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Vol. X. Toronte, Junc, 1894 . No 8

## DIVIEION OOURTE AOT.



OOKSEI.LERS, stationers and fancy goods dealers have their creditors who are apt $t 0$ be indifferent to paying their honest debts. Retailers give credit, not because their customers need it, but because they hate to refuse it to friends and neighbors. They know they should not credit any person, but still they do. Usually their claims are small, and hitherto have been in Ontario expensive of collection. Division Court fees were very heavy, and where the claim was less than $\$ 30$, the costs usually equalled and otten exceeded the amount realized.

The Ontario Legislature has this session passed two acts which will lessen the expense in the collection of small debis. The bill to amend the Division Courts Act was introduced by Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, and reduces the cost of summonses and othet papers to a minimum, and makes a corres. ponding reduction in bailiffs' fees.

This amendment is in the right direction, but the reduction of fees, if our interpreta.
tion of the clause is correct, will be found in practice to be very inconsiderable, as but a very small percentage of the claims entered in the Division Court are below \$ia The writer found, after careful examination of the books in the clerks' offices in 'roronto, that at an averace about one case out of every eight entered in suit in the Division Court would fall within the provisions of the amended tariff of this section. The per. centere will be much less in Division Courts outside of cities, where the phaintiff's costs would be higher on account of the greater distance traveled by the bailiff. If our estimate is correct, this amendment will not make any startling inroad upon the clerks. and bailiffs' foes. Had the reduction been extended to all claims not exceeding \$20, the benefit would have been real and substantial. Of the 3,835 cases entered in 1893, in the Tenth Division Court of the county of York, 798 were for claims not excoeding \$2a. In the First Division Court the percentage of claims under $\$ 20$ was somewhat less than in the 'renth Division Court. We may roughly say that only one. fourth of the claims entered will fall below \$2a. However, as it stands, this amendment is important, as it shows a disposition on the part of the Ciovernment to consider the interest of suitors at the expense, however small, of the objects of its patronagethe clerks and bailifs to court officials. These officials are now appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, which is another way of saying that they are appointed by the Local Government, and it would not be doing the Government a gross injustice to say that be: ntofore the clerks and bailiff, as woll as some other officials, have been the objects of its tenderest care and solicitude. We have nothiag to say against the cierks, who for the most part perform the duties of their respective offices faithfully and well, and are, with few exceptions, entitled to all the preseat tariff allows them. This cannot always be said of bailiffs and their satellites.

Section 12 allows a suit to be entered in a Division Court in Ontario even if the defendant lives outside the province.

Mr. Garrow, of West Muron, introduced another bill which made writs of execution good for three years, unless satisfied or withdrawn, and embodies lands and goods in one execulion.

Thus the collection of small debts is facili. tated in Ontario, and the other provinces would do well to follow or improve upon these amendments.

## LTAO THE TRAOE.

IF I were a bookseller or stationer in a small town I would either lead the trade or abandon my estate to my creditors. I would have the newest books and the pewest novelties in stationery, or die (financially) in the attempt.

The man with the new thing first is the
man who gets the trade; or, in the words of some dusty-eyed poet, "The early bird catches the worm." It is astonishing how quickly a man can establish a reputation for being "up with the times." When something new is mentioned, the young lady ex. claims: "You will likely be able to get it at Brown's; he usually has everything new in that line."

Many a man has made a trade by charying full prices and staking his trade on that one word: "first." His competitors waitod to see whether the new thing was going to "catch" ; he got in a small supply, introduced it, saw it was good, telegraphed for a second supply, and sold it. Then, when his competitors got in a supply, and cut the price, his stock was cleaned out, and he was after something else.

## aOOOMMODATION PAmER.

ACCOMMODATION paper has become too comiono an instrument of credit in Canada, and it is time the banks put an end to discounting it. It is entirely unbusinesslike, and extends credit where it should not be extended.
A gives 11 a note for $\$ 500$, and in return 13 gives A a note for $\$ 500$. Then each goes and discounts his friend's note at a high rate-say from 20 to 70 per cent. Each receives a few hundred dollars' worth of capital, and a losing business is kept afloat for a time. Finally the crash comes, and the failure is ten times as bad as it would otherwise be.
A prominent wholesaler remarked the other day that credit was too cheap-dis. gracefully cheap. He instanced one or two cases in the dry goods trade that had just come to light through the daily papers, where men secured credit even on an assumed name. A man with $\$ 50$ cash could get $\$ 500$ credit.

Speaking with Mr. Tee, who manages the Canadian business of Eyre \& Spottiswoode, he remarked that this was one of the worst features in the Canadian banking system. It was seemingly doing so openly and with, apparently, the approval of the banks. He said that such a state of things would not be tolerated in England, and English frins who knew that it was being carried on in Canada, were restricting their credit on that ac. count.

Canadians as a rule are honest, and in order to retain their reputation for honesty, must frown down accommodation paper. The banks especially have a duty to perforni, and said performance should be speedy and thorough.
Any method of business which tends to injure general credit should be talooed by all persons who are likely to be injured by its continuance. It should be tabooed, not only for the immediate danger to the merchant, but also the ultimate danger to the community.

## TME INSOLVENOY BILR.

VEKV (ew insolvents are found among the booksellers, stationers and fancy goods dealers still the fact that an Insoliency Act to apply to the whole of caniula is likely to be enforced has aroused considerable interest. The bill is still in committec. but may pass the senate before this teaches the hands of our readers.

On Way ist, Hon. Mackenric Howell in opening the discussion on the bill sad that five printiples brought out by the discussion with the representitives of the lloards of 'Trade and lsankera' Associations should first be considered and an opinion expressed on them. They were: 1 . That the dis. tinctuons made by the bill between traders and non-traders should be done away with ; $\therefore$ That a trader may be put into insolvency only by his creditors and not on his own ap. plication; 3. That all incorporated compan. ies be incluited unier the provisions of the bill : \& That arecelving order maybe issued on the aflidavit of a creditor instead of a pettion by creditors; ; That the official re. ceiver shall not be eligible for the liquidator. ship. Fach of these principles was affirmed.

If was decided to make the clause deferring the appliration of the act to include all debiors except banks, railways, and compatnies 10 which the Winding.Up Act ap. plies: incorporated trading companies, how. ever, being transferred from the provisions of the Winding- I!p Act to those of the In. solvency Art. The clause respecting the inminum rate on the dollar at which com. fosition and discharge may be granted, was amended to make the minimum figures $60^{2}$, cents, instead of $33^{\prime} 1$, and as originally provided by the act. It was definitely decided that the interimassixnee cannot be confirmed as liyudator. There were some strong ob. jections to merchants being allowed to 25 . sign brok debts in advance, but this was al. lowed to stand over.

There is one clause worthy of c. nsidera. fion




Thivelacse should be altered to have the effort that a singlo creditor pettoming to have a debtor jut into insolvency should have a debt of \$joc, or if a combination of ireditors, the combined amount should not be less than $\$ 1,000$ We sugkest this be cause wo do not desite to see any retailer put intu insoliency simply berause some small fnn with whom he may have had a misunderstanding has a clain anainst him of \$:0 or $\$ 30$. . . l the s.ome tume as such a s lam as ihis is pressed, a larser firm, with a letter understanding of the situation and a better aryuaintanie with the debtor, might be willing to extend the debior's line of credit rather than restrict it.

Another clause which bears rather hard on the debtor is clause 34. The clause en.
acts that a postmaster may be ordered to send all the insolvent's letters for three months to the receiver or liquidator, and be opened by him in presence of clerk of court and insolvent. This is an unwarrantable interference with a man's private liberties, and is one which cannot be defended. The ileas of freedom in the middle ages are not the ideas of the people of to-day, and some of the sages who help draft the bill would do well to take notice of the fact. Anything which gives the slightest suspicion of interfering with that literty which makes men men, is bound to rouse opposition of a des. perate sort. I'arliament should avoid even the appearance of such an undesirable thing as this, especially when nothing can be gained by such procedure. Moreover, it is as miserable treatment as cou'd be meted out to the worst criminal, and a debtor who cannot pay his debts is not necessarily a crim-inal-the assumption should be that heis not.

The act of 1875 was repealed because the official receiver was an intolerable expense, yet clause 23 seems to be reviving this class with their great chances to charge fees. These receivers should be in existence, but they should not be allowed to hold the estate more than ten days, and should not receive more than $5: 5$. The bill provides that the first meeting of the creditors must be held within iwenty days. This should be ten, and still the time would be sufficient to enable notices to be sent to all American creditors. The amount the official receiver is to get for his services should be fixed by scale, and his duties should be two: (1) To guard the estate uatil the liquidator takes possession, and ( 2 ) to call a meeting of the creditors. The official receiver will neces. sarily be appointed by a party government, and all the experience of the accumulated decades of the nineteenth century points to the fact that give the party appointee an inch and he will take 2 yard. There is a danger, too, that pettifogging lawyers may set the positions and use them to stir up law suits, or cause unnecessary expenditure by lack of mercantile knowledge.

On this point there is seemingly a difference of opinion. The boards of trade would have the official receiver simply the guardian withe estate until the creditors of an insol. vent can be called together to appoint a lipurdator. The bankers desire that the official assignee should have power to carry on the business, and procecd with the pre. liminary steps for liquidation. They have in riew the treatment of large insolvent concerns, such as manufacturers, to which sus. pense is a serious loss, whereas the boards of irade looks to the liguidation of estates of merchants, which do not suffer so much from delay. We cannot see how the banks justify their opinion, and belicve that the boards of trade have the better view of the matter. Fipperience will bear out our judgment.

On the whole the bill is a very desirable one. and every broad-minded merchant will
be klad to see it become law at once. The necessary amendments can be made after. wards.

## LOOAL VE. OITY TAADE.

MANY merchants in towns and villages feel very much chagrined and disappointed when they see their fellow townsmen sending daily to " the city" for fancy goods, books, etc., instead of patronizing the men who are the mainstay of their town. It is exceedingly lamentable to see a conscientious, upright merchant in a small town doing his best to give the people in his vicinity a chance to inspect a full range of the season's novelties, and then when they have fully inspected his stock, got a general idea of what they ought to buy, they send for samples to "the city," and finally order from there.

We do not proclaim that "to the local victor belong the spoils," but we do main. tain that the people of a town are following their own best interests when they patronize their home trade. Every store ina town pays a certain amount of rent, taxes, gas bills, etc., and the wares of employer and employee will amount toa snug sum every year. Another store occupied increases the price of real estate. Another store and one or two houses occupied means less taxes on other property. Another store occupied and compeling for trade means an increased number of visitors, rural and civic, and an increased circulation of money in this and a dozen different ways.

The merchants of a lown are its backbone, and take them out of any town, and in three months it will be as dead as the proverbial "door nail." They are the sap of the town, and give it activity and life. One live merchant is worth ninely-nine retired farmers. Merchants talk up the town; they draw manufacturers into it ; they draw residents ; they invest money in it; they help it in a thousand ways.

There is no legitimate method for causing the people to keep their money from the city stores except by aneducation of public opinion. I.et each country merchant affected by this practice reproduce the sentiments and ideas expressed above in his local paper, and keep hitting the practice in this way, and most people will have either their patriotic feclings or their shame aroused, and the custom will be weakened. In discussing such matters with his customers a merchant must argue calmly and disinterestedly, as any show of anger or wrath will but arouse opposition. The cultivation of a proper esprit du corps in the comnunity will do much to centre all trade in that community.

Collections from the Northwest continue very poor, and jobbers and manufacturers are not pushing sales in that direction as strongly as they might otherwise do.

## AUTHORE AND DOOKE.

THE Canadian Mining Annual for 1894 has been issued by 13. T. A. Bell. It is a handsonely printed volume of 500 pages, bound in red and gold, and contains the mining laws of the various Provinces and Newfoundland, a sketch of the mineral resources and industries of Canada, a list of mines and mining companies, and other information obtainable in no other form under one cover.
Cooper \& Co. report a good demand for Week's two series of paper covered books. The covers are veryattractive, and the titles on the whole are very good. Hoth series retail at 25 cents.

Twonew books in Macmillan's $\$ 1.25$ Novel Series have been received by the Copp, Clark Co. They are entitled "Sir Toun" and "The Railway Man and his Children," and are both by Mrs. Oliphant.
The new volume of "Maple Leaves," by which J. M. LeMoine is supplementing his valuable and entertaining series so entitled, will shonly be issued from the press. To subscribers the price is only $\$ \mathbf{s}$.
The Copp, Clark Co. report three new issues in Chatto \& Windur' go-cent cloth Novel Series. The titles are: "A Song of Sixpence," by Henry Murray ; "Zambra, the Detective," by Headon Hill, and "My Dead Self," by William Jameson.
J. M. Barrie, the novelist, author of "A Window in Thrums," etc., whose illness was announced on Saturday last, is now in a critical condition. Mr. Barrie is suffering from pneumonia, and the disease has extended to his second lung.
Small cloth editions of "Shipe that Pass in the Night," and "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," to retail at 50 cents, are shown by Cooper \& Co. A very fine cloth edition of "The Man in Black." to retail at $\$ 1$, is also shown; a sinilar priced edition of Stead's famous arraignment of Chicago is being offered.

The .Copp, Clark Company have just received "Reginald Cruden," by Talbot Baines Reed, author of the popular boys' books, "My Friend Smith," "The Cock House at Fellisgarth," "The Fifth Form at St. Dominic's," etc. The Keligious 'Tract Society of London are the publishers. The retail price is $\$ 1.75$.

Haight \& Co., Toronto, have in prepara. tion and will publish shortly, the first num. ber of The Canadian Catalogue of llooks. The Catalogue will be published in numiers at intervals of about four months from the date of the first issue. A full description of each book or pamphlet as containsd in the litie page will be given, the number of printed payes, size, publisher and year of publication, with selling and published prices when obtainable, interspersed with notes of interest for librarians, collectors, and dealers. Each number will be complete in it.
self and will contain one thousand or more tilles, arranged alphabetically according to authors, with a subject and chronological index at the end of each number.
Melbourne society is interested in the engagement of Everard Browne, a son of "Rolf Holdrewood," the well known Australian novelist, and Miss Chirnside, the second daughter of Mrs. Chirnside, of Werribee Park, Werribee. The family of the bride-elect are aniong the best known people in Victoria, Miss Chirnside being the daughter of one of the richest Australian wool growers.
Three new books expected shortly by the Copp, Clark Company are "The Tiger Lily," by G. Manville Fenn; "The Macdonald Lass," by Sarah Tytler; and "Vashti and Esther: A Story of Society To Day," by "Belle," of the World. Of this last book the English reviews say that it will create as much stir as IBenson's "Iodo."

Any one calling on John Connor, 338 Richmond street, London, Ont., can :ee three of the oldest books in Canada. "The Life of Ignatio I.oyla," printed in Venice in 1586: "La Historia De lattista Platina Delle Vite De Pontefici dal Saluatore Mostro Fino a Paolo, II., printed in 15(13; "1)e Antiqua Ecclesia Disciplina Dissertations Historicae, Du $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{in}} \mathrm{n}^{\prime \prime}$ printed in $1(x)$. The books are bound in vellum, and in good condition.
Swan, Sonnenschein deo. are still maintaining the high standard obtained by them in their Social Science Series. The last issue was "The Tyranny of Socialism," by Yves Guyot, and its predecessor, "1.and Systems of Australasia," by W.m. Epps. This line is supplied by the Copp, Clark Co., who are sule agents for it in Canada.
"A Daughter of To day," by Sarah Jeanette Duncan, has just been issued by the Toronto News Co. "Red Diamonds," by Justin McCarthy, will have been issued before this reaches reader's hands. "The Trail of the Sword," by Gilbert P'arker, and "Outlaw and Lawmaker," by Mrs. Camp. bell-Praed, will be issued during June. "Mr. Mailey. Martin," by l'ercy White, editor of "Public Opinion," is reviewed elsewhere.

## A TARGAIN TRIP.

The travelers of the Methodist llook Room are out just now on "a bargain trip." A few specialties are shown in booklets, cards and general literature. But perhaps the greatest offering is some clearances in Oxford and liagster bibles. Since handling the International Series of bibles, therr trade for Oxford and Bapster has declined, and they are dropping them and putting all their energy into the publishing of the International Scries, which seems to have been given an exceedingly hearty reception by the trade generally.

## THE WAY IT 18 DONE.

Ir is done by education of customers-we refer to the selling of the socent novel. It is rapitlly displacing the 25 -cent novel, because booksellers are pushing it ins!ead of the latter (see Mr. Huestis' letter in another column).

A dealer can advertise so-cent novels and push their sale persistentlyand judiciously for one year, and make a decent demand for this class of book where none existed. Hardly any stock need be carried, as supplies are received once or twice a week. This business pays 35 per cent., sometimes 45 . The stock can be turned over once a month, making the profit $\$=0$ per cent. a year. Can you srasp the idea?

Educating the public is the keynote of the scheme. It nayy sound foolish, but experience has proved its truth and its wisdom.

## FARMERS' AOOOUNT BOOKE.

Farmers' account books have seldom been shown by stationers owing to a prevalent idea that a 3 c. pass book was all the farmer needed. . But counting house knowledge has permeated the agricultural community until a special lrook is needer. Such a book has been supplied by Kobt. D. Richardson, Winnipes, for some time. A second edition has caused the bonk to be enlarged according to some sugkestions made by the Central Farmers' Institute. It is an exceedingly handsome book, not bulky, scientifically ruled, so as to cover all points of a farmer's expenditure or receipts, saves much time, is simple and easily understood. It retails at 75 c ., but dealers can secure it at 25 off.

## STATIONERS' BUNDRIES.

Stationers' sundries are contunully being replenished at the Brown Bros. establish. ment. California and brass clips, Spencerian ruling pens, twine boxes, metal inkstands, armi rests, Globe bill holders, etc.. are to hand. A new desk portfolio with apartments marked "Immedhate," "In Suspense, "Future Conssderation," " Bills and Statements," is something new and very useful. The Enterprise file with a lock clip retails at 25 cents. The Glove "stop clip file" is a clip file with a wire to hold the clip up while papers are being inserted. No statuner can omit this assortment when stock. ing up his sundries.

A full and complete assortment of the celebrated Whitcomb envelopes is to hand, and back orders will be filled at once.

The E. I. Eddy Manufacturing Co. have decided to convert two of their presont wood mills into another paper mill and a paper bag factory, and will build a new warehouse and one story paper factory.


Sik, - I do not knuw who wrote the article in the May numaler on " Are Retailers l.osing ther Hold?" but one thing is certain, he is not a retaler in a country town, and is, in ms humble opinion. "away off," as the knys say. First, as to the "news business": We nearly all handle mure or less of the clean, saleable dmerican papers, and, more than that, 1 employ beyss to sell for me, and thus compete gute successfully with the "bright. etr. bmys" Rethenext item - "Mechanics' Insthute l.ibranies"-1 would like in know the unue and alf the circumstances connerted with the bookseller at Irantford. He certamly must have a "pull" with the directors. You blame the slow bosoksellers. 1 would like to know how any retail book. meller can "buck' again-1 such firms as ——_ who offer and give 37 per cent. or more to Institutes who deal direct with them. This we know, as we and others in this plare tendered at 25 to 30 per rent, but were beaten out of sught by the ———. We have laud for and worked for orders over and over again with always the same result-fallure-because the wholesale men sell direct at almost the same price as to the trade. I say almost, advisedly, the lower margin generally being on the sule of the Institutemstead of the bookseller. 1 maintain that the fault, if it is a fault, lies with the wholesale houses, who get out special catalogues and have lists sent to all the insututes. No, sir: It is not the pror slow bookseller bus the innate greed of mankind that is to blame. The same may the snid about Sunday Schoo! library books. Wher houses rater direct as well. Where is the live. pushing retail bookseller who can sell Sunday School libraries in face of this opposition? Then this is not all: The Ealon Co. takes hold of any taking line of hook and will mail them direct to anyone at less than any retailer c.an buy the same from wholesale houses "from stock," not including postape; and now there are nthers, Simpson $\mathbb{N}$ Co. Walker $\mathbb{S}$ Co, et al. following suit. So the bookseller who is not stmatt enough to sell his goods at a direct loss should to out of the "bir," eh: Well, 1 opine if he is smart enough to do it he will soon be out of pocket as well as out of the traile.

Now. as to the remedy, there is none along the lines you indicale. Combination is smply mpossible, the most of the retailers having all they can do to attend to their business, withous ranning around meeting and spouting, which is usually to very litele purpose other than to publish theirgrievances to the world and to be laughed at for it.

The only remedy I can see is for all retail booksellers to adapt themselves to the changing phases of trade, buy and sell whatever is offered them that is saleable, and compete with fairs, department stores, etc. If bouke don't pai, sell papers, sell glassware, or chinaware, lamps, silverware. Sell something that will pay. Keep books, certainly, but juat as a side line-one of the many you do keep. The one-line, one-idea day is over.

I read with mome amusement Mr. Cranston's letter. The idea! " A retail price list prepared by wholesale houses and agree. ments to be signed." Why, see liere I There are so many fancy goods travelers on the road that the regular trade find it impossible to buy from all of them. Well, what dres Mr. disappointed traveler do? He hies himself to the nearest dry gonds store, telis the dry goods man how nicely a line of fancy goods will work in at Ximas-or in the spring, bats, balls, etc., is the lineand sells to the dry geods store.
is my picture overdrawn? Not a bit of it. li's only sadly too true. Well, where is your price list then?
Now, how stands the case. Thus the retail booksellers have lost the Mechanics' Institute library and S. S. library trade almost entirely, owing to the increase and expinsion of the wholesale trade in Toronto, which must find other outlets besides the regular trade or fail to pay. Other lines are hurt by fairs, department stores, etc.; but the live man, be he bookseller or fancy goods dealer, or both, need not despair yet awhile. Cut out non-paying lines, ercept as leaders, and push the battle to the very gates of shark competitors. If cutting pays them, it will pay him on certain lines. Make it hot for the pirates and they will leave.
A case in point: About four years ago a "Fair" started in our fair town. It had a sreat rush for about six or eight months, but it soon died a natural death. In less than two years it left in disgust, having dropped over $\$ 1.500$.

Well, sir, I feel that I have perhaps writ. ten enough, or more than enoukin, so for this time I will say farewell.

Yours very truly,
One of the Not-Smart-Enolig Bookselt.eks.

Sik, The last issue of your paper, pages $S$ and 0 , was full of many very sensible sug. gestions, and of such a nature that should not be overlooked.

There is no doubt that the retal stationer is not getting "fair play," and I certainly believe the greater part of the fault is caused by the unfairness of some wholesale houses.

For example: $\lambda$ traveler called on mea few weeks ago and asked if there was any. thing in the stationery line I was wanting. My roply was: I think not, as I have a full
assorment of stock at present. "Well," he says, "our house is anrious to do business in this town, and if you won't buy from me, I am bound to hustle for trade some way or othet." He then left my shop and visised about every office in town, selling them office stationery and other things at wholesale prices.

This is only one instance of such a thing being done, and $I$ know it to be freguently done.

This, 1 consider, is even worse for the retailer than the sending of Sunday School libraries, when, after the selection is made, the books not required can be returned.

Again, it is very unfair for wholesale firms to sell stationery to grocer shops, or other merchants to sell again in the same town where there is a stationery shop, as the goods sold are the very lines the proft is in for the stationer, and it robs from him a very large portion of this trade, and in the end does not sell any more goods for the wholesale houses. The retail stationer to day is worse protected from these undermining ways than any other merchant.
Why should this be? Why not keep every merchant in his own line of business? What is the use of a stationery shop in a tnwn when half the other merchants are selling stationery?

What is the remedy for these invasions of our rights to which we may look forward to for our protection?

Yours truly,
Stationer.

## Hditor hooks axn Notions

SIR, - Your article in last issue on matters affecting the retail trade surely merits the thanks and your closing suggestion the consideration of every retailer. While your advertising columins have been paid for by the wholesale dealer, your article would indicate that they bave paid only for services rendered. and that Books and Notions is conducted, as it claims to ve, in the interests of the retail trade.

If the Retail Booksellers' Association of the past accomplished nothing beyond establishing a trade paper, such as boons and Notions, its work was not in vain.

With reference to the book trade in Canada it may, I think, be admitted that there are more books sold nuw than ever before, but not by the retail bookseller. There are, as you have pointed out, subscriptions book publishers, Mechanics' Institutes (in some cases), the Methodist clergy, and the wholesale book trade generally in compestion with the regular local retuiler.

The retail booksellers are not all dead, bus all the individual bookseller can do in self. protection is to withdraw his patronage from the wholesale dealer he meets in competition.
lieyond this, again, there is legislation at Outawa and ciepartmental regulations at Toronto, where the publishers' interests are

considered, and where teachers' associations are consulted, but where the ietail bookselier can nevẹr have a voice unless by co-operation and organizution, as suggested in your article.

1 would suggest that if the expression of opinion invited from the trade be general and unanimous on this matter, that a meeting be called at some convenient season, say by bonks and Notions.

A discussion of these questions from all sides by such a representative gathering as this ought to be, would certainly brighten the trader's intellect, and if it were made to appear that co-operation would materially advance the business interests of the retail trade, the formation of a powerful and representative organization wuuld be a matter of easy accompli, hment.
D. Murchison.

Lucknow, Ont., May 28th, 1894 .

## Fiditor llouks Avu Nintomvi

SIR,-In reply to your query to me the other day as to the sale of novels. I have much pleasure in sating that we find our customers are being educated to pay a good price, i.e., 50 c . to 51.25 for a good novel. This is instanced by the sale of Stanley J. Weyman's books, and also Conan Doyle's and others in Macmillan's and longman's Colonial Libraries.' We retail the above books at 75c. paper and $\$ 125$ cloth, and find a ready saie for them in both bindings.

This is due, 1 think, partly to pushing the sale of these better class of novels, and partly, of course, to the fact that many of the good books recently issued have not been published as yet in cheaper editions.

Then books by really popular writers, such as "Katharine Laudercale" and "Marcella," even at $\$ 2$ per set, and Sarah J. Duncan's "Daughter of To-day" and Edna Lyall's "Doreen," at $\$ 1 . j 0$ each, we fiad are readily picked up by our best customers.

With the cheaper editions of the first two named books, at 75c. and $\$ 1.25$ (Colonial Library), we have had and are still having a very large sale, as also the cheaper reprinis of "The Raiders" and "Heavenly Twins," at 7jc. and joc. respectively.
We believe that the day of the 25 c . novel in this country is over, and are glad of it.

We might add that the new tariff suits us down to the ground, as we have paid less duty with every entry since the new tariff came into force.

## Yours truly;

> A. E. HuFstis, For James lain 太 Son.
Toronto, May 28, 3 Sg4.

## FOR SOMOOL OPENINOS.

13antin, Reid \& Co. are preparing new lines of scribblers for the September school trade. A new line of 100 and $2 \infty \mathrm{pp}$. scribblers in two qualities, one for lead pencil and one for ink, will be shown to retail at 5 cents. $A$
new ruled scribbler at the same price as an unruled scribbler will be offered with lead pencil paper, and neatly designed pressboard cover. Imprint of broksellers can be put on back of cover at a nominal charge.
In exercise broks, six new 5 and to-cent lines will be shown with covers that will make them fast sellers.
They will have shortly a natural mineral chalk which is absolutely dustiess. It is taken direct from the rock, blocked and turned, and will not soil the fingers in use. It rubs out easily and leaves no mark. The price is very little more than the ordinary Sandusky chalk, and it will last jo per cent. longer.

Buntin, Reid \& Co. are agents fur the Berlin School Supply Co.'s gepds, such as blackboards, erasers, rubber-tipped pointers, which they supply at factory prices. In ger:eral stationery and fancy goods new lines are shown. Hard rubber goods, such as penholders, flat and round rulers, etc., are in full display. Flexible flat rulers for use with rounding ledgers are shown. Kussian leather goods, including bill-books, card cases, ticket purses, pocketbooks, and purses, are shown in varied range and in ex. cellent combination. One combination of card case, liary and street car purse should sell well.

## MAGAZINES.

THE Art Interchange is keeping up its standard of excellence, and art amateurs must appreciate it. It offers iz monthly numbers and $j^{6}$ colored piates for 54.

The Overland is to be a noteworthy number. The new editor, Kounsevelle Wildman. is $t 0$ print another of the Malayan stories that have attracted much attention. This time it is to be called "Amok!" and it tells of the love affair of a young Malayan man and girl which ends tragically in the suicido of the man by the traditional method of his race, running amok. The word is familiar to everybody, and yet few people bave understood how a Malay runs amok, and still less why. That is what this story will show in a striking manner.
The complete novel in the June number of Lippincou's is "The Wonder-Wich," by II . G. McLelland. It is a charming momance of Virginia, beginning in war times, and happily concluded long afterwards. The title refers to a ring, which had a strange story of its own, and the supposed power of keeping its wearer constant to its giver. Gilbert l'arker's serial, "The Trespasser," reaches its close, ater carrying the hero through queer adventures and dire social and moral dangers. In "The New Northwest l'assage to the Orient," J. Macdonald Oxley writes of the Canadian l'acific Kailway and its line of steamers to Japan.

The May Annals of the American Academy contains two papers by the late Dr. I..
S. Merriam, of Cornell, who, had he lived, would undoubiedly have occupied a position among the leading Ainerican economists. One of these, on "Money as a Measure of Value," is his last finished proluction. The other is an unfinished study on the subject of "Deferred Payments," which has been edited by Prof. J. B. Clark, of Amherst College.
Outing, the earnest advocate of healthful outdoor exercise for men and women, is full of good things this month. Canoeing, camping, fishing, shooting, fiction and travel, all have their place in a magazine which should be read by joung and old, for none can find harm in its teachings. Prominent features of the June number are: "The Curse of the Winkleys": "Hunting with Patagonia Welshmen"; "In the land of the Breadfruit"; "A Wonsin in Camp," and "Bird l.oves "-the latter delightfully interesting and written by a close student of nature.
The Century for fune contains two articles particularly appropriate to the current discussion of administrative reforms. The first is a symposium of eleven ex-ministers of the United States on "The Consular Service and the Spoils System," ten of the writers being strongly in favor of a radical change in the direction of the Merit Symen. The eleventh, Hon. T. W. Palmer, is alone in thinking that the present system has worked very well. The second a paper by 1)r. Albert Shaw, author of previous papers in the Century on the goverminents of laris, of l.ondon, Clasgow, Hudapesth, and other European cities-deals with "The Vunicipal Framework of Cierman Cities," and is the forerunner of a second paper to apprear in July on "What German Municipalities do for their Citizens."
Other topics of public interest treated in the magazine departments are " llosses." "Hard Times and Business Methods," "The Keform of Secondary Education," "Military Drill in the Schools" (a reply by lienjamin F. Trueblond to Ex-President Hartison's letter to the Century", and "An Honest Election Machine," a description by Herbert llowne Ames of the way in which Montreal was rescued from a corrupt ring. The editor also advocates reform of the Consular service.
The Review of Keviews for June shows the ustal nexibility of that keenly edited periodical in adapting itself to the inpics of the month. In its department of t.eading Articles it groups together a verv remarkable series of digests of important recent essays on various topics pertaining to the political and social status of woman. Moreover, its always caried and curious collection of caricatures illustratung the history of the month is enlivened by a number of cartoons from New \%ealand and Alustralia, some in. tended to eulogize and others to satirize the enfranchisemelt of women in the New \%ealand soinny and the unsuccessful woman suffrage campaign in New South Wales.

## NOVELTIES IN MANE.

WITH the more springlike weather prevailing comes an increased de. niand for fans, which runs largely to the Japanese goods. Japan may be said to be the larnest fan producing country in the world, especially of the lower prades, while the finer makes are mostly products of French and Austrian manufacturers. Upon looking through the jobbers' stocks the most pronounced novelties run to the Japanese goods, these being more extensively dealt in owing to low cost. In tlat makes they job so low that a retaler is often enabled to sell themat $=$ cents each, with a fair margin for profit. They are shown in an almost endless variety of shapes, decorations and colorink, and in no class of goods are the peculi. arities of Japanese art more pronounced than these. Amonk the more recent products appears a derided novelty in a flat fan made of fine kauzy silk stretched on a light wite frame, round or oval in shape: also shaped to resemble leaves, etc., with the wire edge covered with silver paper, mounted with a light fancy stick, the silk being decorated in such designs and figures peculiar to the Japs. These are both light and sightly in appearance, and when not applied to cooling purposes add to the room as a decoration. They are jobbed at about \$4.j0 per doren.

Another pretty style of fan is one that is made in open work, with towers and leaves. supported by the lixht thin bamboo that comprises the frame, thesc affording excellent opportunities for the Japanese to display their peculiar decorative styles. These effects are produced in the finures and flowers on heavy paper with a soft, velvety finish, with the outlines of the design in relief. One novel design shown was a large spider, that was almost true to life, supproted on the fine bamboo frame that tesembled the web, while the edges were finished to resemble the leaves. These are mounted on fancy bamboo stocks, natural and lacyuered, the fan in some sastances beang edxed with fringe; these are better adapted for omamental purposes than for uscfulness, as lange yuantities of these are sold for decoraling, the pices ranging all the way from jr. each up to as high as 5 ; per doren.

The iapanese produce large quantities of fokling fans in paper sools they may be bought as low as $\$ 4 . j 0$ a thousand In the silk-covered and high-priced fans they can not compeie with the Austrian and French manufictuiers, as the Japanese xoods lack that finish and delicacy in design and work. manship of the french and Austrian goode: and where japane:e goods are shown in the high-priced makes, the trade is soniewhat insignificant when compited with the cheaper grades.

In the theiter class of folding fans of French and Austnan manufacture the latest
novelies are shown in what are known to the trade as Maxuline fans, which are made of a gauzy silk fabric, edged in fine, delicate lace : the sticks may be of bone, wood or inother-of-pearl; the wooden sticks are more popular owing to their durability. If of wood they are decorated with a gilt scroll; while the bone sticks are cut in delicate scroll designs, the fan being painted by hand in small designs, in either flowers or figures, in soft delicate colorings. While these xoorls vary in price from $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 42$ per dozen, the popular grades are those that job at $\$ 4.50, \$ 6$ and $\$ 9$ per dozen.
A popular fan this season is one that is made of chicken feathers and decorated with narrow ribbons. The feathers ate neatly factened on the sticks so that one overlaps the other, and the feathers are clipped strainht across the ends and then curled, with small spangles fastened on the bottom row, the stick being enameled and decorated with gilt; the fan is then given a finished effect by trimming with narrow ribbon tied in bows. These are shown in light delicate shades such as Nile, heliotrope, primrose, sky blue, cream and white. and job anywhere from $\$_{4}$ to $\$ 9$ per dozen.

Fans of a similar character made with ostrich feathers are also shown, these ranging in price from 59 per dozen up as high as $\$ 25$ each, the quality depending on the size of the feathers. A feature this season in the finer grades of fans is a tendency to run to the smiller sizes, the larger fans not selling as freely as in former seasons. - New lork Journal of Commers:e

## THE POINT OF VIEW.

ARETIREI) druminer told me the following atory the other day: A firm in this city not long axo employed a mild mannered, middle-aged man to yo to Maine and solicit trade. In about two wecks he canie back and said he "couldn't do anything." His employers were not satisfied.

They said he must lack address, and requested him to illustrate to them his style of presenting hinself to the proposed cusiumeis. They asked him to take his samples and approach them for the purpose of selling to them, so that they could judge of his capability.

So he went out, and in due time returned with his valise. which he opened, and showed them his goods in a very zealous and earnest style, but the employers did not quite like it, and one of them remarked: "t Let ne show you how to do it. 1 am satisfied 1 could take your place and sell to everyone 1 appmached." And requesting the man who was to be taught to considerhimself a liangor merchant for the time being, the partner went out in due time and the middle-aged mansat down to a newspaper. In a moment he came in in beautiful siyle, and, accostiag
the man with the newspaper, very graciously begged his attention to some beautiful samplen of goods from the house of -, Franklin street.

The mild-mannered man barely turned his head to notice his visitor, and disposed of him with: "Co to —_ you are the ninth one that's been here to-day."

Suffice it to say that the lange house of ——, Franklin street, from that moment better appreciated the services rendered them, and also seemed to have a wholesome dis. gust of Down East merchants.

## DEATH OF MR. JOHN A. TAYLOR.

OHN A. TAl'LOR, publisher, so well known as proprietor of the National Publishing Company, died last Tuesday from consumption, at his late residence, 30 lBernard avenue, Toronto. Mr. Taylor was an exceedingly popular young man, and had an extensive circle of acquaintances both in Canada and the United States. He began life as a boy in A. S. Irving's old news depot in King street, where the Bank of Commerce now stands, and step by step he climbed the ladder of success until be controlled an extensive publishing businesa. During the past two years, however, owing to the dulness of the times, business decreased, which fact caused him considerable anxiety, and no doubt helped aloug the disease that sooner or later was sure to cause his end. Mr. Taylor was a most energetic business man. He leaves a widow and a young family.

He published in New York under the firm name of the John A. Taylor Co, and had at one time an extensive line of plates. During the past year this business was allowed to drop and the plates were sold.

Paper tires for bicycles are sand to have been practically tested, and some important claims are made for them. It is said that they not only reduce the first cost of a bicycle some Si2, but that they will wear three times as long as a rubber tire. So far as the process of manufacture is made public, it is as follows: Certain ingredients are put into the paper stock to make it elastic, durable and firm. The method of drawing out a paper tube, whether it be the size needed to circle around a bicycle wheel or for something smalker, is an old one and well known to manufacturers of paper. Of course the operation of uniting the two ends together is new, but that is simple. One end is enlanged and shaved off on the interior for several inches, the other end is shaved off on its ex'erior and patt into the other halt. Special adhering glutinous substance is used in making the joint tight. A litte smoothing, varnishing over, and the ends are united. Hair is used in place of interior linings and air. and is forced into the hollow of the tube before the union is made. $A$ spectal instrumeat is used, so that the packing is uniform.

## OME DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN ENTERPRISINO SALESMAN.

'LL not detain you two minutes," said the book agent briskly, as he hung his hat on the back of a chair, and laid a large volume on the lawyer's desk. "This work, which I all introducing, sells itself. It is called "The Model Home ; or Housekeeping Keduced to a Science.' 13eginning with the plan of a six, seven, eight or ten room louse. as the case may be, it describes the best method of fitting up each room according to a general design, with a schedule of prices arranged to suit any purse, and -_"
"You needn't waste any mo e tume describing it." interrupted the lawyer. "J bappen to know my wife wants that book. She has been waiting for it. If you will call at my house, No. 797 Pettis court, and inquire for Mrs. Grashly, she will take a copy of it at once. But stay! 1 might as well get it myself, and surprise her. How much is it?"
"Seven dollars."
"Can you deliver it now?"
"Yes. I have two other copies with me. You may have this one, though it is not my usual way. Five, six, seven-that's right. Thanks. Good morning."

After he had gone away the lawyer discovered the binding was defective. He also found in the book the agent's carc. It was inscribed: "J. Alfred Jones, No. 277 Col. lege row."
"That's lucky," he exclaimed. "Broxby, across the hall, lives at 279 College row. I'll ask him to send that fellow back here, and I'll make him exchange this copy for one of the others."

About an hour later a briskly moving book agent called at 797 I'ettis Court, and in. quired for Mrs. Grashly.
"I'll not detain you two minutes, madam," he said, when she had made her appearance. "This work, which $I$ ami introduc. ing, sells itself. It is called "The Model Home ; or Housekeeping Reduced to a Science. lleginning with the plan of a six, seven, cight, or ten room house, as the case may be, it describes the best methods of fitting up each room according to a gen-eral-_"'
"Why, l've been wanting that book for months," said the laty, joyfully. "How much is it?"
"Seven dollars"
"Are you taking orders for future deliv. ery, or can you iet me have the book at once?"
"I can let you have this one, I guess, though it is not my usual way. I have another one in my valise Four, four-fifty, five, six, seven. That's right. Thanks. Good morning.'

A mancalled at No. 277 College row late that afiernoon.
"Is this Mr. J. Alfred Jones ?" he asked.
"That's my name," answered the man who came to the door.
"My name is Broxby," rejoined the caller. " 1 have an office just across the hall from that of Grashly, the lawyer. He told me to ask you to call and see him the next time you are down town."
"Well." said Mr. Jones, meditatively. "I know exactly what he wants. I'm the agent for a book he's been trying to get, and I promised to let him have a copy $80 \cdot$ day. It's called "The Model Honse; or,__"
"If that's all," said Mr. Broxby, "per. haps I can take the book myself and turn it over to him to-morrow."
"Why, so you could! He was to pay cash down for it though, and-and maybe --"
"How much is it ?"
"Only \$7. l've just got this one left, and I start for Indiana in the morning,__"
"Here's the money."
"Let me see-three, four, six, six and a half, seven. That's right. Thanks."
And Lawyer Grashly goes occasionally into the library of his cosey flat at No. 797 l'ettis court, looks at three large volumes, exactly alike, standing side by side in one of the bookcases, and-talks vehemently to himself.-Chicago Tribune.

## WOULO DO IT MERSELF.

" Madame," said the conductor, as he punched her ticket, "I am very sorry, but you can't have your dog in this car. It's against the rules."
"I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she repl.ed, "and he will not disturb anyone."
"That makes no difference," said the conductor. "I couldn't allow my own dog here. Doys must ride in the bagRage car. I'll fasten him all right for you."
"Don't you souch my dog, sir!" said the young woman, excitedly. "I will trust him to no one:" And with indignant tread she marched to the baggage car, tied her dog, and returned. About 50 miles further on, when the conductor came again, she asked him, "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?"
"I am vety sorry," said the conductor, politely, "but you tied him to a trunk and he was thrown off with it at the last station."

A wise old saw says: "The door to success is labelled "'ush." In these days, however, many people think is requires a "pull" to get ihat door open.

The editor of a French press cutting agency, who deals with the newspapers of the entire civilized world. has made a calculation as to who is the off:-sest mentioned public character in the present day. Na. poleon, it appears, stands first, although this is probably in consequence of the pas. sing fashion for things Napoleonic which set in some time ago. Second comes the present Emperor of Germany, then I'rince Bismarck, ard only in the fourth place W. E Gladstone. Immediately after Mr. Gladstone comes M. Camot, and l'ope l.eo XIII. is rather a bad sixth.

# June Books 

## LEADERS

THE MAN IN BLACK, by Stanley J. Weyman. Twelve full-pageillustrations. Cloth, $\$ 1$ : paper, jo cents.
THE PRINCESS OF AIASKA, by Rich. ard Henry Savake. l'aper, jo cents.
THE HEAVENLY TIVINS, by Sarah Grand. l'aper, 50 cents.
LOVE AT SEVENTY, by Albert Ross. laper, $j 0$ cents.

## 80c. BOOKS

FOUNI) WANTIN(: by Mrs. Nexander. ESTHER WATERS, by George Moore.
IN THE QUAR'TER, by Rebert W. Chambers.
IF CHRIST CAME TO CHICACO, by W. T. Stead.

THE TOWER OF PERCEMONT, by Georges Sand.
THE IORISS OF MSRULE, by W. C. Pomeroy.
A RENTED HUSBAND, by loisin.
THESTOKY UF THECOMMONWEAI.
THE RUBICON, by the author of " l)odo."
THE HOOSIER SCHOOL.MASTER, by Edward Eksleston.
AN ODD SITUATION, by Stanley Waterlon.
A MAN AND A WOMAN. by Stanley Waterloo.
THE ALGEKIAN SLAV'E, by Giuseppe Caroli.

### 2.5. BOOKS

ROSE AND NINETTE, by Alphonse Daudet.
THE MINISTER'S WEAK IOINT, by David Maclure.
MAM'ZEIILE HEAUTY, by Marion Crawford.
AT I.OVE'S ENTREMES, by Maurice Thompson.
BY RIGHT, NOT LAW, by R. H.Sherard.
L.OVE IETTERS OF A WORI.DIS womaN.
ARIAATH, by Maric Corelli.
VENDETRA.
ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS, by Marie Corelli.
THELAA, by Marie Corelli.
DOIO, by E. F. Ienson.
THE PERKINS IYKIL., by Geo.V. Wells.
THE SIEAKEK OF THE HOLSE, by Angeline Teal.
THE GIRI. FROM MACOIPIN, by II F. Scolt.

SHIPS THAT fiss at NH:HT, by Beatrice Harraden.
a YELLOW ASTER, by lota.
COOPER \& CO.
Wholennle Ponalers in
Eoble amit spocialuce
if Front St. West, TORONTO, CAN.

## silver plateo fancy goods.

EACll year serms to bring forth deas in fancy poods so entitely new that even those whose tume is constantly ocrtlpied in seanchung for noveltees are daily confronted with surprices of one kind or another It is a common saying after the Christmas rush is oter that "the past has been a truly. wonderfal year, and that it would be useless to expect another so frutful in novelty of ijea and devign." And still the succeeding season has neier been known to fall behind the record of its predecensor Certainly, from What we can see, As.4. with all its talk of poor trade, in making itself a thame that leaves isigs far in the rear. So that our readers may know in adrance what is going to be shown to them by the traveling representatives of the different houses, vome ypace is this month devoted to stiver plated novelties. This linu has evidenty come to stay. What astonishes one mont is the combination of lieautiful de.

 are beems offered is compared with those made by the eld style sher phate eompames. The fai in the manufacturers of these silver lut a brac sur abot thers buness in a dif. fetent way. Thes itat out whth the ufea of making an artule to aell for a cettan price and ralu ulate upon zumme ous enormous fumbues Their took and dies are inade with ther- ine ide.t, and mo expense is spared in mahing the dentis:
1hoto fiames, whith have been made of almons every manimable matersal, seem io make a handsomer appeanane en sherer than In muthon else.
laties' rewel mones, withengraved or berellad glows leps, are buth homadome and uselal. hat of even sienter populanty are the smalles ionec for collor hutuns, hair

 Necd. "Tressures.' and sufonh lentle. men', smokers vet, rill a decided wame in siouts ladies an oppuntunty to buy pretty Lifts it reamatie prices. The Indian cilub is the feature of the season in this lane, and is shown in the sciompanying cat the handle is mide of black olodire. and the remainder of polished silies. The whole
club romes to pieces in four parts, each forming a receptacle respectively for tobacco, cigars, matches and ashes. We do not remember ever having loeen so pleased with a gift. Its ingenuity is certainly very taking. There are inkstands in the greatest profusion for one, two, or three

bottles, both in gold and silver plate. The chasteness of some of the styles is truty a credit to the age, as also are the low prices. laper knives and book marks make very pretty philopiena forfolts, or prizes for euchre parties, white nothing would please a little girl more than a poncushion made in the sh upe of a slipper, b.by's boot, boat, or sleigh. There are a number of styles of whisk hollers which

should be an adorament to any hall. Clock stands are cqually serviceable. lioxes anid holders for playing cards like ash trays and card receivers are acceptable in any house. We al-o met with a number of holding trays, manicute sets, and toilet sets, which have the great virnue of being casily kept clean and of always being ready for use. Hand

mirrurs and wall mirtors, pocket, hangung, and table match safes, collar and cuff boxes, hitump blotiers, tea straners, pocket tab. lets. hair pms, bonbon tlower and cake bavkets, cups and saucers, all so to make up aline that is allongether too varied for acomplete descripuon here.

We have to thank the Hemming liros. C'o. for therr coutiesy in tending us the accompanying designs.

## MR. EAILEY-MARTIN.

"Mr. Bailey-Martin" is a new book by Percy White, editor of Public Opinion, the well.known English periodicai. It is pub lished by the Toronto News Co., in paper, at socents.

This gentleman with the hyphenated name tells the story of his own life in an off hand manner which would be called "conceited" wereit not that the author of the book is a man with a reputation. But if the said author is as callous-hearted as the leading character in his book, he is deserving of the sympathy of that class of people who are not ashamed to deny that they have a heart and are capable of friendship and love. it is to be hoped that the author merely wished to show that a man guided by ambition alone cannot succeed.

Mr. B.-M. is a young member of the family of a dealer in groceries. He ains to mingle with the titled and aristocratic classes. He succeeds to a great extent

and eventually becomes the husband of an carl's daughter and an M.I'. A slight indis. cretion with a young American bride of the age of 20 , with a husband nged $j 0$, leads 10 a scandal and his downfall.

A cold vein of criticism runs through the book, making it pungent reading. When Mr. B.-M. speaks of a great aristocratic club, he says: "Perhaps it was because I never acted without an object, and they neveracted with one, that this singular distinction beiween the other 'celibates' and myself made itself felt." but when he speaks of marriage, he is coldly disdainful ; he says: " No woman is ever a heroine of romance to her husband, at least such is my experience. I am aware some men pretend to entertain a poetic attachment to their wives after ten years of wedlock, but 1 rejret 1 cannot be. lieve in the sincerity of the attachment." Asain he says. "l.et us uproot the foolish sentiment that leads the inexperienced to expect from matrimony any other advantages than the immediate material ones every well regulated match must bring."

Snmebody wisely computes that there are 1,000 good talkers 10 one slow, solid thinker.

## MR. GAGE'S GENEROSITY.

MANY men wait until after their death before they give of their wealth to lighten the burdens of suffering humanity. Not so with IV. J. Gage. His timely offer to contribute $\$ 25,000$ towards the erection of a hospital for consumptives comes at a time when Mr. Gage is in the vigor of his full manhoodto oversee the proper investment of his gift. Moreover, Mr. Gage will, during his proposed visit to Europe this month, visit various hospitals on that continent, which, owing to the recent scientific discoverims and experiments concerning bacilli, we now successfully treating cases of consumption. This will enable him to supply the latest information as to the methods adopted by such hospitals, and enable him to evercise his duty as a founder-patron of the institution in an understanding manner.
The hospital is to be open to Canadians of all classes, and two cots at least are to be free for members of the bookselling and printing or allied trades, such as school terching. The city of Toronto is asked to grant a site and an equal amount of money with Mr. Gage. High Park, at the west end of the city, is the place chosen by Mr. Gage, but it is doubtful if a site can be procured there. It is to be hoped, however, that suitable arrankements can be made so that Mr. Gaxe's generous gift may not be lost.

## WHAT LARGE SALARIES ARE PAIO FOR.

THE masses of people in this and other countries receive wages which will little more than pay the necessary cost of living, while a few receive comfortable salaries, and a still smaller number are paid more every year than the ordinary workman or clerk receives in a life-time. What are these large salaries paid for? What is there in one man in a thousand which enables him to obtain such high prices for his services, while the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine must work for small wages? Why are a few sought out, promoted and rewarded, while the many are not even invited to take higher places and increased pay?

Three factors enter into all business enterprises. They are labor, capital and ability. Those who speak of labor and capital as the forces which keep our industries in operation and extend them into new fields are in error, and no theory of human society or of the relations bet ween empioyers and employes can be correct which is based on such a premise. There must be capital to sustain and reward labor ; there must be labor to employ capital and make is fruifful-but over and superior to labor and capital is ability; or, as we usually name it, "brains." Capital is dead and useless matter until ability takes it in hand. Labor undirected by ability is not much more than the waving of arms in the
air and the wearying of muscles, without purpose or result.

Ability is the power to wisely employ capital, to influence, control and guide men, to make plans and carry them out, to see what is the right thing to do and to do it. It is a capacity for securing results $\cdots$ of "gelting there," as we say.

The masses of narikind desire to be under the mastership of ability. Note how organized labor (a misused term, by the way) seeks leaders, and having found them subs. mits to their control with a loyalty which be. comes pitiful at times. How proud they are of the men who, they believe, possess this ability of leadership; how enthusiastically they do their bidding! The same is true of nearly all men. They are even searching for leaders ; in the presence of ability they willingly do obeisance.
Note, ton, how capital yields itself to the bright, shrewd, maknetic man. It puts itself in his hands that lie mayuse it and make it fruitful. The capitalists are all the time earnestly looking for the man who can suggest profitable investments. or who can make use of their money to their adivantage and his own. If one shows himself to have the ability which makes intrusted capital safe and fruitful in his hands, there is hardly any limit to the money he can command.
The railroad and manufacturing companies and the business houses are on the watch for ability. Ofcourse it nust prove itself to them-they nay be hard to con-vince-but when they know that they have found it they are glad to welcome and rewardit. It is in proving that they have ability that so many fail. They get impatient, it takes too long, the work it too hard, or it is uncongenial, and they gradually slip down and out. How many there are who know that they could have made a great success if -. Ability of the genuine and proved kind does not stumble over an "if." It takes things as they are; it accepts all the conditions and succeeds.
No doubt the seeds of this ability which is the master of labor and capital are born in the man. Before he lay in his cradle the gift came to bim. But two things help to develop this gift and make it more common than it otherwise would be, viz.: education and renard. Education will not crelit it, but neither will it take it away. Add education and you have sreater ability; the man can do much more than he could have done withnut the education.

And where ability is highly rewarded its development is encouraged. Even nature seems to provide a larger supply of strong men at certain eras, when new continents are to be subdued and settled, or greas conflicts to tre fought. The better ability is rewarded the more of it there will be. To pay the manager of the rallway or of the great industrial establishment a great salary which he earns tends io keep every
subordinate official in the line of promotion on the stain to to his best and keep in training for a higher position and reward. It is right that there should be lage rewards for those capable of discharging great responsibilities. It would not be true to say that every highly paid oticial has high abil. ity, but on the average the distribution of rewards is fairly just. Many, no doubt, feel that they have heen passed over and unfairly treated in the struggle of life; they are convineed that they have unrecognized ability. But rewards are not bestowed on ability except as it is recognized. And usually to have one's abilty recognized in. volves many hard things. It means rising early, working hard, not at the work which one likes, but the work which one has to do; it means devoting one's self to the interests of others with perfect loyalty; it means selfdenial and enthusiasm in work. It is not an easy path, but it is, after all, a sood path to walk in, for every step is analvance toward better things. (lae of the reasons why so few obtain the high rewards of ability, is that they are unwilling, or, perhaps, unable to walk itu this path.-Railuaty Enginecring and Mechanics.

## UTILITY PAD



## Specially Useful for

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Lawyers, Ministers, Editors. Reporters and Students.
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Aglanceat the alosed cut wilt slinw at oince binw thi-




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## Price to the Trade, $\$ 7$ per 100

## TRADE OOS8IP.

THE firm of J. B. Rolland \& Sons, wholesale statooners, Montreal, has been dissolved and reformed with Donatien Rolland as sperial partner.
A. S. living, of the Toronto News Co., spent part of llay in New York.

A bailif's sale of the book stock of J. C Ciauvin, Montteal, has been advertised.

Morloy \& Hayden, dealers in stationery and fancy goods, St. John, N.B., have sold nut.
W. C. Cunnıngham. of Buntin, Gillies \& Co., is in the Northerest in the interest of his firm.

J Mcl). Maines has been appointed curator of the Wightman Sporting Goods Co., Montreal.

The stock of 1. A. Choquette \& Co., fancy noods, St. It yacimtie, sold to day at 65 cents in the dollar.

In the famous laragon check book case, Carter if Co. have again lost, this time be. fore the Suprene Court.
A. F. Ruther, of Warwick Bros. \& Kutter, and wife, spent to days of last month in New Orleans and southern cities.

Genrge and Wim. J. Mulmens have been registered proprietors of the stationery business of W. J. 太( G . Mulroney, Quebec.
J. I. lleckwith. of Victoria, B.C., will Iandle the Irritish Columbia agency for M staunton $\mathbb{S}$ Co.'s wall papers for 1894.
tuml Netlich, manager of the Canadian busines: of Neilich is Co., will return from a three months' busing trip about june ioth.

Alex. Russell. 1) I_S., of Port Arthur, is publishing a map showng fully the country around lake of the Woods and Rainy lake (11).

Fred Camplell, of the Canada l'aper Co., was in St. Thomas and l.ondon last week and called on most of the company's custom. ers in those cities.

Mr. Gillies, of Boyd, Gillies \& Co., wholesale statuoners, Alontreal, is in Toronto at presentbooking orders He has just re. turned from an extended trip to Winmpes.

The Ontarioliomal Puppo. of New Yotk, was incorporated in Albany, ... $\mathrm{y}^{\text {., on Mon- }}$ day, with a captal of $\$ 500,000$. The company will manufacture pulp in Ontario and Queber

An attempt was made to abolish imprisonment for debe in the recent session of the Ontario lepislature is was unsuccessful; but had it leeen brought abous, credte retailing would have soon passed into history.

The Ferguson Ca has been incorporated under the laws of Maniolia as a limited joint stark ( ompany to continue tho book business of Ferguson A Co. Winnipes, who failed
last fall. The new company is said to be financially strong, and has every opportunity to be successful.
The death is announced of Jules Lemonnyer, a Paris publisher, well-known to French Canadian book collectors for his sumptuous reprints of works illustrated by the vignettists of the 88th century in France.
Miss Hattie Tweedie has purchased the Moncton, N.B., Book Store from the trus. tees of J. \& A. McMillan \& Co. Miss Tweedie has conducted this establishment for the last few years in an efficient manner.
A fire occurred on the morning of May Is in H. C. Chappell's fancy goods store at Hamilton. There was a large quantity of fireworks in stock, and they exploded with great force. blowing the plate-glass windows across the street. The damage was about \$2,000.
The first book made of ground wood paper has been placed in the lierlin testing office for examination recently. It is said to be in good condition. As it was primed in 1852, very nearly half a century ago, the argument that wood paper has no durable qualities appears to be seriously shaken.
R. J. Sailsbury, who recently took a trip for Atkinson lios., is now traveling for Hemming Bros. As soon as the National Wall paper Company are ready with their samples, he will be on the road for wall paper orders, and will no doubt be as successful as he was last season. He will carry samples for the Janeway branch of the National's business.

It is proposed to form a joint stock company so carry on the old established whole. sale stationery business of R. Miller, Son \& co., Montreal. The company will be known as the Kobert Miller Co, with a capital of $\$ 30,000$, and notice of application for a charter from the Quebec Government has been siven.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, norwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, has definitely decided that he will not give his memoirs to the public during his lifetime. In a recent conversation Ur. Holmes remarked: "I work at the memoirs an hour or two each day, and am making satisfactory progress That is, I have about one-half completed of all 1 shall write"

Robert Smith, of Toronto, for six years a sraveler for the Home Knowledge Association, Bay street, and his son Frank, aged about I 0 , were killed at a railroad crossing at Cainsville. near Brantford, last Tuesday morning about ten o'clock. Dr. G. B. Smith, :5 Vilm street, and S. H. Smith, of the Photographic Supply House, \&o llay street, are both brothers of the deceased man.

The Educational Journal, $11 \%$ Richmond nest, Toronto, sell direct to teachers the following books at the following prices: Hoaston's 100 Lessons in English Composition, 25 cents ; Lessons in Entranct Litera-
ture for 1894 , by Fred. H. Sykes, 25 cents ; Practical Problems in Arithmetic by James White, (for First, Secondand Third Classes), Fifth Edition, 25 cents; Arithmetical l'roblems for Senior and Entrance Classes by G. H. Armstrong, - cents. Surely this is trade that could be done by the live bookseller. Are you after it?
A. S. Goold, of the celebrated publishing house, T. Nelson \& Sons, Edinburgh, Scotland, passed through Winnipeg the other day on his way to New \%ealand. Mr. Goold is the son of the Rev. 1)r. Goold, of Edinburgh, and a cousin of Rev. W. G. Henderson, of this city, whom he came to Winnipeg to visit on his way to the Antipxies. This makes Mr. Goold's ninth circuit of the globe.-Winnipeg Free Presu.
Variety Hall, occupied by Ewart P. Kenner as a book and stationery store, Howmanville, was badly damaged by fire recently. The stock is almost totally destroyed with water and fire. Insured for $\$ 1,300$. The loss will exceed that amount by some $\$ ; 00$. The building was not much damaged. Fully insured. There had been no fire in the shop for several days, and how the fire started is a mystery.
J. C. Morgan, who for 20 years was traveler under the direction of J. Y. Reid, of Buntin, Reid \& Co., and aince last December was city traveler under the present management of that house, has accepted a position on Warwick llios. \& Rutter's staff. Mr. Morgan is well and favorably known on the road, and expects very soon to renew acquaintance with many, perhaps all, of his old customers, who, no doubt, will be pleased to reciprocate.
By an order of the court the Williamson Book Co., Toronto, has been wound up. The order, which the company did not oppose, was granted on the joint petition of John S. Playfair and Brown llros. Their claims aggregated $52,0 \infty$. The company went into liquidation in September, but subsequently renewed on terms to which the creditors agreed. The general depression, which the book trade is one of the first to feel, has now finally forced them to the wall. The assets are valued at $\$ 21,000$, while the liabilities will not aggregate much over $\$ 12$ 000.

At 2 meeting of the Guelph Board of Trade, held on the 16 th May, the question of the city carrying its own insurance was brought up, and a number of members who had had no experience of the final outcome of that sort of thing were loudly in favor of its desirableness and economy. After some discussion it was resolved, on motion of Mr . O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the following be a conimittee to take into consideration the matter of insurance, and report at the next meeting of the board : Col. Hisinborham, E. R. Bollert, T. J. Day, J. F. McElderry, Wm. Heam, G. B. Kyan, and the mover.

# NERLICH \& CO. Offer to the Trade 

The latest and most ingenious

## Fly Trap

Patent applied for.


Ready for 8etting.

# To Retail a 25 Cents 


the necessity of using sticky and disagreeabie


As will be seen by the cuts this invention consists of a colored glass globe on a metal stand. The globe is fitted with a metal screw top and has an opening in the bottom so arranged as to admit of its holding a small quantity of liquid.

## To Set the Trap

 Remove the globe from the stand, sprinkle a little fine sugar on the centre of the plate, pour some alcohol into the globe, replace globe on stand and close top. The tlics, attracted by the sugar, congregate on the plate and naturally tly up into the globe, where, becoming stupefied with the alcoholic fumes, they are unable to release themselves, and finally drown in the liquid. There they remain until removed, and do not scatter themselves all over the room. This is such a neat article that it is not out of place in a parlor where it may be suspended from the grasalier or placed on a table or floor, and the cost is so small that no one can afford to be without it. Write for samples.
## Nerlich oe Co. 35 Front Street West

## WALL PAPER SAMPLES.

$J$('ST now when every wall paper deater is mak ng: up his mund as to what manufactures shall receive his patronaxe thas yeat, any information as to the sampler shown will be tecelved wath pleasure. A representative of book and Sottosistonk the anoble to look over the samples of M. Staunton A Co., and white not declaring that they are "the 'rest in the world." is confodent that they are considerably ahead of those shomn hast year, and hase been pronounced hy experts to be the best reet bown in ( madia. They have made upeatile eflot in the coloring of their destans,and haveweeded nut several hundred sample that when the collection was completed seemed somewhat weak. Unly the best patterns wete retained, so that the line will be found without a weak spot.
In colorings this year, while the light colors still lasgely predommate, there are to be seen many rich, wam colorings such as decp yellowa, buffs, salmons and terra cottas, these colorings beeng in great demand for the bettet rlass of work. Inother color much ured is a greenioh of peacock blue whech is eareedingly elfective, and suitable for librarres, studies, ete.
Miea is ned even more than last season. On white and brown blank it is used in the same way as hast year, with a better effect as in color. In bronzes it is used in combin. ations, and has an exceedingly brilliant and irdesrent effect. In some cases the mica and brone combine to make the pattern, not a pasticle of other coloring matter being used. The colored mea effects of this season batlle desciption, and must be seen to be appreciated
l'rices are away down. Cheap bromes run from et to Sc.. with extellemt bronces at tuand ise. Embossed bunzes are as bow as 11 'if., whereas the lowest lant year was ije. l'nnted mirams tun up from $1 / x$. In the very , heip stades there Wrs, of coune. less opportumity for reductum, but even these have shated in the sencial out.
A, for patterns, they are like the sands on the sea bote. In ungrounded blanks. Staunton a Co have some sox enturely new, very neat samples in brown and white blank, the patterns are verv athstic, and have cellon's and fueses to mate h. Some have both one and twobland frieres. heveral theut de his patterns are exreedingly neat. Pattern loje is a very pretis conventomal leaf paicen in looth plain and mica anoh linghly colored palterns for the gueber trade are staking: An arabesque treatiment and rococco treat ment are well warthe of attention $A$ mar bueste treament whown in several com. linations of colormis. Chrisanthemum de-
 wine olounts in whic hitnh a ind plan .nd em?nosed hronims.

- Hhoukhall the beter payers are furmshed
with cellings to match, some independent reilings are shown in a variety of patterns, in plain colors, also with mica and bronees.

Their line of cheap bronzes is much aincad of anything of the kind ever shown. in Can. ada before, vers respectable patterns being procurable at from fito $\&$ cents. Of course, in the better grades at 10 to 15 cents, choiser patierns, more varicgated colorings, and richer grounds are shown. Some exceptional patterns are shown in the better goots.
lim'jossed bronzes are as low in price as 11 !'s cents, set have strikingly neat patterns. No. 1034 E.I)., is a nicely colored chrss. anthenum pattern, while severalother effects of the same pratern show to good advan. tage. Neat colorings in these goods are brought out to match the creton hangings used in good rooms.

Phin ingrains in cight shades, with four or livefriczes to matcheach, in bothgand isinch, form a striking line. The ceilin's, also, on ingrain. match in color, and with the frieze in pattern. The friczes are shown in both bonze and thtter. This line is further sup. plemented by printed ingraius which should prove favorites for large rooms and halls
The travelers of M. Staunton \& Co. will rover the whole of Canada within the next three months. J. I. Beckwith, of Cictoria, $111 \%$ is showing their line in that Province. No dealer can afford to miss these samples of Canadian produced wall paper-paper which is equal to anything imported in the same grade.

The Consolidated Will Paser Compans, New look, has removed from ${ }^{15}$ West Fonty second street to the Seymour Build. ing, comer Fifth avenue and Forty-second street.

## SIDNEY S. DOXER.

AFIER twenty three years on the road a man is usually expected to have lost his vigor and to be looking for retirement. Not so with Sidney S. Boxer. He has spent that peried on the road, and yet is as rigorous and powerful in selling gonds as the best. He is a native


Sldney S. Boxer.
Canadian, having been born in that grand old city where Wolfe and Montcalm met to prove that both were great generals, and from whence their spirits rose simultaneously to the place whence they came.
Twelve unseltish years of service were given by Mr. Hoxer in selling crockery and glassuare for J. C. Watson, when he conducted a large business of that nature in Montreal. This service was such that when

## WALL PAPER Immediate Delivery.

 Look over your stock and see what lines you are short of and write us for samples. You will prolally find what you need among them to make your assortment complete for spring trade.Ingrains and Friezes and English Washable Papers Wholesale.

## A Great Drop in Price of



DON'T BUY...
Till you see what we have to offer

## Our New Samples

Just issued represent the highest efforts of some of the best designers in New York and Paris and cmbrace all the latest styles and novelties

## WATSON, FOSTER \& CO.

 86, 88, 90, 92 and 94 Grey Nun St.Mr. Watson began wall paper manufacturing thas young man was retained, and eleven successful years have proved his value to J. C. Watson \& Co. His host of personal fitends and all his customers regard hum as an honest and tried friendwill be pleased to learn that he is still selling wall paper for Watson, Foster \& Co., and will divide the province of Ontario with the firm's western travelers, T. Wilson, $\mathfrak{F}$. A. Wray and W. N. Tyndale. This stronk staff of travelers will no doubt be able to capture an increased share of the wall paper trade for Watson, Foster \& Co.
Mr. Hoxer is a krand nephew of the late Admmal Sir Edward llover, K.N., who had command of the British neet during the Crimean War, untul lie died at Balaklava, in 1855. Those who know Mr. Boxer personally will know whether he inherits the charactenstucs of a British Admiral.
Mr. Hoxer is not an old man by anymeans, and it is to be hoped that he will be spared for many years of usefulness. For four jears he was a director of the Dominion Cominercial 'Travelers' Association, and is pmpulat among hisfellow carriers of the-grip.

## A EAD FAILURE.

N Feliruary, the failure of (i. W. Clarke, fancy gnods dealer, Montreal, was noted, and also the fact that 25 cents cash had licen offered to the creditors This offer was relused by Eyie \& Spottiswoode. pubhishers, l.ondon. E.ng., who claimed that the tankrupt had been untruthful, or, at least, misleading.

At the end of 1820, Mit. Clarke was burned out, and in January, iS91, received $\$ 23,(00$ insurance, and the salvage. The wholesalers seem in have understood then that he was nearly clear ol debt, and had his insurance money to the good ; but subseyuent events proved that he had a large amount of liabillites, and in reality a very small surplus.

On March 23. 1843, Mr. Clarke claimed, in writug to an English firm, that he had a stock of $\$=5,600$, and liabilities of less than Sio,00. In addition to this he had real estate valued at \$10,000.

In less than a year after this he fails, with liabilties of $\$: 4,40.3$. mstead of less than $\$ 10,000$. At the same time the stock is also reduced several thousand dollars, and the real estate becomes a worthless equity.

Mr. Clarke then offered aj cents cash, and this being refused, is forced to assing. At the exammation it transpured that a considerable sum of life insurance had been received since Jan ist, 1891 . and save $\$ 2,000$ paid to lius wife, the whole was sunk in the business. This showed that Mr. Clarke had nothing to innrt with or else managed his business in a nuost careless manner.

The stock has since been sold at $4=4$ ents on the dollar, and the creditors will cerve about $=5$ cents. Most of the credit.
feel very sore over the treatment thes
fe receved at the hands of Mr. Clarice.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

hikam golfs Rbligion, or the Shoemakik by the Grace of God. 13y George H. Hepworth, author of "The Life Beyond," etc. Fifth Thousand. E. I'. Dutton \& Co., New York ; Copp, Clark Co., Toronto.
This book was very popular in the holiday season. Its blue and white cover, dainty illustrations, and pure white paper are products of the Dutton bindery and would be known as such without the im. print The merit of the book is its common. sense. The shoemaker thinks with one lobe of his brain, while he works with the help of the other. His quiet, peaceful mode of earning his living is reflected in his religous calm and peaceful ideas. His fervent depth of religious feeling makes him beloved by the community-and his death was re. gretted by many.

They Met in Heaven. By George H. Hepworth, author of Hiram Golfs Re. lixion. New York: E. P. Dutton \& Co.; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.
This is another book by the same author and along the same lines, but is a later work. It contains other reminiscences of the "Shoemaker by the Grace of God," and deals with "The Fireside Club" of Woodbine, the little village where Miran's honesty and homely sayings were known, honored, and revered. ".io God, no nothin'," was liiram Ciolfs reply to all who doubted the existence of the Divine being. "In my judgment the religion that don't appeal to a man's common sense and make him say, - There ain't no two ways about it ; l've got to have it, no matter what it costs,' isn't worth preachin' about." "The gospel of gettin' to heaven by means of believin' was writ for those sly old sinners who want to shirk duty, and expect to slip through the Golden Gate by carryin' their creed as an entrance ticket." With such philosophy as this ringing in his cars, the raging Vau lirunt becomes only tears and smites; the grub becane a butterfly, and the butterfly burst the chrysalis with joyous heart and spread its wings in the great hereatter.

The Beat Plays of Whliam Wycher. l.ex. (The Mermaid Series, No. 7), with etched frontispiece. Decorated cloth, \$1.25. London: T. Fisher Unwin; Toronto: The Cupp, Clark Co, 1.td

William Wycherley was, before Congreso arose to surpass him, the most eminent master of that arthictal school of comedy which commenced with the restoration of Charles 11., and which may be said to have perished -in a blaze as of a funcral pyre-with Sheridan. Abandoning t - beaten paths of English drama, the writers of this school found in the various intrigues of the Spanish theatre, in the verbal vivacity and piquant sature
of the French, 2 new basis for their productions. Their works, as a class, have been designated the Comedy of Manners, atitle which aptly distinguishes them from the Comedy of Human Life, set forth by Shakes. peare. The plays contained in this volume are "Love in a Wood," "The (ientleman Dancing Master," "The Country Wife," and "The Plain Dealer."

The: Perkins l'eril. A novel, by Geo. V. Wells. Illustrated. Paper, 25 c . Laird dt Lee, Chicago.
When the twentieth century has become fifty years of age the word mortgage in an encyclopedia may be sand to be "an instrument of torture used in the nineteenth century." It certainly will not be in use as it is now, if the writer of this novel is correct. He has written an admirable love story, not of the first grade, yet very good His ideas concerning taxation and the rights of labor are not foisted on the reader in a repulsive manner, but are found mostly by reading between the lines of a most worthy book.

The Duke of Arcanum. By Frank Carleton Long. Library of Choice Ficton. Paper, 50 cents. Laird $\&$ L.ee, Chicago.
Too many of the paper bound books which find their way into the hands of the Canadian reading public are either insipid or putrid. They either do no good or do some harm. This new book, "The Duke of Arcanum, ${ }^{n}$ aims to show the bright side of charity. It is a healthy tale, and at the same time quite fascinating.

The Shen's ligtall, and other Cufs of Angioo China latr Pseudonym liibrary. Cloth and puper. T. Fisher Unwin, London.
The Englishman in China has usually some queer experiences to relate which place the lying, thieving Chinee in his proper place. In this book the glimpse of Chinese life is clear and instructive, and paints Chinese justice. or rather injustice, in its true colors. The story in itself is interesting and written with a gracefulcess and freshness which is extremely pleasing.

Theobhile Gautier. By Maxime du Camp. With portrait, and a preface by Andrew Lang. Cloth, $\$ 1.25$. London: T. Fisher Unwin; Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., L,td.
The life of Theophile Gautier is of peculiar interest to men of letters, especially to that large proportion of them who, like Theophile, are "polygraphes." Our ancestots more briefly termed them "hacks," and, since Dr. Johnson-or at least since Southey -there has been no hack so distinguished as Theophile. The man of letters in Gauter
was stronger than the poet; had it not been so, probably he would have given himself more freely and with a stricter loyalty to the muse. He could not write an uninteresting line; the had not the att of being dull. His genius is scattered widecast; his "three hundred volumes" are lost in a wilderness of old newspapers, and if we ask for a "great work." it is not, or is represented only by two slim volumes of exquisite verse; a romance, not of the most enthralling; a novel, which lies patent to the censure of moralists; and a few short stories.

Her Litti.e Highness. After the German of Nataly Von Eschstruth, author of " $A$ Priestess of Comedy," "A Princess of the Stage," etc., by Elise L. Lathrop. Illustrated. Cloth, \$125; paper, $50 c$.
"Her Little Highness" is llaroness Eschstruth's latest book and one of the most charming novels that has come from her pen. The little princess, who is the heroine of the story, is the heir of a ducal throne, which in Germany makes her a being apart from the rest of the world, which tends to heighten the piquancy of a being so very human and so very natural. Her little highness is a little woman from the top of her head to the tips of her toes, and her love of Valleral, a gay and frolicsome courtier, is the most natural thing in the world. However unsuitable Valleral may be, the reader of the novel will enjoy the situation that the love affair creates.

The Upper Berth. By f. Marion Crawford. Autonyn Library. 1'aper and cloth. T. Fisher Unwin, London.
In the Pseudonym Library the authore are unknown. In the Antonyn Library, of which this is the first number, the author's name is attached. The new series will certainly be more important than the old, although the latter made a strong impression on the reading public. The power of the name of a great author is wonderful; a book with such a name attached sells on the merit of the name, not on the merit of the book. The opening volume of this series is one calculated to make a good impression. Its two stories are gems of the poecic imagination, which is more strongly revealed in these storios than in most of Crawford's works. The sensations of a man when brought into close contact with what he cannot do otherwise than deem the supernatural, are graphically portrayed in the graceful language of which the author is master.

The Guide: A Manual for the Canadian Militia (Infantry;embracing the Interior Econony, bugle calls, etc. Fourth Edi-tion-Revised. Compiled by Lieut-Col. W. D. Otter. Clesh, Si. The Copp, Clark Cr., Toronto.
This book is well known to military men in Ontario at least, and a new edition will be
well received. The book is a necessity for all officers and non-commissioned officers of the Canadian militia. Moreover it is admir. ably suited for the purposes for which it is intended.

Beautiful. Jür ; an Autobiography of a Dog. lby Marshall Saunders, with in. troductory note by the Countess of Aberdeen, and an introduction by Hexekiah Butterworth, editor of Youth's Companion. Canadian Copyright Edition. The llaptist lublishing Society, Toronto.
The author is a resident of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Beautiful Joe is a real dog, who during the first part of his life was sidly mutilated, but he now lives in peace. Nearly all the incidents of the story are founded on fact, and hence have an intense reality as well as an educative influence. Those who have read " Black lieauty," have read the most interesting autobiography ever written, for "Black leauty" was a horse. In this book thereare equally beautifulsentiments, equally interesting people, equally sympathetic characters, and equally charming incidents. A dog that can talk can tell strange storics, and because he tells them from his own standpoint he enlists the sympathy of the reader. Callous-hearted, indeed, must be the man who cannot be moved by the suf. ferings of a dumb animal, especially those that have been domesticated. There have been dogs whose masters have so loved them that they have laid down their lives for the dumb brutes, but the reverse has been more often the case. But in enlisting the sympathy of the reading public in behalf of the faithful dog, Mr. Saunders has done a work of which the importance cannot be estimuted.

In the Davis of His Vinity; a Passage in the Life of a Young Man. By Syd. ney Grundy. A new edition. London: Chatto \& Windus. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

The days of a young man's vani'y are just when he embarks on the voyage of life in his own canoe. Then he sails proudly over a smooth sea, bound for the lov ly isles of ease, plenty and honor which lie just beyond, yet in sight. On these isles he rears, in fancy, his castes. But alas ! the storms of life toss his canoe about until he becomes seasick, the lovely isles vanish from his gaxe, and their memory is as of a mirage, the castles are tumbled down by the mighty winds of adversity-and the young man becomes an ordinary mortal. Sydney Crundy's book is something out of the ordinary. Its freshness of language and expression. its uniqueness of thought and incident are charming as compared with the insipid literature of the day. Its characterizations are grand and majestic. It is the work of a master.

# BOOKS <br> <br> A Papplite of To-day 

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## A REORGANIZETO FIRM.

W.II. HLEASIEELI. \& (O. is a firm mance known to fanry goods deal-- ers in canacia sunce is-X The name still continues, but the personnel of the Hrm has underkone a change. The parmers are now W'. 11 Ileasiell, the foumber of the firm, and 11.J. Hollinatake, formerly a dry goods merchant in 'foronto l'ortrals of loth men are presented herewith.

Ar. Illeasdell is personally known to the majority of inadian dealors and needs no ins. troduction. He foundedithe business of W. H. IBleasdell\& (0n., in 1878 , at 25 Front strectwest, having Mr. Hickson as a partner. Heran it successfully for 13 years and built up an enormons trade. Ile then sold it out to Mr. Hickson, who afterwatds formed a partnershipkuown as Mickson. Iuncan $\mathbb{K}$ Co., but

W. B. Bleaskell.
which is now extinct. After litule more than iwelve months out of harness, Mr. Heasdell started again in the present premises at it louk street, and for nearly three years has done a krowing business.

Mr. Measdell, ixfore lie began the wholesaling of fancy goods and druggists and stathoners' sundriej, was engaged in the wonler trade with 1). Viclnnes $太$ Co. of Hanulion and Montreal, where he received an exrellent commercial training, which lus natuial abolities fitted him to receive and turn to good use. Mr. Hleasdell was bxom in Manchester, Ensland, in 1848. His father was a clergyman, and his taking the misyionary fever led to his young son being bitought io Canada to frow up into a prominent Canadian business man

Mr. H. J. Hollinrake, the new member of the linn, is a young man of it years of age, and unmarried. Though young. Mr. Hol. lintake has had sixieen years of oraricd experience in busines. When tifteen jears of afe he besan to devote his whole une so helping his father in the dry goods business
at Milton, and almost immediately began to do a sliare of the buying. In 1884 he was taken into partnership in the dry goods business at Milton, and for two years was the youngest member of the Milton town rouncil. In ikge they bought a dry goods stock in Toronto on speculation, and white his father remained to run the Milton business, which he stitt controls, H. J. Hollin. rake came to Foronto to look after the newly-acquired stock. List fall Mir. Hollinrake decided to clann out his dry goods stock and enter the firm of Bleasdell $\mathbb{N}$ C'o., and proceeded to carry out his intention.

Mr. Hollinrake has just returned from a two months' trip to Europe, and secured a large stock of the season's novelties in fancy goods, of which more will be heard later on in the season. Mr. Iiollinrake is a man of rare executive ability, and has the faculty of being able to handle anything he undertakes with economy and dispatch. The firm of W. II. Mleasdell \& Co. should be successful with two such men at its head.

There are men in busiress to-day who remain at it much like a felon working out a sentence in a penitentiary. There are other men who are in business because it is a pleasure to them to buy; sell and manare. The latter class are the successful ones. The partners of this new firm :are in this c'ass. and hence we predict for them a large neasure of success, as well as the continued confidence of the retial trade in general.

## A NEW IDEA.

ANEW idea is usually found in the stationery trade about once every fice years sometimes not so often. But the Copp, Clark Co. have one which has considerable merit. They have a new exercise book with a neat design un the cover. called "The Art" exercise book, and have the same thing in a 200 page scribbler. The cover is plain black without any gilt, or any cheap chromo, with its four nucilaged corners. Inside ezchbook, nestling loosely among the leaves, is a dainty lithonraph suitable for framing or for embellishing a scrap book. These pictures are in a seties of four, of which one is a realistic view of the Victoria and Camperdown just after their famous colision last year in the Mediterranean. The iden is that the picture is not destroyed in being removed from the book. and that lieing in a sesies of four, the purchaser of one will be sure to biy three more.
The Copp, Clark Co. Lave not stopped here in the improvement of their lines of exercise books and scribblers for the fall trade, but have got out some very new things. In seriblilers. The St. (ieorge (improved), Defiance, Civide, Athetic and lizilant, and in exercise books, the dival, are all worths of attention.

In quarto and octavo tablets, they have
put a new design on the cover of their Surrey pad, which should help in keeping this line popular.

## BOMOOL BLANKA.

Muntin, (illies it Co., Mamilton, are showing great values in school blanks. They have added to their old list a number of new designs in scribblers, exercise books and note looks, and dealers would do well to see these goods before placing orders elsewhere.

## THE OEM ENOYOLOPEDIA.

The (iem Encyclopedia is a litte volume about 10 mo., $44^{8}$ pages, bound in silk cloth (flexible) at 25 cents, and stiff cloth (iibrary style) at jo cents. It is a wonderful pocket encyclopedia, full of facts, and their number is surprising. It is published by laind $\mathbb{S}$

H. J. Hollinrake.
L.ee, Chicago, and should have a rapid sale. 'lhis enterprising firm have made great suc. cesses out of their "Vest Procket Webster," " Conklin's Mand Manual," "Edison's En. çclopedia and Universal Atlas," and their "World's Ready Reckoner and Rapid Calculator," and they will no doubt score another success with this little book with its world of facts and information. A cut of it can be seen in their advertisement on another pase.

## A VELLUM PAPER.

A line of vellum papet known as "Real English Vellum" is shown by the Cannda l'aper Co. It is a cream wove, with a beau tiful relvet finish, splendid feel and good color. Not only is it shown in note, but also in tablets and papetries. The price is such that it can compete successfully with papers of a similar quality.

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## DOUNO OR UNMOUNO.

l'aul Tcherkasov, of St. l'etersburg, writes a sensible Jetter to the "Publishers' CircuItr" on the Exportation of British Books to Russia. It is, he says, a great mistake to have all books, or well nigh all, published bound. 1 think it would be by far the better plan to have them published bound and unbound, just as they are in many cases published now in different qualities of binding. And for the export trade, the unbound book ought to prove by far the preferable article, on the following ground: ( 1 ) The bindings of most books which have come under my notice are very poor as far as their wearresisting qualities go; they are sometimes very artistic in design-that is true. (2) The journey by book-post spoils the binding, crushes the corners, etc., to such an extent that 1 often have had to send books to the book-binder's straight from the post. Now add to these considerations the exist. ence of the above duty, and reniember the many cheap editions, with their not very artistic covers, and think of their price being increased by something like 4 d ., or even more apiece.

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NOW that import order, are nearly all taken, joblers are turning their at. tention to stock for fall. Large ship. ments are arriving every week, and the ware. houses will receive more and more during the next three months. Thest shipments come from Austria, Germany, France and England, while a small percentage of later shipnients will come from the United States.
Tea sets for children are shown by H. A. Nelson $\mathbb{S}$ Sons in long ranke. Those to retail from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 5$ per set are exceedingly handsome and graceful presents. The an expended on them is surprising. Cheap lines at 5, 19, 25, 50 and 75 cents are also displayed, and each line is chosen with spe. cial reference to the particularprice at which It is to retail.
W. II. Bleasdell \& Co. are holưing a special fancy goods sule from May 28th until june ghli, and offering genuine bargains. The discounts run from to to 50 per cent., and make many of the lines superb smaps. All archases are net, and the terms of sale a. On purchases up to $\$ 25$, 30 days draft ; S50, 60 days: $\$ 100, ~ o n$ days: \$200, 4 months ; $\$ 500,5$ months. This affords a very favorable opportunity for those wishing to secure some special lines of soods at under market value to moon their summer trade.

The dolls shown this season surpass those of other seasons in point of durability and in point of style. The dolls look more durable and are more so. Manufacturers find less demand for trash than osaal. Kid-body dolls were in previous seamons sold at 75 cents or $\$ 1$. Those below these prices were pigmies and unattractive in appearance. This season, however, H. A. Nelson \& Sons have kid-body dolls to retail at $j 0$ cents, which are exceedingly sood value, while thert 25 -cent doll is very good at the price. The middle classes of customers will thus be able to secure better dolls at lower prices.

Fancy metal niatch hokjers to retallat to rents are fast sellers. Nerlich \& Co. have a line including cup and saucer, oge and fro: ing jan, sambourine, banjo, arindstone, and other lesigns, which is attractive and very low in price. One wonders how such meat ornamenis can be manufactured at such fow prices.

Kubber dolls are a bad stock to handie, fut still sonte dealers find them profitable. the only method of bandling this line suc. fsfrully is to buy light in quantity and wide range, and see to it that the stock is pred over quickly. Some dealers make
hrer mistake in buying these too late in
fall. They should be bought early and
shown early. Rubber dolls, dressed and undressed, are shown by H. A. Neison \& Sons in full display, while rubber toys of all sizes and prices are also offered.
Kose bowls, with small opening; at the top, and with delicate gitt ornamentations, can be retailed at : 5 cents for small oizes, and 25 cents for large sizes. They are shown by H. A. Nelson A Sons. The designs are exceedingly taking.
Satin finished rose bowls, with deep pink or blue tops, are shown by Nerlich \& Co. to retail at 25 or 50 cents. These are season able.
H. A. Nelson \& Sons have Mclaughlin's toy books for the inspection of the trade, and no doube will receive their share of the orders which are always placed for this maker's books. The increase in duty will no doube make dealers unwilling to place as heavy orders for toy books as usual. Seventy per cent. duty is too much for the poor man's books, and young Canada will go without his picture books in many cases this year.

Netlich \& Cr.'s assortment of chinaware is more profuse than ever. Their line of 25 cent cup, saucer, and plate, has been augmented by several rew varieties, and these are quite taking with their delicate tintings and odd shapes. In 10 -cent and 15 -cent cups and saucers some new and dainty designs have been added to their line. Jumbo cups are shown in two varieties at $\$ 3$ and $\$$, per doxen; these are extra large cups for children's use. Moustache cups at all prices froms 15 cents up are in stock, and new styles show that the end of men's ingenuity is not jet. In the better classes of cups and saucers new and handsome designs with embossed effects, shaded gold rims and patterns, with delicate tintings, are shown in abundance.

For the past few weeks james H. Tee has been exhibiting a nice line of leather grods, including dressing baks, hand bags, writing desks, tourist writing cases, purses, caritcases, letter cases, photo albums, photoscreens, photo frames, dressing cases. jewel cases, work comy anions, fancy work baskets, in a sample room on lhay street. These goods are manufactured by Fyre \& Spotiswoode, who also do considerable trade in fine stationery, drawing materials and stationers' sundries. Of course their great specialty is Bibles, they being the first to issue a Teachers' Bible, and they have now a new revised and eniarged edition of the sume which is meeting with much favor. Their prayer and hymn books are also well know. nut their line of fancy goods is one of the most complete ever to be shown in Canada, and us size may be judged from the fact that Mr. Tee carries about forty trunks lie has gone to Montreal, where be will remain for nearly a month in his permanent office there at 7 Victoria square, comer of St. James street.

## BOOK OF THE FAIR.

INCREASEI) interest is created by The llook of the Fair as each number ap. pears. Part Eleven, with its illustrations and explanations of electrical machinery, is a beauty. But the full page illustration of the Franklin Statue is worth the price of the book. With his kite in one hand, his key in the other, he looks heavenward as if studying the problem of the heavenly electrical current. With these instruments, simple though they were, he placed the world on a higher road to perfection.
l'art 'Twelve devotes a great deal of attention to flowers, fruits and forestry. Canadian fruits and woods take a prominent place and mark Canada as a country with 2 future. But California's flowers and woods are more luxurious and of greater dimensions The woods and wines of the whole world are here illustrated and explained.

Part Thirteen is of great interest to Canada because it deals with mines and minerals, and shows this country to great advantage. The illustra'ions cannot show the brilliancy of the coloring of the raw ores, or the polished stones and marbles, but they serve to illustrate the valuable information which the writer of this chapter has collected. After this comes the fisheries building, and a small photogravure of a Canadian fisher boy catches one's eye and perhaps rouses pleas. ant memories. It was in this section that the maritime provinces of Canada and Newfoundland made their great display, and the memory of this display is well perpetuated in the handsome pages of this issue of the look of the Fair.

In number Fourtecn are to be found illus trations of walrus and seal ; the hooded seals of the Cilf of St . Lawrence are an interesting picture. The fish of nearly every country in the world are described and pictured. In this number begins also chapter eighteen, which deals with transportation. Here, the old carts of our forefathers, the Indian or cowboy and his faithful broncho, the buggies and carriages of modern times, but above all the luxurious palace trains with their swithly passing engines show to what perfection the ingenuity of man has brought transportation facilities. And then to think that the end is not yet. (The liancroft Publishing Co., Audizorium lluilding, Chicago: \$1 per number.'

The bonus of $\$ 25,000$ voted to the Drummondville water power, whi: h was carried by the ratepayers by a large majority, takes the shape of a gift of $\$ 15,000$ and a loan of Sto,000-debentures to issue for 20 years. The company is to develop 5,000 horse.power from the dam, ard it is forther stipulated that 2,000 of it shall be open to rent at 5 : per horse power up to 100 horse-power : and any lessee needing more than 100 is to be furnished with it at $\$ 3 . j \mathrm{~g}$. The promoters are the Montreal Paper Co.

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73(fo. I'rimary Arithmetic. James 1'. O'Reilly, 'lozonto, Ont.
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73(8. Canada: A Ponfolio of Original Thetographic Views of Our Country, Vol. I. No 1. May 12 , 1894. Art Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.

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