturbed. "I was afraid all along that she cared more for Rymer than appeared. She wasn't worthy of you, Carr. Though she is my sister I can't help knowing that."

The other continued to gaze blankly at him as though unconscious of his proximity. A few minutes passed and then he seemed suddenly to come back to himself and see what was before him.

To be Concluded in our next.

## SEMI-CENTENNIAL

## GIFT ENTERPRISE

GIFT FROM

P. JAMIESON,  
THE CLOTHIER OF CANADA.

At an enormous expense we have secured the pure-bred pony, "Oscar Wild," imported direct from the Shetland Isles by Ex-Alderman Hallam, on his recent tour in Europe, also the beautiful chaise, harness, whip, cushions, lamps, mats, etc., etc., made specially for the Handsome Oscar.

This elegant gift, valued at \$350.00 we will give to the lady or gentleman customer who guesses at the nearest number of buttons in the vase.

That is, every customer who purchases goods to the value of \$5.00 is entitled to register his or her name in a book, provided for the purpose of keeping a record of each person's skill, and receive a duplicate of his or her guess, purchasers of \$10.00 worth of goods 2 guesses, \$15.00 3 guesses, and so on.

A committee of five reputable citizens have put the buttons in the vase and placed their seal thereon, the vase will be opened by the same citizens and the buttons counted at a Grand Orchestra Concert to be held at the Horticultural Gardens during Semi-Centennial week, whence the happy person can drive home in his or her own pony chaise.

Instead of spending all the money we intended for newspaper advertising, we have concluded to spend a portion of it in this manner, so as to do good to some one of our numerous patrons.

No matter how cheap you can buy

## CLOTHING &amp; FURNISHINGS,

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THE LIVE CLOTHIER OF CANADA.



## Woman's Work.

## A NOTABLE EVENT.

SEVERAL hours were spent very pleasantly by the members and friends of the Canadian Women's Suffrage Association, on Friday the 4th ult., at the house of Mrs. W. B. Hamilton. The occasion was the presentation of a farewell address and a copy of *The History of Woman Suffrage*, to the past President of the Association, Mrs. McEwan, who, together with her husband and children, is about to proceed to the North-West.

The year of Mrs. McEwan's presidency was the first of the Association, and has been marked by an amount of success largely due to the energy and perseverance of that lady. She not only filled her presidential duties in an able manner, but also aided the passing of the *Municipal Franchise for Women Bill* through the Ontario Legislature, by the careful and indefatigable attention which she bestowed on those outside details, which are at once so

trying and yet so necessary to a due consideration of the subject, by the supporters of a Bill in the House. Her uncompromising and constant efforts on behalf of University co-education, and her laborious endeavours for the success of the Toronto Women's Medical College, are also thankfully acknowledged by Mrs. McEwan's co-workers and friends, and it was felt that some recognition of her labours would be but a graceful act on their part on the eve of her departure from among them.

The newly-elected President of the C. W. S. A., occupied the chair, and in a few words mentioned the object of the meeting, which was to do honour to one who had performed her arduous duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and to send her on to her new sphere cheered and encouraged by the good wishes of the friends she was leaving behind. Mr. William Houston, one of the vice-presidents, read and presented the address to Mrs. McEwan, expressing at the same time his earnest sympathy with the objects of the Association of which he is a member, and speaking warmly in praise of Mrs. McEwan's work on their behalf, as also on behalf of University co-education.

Mrs. McEwan, who was received with much applause, thanked the friends of the cause of Women's Suffrage for their address and present, which was entirely unexpected on her part, and in moving terms referred to the delight she had experienced in seeing the great success of her labours, which she had made as much her daily duty as those domestic ones she owed to her family. After reiterating her well-known views on the matter of University and school co-education, Mrs. McEwan asked the kind sympathy of all present on behalf of the Toronto Women's Medical School, which, she said, she left as a bequest to those remaining.

By request of the members of the C. W. S. A., Mr. Houston was asked to testify to Mr. McEwan their appreciation of the unflinching and earnest support he had not only given his wife in her official capacity, but the cause which she and the Association to which they both belonged represented.

In a few feeling words Mr. McEwan thanked the Association for the compliment they had paid him, and also his wife, saying that the way to reach his heart was through her, and that whatever honour was paid to her was appreciated by him more warmly than any that could be done to himself. He also said that while the indefatigable efforts Mrs. McEwan had made on behalf of the causes they both loved were evident, none could testify so

truly as himself to the self-denying spirit which had actuated her through all. They should, he assured the meeting, carry away with them a very happy memory of that evening, and should not forsake the cause and its friends in the new circle to which they were going.

Speeches were made by Dr. Emily P. Stowe, Messrs Hughes, Stevenson, Squan, and Adams, and in introducing the various speakers, Mrs. Curzon took the opportunity of saying a few words on the various points as they came up.

Refreshments were served at ten o'clock, and by the kindness of Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss St. Croix, Miss Bridesale, and Miss Hamilton, the proceedings were varied by music and recitations of a high class. The company dispersed about midnight.

S. A. C.

It is to be hoped that now that the Ontario Government has conferred on duly qualified women, who are widows or spinsters, the right to vote at municipal elections, those so benefitted will not be slow to avail themselves of the privilege.

All rights assume a corresponding responsibility; and while it has been an undoubted hardship that women who had been forced to contribute their due quota to the expenses of civic government should be debarred, on account of their sex, from a voice in the expenditure of such taxes, it has now become their bounden duty to see that the management of city and township affairs be placed in the hands of good men and true, and that all considerations be made secondary to the welfare of those for whom they govern. The voter is the real governor; by his and her use of the vote the alderman or councillor is put in office, therefore the responsibility of the voter is great, and the right he and she wields thereby is the true power behind the throne. Let all our newly-enfranchised voters think of this with that careful gravity they have bestowed on temperance and other questions, and the results will be good to themselves and good to their country.

S. A. C.

## Ladies' Correspondence.

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

### RULES.

1. No charge whatever is made for answering questions.
  2. All correspondents to sign their communications with initials or pseudonyms and add correct name and address on the back of each query. N. B.—The latter will not be published.
  3. The editor reserves the right of declining to reply to any of the questions.
  4. Do not send more than three questions at one time.
  5. Write on one side of the paper only.
  6. Write each question (if on a different subject) on a separate piece of paper.
- NOTE.—We cannot undertake to answer questions by post,

## "DO"—A CHAPTER FOR MARRIED LADIES.

Do remember that you are married to a man and not to a god; be prepared for imperfections.

Do anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman;" if you were not he would not care about you.

Do, once in a way, let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.

Do let the sun into your home; a man detests dark rooms, and his taste is of more importance than your carpets, curtains, or complexion.

Do refuse to tell your home-worries to your closest friend; they are nobody's business but your own.

Do remember that servants are made of the same material as you are; a little coarser-grained, perhaps, but the same in essentials; "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Do respect their feelings and attachments; let the pretty parlour maid have her lover openly; (she will have him any way), and if you have her confidence you may save her life-long misery.

Do try and forget yourself; as for your husband, forget that you married him and remember that he married you; he will then probably do the reverse.

Do, if a friend drops in unexpectedly, leave things just as they are. If the tidy is off the chair back what does it matter? A newspaper on the floor, even, is no absolute disgrace.

Do let your husband smoke if he wants to; you can easily accustom yourself to the smoke of his cigar, and it will keep him out of mischief, and—quiet; if your curtains smell, let the air blow through the room.

Do let him read the newspaper at the breakfast table; it is unsocial, but then it is only a trifle after all, and he likes it.

Do, if you feel yourself disqualified for the practice of these tests of patience consent to remain unmarried, for you may have to do so in any case; and a happy and willing old maid is preferable to a miserable home.

## DRESS AND NEEDLEWORK.

(Answered by Miss Burton.)

**SNOWBALL.**—1 *Dress for confirmation*; 2 *Cap or veil for do.*—1. There is no obligation whatever to wear a white dress for confirmation. We admire your conscientious and sensible remarks upon the subject. Nothing is more certain to deprive you of your blessing than encouraging vanity at that solemn time. The quiet grey silk that you have worn before will be in admirable taste. 2. No. St. Paul says nothing about white dresses or veils, but he does ordain that a woman's head should be covered in the church, not only for confirmation, but at all times. We do not advise the veil, which may be as unfortunate in including vain thoughts as the dress, but we suggest a plain net cap bordered with a fringe.

**A VICTIM TO CIVILIZATION**, writes.—"May I ask why you did not answer all my questions." Yes, certainly you may. *To take grease out of leather.*—Apply the white of an egg to the spot and dry it in the sun, repeating the application till it shall disappear. We do not answer more than three questions at one time, (see rule 4.)

**TERRA COTTA.**—*Mantel and bracket borders.*—Crewel work borders would look very well for bedrooms. In drawing-rooms, silk embroidery is more fashionable.

## HOUSEHOLD.

(Answered by Miss Burton.)

**GRINNING JEMIMA.**—*Rhubarb Compote.*—Compote or jam made of Rhubarb is of very simple manufacture. Cut one pound of the stalks, including the white or pink end of the root in lengths of about an inch; boil a quarter of a pint of water for about ten minutes with six ozs. of sugar; then put in the rhubarb and let it simmer for a quarter of an hour. Brown sugar is suitable for ordinary use, but if the dish be intended for a sick person or for dessert, granulated sugar is preferable.

**A YOUNG WIFE.**—*Mildew in linen.*—Well soap the mildewed spots, and while wet, scrape some chalk over the marks, and rub well in, after one or two applications the spots will disappear.

**L. S. D.**—*Black stockings to wash.*—A teaspoonful of gall in the lather or a slight tinge of blue, keeps the color in black stockings—or a handful of salt—or a spoonful of ammonia in the rinse.

## MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

(Answered by a Toronto physician.)

**A MARRIED.**—*Acetic acid for corns.*—We had not supposed it possible that any human being could so ridiculously use our simple directions. What did you expect to gain by plunging your foot into acetic acid to cure a corn on one toe? The acid should be delicately applied to the corn only with a fine camel hair pencil, or better still with a glass pencil, made for the purpose, and procurable at all drug stores. We are truly sorry for the mistake and its results, but cannot consider ourselves to blame for either.

**TOADS IN A HOLE.**—*Rats and mice to extirpate.*—Cover the floor near the holes with a layer of caustic potassa. When the rodents walk on this, it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouths sore, and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood, till eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them.

**A SUFFERER.**—No. 1. *Violent nervous headaches, which tea and ammonia have ceased to cure.*—Kindly inform us how many cups of tea you drink in an average day, when we will prescribe for your symptoms.

**SUFFERER No. 2.**—Your symptoms are those of insipient typhoid fever, at least we judge so from your description. Consult a physician at once.

**SHIVERS AND SHAKES.**—You are suffering from a tertian ague. It is no use struggling against the exhaustion and weakness, it is caused by disease, not laziness. Prepare for six weeks' perfect rest. Purchase a box of 2 gr. quinine pills, and take one every quarter of an hour till the ears ring, then two, three times a day till you begin to mend. This prescription should be preceded by an aperient,

## General Correspondence.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

#### RULES.

To be observed when asking Questions.

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  6. Write each question, if on a different subject, on a separate sheet of paper.
- Note.—We cannot undertake to answer questions by post.

### POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

(Answered by the Editor.)

**SUBSCRIBER.—Packing eggs for carriage by rail.**—There is no other mode so satisfactory as packing them in soft hay, and then pressing the lid of the basket down somewhat firmly. They should be sent in a hamper or basket, not a box, as the material of the former being soft and pliable lessens the danger of breaking the contents.

**L. P.—Pekin duck ill.**—The duck is suffering from disease of the internal organs. We have never seen any benefit from attempting to cure waterfowl of any kind, or at any age.

**AMATEUR.—Name of Pigeon.**—The sketch and description you send us, is that of a red Jacobin. They are somewhat scarce in this country. 2. The bird you send us, died from congestion of the liver.

**RANGER.**—Your fowls are suffering from cramp. The cause is, probably, the keeping of them in a cold, damp or sunless place.

### DOGS AND HORSES.

(Answered by the Editor.)

**MISERE.—Toy Terrier with distemper.**—In the first instance give a purge (castor oil and buckthorn will do), give at night, 5 grs. of Dr James' powder, and the following day commence giving this mixture. Chlorate of potash, 1 dr., sweet spirit of nitre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., Mindererus spirit, 2 oz., syrup of poppies 1 oz., water to make six ounces. Mix and give a tablespoonful in a little water three times a day.

**C. O. D.—Fox terrier with no appetite.**—Give her one of Spratt's worm powders, and after that a pill twice a day, made of 1 gr. of sulphate of iron, and 3 grs of extract of gentian.

**BRANDY WINE.—Dog broken out in sores.**—Your letter is exceedingly indefinite. What are we to understand by the expression, "He seems to be exceedingly ill as well"—Give a dose of castor oil, (we cannot tell you the quantity because you do not tell us size of dog,) and write with greater exactness as to dog's state.

### CAGE BIRDS.

(Answered by the Editor.)

**C. F. S.—Blackbird hoarse.**—Place the bird in a cool, dry room with plenty of bathing water, and he will soon be all right. Hot rooms are death to these birds.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**INQUIRER.—Guinea pigs.** Do not pair for breeding until at least six months old; and if older, say twelve months, so much the better, as the produce will be larger. Feed on oats, chopped corn, and the leaves of vegetables, in fact feed in the same way as rabbits, but they do not need so much corn. Both sexes can be always together, but proper nests should be prepared for the does when littering, when, if provided with a sufficiency of food, and not disturbed until a fortnight after they litter, they will not eat their young.

**BIG BABY.—1. To make Toffee.**—Place in a preserving pan, 2 oz. of butter for every pound of sugar you intend to use, and melt gently over a slow fire. When the butter is thoroughly melted stir in the sugar, (which should be of the darkest procurable), and add water sufficient to make it into a thick paste. Boil gently until a spoonful dropped into cold water breaks clear between the teeth without sticking. Pour it out into buttered plate, and leave in a cool place till morning. 2. Toffee is the correct pronunciation, taffy is a vulgarism.

**WISEACRE.—To renovate wire blinds.**—We advise you to remove the spots of rust with emery paper, and then re-varnish the blinds.

**ANOTHER MARTHA.—To stain a floor.**—Oak staining fluid can be purchased at any oil-shop by the quart. It requires dilution with water, and you had better try a little place on the floor to determine the right color. Then proceed to brush the boards over with the stain, and polish with beeswax or varnish. The floor must be well scrubbed first. Many thanks for your kind letter. We are glad you like the EXCHANGE.

**NABUCHODONOSOR.—Re-touching.**—The art can be learned in from three to twelve months. Some artistic talent, patience and perseverance are necessary to the learner.

**PRO BONO PUBLICO.—Painting on Terra Cotta.**—We thank you for your kind and interesting letter, and are glad you like our journal. 1. There is no charge for answering questions in the EXCHANGE AND MART, we are only too glad to be able to help our readers with advice and information. 2. The Terra Cotta should have a coat of Nelson's gelatine, to be bought at every grocer's, mixed like gum, or of the medium called "veloutine" before painting in water colors.

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