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ORGAN OF THE

THE BOOK, STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES OF CANADA

VOLUME I }
No. 1. }

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1884.

{ ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
FIFTY CENTS.

BOOKSELLING AS A PROFESSION.

It would seem an affectation to speak of bookselling as a profession, though it will be granted that it rightly comes under the category of intellectual occupations. But is this all we can claim for it? Traditionally the vocation of the bookseller has ever been an honourable one; and though a modern age and modern methods of trade have somewhat shorn it of its honours, and lost for it no little of the reverence which was wont to be paid to the commerce of literature, bookselling still ranks high among trade-guilds; and of those who follow its calling not a few are to be found who make a name for themselves as authors and win distinction as the friends and patrons of letters. But while bookselling stands high as an intellectual occupation, must there ever remain a conventional distinction between the class known as literary men and those who employ them or are employed of them? In other words, between the writer and the vendor of books must there be a gulf so wide as to separate utterly those who may be ranked among what are called the professions from those who merely follow a trade? The answer to these questions may be put in the colloquial phrase, that "much depends."

But before going further, let us here be understood as desiring to make no case for the trade on behalf of any of its members who have a weakness for unsubstantial honours, or who affect to deck themselves in borrowed plumes. Far otherwise is our object. Our purpose is rather to say a word or two in modest praise of the occupation of bookselling; and, in attempting to exalt his vocation, to endeavour to incite the bookseller to extend the range of his reading, and to more adequate preparation for his pursuit.

Whether society shall or shall not rank the vocation of bookselling with that of any one of the so-called professions, in reality, need trouble no one. To the bookseller what is of importance, is, that he shall fit himself for his work. That instead of being simply a vendor of books, he shall be a student of books, know something of their contents, be able intelligently to talk of them, and, if need be, to counsel enquirers in search of information in regard to the books they desire to read, and may find pleasure and profit in reading. It may be that the typical bookseller has undoubted claims to share in the

honours of the *litterateur*, as, in like manner, it may be said, that the dispensing chemist, by virtue of his education and experimental knowledge, has a right, in many instances, to be classed with the scientist. But the man who most honours his calling is not the man who allows his mind to be ridden by a grievance, and who owes the world a grudge should his attainments go unacknowledged. Whatever honours a man becomes possessed of they had better come to him than be sought. It is an old saying that "merit is modest," and in the sum of things few really fail to achieve the success or win the fame to which they are honestly entitled.

In a material age the commercial aspect of book-selling is naturally the one that is most looked at. We have heard it said that the intelligent student of books is not likely to be the best salesman. This, it would be easy to prove, however, is a fallacy; for educated people, as a rule, do not want the attentions of an officious shopman; while what they do want, is the information that a well-informed reading man, who keeps himself *au courant* with the thought of the time, is able to supply in regard to both contemporary and standard literature. It may be that the latter will sell fewer poor books; but this again should be to his advantage, while it will undoubtedly further the interests of literature. What can be gained by ignorance, it is as difficult to see in book-selling as in anything else. The bookseller who ransacked his shelves for Puckle's "Comic Selections!" while his customer had asked him for a work on "Conic Sections," not only got laughed at for his ignorance, but lost a patron.

The truth is, more than ever before, is there need of the educated bookseller. The scope of modern reading is nowadays so wide, and the range of literature so extensive, that to be fairly versed even in bibliography requires no little amount of application and study. The man who puts these into his business, unless otherwise handicapped, is sure to succeed. Competition no doubt is keen, and the trade of recent years has been strangely cut up; but there is always room for brains, and the possession and use of them may be trusted to bring their reward.

In the last quarter of a century the book trade has lost much of its honourable repute in the competition which has arisen between houses, in the overcrowding of the trade, and the consequent lowering of the in-

tellectual character of those who have gone into the business. On this side of the Atlantic it has suffered much from the same causes; but especially has it suffered from the unrestrained licence of American publishing houses in reprinting stolen literary property. Buccaneers may be an exhilarating, and possibly a profitable, calling, but it can hardly be termed a moral one. The ethical influence of literary piracy on the book trade of America would be a subject for curious enquiry. Not the least of its evil effects is to be seen in the shrivelling up of native literature, and in the degeneracy of the modern publishing firms, who from preying upon British authors have descended to preying upon one another. Another harmful result is the lowering of public taste in the mechanical artistry of bookmaking and the relegation of much of the business of the trade—a consequence of overproduction and the vicious cheapening of books—to shop-girls in mammoth bazaars, to ignorant street pedlars, and the itinerant auctioneer. Second-hand bookselling in the Old World is a princely occupation compared with the business done in the “plugs” (“remainders,” and unsaleable stock) of the American book-trade and the slop that finds its way to the slaughter-house of the Book-junker. The character of the trade in such hands, with not a little that finds sale in the way of “dime novels” and vile illustrated weeklies, not only suffers deterioration but degrades bookselling from its high estate. Happily, however, the bulk of the issues of our publishing houses are not of this class. Not only are they eminently clean and wholesome, but their publishers enjoy the high repute of having been intimately associated with the best literary activities of the age. In the record of service literature has been to the century what has been accomplished and what has been made possible in the work of booksellers and publishers the discerning literary historian will not fail to note. Younger men coming up to the management of the book-houses of the time may well take pride in the history and traditions of the trade, regard bookselling as a profession, and find emulation in the career of those who have laboured to maintain its honour and advance its fame.

G. MERCER ADAM.

THE NORSE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

—In the year 1000 the continent of America was discovered by the Norsemen, who gave to it the name of Vinland the Good. The narrative of the different voyages thither is preserved in two separate versions: one emanating from the north of Iceland, the other from the west. Both accounts correspond in essential points, but are different in many of their details; and each has apparently been derived, independently of the other, from oral tradition, which, for several centuries before they were written down, was the means of transmitting them from generation to generation. The northern version is preserved in the Flatey-book, a manuscript written between 1387 and 1395, a century before the discovery of America by Columbus. The western version is contained in two manuscripts, which are even older. The Hauks-book, written in the first half of the fourteenth century, and a manuscript of about the same age, Number 557 in the University Library at Copenhagen. The western version is in every way the better; in

detail it is particularly rich, and introduces episodes entirely lacking in the ruder version of the north. Among these incidental narratives one is especially interesting, both from its subject and from the vividness with which its principal character is drawn: it is the story of Thorwall, the earliest American poet.

The first discoverer of America according to the western version of the Saga, and the real discoverer according to both, was Leif, the son of Eirik the Red. Eirik was a Norwegian, who went to Iceland with his father when the latter had been banished for homicide. In the year 982, having, in his turn, been exiled for three years for the same offence, Eirik went from Iceland to Greenland, where he remained during the period of his banishment. When this had expired he returned to Iceland, but, having induced others to join him, he again went to Greenland, where he settled at a place called Brattahlid. From Greenland Leif, in 998, made a voyage to Norway. The date is distinctly given in the Flatey-book, which says, “When sixteen winters had passed from the time that Eirik the Red went to Greenland, then went Leif, the son of Eirik, out from Greenland to Norway.” Upon his arrival in Norway, Leif went immediately to the court of the Norwegian king, Olaf Tryggvason, and met with a cordial reception. He returned that same year to Greenland, but the following year he went again and remained during the winter. In the spring of 1000, after consenting, in accordance with the desire of the king, to undertake the introduction of Christianity into Greenland, he set sail from Norway. He met, however, with extremely rough weather, and for a long time was driven before the wind and lost his bearings. He finally found himself in sight of a coast which he did not recognize. Wheat was growing wild; there were grape-vines in plenty, and maple-trees. He brought away with him specimens of these; among them pieces of maple wood so large that they were afterward used in house-building. Leif reached Greenland in safety, and spread abroad the news of his discovery. A year or two later an expedition was organized to rediscover the country found by Leif. It consisted of one ship, with a crew of twenty men, commanded by Thorsteinn, the brother of Leif; but stormy weather was encountered, and, after drifting here and there, they were glad to put back to Greenland, without having accomplished their object. Several years went by before another attempt was made. In the autumn of 1006 two trading ships came from Iceland, each with a crew of forty men: the one commanded by Karlsefni and Snorri, and the other by two brothers, Bjarni and Thorhall, all Icelanders. Eirik the Red entertained the crews of both ships during the winter, and in the succeeding spring it was decided to undertake again an expedition to Vinland. In addition to the two Icelandic vessels a third, commanded by Thorvald, a son-in-law of Eirik, was fitted out, and, with one hundred and sixty men all told, they set sail together in the summer. Many of the men were accompanied by their wives, and that it was their intention to form a permanent settlement is seen from the fact that cattle were also taken. Two days out from Bjarney (an unknown island to the west of Greenland), with a north wind, they found a coast covered with large flat stones. To this land, evidently some part of the Labrador coast, the

Norsemen gave the name of Helluland, the Land of Flat Stones. Again they put to sea, and again, after two days with a north wind, they found land, this time covered with forest. To it they gave the name Markland, or Woodland, and an island off the coast, where they found a bear, they called Bear Isle. Two days from Markland they once more saw land, and doubling a cape, with the land on the starboard, they sailed along the coast, which they found a succession of barren stretches of sand. To this coast they gave the name of the Marvel Strands. It is, perhaps, to be identified with Nova Scotia. Beyond the strands the land was cut up by bays, and, anchoring in one of them, a Scotch man and woman, whom Karlsefni had on board as thralls, were sent to the south, with instructions to return at the end of three days and report what they had seen. At the end of the appointed time the messengers came back with bunches of grapes and ears of wheat, which they had found growing wild. They again set sail toward the south, and ran up into a fiord, at the mouth of which was an island, which they called Stream Isle, from the currents which swept around it. Upon the island so many birds nested that one could scarcely step without crushing the eggs. On the shores of the fiord, called by them Stream Fiord, they decided to settle, and unloaded their ships. "There were mountains there," says the Saga, "and it was fair round about to see." Where Stream Fiord really was is scarcely to be determined from the meagre details furnished by the Saga. It may have been on the coast of Maine or of Massachusetts.

In the account of the setting out of the expedition the only one of the party whose personality is described at all in detail is one Thorhall, who bore the additional title of "the huntsman." Thorhall had been for a long time in the service of Eirik as huntsman and house-steward. "He was a man," says the Saga, "of great stature, dark and uncanny. He was rather old, morose in disposition, melancholy, usually taciturn, double-dealing, foul-speaking, and ready to take the wrong side. He had associated himself little with the true faith since it came to Greenland. Thorhall was not very popular, although Eirik had long taken his advice. He was upon the ship with Thorvald, because he was well acquainted with the uninhabited parts of Greenland." Thorhall has evidently fared worse at the hands of the Sagateller than he deserves, and the reason is doubtless that he had refused to accept Christianity with the rest. That he was trustworthy is shown by the confidence reposed in him by Eirik, and by the fact that he was afterward entrusted with the command of a ship to go on an exploring expedition. In the description of him here given there is little to conform to one's ideal of a poet.

After the Norsemen had settled for the winter at Stream Fiord, they did nothing but explore the land. They found plenty of grass for their cattle, but a hard winter came on, for which they had made no provision, and food became scarce, and both hunting and fishing failed. Hoping to better their condition, they went over to the island opposite the fiord, with the expectation of there finding food of some kind; but they met with little success, although the cattle fared well. "Afterward," continues the Saga, "they called upon God to send them something for food; but the answer came not so quickly as they wished."

At this juncture Thorhall suddenly disappeared, and men were out three days looking for him. On the fourth day Karlsefni and Bjarni found him on a crag. He was gazing up into the air; eyes and mouth and nostrils were stretched wide open; he scratched and pinched himself, and recited something whose purport they could not catch. When they asked him why he was there, he replied, curtly, that it was no concern of theirs; that they need not be astonished, and that he had lived so long that there was no necessity for them to give him advice. They, however, induced him to return with them. A short time after, a whale of an unknown species drifted ashore, and the men cut it up and cooked it for food; but all except Thorhall were made ill by it. He evidently considered the whale a gift of the gods, for he exclaimed, "Is it not so that the Red-Bearded is mightier than your Christ? This I now have for the poem which I made about my patron, Thor. Seldom has he failed me." When his comrades heard this, however, they cast the whale meat away in horror, and, in the quaint words of the Saga, "turned for help to God's mercy." Their prayer seems to have been answered, for there was henceforth no lack of food until spring. On all sides they obtained plenty to eat: on the mainland by hunting, and on the sea by fishing.

After the winter was ended it was decided to continue their journey. Thorhall was to go north, and endeavour in that way to find Vinland, which, it seems, they considered not yet to have been discovered. Karlsefni, on the contrary, was to go further south, as it was thought that the further they went in that direction the more land they would find. Thorhall, accordingly, prepared to set out with a crew of nine men. One day when he was engaged in carrying water from the land to the ship, he stopped to drink, and recited this verse, which he doubtless composed on the spot:—

"Quoth they when hither I came,
Wielders they of the clashing weapons,
Here could I find drink of the best.
(Foul to speak of my folk little beseems me.)
Yet the god of the helmet becomes
Bearer of water-butts here.
It is truer I creep to the spring
Than wine o'er my beard has o'er trickled."

They afterward put to sea, but before they hoisted the sail Thorhall again recited a verse:—

Let us fare back again where
Live our own lands-men;
Let the sea falcons knowing
Seek the ship courses broad;
While, fear-shy, yet here bide
Warriors cooking the whale-steak,
Men they who lands here find
Meet to them on the Marvel Strands." *

* The requirements of the versification are that every couplet shall contain one set of alliteration and two sets of assonance. The alliterative set consists of the threefold use as initial either of the same consonant or of any vowel. The alliterative sound must occur but once in the first member of the couplet, and twice in the second member; the only requirement as to position being that the first word of the second line of the couplet must begin with it. Assonance consists in the repetition of a vowel or diphthong before the same consonant or consonantal combination. In the first set of assonance the assonant sound occurs in any word, but only once in the first member of the couplet, and in the first word of the second member. In the second set the assonant sound occurs in the last word of the couplet and in any pre-

They then separated from Karlefuji, and sailed along the Marvel Strands; but a storm carried them out into the Atlantic toward Ireland, where Thorhall lost his life.

Thorhall's two verses are the first recorded poetry composed on American soil. Though they were not written down for several centuries after they were spoken, there is no reason to doubt their genuineness, or the fidelity of the tradition which transmitted them. They are curiosities of literature rather than valuable elements, but both for their age and their connections deservedly lay claim to recognition.—*Atlantic Monthly for August.*

CHOLERA.

Origin of the Frightful Malady and its Tour of the World.

ADVENT OF THE PLAGUE.

Cholera's peculiarities were first recognized at Batavia, the principal Dutch city in Java, in 1829. Whether it originated there or the seeds of it were transported from India no one seems to know. India is, however, supposed to be its place of origin and its home. Its actual place of birth is said to be the lowlands near the mouth of the Ganges, and its great means of dissemination the twelve-year pilgrimages made to the great shrine near the head-waters of that stream. At the last place more than a million of the native Indian population are said to gather, most of them poor, miserable and inexpressibly filthy. The conditions under which they live when assembled, their bad food, the impurity of the water they drink, the accumulation of all things offensive to sight and smell, the absolute absence of all sanitary arrangements are inconceivable to the Western mind. That the disease originates here is possible. At any rate, it is here developed; hence it is spread to all parts of India by the home-returning pilgrims, and so it finds its way from Indian ports to the rest of the civilized world. In 1781 a British army of 5,000 men found the cholera near the great temple of Juggernaut. Three thousand were at once affected, of whom a large proportion died. In 1817 a great army of 90,000 was decimated, and by the time general routes to all parts of Europe and Asia had been established it started out on its first great career of devastation.

ITS FIRST TOUR OF THE WORLD.

It soon traversed India and in succeeding seasons spread over other countries. In 1818 it visited the Indian peninsula. In 1819 it reached Sumatra, Singapore and the islands in the neighbourhood. In 1820 it had arrived at Tonquin, Southern China and the Philippines. In 1821 it was in Java and neighbouring islands, and in the next six years it spread all over China and Chinese Tartary. In 1821 it reached Muscat in Arabia, and during the same season appeared in Persia. In 1822 it prevailed among the Tartar tribes of Central Asia and even reached the river Ural and the Volga, where it for a while disap-

peared. But in June, 1830, it broke out again with such virulence at Astrachan on the Volga that in that small city 4,000 died during the summer and 21,000 in the province. The winter did not seem to check its progress. In February 9,000 persons were attacked in Moscow, of whom more than half died. In 1831, Poland being in rebellion, it was taken there by the Russian armies and proved more destructive than war or famine. Then it went all over Europe. In the same year it was taken by pilgrims from Mecca to Cairo, when 10,400 Mohammedans died, besides Jews and Christians. British colliers took it from Western Russia to Sunderland, Eng. It then spread with great fatality through all the northern cities of the British islands, delaying its appearance in London till 1832. Irish immigrants took the disease to Montreal, whence it was carried by way of the Hudson to New York and by way of Chicago and the western military posts to the Mississippi and New Orleans. It was not seriously fatal in New Orleans till 1833, but in that and the following year it prevailed in nearly all the cities and villages of all the Eastern and South-western States. From the time it started in India till it ended its career in America it was of a most malignant type. In New York there were 5,814 cases and 2,935 deaths; in Philadelphia 2,314 cases and 935 deaths. In New Orleans the deaths were more than one in ten in a population of 55,000. In many of the rural districts of the South and West the mortality was still greater.

THE CHOLERA IN CALIFORNIA.

In 1841 the cholera again visited America on its grand tour of the world, travelling slowly over a portion of its course. It went up the Persian Gulf to Teheran, the Caspian, Russia and to the Mediterranean. It devastated all the great cities of Europe, and found its way by France to New Orleans, whence it was carried up the Mississippi to all the cities of the West. From the cities it spread to the country districts, some of which were almost depopulated. It made its appearance in America in 1849, just when the emigration to California was most active. Those making the overland trip had no means of resisting the attack of the disease, and during 1849 and 1850 no less than 1,000 died on the plains. The population of Sacramento was at that time 10,000 or 12,000. Of these 1,000 died of the cholera during the summer of 1850.

After the cholera left the Indies in 1817 it was fifteen years in completing the tour of America; in 1847 it took two years to pass over the same route, and in 1864 it was about the same length of time in making the same circuit. Its last visit which was fortunately not made till after the war of the rebellion, was less fatal than either of the others. In St. Louis and other Southern cities it resulted in a few deaths, while in Cincinnati the daily death rate during its prevalence did not exceed forty or fifty and was generally less. Cincinnati then had a population not much exceeding 200,000, and the deaths were almost invariably among the poor, who could not very well regulate their diet, or were too reckless to care about preventive measures. There were no cases in the cities on the lakes or the smaller towns of the North-west. It did not reach California. The localities in the United States that have suffered most have been the hot and fertile regions of the South and West.

It is believed that no case of it has been known in New England outside of Boston, which has had a few cases, or in the elevated districts of New York and Pennsylvania. Some neighbourhoods in Kentucky, not far from Cincinnati, were almost depopulated in 1850, and it is a rather remarkable fact that they were in a limestone region, where, the water being hard, cistern water was largely used for drinking and household purposes.

IN ARABIA, EGYPT AND THE EAST.

Since the cholera visitation of 1866 and 1867 the disease has not been seen in America. There has been scarcely a year, however, since, when cases of it have not been known in India and the far East. For the last five years it has appeared annually in Japan. Up to July 25, 1879, it had caused there 18,000 deaths, the fatality being the large proportion to the number attacked. For the last three years it has caused a large yearly mortality. In 1882 it decimated Manila. For two summers past it has appeared regularly in the principal ports of China. In 1882 the cholera appeared in Mecca during the annual pilgrimage. This holy city of the Mohammedan world is situated in the midst of a sandy plain or large valley, without a supply of running water, and with no water to drink but from brackish wells. Here the pilgrims gather and encamp in swarms innumerable, poorly fed and an id daily increasing accumulations of filth. The heat is great, there is no drainage, and among them the cholera, once implanted, revels in a congenial element. Last year the epidemic wrought terrible havoc in some of the towns of Lower Egypt, which had suffered from the war with Arabi. Some persons professed to think it must have originated there, the conditions being so favourable, but the supposition was entirely unnecessary considering the nearness of Arabi and the omnipresence of the Meccan pilgrims. Two other cities of Asia are considered holy, though they never attract pilgrims so numerous as Mecca; these are Meshed in Persia and and Bokhara in Turkistan. At these places similar conditions exist, and the cholera once planted finds easy means of conveyance to the distant oases of Central Asia. Almost everywhere in Asia, and especially in Persia, the water is bad, except in a few of the mountain chains, which aids in increasing the mortality when the epidemic is prevalent.

The whole world is at this moment interested in the question whether the cholera will remain at Toulon or be generally disseminated. Should it remain where it is it is believed that it will be the first time it has ever paused in its onward march after it had gained a foothold in Europe. — *San Francisco Chronicle.*

A BEETLE'S FOREST.

Have you ever paused for a moment to consider how much man loses for want of that microscopic eye upon whose absence complacent little Mr. Pope, after his optimistic fashion, was apparently inclined rather to congratulate his fellow-beings than otherwise? What a wonderful world we should all live in if we could only see it here as this little beetle sees it, half buried as he is in a mighty forest of luxuriant tall green moss! Just fancy how grand and straight and slender those majestic sprays must look to him with

their wavy feathery branches, spreading on every side a thousand times more gracefully than the long boughs of the lovely tropical palm-trees on some wild Jamaican hill-side. How quaint the tall capsules must appear in his eyes—great yellow seed-vessels nearly as big as himself, with a conical pink-edged burr which pops off suddenly with a bang, and showers down unnumbered nuts on his head when he passes beneath. Gaze closely into this moss forest as it grows here beside this smooth round stone, and imagine you can view it as the beetle views it. Put yourself in his place and look at it towering three hundred feet above your head, while you vainly strive to find your way among its matted underbrush and dense labyrinths of closely-grown trunks. Then just look at the mighty monsters that people it! The little red spider magnified to the size of a sheep, must be a gorgeous and strange-looking creature indeed, with his vivid crimson body and his mailed and jointed legs. Yonder neighbour beetle, regarded as an elephant, would seem a terrible wild beast in all seriousness with his bronze-burnished armour, his huge hook-ringed antennae, and his fearful branched horn, ten times more terrible than that of a ferocious rhinoceros charging madly through the African jungle. Why, if you will only throw yourself honestly into the situation, and realize that awful life-and-death struggle now going on between an ant and a May-fly before our very eyes, you will see that Livingstone, and Serpa Pinto, and Gordon Cumming are simply nowhere beside you; that even Jules Verne's wildest story is comparatively tame and commonplace in the light of that marvellous miniature forest. — *Grant Allen, in "Flowers and their Pedigrees."*

THE LITERATURE OF MUSIC.

It is a singular fact that with all the attention and care bestowed on the literature of art and science in modern times, so few attempts seem to have been made to explore musical literature, one of the most inviting corners of the world's knowledge and achievement.

Though the number of the admirers of the "divine art of musick" is legion, the great majority, it is evident, feel only a faint interest in its early history and traditions. This is the more to be regretted because the subject is peculiarly rich in material, not only in modern books, but in those of antiquarian value. Men there are with all kinds of bibliographical specialties, but the musical bibliographer is only to be found at long intervals. Musical literature is very full in all departments of the art—theoretical, biographical, critical, æsthetic, and historical. Few frequenters of the opera, for instance, are aware what a wealth of information in printed form exists on their favourite diversion. Works abounding in sparkling anecdotes, pungent criticism, and lively reminiscences have been contributed by such men as Henry F. Chorley, George Hogarth, Sutherland Edwards, and Benjamin Lunley, some of them have known personally all the great operatic writers and famous prima donnas of the past and present generations. Musical biography also is especially copious and satisfactory in its chronicles of the lives and achievements of the great composers, no one of the masters being without his faithful and enthusiastic biographer. The Men-

delssohn literature, for example, is exceptionally varied and exhaustive. The various estimates of his genius and career, from different points of view, show unmistakably the wide influence exerted over his own contemporaries and those who followed them.

Historical musical works are not so plentiful, and some of the earlier ones, such as the famous "History of Music," by Dr. Charles Burney (the father of Madame D'Arblay, who edited his entertaining memoirs), which was first published in 1776, and extended to four volumes, is now extremely scarce. The same may be said of Sir John Hawkins's equally voluminous treatise on the same subject, issued in the same year, though a modern reprint renders the latter more accessible. Since these two classics of the musical library were published, the history of the art has followed a good deal the course of individual composers, and we have able monographs on special periods and schools of composition.

Many of the early English theoretical works, with their singular nomenclature and quaint directions, are of great antiquarian interest to the student, while the curious collections of old Psalmody are quite a revelation of the primitive way in which our English forefathers joined "in the service of song in the house of the Lord." Such works as Simpson's "Introduction to Music," (1706), and Playford's "Harmonia Sacra," (1714), are favourable specimens of these classes.

A suggestive feature of the subject is that many musical instruments have, to a large extent, a literature of their own, and a fond devotee of the violin or an ardent supporter of the organ may pursue pleasant investigations within the one line in which he is engaged. There are signs in the literary world that the phase of musical art we have been treating is to assume a position of much greater importance in the future than in the past, and that a taste is slowly forming which will ultimately lead to the formation of great musical libraries, both in public and private hands, throughout our country.

BUSINESS GAMBLING. It is the fascination of business gambling that, apparently it offers greater scope to brains than do the ordinary games of chance. Operations on 'change require, for any degree of success beyond occasional luck, knowledge of corporate transactions, the accumulation and coordination of other trustworthy information, and a nicety of judgment beyond the reach of any but the keenest business intellects. And here again, as in the following gambling systems at Monaco, confidence and knowledge may be dangerous things. Nothing but *unfair advantage* wins steadily in selling "long" or selling "short" or dealings in "futures." Of course, stock exchanges and produce exchanges are useful adjuncts of honest commerce, and bankers and brokers are necessary to the operations of exchange. But, one year taken with another, the true interest of exchanges and bankers and brokers, like the interests of society in general, will be found to lie in the way of real trading. Fictitious trading demoralizes commerce with fictitious prices, and is the cause of extravagance, recklessness, and low business morality. When the gambling transactions exceed the honest investments more than twenty-fold, as some estimated, it is impossible to have a sound condition of business. And when stocks suffer, as recently, a depreciation

of over two thousand of millions of dollars mainly because of gambling influences, stocks which are real property dissipate only less rapidly than those which were merely "water," and therefore disappeared like vapour.

Perhaps the most culpable, because the most responsible, of the men who have stimulated the gambling mania are the bankers who supply the capital without which these transactions could not be carried through the Exchange under the disguise of transfers of stock. These bankers know very well that the business would be regarded by them as immoral and unsound if the profits were not so captivating. Said one of them to a new firm of brokers whose account he was taking: "Whatever you do, don't 'lay down' on your bank";—in other words: "When the day of disaster overtakes you, protect your financial partner from loss by 'laying down' on somebody else." Of greater significance is the fact that "conservative" bankers and brokers, who are eager to help others into the mazes of Wall street, prefer to have their customers think it is a rule of the firm never to gamble on its own account.—"*Topics of the Time,*" in the August CENTURY.

Trade Notices.

Schlicht's standard system of indexing, is without doubt the most perfect means of rapid reference to names extant, however large the number of names may be. The conditions most favourable to the instantaneous finding of any name among many, are best observable in the arrangement of the directory, the lexicon, and the encyclopaedia. It was found that a result analogous to that produced in this arrangement was obtainable by the distribution of names into groups, distinct from one another, and containing only as many names as would readily permit of the recognition of any one of their number. To devise a system of indexing, therefore, by means of which names could be thus grouped or divided, and which would be applicable to 1,000 names as well as 1,000,000, meant the solution of this problem. To this end it became necessary to fix upon certain alphabetical modes of grouping, or dividing, adjustable to any number of names. The alphabetical peculiarities of both surnames and given names were found to be the only means by which the names could be thus grouped, or divided, in conformity with the main design, namely, to afford instantaneous reference to the name sought, which, kept constantly in view, led to results exceeding the originator's most sanguine hopes. The indexes are embodied in two forms of books—the tabular and side-cuttings. The former is from 25,000 names to 1,000,000 or more, and is intended chiefly for public offices. The side-cutting form is preferably made for from 500 to 20,000 names, and is intended chiefly for commercial purposes. It will thus be seen no matter how many names be contained in the ledgers of a firm these indexes can be adapted to them. Quite recently an index of 1,000,000 names was made for the Mount Hope Cemetery Company, Rochester, N. Y. It is said any single name out of that number can be found in the time it takes two matches to burn, one to find the book and the other to find the name and surely

nothing speedier could be desired than this. This system is now being introduced in Canada by Messrs. Clague, Wegman, Schlicht & Field at their Toronto Office.

GOOD TYPE, INK AND PAPER.—When buying a font of type, try the metal by cutting it with a knife. You will soon discern the difference between good and bad metal. And, above all, do not be too anxious to buy cheap. It is not always that a font of cheap type sold is worth what is paid for it. In buying job type it is advisable to get the whole of a series. Never ask a founder to divide a job font. It is often economical to buy double fonts, whereby picking and turning for sorts are avoided. Too small fonts are often entirely useless. Quite a mistaken notion is it that cash not spent in new type is cash saved. Find the man who has this mistake in his head, and who allows it to rule his conduct, and you may then be sure of having found one who is seldom troubled with a flourishing business. The reason why is not far to seek. Although a single evil may be borne by certain customers, who can stand bad type, bad ink, and bad paper; especially when, by going a few yards further, good type, ink and paper may be found. Another mistake is made when it is supposed that an ornamental job is not a profitable one, simply because it takes so much time in composition. Our contention is that a good job can be done quicker in a well appointed office than a bad job can be turned out from a badly appointed office. In other words it pays to keep pace with the times. And our advice to the master printer is let nothing but the length of his purse restrain him from laying in new things.—*London Press News*.

METAL BAND. "Clough's Metal Band" is a substitute for rubber bands. The uses to which it can be applied are numerous. The chief ones being for carrying memoranda, letters and other papers in the pocket, whereby they are kept compact and together, for filing invoices, important documents, insurance policies, and other papers to which access is often quickly desired; and also for the stub of a check book. It is intended that the papers and memoranda be inserted in the side of the band upon which are the two inner rounded corners. Rubber-bands, as is well known, lose their elasticity, and often in damp or warm places will adhere to the papers.

The bands are made in two styles, one of which is called "Mounted." One side is of leatherette and the other comes in a silicate erasable surface for lead pencil use. The other style is all a metal or skeleton frame without any mounting, and is practically as good as the "Mounted" for desk and office use, but not so neat and desirable as the "Mounted" for pocket use. Each of the metal articles is made from the best materials, and will last for an indefinite time, it being perfectly elastic. Its capability is such it will admit of papers two inches in thickness without losing the spring or grip. These goods are sold for advertising purposes, the address and business of the parties being printed on the leatherette side.

The present price of paper is not due so much to over-production as it is to the increase of facilities and material. The discovery of new material has enabled the manufacturer to make paper much cheaper

than formerly. He is no longer confined to rags, old papers, straw and jute but he has a large variety of fibrous plants, grasses and wood at his command. And in addition to all this he has the advantage of improved labour-saving machinery. As time advances, the consumption of paper increases, and in order to meet this increased demand the ingenuity of man is enlarged in devising more economical machinery and in seeking new and cheaper material for the product. All of this, of course, has a tendency to lessen the price; in fact with this condition of affairs it would be impossible to keep up the price of years gone by. Paper is like any other commodity, the price is regulated by the consumption and the increased facilities for producing it.—*Western Paper Trade*.

PAPER MAKING FROM BAGASSE.—A breeze has been made in paper manufacturing circles lately, more particularly at the South, by the appearance of a recent edition of the New Orleans *Picayune*, printed on paper made of bagasse. This material is the refuse of the sugar cane after the juice has been squeezed out. Quite recently it has begun to be utilized in a small way for fuel, but it has previously been considered a worthless material and only a source of expense in carting it off to dumping grounds where it was burned.

Experiments to utilize bagasse in paper making have been considered for a long time, but it is not until very lately that a New Orleans man—Mr. Harang—has made the claim of practically solving the problem. A lot of bagasse was shipped to a paper mill in Canada and 5,000 pounds of paper made. It was rather more brittle and darker than most newspaper but was nevertheless serviceable paper material. Whether its production will pay is another question. Paper stock of all kinds, rags, wood pulp, jute butts, were never so low as now and the cost of paper making has been reduced by this course to such low figures that we have ceased to buy foreign paper, but instead export largely.

Ground wood pulp can doubtless be made cheaper than bagasse paper material, but enthusiasts believe there is a field for it. At least it would seem as though bagasse might be profitably used in the manufacture of tubs, barrels, dishes and such articles. An effort is being made to raise a working capital of \$100,000 with which to erect a first-class pulp and paper mill.

The effort is a commendable one. It is possible that it may result in a new industry for the South of like nature as the cotton-seed oil manufacture. It is only a few years ago that thousands of tons of cotton seed were dumped into rivers to get it out of the way. The discovery of a process of obtaining oil from the cotton seed has built up an immense industry, which is to-day the leading manufacturing business of New Orleans.

A valuable office accessory is the Shannon letter and bill file. Business men to-day generally recognize the importance of an orderly preservation of their papers; yet the value of having any paper pertaining to one's business within easy reach has only recently been fully realized. In the Shannon files, cabinets, and binding cases, a merchant possesses a complete system by which he can keep all his papers in order and at the same time have ready access to them.

Books and Notions,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

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OF CANADA.

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J. J. DYAS, Publisher.

TO OUR READERS.

THE necessity of inter-communion within the Book and kindred trades of Canada, and the natural benefits to be derived from interchange of ideas, prompt us to issue this the first number of **BOOKS AND NOTIONS**.

No effort will be spared to make the journal creditable in appearance, as well as interesting to the Trade.

The editorial columns, news items and market reports will receive the attention of those thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the most honourable occupation of Bookselling.

The enlargement of our paper mills' productions, and the improvement made in quality, makes Stationery more than ever an important factor in business. It will be treated on by competent writers.

Blended with the Book and Stationery trade naturally is the Fancy Goods business, to which a good portion of space will be allotted.

In an early number will be commenced a series of sketches of some of the leading Booksellers and Publishers of Canada, giving not only the lives of the individuals, but also incidentally a history of the Book Trade.

The present number is but an earnest of what may be expected when all our arrangements are complete.

OUR PREDECESSOR.—For some time, about two years, "The Canadian Bookseller and Stationer" was published by the firm of W. Warwick & Son, of Toronto. It was a pleasant monthly visitor to the Book Trade, always containing something new and spicy. Sometimes rather too severe in its remarks, ever pungent in satire, yet on the whole it was a good and able journal of the trade, and a faithful historian of the short period of its existence. On the death of Mr. Warwick, sen., the publication ceased. Since then no other journal of the trade has been published until now, with our most polite bow, we introduce **BOOKS AND NOTIONS**.

A question is often asked "how is the book trade, do you sell more books now than eight or ten years since?" The answer given must necessarily vary with the position of the party questioned, but if put in other words "are more books used now than formerly?" we should say there are more used, but the trade is in a much less satisfactory condition. The demand for books was first lessened by the production of American reprints of popular novels, which being a success was followed by the publication of various libraries, and a higher class of literature gradually succeeded. Then came the tea business—the giving of books with every pound or two of tea—materially checked the sale by booksellers. This practice has been followed by grocers and others so that a small family library has, in the course of a year or so, been secured without any apparent outlay. Few stop to reason on the absurdity of these so called *gifts*, but although some may at times think they pay a little more for their tea, yet the books are on hand. Then again the practice, dating from the advent of Dr. Ryerson, of giving books as school prizes has spread over the country, carrying to the humblest shanty works of sterling worth, and these are dispensed with no niggardly hands.

Thus has the demand and the acquisition of books been steadily on the increase, but has this benefited the bookseller? He says not, but the circulating of an immense number of works among the rising generation must have a tendency to create a demand for more books, where without these or some such means for a start, none whatever would have been found in the household.

There has been of late another element introduced, namely the Free Library movement. This most assuredly is adverse to the bookseller's interests. A large amount of ready cash is sent to Germany for reprints of English works, ditto to the United States, and such as cannot be had in either place are done without, or England is honoured by an order for the few required. What kind of books are most in de-

mand at these Free Libraries? Novels, adventures, and tales! Who are the readers? Mostly young people; and whether the class of books chiefly in use are calculated to advance the good of the readers or of the country is at any rate a doubtful question.

TRADE.—Speaking in general terms trade is dull, very dull, but is it more so than usual at this time of year? We doubt it, and with some few exceptions would say it is not. Travellers for stationery houses, both of Canada and the United States, are drumming in large numbers through the country, and as their numbers increase much more than their due proportion to the population, so the orders to each are necessarily less, and hence arises the cry of nothing to be done. There is, however, a healthy sign in the fact that lighter stocks are desirable by dealers, it being well understood by them that carrying heavy lots is but of little advantage and too often leads to complication when their notes become due.

The replenishing is so easily effected that there is no good reason for keeping, in either stationery or heavy goods, more than a little of everything. Although for the latter there will be none wanted till later on, and while this is the case dealers hesitate about giving advance orders.

In books, heavy reading is not indulged in during the holiday season, and of the lighter kind "Harper's"—"Sea-Side," and the several other similar kinds in pamphlet form are almost the only ones saleable.

In Educational works there is nothing doing, and the smallest storekeeper in the smallest village will not buy a copy beyond what may be ordered from him. And this cutting down of the stock of the school books tells on other articles also.

With a change of Ministers there is a change of system, and of the books to be used in schools; but it necessarily requires time to mature plans in which all parties look for improvements.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.—While the business of the moment is lagging a little from its usual course, we have to consider what are its prospects for the near future. It is well understood that the Book, Stationery and Fancy trade—and these are not the only ones—have been lessening their stocks for some time past, they have also been lessening their liabilities to wholesale houses, and that they are in a healthy condition is shewn by the very few failures that have taken place this year, and the smallness in amount of those few. That large sums have been withdrawn from the usual trade channels of Ontario to be expended in the north-west is well known, and many a struggling storekeeper, in hopes to find a short cut to wealth, has bought land upon which the instalments and taxes have yet to be paid, is also notorious; and

where this is the case, a deal of pinchings and extensions may be necessary to prevent a fall. If, however, a good harvest, so anxiously looked for, is realized, all will go well, but should there be a failure in this respect, there will be unavoidable failures in others. Still, all things considered, we believe there is a sounder basis for credit than for some years past. It is unquestionable that Canada (Ontario at least), has a large amount of unemployed capital, and now that "margins" on the Stock Exchange have received a temporary kick out, other means must be found in which to invest the quiescent cash. What more likely than that this will be lent either on farm mortgage locally or in the purchase of distant acres, now that the boom of excitement has been broken.

The subscription price of "Books and Notions," is placed at the low figure of 50 cents per annum. This is done with the hope that every one in the trade will subscribe, and thus make it certain that an interesting and successful journal will be maintained. The amount being so small will not allow of any charges for collections. We hope, therefore, that remittances will be made early.

Correspondence on all matters connected with the trade will be welcome.

"Books and Notions" is not simply to be an advertising medium, the large proportion of reading matter in the present number is proof of that, but we aim to make it the means of interchange of thoughts and opinions between those interested.

Whatever business a man engages in is worth doing well, and to learn from one another, as well as by practical experience, is the only way to improve and elevate the trade.

So let us have communications from all quarters.

No point in our Dominion is of such little importance but that an item from there may be made use of.

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

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.—Under this title what a multitude of beautiful articles are placed before us. Walnut, ebony, oak, and a variety of other choice woods are called in to give effect to the design, plain or elaborate, as may be required. Nor is wood the only material we have to deal with, but the most ancient of all metals used by man is now well to the

front of those little necessary adornments of the parlour—bronze.

Dr. Gross, in his work on the discoveries of recent date, in the submerged Swiss village, traces the use of bronze implements to the period immediately following the Stone Age; but rude as they then were, he found in the different eras of time great improvement in their manufacture. This metal then, from the earliest known period, has been of the useful as well as ornamental kind, and it is still likely to hold its place. Both in England and in the United States are manufactured inkstands, racks, safe bells, &c., but at present we will not particularize.

NATURAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—Some of the English papers are commenting on the successful completion of an indication rather than invention of a process by which photographs are taken in their natural colors—in fact life-like—with scenery coloured as existing at the moment. This, when tried, a few years back, was indifferently done, but a Parisian is said to have overcome the difficulty. If so an entire revolution in photographic processes must follow, and perfection reached at last.

BUSINESS.

There isn't any business. July with August are the "off" months in almost every line; Books, Stationary and Fancy Goods are no exceptions. Even the ever-active traveller is taking his ease wherever he can find a cosy nook, we know he is a very quiet and unobtrusive individual. The only branch that is active is Book Binding. As a rule all the Book Binders are busy, some working overtime. Money is said by some not to be paid very promptly, while others report that for the past two months collections have been exceptionally good. On the whole payments are better than this time last year.

We notice that Mr. W. J. Gago has left Toronto on a tour of inspection of the Saskatchewan Homestead Company's property in the North-west, of which Company he is a Director. The proposed tour is to be a thorough examination of both wild lands and settlements.

In the United States, desiring to follow the example of enlightened Canada, they are agitating the question of free postage on newspapers.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook for the grain crops continues to improve as the season advances. From all quarters, and concerning all, the reports are full of encouragement.

Never did our wide area of farming country present a better appearance than it does this July. Perhaps cotton has suffered a set back on account of too abundant rains, but in general the conditions are altogether favourable to vegetable growth. There has been a happy succession of sun and rain, and the fields were never richer and healthier than they are now.

Winter wheat has passed through its period of doubt and trial and an abundant crop is assured—a crop which is likely to exceed in the aggregate any ever before produced in this country, with one exception. The great spring wheat region in the North-west promises a yield larger than any in the past, for the average condition of the crop is high and the area has been increased. Oats, rye and barley are also advancing to the satisfaction of the farmer.

The people, therefore, have good reason to expect a continuance of low prices for food, and at such prices we shall be able to export our surplus. If the farmers get less per bushel for their grain, they will have more to sell and to feed to their stock. Wheat at 80 cents a bushel, so long as we have enough to dispose of at the price, is not the terrible calamity the prophets of evil have been predicting. Moreover, if we must meet increased competition in foreign markets we have at home a market which is the best in the world, and one which is rapidly becoming greater.

It is, therefore, probable that as soon as the abundant harvest is made a certainty we shall begin to see a revival of trade. The improvement may be slow but it will be all the healthier for that.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

Novelties.

NOVELTIES.—A letter for making remittances with a blank receipt added, has been issued by the Acme State Co. of New York. The receipt tears off at the perforated line, and is certainly handy to the receiver, and also to the sender as it enables him to keep his receipts uniform.

We are told of a Ruling Machine just introduced in the United States, which rules both sides of the paper—counts the sheets, strikes a gong at the finish of every ream and registers the number. It is a great labour saver.

HISTORICAL WALL PICTURES.—Mr. T. Rudiman Johnston, of Edinburgh, has just brought out a series of six historical pictures, reproduced in colours by photo-lithography, from celebrated engravings after Vertue, Mortimer, West, and others. The subjects are the Death of Nelson, the Signing of Magna Charta, Queen Elizabeth and her Court, the Battle of the Boyne, Cromwell Dissolving the Long Parliament, and the Landing of Charles II. They are mounted on extra thick millboard, the faces are varnished, and they are provided with strong tapes for hanging up. On the back will be found a lengthy description of the event depicted in the engraving. The pictures are just such as will interest children, and help to fix in their minds certain historical landmarks which cannot fail to aid the teacher.

Goldsmith's immortal tale has been published in Liverpool at the price of 1d. It is said to be hand-

somely printed on good paper, and to contain a portrait of the author. The publishers are shopmen, who print their advertisements in the small volume.

At the Shakespearean show, organized in London to raise a mortgage of \$25,000 on the Chelsea Hospital for women, a volume of contributions from eminent authors is on sale. Robert Browning, Lord Tennyson, Herman, Merivale, and Oscar Wilde are among the authors represented. Lord Tennyson contributes a stanza of four lines, and Mr. Browning a sonnet to Shakespeare's memory.

The best and most durable material for binding books is morocco. It is less subject to rot from dry heat absorbing the moisture in the leather than either calf or Russia, and, though expensive, it is certainly much to be preferred. A weak point in most books is just where the covers joins the backs. This is more particularly the case in heavy books, such as ledgers, etc., the leather cracking from constant bending backward and forward in opening and shutting. To obviate this defect, one joint should be made to extend some distance on to the cover. The durability of the binding is considerably increased by this process, the strain upon the "hinge" portion being correspondingly lessened.

THE BACHELOR'S ADVICE.

You, young man, will never marry,
 If you're wise ;
 You will take no load to carry,
 Fraught with sighs.
 Life, of joy has ample measure,
 Many a flowery path of pleasure,—
 Hymen, though, can add no treasure
 You would prize.

Think of babies always howling
 In your ears,
 And your wife's eternal growling,
 And her tears,—
 How her mother may berate you,—
 Swear Old Harry wouldn't mate you,—
 How they both could irritate you
 With their sneers.

Think of meddling Mrs. Grundy,—
 Family spy !
 Coming week-day, coming Sunday,
 Just to pry :
 When you fain would say "confound you,
 What a joy 'twould be to pound you,"
 For the sake of those around you
 You must lie.

Would you have your wife's caresses,—
 Yours by right ;
 You must buy her satin dresses,
 Dear delight !
 Be not then, young man so sappy,
 As to wish yourself a "pappy,"—
 Few of them are ever happy,—
 Sad their plight.

-H. M. WOLF, JR. ("Flow.")

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Book Notices.

A BRIEF HAND BOOK OF AMERICAN AUTHORS. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. A very useful reference volume. Brief yet accurate—critical yet true; comprising all that is in a general way necessary to be known; when born, when and where died, and what they did while living. In this good work great men in their respective lines of literature have been engaged and the result in every respect satisfactory.

PUBLIC LIFE IN ENGLAND. George Routledge & Co. The matter contained in this volume was originally written for the *Temps*, a French newspaper, by M. Daryl. It is of practical observations on everything around him, and is the fruit of many years' study by a Frenchman in England. It is good for both countries for each to see how they are viewed by the other. It may benefit France, and if it does not benefit England there can be no harm done by pointing out her faults. But we believe these occasional rubs given in good temper do benefit, and we should like our Canadian public men—notably our M. P.'s—to procure the volume and study it attentively, they may take our word for it, it would do them no harm.

LIFE, FUNCTIONS, AND HEALTH. Hodder & Stoughton. A series of lectures, very good in their way, but the author mixes up all sorts of amusements and introduces too much Theology to make the book become popular. Altogether it is too much advanced and might be condensed with profit to the author, publisher and public.

THE BOY'S AND GIRL'S OWN PAPER.—The Summer number of the best boy's Journal ever published surpasses all its predecessors. Dr. Gordon Stables, Paul Blake, T. B. Reid, Miss Jessie Saxby, and a host of other writers, have done their best to provide the pleasantest possible holiday companion for their legions of readers. The summer number of the Girl's Own Paper is justly named *Sunshine*, for it will carry brightness and gladness into the homes of thousands of English-speaking girls all over the world. Sixty-four pages of pleasant stories, brilliant articles on summer topics, pretty verses and sweet music, profusely illustrated with beautiful engravings, will serve to make the most discontented girl happy, if such improbable beings can possibly exist in these privileged days. In both these numbers Dr. Macaulay and his able coadjutors have surpassed themselves.—*London Bookseller.*

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The July number of this excellent magazine is, as usual, full of good things, most of them very properly having a strong summer flavour about them. When all the articles are so good it seems' invidious to single out one for special comment, but "Continental Trips as a Means of Education" starts a new and valuable idea, and shows how it can be carried out, as far at least as Belgium goes. The Holiday number of this magazine is called "Summer Days." It contains ten short stories of a more or less summer holiday character, and as many articles on such seasonable subjects as Landscape, Photography, the New Forest in Summer, Holiday Cookery, and How Two Girls Walked from Bala to Llandudno.—*London Bookseller.*

Williamson & Co.'s Canadian Texts.

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BALLADE OF THE BOOK-HUNTER.

In torrid heats of late July,
 In March beneath the bitter *bise*,
 He book-haunts while the loungers fly,
 He book-haunts through December freeze !
 In breeches baggy at the knees,
 And heedless of the public jeers,
 For these, for these he hoards his fees,
 Aldines, Bedonis, Elzevirs.

No dismal stall escapes his eye,
 He turns o'er tomes of low degree ;
 There soiled romanticists may lie,
 Or Restoration comedies.
 Each tract that flutters in the breeze
 For him is charged with hopes and fears,
 In mouldy novels fancy sees
 Aldines, Bedonis, Elzevirs.

Will restless eyes that peer and spy,
 Sad eyes that heeds not skies nor trees,
 In dismal works he loves to pry,
 Whose motto evermore is *spes* !
 But ah ! the faded treasure flies ,
 Grown rarer with the fleeting years,
 In rich men's shelves they take their ease—
 Aldines, Bedonis, Elzevirs.

ENVOY.

"Prince, all the things that tease and please,
 Fame, hope, wealth, kisses, cheers and tears,
 What are they but such toys as these—
 Aldines, Bedonis, Elzevirs.

—ANDREW LANG.

STRIKES.

It is said that a New York firm have adopted a simple way of preventing strikes, so far as they are concerned.

After ten years *unbroken* service the workman becomes entitled to a pension, after fifteen years a somewhat increased one, after twenty years a still further advance, and after twenty-five years a payment nearly equivalent to full wages.

This plan may be very good and answer its purpose well in some of the large U.S. offices, but we fear there are few printers in Canada either firmly established enough or sufficiently wealthy, but it might answer with a few of our leading newspaper offices.

EDUCATION.—The main purpose of education is not to promote success in life, but to raise the standard of life itself; and this object can be attained only by those higher studies which call forth the powers of reason, moral feeling, and artistic taste. Even in professional education, our aim ought rather to be usefulness in life than mere success, and we have great distrust of all theories of education that put success in the first place. . . . We believe that education should be of a kind in sympathy with the present age, and that it should by no means neglect to fit its recipient for the struggle of life; but we object to any theory which puts worldly success before beauty and truth.—*Century.*

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 Then treasure up the moments as they're sent.
 The path of life's not always strewn with flowers,
 But busy hands and brain bring happy hours.
 —SALLIE MORTLAND.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP.

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Opening 2nd May, 1885.

An International Exhibition will be opened on the 2nd May, 1885, at Antwerp, and will have a duration of at least five months.

It will embrace all industrial products, all goods forming objects of commercial transactions, and all objects and appliances to navigation.

The programme consists of the following five principal sections or divisions :

Section I. Education, Liberal Arts and Industrial Arts.

Section II. Industry.

Section III. Navigation and Commerce—Fishes and Pisciculture.

Section IV. Electricity.

Section V. Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture.

These five sections are subdivided into groups and classes.

The International Exhibition will coincide with the Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Engraving, to which the *Royal Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts* will convoke the Artists of all countries.

By its geographical position and the ever increasing importance of its harbour, Antwerp is most favourably situated for this "rendezvous" given to the Producers of all countries. The commercial metropolis of Belgium, so easily accessible, so hospitable to all, will attract in 1885 a vast number of visitors and it is beyond doubt that in this great centre of trade, Exhibitors will form beneficial connections.

The new line of quays, measuring 3,500 metres (over 2 miles) in length and 100 metres in breadth, which borders the right bank of the River, will be inaugurated during the period of the Exhibition.

The principal building will have magnificent proportions, and will be constructed by the three greatest metallurgical Establishments of the country ; the Executive Committee is in a position to affirm that the whole of the works will be completely terminated within the appointed time.

The Government has authorized the organization of a lottery : the objects composing the prizes will be exclusively bought from among the articles exhibited.

The General Rules provide for the appointment of an International Jury and the nature of the rewards to successful Exhibitors.

The Executive Committee is convinced that the Producers of all countries will appreciate the character and high utility of the Antwerp International Exhibition and that their numerous adhesions will testify their sympathy for a friendly Nation.

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Business Changes.

S. E. Alison, Port Perry, Stationer—Burned out.
Baird & Parsons, Port Perry, Publishers—Burned out.

W. J. Benner, Port Elgin, sold out the *Free Press* to J. H. Ross.

Buckley & Allen, Halifax, N. S., Stationers, dissolved. Business continued by T. C. Allen. Same style.

Geo. H. Craig, Dartmouth, N.S., Stationer, admitted Joseph A. Craig as partner.

W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto and Winnipeg, Booksellers, have closed up their Winnipeg branch.

W. H. Hender, Alliston, Publisher—Burned out.

A. McArthur & Co., Montreal, Wall Paper manufacturers, have admitted James Worthington as a partner.

W. H. McCaw, Port Perry, Stationer and Fancy Goods—Burned out.

J. H. Rosenbaum, Toronto, Stationer—sold out, going to New York, succeeded by Thos. McCormack.

W. H. Saunders, Winnipeg, Wall Papers—Retiring from business.

D. C. Sullivan, Walkerton, Printer—sold out.

M. E. Thorner, Hamilton, Bookseller—sold out to J. Clapperson.

Wilson & Lamb, Montreal, Publishers—Estate advertised for sale.

Every printing office in which job work is carried on should preserve a record of each job, showing all the particulars connected with it. This would prove of great value in making estimates in the future, as well as afford means for determining the proper charge at the present. Every job, when entered on the book, should have a number assigned to it, which number should be attached to the copy by a label or in some other manner, and also entered upon a time-ticket. By such simple means the job could be traced from the time of its first entry upon the books until it left the office, and referred to when occasion might require. It is an excellent plan, when a job in coloured ink is done, to file away a sample of it, with a record on it of the amount of ink used of each colour. By comparison between several different jobs in coloured ink, one may form a tolerably accurate idea of how much will be required for a similar one.

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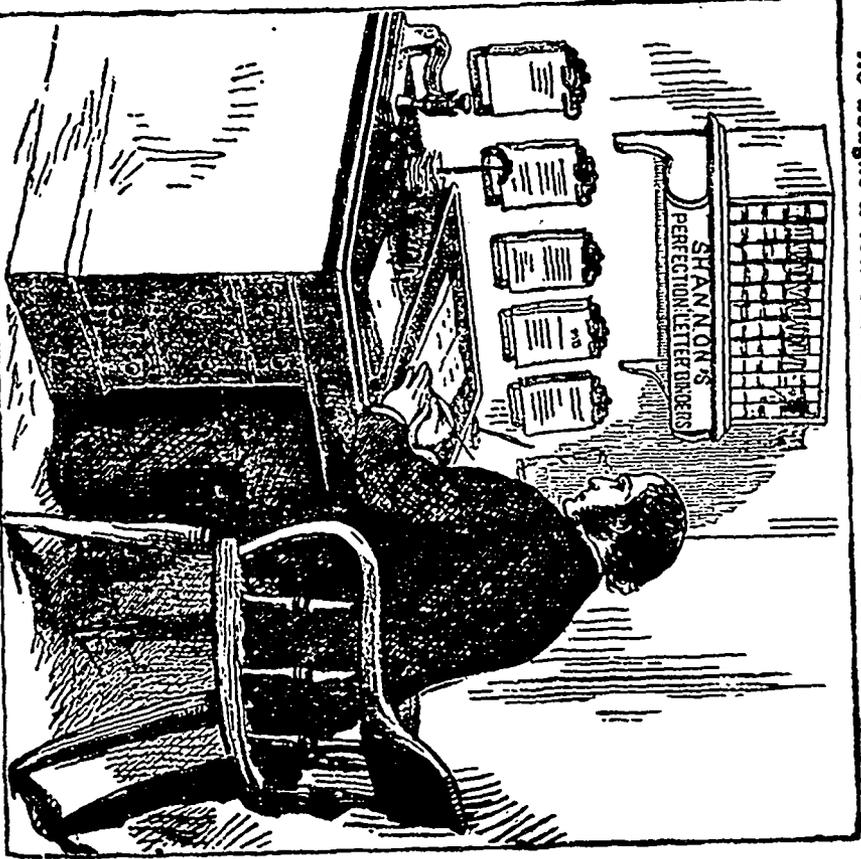
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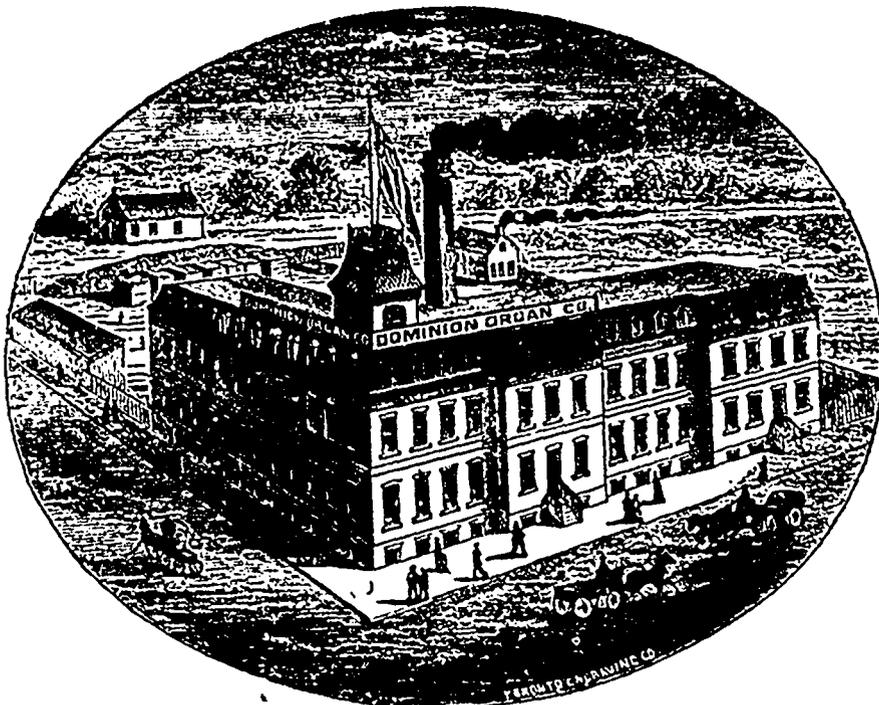


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