

this purpose, he was always accustomed to leave his bookcases open, the books being placed about two inches from the wall, so as to allow a free circulation. Mr. Hope, remarked that the infusion of quassia had been esteemed a preventive; and Mr. Gray, stated that in Geneva the water used in the manufacture of paper was that in which quassia had been infused.

PRINTING IN GREECE.—In the present kingdom of Greece printing and journalism are but of recent growth, the Turks during their domination of the country, keeping down all signs of intellectual life with an iron hand. The first attempt at a printing office was made in 1815, when the Society of Friends of the Muses exerted themselves in having material for an office imported. That pioneer printing office established at Athens, however, had only enough Greek type to set up two folio pages at one time; but even such a small beginning was very useful in disseminating news when the revolution broke out. The demand for trustworthy information during the war of independence led to the establishment of two more presses, one at Hydra and one at Missolonghi. A second press was brought to Athens by Lord Stanhope in 1821; but when the city was retaken by the Turks, in 1826, both presses were destroyed, and new printing offices arose only under the more settled times of King Otho's Reign. Since then the progress of printing, and with it publishing and journalism in Greece, has been most rapid. The kingdom which, according to the census of 1879, numbers 1,677,775 inhabitants now possesses ninety printing offices, of which forty-five are in the capital alone. These offices do their work very creditably, and produce annually from 500 to 600 Greek books and pamphlets, and 135 daily, weekly, and monthly journals. From them also issue numerous publications in foreign languages, for which a ready market is found, not only in Greece itself, but throughout the East. The press is perfectly free in the kingdom, and although this liberty is giving rise to much abuse, it on the other hand, encourages journalism to an extent which makes it a very profitable business.—*Printers' Circular.*

THE PRICES PAID TO AUTHORS.—Among the prices paid to authors for their work the most generous standing offer is \$500 by the *Atlantic Monthly* for the best short story. Frank R. Stockton's price for 3,000 or 4,000 words is \$250. Mr Trowbridge receives \$50 per 1,000 words. There are, in fact, four scales of prices now paid for short stories. The first is \$10 or \$15 for a complete story, paid by the smaller magazines; the second is \$10 a thousand words by the popular monthly publications; the third is \$15 a thousand words to writers who have acquired some degree of reputation. The fourth varies with the fame of the author. Howell or "Mark Twain" will produce no story or article of any kind for less than \$500 or \$1,000. The most difficult author to induce to write is T. B. Aldrich. He once received \$1,200 for a short poem in *Harper's Magazine*. His price is from \$300 to \$400 for a poem of a few verses.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE "ON APPRO." SYSTEM IN GERMANY.—It is a custom of the German booksellers to send parcels with new books "on appro." to their customers, who return what they do not wish to keep, in longer or

shorter periods, settling their accounts at stated times or at the close of the year. This custom has been in practice between a Bookseller and a manufacturer at Worms, who was considered a very good customer, as he never returned any books sent to him. After the continuance of the practice for some years, the Bookseller tendered his bill, and wanted to be paid for it; but the good customer turned out to be a bad one, saying he had not ordered the books, did not want them, nor did he want to pay for them, and as the Bookseller, who could not return them to their publishers, refused to take them back, and insisted on being paid, took the matter into court. The decision of the Court of First Instance not satisfying the plaintiff, a higher was resorted to, with the same result. The judgment given was to the effect that as there existed no law obliging any man to return books he had not ordered, he could not be held responsible for them, nor the payment of them enforced upon him. The plaintiff had to bear the consequences, and his suit was dismissed.

DECKLE EDGED PAPERS.—Attention has been on more than one occasion called to the large increase that has recently taken place in the use of old style papers, especially those of Dutch make. Surprise has been expressed that so remunerative a trade as this, has been allowed to remain entirely in the hands of foreign makers. It has more than once been pointed out that it is not the *substance* of the paper that commands the sale, but its *appearance*. The materials used for the composition of some of the Dutch papers are inferior, and it was recently pointed out in the *Paper Trade Review*, that the old style of printing a sheet of paper, to resemble the Dutch, might, with the exercise of a little ingenuity, be imitated on a paper machine, for books, envelopes, programmes, circulars, menu cards, etc. Roughed Edge Paper has now a large and rapidly increasing sale. We are glad to know that the demand is now being supplied by British manufacturers.

Book Notices.

The War in the Soudan, and the causes which led to it, by T. Arnold Haultain, M.A., illustrated. The Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.

A carefully prepared narrative of this most unfortunate war in English latter day history. Good reading. A useful map of the country is bound in with the book.

The New Arithmetic, by 300 authors, edited by Seymour Eaton, Eaton, Gibson & Co., Toronto. The publishers say the New Arithmetic contains about three times as many exercises as are contained in any other school arithmetic, and the labour and expense of preparing a book of hints and answers has been very great. The answer to every exercise is given. The hints to the solutions and to the new methods will be found very valuable.

Rime of the Ancient Mariner, &c., by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited with notes by J. W. Connor, B.A.