

reference to their active co-operation in carrying out the objects contemplated by the Act of the Legislature establishing the Board. Out of sixty institutes, thirty had consented to bear their proportion of the expenses necessary to be incurred by a paid lecturer in travelling from Toronto to their respective localities, and a lecturer had consequently been appointed, and would commence his duties as soon as a programme for his guidance could be prepared. With the funds at the disposal of the Board, but few of the objects contemplated by the Legislature could be attempted, much less carried out. The Committee, however, had provided and furnished rooms for holding their meetings, and also for the meetings of the Board, and had the satisfaction of communicating to the Board that the Minister of Agriculture had placed at their disposal, for exhibition, the models of all articles for which patents had been granted by the Government, and had also placed upon their shelves many valuable works and drawings, which were open to the inspection of the members of the Board, and of such others as might be desirous of inspecting or referring to them. The statute under which the Board had been organized would require some amendments, and a Committee had been appointed to prepare an amended Bill to lay before the Legislature at its next session; and no doubt was entertained that, with the assistance of the Minister of Agriculture, the necessary alterations would be obtained. The Committee enforced the policy of unity and co-operation in carrying out the provisions of the statute, and set forth the importance of the exercise of influence with mechanics and artisans generally, to induce them to send specimens of their works for exhibition at the rooms of the Board. The officers chosen for 1858 were the following: President, W. B. Jarvis, Esq.; Vice-President, Dr. Beatty; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. William Edwards; Subcommittee, Professor Croft, Dr. Craigie, Mr. J. E. Pell, Mr. Robert Edwards, Mr. Patrick Freeland, Mr. John Harrington, Mr. F. W. Cumberland, Colonel Beresford, Mr. William Hay.

The President said that at his suggestion a committee had been appointed on behalf of the Canadian Institute to confer with this Board as to the possibility of bringing about an union between them, so far as a museum and library were concerned. The formation of a museum was attended with a great deal of expense, and as the Canadian Institute possessed a very good library and had commenced an excellent museum, he thought that these might be made available for the use of the Board as well. A committee was also appointed to confer with the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, on the practicability of rendering the contents of the Educational Museum available for the purpose of Art Education, in connection with the Board.

—INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The New York *Daily Times* says that there is some prospect of an International Copyright arrangement being come to between Great Britain and the United States, upon a basis proposed by Mr. Goderich, as follows:—

1. An Author, being a citizen of Great Britain, shall have copyright in the United States, for a period not exceeding fourteen years, on the following conditions:—
2. He shall give due notice in the United States of his intention to secure his copyright in this country three months before the publication of his book, and this shall be issued in the United States within thirty days after its publication in Great Britain.
3. His work shall be published by an American citizen, who shall lodge a certificate in the office of the Clerk of the Court of the District where he resides, stating in whose behalf the copyright is taken, and this shall be printed on the back of the title-page.
4. The work shall be printed on American paper, and the binding shall be wholly executed in the United States.
5. This privilege shall be extended only to books, and not to periodicals.
6. The arrangement thus made in behalf of the British authors in America to be extended to American authors in Great Britain, and upon similar conditions.

—ENGLISH COPYRIGHTS.—The *Illustrated London News* quotes from a very curious blue-book in English literature, a folio volume of some two hundred pages, containing the names of the existing proprietors of some of the most remarkable copyrights in English literature. It professes to give a list of works in respect to which notice has been given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs that a copyright exists, and that the introduction of pirated copies from abroad must be prohibited, under an act of the present reign by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs. This Custom-house blue-book dispels many popular beliefs current in society. Thus, the often-repeated story that Lord Macaulay had sold his Whig

history to the Messrs. Longman for an annuity is to be upset by the Custom-house fact that the old historian is the proprietor of his own copyright. "We could mention," says our contemporary, "other currently expressed opinions that will not stand the test of the book before us. These, however, we shall not at present seek to displace, but shall content ourselves with mentioning the more remarkable revelations to be gathered from a careful perusal of this guide for Custom-house officers at the seaports of England, Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Berwick-upon-Tweed. Thus, though Lord Macaulay possesses the copyright of his 'History,' he is not, by the return made from the Row, the proprietor of his 'Essays' and his 'Lays.' The Messrs. Longman own the 'Essays' and the 'Lays.' Mr. Murray is the proprietor of Lord Mahon's 'History of England.' Lord Campbell has kept his 'Lives of the Chief Justices,' but has sold his 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors.' The Messrs. Blackwood are the fortunate proprietors of Sir Archibald Alison's History. Mr. Hallam retains his own copyright. Mr. Carlyle is the owner of the 'French Revolution;' but Messrs. Chapman and Hall are the proprietors of 'Cromwell's Speeches.' Mr. Dickens has a share in every one of his works; but has only one copyright entirely in his own hands—'Oliver Twist'—bought back from Mr. Bentley for, we believe, five times the sum Mr. Bentley gave first. Mr. Thackeray is a first shareholder with Bradbury and Evans in 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pendennis,' and joint shareholder with Smith and Elder in his 'History of Henry Esmond.' Sir William Napier's 'History of the Peninsular War' is part the author's and part the property of Messrs. Boone. Mr. Borrow holds 'The Bible in Spain,' but has sold 'Lavengro.' Mr. Cunningham is the proprietor of his 'Handbook of London,' and Mr. Ford has sold his 'Handbook of Spain' to the Tonson of Albemarle Street. Dr. William Smith has not a single share in any of his admirable Dictionaries. Bradbury and Evans possess the copyright of Mr. Forster's 'Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith.' Dr. Layard is the proprietor of his three books about Nineveh. Mr. Ruskin holds all his own copyrights but one—'The Seven Lamps of Architecture'—and that is the property of Smith and Elder. Mrs. Jameson possesses her 'Legends of the Madonna,' and her 'Legends of the Monastic Orders.' Mr. Warren has no pecuniary interest in his 'Ten Thousand a Year,' or his 'Diary of a Late Physician.' Aytoun has sold his 'Lays,' and Barry Cornwall retains a half share in his 'Songs.' Sir Bulwer Lytton's copyrights we cannot understand. Mr. James owns some of his novels; so also does Mrs. Gore some of hers."

—LONDON PUBLISHERS.—I was desirous to compare the successors of Curl, Evans and Dodsley, with their famous predecessors in the trade. To us, accustomed to think of an English publisher's imprint as the sign manual prophetic of intellectual luxury, the establishments whence our favorite books have emanated, are quite different from the idea formed of them. Instead of the gay shelves and large, frequented and well stocked warehouse, familiar to the bibliophile in American cities, we usually find a dusky office with a meagre array of specimen copies, the autocrat of the famous press occupies a back or upper parlor, and looks more like an author than a bookseller; the Longmans, adepts in publishing enterprise; Murray with his celebrated portraits, and heritage of famous literary correspondence; Moxon in his retired sanctum, the author of a volume of sonnets; Bohn, a German scholar, surrounded by a multifarious and rare library; Bentley, by his cosy fireside, an acknowledged judge of style, originality and the wants of the literary public; Pickering in his suit of black, a lover of meditative genius, and a connoisseur in editions—all, by their environment and aspect, give one the idea of men of letters instead of traders; and so, to a greater or less extent they are.

Comparatively speaking, books in England are a luxury; and those who publish standard works abound in literary anecdote, cultivate especial tastes, and minister, with no little social *eclat*, or *diletante* instinct at the altar of knowledge and mental enjoyment. There is little or no display in their place of business, which usually have a conservative and domestic, and seldom a busy look. Some devote their attention exclusively to the distribution of a few valuable works; others are identified with a single class of publications, and all, who have an established reputation, obviously depend upon the fame of their respective issues, and the certainty of demand, and not upon the allurements of conventional devices. I found these gentlemen, from their intimate relations with endeared authors, and practical knowledge of public taste, worthy purveyors in the field of literature; scarcely one but could relate a curious illustration of penicraft or character, that would have been seized upon by D'Israeli the elder; and in the way of success, failure, rival editions, and the latent facts of the book trade, their experience