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# BOOKS and NOTIONS

ORGAN OF THE

## THE BOOK, STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES OF CANADA

VOLUME I }  
No. 2 }

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1884.

{ ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION  
FIFTY CENTS.

### ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

The progress made in the art of Electrotyping and Stereotyping during the last few years, a description of the process of manufacture and the many uses made of plates may be of interest. Stereotyping was invented by William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, about 1731, so it will be seen that it is no new thing. Plates made in those days were rather crude, still copies of early editions printed from stereotypes still exist, and do not compare unfavourably with some books printed from plates made at the present time. The art of Stereotyping has undergone considerable change since the discovery by Ged, the clay and plaster process, which was then popular, has been largely superseded by papier mache. The page of type being set, corrected and cleaned and locked in a chase, is laid on a smooth iron table, after which the moulder takes charge of it. After brushing it with a little oil, he places the prepared paper over it, and by means of a large brush beats the damp paper into the type until a thorough impression of the type has been made on the paper, adding another sheet of heavy paper to that already used, he places the form under a heavy press on a steam-drying table where it remains until the moisture of the paper has completely absorbed, after which the mould is removed, and a perfect matrix is secured for casting from. This is then put in the casting-box and molten type metal poured in this cools in a few moments, and the cast produced is ready for the finisher, who, by means of machinery, saws off the rough edges, planes down the back so as to leave the plate the proper thickness, trims it down to the desired width, and mounts it on a wooden block ready for the printer. By this means plates can be quickly and well made, and instead of taking from two to three hours by the old process, they can be produced in from fifteen to twenty minutes. The use

made of Stereotypes is very large and saving effected on type very material, nearly all large daily and weekly newspapers print their edition from stereotypes; in fact, they are obliged to do so as the wear on the type by printing from it would soon make it useless. In Chicago, New York, and other cities in the United States, newspapers in the country are supplied with plates of news, miscellaneous matter and serial stories. By this means a publisher can produce his paper at a small cost, and at the same time give subscribers interesting and good reading. We have a firm in Toronto who are supplying plates to the country press, and doing it most successfully. Very few books are published that plates are not made for, even when books are printed from movable type, it often serves a good purpose to take paper moulds from the type before distribution, for the moulds when dried can be laid aside and be afterwards employed for casting plates from, should a new edition be wanted, and the cost of composition saved.

Electrotyping is used for the finer class of work, such as wood cuts, map work, etc., and where large editions of a work are wanted. The process of manufacture is entirely different. The paper or cuts being ready, and laid on a press, a pan of prepared wax warmed, is placed over the page and pressed down into the centre of the type. The wax mould is removed and carefully dusted with plumbago to give it a metallic surface, and is then suspended in the battery. On this, in a few hours, is deposited a thin shell of copper, which, after being coated with tin solder, is backed up with metal to the usual thickness of a stereotype plate, and is afterwards trimmed down and made ready for the printer. Very fine work is done by the Electrotype process, not only for printing purposes, but also for producing reliefs of fine cuts and figures.

C. W. A.

## AN ITALIAN BOOK-TRADE CATALOGUE.

*(From the Nation Aug. 14.)*

THE Associazione Tipografico-libreria Italiana, which has already done good work for Italian bibliography in the publication of the great "Catalogo collettivo della libreria italiana" (Milan, 1881), now brings out an "Annuario delle librerie e tipografie e delle arti affini in Italia." This is the first time that an annual of this kind, modelled on the German and French annuals, has been attempted in Italy. It is published on the occasion of the National Exposition, and forms a large volume of upward of 400 pages. That such a publication has become possible shows the marked advance that the book arts have made in Italy. The Italian book production now annually averages about 7,000 separate works; not counting fugitive publications, etc., the editions of which amount to nearly 20,000 volumes. The journals attain the circulation of about 100,000. These figures would indicate a great augmentation of readers in late years, as well as increased importance in the position of the book and printing industries. The first part of the "Annuario," is devoted to the laws relating to printing associations, literary property, etc. The second contains a register of publishers, printers, etc. From this it appears that there are 1,437 printing establishments, 1,845 publishers and booksellers, 393 lithographers, 24 manufacturers of printing materials, 51 type founders, 599 binderies, 327 paper manufacturers. A list of 38 journals devoted to bibliography and typography is appended.

### Book Notices.

THE ART OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. By J. Baldwin, President of the State Normal School, Missouri. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is one of the four books just authorized by the Minister of Education for use in the schools of Ontario.

It is manifestly a compilation of essays and remarks by various authors on subjects more particularly within its ken, and while containing a great many well-known truths, these truths are set in a great deal of goody-goody twaddle.

The book if reduced to half its size would contain all that is desirable to be retained—and even then would bear elimination, but certainly half of its present cost would be ample. It is now too cumbersome and too expensive for our young friends who are aiming to be teachers; especially is it objectionable when there are so many English publications free to all, while this is a monopoly to one New York house, and being a monopoly undesirable.

That some of the advice given is sound beyond question, there cannot be a doubt; but we think were a copy to be sent to every Board of Trustees in Canada, it would do far more good than by telling young teachers what trustees and others ought to do. It is

well known to be a dangerous step for any teacher—especially a young one—to tell any country Board that their ideas of school houses, and school management are not the best in the world, although in this as in all other cases there may possibly be a few exceptions.

We give a few extracts from the volume:

"The school building with its surroundings represents the average culture of the community. Intelligent communities embody in their school grounds and school houses the conviction that nothing is too good for children.

"Towns and villages set apart from two to ten acres for school purposes. In the rural districts not less than from two to five acres should be consecrated to child culture. To restrict a country school to half an acre is a mistake and a misfortune.

"Parents, you pay skilled workmen to repair your watches, to shoe your horses, to manage your cases in court and to administer medicine to your families. Can you afford to employ unskilled workmen to plan the home where your children are to spend the greater part of their childhood.

"School apparatus embraces all instrumentalities used for the purpose of illustration and explanation. Tools are not more important to the mechanic than school apparatus to the teacher. The good teacher is skillful in the use of apparatus, and suitable apparatus almost doubles the efficiency of the competent teacher. A prominent work of Normal Schools and Normal Institutes is to train teachers to the skillful use of apparatus, without such training the ingenious teacher may possibly work up to a high degree of skill, but the many will remain bunglers. Teaching is decidedly common-sense work. There is the child to be educated. There are the instrumentalities. Good educational principles are the teacher's chart and compass. Good judgment guides in the application of means to ends. The teacher is an artist. He fashions immortal spirits. Here avoidable mistakes are the worst of crimes.

"Comparatively few books find their way into the rural districts. The reading matter is usually as defective in quality as it is deficient in quantity. As a result we often find a lack of that general and true culture for which the country is so favourable.

"The first chosen should be reference books, hence the first effort should be made to procure an unabridged dictionary—either Webster or Worcester's. An Encyclopædia should next be added to open a wider range for information.

"A large proportion of the books selected for youthful readers should be histories and biographies. These arouse the mind and teach truth concretely. Such works should be procured as the "Conquest of Mexico," "The Reformation," histories of Greece and of Rome and of France, Motley's works, Macaulay's "England," Thiers' "French Revolution," Bancroft's histories and the best biographies. The poems of Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Tennyson, Hood, Milton and others with the prose works of George Eliot, Irving, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and many more should gradually find a place in the library. A taste for these works will supplant the desire for story papers and flashy novels.

"The masses seem to vegetate. Scarcely one in ten really thinks, or rises to the dignity of true man-

hood. Reading the best thoughts of the best writers stimulates thought and leads to a grander manhood. The library will cultivate a taste for reading, and interesting books will awaken a desire for more mental food. The study of text-books may strengthen the mind, but reading choice books cultivates it, and enlarges the sphere of knowledge.

"Text books are books used by pupils in connection with the instruction given by the teacher. Good text books, next to the living teacher, are the most important of all educational instrumentalities. The lessons are so presented that they can be easily learned and readily remembered. Good books are real helps. *Poor books written by mere theorists or blundering incompetents, are hindrances rather than helps!*

Mere text book routine—assigning pages and hearing recitations—belongs to a past age. *You must teach.*

A well-arranged course of indoor exercises is of great benefit in any school. The books published upon Calisthenics need to be used with care. Many of them multiply exercises unnecessarily. Some contain much that is objectionable, if not actually improper.

"I trust you will never learn to use tobacco. It is doing more to destroy the brains and nerves of American boys than any agency that can be named. Within half a century no young man addicted to the use of tobacco has graduated at the head of his class in Harvard College, though five-sixths of the students have used it. If a man wishes to train for a boat race, his trainer will not let him use tobacco, because it weakens his brain and muscles, so that he cannot win. If a young fellow would prepare to play a fine game of billiards, while he is training for the tournament his trainer will not let him use tobacco. And as you see from the experience in Harvard College, if a man will train himself to graduate from a college with honours, he must not use tobacco. It is a powerful poison, and the brain cannot escape if it is used in any form.

"To manage a school is not less difficult than to manage a state. To place a raw recruit in command of an army would be eminent wisdom in comparison with the practice of placing green boys and girls in charge of our schools. Unfortunately, our schools are largely conducted by young persons just from the district school, with a mere smattering of the common branches, and utterly ignorant of the laws of culture, of right methods of teaching, and of true school management. They necessarily blunder, and waste, and mar.

**THE LAWS OF HEALTH.** Clark & Maynard. A book unusually well got up and not expensive, containing "The Laws of Health, and the effects of Narcotics and Stimulants," with enough of Anatomy and Physiology to explain the laws by which health may be preserved. It is sufficiently illustrated and is free from technicalities. Considering the interest which now attaches to the Temperance question, there needs, we think, but little apology to our readers for introducing a condensed extract from this work being the substance of the article on Alcohol, by Joseph C. Hutchison, M. D., LL. D., etc.

Alcohol was distilled from rice many centuries before that seed was known in Europe. We hear of it

in Bagdad about the year 900. It was known to the Moors of Spain, through whom the knowledge of its production was spread into western Europe. The first description of Alcohol given by a western writer about 1280, who wrote of a burning or ardent water that resulted from the distillation of wine. Pliny, in the first century, wrote of a strong kind of wine that was inflammable, a quality that strongly suggests the knowledge of a product of distillation.

There are, at least, twelve members of the alcohol family, the oldest of which is common alcohol, and is the only one that need be referred to here.

Alcohol is a clear, colourless, volatile and inflammable liquid of penetrating odour and burning taste. It is lighter than water. As it cannot be frozen it is used in thermometers and spirit levels. It burns with a pale, bluish flame, without smoke, and with intense heat; hence its use in the spirit-lamp.

Some authorities class alcohol among the food substances. Chemically it is allied to the sugars, but the effect of alcohol within the body is very unlike that of the sugars. The latter are nourishing, while the former tends to impair nutrition. It was on the mistaken theory that alcohol had sustaining power, that for two hundred years the armies and navies of certain countries were supplied with rations of rum or some other alcoholic drink, under the name of "Grog." During recent years, a systematic enquiry has been made to discover whether the grog-ration was really serviceable or the reverse. Tests have been tried upon considerable bodies of men, under military discipline, by withdrawing that ration; comparisons have been made at home and abroad, in hot climates and in cold, in active service and at rest. The results of these observations have, without exception, been favourable to the non-use of spirits. The proportion of ill-health, the number of sick days, and the incapacity for work, have invariably been greater among the men to whom the spirit ration has been issued, the quality of food and other circumstances being made as nearly equal as possible. Hence the conclusion, that not only is alcohol not a food, but is injurious in itself and a detriment to the food taken.

One of the most striking properties of alcohol is its affinity for water. When swallowed, therefore, its tendency is to deprive the body of water and to create thirst rather than to relieve it. It may then be stated, that alcoholic drinks which appear to quench thirst do so by means of the water that, in greater or lesser quantities, dilutes the alcohol they contain. Water, the peerless beverage of nature, does its work better in proportion, as it remains free from alcohol. For the reason that alcohol seeks to draw water to it, the organs of the body that require an adequate and ever justly measured supply of water abhor alcohol. It is found after death from the use of alcoholic drinks that the organs especially sensitive to the hurtful effects of alcohol have become harder and dryer than is natural.

If alcohol enabled its consumers to resist extreme cold, some of its boasted usefulness would receive support. In extremely cold climates the inhabitants are enabled to live comfortably by consuming vast quantities of animal food alone, especially if it is abundantly oily. Will alcohol act in a similar way or assist in maintaining heat? Experience and observation say no. The surface of the stomach is irritated by the powerful agent, causing the nerves of

sensation to convey to the brain the impression that something has entered the stomach which is producing warmth. This is a delusive impression, as we know, by pouring a few drops of alcohol on the skin, that the tendency is to cool the surface whenever evaporation can take place. Alcohol, therefore, is not a producer of heat, but a promoter of cold, and must be dangerous to any persons taking it when they are exposed to low temperatures.

The testimony of those who have had experience in contact with the realms of snow and ice is unanimous against the cold-resisting property of alcohols. Numerous Arctic explorers testify that not only is the temporary indulgence liable to result in most serious consequences, but that strong able-bodied men in the habit of using alcoholic drinks are entirely unfitted to resist the cold to which they must be exposed. The natives and travellers alike rely upon fresh animal food, especially fatty food, and avoid alcohol as a danger to life—it is a poison. Plant life is speedily destroyed when brought into close contact with it. The lower animals are poisoned by it. When applied directly to small insects and reptiles, death commonly occurs in a few seconds or minutes. It is hurtful to the larger animals, and the more intelligent of them appear to resent its use instinctively.

Like Opium, Chloral, Arsenic and many other poisons, Alcohol may be rightly used, and that is as a medicine under the advice of a physician.—*Laws of Health.*

**DICK'S ENGLISH LIBRARY.**—The latest issue of this well-known series is the extreme of cheapness. Four hundred and sixteen pages, imperial quarto, containing complete novels by Bulwer, Thackeray, Marryat, Trollope, and Victor Hugo, illustrated by Gilbert Kenney Meadows, Thackeray, Maclise, and others, besides over thirty tales by Dickens, Leigh Hunt, Jerrold, Byron, & Ingoldsby, selected by Percy B. St. John, and sold at a price that makes the Seaside, Franklin Square, etc., appear dear.

Capt. Burton's translation of "The Thousand and one Nights," on which he has been engaged for nearly thirty years, will be published in London soon, by subscription. The Villon Society has decided that when its new version of the "Nights" is complete it will publish three other volumes of Oriental tales from the same translator, Mr. J. Payne.

Cassell & Co., announce for immediate publication: "Life and Labor in the Far, Far West," Notes of a Tour in the Western States, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. By W. Henry Barneby, with specially prepared map in pocket, showing the author's route.

**HOMELY HINTS ON HEALTH.** Marcus Ward & Co. A valuable book; full of sound advice plainly told, therefore likely to command attention.

**HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.** publish this week the first two volumes of a proposed edition of fourteen under the title of the "Gentleman's Magazine Library," which will contain in classified form the most interesting and valuable portions of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for one hundred and thirty-seven

years, from its beginning in 1731. The first of these volumes is devoted to "Manners and Customs," the second to Dialect, Proverbs, and Word Lore." With these two volumes will appear the first twelve books of the "Odyssey of Homer," in the original Greek on the left hand page and with rhythmic English translation on the right, by Prof. Palmer, of Harvard University; a translation of Reuss's "History of the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament," in two octavo volumes, and a new and tasteful edition of Anderson's works, in ten volumes. Next week the same house will publish the "Life of James Madison," by Sydney Howard Gay, as the tenth volume of the series of *American Statesmen*; "Captains of Industry," brief biographical sketches, by James Parton, of fifty or more men who have been particularly successful in certain lines of business, and have been exemplary in the use they have made of their success; an octavo volume containing thirteen papers, by the late Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, under the general title, "American Comments on European Questions, International and Religious," a work of quite miscellaneous character and yet of real importance; and a new edition of Cooper's "Sea Tales," and also of his entire novels.

The Minister of Education has lately authorized seven Books for School use, viz.:

Ayre's Orthoepist.

" Verbalist.

Baldwin on School Government.

Hughes' Drill and Calisthenics.

McLellan's Mental Arithmetic—pt 1.

Normal Music Course—pt 1.

Whitney's Elementary Lessons.

These books are prescribed for use in the County Model Schools of Ontario.

## DECISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AFFECTING THE BOOK TRADE.

### JUDGE WHEELER'S DECISION IN THE CHATTERBOX CASE.

In the case of the complaint of Dana Estes and others, to restrain John B. Williams, John W. Lovell and others from the issue in this country of the "Chatterbox" line of juveniles. Judge Wheeler, of the U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of N. Y., has delivered the following decision in equity:

Mr. James Johnston, of London, England, appears to have published a regular series of juvenile books, of uniform appearance and in a style of peculiar attractiveness, and called them the "Chatterbox," until they became widely known and quite popular in that country and this. He assigned the exclusive right to use and protect that name in this country to the orators for ten years from January 1st, 1880.

The defendants have, since that time, commenced the publication of a series of books and called them by that name, and made them so similar in appearance and style to those of Johnston as to lead purchasers to think they are the same. As a matter of fact, it is found that they intended to make the books appear to be the same, and to avail themselves of the popularity which the books had attained by the labour and skill bestowed upon them by and a

the expense of Johnston. There being no copyright to prevent, the defendants claim the right to so print and publish the series of books in this country, and that if they have not the right, the orators have no right to prevent them.

There is no question but that the defendants have the right to reprint the compositions and illustrations contained in these books, including the titles of the several pieces and pictures (*Jollie vs. Jaques*, 1 Blatch., 618).

That does not settle the question as to the right claimed here. There is work in these publications, aside from the ideas and conceptions. Johnston was not the writer of the articles, nor the designer of the pictures, composing the books, but he brought them out in this form.

The name indicates this work. The defendants, by putting this name to their work, in bringing out the same style of book, indicate that their work is his. This renders his work less remunerative, and, while continued, is a continuous injury, which it is the peculiar province of a Court of Equity to prevent. These principles are discussed, settled, and applied in *McLean vs. Fleming*, 96 U. S., 245.

It has been argued that there have been various publications from earlier times by the same name, so that no new right to the use of the name could be acquired.

This would be true, doubtless, as to all such publications as those to which the name was applied, but not as to those essentially different. The fact of these other publications bears only upon the question of fact, as to whether Johnston's work had come to be known by this name, and the defendants, by using this name, represent that their work is the same.

The conclusion stated, as to the fact, has been reached after consideration of what is shown as to their other publications.

Johnston had the exclusive right to put his own work as his own upon the market of the world. No one else had the right to represent that other work was his. Not the right to prevent the copying of his and putting the work upon the markets, but the right to be free from untrue representations that this other work was his when put upon the markets. This gives him nothing but the fair enjoyment of the past reputation of his own work, which fully belongs to him. It deprives others of nothing that belongs to them.

The question then arises whether Johnston could transfer his right, or any part of it, to the orators, so that the defendants, in what they have done, and are about to do, trespass upon the orators' rights, and not upon Johnston's. He could not do all this himself, he must act by and through others. No reason is apparent why he could not give them the exclusive right to put his work on the market as his, as he had that right. This seems to be what he undertook to do. They had that right, and the profits of its enjoyment would belong to them. The defendants would deprive them and not Johnston of the profits. The injury would be to them and not to him, and they are in this view entitled to the remedy.

It is objected that they also trespassed upon Johnston's rights before they acquired them. This may be true; and if so, they may be liable for the damages.

Such a trespass would not prevent them from acquiring a lawful right in a lawful manner. Had not trespasses been so frequent and long continued that the work had come to be known to be the work of others, or had lost identification as the work of Johnston, the course of the defendants might not amount to any representation that their work was his; but the evidence does not show this.

As the case is now understood, the orators appear to be entitled to relief. Let there be a decree for an injunction and an account.

### NOISELESS SLATES.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, a bill was filed yesterday by Thomas Kane and Harry C. Goodrich against Louis Reinach & Co., of this city, for infringement of the Goodrich reissued letters patent No. 10,207, of Sept. 26, 1882, for an improvement in slate frames. It seems that the infringement complained of consists in selling slates provided with a cord wrapped around the edges of the frame to render them noiseless, which Goodrich claims in his patent. On enquiry it was ascertained that the particular slates complained of in this case were manufactured by one J. D. Emack, of New York.

### BOOK TITLES.

A case of great importance to the publishing trade generally throughout the United States has just been decided before Judge Gardner, in the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill. The case was in favour of the trade journal, first known as the *Horse Shoer*, afterward entitled the *American Horse Shoer*, later still, the *American Horse Shoer and Hardware Journal*. In April last the United States Veterinary Journal Company started a publication under the title of the *United States Horse Shoers' and Hardware Journal*. Immediately on the first issue of the proposed paper a preliminary ex parte injunction was obtained restraining the said parties from publishing any periodical under any title which should involve the words "Horse Shoer," "Horse Shoers' Journal," or "Horse Shoer and Hardware Journals." The victory for the complaint was complete, and a final decree making the said injunction perpetual, was entered against the defendant. The rendering of this decision will be one of lasting importance to all parties interested in publications whether of a permanent or ephemeral character. The action was based not upon any copyrights, not upon any registered trade mark, but upon property rights in common law in regard to the words appropriate to use in designating a publication.

**RATING OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The Bank of England contributes a considerable sum to the poor and other rates of the City. The Bank stands upon nearly three acres of ground, and is in three parishes. The present assessment is as follows:—St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange, gross value, £14,301; rateable, £11,918. St. Christopher-le-Stocks, Gross, £23,142; rateable, £19,285. St. Margaret, Lothbury, gross, £18,918; rateable, £12,765. Gross total, £56,361; rateable, £46,968.—*City Press*.



# Books and Notions,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades

OF CANADA.

PUBLISHED THE FIFTEENTH OF EVERY MONTH

OFFICE:—

20 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION - - - 50 CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—

	1 month	12 months.
1 column.....	\$10 00.....	\$100
do .....	6 00.....	60
do .....	3 50.....	35
do .....	2 00.....	20

All Letters and Communications intended for publication must be sent in not later than the 8th of each month.

Subscribers will oblige by informing us at once of any irregularities in delivery.

**J. J. DYAS, Publisher.**

**ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.** Of cheap and good Illustrated Magazines, the English stand the highest. The famous *Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine*, both of late as readable as of old, the *Sunday at Home* and *Leisure Hour* published also as a Canadian Edition, *Cassells Magazine*, Canadian edition also, with the last candidate for public favour, *The English Illustrated Magazine*, comprise a set of six penny Magazines that are all that is desirable and marvels of cheapness in this age of cheap publications.

The excellence of the latter day United States Magazines needs no description. The admirable illustrations, letter press and more than all the literary worth contained within the covers of a single *Harper*, *Century*, or latest comer of the trio *The Manhattan*, provide pleasure and mental food of no mean order. Yet comparing the number of Canadian homes where culture has at least some foothold with the circulation of these monthly visitors the ridiculously small proportion is not flattering.

Why is this? Is it want of taste for this class of literature, or is it that no one takes the trouble to make known the good qualities of the periodicals?

In our experience we had the good fortune for years to deal with a bookseller who, when there was anything particularly striking in a Magazine, or any new candidate for public fame offered, was sure to bring it under the notice of his customers.

Many a new subscriber was thus gained, and in almost all cases became a book purchaser, rarely satisfied with the cheap class, but preferring, already schooled to prize a good thing typographically, a well-bound well-printed volume. For one who learns to like a good periodical soon becomes a book reader.

**THE BOOK TRADE.**—In the Book Trade of Canada very little has been doing lately, with the exception of School Books and in them a lively business has been done. In Ontario, however, owing to the uncertainty of what the Minister of Education intends doing in way of change, the business has been of a very petty description, the orders being as numerous as usual or even more so, but much smaller than wholesale houses have been accustomed to receive. It is not likely, however, that any more changes will be made until the promised new series of Readers makes its appearance, which cannot be before January, and is not likely to be before Easter.

**THE PAPER TRADE.**—The price of paper has been slowly but surely declining for some time past, but fluctuations here are not so frequent nor so great as in the States, and the decline has not been quite so noticeable, but the downward tendency is now checked owing to a deficiency of stock, consequent on the stoppage of U. S. Mills for want of water. Writing papers are rather firmer with a tendency to advance, at any rate holders of large quantities are careless about selling at present prices. Printing is, however, dull but as the requirements of the next three months will be large, a slight improvement may be looked for.

**FANCY GOODS.**—In this branch there is a tendency to buy more freely than of late, a movement which always follows the advent of a good harvest. The style too is less of the cheap showy class and more of a better one. Brass ware seems just now in the ascendant, taking the place of whitewood, but it is yet too early in the season for the introduction of many novelties. Collections are reported good.

**BOOKBINDING.**—The various Binderies are full of work, and refuse to make contracts for delivery at any short period, they are fully supplied to the end of the year.

Professor (now Sir John Wm.) Dawson of Montreal has been contributing to *Leisure Hour* for the past six months under the title of "Rough Notes of a Naturalist's visit to Egypt," a series of very interesting papers. A well versed master of archeological knowledge he finds further corroboration of the truths of the Bible in the studies he has made in the land of the Pharaohs.

### OUR WELL-WISEHRS.

From among notices we select from the *London Stationery Trade Journal* :

"Trade journalism has not been crowned with much success in Canada, although some meritorious efforts have been made in that direction. A fresh trial has just been made in Toronto, where Mr. J. J. Dyas has lately issued the first number of *Books and Notions*, as an organ of the book, stationery and fancy-goods trades of the Dominion. We hope to witness its success, as we think the Canadian trade might well support a journal of their own more cordially than they have hitherto done."

And nearer home *The Dominion Churchman* says of our first number :

"This is one of the best trade journals published, and under Mr. Dyas' management will, doubtless, prove not merely valuable in its trade, but attractive in its literary aspects."

While our Montreal contemporary, *The Dry Goods Reporter* says :

"*Books and Notions* is a new publication just brought out by J. J. Dyas, Toronto. It is devoted to the interests of the book, stationery and fancy goods trades of Canada, and the first number, which is before us, is a neat little paper of 20 pages, containing a considerable amount of reading specially interesting to these trades. As an addition to the very few specific trade papers published in the Dominion, we welcome this new journal and wish it every success."

### PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

**BOOKS WANTED.**—In many cases inquiry is made for a rare book, and notwithstanding all efforts it cannot be procured, while in some out of the way corner the anxiously looked for work may be lying. To facilitate the procuring of such books we will without charge insert for subscribers a short description of the work wanted.

THE date of issue of *BOOKS AND NOTIONS* will be the 15th instead of the 1st of each month.

The first number of *BOOKS AND NOTIONS* as well as this contain (different from ordinary Trade Journals) a proportionately large amount of literary matter. This is necessarily so on account of the comparative scarcity of interesting trade news at this season. As our channels of information become enlarged the purely literary element will be lessened, though not altogether dispensed with.

THIS month, owing to contemplated changes in text books for schools, we give rather lengthened extracts to enable the book trade to judge for themselves of the merits of the newly authorized works.

WHAT an unpretending flower is the dear Old Country Daisy? Modesty itself, yet charming in every lineament. Such might be said of *The Manhattan*, unpretending perfectness that it is, yet few even of our booksellers know its true worth. The cheapest of first-class United States Illustrated Magazines, it is well deserving the appreciation of Canadian readers.

**IMPORTANT.**—We understand that Prospectuses will shortly issue to announce the publication of "*The Canadian Library*," being a series of twenty-four volumes of our History and Literature, embracing all that is worthy of being published of times, things and people passed away.

The subscription price we believe will be thirty-six dollars.

A neat eight page monthly, "*Mission Union*," issued by the Willard Tract Society has been received. It is devoted to the interests of the "*Toronto Mission Union*" who have just commenced work in the notable ward of St. John.

### PERSONAL.

**ONLY ONE.**—On the 23rd ult., Mr. D. A. ROSE, manager of the Rose Publishing Company, was startled by the arrival of a bouncing boy;—weighing, Oh! ever so much. But as it was (as the strawberry-dealers say) the first of the season, something gratifying was looked for and there was no disappointment. Can our contemporaries do better?

We are sorry! we are glad! sorry to part with one of Toronto's enterprising business men, glad to know that he will be making a change for the better. Mr. Clinton E. Brush removes to New York next January to take charge there of the Eastern department of the Chicago Corset Co., comprising States east of Ohio. Mr. Brush still retains his interest in the Toronto firm of C. E. Brush & Bro., fancy goods dealers and corset manufacturers.

**A FIRST OFFENCE.**—Messrs. James Campbell & Son's well-known traveller, Mr. H. C. Cooch, has just committed matrimony with Miss C. E. Holmes, in which act he was aided and abetted by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, of All Saints, Toronto. The committal of the deed being openly avowed, his brethren of the establishment endeavoured to make matters pleasant by contributing to the costs of the Court, and presenting him with a handsome clock whereby to time his future actions. Presents poured in so that he remarked he never had so many before; but he was cautioned as this was his first offence not to do it again!

### A NOTED IRISH HOUSE,

In referring to the removal of Marcus Ward & Co. into their new premises in London on the 15th of last month *The Stationery Trades' Journal* says:—

The enterprise of Marcus Ward & Co., now so widely known, dates back to the founding of the present firm in Belfast, Ireland, by the late Marcus Ward, who was born there in 1807. Son and grandson of successive paper makers, he added to his paper-mill business the departments of Stationery Manufacture, Wholesale Bookbinding and Printing, in order to increase the consumption of paper, in the manufacture of which he was still primarily interested. Marcus Ward was among the earliest of the printers by the lithographic stone process, the practice of which, in this kingdom, began early in the present century.

Marcus Ward's sons were exhibitors at the first Great Exhibition, in 1851, and at the second International gathering in London, in 1862. But it was in 1867, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, that the enterprise of the firm made so distinct a mark, when the highest medals awarded in each class in which they exhibited were borne off by Marcus Ward & Co. The firm were notably exhibitors at nearly all the other great World's Fairs, and their productions uniformly received the highest recognition in the form of medals; while at the last great Paris Exhibition of 1878, they were further honoured by the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which was conferred upon the senior partner by the President of the French Republic. Over a year ago the business of Marcus Ward & Co. was formed into a Joint Stock Company, on limited privileges, when employes of the firm were permitted to acquire shares in the undertaking, on co-operative principles.

In 1876, at the close of the Philadelphia Exhibition, their American agency was established; and more recently an Australian branch has been opened at Melbourne. But the houses in London, New York and Melbourne, exist only as feeders to the parental establishment at Belfast, which gives employment to over a thousand workpeople in a factory covering four acres of ground.

The constantly increasing business has, during the last few years, made it necessary to extend the premises in London; the warehouses at Chandos street, Strand, and elsewhere, being quite inadequate; hence the erection of their new and splendid quarters, Oriel House, Farringdon street.

**HENRY GEORGE BOHN.**—Henry George Bohn, author and publisher, who died in London recently, was born January 4, 1796, and, after getting an education, sold books in his father's store. In 1831 he began business on his own account, and ten years later published his "Guinea Catalogue," exhibiting the largest stock ever collected by a bookseller. Mr. Bohn was one of the pioneers in the movement for circulating good but cheap literature. In establishing his historical, scientific, illustrated, classical, ecclesiastical and antiquarian library, amounting to nearly 700 volumes in all, he translated several of Schiller's, Goethe's and Humboldt's works. He also edited the "Bibliotheca Parriana," Addison's works, "A new Edition of Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual," and assisted in several of the classical translations.

### Williamson & Co.'s Canadian Texts.

- Abbott and Seecey's English Lessons for English People. 18mo, cloth, \$1.00.  
 Paey's Ovid's Fasti. Book I., with English Notes and a Vocabulary. 16mo, cloth, 50c.  
 Ovid's Heroides. Epistles V. and XIII., with English Notes and a Vocabulary. 16mo, cloth, 50c.  
 Ovid's Heroides. Epistles V. and XIII. Cicero, pro Archia, and Caesar's Bellum Britannicum, literally translated into English. 1 vol., 18mo, half bound, 50c.  
 Lazare Hoche, by Emile de Bonnechose, translated into English by Prof. Emile Pernet. 18mo, paper, 50c.

Send for SPECIAL CLEARANCE LIST of Works in Education, English, Classics, Mathematics, Science, &c. of interest to Teachers and Students.

### WILLIAMSON & CO.,

(Successors to Willing & Williamson.)

**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,**

5 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

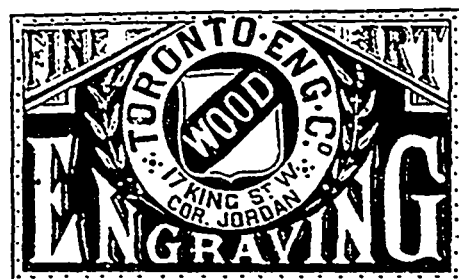
A BARGAIN.

### BOOKS HARD TO FIND.

A set of G. W. M. Reynold's Novels, Mysteries of the Court of London, &c., &c., 25 volumes, bound half Roan, neat, \$25; cost \$50.

Cassell's Folio Shakespeare, beautifully illustrated, 7 volumes, cloth, full gilt, \$14; cost \$28.

**W. B. COOKE,**  
 170½ YONGE STREET.



Mr. Bohn was well-known as an antiquary, and was a member of many of the learned and scientific societies. He contributed to the Philobiblon Society a life of Shakespeare and an extra size "Dictionary of English Poetical Quotations," volumes which, being privately printed, have sold for large sums at auction. In 1860, Mr. Bohn gained some notoriety as the only literary opponent of the repeal of the duty on paper. His opinion was that it would not benefit the public, while materially reducing the revenue.—*The American Stationer.*

### CHEAP PAPER.

WHAT A NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPER MANUFACTURER  
LEARNED BY GOING TO SCOTLAND.

*Extract from a Letter of Ex-Governor C. P. Cheney of  
Manchester, N. Hampshire.*

I have said to you and many others that as a paper manufacturer, I did not care whether the duty of 15 per cent. were removed by Congress or not. I shall not repeat that statement. On the contrary I think if it was not for this 15 per cent. duty our market would be filled with paper from France, England, Scotland and Germany. I say this, for I see no reason in the world to prevent it. Norway and Sweden furnish to England, Scotland and France wood pulp at a less price than our pulp manufacturers sell it for. Rags of all kinds, cotton, waste and bagging are all here in abundance and shipped in large quantities to our country, and while these are duty free the manufacturer here saves the freight and has this advantage. The chemicals we use are mostly made here and are no small item in the interest of the foreign manufacturer. But saying nothing about the cost of the original plant, which is one-third less here than in the United States, we come to the striking and appalling item of labour. For instance, I will take our own mill, with a monthly pay roll of about \$4,000. We pay for superintendent and book keeping three times as much as usually paid here. We pay our machine tenders \$2.50 per day; the price here is \$1.25, sometimes they make \$1.37 where a stipulated number of pounds is made to the machine. Engineers on our pay roll receive \$2 per day, while here \$1 is a common price. Other help, including women, we pay from 65 cents to \$1.72 per day, while here they receive 25 to 83 cents per day. Again they use women's help to do the work men ought to do, which, of course, lessens the cost.

You will see from the items given you that it is safe to say that we pay fully as much again for our labour as the foreign manufacturer. In such grades of paper as we make the item of labour exceeds one cent per pound of the cost, or from 20 to 25 per cent. of the selling cost of the paper (I refer more particularly to news or card middles,) so that this protection is almost wholly in the interest of the people employed. Without it a large reduction of prices would necessarily follow. I suppose what is true of paper is true of most other industries, and if the price of labour in our country should be reduced one-third, it would bring ruin, terror and dismay to us all, for it would really take so much from the great purchasing power in our home market, which is, and should continue to be, our main reliance for our manufactured products. If we would keep a good home market for our goods we must aim to keep up the price of labour as high as possible.

## 1884.

### FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

# THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

OF TORONTO,

Nos. 15 Jordan, & 10, 12, & 14 Melinda Sts.

#### DIRECTORATE:

J. R. BARBER, Georgetown, President; JAS. BARBER, Vice-President; JNO. F. ELLIS, Tress. and Managing Director; T. J. CLARK, Secretary; P. T. PERROTT, JOHN W. MAUGHAN,

## PAPER DEALERS,

## WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER RULERS, ENVELOPE  
MANUFACTURERS & PAPER BOX MAKERS,

Begeto advise the Trade that their Stock is very complete in every department, and their manufacturing facilities are unsurpassed.

Account Books—We carry a large Stock, Special Patterns made to order by the most experienced workmen.

Binding of every description carefully attended to. Bindings from a distance promptly done.

Envelopes—We manufacture large quantities and sell at Bottom Figures. Present capacity, 150,000,000 annually.

Mucilage—We make a Superior Grade from pure Gum Arabic.

Paper Boxes—We make a great variety of all classes of goods.

News and Book Papers—We carry a heavy Stock and sell at Mill Prices. Knowing the wants of the general Trade, and having the best of arrangements with three Mills, can give every satisfaction.

Writing Papers—We carry a great variety of English, American and Canadian make, and sell at very close prices.

Note Papers—We rule and put up a very fine Line, and import the Better Grades.

Fancy Papers, for Box makers and Printers, in great variety.

Cardboard—White and Coloured and Bristol Boards in stock, and cut any size in our Factory.

Printing Inks—We can supply all Grades direct from Factory.

Stafford's Writing Ink—We are the Agents for this now popular Writing Fluid. Orders filled promptly.

Lead Pencils—We are introducing Johann Faber's make, and find them equal to A. W. Faber's, and cheaper.

Toy Books—Orders for McLaughlin's and Thompson's are now being taken.

Xmas Cards—Are now fringing some fine goods, and taking orders for Plush and Fancy Novelties.

Bookbinders—Leather, Straw Board, Binders' Board, Binders Cloth, Marbled Papers, &c., &c., in great variety.

General Stationery—A very fine assortment of Pens, Holders, Inkstands, Rulers, etc., etc., etc.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO GIVE US A  
CALL WHEN VISITING THE CITY.

Our Travellers are on the Road and are Glad to Quote Prices.

LETTER ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—An accident of a rather serious nature, happened about two weeks ago to Mr. Arthur Rutter, well known in connection with Messrs. Warwick & Son's establishment. Mr. Rutter was driving a buggy in which also his wife and child were seated, when the horse, being startled, made a sudden bolt, tossing out without ceremony, the occupants of the buggy. Mrs. Rutter and child escaped with sundry bruises and scratches of an unpleasant nature; but Mr. Rutter's foot having caught in the lines, he was dragged some distance with considerable rasping of hands, face and clothing. One of his legs suffered severely, and is so much hurt as to incapacitate him from walking, and although no bones were broken, the damage is such as to require constant surgical supervision, which is likely to be somewhat prolonged.

### THE FIRST ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The idea of the practical application of the electric telegraph to the transmission of messages was first suggested by an anonymous correspondent of the *Scots Magazine*, in a letter dated Renfrew, Feb. 1, 1753, signed C.M., and entitled "An Expeditious Method of Conveying Intelligence." After very considerable trouble, Sir David Brewster identified the writer as Charles Morrison, a native of Greenock, who was bred a surgeon, and experimented so largely in science that he was regarded in Renfrew as a wizard, and eventually found it convenient to leave that town and settle in Virginia, where he died. Mr. Morrison sent an account of his experiments to Sir Hans Sloane, the President of the Royal Society, in addition to publishing them anonymously as stated above. The letter set forth a scheme by which a number of wires, equal to the letters of the alphabet, should be extended horizontally, parallel to one another, and about one inch apart, between two places. At every twenty yards they were to be carried on glass supports, and at each end they were to project six inches beyond the last support, and have sufficient strength and elasticity to recover their situation after having been brought into contact with an electric gun barrel placed at right angles to the length about an inch below them. Close by the last supporting glass a ball was to be suspended from each wire, and at about a sixth or an eighth of an inch below the balls the letters of the alphabet were to be placed on bits of paper, or any substance light enough to rise to the electrified ball, and so contrived that each might resume its proper place when dropped.

With an apparatus thus constructed the conversation with the distant end of the wires was carried on by depressing successively the ends of the wires corresponding to the letters of the words, until they made contact with the electric gun barrel, when immediately the same characters would rise to the electrified balls at the far station. Another method consisted in the substitution of bells in place of the letters; these were sounded by the electric spark breaking against them. According to another plan, the wires could be kept constantly charged and the signal sent by discharging them. Mr. Morrison's experiments did not extend over circuits longer than forty yards, but he had every confidence that the range of action could be greatly lengthened if due care were given to the insulation of the wires.—*Engineering.*

## SCHOOL SEASON, 1884-5.

### WM. WARWICK & SON, Publishers & Wholesale Booksellers.

In calling the attention of the Trade to the re-opening of the Schools in September, we would remind them, that carrying one of the largest and best assorted stocks of

## HIGH & PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS,

### ALSO THE TEXT BOOKS

USED IN THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES,  
We are in a position to fill all orders for the same with promptness and dispatch. Among our stock will be found the following:

The Old National Series of Readers.  
Gage's, Campbell's, and Royal Series of Readers.  
Spelling Books, Arithmetics, Grammars, Geographies.  
Histories, Algebras, Geometries, Dictionaries.  
French, German, Latin and Greek Text Books in daily use.

Our new classified Catalogue, giving a most complete list of all Educational Works in use, can be had on application.

We would also solicit your patronage for our large and varied stock of SCHOOL STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES, among which may be mentioned the following:

#### AMERICAN D. SLATES—BEST MADE.

Sizes.	Price per doz.	Doz. in case.	Price per case
4 x 6.....	\$0 54.....	24.....	\$12 08
5 x 7.....	0 60.....	18.....	10 80
6 x 9.....	0 85.....	12.....	10 20
6½ x 10.....	0 90.....	12.....	10 80
7 x 11.....	1 00.....	10.....	10 00
8 x 12.....	1 20.....	8.....	9 60
9 x 13.....	1 50.....	6.....	9 00

Blue Vein D Slates; Hyatt's Wirebound Slates; Victor Noiseless Slates, felt bound, &c., &c., all at Bottom Prices.  
25% Big Discounts for quantity.

#### SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.

Author's Exercise Book, 64 page cap 4to.....	per gross	\$6 00
Special " " 64 " ".....	"	5 40
Easel " " 72 " ".....	"	10 00
Excelsior " " 64 " ".....	"	6 60
(With Chromos on Cover.)		
Photo. Exercise Book, 52 page post 4to.....	per gross	10 00
(Chromos on Cover.)		
Pictorial Exercise Book 52 page post 4to.....	"	10 00
(Chromos on Cover.)		
Scholastic Exercise Book, 48 page cap 4to.....	per doz.	0 60
Model School Exercise Book, 72 page cap 4to.....	"	0 70
Collegiate " " 96 " ".....	"	0 80
MISS " " " ".....	"	0 80
(Leatherette Cover.)		
No. 500 Exercise Book, 144 page cap 4to.....	"	1 40
No. 553 " " 236 " post 4to.....	"	3 25
(Stiff Board Covers, Marble Sides.)		
Combination Slate and Exercise Book, with Parchment Slate, 64 pages, cap 4to.....	per gross	4 80

#### SLATE PENCILS, ETC.

Common 5 inch (wood boxes).....	per 1000	\$1 20
6¼ inch Pointed ".....	"	3 00
7 " " ".....	"	3 50
6½ " Gilt papered ".....	"	3 50
7 " " ".....	"	4 20
6½ " American Flag papered (wood boxes).....	"	3 35
Alphabet Cards, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....		
Andrew's Lustless Blackboard Eraser.....	per doz	1 80
Wool " " ".....	"	3 00
Hasswood School Rulers.....	per gross	1 00
Hardwood School Rulers, polished.....	"	4 20
Colored Chalk Crayons.....	"	1 00
French Colored Crayons, in round boxes, at 60c., 90c., and \$1.50 per doz. boxes.....		
White Chalk Crayons.....	per gross	15c.

Special low prices in quantities.

LOCAL NEWS.

Some few days ago two of the shabby-genteel class of Dudes were looking in at a well-known stationer's window wherein was a grand display of concentrated, unadorned beauty, when they became excited over the vision of Mrs. Langtry reclining on Mr. Culp's roundabout. Unable, however, to be content with the sight, and being naturally of enquiring dispositions, they determined to see more than is deemed sufficient for public view, and accordingly tore themselves from the approach to the haven of bliss, determined when night came they would have by the light of the moon a closer inspection of the flowers of loveliness than a promiscuous gaze afforded. One of them humming,

Meet by McConnell's alone,  
And there I will shew you a deed,  
Must be done by the moonlight alone,  
And done quickly or 'twill not succeed.  
Then meet by McConnell's alone.

Night came as usual, and although the resting-place of their fond desires was well covered by the electric light, and the fire hall with its gorgeous display of brass directly in front; overlooked too by a full detachment of police, with sergeants, corporals and detectives, all supposed to be wide awake, yet in the direct face of all this, the attraction of Mrs. Langtry and other beauties proved that there are no obstacles which cannot be overcome when beauty is the goal.

What's the use of electric light  
If 'tisn't to keep the streets so bright,  
That all sportive coves will be in a fright,  
And give poor policemen their rest of a night.  
'They can hear 'bout the cracks in the morning.

These agile friends played leap-frog in the public street, and the most ardent, when on his friend's shoulder, with his usual gentleness pushed open the fan-light, and with a few performances—a *la circus*—both were shortly revelling amid the galaxy of venuses.

But, alas! how true is it that anticipation often exceeds the reality; they were disappointed. The cards shewing such lovely faces and heaving bosoms on the one side were a hideous blank on the other, and vexation took the place of pleasure. Excitement was checked.

Annoyed at the result of their anxious endeavours, they wandered around the store, peeping here and prying there, until one pry more successful than others, revealed to their astonished sight a pile of bank bills—fives, tens and twenties (for this was no small shop where even one dollar bills are scarce), all issued by the Bank of Commerce—not a Federal among them.

'Twas morning, and as they had thus early got "the day's paper," they resolved to give up card-playing, and go into retreat where they could think over the night's adventure and meditate on police activity, and on the wickedness of the world generally.

The one who carried the paper was heard to exclaim as he sat on the post office steps, "Well, I'm blessed, if I was the feller's father as left his pile in that ere way, I should say he deserved a good cuff."

**BROWN BROS.,**  
**Wholesale Stationers,**  
**BOOKBINDERS,**  
**ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.**

POCKET BOOK MAKERS, ETC.,

66 AND 68 KING STREET EAST,

**TORONTO.**

ESTABLISHED 28 YEARS,

DEPARTMENTS.

**ACCOUNT BOOKS.**

Every description and style kept in stock, or special patterns made to order. Best material and workmanship guaranteed. Prices low.

**STATIONERY**

of all kinds from the first producers of the World. Paper, Envelopes, Cards, Ink, Inkstands, Pens, Pencils, &c., at lowest prices.

**LEATHER GOODS.**

Wallets, Pocket Books, Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Portfolios, Music Rolls, Bankers' Cases, Albums, Letter and Card Cases, &c., of our own manufacture, unexcelled for quality style or price.

**DIARIES.**

Office and pocket, over 150 varieties, —21st year of publication—new designs and patterns, quality and style unsurpassed.

**BINDERS' MATERIALS.**

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