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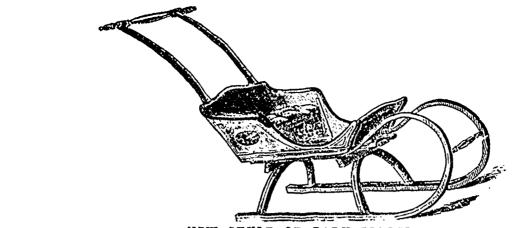
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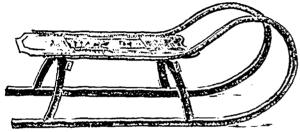
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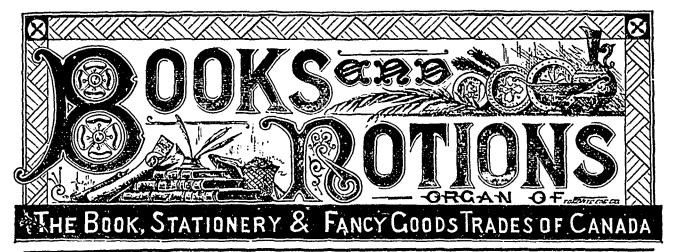
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VOLUME II.) No. 3.

 ${ t TORONTO}.$ OCTOBER, 1885. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FIFTY CENTS.

THE LOCALITIES OF AUTHORSHIP.

We suggested in these columns, a few weeks ago, a compilation from travellers' diaries; we would now urge on any one who has a taste for compiling, to make a volume bringing before us the scenes in which famous works have been written. As Mr. Morley has said: "It is always interesting to know the circumstances under which pieces that have moved the world were originally composed;" and often there is a striking dramatic contrast, sometimes a beautiful harmony, between the work itself and the circumstances of its composition, which one finds it worth

while to become aware of.

Authors are fond of picturing to us their moments of inspiration, and the records of them are numer-Those of Rousseau, naturally, are among the foremost, and it was they that occasioned the sentence we have quoted from his biographer. We' know how he was walking along the road from Paristo Vincennes one hot summer afternoon, going to visit Diderot, then in prison for his Letter on the Blind, when, seeing in a newspaper the theme proposed by the Dijon Academy, his hitherto unembodied genius instantaneously asserted itself "with a force and confusion that threw me into unspeakable agitation." Diderot, when they met, perceiving his excitement, "I told him the cause of it; and I read him the prosopopæia of Fabricius, written in pencil under an oak. He urged me to give wing to my ideas and to compete for the prize. I did so, and from that moment I was lost. All the rest of my life and my misfortunes were in the inevitable result of that hour of bewilderment." In other words, from that moment he was a leader of men.

Of Gibbon, whose great work made him not a leader of men, but a master of students, we have perhaps heard quite enough concerning "the moment of conception" and "the hour of my final deliverance;" quite enough about "the ruins of the Capitol," and "the barefooted friars," on the 15th October, 1764, and "the summer house in my garden," and "the berceau, or covered walk of acacias, and the law or methor night of the 27th Lune 1787 on the day, or rather night of the 27th June, 1787.

when all nature was silent." But we shall never hear enough of (what he himself does not tell us) the ruffles and powder in which he was wont in . his solitude to array himself for the majestic presence . which "I looked and fingered over her little hand.

of his history—an admirable contrast to the Dominican robes and lamplit rooms in which Balzac wrote the Comédie Humaine-just as our interest is insatiable in hearing from Mme. de Genlis that Rousseau told her that "he wrote all the letters of Julie on pretty little note-paper with vignettes, which he afterward folded as letters and re-read on his walks with as much delight as if he had received them from an adored mistress." This power of acting his characters to himself reminds one of what was told the other day of Mr. Dickens by his daughter, in an article in the Cornhill. She describes being with him, when a child, in his working hours, and seeing him spring up from his writing table and go to a mirror to bring before himself more vividly, by dispositions of his own face and figure, the looks and

ways of the personages he was creating.

But to return to localities. It is interesting to know that George Eliot wrote Adam Bede, full as it is of England, in a foreign land, at Munich; and it is perhaps even more interesting to know that George Sand wrote Jacques, which Lord Acton calls "the most ignominious" of her stories, André, one of the most plaintive of her idyls, and, as she herself described it, "the least complicated and most indolent of fictions," and Léone Léoni, the counterpart of Manon Lescaut, all in Venice, in rapid succession. She was there in solitude and desolation; the carnival was roaring and whistling together with the icy wind outside her great dreary apartment in the Palazzo Nasi. She sought by the help of imagination to escape from melancholy, and, she says, "I began at haphazard a romance which opened by a desciption of the place, of the gayety without and of my solemn apartment;" it was finished in a week, and the breath of her life still quickens it after fifty

Passing over the prison within whose walls Bunyan entered into the "large upper-chamber whose window opened towards the sun-rising: the name of the chamber was Peace," let us turn to the poets, and to Burns' exquisite account of the "bonnie, sweet sonsie lass "-his fellow-labourer in the harvest field in his fifteenth autumn-who, a year younger than himself, first inspired him with love and poetry "She sang sweetly, and it was her favourite reel to which I attempted" to vent in rhyme the emotion with

to pick out the cruel nettle-stings and thistles." The pendant to this, which may be found in Mrs. Burns' account of the circumstances connected with 'the writing of To Mary in Heaven, is infinitely touching. She told how, on a frosty autumn evening after a day spent in harvest work, he appeared, as the twilight deepened, to grow "very sad about something," and she found him slowly striding up and down the barnyard contemplating the sky, which was singularly clear and starry. When he entered the house he immediately wrote the verses exactly as they now stand, as if copying from memory—

"Thou lingering star, with lessening ray."

Nation.

LEDGER PAPERS.

As a result of the marvellous development of manufacturing, mercantile, and agricultural enterprises in this country the consumption of writing papers has become a business, the magnitude of which is little realized outside of the paper trade, and with this increasing demand for quantity, has also followed the requirement of a better quality. Especially has this been the case as regards that class of papers known as ledger papers, used for the varied forms of blank books. To produce these papers having the numerous points to suit the varied uses, tastes and requirements that the scribe, as book-keeper, secretary, clerk, etc., deems essential, calls for a knowledge on the part of the papermaker of chemistry, to compound his material, of mechanics to form his sheet to that uniform thickness and body so important in a blank book—and withal an artistic eye and touch whereby to judge of the finished production.

Book-keepers may well be critical, from the fact that the body and surface of the sheet, if in any manner defective, can but annoy and distract the mind from the subject matter of the entry, to the mechanical difficulties encountered.

A soft spongy sheet, or a glaring, glossy surface, which once broken by a necessary erasure will not admit of re-writing, are common defects.

Are the important quality the paper used in account and manuscript books should possess (and this is one often lost sight of in ordering books made) is strength of fibre to withstand the repeated handling to which they are daily subjected.

Papers called ledger papers, water marked linen, etc., and having the thickness and appearance of a good article are plenty in the markets and are often used, but when made into books, brought into daily use in the counting-house or general office and there has been entered upon them accounts, titles, deeds, etc., invaluable as evidence in reference to values, ownership, etc., they become yellow, tender, the leaves get loose, break off from the back, and then is realized that the saving of a shilling or two in the cost of a book was poor economy.

The requisite ability, knowledge, and skill to produce uniformly a ledger paper possessing all the qualities needed for long use and wear, a paper which, when put into a book and containing valuable records can be depended upon as durable for reference for generations yet to come, comes only from long experience in this special line of manufacture.

Many manufacturing Stationers continue to use ionable New York stationers use Holyoke paper in hand-made papers, and with good reason; for there place of Scotch or English. All this, too, in spite of

is always a demand for account books, which are ordered year by year, price and quality as before; but machine-made papers have improved so much in quality during recent years that the demand is steadily increasing and their strength and durability cannot be denied. There is room for both classes of paper, for there are customers who will not change either the make, watermark, colour, or price. It behoves the Stationer to cater for both classes of consumers, and to remember that good Paper deserves a good Binding.—The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

TABLE OF SIZES OF ENGLISH BOOKS.—The figures are approximately the dimensions of the full page (uncut or un-trimmed), but not of the covers, unless the book's edges have been trimmed. The English standard of size is Demy.

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Royal Broadside20	"	25
" Folio	"	20
" Quarto10"	"	121
" Octavo 61	"	10
Medium Octavo 4	"	91
Demy Folio11}	"	$17\frac{7}{5}$
" Quarto 83		11}
" Octavo 5\frac{1}{2}	"	-83
Crown Octavo 5	66	$7\frac{7}{3}$
Post Octavo 53	"	87
Foolscap Octavo	"	71 81 61

The sizes given above are those of books commonly in use.—Exchange.

Paper Pianofortes.—The Zeitscrift für Instrumentenbau gives an interesting account of a pianoforte made in Paris, in which paper was made to take the place of wood, the whole case being manufactured from paper so compressed that it was able to receive a hard surface, which took a perfect polish. The colour was cream-white. The tone of the instrument is reported not to be loud, but very sweet. The short, broken character of the sounds emitted by ordinary pianofortes is replaced by a soft, full, quasicontinuous sound, resembling somewhat that of the organ. It has been suggested that the evenness of texture of the compressed paper may have some existence in effecting this modification of sound

Holyoke is the centre of paper manufacturing in the United States. It has grown up there on account of the excellence of water, and because the industry got a start there earlier than anywhere else. The clearest and purest water is required in fine white linen papers. Ten years ago most of these papers came from England. One Scotch manufacturer, whose paper is the fashionable writing paper of England, formerly had an American trade of \$500,000 annually. But between tariffs and improved paper he now does only about \$10,000 worth of business, where it formerly reached half a million. The fashionable New York stationers use Holyoke paper in place of Scotch or English. All this, too, in spite of

the reputed tendency of American society to pattern after the English in all things fashionable in England.

In the beginning of the present year. There were in Germany 620 paper and cardboard mills, 437 mechanical pulp mills, 42 straw pulp mills, and 39 cellulose, or chemical wood pulp mills. There are besides about 100 small factories, working hand made papers. And yet there are some qualities of paper imported into Germany.

THE first paper manufactured in America was at Germantown, Pa., in 1690, and that place also printed the first Bible in this country.

MR. THEODORE L. DE VINNE has a short but interesting letter in the Century for September respecting printing-papers. The letter is in reply to suggestions made by amateur critics that the Century should be printed on handsome rough paper. Mr. De Vinne shows that hand-made paper would involve trebling the price of the magazine; that rough paper cannot be used for printing the wood-cuts; that the use of rough paper for etching is nothing to the point, as the copper-plate process is entirely different. Dry and smooth paper has the best surface for wood-cut printing. The publisher selects the smooth paper, not because he thinks it luxurious, but because it yields better prints. If he could get smoothness without gloss, he would have it. Mr. De Vinne has a word or two to say about the craze for rough papers. He reminds admirers of them that the rough, half-bleached, honest linen paper of the earlier German printers was not highly esteemed in its own day, and that at the end of the last century English bibliophiles went to Italy to get smooth paper. rough paper was common, smooth was preferred; now, when smooth paper is common, rough is "artistic." -American Book Seller.

WEIGHTS OF DIFFERENT SIZES OF PAPER.—It often happens that a printer having a paper of a certain size and quality with a known weight per ream, wants to know what will be the weight of a ream of the same kind of paper in another size. The following example will show the means of ascertaining this:—

Example: I have a 24lb. demy paper, what will be the weight of a ream of the same paper in double crown size?

The size of a sheet of demy is $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and that of a sheet of double crown is 20 by 30 inches. To ascertain the weight of the ream of double crown, multiply 24lb. by 20 by 30 and divide by $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $22\frac{1}{2}$, ie., 24 by 600 by 393 $\frac{3}{2}$ by 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.—Ans.

Rule is: Multiply the weight of the paper you have by the size (in square inches) of a sheet of the paper whose weight you require to know, and divide by the size (in square inches) of a sheet of the first named paper.—Exchange.

Pook Potices.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co's fall announcement literary bulletin states that the firm will publish LIFE AND LETTERS OF LOUIS AGASSIZ, by ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ with portraits and illustrations.

"Mrs. Agassiz, who has before given the amplost proof of her literary skill and of her ability to enter intelligently and with sympathy into Professor Agassiz's pursuits, has written in the most delightful manner the story of his life, and woven into the narrative a large number of his letters, the whole forming a peculiarly attractive biography and a work of remarkable value and interest to all students of Natural History."

DUE SOUTH, by M. M. BALLOU, author of "Due West" should be a book that would sell, if for no other reason than the high reputation of the last named work. It is a careful study of Cuba and the Bahamas.

The same publishers offer Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, a Novel of East Tennesse," a powerful story told mainly in dialect of the mountaineers whose "you-uns" shows us a sample of unique and outlandish English. How is it that in all the stories we have read of this gifted writer she makes the later life of the heroine a hard, thankless thing without the joy of a single blessing?

ITALIAN POPULAR TALES, by PROFESSOR T. F. CRANE, a number of books of essential interest to residents in the United States—American Commonwealth, Kansas, etc. "Hand-book of American Authors," by Oscar Fay Adams with representations of works by Emerson, Fiske, Aldrich etc., go far to make up a good list. Judging from the fact that the house is adding two calenders with verses for every day in the year—Lowell and Mrs. Whitney—the success of the former years in this line has been satisfactory.

"BEGINNING with the current number of The Book Buyer—a monthly summary of American and foreign literature, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, there will be printed each month a portait of a famous writer whose picture has not been so often reproduced as to become hackneyed. The October number, now ready, contains a portrait of R. H. Stoddard. In the November issue a portrait of Mr. George W. Cable, engraved by Mr. Tietz from a photograph, will be given. The engravings will be printed on fine plate paper, and promise to make a most interesting and valuable series. In the sketches of how authors work there will be accounts of the workshops of Mr. Cable and Mr. Stoddard in the November number. Messrs. Scribner will take pleasure in sending a copy of the current Book Buyer as a specimen to any who make application."

We have received the number indicated and are pleased with the portrait as well as the contents of our valued contemporary.

W. Briggs, Methodist Publishing House, Toronto, has in press and forthcoming shortly "The People is The Liquor Traffic," being the speeches of Hon. J. B. Finch, "The Dispensation;" a lecture delivered before the Theological Union of the Guelph Conference by Rev. T. M. Campbell, also a new work on "Hygiene."

He will also publish a new text book on Algebra by two prominent Collegiate Institute Teachers.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, Toronto, will soon publish a work on the Election Law, Dominion and Provincial, having special reference to the lately enacted Franchise Bill. The author is Thos. Hodgins, Q.C., whose former works have met with much favour.

THE WILLARD TRACT Society, Toronto, announce in press, ready early in November "Abundant Grace." by the late W. P. Mackay, of Hull. "Grace and Truth," by the same author has reached a circulation of over 200,000 in the English edition, and nearly 50,000 in the American. The present work being a collection of the author's choicest gems cannot fail to meet with a large demand.

Rather curiously, there is published simultaneously the opinion of two eminent whist experts on the American game and American players of whist. Cavendish has published, through Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in a little book on "Whist Development," a long chapter, consuming half the book, on "American Leads," and Mr. Richard Proctor has given to the public his opinion of the game played here in a very plain and unvarnished style. Mr. Proctor has been excited to speak frankly by the fact that his attempts to teach the Americans to play whist in unnumbered newspaper and magazine articles has been met by the declaration that "Americans can play the game as well as any 'blarsted Britisher," and it is not odd that he should choose to retaliate. He says: "For one player of good whist there are in England and Europe one hundred players of bad whist (and I have discovered within the last fifteen months, at least one thousand in America.) I am told there are many fine American players—and I am willing to believe it. But, except Mr. Trist, of New Orleans, I have never yet met with an American whist-player who had not some flaw of style. (Errors I care not for-no one can play an evening without a fault; I speak of de-liberately-adopted faults of method.) The best player I met in New York had the bad fault of almost always holding up ace second or fourth hand, when king was led, from king, queen and small ones. This pays about three times out of ten; it is therefore very bad play. Mr. Trist's play, so far as I observed it, was without any fault of style." But "Cavendish" has more respect for the American player, and pays Nicholas Bowse Trist, whom Mr. Proctor mentions, the compliment of dedicating his book to him. He does not advocate the so-called American leads which propose a systematic course when opening the strong suit, thus bringing the whole scheme of leading within the purview of general principles; but describes it thoroughly, with many examples of games. He puts the three objections simple, and answers them. objections, as he mentions them, are: 1. That the American leads complicate the game. 2. They seldom affect the result. 3. That the imformation afforded may be of more use to your opponents than to your partner. It is a matter which, doubtless, each player will decide for himself, though it would seem as though "Cavendish" inclined towards the American leads; at all events, advocates of them may gain many suggestions from his book to support them in argument.—London Notes in The Book Buyer.

"Suakin, 1885: A Sketch of the Campaign by An Officer who was there," is one of the few really stir- I thousand copies, issued at ten guineas each, in ten

ring and admirable books which follow such a campaign as this in Egypt. It was written while the author was incapacitated by a wound received in one of the battles in the Soudan, and it shows in a vivid way how extreme and peculiar were the privations and dangers due to the climate, and the foe that the English soldier met. It is a plain and straightforward statement of facts, and very interesting facts. It is not an agreeable story to record. There It is not an agreeable story to record. There was not much in General Graham's operations in the Eastern Soudan that will figure among the achievements of British arms. The devotion, selfsacrifice and heroism of the troops can hardly count for what they should, when we consider the powers behind which directed their blundering in ineffectual movements. The battles of the Red Sea, the abandoned railway, and the final retirement were not strategical movements which Englishmen care to contemplate for long. The "Officer who was there" is not bitter in his story of these movements, but acts simply as the historian; but even such he cannot but show the mismanagement, which was conspicuous. His stories of the incidents of the campaign are very interesting. But the book is really something more than a clear story of war life and adventure; it presents a picture of the Soudon episode with such colour, and at the same time accuracy, that it is likely to outlast the mushroom literature that has sprung up on the subject .- London Notes in The Book Buyer.

THE Century Company publish "The Life and Times of William Lloyd Garrison," in two handsome octavo volumes, fully illustrated. They have in preparation "The Art of Pheidias," by Dr. Cha. es Waldstein.

"Southern literature," says the Atlanta Constitution, "has, undoubtedly made rapid strides during the past two decades, but its progress has been between two narrow lines. Perhaps we have lost as much as we have gained. We have better sketch writers, more artistic novelists, more realistic poets, and more graphic historians, but in some branches of literature we have lost ground. Even in the lighter class of literary work some of the ante-bellum Southern writers accomplished more than their successors have done. The novels of William Gilmore Simms, the poems of R. H. Wilde, Paul Hayne, James Barron Hope, and others; the writings of Madame Le Vert, Colonel W. T. Thompson, Baldwin, Bagby, etc., have not been equalled in quantity, or surpassed in quality. The essays that formerly appeared in the old Southern Quarterly and in De Bow's Review have not been approached by anything in recent years."

THE biography of the late Mrs. Jackson ("H.H.") will be written by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, one of the editors of the Christian Union. It was Mrs. Jackson's written request that he should write it, a long letter on the subject having been written to him by her, a month before her death, and left in the possession of Mr. Niles, of Roberts Brothers, to be forwarded after her death.

CAPTAIN RICHARD F. BURTON'S translation of "The Thousand Nights and a Night," is to be limited to a volumes. The work is printed at Vienna, and the price is purposely made prohibitory.

PAPERS OLD AND NEW.

THE American Bookmaker, New York, has reached its fourth number, and continues to be, as in the first, valuable to all those interested, in any way in the craft of bookmaking. The pleasure and profit of reading the periodical is much enhanced by the admirable manner in which it is got up. The specimens of book-covers, etc, are very well chosen from the great number being produced.

THE Kindergarten and Drawing School Monthly, No. 3, Selby & Co., Toronto. This monthly is edited with much discernment as to the requirements of this particular department of education. Unique in its aims and objects it cannot fail to interest its readers.

A NEW five cent paper, published by Imrie & Graham, Toronto, entitled The Fireside Weekly, has made its appearance. The two first numbers are before us, and we judge would command ready sale. The paper is of the usual style of story papers, though, perhaps, of a higher class.

THE Note Book, Alfred Sandham, Toronto, has reached its fourth number. A small religious monthly which makes up in plain spoken, honest words, what it may lack in size. Those who know the publisher's extensive experience in Y. M. C. A. work will understand how interesting the Note Book will be, and how instructive to the novice.

THE Edinburgh is to follow the Westminster, and become a monthly magazine. It is intended to make it more popular in character than hitherto. In point of fact the half-crown monthly of the type of the Contemporary Review, the Fortnightly, the Nineteenth Century, and the National Review, seems to take the place of the staid old quarterlies which satisfied our forefathers.

A Newspater for Beggars.—We boast of our Matrimonial News and other trade organs of less interest, We believe the coffin makers have an "organ," and cabmen have their Centaur. Among the professional journals compiled in Paris in manuscript is The Bon Guide, the organ of beggars, containing information of great utility in their calling. For a subscription of eight sous a month, they may consult it for a few minutes daily. It does not contain literature or politics, and all the articles are to the point. One may read: "To-morrow at noon, funeral of a rich man at the Madeleine." "At one o'clock, marriage of a clerk; no importance." "Wanted, a blind man who plays the flute;" or "A cripple for a watering-place." Surely, here is a hint for those in search of new fields for capital, and with an itch for journalism, like the American millionaire with his seventeen-headed press, worked on the Yankee principle of the "corner."—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE Fall announcement numbers of the American Bookseller and Publishers' Weekly are replete with a nnouncements of new books.

Booksellers and Stationers' Association

The contemplated Meeting of the Association, which was to have been held on the 28th inst., is in consequence of it so nearly following that held in August, and there being no new matters of importance to bring forward,

IS POSTPONED

until further notice.

By order of the Executive Committee,

H. PRED. SHARP, President. J. J. DYAS, Secretary.

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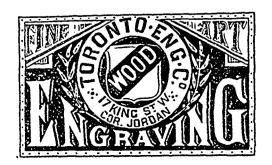
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BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED PAPERS.

JOHN R. BARBER.



Books and Actions,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Book, Stationery and Janen Hoods Frades

OF CANADA.

PUBLISHED THE FIFTEENTH OF EVERY MONTH

OFFICE:-

20 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION - - - 50 CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:-

			2 months
1	column	1	\$100
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All Letters and Communications intended for publication must be sent in not later than the 5th of each month. Subscribers will oblige by informing us at once of any irregularities in delivery.

J. J. DYAS, Publisher.

The Booksellers and Stationers' Association.—It was intended to hold a meeting of the Association on the day fixed for its annual meeting, the 28th inst., but the Executive Committee taking into consideration the short time between the August gathering and the one intended for this month, considered it advisable to postpone it. The absence of any new subject of vital interest largely influenced this decision. It is probable that the Association will be called together in early spring.

TRADE.—We were a little too buoyant in our remarks on trade prospects last month. In some localities the crops have not turned out quite as well as anticipated, but on the whole the outlook is good.

In many places there is a noticeable improvement in the volume of business, shown particularly in remittances which are pretty good.

The trade is on the whole in a healthy state, no immediate prospect of Dr. Assignee being called in, unless in very isolated cases. The volume of business done by the wholesale houses of Toronto, is so far in excess of last year.

Latest English and United States exthanges report a slow but sure increase in business in our line. BOTH VIEWS.—One of the difficulties under which the retail trade labours is the habit, to some extent, of wholesale houses in selling to the customers direct. The question was brought up at the August meeting of the Association and a resolution passed denouncing the system. Yet sometimes the wholesaler is not to blame, for in Toronto, particularly, there is such interchange of business between houses dealing in different lines that it is almost impossible to avoid, to some extent, selling to the consumer. Houses doing both wholesale and retail business are of course not referred to. An instance which came under our notice last winter is a case in point.

A lady went into a jobbing house to buy Christmas cards, but not being in the trade she was refused. She then produced an order from a leading drughouse—with whom the jobber had some dealings—there was no option, the order must be filled.

Another case where the manager of another drug house sent to a wholesale book dealer a list of the school books he wanted. He could not be refused, for the house he represented had sold to and bought from the other large amounts of supplies.

These two instances show that there are two sides to the question.

Another illustration is where the firm may be a manufacturing stationer, and making many dollars' worth of blank books for the wholesale firms, cannot with any degree of decency refuse to sell a halfdozen pencils or a bottle of ink.

Still there are some cases where the salesmen do not take the trouble to find out whether or not the person proposing to purchase is really entitled to do so on trade terms.

Employés should have full, plain and definite instructions that only in very exceptional instances, such as already quoted, no orders should be filled, except for the regular trade.

We are satisfied that the wholesale dealer loses far more by the loss of legitimate trade than he gains by the paltry sums he gets from the consumers, for there are those who avoid as much as possible buying from those who have the reputation of departing from the rule of selling only to dealers.

A New Incorporation.—We notice in the Gazette an application for a Dominion Charter by W. W. Copp, H. J. Clark, and C. Fuller, merchants; H. L. Thompson, Manager; A. Thomas, Accountant, and W. Copp, Salesman, all of Toronto, to be incorporated under the name of The Copp Clark Co., (Limited,) the purpose of the Company being to carry on the business now done by Copp, Clark, & Co., wholesale booksellers, stationers and publishers.

The husiness of Coppy Clark & Co. was established in 1841, by Hugh Scobie, a well known and promi-

nent journalist of that day, publisher of the British Colonist newspaper. At his death, which took place in December, 1853, the business was purchased by Thomas Maclear and W. C. Chowett, between whom a partnership was formed in February, 1854, and the business carried on under the style of Maclear & Co. In April, 1856, W. W. Copp entered the firm, and on the 1st July, 1857, the senior partner sold out his interest and withdrew. In July, 1861, the style of the firm was changed to W. C. Chewett & Co., and H. J. Clark was admitted as a partner. In 1869 the name of the firm was again changed-the then senior partner, W. C. Chewett, having withdrawn in April, 1865-to Copp, Clark & Co. In June, 1870, C. Fuller was taken into the firm, and at the same time the workshops over the store in King Street east being found inadequate for the increasing manufacturing business, the firm secured the premises now occupied by them for that purpose, Nos. 67 and 69 Colborne Street. In the early winter of 1873, their wholesale trade having grown to large proportions and demanding more attention than they could give it, in conjunction with the retail, they determined to dispose of the latter, which they did, to Hart & Rawlinson, and thenceforth have confined themselves to a wholesale trade, first at 47 Front Street east, and for five years past, at the fine warehouse now occupied by them, No. 9 Front Street west,

While the style of the firm has changed, as will be seen, the practical men have been the same, Mr. Copp having been connected with the business for more than forty years, Mr. Clark more than thirty years, and Mr. Fuller more than twenty years. The first named takes charge of the financial interests of the firm, the second the general superintendence of the whole business, and the third the management of the workshops, and H. L. Thompson of the wholesale department. In the workshops the staff employed varies from eighty to one hundred, while about twenty hands are employed in the warehouse. change into an incorporated company and the apportioning of stock to three deserving employés makes a change that is worthy of note.

THEN AND Now.—The business begun by the late Wm. Warwick, thirty-five years ago, in the town of Woodstock, has grown from the small local establishment then established, later a branch in Stratford, till now, when a change in the firm takes place by the admission of George R. Warwick, it occupies a foremost position amongst the business houses of Ontario's commercial capital, Toronto.

The removal from the original location was a necessity for a man of the eager, pushing temperament of the founder of the house, and so the change was | Society, S. R. Briggs, Manager.

made, and shortly after, in addition to the regular business of a wholesale stationer and bookseller, he added that of publishing school books and other In 1869 a bindery was added. This branch of the business has increased very much, until it became necessary—the firm being appointed bookbinders to the Ontario Government, and adding largely to its general work—to purchase the most improved and complete machinery to be had, the bindery now being fully equipped in all its parts.

In 1880 Guy F. Warwick became a partner, and on his father's death, the same year, he succeeded him in the chief control of the business. On the 1st inst, his brother George was admitted a member of the firm, which now bears the name of Warwick & Sons.

The new partner has had a fitting training for the post he now occupies. Commencing at the lowest place in his father's warehouse he worked up through the different grades, spending the last couple of years "on the road." He has thus become acquainted with a large number of the trade, being one of the few who has visited the Pacific Coast (British Columbia) in quest of business.

A NEW IDEA. - We are in receipt of a catalogue * which is so original in its design as to merit particular notice. The manager of the Willard Tract Society, from an intimate knowledge of the contents and wants of Mechanics' Institutes and kindred libraries, and knowing that those who select the books are often at a loss what to buy, has conceived the idea of arranging a list of books, not in the ordinary every day catalogue, for their guidance. The aim has been, while avoiding anything that might be considered strictly religious, to give the names of books and authors that have a tendency to elevate and improve the human race. The list does not embrace such novels as those of Sir Walter Scott, and others of great note, but gives those who in the by-paths of literature add to the information and improvement of the reader. At the same time some of the names are so well known as to naturally suggest themselves Emily E. Holt's series of "Engto the enquirer. lish Life in the Olden Time," and the "Golden Ladder Series," are well known, while such names as Dr. Macaulay, Editor of The Leisure Hour; R. M. Ballantyne, W. H. G. Kingston, Jackson Wray, Grace Stebbing, and Dr. Gordon Staples, are to those acquainted with the good literature of the present day as household words.

The list embraces biographical, historical, and sci-

^{*} Catalogue of Selected Works Suitable for Mechanics' Institutes and similar libraries. Toronto Willard Tract

entific works—the aim being to select the simplest, therefore very often the most profound treatises, on these subjects.

We note that, looking to the interests of the book trade, there is on each catalogue a notice to the buyer that the books can be had through all booksellers.

WE HAVE received "Catalogue of a valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to Canada and America and the Fine Arts, being the second portion of the Library of Frederick Broughton, late manager of the Great Western Railway, to be sold by Public Auction in Toronto, on the 29th and 30th inst. Prepared by W. R. Haight, Toronto."

This catalogue deserves notice, aside from its mere value as a collection of valuable books and pamphlets, and it gives us pleasure to direct the attention of those interested to the care and labour that the compiler has expended in its preparation. It is a very good, and in many respects, a very valuable collection, many of the books being out of print, and rare. It is catalogued in a way that shows intimate knowledge with books and their classification. The catalogue contains 43 pages, comprises titles of 313 volumes, and of 16 cases, holding 160 pamphlets.

THE CENTURY.—Never in the history of magazines has there been such an increase in circulation as in the year just past of *The Century*. The war papers were of course the chief attraction, but those alone could not account for the immense strides made.

Every article was readable—a rare thing in any magazine—and the illustrations were of that high order of merit that The Century was the first to produce in the pages of a monthly.

Rev. G. M. Grant's Papers on Canada have been particularly interesting to our countrymen.

The promises for the coming year comprise a series of papers that will be sure to attract attention. Of novelists we are to have James, Howells and Cable, a particular favourite of ours, while the war papers will be continued and a series of miscellaneous matter will go far to keep the well-edited magazine well to the front.

Ernde Botices.

THE GRIP PUBLISHING COMPANY is having prepared the leading cartoons that have appeared in *Grip* since its commencement, for re-issue, in two volumes, to sell at \$4.50, each. It is almost impossible to obtain complete sets of the paper, and those who are willling to dispose of them ask high prices.

Partnership Aotice.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. George R. Warwick has this day been admitted as a partner in the business heretofore carried on in the City of Toronto, under the name, style and firm of Wm. Warwick & Son, as Wholesale Stationers, Publishers and Bookbinders, and that such business will hereafter be continued and carried on under the name of Warwick & Sons.

In announcing the above change of firm, we beg to thank the Bookselling Trade for their many favours during the past thirty-five years, and, in soliciting a continuance thereof, we have to assure our numerous friends that every attention will be paid both to the careful execution and dispatch of all orders entrusted to our care.

WARWICK & SONS.

October 1st, 1885.

OF STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, the numbers are many. A new one, sold by Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto, posseses much morit, and has distinctive improvements. The movable point, or needle is, we believe, entirely new, and in this pen the air vent is always open, the small hole in the rim, near the top of the barrel, connecting with the air tube. These new features cannot but make great difference, making the pen more thoroughly applicable for use than the old styles. A trial of the pen convinces us of its adaptability for an editor's use.

A MARVEL.—Our readers, no doubt, wondered as to what kind of a book the "Combined Scribbling Book and Dictionary" would be, which W. Bryce, of London, Ont., advertised in July number to sell at 10 cents retail, and they will wonder more when they see the book itself. About sixty large pages of a closely printed pronouncing dictionary, with an appendix containing abbreviations, foreign words, etc., with a good-sized scribbling-book, all enclosed in a handsome, though a little highly-coloured cover, and all for that coin, almost unknown to Canadians, until the Ross readers introduced the word—a dime. We do not hesitate to say it is the best value a dealer can offer to his customers.

A WELL-PRINTED and handsomely illustrated catalogue is that of H. A. Nelson & Sons, Montreal and Toron to, of Christmas and Holiday Goods. The firm makes a specialty of children's toy goods, sleighs, etc. Their own particular and special line being the Star Toboggan. Even if you do not want to buy, the catalogue is worth sending for.

J. P. McKenna & Co., 78 Yonge St., Toronto, have just removed next door—No. 80—a much larger store, where they intend keeping on hand a more extensive stock, going largely into miscellaneous books and fancy goods, they having formerly mainly devoted their attention to the news business. They also intend to do some jobbing, principally in Catholic books

We regret to learn of the failure of Isaac Huber, Bookseller, of Berlin. He formerly did business in Bracebridge, but becoming dissatisfied with the slowness of business in an "off-year" in lumbering—that being a main-stay of the town—sold out to W. E. Wilson, and started in Berlin, where he supposed and others with him, that a good business would be done. In that he was disappointed; and he made the mistake, too often the case in our trade, of buying too heavily, so that now, though showing a fair surplus, not being able to realize, has had to make an assignment. Those who know the latest unfortunate speak highly of his integrity and honour, but blame his too ready compliance with the inducements of the pushing traveller. A lesson for a life time.

A WRONG impression has been made on the minds of members of the trade, by the supposition that the publications of Thomas Nelson & Sons could not be obtained in Toronto. Wm. Briggs keeps a full and complete line.

Among those whom we have seen in Toronto since last issue were F. W. Meck, druggist and bookseller, Strathroy; and the members of the firm of A. L. Davis & Co., books, Peterboro'; A. Skates, Arthur; J. T. Skates, Mount Forest. No call from any others.

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SEPTEMBER "RANDOM CATALOGUE" of H. Gray, Antiquarian Bookseller, Cathedral Yard, Manchester, is to hand.

RICHARD BROWN (Brown Bros.), George Spence (W. J. Gage & Co), and D. L. Thompson of the Copp, Clark Co. house, have been in New York, and among the paper men down east, purchasing for the home trade.

CANADA is finding out that, in the book trade, union is strength, the Booksellers' Association of Ontario having enlarged their society so as to include Stationers and Newsdealers, as we learn from BOOKS AND NOTIONS, while from Philadelphia comes the report of the successful annual meeting of the Newsvendors and Stationers' National Association of the United States. To these associations we wish hearty success. -The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

THE CATALOGUE prepared by W. R. Haight, and noticed in our editorial column, can be had by sending 20 cents to his address in Toronto.

the county, have become intimately acquainted during the past year. Three booksellers and stationers in San Francisco and Oakland have been sold out by evince a taste for publications of this nature. the sheriff within the year. One has failed, and stil! another liquidated and retired from business. This would indicate business to be at a pretty low ebb in our sister city by the Golden Gate.—Exchange.

A natural ink is found at the bottom of a copper mine at the foot of the Kennesaw Mountain, in Cobb County, Georgia. It is a peculiar liquid of a deep wine colour, and when a few drops of nutgall are added it turns jet black, and at once becomes ink of the best quality. The records of the county have for years been kept in this natural ink, which neither freezes, fades, nor corrodes. - Exchange.

York scientist has discovered a new metal which is confidently expected to supplant the use of nickle. The hitherto unknown substance was found in a crucible in which had been mixed an explosive substance with pulverized furnace slag. It is described as being silvery white, of a fine, smooth texture, and susceptible of a brilliant polish that no exposure will tarnish. It is malleable, ductile, and of great tenacity, showing a tensile resistance of 140,000 pounds to the square inch. The slag banks along the Lehigh Valley are to be worked for the new metal.

PERMANENT PENCIL MARKS.—Probably the best and most convenient way of fixing pencil marks, is to a immerse the paper containing the markings to be preserved in a bath of clear water, then flow or immerse in milk a moment; hang up to dry. This treatment will preserve both the ordinary pencil marks and crayon drawings as well.

Lady artists are getting the card trade into their own hands, and probably all the work of the world will shortly go in the same direction. What a splendid age of luxury is in store for the lords of creation !

Make commercial travellers of the ladies, and the orders will come in thick and fast; only by that time perhaps the men will have emigrated to fairer climes and greener pastures.

OFFICE OF

The Fireside Weekly

26 & 28 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO.

TO THE TRADE.

On Monday, October 5th, we will issue the first number of "THE FIRESIDE WEEKLY," a new story paper. We will send out a quantity of the first issue Free of Charge, and The San Francisco book trade, and the sheriff of respectfully request dealers to distribute said copies amongst those of their customers who

> The second and succeeding issues will be sent ON SALE, and the unsold copies will always be returnable.

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This publication will be far in advance of anything previously attempted in Canada, Another New Metal.—It is claimed that a New : and its attractive appearance and interesting, varied contents will, we feel assured, at once commend it to the reading public.

> "THE FIRESIDE WEEKLY," will be supplied to the trade through our agents, the Toronto News Co., Toronto and Niagara Falls, Ont., and the Montreal News Co., Montreal, and will be mailed direct from the office of publication on Monday of each week.

No expense will be spared in making THE FIRESIDE WEEKLY first class in every respect and we ask your co-operation in placing it prominently before the public.

Yours truly,

IMRIE & GRAHAM.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, 26 & 28 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.

Pobelties.

Culled from Exchanges.

A Bijov fan is an elegant little ornament com posed of delicate ivorine. The outer edge is in imitation of lace work, and within the central space are flowers, such as snow-drops painted by hand, which on the transparent ivorine shows up to great advantage. Beneath these exquisite wreaths are gilded letters, "Wishing you a merry Christmas."

THE ivorine transparent fans are lace-edged, and so arranged that the central space is plain, in order that amateur artists may execute their individ-ual tastes and designs. They are in all colours: salmon, olive green, cream, and many other delicate tints.

THE language of letter seals is the latest notion. A seal of pink wax means congratulation; one of black, condoience; of blue, love; of purple, friendship; of red, business, and an invitation to a wedding or other festivity is sealed with white wax. Other colours will be utilized for divers purposes.

THE "antique" fancy continues and all sorts of devices are brought into play to gratify it. One of the nicest things that I have seen is a writing-paper made from pure linen stock, for which the mould was specially made. The colour and finish are excellent and the peculiar rough surface does not prevent the easy motion of the pen.

HANDKERCHIEF bags of silver network are new and really pretty. The cord at the top runs through a ribbon casing which forms a pretty frill, and a knot of flowers is fastened to the centre of the bag by those who wish to make it very ornamental.

M. LACROIX AND DORE.

I gave him occasional things to do, and made an arrangement with my own publisher for other little sketches, which the latter did not want to take, but with respect to which I was only too happy to guarantee from loss out of my own royalties. This money was paid to Gustave, who never for a moment imagined he had earned it by any other means than his own talent. I noted that each time he was paid even the smallest sum for any work, he seemed electrically inspired with new ambition. He always came to me directly, and would say: "You see, M. Lacroix, for all the fuss they made about not wanting it, and such like rubbish, I am paid, and paid well for my work, which means that I work well, if not better than anybody else. There can be no question about that. I am an artist, it is clear."

I was pleased to see that he was ambitious, but always begged him to study, study hard, and some day he would really become an artist. "I don't need to study much now," he would reply, striking his head propheticall,; "I have it all here."

But to return to my books. After speaking to him of them, I had sent them to him. He came to see me in a week or two later. "Now," I said. "let us

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78 & 80 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

talk of my story. Have you read it, or even begun it?"

"Oh." he replied, cheerfully, "I had mastered that in no time, and the blocks are all ready."

in no time, and the blocks are all ready."
"What blocks?" I shouted, rising hastily from my

chair in astonishment. "Ready with what?"
"Your wood-cuts," he answered, calmly; "they make just three hundred; here are some of them," and he commenced extracting numberless pieces of wood from pocket after pocket, "and the rest are in a basket at the door."

All the while he was carelessly piling up pieces of wood on my table. I was so amazed that I could not, and, indeed, dared not show my feelings, for he was in tremendous earnest. I think I can see him now as he stood before me, fire flashing from his beautiful eyes, his colour coming and going, while his face shone with the light of genius and enthusiasm; his thin hands dived swiftly into his pockets, each time bringing forth a block of wood, enriched by a perfect marvel of design and skilful draughtsmanship. I picked up one or two without commenting upon their value. "Take them to Du Tocq, the editor," I said, brusquely, "and let us see what he decides."

"Very well," he replied, and forthwith he turned a somersault over my best sofa, capered and danced about the room like a practised acrobat for a few seconds, then, with a heavy sigh of relief and a cheerful "Au revoir," suddenly vanished through the door. I trembled for my pictures and china while he was performing this rapid evolution, but he sprang like a cat, quite as gracefully and much more charmingly. When he was gone I took up the blocks and-I could not help it—the tears started in my eyes at looking at them. He was so gay, light-hearted, and did everything with so little effort, taking his talent-genius, I might say—as such a matter of course, that there was little hope of inducing him to study seriously. I went to Du Tocq earlier than I should have otherwise done, because I was anxious to know what he thought of the drawings. He said: "I have not words to express myself adequately in speaking of such marvels. They are all admirable; and some are such beautiful specimens of work that I have appropriated them and taken them home to Madame Du Tocq. I did not tell young Doré this."—From Miss Blanche Rooserelt's "Life and Reminiscences of Gustare Doré."

WHY WE BELIEVE THE BIBLE: AN HOUR'S READING FOR BUSY PEOPLE. BY J. P. T. INGRAHAM, An hour's S. T D. Dr. Ingraham dedicates his little compend of biblical introduction "to all who would like to confirm their faith in the Bible, but who have not leisure for large volumes." The general subject is the Sacred Writings, their character and origin, the canon and languages of Scripture, Inspiration, Prophecy, Miracles, and other kindred topics, each treated very briefly, but clearly and methodically, without reference to conflicting theories or unsolved problems; yet the numerous references to other books enables the reader to extend his study of a subject as widely as he may desire, a valuable feature in a book whose limitations are necessarily closely defined. The teaching is soundly orthodox, and rests upon a familiarity with the great authorities in all the departments of biblical criticism and interpretation. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1 Vol., 12 mo., 60 cents.—The Book Buyer.

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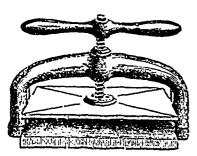
Wholesale Stationers and Bookbinders.

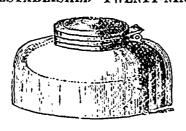
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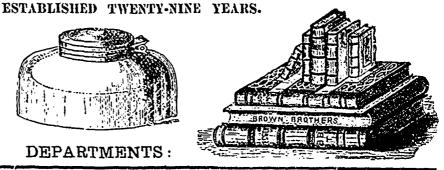
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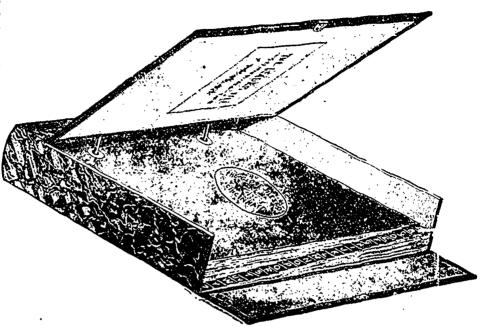
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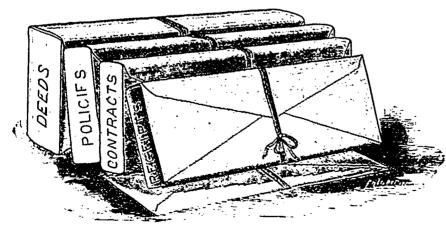
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