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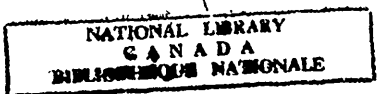
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THE Canadian Bibliographer AND LIBRARY RECORD.

VOL. I. No. 1.

HAMILTON, NOVEMBER., 1889.

\$1.00 per year. 10 cents a copy.

ENTRE NOUS.

We do not intend to waste space in a long prospectus, but prefer to let our work speak for itself. Briefly, we may say THE CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHER AND LIBRARY RECORD is designed to serve as a medium of communication between those interested in the production and sale of books and their clientele, the book-buyers, with special reference to Canadian writers and Canadian books. From the many letters already received, we feel satisfied that our venture will prove a success. But the sinews of war must be supplied, and we trust that very many who receive this first number and think it worthy of support, will sit down at once, enclose a dollar bill in an envelope, and address and mail that envelope to THE CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHER, Hamilton, Ontario. Of course it will be gratifying to have a few words of approval, if the number is acceptable to you—but don't forget the dollar at the same time, please! *Au revoir.*

FRENCH-CANADIAN BOOKS.

Unusual activity prevails just now among French-Canadian men of letters, each one of whom has an iron in the fire. Those who are not writing new books are revising old ones, with a view, probably, of getting the paternal government of Quebec to take over the better part of the edition for school purposes. From Confederation up to the present time, French-Canadian authorship has fared well at the hands of successive governments, and French-Canadian writers have practically furnished the prizes which the Department of Public Instruction has distributed to the Roman Catholic schools of the Province. In this way a two-fold purpose has been accomplished. The youngster at an impressionable

age has tasted the best fruits of his country's poets, essayists and historians, and the material assistance afforded the author by the government has enabled him to publish his books without loss. No French-Canadian author, therefore, need look far for a printer.

Among the more prolific writers of French Canada is M. Faucher de St. Maurice, who though a member of Parliament, a diner-out and a club-man, still contrives to find time to publish at least two portly volumes a year. They do not represent the whole of his contributions to literature either, for many of his "Chroniques" do not go beyond the ephemeral publicity of the daily newspaper. M. Faucher will publish two new books before the first snow of the present year begins to fly, and they will deal largely with travel in Europe and Algiers. A couple of months ago, M. Faucher edited with conspicuous ability, the letters of Emperor Maximilian.

M. H. Beaugrand, ex-Mayor of Montreal—also an indefatigable worker—has just returned from Paris, where he has been gathering materials for a fourth volume of letters and glimpses of travel. Three books from his pen have appeared since January last. His literary manner is inviting, and as he is pretty much of a man of the world, his thoughts flow freely and his pages are marked by little restraint.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Masson, since his retirement from his high office, has industriously applied himself to letters, and a few weeks ago he published the first part of "Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest," a really valuable and important collection of letters and journals which throw a wonderful amount of light on the pioneer days of life in our great north-western country, and the intrepid explorers of the North-west Company.

The book at once took rank with students, and the admirable texture of M. Masson's essay and notes cannot be praised too much. He is hard at work on the second part, and we may expect to have, before the close of next year, at least three more volumes.

The Abbé Casgrain, who has written a goodly-sized shelf-ful of books, is engaged just now in preparing for the press, the vast collections of manuscripts which he secured during his last journey to France. These comprise eleven very large volumes, which will be published at the expense of the Quebec government, and when completed will form one of the most notable store-houses of historical papers ever published. Last month the Abbé published the Letters and Journal of DeLevis in two sumptuous parts.

M. Napoléon Legendre, who is poet, essayist and critic, is writing a series of articles for the *Electeur*, under the title of "Entre-Nous." They treat of letters, music, the drama, art and science. Politics this graceful writer does not touch, though if he would he could. One of these days a volume of "Melanges" will likely be made from these bright papers.

Dr. Frechette, who writes for the *Electeur* also, will collect his fugitives into a volume.

Arthur Buies, one of the most sprightly of the French-Canadian litterateurs, whose "Chroniques" rank among the best productions of that sort which fall from French pens, has lately turned his attention to the geography of the province. From him we have had a book about the Saguenay, and another on the Lake St. John district. He is preparing a third volume of his series, which will deal with the historic, physical, industrial and economic features of the valley of the Ottawa. These books have a value quite their own, and though M. Buies is a highly imaginative writer, his facts are generally reliable, while his manner of telling his story is delicious and graphic.

Pamphile Le May is writing a new drama. We have had three from him already, and his last one, "Rouge et Bleu," was performed on the stage, not long since, to a delighted and

much amused audience at the Academy of Music, by a company mainly drawn from his own family. Happy the father whose children are able to interpret with skill and intelligence the fruit of his genius!

"A Rhyming Dictionary," by Charles Baillaigé, and a "Dictionnaire du Langage des Nombres"—a marvellous performance, and representing a quarter of a century of study and investigation—by Boucher de Boucherville, brother of the famous leader of the administration which Governor Letellier dismissed from his Council in 1878, conclude Quebec's recent contributions to French book-making. Of course, pamphlets have been issued by the score. Throughout the whole of this activity, however, the curious point remains to be made: French-Canadian women seldom write or print books. To their husbands and sweethearts is left that task. Why? Ah, that is another question.

GEORGE STEWART, JR.

A CONFERENCE ON COPYRIGHT.

A most important discussion on the merits of the copyright bill passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament, took place at Ottawa on Tuesday, September 25, 1889, between Messrs. D. A. Rose and A. F. Rutter, representing the Canadian Copyright Association; Mr. F. R. Daldy, representing the British Copyright Association and the Colonial Office; and Sir John Thorp and Mr. John Lowe, representing the Canadian Government. The British publishers do not like this new Canadian copyright bill, and Mr. Daldy was sent out to show Canadians just how bad it is—for the British publishers. At the same time we must acknowledge the courtesy of the British Association in sending such a gentlemanly representative as Mr. Daldy to discuss the question with us; he certainly made the best of a bad job. A full and fair discussion never can do any good cause harm, and it is quite certain that this three hours' conference between representative British and Canadian authorities will do much good in the long run.

Mr. Daldy, it appears, dwelt strongly on the fact that we, as colonists, being protected by the army and navy of Britain, should make sacrifices, and should not hold to the strict line of our rights. Well, and don't we abandon our strict rights, and don't we make sacrifices? Emphatically we do—otherwise we would demand that the British author copyright and publish simultaneously in Canada, and we would refuse to propose to pay ten per cent. royalty to the British author who neglected or refused to register his work in Canada, both these points being conceded in the new Canadian Act. The one point that Mr. Daldy and the British Copyright Association do not sufficiently consider, is our position alongside the great United States Republic. In the United States the British author is unable to secure copyright—the consequence being that British books, especially novels, are manufactured and sold there at very low rates. If we are unable, under the present copyright measure, to manufacture these books in Canada, we are forced to buy those produced in the United States, as the British-made books are either too expensive or are made in sizes and styles totally unsuited to our market.

Now the Canadians are staunch upholders of the British crown, and it goes terribly against our ideas of loyalty to be absolutely forced to buy books manufactured in a foreign country, when we could, by the exercise of a little sensible legislative talent, be enabled to manufacture many of these books in Canada, thus giving work to our own work-people and remunerating the British author at the same time. No valid arguments have yet been advanced against this scheme, and it is creditable to our Government, that its members also took this very sensible view of the matter, and passed a bill in accordance therewith. It may be well enough to talk of our loyalty to the mother country, but just as the lover who attempts to live on love will starve, so the Canadian loyalist who attempts to live on loyalty will always throw a *very* thin shadow. We can be loyal to Britain, but we

can and must be loyal to Canada and just to ourselves at the same time. Sir John Thompson did nobly in taking up this question in the way he did, and securing the passage of the new Canadian Copyright Bill; and we trust that no attempt will be made to destroy the intention of that Bill, but that the British authorities will see that owing to our geographical position with reference to the United States we *must* be allowed to enforce a copyright measure which we believe will meet the necessities of our people and secure remuneration for the British author.

Mr. Daldy (*sotto voce*)—"By Jove! but these Canadians have got copyright details at their fingers' ends, and no mistake; and then there's that fellow Rose—well, his name may be Rose, but he's a veritable thorn in the flesh 'on copyright."

POSTAL RATES.

The question of postal rates continues to be a real live subject, not only to the Government, but to the community at large, and especially that portion of the community interested in publishing; and from the very nature of the case it must continue to be such. To Canadians, especially, it is of peculiar interest, owing to our position alongside the great American republic. The authorities of Great Britain can make the postal rates to suit themselves, without considering the rates of their continental neighbors on the same class of matter, and without, perhaps, inflicting grievous wrong on the British people, by so doing. They can do this because they are surrounded by neighbors speaking a different language to themselves. But the moment such a course is adopted by the Canadian authorities, a deadly blow will be struck at Canadian publishing interests, through which the country at large will suffer. And the reason for this is not far to seek, for we have only to remember that while we are separated, politically, from the people of the United States, we are *not* separated from them by language, but that English is the language of both countries—of

the United States, indeed, even more than of Canada, because there the French language has no official recognition as it has with us. At first blush, it may appear that the publisher of a newspaper or a periodical or a book who wants to use the mails, should pay just as much postage as the manufacturer of boots and shoes or clothing, who wishes to send his goods through the mail. And yet when the question is examined somewhat more closely it will be seen that this contention will not hold good. Why is it that, as communities become enlightened, there has ever been a constant endeavor to sweep aside all impediments to a free press? Why is it that today, in every enlightened country, there are exceptionally cheap postage rates offered to newspapers and periodicals? Why were public schools instituted, and why is compulsory education a recognized platform of every progressive political party? Are not these questions answered by asserting that in the intelligence and enlightenment of the people lies the safety of the country? And where there is an intelligent and enlightened people, there will, as a necessary sequence, be a great reading community.

It is only necessary now to state a self-evident fact, namely, that the great newspapers can only be produced in the great centres of learning and population (for it can readily be seen that the London *Times* could not be published in Deal, nor could the Hamilton *Spectator* be published in Stony Creek), when the problem of how to place these journals in the hands of distant readers immediately presents itself. It would be most unfair to restrict the reading of leading journals to residents of the localities in which they are published, and yet that would be the practical effect if the ordinary postage rates were charged. Special concessions have therefore, from time to time, been offered to publishers, and the millions of papers carried daily through the mails is a practical demonstration of the enormous benefit these concessions have been to trade, while no man can estimate the value

of this factor in the education of the people.

While papers only are mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the same remarks will apply, but with far more force, to magazines and periodicals; for while papers may live upon a local circulation, a national circulation is essential to the success of a magazine.

Just how far these special concessions to publishers should be carried, is a much-debated question. As a striking example of the vim and energy in our young yet great Dominion, it may be stated that the Canadian Government is in the front rank in this matter, having adopted the true principle of encouraging the dissemination of literature among the people by carrying all papers and magazines free, when mailed from the office of publication. This is said to have resulted in a deficit in the Post Office department, and in an endeavor to square receipts, the department at the last session of parliament proposed to impose a postage rate on monthlies. This was manifestly such an unfair discrimination against the monthlies that in response to a decided protest from interested parties, the idea was abandoned for the moment, although there is a very able-bodied suspicion abroad that the question is by no means settled. However, should any change be contemplated, it is to be hoped that the Postmaster-General will again look at the United States postal scale, which places a charge of one cent a pound on daily, weekly and monthly publications—all being placed (and quite correctly so) in the same class. And it pays in more ways than one to give monthlies a liberal postage rate. Take the *Century* or *Harper's Monthly*, for instance, and it will be readily seen that the enormous number printed gives work to paper-makers, printers, artists, and all kindred interests. The superiority of these American magazines is everywhere acknowledged; and only recently an English paper noted the fact that *Harper's* had a larger circulation in England than some of the best of the English magazines, and added that the reason for this could be

found in the cheap postal rate in America, which materially assisted the publishers in securing such a large sale, and thereby enabled them to turn out such a fine magazine. Our proximity to the United States makes it already hard enough for Canadian publishers to issue any publication creditable to Canada; let a heavy postal rate be imposed, and any hope of ever seeing this branch of the publishing trade increase in Canada would be effectually killed, while the existence of some publications now seemingly successful, would be greatly imperilled. The tendency of all legislation to-day is towards a lower postage rate, both domestic and foreign; and THE CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHER trusts the Postmaster-General will firmly resist all pressure looking to an increase of present postal rates. Rather let the present rates be lowered by one-half on books and letters, and the people, who pay the deficit, will be the gainers in the long run.

CANADIAN WRITERS.

Canada is a country with a vast extent of territory and with great natural resources stored in its countless acres; and it is a most encouraging sign to know that Canadians appreciate the vastness of their country and feel that there is a great future before it. For a young "colony" we do not make a bad showing at all, when we consider that we have the longest line of railway in the world; that our shipping interests are far ahead of many older and more populous countries; that our rivers and lakes are connected by a magnificent system of canals; that our manufacturers are able to compete successfully against the world, and that in other ways on every hand there are signs of a rapid and vigorous growth. Yes, Canada is forging ahead; and while it is pleasing to note so many evidences of material prosperity, it is no less pleasing to know that intellectually our progress is equally satisfactory. Our public school system is unrivalled; our newspapers are edited with conspicuous ability and will compare favorably with those published in other coun-

tries; while the "honor roll" of Canadian writers contains the names of men and women of whose record Canadians are justly proud.

One purpose of THE CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHER is to specially record the work of Canadian writers, and a series of biographical sketches, with portraits, and a bibliography of the writings of each author has been prepared and will appear regularly.

We begin the series with a portrait and sketch of Gerald E. Hart, of Montreal, who, coming of old English-Canadian stock (his ancestors being among the earliest settlers in Canada under the English flag), has naturally taken special interest in the history of his native land. Mr. Hart was born in the city of Montreal, March 26, 1849. His father, Adolphus M. Hart, was a well-known member of the legal profession. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Hart, was a commissariat officer on the staff of General Amherst, at the time of the invasion of Canada by the English in 1760, finally settling at Three Rivers, and becoming a large landed proprietor in that vicinity. Young Gerald learned his A B C's in Montreal. The family removing to the United States, he received further tuition at the excellent public schools of New York. Returning to Canada, he finished his education at Lawlor's English Academy at Three Rivers, sitting at the same desk with the afterward brilliant scholar, litterateur and poet, George T. Lanigan, the founder of the *Montreal Star*, and subsequently chief editor of the *New York World* until his untimely death. Having been actively engaged in business since leaving school, Mr. Hart has not had much leisure to devote to literature; nevertheless he has written and studied to some purpose. The most of his leisure time, however, has been devoted to society work, such as the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, of which he was secretary for many years; also its vice-president, and was at length elected an honorary life-member. This society is, to-day, in a very flourishing state, and next to the Literary

Society of Quebec is the oldest society in the country. In 1877, under its auspices and with the hearty co-operation of a few other members, Mr. Hart originated and successfully carried through a Caxton Exhibition—the only one of the kind ever held in Canada—devoted to old books, early Canadian imprints, etc. He has delivered several public lectures before the Montreal Historical Society (of which he is a past president), notably one upon Bibliography, with exhibits of rare volumes from his own library, including the second and fourth folio Shakspeare; quarto Shakspeares; first, second, third and fourth editions of Milton; first (Kilmarnock), second, third and fourth editions of Burns; MS. books before the art of printing; misals; books printed by Schaeffer, one of the inventors of the art, etc., also books in bindings by some of the most celebrated binders of this and past ages. This lecture was much appreciated and has greatly stimulated the taste for rare and fine books in Montreal. Among the Canadian books he produced most of the original authorities, such as Ramusio, Thevet, Lescarbot, Sagard, Champlain, Denys, Creuxius, Boucher, *Rélations des Jesuites*, *Lettres de Marie Mère de l'Incarnation*, etc. Those who know pay Mr. Hart the compliment of saying that he has the finest library in Canada of original Canadian works prior to 1820, even surpassing the collection in the Government Library at Ottawa, while none approaches his in richness of rarities in other directions, and very few excel it in the United States except in numbers.

Mr. Hart has also delivered lectures on the Geographical Names of Canada—Part I. (Part II. will be delivered this fall.) He has also written some works not yet printed, and it is an open secret that one of these, treating of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, will likely be issued next spring. He was honored, last summer, with an invitation to deliver the opening address and lecture at the Deerfield (Mass.) Summer School of History; and he is booked for a lecture upon the Indians

before the St. George's Church Society, of Montreal, in December. The work, however, which has given him a national reputation is his "Fall of New France," published last year, and which proved a decided success. It has been favorably noticed in various literary and historical journals. The book itself is an excellent specimen of book-making—a credit to author and publisher alike—and the attention it has attracted abroad will prove of great benefit to Canada. All this literary work has been done in the midst of an active business life, Mr. Hart having for some years past held the responsible position of general manager of the Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, for which he has also invented and copyrighted many new forms of insurance. In private life he is a genial acquaintance and a true friend; but we cannot understand what his lady friends have been about, for much as we regret it, duty compels us to chronicle the fact that Mr. Hart is still a bachelor! However, a word to the fair may be sufficient, and we may yet see this sad state of affairs rectified.

MY OWN CANADIAN HOME.

BY E. G. NELSON.

Though other skies may be as bright,
And other lands as fair;
Though charms of other climes invite
My wandering footsteps there;
Yet there is one, the peer of all,
Beneath bright heaven's dome;
Of thee I sing, O happy land,
My own Canadian home.

—From *Bryce's Canada's Christmas*.

Saturday Night is, as the old darkey would say, "jess humpin' he'self" in producing a Christmas number that will be A No. 1—Canadian in sentiment and Canadian in manufacture. Frechette, Roberts, Prof. Boys, Cockin, McLaughlin, Campbell, Lampman, and others, not forgetting E. E. Sheppard (the editor), will contribute to the literary portion, while Cruikshank, Lawson, Reid, Holmes, Radford, and other artists and designers have contributed full-page pictures and inserts of unusual beauty.

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HAMILTON, NOVEMBER, 1889.

A new catalogue of the books in the circulating department of the Toronto public library is now printing and will soon be ready.

Twenty-five cents sent to William George's Sons, Bristol, England, will secure a copy of a new catalogue of Americana, enlivened with copious annotations.

Watson Griffin, of Montreal, the author of "Twok," has received and accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture on Canada before the American Geographical Association in New York city the coming winter.

The St. John *Progress* says: "Mr. J. Murray Kay, of the Boston publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is keeping holiday in this Province, and of course he has been interviewed. Mr. Kay remarks that Canadians furnish rather more than a *pro rata* share of the manuscript that goes into the hands of the 'tasters.'"

Mr. John Imrie, the printer-poet of Toronto, has in press a second and enlarged edition of his "Poems and Sonnets," to include all he has written since the first edition was published some three years ago. Mr. Imrie is one of the most popular of our Canadian poets, and the steady sale his first volume has enjoyed is a pleasing and practical proof of appreciation on the part of the reading public.

The derivation of the word "America" is still engaging the attention of the learned. When leading authorities differ on the question it will evidently bear further investigation. In the meantime we reproduce from the *Montreal Star* of October 3, a communication on the question from Mr. Gerald E. Hart. Perhaps some other reader who has investigated the subject will give us the benefit of his researches?

"A Life Sentence," by Adeline Sargent (No. 12 of Lovell's Canadian Copyright Series, John Lovell & Son, Montreal, 30 cts.), is one of the best of recent novels, having an excellent plot. To save his sister's honor, the hero commits manslaughter and allows another man to be punished for the crime—a decided contrast to Georg Ebers' "Homo Sum," in which the anchorite deliberately accepts the punishment due a youthful follower.

Mr. Justus A. Griffin, of this city, is engaged upon a genealogical history of the Griffin family, with special reference to its members who settled in North America. Considerable material has already been gathered as the result of private research and of correspondence with descendants of the family in various parts of the country; and Mr. Griffin will be glad to hear from friends and parties bearing the family name, so as to assist him in making the record as perfect as possible.

The title of the first book published in Canada still continues a much-discussed problem among our bibliomaniacs. Mr. William Kingsford, in "Canadian Archæology," says the first book published in Canada is generally believed to be "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens," imprimé à Quebe.; chez Brown et Gilmour, 1765. Dr. Hubert Neilson produces evidence to show that the "Grand Juries' Presentments," a quarto of 36 pages, although printed in the same year, preceded the "Catéchisme" by eight months. Has any one discovered any earlier imprints than either of the above? We shall be glad to publish any responses to this query.

The Toronto *Globe* is always doing some new thing to keep its name in a favorable light before the public. The management has now in preparation a magnificent Christmas number, which, in literary, artistic and mechanical excellence, will eclipse anything of the kind heretofore published in Canada. This will be a strictly Canadian production, and all the matter, both letterpress and illustration, will be *racé* of the soil. The ablest pens and the ablest brushes in the Dominion have been set to work for the benefit of the *Globe* readers. Full particulars will be given in next issue.

"Songs of the Great Dominion," selected and edited by W. Douw Lighthall, M. A., of Montreal, is a volume of Canadian verse, from the press of Walter Scott, the London publisher. Much time, care and attention has evidently been devoted to the work by the editor, and the volume will be treasured in many a home, both here and abroad, as the most representative collection of Canadian poetry yet issued. Typographically, the book is a gem, while an emblematic stamp on the cover makes it a handsome ornament for the table. Published at three shillings and sixpence, it will no doubt have a very large sale.

John S. C. Abbott, in his "History of the French Revolution," says :

"Mirabeau had commenced a journal, to contain, for popular information, a record of the proceedings of the States-General. The court promptly issued a decree prohibiting the publication of this journal, and also prohibiting the issuing of any periodical without the permission of the King."

Fancy trying to head off the Revolution by such means! And this suggests the query, Do we fully appreciate the advantages we derive from a free press, in which the most radical measures can be discussed without fear of the editor being thrown into prison?

Shorthand is coming more and more into use, and many variations of the original Pitman system are in the market, each claiming to be the simplest. A Canadian, in the person of Mr. Geo. W. Johnson, Headmaster of

the Central School, of this city, is the latest claimant to the honor of publishing a complete exposition of the art. Alas! how many there are who can write shorthand, but who get hopelessly floundered when they come to read their notes! Now one claim for "Johnson's Canadian School Shorthand" is that it can be *read* as well as written; and to induce learners to investigate, the author has put the price of the book at twenty-five cents. Fathers, here's a chance to keep your boys out of mischief during the winter evenings!

The craze for using fictitious names still continues, although it is to be devoutly hoped a halt will soon be called, as the list is rolling up altogether too rapidly. Why are fictitious names used? Actors and actresses assume stage names because "society" decrees it is hardly the thing to be an actor or actress—unless one is very, *very* clever! But it is an honor rather than otherwise to have written a good poem or a readable book. Why, then, disguise ones personality under a *nom de plume*? In any case, under our present ubiquitous "interviewing reporter" regime, it is quite impossible to long conceal one's real name, so let us have the real name from the start, and do away as much as possible with the vexatious *nom de plume*.

The Bookmark asks why works copyrighted in Canada have to be registered at the Department of Agriculture. A good many others would like to know that, too. In fact, some time ago *Grip* indulged in quite a few jokes about the matter, wanting to know what connection there could possibly be between agriculture and literature, etc. It would certainly be more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things for the copyright branch to be placed under the librarians of Parliament; and the cumbersome and lengthy copyright notice, at present required to be printed on all books, etc., might with advantage give place to the short, pithy "Copyright, 1889, by A. B." Perhaps the Premier, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Agriculture, will consider these suggestions?

Edmund Yates, in a recent cable letter, tells us it is only a few days since the first copy of a sixpenny edition of "Westward Ho!" appeared on the bookstalls, and 100,000 copies are in circulation, with a growing demand for a like number. "Westward Ho!" is one of Canon Kingsley's most popular books. It is published by the MacMillans in two volumes at ten shillings, or in one volume at six shillings, and these prices have, of course, kept it out of the hands of the masses. Those good people who are constantly bewailing the enormous sale of the sensational novels of the day might learn, from the demand for this cheap edition of a thoroughly good story, that the mass of the people buy the sensational stuff simply because it is cheap, whereas the better class is so expensive as to be utterly beyond their reach.

In a recent cable letter to the *Toronto Mail* "a Member of Parliament" animadverts severely upon the vile publications sold in southern Europe, saying, "The poison which is spread on all the newspaper and book stalls irresistibly suggests that there must be something radically wrong in the moral sense of the people. Publications of the vilest kind with outrageous pictures openly exposed, are thrust before the young at every street corner. Milan cathedral is surrounded by little shops or 'kiosques,' for the sale of these wares." There is, unfortunately, considerable looseness in morals in Canada, but that our people as a whole are morally sound is evidenced by the almost unanimous expressions of approval from press, pulpit and platform, at the steps taken by our Government from time to time to keep the flashy literature of the United States from being imported and sold in Canada.

It is recorded that away back in the fifties, the following notice was printed on the title page of a school-book published under the superintendence of the National Board of Education in Dublin: "Sold by H. Cliff, St. John, Halifax, Canada," the compiler being evidently in blissful ignorance of the fact that

St. John was in one Province of Canada, and Halifax in another. No doubt the benighted Britisher's knowledge of Canada is much better to-day than it was thirty-five years ago, but there is still room for improvement, as a letter from a leading London publishing house was recently received at Hamilton, addressed, "Hamilton, Canada, U. S. A." Come, gentlemen, study up your geography, please; and for your benefit we will premise in passing that Canada never was (and never will be!) a part of the United States of America. Indeed, Canada is becoming of so much importance that the British publishers should issue a new edition of their geographies, after having the pages referring to Canada carefully revised and rewritten by some competent Canadian writer.

A master of the art of novel writing passed away when the great English novelist, Wilkie Collins, died on the 23d September. His principal books have been very popular, both in Great Britain and the United States, and have also been translated into several European languages. Mr. George Maclean Rose, the well known Toronto publisher, was a warm friend of the deceased novelist, and for many years enjoyed the pleasure of personally corresponding with him. Mr. Rose secured the Canadian copyright for several of Mr. Collins' novels; among others, "Fallen Leaves," which appeared serially in the "*Rose-Belford Canadian Monthly*," in 1870, followed by "The Black Robe," in 1880. "Heart and Science" and "The Law and the Lady" are also issued from the Rose press. A new cheap edition of "The Black Robe," issued a few months ago, has had an exceptionally large sale. Edmund Yates, the well-known English writer and a life-long friend of the deceased, says that Collins' own favorite among his many stories was "The Fallen Leaves," but that the public's favorite was "The Woman in White."

Walter Besant, in commenting on international copyright, says, "No merchant adventurer, no manufacturer, no silver-mine pro-

prietor, would be richer than that American or Englishman who should succeed, as Charles Dickens succeeded, in grasping the prize of universal popularity. When once an international copyright and an equitable plan of publishing have been achieved, wealth beyond the dreams of the biggest brewer's vats will be his." Whereupon the *New York Tribune* asks, "Why shouldn't the profits of a man of genius who helps to mould the thoughts of many generations be as great as the profits of a manufacturer of a patent churn?" Well, so long as the Almighty Dollar rules the world as it does to-day, authors will want every dollar they can get; but the day is coming when the Christian world will not only believe but act upon the precepts of the New Testament, and then neither authors nor any one else will want "wealth beyond the dreams of the biggest brewers' vat." In the meantime we would remind the *Tribune* that the manufacturer of a patent churn, if he were a citizen of the United States, would have to actually manufacture the churn in Canada in order to hold a patent; and that Canadians are determined to apply the same reasonable law to the authors of books.

THE FREE LIBRARIES ACT.

This Act is to be found only in the bound volume of the Revised Statutes, and there are thousands of voters who are opposed to it, simply because they have never had an opportunity of reading it for themselves. We have therefore obtained the permission of the Minister to place the salient points of the Act before our readers, and we trust that its reproduction in these pages will be the means of "spreading the light," by enabling each reader to study the Act personally.

HAMILTON'S LIBRARY BUILDING.

Hamilton is living up to its title of the "Ambitious City." It is universally known as a great manufacturing and trade centre, while its beautiful residential avenues are the

envy of less favored cities. On Wednesday, 23rd October, another forward step was taken when the corner-stone of a fine new public library building was laid with imposing ceremony in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and visitors from neighboring cities and towns. The following inscription was engraved on the handsome trowel which was used on the occasion:

Presented
by
F. W. FEARMAN, ESQ.,
Chairman of the Building Committee, on Behalf of
the Public Library Board of the
City of Hamilton,
to
HIS HONOR JUDGE MUIR,
Chairman of the Board, on the occasion of the
Laying of the Corner Stone of the
Hamilton Public Library, on 23d October, 1889.

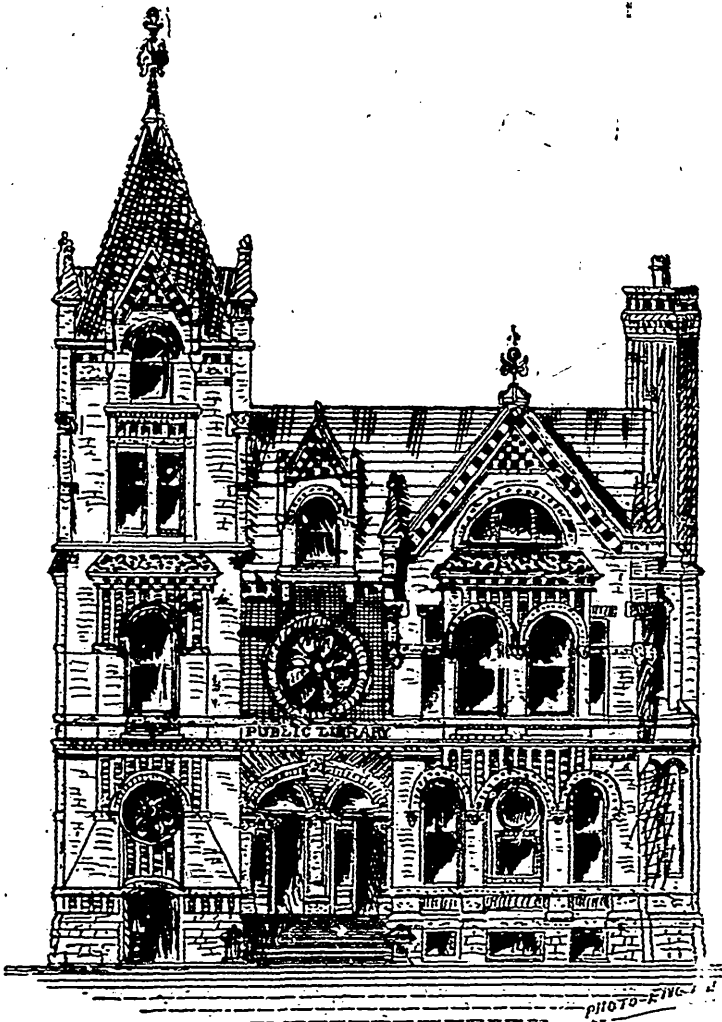
We present a view of the new building as it is designed to appear when completed. It will be 70 x 125 feet, and has been designed specially for library purposes. The entire ground floor will be fitted up for the reading-rooms and library, and the directors of the Hamilton Art School are endeavoring to make arrangements for the use of the second floor. The land cost \$6,000, while the building will cost some \$30,000. When completed it will be an ornament to the city and a fit repository for the treasures to be stored therein. It will be ready for occupancy in April or May next, and when opened we shall be pleased to give a fuller description of it. Following are the names of the first Board of Management and officers:

Judge Muir (Chairman), F. W. Fearman, J. E. O'Rielly, Rev. Samuel Lyle, B.D., Adam Rutherford, Frederick Walter, George Lynch-Staunton, Charles Leyden and Mayor Doran; Richard T. Lancefield, Librarian and Secretary; Alex. Stuart, Treasurer.

The following comprise the cities and towns in the Province of Ontario having free public libraries: Berlin, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Waterloo. Hamilton has been added to the list in this year of grace, 1889, by a majority of 1,667 out of 5,727 votes cast. London should be the next to fall into line.



GERALD E. HART.



HAMILTON FREE LIBRARY BUILDING.

[Cut reproduced from Hamilton Herald.]

Will not some public-spirited citizens of that enterprising city take up the question and begin an agitation NOW, so that a vote of the ratepayers can be taken in January? Let some one take the lead and call a meeting of those favorable to the project.

Maclachlan & Stewart, 64 South Bridge, Edinburgh, make a specialty of Gaelic books and Celtic Literature.

[From the Montreal Star.]

THE NAME OF AMERICA

To the Editor of Notes and Queries :

In the *Star* of the 17th instant, you have been good enough to propose to me a *vixata quæstio*, which the savants of the world have been endeavoring to solve for the past 400 years, viz., "Why we and the rest of mankind call our continent 'America'?" I suppose you selected me for my having had the temerity to deliver a lecture upon the subject before the Historical Society of this city during the winter of 1888. Well, my views were fully defined upon that occasion, and I have seen no reason to alter them since, even though our latest authority

(deserving all praise), Volume I of Winsor's Critical History, has appeared enunciating entirely different views to those I then expressed. The views upheld by Prof. Jules Marcou, and which he has again laid before the French Academy of Sciences, are a pet theory of his, and an isolated one, to the effect that the name of "America" is derived from a native origin, a theory which has been rejected by all who have examined the subject critically, and, in my opinion, cannot hold good or stand deep investigation. It is an unquestioned fact, that the name "America" was first introduced in the geography you quote, which appeared in the year 1507, the authors of which were a combined coterie of philosophers and teachers who had a private press in the College of St. Die, a village in the Vosges Mountains of France, then in the Dukedom of Lorraine. This college had, as its immediate protector, the learned Duke Rene II.

The little Manual of Geography called "Cosmographie In'roductio" was issued in Latin in May, 1507, without any name appearing as the author, for the reason that while it was written and compiled by Martin Waldseemuller, it was the joint production of the professors of the college, and being the property of the college, bore no individual name. It was a little quarto of 52 leaves, 27 lines to the full page. There were four editions issued in 1507 alone, the first of which appeared in May, and in it, for the first time, is suggested calling the name of our continent "America," after "Americus Vespucci," who was alleged to have been the discoverer. The words used are (translated): "And the fourth part of the world having been discovered by Americus, it may be called Amerige, that is, the land of Americus, or America. Now, truly, as these regions are more widely explored, and another fourth part is discovered, by Americus Vesputius, as may be learned from the following letters, I see no reason why it should not be justly called Amerigen, that is, the land of Americus or America, from Americus, its discoverer, a man of acute intellect, inasmuch as both Europe and Asia have chosen their names from the feminine form."

The Lenox Library of New York (founded by Mr. James Lenox, of that city, a wealthy and devoted Bibliophile, who left his library with ample funds to the city) has the proud distinction of owning the only perfect copy known to exist of the first edition of this little geography to which we owe so much. Duke Rene died in 1508, and this was the cause of breaking up the college, or at least the dispersion of the professors. Waldseemuller appears next at Strasbourg, where he issues another edition of the geography in 1509, and which this time bears his name as the author. The book is issued in Latin and his name appears greecized into "Hylacomylus." The name proposed was a euphonious one, and while naturally of slow growth, it soon took possession of the public, and was adopted gradually in other publications, and at last found itself placed on maps, first on the southern hemisphere in 1514-15, and in 1541 upon both. It was, nevertheless, not approved by all, and many writers of the sixteenth century condemned its acceptance, suggested other names, but it had taken root, and grew where the others withered. It is to be regretted, as it has no foundation for its *raison d'être*, and has no direct connection whatever with the continent, while we have a name which can be justified and recorried with our past history and which is equally as euphonious and which I hope to see adopted. It could well be instituted with consent of the nations at the coming quar-centenary celebration of

the Columbus re-discovery of America in 1892, especially when we remember to this day Spain has not adopted the name of America, but calls us in official documents the "new world." Marcou's theory is, that the origin of the name is from some South American natives, and he began the discussion in 1875. So far he has not succeeded in convincing the world that there is any foundation for it. Quite the contrary; it has been shown that these natives had various denominations for their own locations, and without any written language to justify them. Moreover none of the early writers, prior to the naming of the continent by Waldseemuller in 1507, gave currency to these names, and it was of a much later period before any such local names were asserted to exist. The professor begins his argument with the assertion that Vespucci's name being "Albericus," and not "Americus," the naming could not be after him; but while he is right in this respect, he has seemingly overlooked Waldseemuller's action in first suggesting the name in 1507, the reason for which is so distinctly given by him.

Vespucci had written an account of his third voyage to his friend, Lorenzo P. F. de Medici, in which he called his discoveries "Novum Mundum Appellare Licet." This is the Latin form, the original, if written in Italian, is lost. The earliest dated edition is printed at Augsburg in 1504, but one preceded this undated, and printed by Jehan Lambert, at Paris. Both are in the Lenox library, New York.

In 1504 Vespucci returned from his last voyage and wrote an account of it and of his three previous ones to another friend in Florence. This MS. is also lost, but it is believed that editions were published both in Florence and Paris in Italian and French, from which latter the Latin translation was made by Jehan Basin, and adopted by Waldseemuller in 1507. The Italian and French editions have wholly disappeared, so that we have to accept the text as it appears in the St. Die edition. Thus no original in the language of Vespucci, either in writing or print, exists to verify his exact language and terms; but as there are no fewer than twenty editions in three years, of his third voyage, described as now existing by HARRISSE, with no doubt many others printed at the time, all which appeared during Vespucci's life time, and being undenied by him, they must be accepted as a fair translation of what he wrote. To us, therefore, their importance consists largely in the first name they give to Vespucci.

The title reads invariably, "Mundus Novus Albericus Vesputius Laurentio Petri de Medicis Salutem Plurimam Dicit" (The New World, Albericus Vespucci (translated Alfred Vespucci) presents his best wishes to Lawrence Peter de Medicis); but a more direct statement of name is to be found in the Dutch version printed by Doesborgh at Antwerp in 1503-5 (HARRISSE No. 15) which reads as follows: "Laurentius, good friend in the past days, I, Albericus, have written to you of my return." Some slight changes in the spelling of the family name occur, but absolutely none throughout the many editions in the Christian name. As I previously said, we have no other version of the four voyages than that of St. Die.

In these the title page reads: "Cosmographie In'roductio cum Quibusdam Geometrie ac Astronomie Principiis ad eam rem Necessariis Insuper Quatuor Americi Vespuccii Navigationes." (Introduction to Cosmography together with some principles of geometry and astronomy necessary to the purpose. *Also four Navigations of Americus Vespuccius.*)

The change is so radical from "Albericus" to "Americus"—names of totally different significance—it is impossible to understand how such a change could have been effected other than by a misprint. All authors agree that printing was not done so carefully or correctly at that day as in our era, and typographical blunders were, therefore, abundant. It must be remembered that the editions of his third voyage, bearing the name, "Albericus," were published directly from his written copy to De Medici, while the St. Die editions were printed from a French text—a language which Vespucci did not know—and in the absence of the original Italian text, from which the French was translated, I feel satisfied that either the French printer, the translator Basin, or Waldseemüller is responsible for the change in name made.

So little is known of the personal history of Vespucci, after his return from his last voyage in 1504, we are even uncertain whether he remained in Europe after that period. He states to his friend in Florence that he encloses to him an account of his four voyages, "that posterity may know what he has done," and as the original MS. is lost, it is possible that Vespucci may not have seen any of the printed editions recording his name as "Americus," and therefore it remained uncorrected by him; or, are we to believe that his vanity was such, on seeing the manner in which the name was to do service in perpetuating his glory, which he seemed so anxious to attain, that pausing to it, he thought it wiser to allow his new-found name to remain to do duty for the new-found land, which he also was anxious to have ascribed to him as the discoverer, to the detriment of the real discoverers, Christopher Columbus and Sebastian Cabot, the latter of whom unquestionably preceded him in putting his feet upon the new soil? With the exception of a Spanish document showing that a certain Amerigo Vespucci was named a Grand Pilot, we have no documentary evidence bearing on his existence after 1504, and it is believed that his death took place at Terceira, in the Azore Islands, in 1516. If this document applies to our Vespucci, why he should receive an honor from Spain, when his discoveries were made under the Portuguese flag, antagonistic to the interests of Spain and the discoveries made under its flag by Columbus and others, seems inexplicable, and this honor may therefore be intended for some other Vespucci.

The only documents bearing Vespucci's signature are those of two letters, fac-similes of which are given in volume II of Winsor's *Critical History*, pages 130 and 138, and two or three other receipts, signatures upon which are not given. The letter written in Italy bears the signature Emericus Vesputius, while the other from Spain is signed "Americo Vespucci," the writing and form of signature being so entirely different, it is hard to credit that they emanate from the same hand. The former is that of an educated Italian, while the latter is that of a rough hand, just such as would appear to be written by a sailor, after a few years of hard sailing. If we are therefore to credit these as written by the same individual, they would serve to imply that Emericus Vesputius 1476, alias Albericus Vespucci 1503, alias Amerigo Vespucci 1508, had a happy facility of transmogrifying his name and signature to suit the country he was in, and the trade or calling he was engaged in. If we assume his baptismal name to be Italian, Amerigo, in Latin it would be more correctly written Americus (not Emericus), and in Spanish, Almerigo, while if his baptismal name was Alberico, Italian, it would be written in

Latin—Albericus.

Spanish—Alvaro.

The derivation of these names is also wholly different. The former, "Americus," is derived from "Amalrich," in Teuton Mythology, the Work-Ruler; while "Albericus" is derived from "Elberich," the Elf-King of the Nibelung.

To make it plainer, the equivalents in English are respectively Almeric and Alberic, the synonym of Alfred, names of totally different significance (vide C. M. Yonge on Christian Names, pp 330 and 380). It cannot for one moment be believed that so intelligent a man as Vespucci is shown to be, by his accredited writings, could have signed his name in such different forms, all having totally different significance in his native Italian language. I am, therefore, inclined to throw out both of the published signatures as spurious, especially the one signed "Amerigo," after the name had been given to him by Waldseemüller, which may readily have been made to suit the circumstances, or as written by some one else than the alleged discoverer of our continent. The Vespucci were a large family in Florence at that date, including the celebrated Savonarolo Controversialist, a renowned orator and politician, "Guid Antonio Vespucci," who was either the father or the uncle. Some writers, and the majority, concur in the father's name being Nastugio Vespucci, a notary, the possessor of many children, one of whom may have borne the name "Amerigo" (which has tended to the confusion now existing), while another, the celebrated navigator, must have borne the name of "Alberico," as his first publications so positively assert. It is surprising that this most important difference in name should have escaped criticism from so many able writers upon the career of Vespucci, both past and present.

It has been entirely overlooked by such eminent critics as Humboldt, Navarre, Varnhagen and HARRISSE, as well as Justin Winsor, in his *Encyclopædic History and Bibliography of America*. Much more could be said on the subject if space permitted. My own conviction is that the rightful name to which we are entitled and by which we should be called and ought to be known, is that of "Atlantis," and if you will remember I took up a considerable space in my essay in endeavoring to prove that our continent is certainly the lost "Atlantis" blotted out at the time of the deluge, though well known to the antediluvians, as is sufficiently proved by the indirect reference to it in the sixth chapter of Genesis, and other Biblical references, a subject which is too long to discuss in your columns but which I had contemplated putting into pamphlet form.

Yours very truly,

GERALD E. HART.

A number of catalogues from booksellers in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, have been received at this office, and book-lovers are invited to call and look through them. Perchance they may come across some books that will be of great value to them.

Book-buyers should study carefully the cards of the various booksellers in this number. They are all reliable houses, and commissions entrusted to them will be carefully filled. In writing for their catalogues, etc., kindly mention this journal.

LIBRARIES IN CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The following statistics are gleaned from the report of Dr. S. P. May, Superintendent of Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools. to the Minister of Education for Ontario. The report is for the year ending May 30, 1888.

No. of mechanics' institutes in operation.....	178	
(96 of these have reading rooms attached.)		
No. of free libraries in operation.....	8	
159 institutes reported. They had a total of.....	230,517	volumes.
8 free libraries had a total of.....	80,531	"
Total.....		311,048
The institutes issued.....	336,895	volumes.
The free libraries issued.....	407,571	"
Total.....		744,466
The institutes reported.....	18,176	members.
The free libraries reported.....	13,840	readers.
Total.....		32,016
The institutes spent \$20,660 on books, including book-binding (an average of \$130 each).		
The free libraries spent \$8,853 " " " "		
\$1107 each. Total.....		\$29,513
The institutes' receipts for the year were.....	\$62,473	38
The free libraries' " " " ".....	41,370	30
Total.....		\$103,843 68
The institutes' expenditures for the year were.....	\$58,313	86
The free libraries' " " " ".....	38,051	23
Total.....		\$96,364 09
The institutes have assets of.....	\$276,000	
The free libraries have assets of.....	127,573	
Total.....		\$403,573 00

We find the following to have been about the percentage of circulation in the various classes of literature :

	Institutes. Per cent.	Free Libraries. Per cent.
Voyages and Travels.....	.09 $\frac{2}{3}$.04
History.....	.05 $\frac{1}{5}$.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biography.....	.04	.02
Science and Art.....	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$.04 $\frac{1}{5}$
Fiction.....	.54	.70
Reference Department.....	.00 $\frac{1}{2}$.04 $\frac{1}{5}$
Poetry and Drama.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$.01
Religious Literature.....	.02	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$
Miscellaneous.....	.19 $\frac{7}{10}$.10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	100	100

These statistics present some curious facts for consideration. The 8 free libraries had only one-third the number of volumes in the institutes, and yet their issue was greater than the combined 159 institutes. Fiction was read more largely in free libraries than in the institutes, while the books in the reference department were consulted very much more in the free libraries than in the institutes.

THE FREE LIBRARIES ACT.

Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887—Chap. 189. An Act to provide for the establishment of Free Libraries.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Free Libraries Act.

2. (1) A free library may be established in any city, town or incorporated village, in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Where a free library is so established there may, without any proceedings for the purpose under this Act, be connected with the library, a free news-room, or museum, or both : and there may be established a branch library, or branch libraries, and a branch news-room or branch news-rooms, in the municipality.

(3) In case a petition is presented to the council of a city, town or incorporated village, signed by not less than one hundred electors in the case of a city, or not less than sixty in the case of a town, or not less than thirty in the case of an incorporated village, praying for the establishment of a free library under this Act, the council may pass a by-law giving effect to the petition, with the assent of the electors qualified to vote at municipal elections given before the final passing of the by-law as provided by the municipal law.

(4) A by-law under this Act, which has been so assented to by the electors, may be passed at the first or any meeting of the municipal council thereafter, without waiting for the expiration of fourteen days or any other time, unless a petition for a scrutiny has been presented in the meantime as provided by section 328 of the Municipal Act.

(5) After a by-law has been assented to, it shall be the duty of the council for the time being to pass the same without unnecessary delay, whether such council is, or is not, the same council which submitted the by-law to the electors.

(6) In case the vote of the electors is adverse to the by-law, no new by-law for the same purpose shall afterwards be passed by the council, to be submitted to the electors within the same municipal year.

3. (1) In case of the establishment of a free library under this Act, the general management, regulation and control of the library, and of the news-room and museum (if any) shall be vested in and exercised by a board to be called the board of management : which board shall be a body politic and corporate, and shall be composed of the Mayor of the city or town, or the reeve of the village, and three other persons to be appointed by the council, three by the public school board, or the board of education, of the municipality, and two by the trustees of the separate school, if any.

(2) No person who is a member of the body entitled to appoint shall be qualified to be a member of the board of management.

(3) Of the representatives appointed by the council and the public school board, or board of education, and separate school trustees, respectively, one shall retire annually, but may be reappointed.

(4) Of the three members first appointed by the council, and public school board, or board of education, respectively, one shall hold office until the first day of February after his appointment, one until the first day of February in the following year, and one until the same day in the year next thereafter ; and of the two members first appointed by the separate school trustees, one shall hold office until the first day of February after his appointment, and one until the first day of February of the following year : but every member of the board of management shall continue in office after the time named until his successor is appointed.

(5) In case of a vacancy by the death or resignation of a member, or for any cause other than the expiration of the time for which he was appointed, the member appointed in his place shall hold office for the remainder of his term.

(6) Subject to these provisions, each of the members appointed by the council, or public school board, or board of education, shall hold office for three years from the first day of February in the year in which he is appointed ; and each of the members appointed by the separate

school trustees, for two years from the first day of February in the year in which he is appointed.

(7) The first appointment of members of the Board shall be made at the first meeting of the appointing council or board, after the final passing of the by-law. The annual appointments thereafter shall be made at the first meeting of the appointing council or board, after the first day of January in every year, and any vacancy arising from any cause, other than the expiration of the time for which the member was appointed shall be filled at the first meeting thereafter of the appointing council or board. But if for any reason appointments are not made at said dates, the same shall be made as soon as may be thereafter.

(8) The board of management shall elect one of their number as chairman, who shall hold office for one year; he shall preside at meetings of the board when present; in his absence a chairman may be chosen *pro tempore*. The chairman shall have the same right of voting as other members of the board, and no other.

(9) The board shall meet at least once every month, and at such other times as they think fit.

(10) The chairman or any two members may summon a special meeting of the board by giving at least two days' notice in writing to each member, specifying the purpose for which the meeting is called.

(11) No business shall be transacted at any general or special meeting, unless four members are present.

(12) All orders and proceedings of the board shall be entered in books to be kept by them for that purpose, and shall be signed by the chairman for the time being.

(13) The orders and proceedings so entered, and purporting to be so signed, shall be deemed to be original orders and proceedings, and such books may be produced and read in evidence of the orders and proceedings upon any judicial proceeding whatsoever.

4. Subject to the restrictions and provisions hereinafter contained, the board are, from time to time, to procure, erect, or rent, the necessary buildings for the purpose of the library, or of the library, news-room and museum (as the case may be); to purchase books, newspapers, reviews, magazines, maps, and specimens of art and science, for the use of the library, news-room and museum, and to do all things necessary for keeping the same in a proper state of preservation and repair; and to purchase and provide the necessary fuel, lighting and other similar matters; and are to appoint and dismiss, as they see occasion, the salaried officers and servants employed.

5. (1) The board may make by-laws and rules for the safety and use of the library, news-room and museum, and for the admission of the public thereto; and for regulating all other matters and things whatsoever connected with the management of the library and of the news-room museum (if any), and with the management of all property of every kind under their control for the purposes of this Act; and the board may impose penalties for breaches of the by-laws or rules, not exceeding \$10 for any offence; and may from time to time repeal, alter, vary, or re-enact any such by-laws or rules.

(2) After such by-laws or rules have been published weekly for at least two weeks in a newspaper published in the municipality, or in a newspaper circulated therein if no newspaper is published therein, the by-laws and rules so published shall be binding on all parties concerned; but any judge or magistrate before whom a penalty imposed thereby is sought to be recovered, may order a part only of such penalty to be paid, if he thinks fit.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the recovery of the value of articles or things damaged, or the amount of damage sustained, from parties liable for the same.

6. (1) The board of management shall, in the month of March in every year, make up, or cause to be made up, an estimate of the sums required to pay, during the ensuing financial year.

1. The interest of any money borrowed as hereinafter mentioned:

2. The amount of the sinking fund; and

3. The expense of maintaining and managing the libraries, newsrooms or museums under their control, and of making the purchases required therefor.

(2) The Board shall report their estimates to the council not later than the 1st day of April in each year.

7. The board of management shall keep distinct and regular accounts of their receipts, payments, credits and liabilities, and the accounts shall be audited by the auditors of the municipality, in like manner as other accounts of the municipality, and shall thereafter be laid before the council by the board of management.

8. (1) For the purpose of providing for the expenses necessary for carrying this Act into effect, the council of the municipality, in addition to all other rates and assessments levied and assessed for municipal purposes, shall levy and assess from year to year a special annual rate sufficient to furnish the amount estimated by the said board to be required as aforesaid, but not exceeding one-half mill in the dollar, upon the assessed value of all rateable real and personal property, such rate to be called "*The Free Library Rate.*"

(2) The council may also, subject as hereinafter provided, on the requisition of the board of management, raise by a special issue of debentures of the municipality, to be termed "*Free Library Debentures,*" such sums as may be required for the purpose of purchasing and erecting the necessary buildings, and, in the first instance, for obtaining books and other things required.

(3) During the currency of the debentures so issued, the council shall withhold, and retain as a first charge on the said annual rate, such amount as shall be required to meet the annual interest of the debentures, and a sinking fund for the retirement thereof, as the debentures become due, such sinking fund to be invested and dealt with as in the case of other municipal debentures.

(4) All monies levied and raised as aforesaid shall be received by the treasurer of the municipality in the same manner as other municipal funds, and be paid out by him on the orders of the board: save as to the amount required to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund for debentures issued as aforesaid.

(5) It shall not be necessary to submit to the electors a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures, provided the annual sum required to meet the annual interest and sinking fund do not, with a reasonable allowance for annual expenses, exceed the said limit of half a mill in the dollar.

9. All libraries, news-rooms and museums established under this Act shall be open to the public free of all charge.

10. (1) At any time after the adoption of this Act, in any municipality, any mechanics' institute or library association in the municipality may, by agreement with the board, transfer to the corporation of the municipality, for the purposes of this Act, all or any property, real or personal, of the institute or association: but any transfer which, but for this section, the institute or association would not have authority to make, shall only be made in the manner provided by "*The Act respecting Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools.*"

(2) In case the transfer is to be made, on terms involving the assumption of any liability of the institute or association, or the payment of any money in consideration of the transfer, the agreement shall not be binding unless approved of and consented to by by-law of the municipal council.

11. In case of any mechanics' institute transferring its library and reading-room or either of them, to any board of management of a free library, under the next preceding section of this Act, if it is part of the agreement that the board shall thenceforward receive the appropriation from the mechanics' institute grant, which the institute would otherwise receive, the board shall on the condition (if any) mentioned in the agreement, be entitled to the like aid from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province in respect of such reading-room and library, or either of them, as such mechanics' institute would have received.

12. Upon the coming into operation of this Act, in any municipality, it shall, as regards such municipality, be deemed to be incorporated with the Municipal and Assessment Acts from time to time affecting such municipality.

(The Act then gives four blank forms of petition, which are for use after the agitation for free library has progressed sufficiently to warrant the presenting of a petition to the council.)

AMENDMENTS.

BILL. No. 196, read a third time and approved, March 20, 1889, amends the preceding Act, as follows :

1. Section 1 of *The Free Libraries Act* is amended by adding to sub-section 2 thereof, the following words : "There may also be established evening classes for artisans, mechanics and workmen, in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of the mechanical and manufacturing arts."

2. All the powers vested in the board of management and all the duties imposed upon the said board, with respect to libraries, news-rooms and museums, shall be considered as applicable to the evening classes established under this act, and in the event of the establishment of such classes, the board shall have the same powers with respect to the appointment and dismissal of teachers and instructors as they now possess with respect to other salaried officers.

3. Section 10 of *The Free Libraries Act* shall apply to art schools.

4. Section 10 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following sub-section :

(3) In case any art school transfers its property, real and personal, to the board of management of a free library, as herein provided, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to give the like aid to such free library from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, as such art school would have received.

5. Any person who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any free library established and conducted under the authority of the said act, by rude or indecent behavior, or by making a noise either within the library, or so near thereto as to disturb the persons using the same, he shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof, before a police magistrate or justice of the peace, forfeit and pay for library purposes to the municipality within which the offence was committed, such sums not exceeding \$20, together with the costs of conviction, as the said police magistrate or justice may think fit.

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