

tors, it nevertheless contains some things that are none the worse for repetition, and is well worthy of a careful perusal. In it one of the characteristic features of our times is greatly deplored, namely the tendency to display, the desire of the individual to direct attention to himself at any cost. Highly colored allegorical designs, chiefly of European origin, are commented upon, and the reader is cautioned not to forget the original intention of the book-plate, or to think of it more as a picture or work of art, than as a practically useful label to distinguish our books from those of other people.

Nos. 55, 56. The first book-plates here presented are those of Richard John Uniacke; armorial in design, of which two examples are given, each of which bears the date 1801. These plates while bearing the same name and date, are yet sufficiently unlike to give the impression upon a close examination, that they have been purposely differenced. Possibly some of our Halifax readers may be able to give a reasonable explanation of the fact just mentioned.

Richard John Uniacke was born at Castletown, County Cork, Ireland, on November twenty-second, 1753, and was the fourth son of Norman Uniacke, a well-to-do country gentleman. He settled at Fort Cumberland, N. S., in 1774, and on May third, 1775 married Martha Maria Delesdernier, daughter of Moses Delesdernier.

In 1776 he was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in Eddy's plot at Fort Cumberland, and was taken to Halifax. In 1783 he was elected a member of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly for Sackville township. In 1879 he was elected Speaker, and in 1797 appointed Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, which office he continued to hold until his death. In 1803 his wife died. In 1815 he ceased to take an active