

treatment. No. 1201 is a wild rose with a two-band blended border in several effective colorings. In book No. 14 the first pattern is a pretty floral design of sweet peas with a 6-inch border, one attractive coloring being a white ground with the flower in natural shades while the other colorings are in excellent taste for bedrooms. No. 1199 is an ivy leaf in tasteful treatment combined with an ornament. The pattern would be suitable for various purposes. No. 1205 is a climbing rose, one coloring for a bedroom being a clear ground with the flowers greyish blue tints, and another coloring showing the flower in a deep pink. No. 1212 is a small floral scroll with good bronze effects. All the colorings of this pattern are certain to be good sellers. No. 1193 is a hollyhock in effective treatment with a Rococo scroll ornamentation. This makes a handsome parlor paper and has a very fine 18-inch frieze, some of the cloud effects being singularly striking. One cannot pass by this pattern without referring specially to two of the colorings; one a deep blue ground with the flowers in rich pink tones; the frieze blending from the deep shade of the wall to the lighter tone of the same color for the ceiling; the other a rich bright green, the color now so fashionable, the frieze having a very striking clouded effect. Book 15 begins with a Rococo scroll and spray of roses. The same pattern is shown with some very attractive aluminum effects. Another pattern shows a stencil design (No. 1238), one coloring in glimmer and gilt on cream ground and a very delicately blended frieze. This design, in bright red and deep green, is unsurpassed for dining-rooms and halls. No. 1195 shows a very pretty stencil effect, with a 9-inch border, which can be used with good results in hallways and in some of the colorings for libraries. One of the finest patterns in the line with 9-inch match frieze is a peony in a scroll treatment. The colorings are most effective and will be sure to meet with due appreciation by the trade. All the patterns mentioned above, besides being in gills, are also shown in embossed and flitter gold effects.

Several books of patterns which BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER looked over are confined entirely to the better grades, a fact worth remembering by the dealer when making his selections, for he may be sure that no one else will have the same patterns in cheaper colorings. Among these are: a lily design tastefully treated in striking colors; a snowball design with an 18-inch frieze, perhaps one of the most original patterns of all, drawn by a celebrated French designer; two very good hall patterns (Nos. 1220 and 1207) the designs being most artistic in conception, and the different col-

orings showing the patterns to the best advantage. No. 1211, a drawing room or parlor design with a scroll effect in gold, is a very ornamental pattern.

We cannot close this article without making reference to the friezes and ceilings to match the plain ingrain. The Messrs. Staunton have a reputation for these goods which they wish to keep up, and in each new line they endeavor to excel their previous production, and that they have been successful in their efforts is evident to all who inspect these goods. Several different grades and prices are shown, but the first place must be given to the blended and clouded flitter friezes, which surpass anything heretofore turned out. Particular attention may be called to the blends and clouds on ingrain stock, the transparency of the blended colors preserving the natural characteristics of the ingrain, materially enhancing the appearance of the goods. We notice that some new shades have been added in plain ingrain which will prove of interest to the trade.

Accompanying this article are several half-tone illustrations, showing a few of the new designs that are being shown by this firm.

Travelers are leaving about the beginning of the month, and the trade may soon expect a call from them, as 12 sets of samples are being shown throughout the Dominion by the firm's salesmen.

TO STOP CUTTING PRICES.

"Bookseller" writes as follows to The New York Publishers' Weekly: "Talking with one of the prominent publishers a short time since in relation to what could or what could not be done to stop the selling of the new popular books by the department stores at discounts which left the regular dealer with little or no profit, the writer was met with the reply that the Supreme Court of the United States had declared 'that any contract in restraint of competition is illegal and void, regardless of the question whether such agreement is reasonable or the reverse.' That the above decision has been made I do not doubt, but, could not the publisher of a copyright book decline to sell to any house who would not agree to sell such book at not less than say twenty-five per cent. from the advertised retail price?"

"The Waterman Pen Co. obliges all dealers handling their pens to agree not to sell them at less than the advertised price, and in New York City, while the pens are kept in stock both by department stores and the booksellers, I have yet to learn of any cut in the retail price. It is also the same with Webster's International Dictionary. The retail price is \$10, but the price at which

it is sold is fixed by the publishers at \$5.50, and dry goods and department stores and booksellers all sell at the last-mentioned price. Now, could not this be done by the publishers of the new popular books? Would it not be a help both to publisher, jobber, and the bookseller? I fail to see why if it can be done with Waterman pens and the Webster's International Dictionary it cannot be done with the popular new book."

MURRAY OF DICTIONARY FAME.

I have just spent a pleasant day with Dr. James Murray, at Oxford, says a Chicago correspondent, and I was taken over the "scriptorium" where he was working on the great new English dictionary to be made on historic principles. This "scriptorium" is a shed of galvanized iron, lined with shelves which are groaning with slips of paper on which are written words and millions of illustrative quotations, all roughly arranged for the master-hand by voluntary sub-editors. The "scriptorium" is lighted (at night) and heated by gas, so that the risk from fire is reduced to a minimum, and the last thing at night Dr. Murray or one of his family visits the building, which is situated in the lexicographer's back garden, to see that all is right. The contents are not insured, for the very good reason that they could not be replaced, but paper does not burn so easy as some may think.

Twelve years have passed since Dr. Murray entered upon his colossal task, and yet the third volume—down to the end of the letter F—will not be ready before next midsummer; and this, notwithstanding the appointment of Mr. Henry Bradley as an assistant editor, and the retaining of a considerable paid staff. I do not suppose that such scholarly original work was ever placed before the public at such a ridiculously small price—less than a half-penny per page of large size. Oxford University has already sunk something like £50,000 in the work, which has, indeed, to some extent crippled the resources of the delegates of the press, and I do not suppose that there will ever be any return of consequence on the capital expended. Truly, as old Fuller, the quaint and wise, wrote: "Learning has profited most by those works on which the printers have lost."

Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York, have in press for immediate publication "The Young American," by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, professor of political science in the University of Chicago. The book is intended for supplementary reading in schools and for general circulation.