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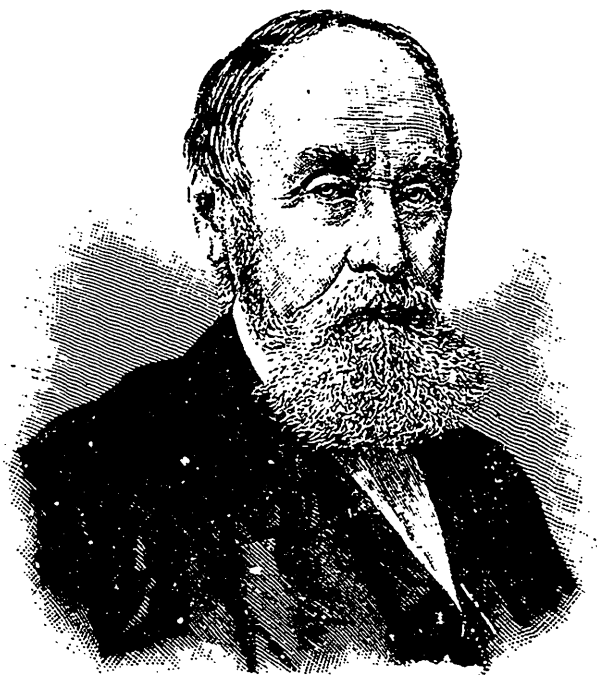
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Canadian Bibliographer
AND LIBRARY RECORD.

VOL. I. No. 2.

HAMILTON, DECEMBER, 1889.

\$1.00 per year.
10 cents a copy.



SIR J. W. DAWSON.

CANADIAN WRITERS.

No. 2.

In J. W. Dawson Canadians have a man of whom they may well be proud, for in the domain of Palæontology and Geology no name is more honorably distinguished. His published works, detailing the results of his researches, have given him a world-wide reputation; and learned societies, on both sides of the Atlantic, have conferred honors upon him.

Sir William was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in October, 1820. After receiving his early training at the College of Pictou, he

was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied under some of the most renowned professors of that day in natural science. As showing the advantages of the privileges thus enjoyed, he tells us, when speaking of these college days: "The foundation of my geological education was laid by the late Prof. Jameson and other able educators in natural science, his contemporaries in Edinburgh." Returning home after a winter's study, he applied himself with great ardor to an investigation of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1855 his great work, "Aca-

dian Geology," was issued, and at once took a leading rank among scientific books. His other works followed at intervals, interspersed with numerous contributions to scientific periodicals. At the meeting of the Geological Society of London, in 1881, Sir (then Mr.) W. W. Smyth remarked that when he referred to Sir J. W. Dawson's published papers he found that they numbered nearly 120, and they give the results of most extensive and valuable researches in various departments of geology, but more especially upon the Palæontology of the Devonian and Carboniferous formations of Northern America. In 1850 Mr. Dawson was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and in 1855 he became Principal of the great McGill University at Montreal, of which seat of learning he is still Principal and also Vice-Chancellor. In 1854 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and of the Royal Society in 1862. He is a Master of Arts of Edinburgh, and in 1884 he was granted the degree of LL.D. by McGill. In 1881 he was the honored recipient of the Lyell medal for his eminent work and discoveries in geology. In this year also he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; was selected by the then Governor-General of the Dominion, the Marquis of Lorne, to be the first President of the newly organized Royal Society of Canada, and was also elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1884 he was further honored by being Knighted by Her Majesty. In 1886 he presided at Birmingham over the meeting of the British Association, of which he is now one of the Vice-Presidents. He is also Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, honorary Fellow of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, and of the Liverpool Geological Association, and honorary member of the Philosophical Societies of Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and Leeds. As showing that this prophet is not without honor in his own country, and that Canadians fully appreciate Sir

William Dawson's services, he was last week presented on behalf of the Natural History Society of Montreal, with a beautiful and valuable portrait of himself, the presentation being made by Hon. Edward Murphy, himself a scientist of some note.

The following are among the principal published works of Sir J. W. Dawson :

1. Acadian geology, 1855. (3rd ed., with suppt., 1878.)
Macmillan & Co., London, 8vo., 215
D. Van Nostrand, N. Y., \$6.
Foster, Brown & Co., Montreal, \$5.
2. Archaia, 1856. *Out of print.*
Dawson Bros., Montreal, 8vo., \$1.50.
3. The chain of life in geological time. 3rd ed., 1888.
Religious Tract Soc., crown 8vo., 5s.
4. Egypt and Syria. 2nd ed., 1887. (*By-Paths of Bible Knowledge.*)
Religious Tract Soc.; crown 8vo., 5s.
5. Facts and fancies in modern science, 1881.
Am. Baptist Pub. Soc., Phila.; 12mo.
\$1.25.
6. Fossil men and their modern representatives; 3rd ed., 1888
Hodder & Stoughton, cr. 8vo, 7s. 6d.
7. Geological history of plants. *International Scientific Series.*
Kegan Paul & Co., London, cr. 8vo., 5s.
D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 12mo., \$1.75
8. Handbook of Canadian geology, 1889.
Dawson Bros., Montreal, 8vo., \$3.
9. Handbook of zoology, 1886, 2nd ed., 1888.
Dawson Bros., Montreal, 8vo., \$1.25.
10. Life's dawn on earth, 1875.
Hodder & Stoughton, cr., 8vo., 7s. 6d.
11. Modern science in bible lands, 1888.
Hodder & Stoughton, cr., 8vo., 9s.
Harper & Bros., N. Y., 12mo., \$2.
12. Nature and the bible, 1875.
Carter & Bros., N. Y., 12mo., \$1.75.
13. Origin of the world, 5th ed., 1888.
Hodder & Stoughton, cr. 8 vo. 7s. 6d.
Harper & Bros., 12mo., \$2.
14. Story of the earth and man, 9th ed., 1887.
Hodder & Stoughton, cr., 8vo., 7s. 6d.
Harper & Bros., N. Y., 12 mo., \$1 50.

Also geological memoirs and articles in *Journal of Geological Society*, London, 1845 to 1888—principally on geology of the maritime provinces.

Canadian Naturalist and the *Canadian Record of Science*, 1856 to 1889.

Transactions of Royal Society of London, *Geological Magazine*, London.

Transactions of Royal Society of Canada.

American Journal of Science.

Transactions Edinburgh Geological Society ; Chicago Academy ; Victoria Institute, etc.

Leisure Hour.

Princeton Review.

Contemporary Review, etc.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The London *Bookseller*, in discussing Canadian copyright, indulges in a little sarcasm at the expense of Canadians. "Besides this, English-made books do not suit Canadian tastes. Of course this is ridiculous, but unfortunately prejudice and not principle is the largest factor in many things" So, so ; well here are a few examples which prove that the idea is not so ridiculous after all. "Sant' Ilario" is published by Macmillans, London, in three vols., at 31s. 6d.; and by the same house in New York, in one vol. at \$1.50. Besant's "Bell of St. Paul's" is published by Chatto & Windus, London, in three vols. at 31s. 6d., and by the Harpers in New York, in one vol. at 35 cents. Clark Russell's "Marooned" is published by Macmillans, London, in three vols. at 31s. 6d.; and by National Publishing Co., Toronto, in one vol. at 30 cents. It may seem, to some wise people, ridiculous that Canadians should prefer the cheap one volume edition, manufactured on this side of the Atlantic, to the expensive three volume edition published in England ; but common-sense Canadians don't think it is so at all.

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THE CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHER maintains, further, that actual manufacture in Canada should be a *sine qua non* to the securing of Canadian copyright. A case in point is that of F. Ransome, of London, England, who

secured Canadian patent No. 24,961, granted September 16, 1886, for improvements on manufacturing cements ; which patent has just been declared null and void for the reason that the invention has never been manufactured in Canada. This is how it should be with books—have the book manufactured in Canada, or else refuse to grant exclusive copyright. Then any person may publish on the basis of say a ten per cent. royalty, as provided for in the new Canadian copyright bill.

TO CANADIAN BOOKSELLERS.

Is it true that as a rule, Canadian booksellers neglect to carry distinctively Canadian books in stock ?

We have repeatedly heard publishers complain that instead of the trade taking hold of some new Canadian book and pushing the sale of it as much as possible, many booksellers have actually refused to carry it in stock at all, while others have somewhat reluctantly consented to take it "on sale," returning unsold copies the moment the demand slackens. Now, Canadian publishers are, to-day, dealing liberally with the bookseller, allowing him a liberal discount on most books, so that he is not asked to push them merely on the score of "patriotism." Of course we can readily understand that amidst the flood of books from British, Canadian and United States publishers, the bookseller is often at a loss to know just what is best to keep in stock : but in justice to Canada, and as a help and encouragement to Canadian writers, we appeal to our booksellers to make a specialty of Canadian books—not only carrying them in stock, but offering them for sale at every favorable opportunity.

The Park Publishing Company, of Toronto, will shortly issue the first number of a new illustrated monthly magazine—*The National*. The prospectus sets forth a most elaborate programme, and the new publication promises to be the best in its way yet established in Canada.

THE NORTH-WEST COMPANY.

“ Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord Ouest : recits de voyages, lettres et rapports inédits relatifs au Nord-Ouest Canadien. Publiés avec une esquisse historique et des annotations.” Par L. R. Masson. Première série. Québec : A. Côté et Cie.

This work, indispensable to the student and to the general reader alike, consists of two parts: an historical sketch (pp. 1-154), and a collection of travels, letters, journals and reports hitherto unpublished, relative to the North-West (pp. 1-414).

In his preliminary historical sketch M. Masson has given us in clear, vigorous and unaffected diction the dramatic story of the rise and fall of the North-West Company—that powerful corporation which did so much for Canada, by opening up new routes to our commerce, and by extending the limits of our territory.

That company—of whose glories Washington Irving wrote in such glowing terms—who remembers it now? Yet the men who founded it, and who guided its enterprises, were endowed with qualities which would have won wealth and distinction anywhere. At last their deeds have found a chronicler, and a worthy one. M. Masson is no mere “laudator temporis acti.” He does not bewail the past, but he does believe that but for the exploits of the heroes of an almost forgotten generation the Present could not be. And he calls upon us to read for ourselves, and judge whether he has done well to redeem their memory from oblivion. We are emphatically of opinion that he has done well in laying before us these records of the stirring past; and we can assure our readers that in the course of his narration M. Masson, although he exhibits but little love for the Hudson’s Bay Company, and scant appreciation of the character of Lord Selkirk—the great rival of his hero, Sir Alexander Mackenzie—at least endeavors to hold the scales of justice with impartiality.

The North-West Company was formed in 1784. Its members were fur-traders who had come to the conclusion that the policy of bidding against each other for the custom of the

Indians was a ruinous one. Wisely they combined their interests, and not only realized a larger profit on their transactions, but were soon in a position to extend their traffic to regions hitherto unexplored. The “bourgeois” or “partners,” were of two classes; the “Agents” who conducted the business of the company in Montreal, and the “hivernants” or “winterers,” who superintended the numerous trading-posts echeloned from the Kaministiquia River to Great Bear Lake. The employees were classed as clerks, interpreters, guides, and voyageurs. The clerks managed the secondary posts, and received either a fixed salary or a percentage of the profits of the post. A general meeting of the company was held annually at “La Grand Portage,” or Fort William, on Lake Superior, where for a few weeks these merchant-adventurers held feudal state, received reports for the past year, planned new routes, and fitted out the traders with merchandise for the ensuing winter’s traffic. “On these occasions,” writes Washington Irving, “might be seen the change from the unceremonious times of the old French traders: now the aristocratical character of the Briton shone forth magnificently, or rather the feudal spirit of the Highlander. Every partner who had charge of an interior post and a score of retainers at his back, felt like the chieftain of a Highland clan, and was almost as important in the eyes of his retainers as of himself. To him a visit to the grand conference at Fort William was a most important event, and he repaired there as to a meeting of Parliament.”

The Hudson’s Bay Company, whose charter dates from 1670, had contented itself with establishing a few posts near the Bay, thus compelling the savages to undertake long and perilous journeys of six or seven months’ duration to find a market for their furs. The North-West Company brought the market to the very wigwams of the wandering tribes, and rapidly acquired almost a monopoly of the trade of the interior. And when the factors of the Hudson’s Bay Company, in the endeavor to check the falling off in their

trade, had roused themselves to the adoption of the same policy, the North-West Company stretched out into new regions. Sir Alexander Mackenzie ventured north to the Arctic Ocean, descending "La Grande Riviere," now called the "Mackenzie" after its hardy explorer. He crossed the Rockies, and was the first white man to enter British Columbia from the east. Through almost incredible perils he penetrated to the Pacific, saw visions of direct trade with China—visions which have since been happily realized, and upon his return to England won from King George, by the story of "the dangers he had passed," the merited honor of knighthood.

Another employee of the company discovered the source of the Mississippi, and was the first to explore the north branch of the Columbia.

A third, Larocque, sought an outlet for trade amongst the warlike tribes of the Missouri; while a fourth, Simon Fraser, whose journal is moving reading, even to a generation familiar with the adventures of a Du Chaillu and a Stanley—explored the river which bears his name, and opened up new fields for the commerce of Canada.

The author attributes the downfall of the North-West Company to the machinations of Lord Selkirk. He says—we condense his account—Lord Selkirk was a man of large and philanthropic ideas, and at the same time a writer of distinction. Anxious to ameliorate the condition of the Highlanders of his native land, he enabled some hundreds of them to emigrate to Prince Edward Island. The experiment having proved a success, the Earl resolved to follow it up with others, and purchased large tracts of land in the United States and in Canada. But the once generous philanthropist gradually became an unscrupulous fortune-hunter. He visited Montreal, was received by the partners with the hospitality for which they were famed, and gained from his unsuspecting hosts full information as to the details of their trade, and the aptitudes, the character and the emoluments of their voyageurs. "Lord Selkirk was

even then plotting the ruin of the North-West Company, and its expulsion from the North-West."

On his return to England he approached the Hudson's Bay company, half ruined by its long struggle with the North-West Company, but possessing in its charter a weapon fit for his purpose. By the purchase of £40,000 worth of its shares, he acquired a controlling interest in the company, and, at a meeting of shareholders, received the grant of a territory in the North-West, as large as England. In 1811 he sent out a party of Highlanders and Irishmen to colonize the Red River District; appointed a governor, and in 1814 issued a proclamation commanding the North-West Company's traders to quit the posts of which they had enjoyed peaceable possession for forty years, and forbidding them to cut timber, hunt or fish. Since the Company's employees were provisioned mainly from the district in question, the effect of this edict, if carried into execution, would have been the starving out of the company, which, unlike its rival, the Hudson's Bay Company, had no access to the sea.

So far M. Masson. We do not question the truth of his statements, but we hesitate to adopt his view of the Earl's character. Will no motive other than avarice suffice to account for Lord Selkirk's action? True, the destruction of the North-West Company would enhance the value of his shares in the Hudson's Bay Company, but is it not conceivable, and was it not alleged in his defence, that he acted as he did act, not from a spirit of avarice, but from the sincere and full conviction that while the North-West Company ruled the country, colonization was impossible? It seems clear from the inquiry held by the Canadian Government, that the agents of the Company looked on Lord Selkirk's colony with no favorable eye. They were accused of having done much to stir up the half-breeds, and even the savages, against the colonists, and there seems to be little doubt that *some* of the traders were guilty of the charge.

Irritated feelings led to acts of violence on both sides, culminating in "the Red River Massacre."

The Government appointed two commissioners to hold an inquiry. Their report was bitterly inveighed against by both parties, and it was not until the Home Government had intervened that peace was finally restored. But the North-West Company had lost heavily in the struggle; their posts had been pillaged and destroyed; their trade had been materially reduced; and though, owing to higher prices in England, these losses had been in part recouped, the English agents who controlled the larger portion of the shares, deemed themselves constrained to form a union with their old adversary, the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1821 the North-West Company ceased to exist. The trade of the west, which had been with such difficulty diverted from Hudson's Bay to Montreal, resumed its former sluggish course. The hospitable magnates of Montreal beheld their fortunes diminished and their prestige gone. "The lords of the lakes and the forests had passed away."

M. Masson writes with full knowledge of his subject. Connected by marriage with one of the most adventurous partners of the company, the Hon. Roderick Mackenzie, Seigneur de Terrebonne, whose "reminiscences" cover nearly the whole period of the North-West Company's existence—he is as conversant with the history of the Company as he is in full sympathy with its aspirations.

Canadians will thank M. Masson for rescuing from oblivion these records of the travels, labors and dangers of at least some of the brave men who did so much to develop the commerce, and to extend the sway of the British Empire in North America.

A large map of the North-West Territories accompanies the work.

R. G. SUTHERLAND.

"Sidney," a new serial story by Margaret Deland, will be a prominent feature of the *Atlantic Monthly* for 1890.

MATERIALS FOR CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY J. M. LE MOINE, F. R. S. C.

To those conversant with the literary movement—shall I say—intellectual awakening, attributable as one of the results of the political upheaval in 1837-38, it must be a gratifying spectacle to witness its progress, as evinced by the constant accessions of works in every department of Canadian literature, especially history.

French literature—unlike English letters in the Province of Quebec—has but slightly benefited by the importations in our midst of writers from old France. With the exception of a few brilliant French journalists (and some of them wisely expatriated themselves for their country's good)—with the exception of a very learned historian—the Sulpician Tailon, the province has had mainly in the pursuits of letters to depend on its indigenous or native talent.

However interesting this inquiry into the past might prove, the subject would take one much further than the scope of this communication would permit—if properly treated.

Whilst wafting across the ocean a grateful remembrance to the distinguished nobleman, the Marquis of Lorne, for the impulse communicated to Canadian letters, by the creation of the association which he placed under the special patronage of his sovereign through the privilege he obtained of calling it the Royal Society of Canada, I shall confine myself to noting a few very useful contributions to the annals of the French province of Quebec, issued of late years.

How much more easy it will be hereafter to compile a reliable and circumstantial chronicle of the eight provinces of the Dominion of Canada, when it is borne in mind that each of them has active, loving, indefatigable delvers in the rich mine of its past history; that the confederated Parliament, as well as the Provincial Legislatures, consider it a duty—nay, a crowning glory—to show the deep interest they each feel in Canadian annals, by substantial grants to unearth and

make known the literary treasures lying concealed unproductive in its public archives, through the noble art of the printer.

I subjoin the most noticeable publications recently put forth calculated to furnish "materials for Canadian history" in the Province of Quebec :

Étude Biographique sur le Chevalier Noel Brulart de Sillery, fondateur de Sillery, près Quebec, par l'Abbé Louis Bois, Quebec, 1855.

Notes Historiques sur Sillery, par l'Abbé J. B. A. Ferland, Quebec, 1855.

Histoire de l'Île d'Oileans, par L. P. Turcotte, Quebec, 1867.

Notes sur la paroisse, l'anne de la Pocatière, par l'Abbé O. Paradis, Quebec, 1869.

Chronique de Rimouski, par l'Abbé Chas. Guay, Quebec, 1874.

Histoire d'une paroisse (Riviere Ouelle et St. Denis), par l'Abbé R. H. Casgrain, Quebec, 1884.

Histoire de la paroisse du Cap Santé, par l'Abbe Gatien, Quebec, 1887.

La Premier Colon de Levis, par J. Edmond Roy, Quebec, 1884.

Histoire de Charlesbourg, par l'Abbé Chs. Trudelle, Quebec, 1887.

Histoire de l'Île Verte, par Charles Gauvreau, Quebec, 1889.

Historie de Longueuil, et de la familie de Longueuil, par Alex. Jadoin et J. L. Vincent, Montreal, 1889.

Mon Voyage à Tadousac, par J. Edmond Roy, Quebec, 1884.

Notes sur le Canada, par Paul Cazes, 1882.

Histoire de St. Jean et du Siège du Fort St. Jean, 1775, par Lucien Huot, Montreal, 1889.

The most distinguished literary man among the number of the above is the historian Ferland, who died at Quebec in 1866, just as he had prepared for publication the second volume of his "Cours d'Histoire du Canada," the correction of the proofs, however, fell to the lot of his valued friend, the late Abbé Laverdière, who expired in 1873.

Abbé Louis Bois, for thirty odd years Curé of Maskinonge, an indefatigable searcher of old MSS. and crabbed, musty documents,

died a few weeks ago, leaving a mass of historical notes, etc., to the Laval University. Though he was a most voluminous writer he refused to sign any of his works after a quarrel with the antiquary, Jacques Viger. Poor Turcotte died about eight years ago, shortly after writing his "Histoire du Canada," 1841-1867.

The Abbé Casgrain is too well known to require any special mention, and when these lines appear will likely be on the broad Atlantic, seeking more genial climes.

Mr. J. Edmond Roy and Mr. Charles Gauvreau, two youthful students of Canadian history, both able and fearless of labor, will, it is to be hoped, yet furnish long literary careers.

A much-respected Montreal merchant, Mr. Lucien Huot, in his spirited Chronicles of St. John, near Montreal, and of its historic fort and siege in 1775, has shown that even a busy bank director can find time for active and useful literary pursuits.

DR. BOURINOT RETURNS.

The *Empire* says: Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, returned yesterday from the United States, where he has been lecturing before the universities of Harvard and Johns Hopkins. He speaks in high terms of the kindly reception accorded him. It is an interesting fact that a week after he delivered one of his lectures, Massachusetts tried for the first time the secret system of ballot voting, as it has existed in Canada for years. Dr. Bourinot was able later to refer to the success of the system, the election having been the quietest and purest for years, and to illustrate in this particular his claim of the superiority of the political machinery of Canada. It is pleasing to hear that Canadians, either as professors or students, occupy a high position in the two great universities. Prof. Osler, formerly of McGill, is now chief physician of the new Johns Hopkins hospital, probably the most perfect institution of the kind in the world. Prof. Macoun and Mr. Sumichrast have a high reputation at Harvard. One of the most promising students at Harvard is Mr. Charles Colby, son of the able deputy speaker of the House of Commons, who has already been offered a position in a leading university, but prefers continuing his studies a while longer. His friends in Cambridge predict for him a brilliant career.

DONATIONS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. James G. Weir has presented to the Hamilton Public Library a copy of the *Journal and Express*, dated Hamilton, Gore District, Canada West, Friday, June 22d, 1849. Mrs. Piney Mackenzie, of London, has presented to the same library a bound volume of the *Canadian Illustrated News* for 1862-1864, which was published in Hamilton. Hon. J. M. Gibson, the Provincial Secretary, has presented a valuable collection of Ontario Government papers and reports; while many other friends have made donations which, with the purchases made, will render the Library of great historic value. The Librarian has recently issued an appeal for donations, which says that, "While asking specially for rare or valuable Canadian books, papers, etc., it may be added that donations of any books of a character suitable for the Library will be gladly received."

The *Globe* says: The widow of the late Hon. George Brown, who is about to take up her residence in Edinburg, Scotland, has donated to the Toronto Public Library forty bound copies of the *Globe*; the *British Chronicle*, complete in two volumes, which was published in New York by Mr. Brown and his father before their removal to this country; the *North American*, which was published by Hon. William Macdougall; the *Montreal Pilot*, many political pamphlets and all the American and Canadian papers collected by Mr. Brown when he was negotiating for the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. Bain is delighted with the donation, chiefly because he now has a complete file of city papers."

It is in the power of many people to delight librarians by similar donations. Send your scarce and valuable books and papers to a public library, where they will do more good than as part of some private collection. You can depend on it, they will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

PUBLISHERS OLD AND NEW.

In an article on "Publishers" in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, Mr. Stonhill tells us:

"It is to be remembered, as we try to recall these periods, that not only were the publishing and bookselling trades united as now, but also that the second-hand trade was included as well; in fact, it was not until about 1825 that even the great house of Messrs.

Longmans & Co. confined their attention to publishing properly so called. The booksellers of old days usually lived over their houses, and in all probability sub-let the parts not in use, their want of means as shown by constant changes, and the fact of their very limited reading public rendering them then peculiarly liable to the fluctuations which, if what we hear of the state of the American market be correct, seem not unknown to publishers even now. It will remain to be seen how far the absorption of our publishing houses into public companies will still further reduce the numbers of those who in Paternoster Row and its historic neighborhood still continue the traditions clustering round 'Stationers' Hall.' But it is also to be remembered that another cause operating in the same direction is the ever-increasing value of land in the city proper, and it is more than probable that 'westward the course of publishers, like the course of empire, will take its way.'"

Two points seem to be particularly worthy of note in the above article:

1st. If the absorption of the publishing houses into public companies continues, the Government might as well take over the whole business, as foreshadowed by Mr. Bellamy in "Looking Backward."

2d. It is not the "limited reading public" that is bringing fluctuations and tribulation to U.-Sian publishers so much as the fact that the publishers in their insane struggle for existence are manufacturing far more books than can be put on the market at a profit. This point has been very ably handled by the *Publishers' Weekly*, and should receive thoughtful consideration from those interested. International copyright would also be a very considerable factor in keeping the production of books at a proper level, and we should think that Uncle Sam's publishers would know no rest until this much-to-be-desired object was achieved

The Department of the Interior has supplied the Dominion Immigration Intelligence office at Winnipeg with 40 volumes of field notes of the country in Manitoba, the North West, and British Columbia. These are of great value to land dealers.

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HAMILTON, DECEMBER, 1889.

"A History of Simcoe County, a record of travelers and pioneers in the county before the Rebellion of 1837," is being published in the *Barrie Examiner*.

Walter Kerr, of Kingston, has a copy of the New York *Morning Post*, printed Friday, November 7, 1783. It contains George Washington's address to his troops.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the great Boston publishers, are firm believers in the value of advertising; they have circulated about seven hundred thousand copies of the various editions of their catalogue.

The Brockville *Recorder* has offered two prizes of \$15 and \$10 respectively, for the two best stories, of not less than three thousand words each, treating on Canadian subjects, persons or adventures. We are pleased to note this evidence of a desire to assist in cultivating a literary taste among our people.

The publishers of this journal have in press a book of special interest to those engaged or interested in printing. It consists of a compilation of odds and ends relating to workers in sanctum and newsroom, culled

from the scrap book of a compositor, and will bear the euphonious and expressive title of "Pi."

* *

Christmas, the time for giving presents, is near at hand. Book lovers should encourage the selection of books as presents at all times, but especially at the holiday season; and no finer books for this purpose can be found than those offered by Gebbie & Co., of Philadelphia. Beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound—every book is a perfect gem, and will be highly valued.

* *

We are still altogether too much under the rule of License, but, thank goodness! we have progressed beyond the days when the following old statute, being 39 Geo. III, Ch. 79, 15, was in force:

"Every house, room or place which should be opened or used for a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other papers, and to which any person shall be admitted by payment of money, if not regularly licensed by the authorities, shall be deemed a disorderly house."

* *

Authors are cute enough to take advantage of the rage for "personality" in these days. Cable, Nye, Riley, Carleton, are a few of the U.-Sian authors who are on lecture tours. Our own clever J. W. Bengough, the editor of *Grip*, is also in the field, and his skillful instantaneous crayon sketches of "people you know," never fail to elicit great applause from his audiences. N. B.—"U.-Sian" is used above for want of a better term. Will not some genius invent a single-word phrase for a resident of the United States? "American" won't do, so let us have something that *will*.

* *

At the dedication of the new Roman Catholic University at Washington, on November 13, Secretary Blaine said: "I am glad of every college that is endowed, no matter who endows it. Every institution of learning increases the culture which, I believe, will build up the Government of this great country of

ours under which all are free and equal." Yes, they need a good many universities in Brother Blaine's great "free and equal" country, to keep up the supply of "culture,"—especially at the Presidential election contests, when the language indulged in by editors and orators is enough to make even an uncultured man blush. What is needed about as much as anything in these days seems to be a university in which politicians and political writers shall be taught to be cultured and refined at all times and in all places.

* *

This is surely the age of syndicates and centralization: and we must confess to the belief that the large bazars of our great cities, as conducted on the present competitive cut-throat plan, are most hurtful to trade generally. In the larger cities of the United States these stores have made deep inroads into the bookseller's business, because selling at a slight per cent. above cost, they are able to sell much more than the legitimate bookseller. In Canada we have not had much of this heretofore, but we are unfortunately rapidly catching up to the United States idea, as may be seen from the following advertisement of a great Toronto dry-goods house, clipped from a daily paper:

"Yesterday's mention was of a new department soon to be opened. To-day we follow with another—a subscription agency. We are agents for two thousand leading American and five hundred British, German, French and Russian periodicals, any of which we can furnish to single subscribers at any time in the year at low rates. By this means any person desiring to subscribe for various magazines and newspapers may do so with the greatest economy of time and expense. Hand your subscription to us, and there your trouble and responsibility end. We take care of the rest."

* *

Just how far authors may go in denouncing our present social condition is a question evidently still unsettled. Mrs Annie Besant, of unsavory reputation, who left her husband because of their disagreement upon questions as to the relations of the sexes, is not meeting with much success in striving to pose

as a martyr on this point. She was friendly to a questionable extent with Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and the two collaborated on a book called "The Fruits of Philosophy," the publication of which was suppressed. More recently she was a candidate for membership on the London school board, and the Rev. Mr. Hoskyns, a Stepney rector, issued a circular in which he animadverted severely on Mrs. Besant's career, alleging that she regarded chastity as a crime and unbridled sensuality as a virtue, whereupon the lady brought an action against the reverend gentleman, and on the case coming to trial, the judge charged strongly against the plaintiff, but the jury disagreed. Trial by jury may be a fine institution, but would it not have been better to have had a decision one way or the other on the point raised? If the present law that the whole jury must agree is found to work injustice or indefinitely postpone the settlement of important questions, then the oft-agitated proposal that a two-thirds vote of the jury should be accepted is surely worthy of further consideration.

SHOULD LIBRARIES BE OPEN ON SUNDAYS?

The *Library Journal* prints the paper on "The Sunday Opening of Libraries," by Mary S. Cutler, of the New York State Library, as read at the Conference of Librarians at St. Louis, May, 1889. The paper is supplemented by most elaborate statistics, which will prove very valuable for reference purposes, and which certainly demonstrate the care and attention given to the subject by the compiler.

Miss Cutler makes an earnest appeal for the opening of libraries on Sundays, but we cannot see our way to agree with many of the arguments advanced.

As usual, when the question of Sunday observance is under discussion, the "intelligent working-man" and the "laboring class" come in for no little consideration. Well, we do not know the sentiments of the workingmen in the United States on this question,

but we fancy they must be something akin to those of their class in Canada; and from close personal study we can speak positively and say that the Canadian working classes, both men and women, are determinedly opposed to Sunday labor. In Canada, therefore, Sunday is truly a day of rest—the saloons are closed, and street cars, if run at all, make only one trip for morning and a second trip for evening church services.

In speaking of intelligent workingmen, Miss Cutler says, "Do not deny them a Sunday afternoon in a quiet place relieved from the distractions of the home." Now it is our belief that if those men who have homes would stay at home more than some of them do, and help to brighten that home with cheery words and pleasant ways (not forgetting to mind the baby occasionally and thus relieve the too often fagged-out wife!), the "distractions of the home" would practically disappear. No, the intelligent workingman does not want the library open on Sunday, as he wants to spend that day in the bosom of his family, and in fulfilling religious duties; but what he does want is shorter hours of labor during the week, so that he can spend an hour or two of an evening in the library and perhaps the whole of Saturday afternoon, if he is studying up some special subject. The wives, too, ought to have something to say on this point, and we cannot think they would favor the opening of libraries on Sunday.

Of course, the man or woman who works ten or twelve hours a day the week round, is not able to enjoy the benefits conferred by free libraries; but as eight hours is now generally accepted as a day's work for library assistants, surely librarians should be among the staunchest advocates of short hours—say six days a week and eight hours a day—not only for mechanics but for *all* workers. Then the people would have more time to use the library intelligently, and there would be no agitation for opening on Sundays.

As for the large number of unmarried men in all large cities—well, every library is open

late on Saturday night, and those who *would* read on Sunday can take a book home with them on Saturday night.

For ourselves, we are free to confess to the somewhat selfish opinion that the librarian and his assistants who run a library from say 8 a. m. to 9 or 9.30 p. m. six days in the week, are well entitled to absolute rest from attendance at the library on the seventh day. We are quite aware that this opinion runs counter to that of men eminent in library circles; but we are still emphatically of the opinion that free libraries can and will do a great missionary work without opening them on the Sunday.

We know some people say, "But I can't go to the library during the week day, and I don't care about going to church or reading my Bible on Sunday, but I *would* go to the library if it was open." Dear, dear, poor people! Well, there are a good many young people who have to leave school before they have learned much more than the bare rudiments; and after they are working, many of them discover that they it would be much better for them if they were better scholars. They cannot go to school in the day time, but do the school boards open the schools on Sunday for their benefit? No. But they open night schools, and thus give all a chance to improve themselves. Library boards long ago recognized the fact that people who were working in the day time could not use the libraries unless open in the evening. All free libraries, therefore, in large cities at any rate, are now open for six days in the week from early morning until late at night.

Miss Cutler does not advocate the opening of the circulating department on Sunday, except for use in the building, saying: "I see no argument for general circulation on Sunday." And yet if there is one thing plainer than another to us, it is the fact that if it is once admitted that it is right to open the reading room and reference department on Sunday, it is simply a question of time when the circulating department must also be thrown open. And Miss Cutler's statistics

seem to prove that this is no mere theory, for of 29 free libraries reporting their reference department open on Sunday, 4 report their circulating department open also; while Mr. Dewey asks, "Are we not stopping too short in not opening the circulating department also?"

It seems evident, therefore, that the opening of the reference department on Sunday means eventually that the library must be open in every department on Sunday; and as only trained assistants can be trusted to do the work, it means the seven days of every week for the whole library staff.

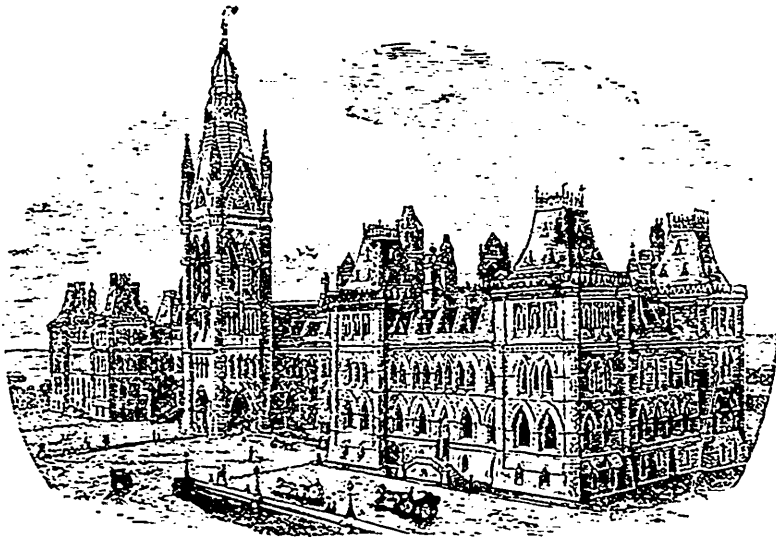
Surely in this nineteenth century—this age

HEREAFTER.

When we shall meet again—if we do meet—
Beyond the driving of Time's troublous sea,
Beyond the portals of Eternity,
Shall we two know each other, shall we greet
Each other with ravishment? or shall we fleet
Either past other unrememberingly?
Or stand and converse with bland courtesy,
Nor feel our hearts one throb the faster beat?

In Heaven, I know, is neither marrying
Nor giving in marriage; neither can they die;
But are as angels, save in this one thing:
They never felt, as we have felt, the cry
Of Love's delight, or of its sorrowing—
Neither its laughter nor its passionate sigh.

R. G. SUTHERLAND.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA. (From "Canada, a Memorial Volume.")

of enlightenment and civilization—this era of cheap papers, magazines and books people are not so "cultured" as to demand that library assistants work on seven days of every week? Surely what with family ties, and religious ties, and social ties, people are not so dull on Sunday as to become a burden to themselves and a menace to society, unless the free library is open on that day?

If so, then it will be in order to ask if we are not marching backward instead of forward in culture and civilization. We believe we are marching steadily forward.

"CANADA, A MEMORIAL VOLUME."

The purpose of this work, one which it serves admirably, is to give an unusually full and accurate account of the various Provinces and territories of the Dominion. Such a book of reference is much required here and abroad by journalists, politicians, intending immigrants, and all who wish to have or give information concerning the larger half of the North-American continent. * * * Next comes an account of each Province, in which a full advantage has been taken of the excellent and

accurate statistics prepared for Ontario under the direction of Mr. Archibald Blue, the foremost statistician of the Province, and one of the first statistical authorities on the continent. Then Mr. Biggar describes a number of the leading cities and towns of Canada. Finally, one of Mr. Erastus Wiman's glowing tributes to the greatness of his native land is quoted in full. Nobody, who wishes to know how vast and naturally wealthy Canada is can afford to be without this volume. — *Toronto Globe*.

"LE VIEUX LACHINE."

The author begins by a beautiful description of the island of Montreal, including some personal notes upon the famous De la Salle, the founder of Lachine. The different forts, the Indian wars and the trials of the early settlers are fittingly described in Mr. Girouard's own graphic style, the same accompanied by charts and photographs of the early military

and religious habitations. It appears that the population of Lachine at the time of the terrible disaster in 1689 reached 320 souls without counting the soldiers who kept garrison at the upper part of the village. At this particular period the Iroquois tribe of Indians were greatly embittered against the French on account of the previous treachery of the Marquis of Lenonville, Governor of New France. A large number of unsuspecting Indians had been invited by orders of the governor to a great feast at Fort Frontenac in Catarqui, and when they had arrived to the number of 95, they were pounced upon, put in irons and sent prisoners to Quebec, while a few, including the great Orcanone, chief of the Five Nations, were transported to Old France. No sooner had Monseigneur de Lenonville left the country and before De Frontenac had reached Canada, the terrible revenge of the Indians had been consummated, and the flourishing village of Lachine laid in ashes, while many of its inhabitants were made the victims of the scalping-knife. — *Toronto Empire*.

RECENT CANADIAN BOOKS.*

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A colon after initial designates the most usual given name, as: A: Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; L: Louis; N: Nicholas; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William.

All books are bound in cloth unless otherwise specified.

Andrews, W. D., *Capt.* The liberator, and other poems. Toronto: W. Briggs. 32 p. 12mo, pap. 10c.

Giving the reflections of this brave man, who has so often risked his own life to save the lives of others.

Baring-Gould, S., *Arminell* Toronto: National Publishing Co. c. ed. 520 p. 12mo, pap. 50c.

Mr. Baring Gould's books are so well known that a large sale is assured for each one as issued. The reading of good fiction will never do any one any harm, and in "Arminell" we have a book which, while interesting, can be confidently recommended as worth reading.

Campbell, W.: *Wilfrid*. Lake lyrics, and other poems. St. John: J. & A. McMillan. c. 160 p. 12mo, \$1.

A welcome collection of bright Canadian poetry. Divided into three parts. Part I—Lake Lyrics. Part II—Snowflakes and Sunbeams. Part III—Other poems.

Canada, a memorial volume. General reference book on Canada, with statistics relating to its commerce and the development of its resources. With numerous maps and illustrations. Montreal: E. B. Biggar. 950 p. 12mo, \$3.

Canadian hymnal, the A collection of hymns and music for Sunday-schools and social worship. Toronto: W. Briggs. c. 296 p. 6x8 in. boards, 50c. \$5 per doz.

Contains over 350 hymns, prepared expressly for the use of S. schools and for prayer and fellowship meetings, mission bands, temperance organizations and the family circle. "We trust—we believe—that this book will find a warm appreciation in all our churches and social circles."—*Preface*.

Canadian score book. St. John: J. & A. McMillan. c. 32 p. 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 in. leather, 60c.

A handy little book for keeping scores at rifle ranges. Has removable inserts, and refills are supplied at 15c.

Clark, M. Alice. Domestic economy and plain sewing and knitting. St. John: J. & A. McMillan. c. 150 p. 12mo, 40c.

A manual for teacher and house-keepers, approved by the Board of Education of New Brunswick and issued as one of the New Brunswick school series.

Crofton, F. Blake. Haliburton: the man and the writer. A study. Windsor, N. S.: the Haliburton Society. 74 p. 8vo, pap., 50c.

Contains the substance of two papers read by the author before the N. S. Historical Society last winter, and now issued as No. 1 of the "Proceedings of 'The Haliburton' of the University of King's College."

*Crofton, F. Blake. Hairbreadth escapes of Major Mendax. Halifax, N. S.: A. & W. MacKinlay. c. 236 p. 8vo, \$1.50. Pub. also by Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia, at \$2.

Dionne, N. E. Historique de l'église de notre dame des victoires Basse Ville de Quebec: 1688-1888.


Quebec: L. Brousseau. 88 p. 18mo. Not for sale.

M. Dionne has given us in a readable form the story of the chapel-of-ease founded two hundred years ago by Mgr. Laval, first R. C. Bishop of Quebec. Originally dedicated under the title "the Church of the Child Jesus," in 1690, in consequence of the defeat of Admiral Phipps, its dedication was changed to that of "Our Lady of Victory." In 1711, Quebec was again delivered from an English fleet, "by the powerful protection of Mary," and the fact was commemorated in the name which the church still bears, "Our Lady of Victories." The latter part of this little volume contains a well written account of the proceedings at the second centenary of the church's foundation.

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Verreau. Invasion du Canada en 1775. Montreal, 1873; 3 vols. 8vo., paper. \$2.50.
HARISSE. Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima. New York, 1866 and Paris, 1872. 2 vols., large 8vo., paper. \$30
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