

## SEASONABLE NOVELTIES.

**F**ANCY, bright, and satin silver goods are most assuredly fashionable. The advance samples so far are such as to warrant one in venturing a prophecy that, inasmuch as the line is very choice, they are here to stay. They are, strictly speaking, staple novelties. Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons have now on hand stock of all of the lines which shall be mentioned. They report



No. 20

heavy sales, and from indications they are likely to be a great deal heavier as the season advances and the goods get to be better known.

In fancy inkstands the whole line is very unique; the low price lines, Nos.



No. 22

20, 22, and 21, are excellent value. No. 20 is a round embossed silver tray, with one clear fancy glass ink, retelling at



No. 21

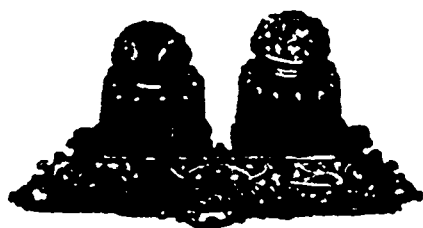
about forty cents. No. 21 has a heavy free silver tray, with one fancy ink, and retails at fifty cents. No. 22 has an oval satin silver tray, very handsome in appearance, one fancy glass ink; retails at 75 cents.

In the finer goods there are numbers 23, 25, and 30. These are beautiful



No. 23

goods. Nos. 23 and 25 are both one bottle stands and have a neat and handy



No. 30

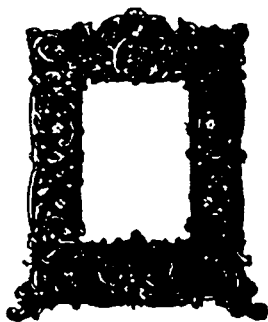
receptacle for postage stamps. No. 30 is very handsome, the tray being of heav-



No. 25

ily embossed silver, with two large fancy clear glass inks.

Photograph frames in the same ware are novel, and will be big favorites with the trade. This line is numbered from 1



No. 3

to 8 inclusive. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are all cabinet size, fancy filagree frame, bright silver finish. Nos. 6, 7, and 8 ver very much more elaborate in finish and de-



No. 8

sign than the foregoing numbers; these are also cabinet size.

Fancy book-marks, bright silver, silk cord and tassels, in patterns of knives,



scimitars, trowels and scissors. They are arranged very prettily—one dozen on fancy cards.

Fancy metallic hair-pin boxes, "where's my stud" boxes, baby's pin boxes are good saleable novelties. Each box is



satin silver finish, the different inscriptions being bright cut, making a very attractive appearance.

## THE PSEUDONYM LIBRARY.

**A**BOUT two months ago two volumes of the Pseudonym Library were reviewed in this Journal. The library is now sold in Canada by The Toronto News Co., at 20 cents trade, the retail price being 30 cents. The publisher, T. Fisher Unwin, must be congratulated on producing one of the handsomest paper-bound libraries ever placed on the market. The strong, heavy paper, the clear bold-faced type, the uncut edges, the extremely handy pocket form—these are the features which strike the eye at first glance. Then a more intimate search reveals the fact that the novels are strikingly original in facts and conception. Each novel is a gem, and the whole series cannot fail to become extremely popular.

The School of Art, by Isabel Snow, is a tale printed in this dainty series and one which professional and amateur artists will find extremely agreeable and interesting. Amaryllis is the title of a story the plot of which, is laid in Greece. Amaryllis is one of Theocritus' characters who made solitude so pleasant. In this case a young man against his will goes into the country on business. He leaves Athens behind but meets his "Amaryllis." European relations is the title of a Tirolese sketch, which combines pictures of the Alpine Hills surrounding the Tyrol, with a semi-comical view of the relations of one European country to another. The Saghalien Convict, and other stories, comprises the second volume of Russian stories in this library. The Cruise of the "Wild Duck," and other tales, forms a volume of Danish stories which are full of information. John Sherman and Dhoya is an Irish story told by an Irish spirit who sits in the hedges and watches the world go by—its name is Ganconagh.

Booksellers will find this an unusually attractive line of high-class literature in cheap paper form.

## WHAT IS A REAM OF PAPER?

Twenty quires make a ream. Twenty sheets make a quire. There should be 480 sheets in every ream of paper. What do we find when we examine these goods as sold to the retail grocer. Common brown straw paper is put up in bundles containing from 320 to 400 sheets and these are sold in reams. White tea paper is put up in the same style, and the same imposition is carried on. Why not buy paper by weight as all publishers and others who use large quantities do? Why allow a trade custom to continue that is a fraud and deception on buyers? There is no more justice or sense in accepting 400 sheets of paper for a ream than to be satisfied with fourteen ounces to the pound. A weight standard is the most feasible as well as honest method of buying or selling paper.