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YOURS TRULY,

SMITH & FUDGER,

COR. YONGE & WELLINGTON STS.,

TORONTO.

BOOKS and NOTIONS

ORGAN OF THE BOOK, STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES OF CANADA

VOLUME I }
No. 3 }

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1884.

{ ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
FIFTY CENTS.

THE INVENTION OF LITHOGRAPHY.

It is somewhat of an anomaly that, although it has been taught and sung in all ages that nothing is produced in this world except by hard labour, some of the greatest and most useful inventions and discoveries have been the results of mere accidents or chance. The stories of how Sir Isaac Newton conceived his first idea of the law of gravitation by seeing an apple fall in his garden at Woolsthorpe, how Franklin identified electricity while flying his kite, and of the accidental origin of many inventions, have become popular traditions. Of the chance circumstances attending most inventions, none were more purely accidental than those incident to the discovery of the elegant art of lithography, and but few perhaps are aware that its first conception was due to the impatience of a German washerwoman.

In the year 1793, there resided in the city of Munich with his mother, who was the widow of an actor, Alois Senefelder, a young man aged twenty-two, and of an inventive turn of mind. Young Senefelder had been a law student, but upon his father's death his poverty compelled him to give up this pursuit, and thinking that he had inherited some of his father's talents, who was an excellent actor, he went upon the stage. He there, however, met with such discouragement that he soon abandoned the theatrical profession and took to writing plays. Several of his productions met with so much success that he determined to print them, and with this determination in view, he acquainted himself with every detail of the printer's art. Printing in those days was a very expensive matter, and young Senefelder was soon cramped for means with which to meet his printer's bills. While in this strait he began to look about him for a means of cheapening the cost of his printing, and with this end in view, began experimenting with sealing wax, wood, and other like substances.

As he could not obtain a good impression from wax or wood he endeavoured, by the use of aqua fortis, to engrave upon copper plates. Before applying this incisive liquid, however, he was compelled to cover his copper plate with varnish and write upon it backwards. As he often made mistakes in this process and as one error might spoil his laboriously written page, he prepared a mixture of wax,

soap, lampblack and water, with which he obviated this difficulty by covering his mistakes with this mixture and writing over them the corrections. After a great deal of labour he succeeded in getting a fair impression from his copper plate, but as these plates were beyond the reach of his slender purse he soon had to abandon them and seek some less expensive material with which to continue his experiments. He found, near Munich, a species of limestone which, though soft at first became hard upon exposure to the air, and which is now used by lithographers throughout the world. He carried a slab of this stone to his home and cut some letters upon its surface with such poor success that he abandoned the scheme and sat down to wait until his means should enable him to renew his experiments with the copper plates. In the meantime he occupied himself with covering the limestone slab with his engravers' varnish, and practising writing backward upon the surface thus prepared. One morning when this stone lay before him fresh and clean, ready to receive the varnish, the washerwoman called at the Senefelder home for the weekly wash. As the washing list was not ready, and the widow was busily engaged about her household duties, she asked her son Alois to take it. The young man searched the house in vain for a pen and paper upon which to write. Every scrap of paper he could lay his hands on he had utilized in taking the proofs of his experiments. In the meantime the washerwoman was growing very impatient, saying that she had a sick baby at home and declaring that she would go the next minute without the clothes. Goaded to desperation by the importunity of the washerwoman the young man, in his extremity, seized a lump of this oily material which he had made from the lampblack, soap, wax and water, and with it dashed upon the smooth stone a list of the soiled garments.

After the washerwoman's departure, when he came to erase the list from the stone it occurred to him that that writing might resist aqua fortis, and in order to determine if this was so he poured a weak dilution of the acid over the stone. After the stone had remained wet for some five minutes, he imagined that the acid had slightly eaten the stone away leaving the letters standing out in slight relief. He then undertook to take a proof of his washing list, and met with indifferent success; still he continued ex-

perimenting until after many failures and disappointments, it finally dawned upon him that all he had to do was to moisten the entire stone before he applied the ink. The thin layer of water prevented the ink from adhering to the stone but not to the words which he had written upon the stone with the mixture of soap, wax and lampblack. He was then enabled to obtain an excellent proof of the washing list, and behold! lithography was discovered.

The subsequent career of Senefelder is but the old, old story of most inventors. He continued on with his experiments, fighting poverty at every step, until at length, disheartened and reduced to penury, he accepted an offer of \$50 to serve in the army as a substitute for a man that had been conscripted, but upon presenting himself to the authorities he was rejected as a foreigner. Then he revealed the result of his invention to the Court Musician and convinced that dignitary that music could be printed by the newly discovered process far cheaper than it could by the old process of copper plates. The musician went into partnership with him and together they set up at Munich the first lithographic establishment in the world. After many hardships had been borne and much opposition from the engravers and draughtsmen of the day had been overcome, Senefelder finally succeeded with his invention and lived many years to enjoy the fruits of his mother's washerwoman's impatience.

Paper.

LINDSAY PAPER MILL.

We perceive that, under the kindly auspices of the Court of Chancery, this mill and its appurtenances are about to be sold by auction. It is thus described:

"All the lands in the said town of Lindsay owned by the Lindsay Paper Mill Company (limited), together with the paper mill and all buildings and erections on said lands, and also all machinery therein, and all the rights and privileges possessed by the Lindsay Paper Mill Company (limited), including their right to the rice grass in Rice Lake and Scugog Lake in the Province of Ontario.

"Said mill is fit and up with all necessary machinery and plant of the most approved pattern for the manufacture of paper, including a new four-cylinder mould paper-making machine, with sixteen dryers, and two stacks of calendars, with four beating engines of large capacity, all manufactured by Barrett of Brattleboro', Vermont, in 1882.

"This property is very conveniently situated for receiving and shipping goods, the buildings being on the banks of the River Scugog, and within a few feet of the track of the Midland Division of the Grand Trunk Railway."

This is a chance rarely to be met with, and we only hope it may fall into enterprising hands.

PAPER MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are in the United States, according to the latest reports, 1,082 paper mills, 33 of which are at present idle. The total capacity in pounds of these

mills for each particular kind of stock is here given, but not the actual production:

Stock	1884. Pounds.	1883
Book and news	1,986,250	1,682,650
Binders' board	153,600	165,320
Straw board	786,800	743,800
Manilla	799,700	879,100
Building, roofing and sheathing	314,200	272,800
Card	74,500	82,600
Chemical fibre	576,000	466,000
Leather board	129,000	77,100
Straw wrapping	718,500	645,700
Tissue Manilla	40,530	45,130
Wood pulp	795,550	633,450
Writing paper	409,000	354,900
Wrapping	517,000	489,400
Wood pulp	16,000	43,000
Blotting	16,800	15,000
Hanging and curtain	159,300	154,300
Coloured	106,900	95,760
Press board	21,600	8,600
Palm fibre	3,000
Straw fibre	23,000	23,000
Tissue	23,650	24,350
Collar	3,500	9,000
Miscellaneous	42,900	38,800

Total daily capacity - - - 7,827,430 6,949,800

New York produces more paper stock than any other State, Massachusetts standing second in the list with the capacity of about 15 per cent, that of the whole country, and over 400,000 pounds less capacity than New York. Massachusetts can at present, however, turn out 373,400 pounds of book and newspaper stock daily, more of that particular grade than can be produced in any other State in the Union and more than 3½ times the card stock that Pennsylvania, the State that stands second in the list of card board manufactures, can supply. Massachusetts mills have capacity for manufacturing also three-fourths of all the writing paper produced in this country.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Rags.—Outside of those lines of trade directly affected, few people are aware that more than half the rags used in the manufacture of paper in the United States are drawn from foreign countries. In the last fiscal year there were thus imported 151,000,000 pounds of rags and 71,000,000 pounds of papers, rope, bagging and other paper stock, or total of 220,000,000 pounds. About 100,000,000 pounds of this stock came from England, though much of that amount was not produced there, but was brought originally from other quarters of the world. The value of all the foreign rags, etc., imported into the United States averages \$5,500,000 a year; and when we consider that the total exports of paper and stationery of all kinds from this country are but \$1,500,000 per annum, the importance of our home market for manufactured goods will be better appreciated.—*Geyers' Stationer.*

Books Wanted.

In many cases inquiry is made for a rare book and notwithstanding all efforts it cannot be procured, while in some out of the way corner th

anxiously looked for work may be lying. To facilitate the procuring of such books we will without charge insert for subscribers a short description of the work wanted.

UNKNOWN AS A POET.

"Has Edward Bulwer Lytton written any poems except King Arthur? If so, where can I get a copy of his complete poetical works?"—H. A. W.

About twenty-five years ago the writer picked up in E. A. Taylor's bookstore in London, Ont., a volume of Lord Lytton's poems, and was charmed with the exquisite beauty of the short pieces.

The volume now before me, a goodly sized one of about 600 pages, is the only one I have ever seen; the edition is evidently out of print as inquiries for the work in England and Canada have been unsuccessful.

The volume contains of the larger poems, King Arthur the New Timon, Constance, Milton, and Eva, with a large number of shorter ones embracing "The Pilgrim of the Desert," "The Sabbath," &c.

I suppose space could not be afforded for many of the great novelist's poems, but I fain would give

THE PILGRIM OF THE DESERT.

Wearily flaggeth my soul in the desert;
Wearily, wearily,
Sand, ever sand, not a gleam of the fountain;
Sun, ever sun, not a shade from the mountain;
Wave after wave flows the sea of the desert,
Drearily, drearily.

Life dwelt with life in my far native valleys,
Nightly and daily;
Labour had brothers to aid and beguile;
A tear for my tear and a smile for my smile;
And the sweet human voices rang out; and the valleys
Echoed them gaily.

Under the almond-tree, once in the spring-time,
Careless reclining;
The sigh of my Leila was hush'd on my breast,
As the note of the last bird had died in its nest;
Calm look'd the stars on the buds of the spring-time,
Calm—but how shining!

Below on the herbage there darkened a shadow;
Stirr'd the boughs o'er me;
Dropp'd from the almond-tree sighing the blossom;
Trembling the maiden sprang up from my bosom;
Then the step of a stranger came mute through the shadow,
Pausing before me.

He stood grey with age in the robe of a Dervise,
As a king awe-compelling;
And the cold of his eye like the diamond was bright,
As if years from the hardness had fashioned the light,
"A draught from the spring for the way-weary Dervise,
And rest in thy dwelling."

And my herds gave the milk, and my tent gave the shelter;
And the stranger spell-bound me
With his tales, all the night, of the far worlds of wonder,
Of the ocean of Oman with pearls gleaming under;
And I thought "O, how mean are the tents, simple shelter
And the valleys around me!"

I seized as I listened, in fancy, the treasures
By Afrites concealed;
Scared the serpents that watch in the ruins afar
O'er the hordes of the Persian in lost Chil-Menar;—
Alas! till that night happy youth had more treasures
Than Ormus can yield.

Morn came and I went with my guest through the gorges
In the rock hollowed;
The flocks bleated low as I passed them ungrieving,
The almond-buds strewed the bright earth I was leaving;
Slowly went Age through the gloom of the gorges,
Lightly youth followed.

We won through the Pass—the unknown lay before me,
Sun-lighted and wide;
Then I turned to my guest, but how languid his tread,
And the awe I had felt in his presence had fled,
And I cried "Can thy age in the journey before me
Still keep by my side?"

"Hope and wisdom soon part; be it so," said the Dervise,
My mission is done."
As he spoke came the gleam of the crescent and spear,
Chimed the bells of the camels more sweet and more near;—
"Go, and march with the Caravan, youth," sighed the
Dervise
"Fare thee well"—he was gone.

What profits to speak of the wastes I have traversed
Since that early time?
One by one, the procession, replacing the guide,
Have dropp'd on the sands, or have strayed from my side;
And I hear never more in the solitudes traversed
The camel-bells chime.

How oft I have yearned for the old happy valley,
But the sands have no track;
He who scorn'd what was near must advance to the far,
Who forsaketh the land mark must march by the star,
And the steps that once part from the peace of the valley
Can never come back.

So on, ever on, spreads the path of the Desert,
Wearily, wearily;
Sand, ever sand—not a gleam of the fountain;
Sun, ever sun—not a shade from the mountain;
As a sea on a sea, flows the width of the desert
Drearily, drearily.

How narrow content, and how infinite knowledge?
Lost vale, and lost maiden!
Enclosed in the garden the mortal was blest:
A world with its wonders lay round him unquest;
That world was his own when he tasted of knowledge.
Was it worth Aden?

Book Notices.

DOCTOR SEVIER. By George W. Cable; J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. \$1.50.

New Orleans before the war and through the tedious and harassing years of its duration gives us the time and place of Mr. Cable's latest fascinating novel.

To say that the author is "at home" in depicting Southern life, is only to repeat what has often been said before, but in Dr. Sevier we think he has given us, both as to sketches of character and description of localities, a more perfect work than anything he has yet written.

To one who lived in New Orleans about the time of the story there is such a charm in the incidental descriptions of localities, that seems to make sound in the ears the noise and bustle of Tchonpitoulas St., brings before the eyes the varied scenes on the many-miled levee, and whiffs to the nostrils the aroma of the delicious coffee of the old "French Market."

John Richling, the hero of the novel, is an out-cast from his connections because he married one of

whom they did not approve, seeking to make a fortune in the great city of the south, finally satisfied if he could make a home for his noble little wife, Mary. It was no ordinary struggle engaged in by this undisciplined man of talent, who not understanding the way to put his talent to the best use was elbowed aside and left behind in the contest. Did he win in the end? A hard question to answer. The time did come when one at least, and more than, the noble hearted Dr. Sevier admired and beloved the man who had been often constrained by lack of practical effort to eat very meagre rations.

All the characters are well drawn; none better than the creole Narcisso, the dandy and bore of all, while the lady who afterwards becomes Mrs. Col. Ristofalo is the warm hearted Irishwoman at all times.

THE PAPER MAKERS' DIRECTORY OF ALL NATIONS, 1884. Edited and compiled by S. Chas. Phillips; Dean & Son, London. Price five shillings.

An excellent guide for paper men. Its European information is claimed by the publishers to be more correct than that of any similar publication, and judging from its correct list of Canadian paper mills we believe the statement to be correct.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. New Teachers' Edition, by Wm. Smith LL.D. Revised and edited by Revs. F. N. and M. A. Pelonbet. Willard Tract Society, Toronto. \$2.50.

This new and handsome edition of the standard Bible Dictionary with its 440 illustrations and 8 fine coloured maps, gives the Sunday school teacher in a handy form an invaluable help in his work.

SALVATION, OR, THE WAY MADE PLAIN; by J. H. Brooks, D. D., St. Louis, Mo. Willard Tract Society, Toronto, 50 cents.

This important subject is treated by the author in a very clear and practical manner, stating the difficulties that may arise in the minds of honest enquirers after truth, and answering them by direct reference to the word of God, thereby making the "way of salvation" so plain that any one can understand it.

"SELF-RAISED, OR FROM THE DEPTHS," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, with a view of Prospect Cottage, the home of the Mrs. Southworth. Price, 75cts. Morocco cloth, \$1.75. T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH considers it to be the best work she has ever written. In it the hero rises from the depths of poverty, misery and humiliation, and to trace his progress, step by step, has been with her a labour of love. There is a curious blending of realism and romance in this work—the result, it may be, of the leading incidents having occurred in actual life. The leading female characters, Claudia and Beatrice, are drawn with a woman's delicate and accurate touches; but the hero stands above every other person in the tale. The interest is kept up and intensified by the dramatic positions throughout the whole work. It is a moral story, and one which addresses itself as giving an example of perseverance under difficulties and ultimate success.

WM. BRIGGS, Toronto, has purchased plates from England of the following books, and intends issuing Canadian copyright editions of the same:—"Studies in John," by J. Cynddylan Jones. "John Stallibrass," by J. Jackson Bray, author of "Nestleton Magna."

ROWSSELL & HUTCHISON, Toronto, introduce to our notice a series of tales from the German of Prof. Topelius, a writer said to resemble Sir Walter Scott in his historical novels. The list comprises "Times of Gustavus Adolphus," "Times of Battle and Rest," "Times of Charles XII," "Times of Frederick I." They are published at \$1.25 each by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

A Richmond, Va, man claims to have a copy of the original manuscript from which the first edition of the book of Mormon was printed. Clark Braden, a well-known American lecturer, has been investigating the subject, and an examination is to be made in November by a committee of experts as to the authenticity of the document. The printer who set the type is alive, and will be present. The first edition, it is said, contained thousands of atrocities in grammar and composition, and although subsequent editions were carefully revised and nearly 5,000 errors corrected, several thousands still remain. The Richmond man claims to be the only true successor to Joseph Smith, and is said to have refused an offer of \$200,000 for the manuscript from Orson Pratt. The Harpers also offered him \$300 for a photograph of a single page, but he refused, as he could not find one free from errors.—*Mail*.

The Literary Era,

Recent calls for books at a western library: Account of Monte Christo; Adventures of a Infernal; Bula; Count of Corpus Christy; Dante's Invecal comedy; Darwin's Descent on man; Don't want the "Tombstone" (he did want "Moonstone"); Feminine Cooper's works; Have you got "Rochester"? ("Jane Eyre"); Infeleese; Less Miserable; Ought we to go and see her? Some of Macbeth's writings; Something in the way of friction; Squeal to a book; Syval War; Yeautah ("Utah"); Wizard Schoolmaster ("Hoosier Schoolmaster").—*Literary Journal*.

Here are a few titles used by authors in the seventeenth century: "A Most Delectable, Sweet-perfumed Nosegay of God's Saints to Smell At"; "The Snuffers of Divino Love"; Hooks and Eyes for Believers Breeches"; "High-Heel'd Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness"; "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant"; "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin; or, The Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David; whereunto are also annexed William Humis' Handful of Honeysuckles, and Divers Godly and Pithy Ditties, now Newly Augmented"; "The Spiritual Mustard Pot to Make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."

John Morley says finely of Emerson's poems:—"They are the outcome of a discontent with prose." In his study of Emerson Mr. Morley makes also this statement: "The sombre melancholy, the savage

moral indignation, the passionate intellectual scorn, with which life and the universe have filled strong souls, some with one emotion, some with another, were all to Emerson in his habitual thinking unintelligible and remote."

The *London Times* says: There was never a time when a first-rate English novelist was more wanted than now. We have Wilkie Collins for plots. We have Mr. Black for sunsets. We have Mrs. Oliphant, whose variety is inexhaustible and whose industry is beyond all praise. We have Ouida, who would thrill us with sympathetic emotion, if we could for a moment forget the lime-light and the spangles. We have Mr. Henry James and Mr. Howells, unrivalled painters in miniature. We have Miss Broughton, whose characters, as Anthony Trollope has said, 'stand upright on the ground,' but whose world is a singularly unpleasant one. And we have a general want of breadth and finish in our modern English fiction."

The successful author of "Called Back," who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Hugh Conway, has confessed his real name to be F. J. Fergus. He is a member of a firm of auctioneers at Bristol, England. No wonder Mr. Fergus is glad to acknowledge his work. The book has sold to the extent of 80,000 copies, and the play has made the greatest hit that has been known in London in a long time.

HOW AUTHORS WORK.—David Livingstone said: "Those who have never carried a book through the press can form no idea of the amount of toil it involves. The process has increased my respect for authors a thousand fold. I think I would rather cross the African continent again than undertake to write another book."

Mr. Andrew Chatto tells the *London correspondent* of the *Boston Herald* the following story about Justin McCarthy's history: "Mr. McCarthy conceived the idea of writing a book entitled 'The Victorian Era,' which was to be a historical narrative. Introduced to a well-known firm of publishers, he entered into an arrangement with them to sell them the work for £600 (\$3000). After a little while, the publishers, learning that Mr. McCarthy was a Home Ruler if not a Parnellite—they did not even know, it appears, that he was an Irishman—asked to be allowed to withdraw from the contract. Mr. McCarthy, who was greatly annoyed at the suggestion that he might mutilate history to suit his own private or political views, demanded compensation, and the publishers referred the settlement to the friend who had introduced the author to them. Then Mr. McCarthy came to me, and I at once agreed to publish the work for him on a basis of mutual profits. I suggested, however, that, instead of 'The Victorian Era,' he should call the book 'The History of Our Own Times.' In the interval the other publishers reconsidered the situation, and asked to be allowed to revive the relapsed contract. It was too late. The work was in my hands, which, as it turned out, was a good thing for the author as well as for me. I have paid Mr. McCarthy, up to the present time, over £5000 (\$25,000) on account of his profits on 'The History of Our Own Times.'"

United States Trade Reviews.

The prospects for the fall trade are now very bright. The financial and commercial situation throughout the country is steadily but slowly improving, and unmistakable signs of activity and progress are being developed from week to week. The general movement of merchandise continues to increase, but buying is yet to a certain extent of a conservative and cautious character. In some departments, however, a largely increased demand is reported, and in all a hopeful feeling of encouragement is observed. In other words, the autumn trade is opening with a healthy spirit which was to be expected, and the fact that buyers are operating within the limits of safety must be accepted as a favourable indication for the future course of trade. Business has been more active the past week than during the previous one. The demand for all classes of goods has been somewhat heavier. A hopeful feeling exists in regard to the fall trade when it fully opens up, as the prospects for good crops indicate a large purchasing power.

In the stationery trade a marked improvement has taken place during the past few days. Almost in every line from fair to good orders are reported, and a hopeful feeling prevails. It is believed that goods can be obtained, at the present time, under more favourable circumstances to purchasers than at any period between now and the close of the season. This opinion, of course, is based upon the expectation that an active and steady business will soon be transacted. In every line some rich and unique novelties have been introduced, and the demand for them will no doubt be large. Pencil and letter tablets are having a good sale; this is partly owing to the large demand made for them for school purposes, but the finer descriptions for private use are also much in demand. Inkstands for use in schools have, like the pencil tablets, had a large sale, but in the more expensive kinds the sale has been limited. Steel pens have been selling well and gold pens are also in good demand. The call for albums has of late been very limited. There has been fair order for inks, and some good sales have been made. In paperies large orders have recently been received, but there is at present no great demand for them. In general staple stationery trade is good.

There is very little to be said in regard to the paper trade. That business keeps up well, goes without saying, and the mills are fairly supplied with orders. The trouble with the water has been a serious drawback in many cases, but when the mills are obliged to shut down the finishing rooms are run by steam, as every concern in the city is supplied with an engine to be used on special occasions. It has been stated that some paper makers would welcome a shut down as it would decrease the production, but a majority of the Holyoke manufacturers do not come under that head as they wish to produce every pound that their machines are capable of. There is a feeling of caution on the part of many in taking future orders, but confidence is, however, increasing. The stock market remains quiet with moderate demand for some kinds of goods. Prices are firm at quotations.—*U. S. Stationer.*

Books and Notions,

MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Book, Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades

OF CANADA.

PUBLISHED THE FIFTEENTH OF EVERY MONTH:

OFFICE:—

20 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION - - - 50 CENTS.

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All Letters and Communications intended for publication must be sent in not later than the 8th of each month.

Subscribers will oblige by informing us at once of any irregularities in delivery.

J. J. DYAS, Publisher.

THE STATIONERY TRADE.—There is great uncertainty as to the immediate future of the price of paper. It is unquestionable that a few months ago the stocks were unusually heavy, and prices were lower than mills could afford to make at, but they were obliged to shut down owing to the absence of the necessary supply of water; this would naturally induce some advance as the dealers' stocks were lowered and little being made, and makers were beginning to take advantage of the situation. But before this was done to any extent there is an outcry about rags, as owing to cholera in the districts, where this class of stock mostly comes from, it was found an advisable precaution of the United States government to prohibit altogether their importation. Stocks of rags are, therefore, accumulating in outside ports, and if the embargo should be suddenly taken off there will be a rush of material and a consequent lowering of the market value of paper; but as there is no immediate sign of this we may expect firmness with a slight upward tendency.

THE ADVANCED PRICE OF WRITING PAPER.—SPRINGFIELD, Mass., October 1.—The writing paper makers' branch of the National Paper Makers' Association had a special meeting here to-day to consider the question of reducing the production of fine papers, to counteract the bad influence on the market caused by the prohibition of the importation of

foreign rags, which has increased the cost of paper stock. After thorough discussion the following was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we will not offer our paper for sale or receive any orders therefor except at an advance of price from one to two cents per pound.

Resolved, That rather than sell our paper at a less advance than that named in the foregoing resolution, we will lessen our production until the price of paper advances sufficiently to cover the extra cost of rags and other material.

“ OFFICE OF

“ MASSASOIT PAPER MANUFACTURING Co., }
“ HOLYOKE, Mass., September 18, 1884. }

“ DEAR SIRS—Owing to the United States Government shutting out all foreign raw material used in the manufacture of paper, and the consequent rise in price of rags in all of our domestic markets, we are compelled to withdraw all quotations which we have made you upon the several brands of paper which we produce.

“ Promising to do all we can for you,

“ We remain,

“ Yours truly,

“ E. C. ROGERS, *Treasurer.*”

“ MITTINIQUE, Mass, September 20, 1884.

“ GENTLEMEN—When the importation of rags was forbidden by our Government, and the time for the exclusion of foreign rags was fixed at three months, it was hoped that this would cause no serious inconvenience, as that period could be provided for from our own collections and stocks on the way: but the appearance of cholera at Naples, with such severity that sanitary care is impossible, will cause such grave and well-founded apprehensions in regard to shipments from all Mediterranean ports for a year to come, that our Government will be justified in excluding for that period the usual large shipments from that prominent source of supply of the linen rags used in the manufacture of writing paper.

“ How far this will induce a continuance of the present exclusion of all foreign rags it is difficult to forecast. Linen rags, essential in the manufacture of best ledgers and other writing papers, have advanced 25 per cent. already, and ‘domestic’ stock sympathizes to a considerable extent in the advance. We can only say that we cannot promise present prices for paper on other than orders now on hand, but will not make an advance to our established trade unless compelled to by a more marked advance of domestic rags than at present demanded; yet that further advance is probable.

“ Yours respectfully,

“ SOUTHWORTH Co.

"P.S.—Cost of making paper to-day is from one to two cents per pound greater than four weeks ago.

"HOLYOKE PAPER COMPANY,
"HOLYOKE, MASS., September 23, 1834. }

"In view of the embargo on foreign rags, and the consequent unsettled price of domestic rags, we withdraw all former quotations of prices of our papers, but shall meet our customers fairly at all times.

"Very respectfully,
"O. H. GREENLEAF, *President.*"

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.—Last month, at the yearly meeting of "The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society of Canada," a very satisfactory report was presented by the secretary, Mr. James Sargant—re-elected as was most fitting—and with the other officers, Mr. John F. Ellis of OURS being president, are looking forward with hopes of even greater prosperity during the coming year.

He reports the present membership at 1,200. Yes, 1,200 hard-working, active, pushing men, carrying to every nook and corner of our land samples of the latest novelties and newest designs in the market.

Fond of a joke they are, good tellers of stories, but yet not allowing their love of frolic to interfere with the persistent and determined efforts to place their goods with the man of prompt payment.

We have met the Canadian "Commercial" at home and abroad, on the road and in the quiet family circle, and can vouch for it, that for intelligence and honest worth it would be hard to make an improvement.

A DAY IN CINCINNATI very pleasantly spent among the Trade was an agreeable change from the work at home.

In books, the Fall season of course commencing a little later than in Canada, there is but little indication of what the winter season will be, but dealers look hopefully forward. Robert Clarke & Co., the leading house there, is fairly busy, combining as they do publishing, bookselling, and a large commercial stationery business.

A story is told of a Cincinnati, bookseller with more leisure and means than usually falls to the lot of his trade, getting as far away from home on a fishing excursion as the City of Winnipeg, and having a fancy for any book relating to the Hudson's Bay Company asked a brother bookseller in that city if he had anything new relating to the favourite subject. The answer was, No. On expressing surprise the Winnipeg man said:—"If you want anything relating to the Hudson Bay Company or anything new in any department of Americana, you had better write to Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati." "Why," exclaimed

the other, "they are just round the corner from me, and I have put myself out of the way to look for what I can find at home."

John Holland, the Gold Pen man says, "business very good—never better."

When and to whom are all the Gold Pens sold when no person can have any reasonable expectation in his lifetime of buying a second Holland Pen.

Mr. Yeiser, the obliging Secretary of the Globe Files Co., reports the demand for their goods steadily improving.

S. C. Tatum & Co., Letter Copying Presses, are, we learn, about establishing a Canadian agency for their goods.

A NEW MAGAZINE.—We see it announced that from the Capital a new magazine will be issued shortly.

FALL.—With the advent of Fall comes the large announcement numbers of *The American Bookseller* and *The Publishers Weekly*, full to repletion of lists of all manners and kinds of books.

The list of R. Worthington's new illustrated juvenile works occupy considerable space. The sample illustrations given are not up to the high standard to be looked for in young people's books in the present day.

RECIPROCAL COPYRIGHT.

Notes of an Interview with Mr. G. Mercer Adam.

Reporter.—You are known to be one of the few authorities in Canada on the question of copyright, Mr. Adam; will you kindly inform me if anything further has been done by authors and publishers in the States in the way of securing an International Copyright treaty?

Mr. Adam.—Nothing that I hear of. The agitation of last winter seems to have been a sporadic affair; though it is possible that the Dorsheimer Bill may again be heard of in Washington in the coming session.

Reporter.—Why did the Bill miscarry?

Mr. Adam.—Partly, I daresay, from lack of interest, and partly from conflict of opinion in regard to the measure. On ethical grounds you cannot argue the matter with a politician; he is only amenable to the argument from policy; and the line of policy is too often clouded by economical bias. If a Free-trader he may be got to listen; if a Protectionist, he will want to saddle the concession with endless restrictions.

Reporter.—American Authors, and the responsible Publishing Houses, I believe, are in favour of the measure; are they not?

Mr. Adam.—They are, and may well be so, for literary piracy is ruining the native book trade. The public, however, care little for this; they want cheap books; and if an international treaty is made they fear books will be dear. But American authors have now little motive for urging Congress to enact

a measure of reciprocal copyright. Through an excess of liberality in British legislation they now get all they want. As American subjects, they get copyright in the States; and by arranging for simultaneous publication in London, they secure copyright in England and also in the Colonies. By granting this privilege to American authors England has deprived herself of the most powerful argument in seeking reciprocal copyright in the States. This is an injustice to which English authors have not been sufficiently alive. Withhold copyright in England from American authors until English authors secure copyright privileges in the United States, and you will be doing wisely. As things are, reciprocity is all on the one side.

Reporter.—I presume this is why we are now unable in Canada to reprint certain American books.

Mr. Adam.—Precisely, and the injustice is here doubly manifest. Canada is made the slaughter-market for piratical editions of English copyrights, which, though they freely enter the country, we dare not reprint ourselves; while we are also restrained from reprinting in Canada an American copyright. While neither Canadian nor English authors have rights in the neighbouring States, why should the effusive courtesies of English legislation compel Canadians to respect the rights of American authors in Canada? It seems to me, it would be time enough to grant American subjects privileges in Canada when British subjects secure like privileges in the States. In this matter England, if she will strain courtesy to humor the States, should not expect Canada to humor English humors.

Reporter.—You are an advocate, of course, of international copyright?

Mr. Adam.—I am; but until we get this, I want Canada to be free to take her own line in regard to foreign copyright. I see no fun in allowing American publishers to find a market in Canada for their unauthorized editions of British copyrights, while the gratuitous legislation of England restrains us from reprinting in Canada American copyrights. I can understand England giving copyright to her own subjects, but I don't understand why she should give copyright to aliens who persistently refuse to respect the rights of British authors. England is not overrun with piratical editions of British copyrights as Canada is, and for that reason at least she should not impose upon Canada the necessity of respecting the rights of Americans in the Dominion while we can get no equivalent in the States.

News.—We present our readers this month with correspondence from Winnipeg and London, Ont. We had hoped to have had our arrangements complete for letters from the different Provinces, but so far have been disappointed. Our Montreal correspondent has failed to send us promised news up to the time of going to press.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Dealers are not inclined to purchase as freely as formerly, there being a prevalent idea that sometime, perhaps when least expected, the demand will in a great measure cease, and leave them with dead stock on hand. A new card, *The Mildmay*, has been introduced this season, and has proved to be very popular with the trade.

BOOKS AND NOTIONS.—The trade in these goods is at present but small, before another month, however, buyers must make at least of their selections for winter sales. Orders are very limited, so are collections. For some little time past notes falling due have been met a trifling cash payment and a renewal. These renewals were fully granted as there was every appearance of a good, or even abundant harvest, but although the bright prospects have been realized as regards quantity, the prices obtainable for grain have been so much below the farmers' expectations little has been marketed. Necessity only prompts a sale; the consequence is that country storekeepers have not been paid, and they are as reluctant to order as wholesale houses are to supply while overdue notes are in hand.

The rush for schoolbooks and supplies being over, there is now a period of stagnation, still appearances justify the belief in a good fall trade although somewhat later than usual.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—This third number of *BOOKS AND NOTIONS* will, we hope, remind some of our readers that the subscription of 50 cents has not yet been remitted. Please remember that each subscription received will aid in making the journal attractive.



JOHN HOLLAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD PENS

AND

PENCIL CASES.

SPECIALTIES:

Gold Stub Pens, Falcons, Oblique, Barrel and Stenographic Pens, Business Pencils, and the Climax Stylographic Pens.

Elegant Assortments for Jewellers and Stationers in handsome Show Cases and Trays. Quality THE BEST, and prices moderate.

FACTORIES—Nos. 9, 11, 13, 17, 19
and 21 West 4th Street,
OFFICE & SALESROOMS—No. } CINCINNATI.
19 West 4th Street,

Wholesale Agents for Canada:

The Barber & Ellis Co'y.,

TORONTO.



OBITUARY.

We have to announce the death of Mr. John Riordan at St. Leonard's, England, on the 21st September, after a lingering illness of about two years.

It is but a few years since that political trouble in the United States caused Mr. Riordan to leave New Orleans and settle in Toronto, which he did with only about twenty-five dollars in his pocket, but having health, energy and the kindest of dispositions, he soon increased his store. Being a very careful man he invested his money as soon as made in the various Joint Stock enterprises of the Dominion and became, jointly with his brother, proprietor of the Merritton Paper Mills, one of the most important establishments in Canada. In 1877 he came into possession of the *Mail* newspaper, having foreclosed a mortgage thereon for paper supplied while it was fighting an up-hill course, there were, however, other share holders, but to a very small extent. In the Toronto Paper Co's. works at Cornwall he held a large amount of stock, largely too in Gas and other companies. Mr. Riordan was a sympathetic, liberal-minded man of the most kindly disposition, without affectation or pretending to greatness, but possessing such an amount of goodness as to make him sincerely respected by all who knew him, and the recipients of his quiet bounty have the greatest cause to mourn his loss. Mr. Riordan was a native of Ireland, where he was born in June, 1834.

There is a duty to the public to record the departure from this life of those who have occupied a foremost place in either of the various spheres of usefulness, but a bitter pang afflicts the family circle when one of those little ones, near and dear to us, is called away. In advanced years death is looked for as a fixed event which we are in a measure prepared to hear of, but with babes there is a peculiar twinge about the heart which makes the loss more felt by those few chiefly interested. We have now to notice :—

On the 16th September, at Toronto, Albert George, infant son of Mr. W. J. Fosdick, many years traveller for Wm. Warwick & Son.

On the 22nd September, John Percival, infant son of Mr. M. T. Hemsworth, Bookseller, Brantford.

We note also the death of the Rev. W. Gaskell at a very advanced age. His wife attained considerable popularity by her "*Life of Charlotte Brontë*," and some lesser works.

PERSONALS.

J. M. HUDSON, for the last five years with R. H. Rothwell, has commenced business for himself—Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods—on George street, Brantford.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. A. F. Rutter, whose serious accident we reported in last number, is able to attend to business again. He is somewhat lame still, but getting better rapidly.

Messrs. A. Kennedy and Alex. Taylor, Booksellers, and J. G. Woodland of the Bishop Lithographing Co., all of Winnipeg, have been in Toronto lately—the two former purchasing goods.

1884.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

OF TORONTO.

Nos. 15 Jordan, & 10, 12, & 14 Melinda Sts.

DIRECTORATE:

J. R. BARBER, Georgetown, President; JAS. BARBER, Vice-President; JNO. F. ELLIS, Treas. and Managing Director; T. J. CLARK, Secretary; P. T. PERROTT, JOHN W. MAUGHAN,

PAPER DEALERS,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER RULERS, ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS & PAPER BOX MAKERS,

Beg to advise the Trade that their Stock is very complete in every department, and their manufacturing facilities are unsurpassed.

Account Books—We carry a large Stock, Special Patterns made to order by the most experienced workmen.

Binding of every description carefully attended to. Bindings from a distance promptly done.

Envelopes—We manufacture large quantities and sell at Bottom Figures. Present capacity, 150,000,000 annually.

Mucilage—We make a Superior Grade from pure Gum Arabic.

Paper Boxes—We make a great variety of all classes of goods.

News and Book Papers—We carry a heavy Stock and sell at Mill Prices. Knowing the wants of the general Trade, and having the best of arrangements with three Mills, can give every satisfaction.

Writing Papers—We carry a great variety of English, American and Canadian make, and sell at very close prices.

Note Papers—We rule and put up a very fine Line, and import the Better Grades.

Fancy Papers, for Box makers and Printers, in great variety

Cardboard—White and Coloured and Bristol Boards in stock, and cut any size in our Factory.

Printing Inks—We can supply all Grades direct from Factory.

Stafford's Writing Ink—We are the Agents for this now popular Writing Fluid. Orders filled promptly.

Lead Pencils—We are introducing Johann Faber's make, and find them equal to A. W. Faber's, and cheaper.

Toy Books—Orders for McLaughlin's and Thompson's are now being taken.

Xmas Cards—Are now fringing some fine goods, and taking orders for Plush and Fancy Novelties.

Bookbinders—Leather, Straw Board, Binders' Board, Binders Cloth, Marbled Papers, &c., &c., in great variety.

General Stationery—A very fine assortment of Pens, Holders, Inkstands, Rulers, etc., etc., etc.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO GIVE US A CALL WHEN VISITING THE CITY.

Our Travellers are on the Road and are Glad to Quote Prices.

LETTER ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Correspondence.

WINNIPEG, OCT. 1st, 1884.

To the Editor BOOKS AND NOTIONS.

SIR,—Doubtless an occasional communication regarding the state of trade in this corner of the Dominion would be of some interest to the trade of our sister Provinces, so I will endeavour to state clearly and honestly the exact feeling of some of our closest observers.

When in Toronto and Montreal some three weeks ago I heard all kinds of conflicting rumours regarding the probabilities of having good crops throughout the North-west, but on my arrival here I found only one opinion expressed which was that there was no reasonable doubt that there would be the most bountiful harvest gathered here that has ever been the good fortune of our sturdy pioneers to garner. Circumstances have fully borne out this prognostication, and when I state that the two largest Milling Companies have been paying 80c. per bushel for wheat you will readily see that Providence is smiling upon our country, and as long as this state of affairs continues you, in Ontario and Quebec, upon whom we are so largely dependent in a commercial sense, will certainly derive a benefit in that the liabilities of our merchants will be more promptly met.

During the last three months throughout the whole Northwest there have only been some twelve or thirteen failures, and nearly all for small amounts, which state of affairs compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a very gratifying result. Here in Winnipeg, in the Book and Stationery trade there has not been, as far as I can learn a single failure for two years, a showing which I think cannot be equalled in any other branch of trade in the city.

The feeling amongst merchants is that business through the coming fall and winter will be quite satisfactory, and if the farmers dispose of their grain at prices even approaching present figures, we will enter upon a period of prosperity next spring which will more than atone for the depressed state of trade since the boom.

I shall endeavour from time to time to drop you a line informing your readers, through your much needed medium, of how we are progressing in this the land of Promise.

Yours truly,
"GARRY."

To the Editor BOOKS AND NOTIONS.

LONDON, Ont., October 4, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—The Book and Fancy Goods trade here has been very dull. Our Fair, just over, gave a little stimulus to the latter branch. With the advance of cold weather, and the near approach of Xmas, business promises to improve. The run on books is on the Fireside Library and Seaside Library style, the more expensive class of books having but a small demand, but hope it will improve. Mr. Bryce, in Fancy Goods and Xmas Cards, and Reid Bros. in Stationery, report a good business on the road.

Mr. Bryce has just received his first supply of Xmas novelties, composed of 225 cases. It is reported that he contemplates removing his wholesale business to Toronto so as to better supply his increas-

THE
CANADIAN LIBRARY.

TORONTO, September 29th, 1884.

DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of bringing to your notice the proposed publication of a Series of Books, under the general title of "THE CANADIAN LIBRARY," the first instalment (eight volumes) of which I design to issue during the ensuing year, if I am fortunate enough to meet with sufficient encouragement to warrant the publishers going on with the work. In projecting this series, the object I have in view is, not only, if possible, to give a timely impulse to native literature, but to make an important contribution to it, in the form of a Library likely to find admittance into every Canadian household, and to receive with favor for its immediate interest and permanent value. The moderate price of the volumes will necessitate a large subscription list to cover the cost.

The publication of the Series, while fittingly representing the thought and culture of Canada will, it is hoped, be not only serviceable in providing a wholesome and elevating literature for the reading population of the Dominion, but also instrumental in making Canadian literature more generally known, and in eliciting for it a greater degree of patriotic interest.

May I hope that the project will meet with your approval, and that you will favor me with an early order for the first year's issue.

Respectfully yours,

G. MERCER ADAM,
Editor.

The Series will consist of twenty-four volumes, crown octavo, printed from new type, in a neat, uniform binding.—eight volumes to be published per year.

Subscription \$12 for the 8 volumes; or, at the rate of \$1.50 per volume in cloth; or \$3 per volume in half morocco.

A large paper edition, on rough edge demy, limited to one hundred copies, will be issued, bound in cloth, with paper label, price per volume, \$3.00.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR'S ISSUES
OF THE LIBRARY.

- (1).—THE BOOK OF CANADIAN ANNALS: A Series of Episodes in the History of Canada under French and British Rule.
- (2).—THE BOOK OF CANADIAN ADVENTURE: A collection of brief articles illustrative of Canadian Sport, the incidents of early pioneering life and of adventure in the woods and waters of Canada.
- (3 and 4).—THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WM. LYON MACKENZIE, with an account of the Canadian Rebellion: A Re-issue, with much additional matter, by his son-in-law, Charles Lindsey, F.R.S.C. 2 vols.
- (5).—HISTORY OF TORONTO, with incidental reference to the FOUNDING OF ONTARIO, by G. Mercer Adam.

PROSPECTUS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Orders will be received at present for the first year's issue by G. MERCER ADAM, Toronto, or by JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

ing eastern trade. Xmas Cards have been bought very freely here this year, and the dealers seem to expect as large if not larger trade in cards than ever. The people seem to have become more familiar with the uses of Xmas cards and demand a better class of workmanship each year. The school-book trade, this term, has been somewhat slower than usual, this term, the dealers and public both buying close, on account of the expected changes to be made by the new Minister of Education. From what I hear of the changes contemplated they will prove very acceptable to trade and public.

Yours,
LONDON.

Grade Notices.

BOOKS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—ON passing along Wellington street the other day our attention was drawn to ten large cases being loaded into railway lorries, addressed to Port Lyttleton, New Zealand; by a little enquiry we found they were books being shipped by Warwick & Son. We had before seen packages from the same firm to Europe and the West Indies, but a whole car load of cases for such a distant spot somewhat surprised us. It shows, however, how Canadian business connections are extending.

NEW PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Application has been made for a new charter of incorporation of "Budget Printing and Publishing Company" of Toronto, for the carrying on of printing, publishing, electrotyping, stereotyping, book-binding, &c., with a capital of \$8,000 by Wm. Campbell, Editor; William Brough Campbell, Publisher; Walter Sutherland Lee, Manager; Alex. Colin Campbell, Journalist, of Toronto, and Frank Warren, M.D., of the village of Brooklin.

HOW THE FANCY GOODS TRADE IS RUINED.—What the sale of small articles has to do with an Industrial Exhibition is a matter of debate, but the leasing of space in the main building of that held in Toronto last month to adventurers who palm off on the unwary trashy jewellery at a fabulous price is unquestionably wrong. The reputation—the once Fair—now Exhibition receives will be most unsavoury. To such a plain and palpable extent was this carried out that a respectable merchant who had space in the immediate neighbourhood fearing that the unsavoury reputation might extend to him pulled down his sign. Outside the building, outside the fence, would have been the proper place for such "exhibitors". We trust that this is a case of innocence on the part of the management in leasing to irresponsible parties, and not simply a hungry greed for the few dollars received.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—An immense concourse during its second week, made a financial success for Toronto's Show, exceeding any former year.

From the great variety of articles exhibited we select those most likely to interest our readers.

The exhibitors of blank books and general binding at the Exhibition last month were Brown Bros., the Barber & Ellis Co. and Davis & Henderson.

No prizes were awarded in this class and had there

BROWN BROS., Manufacturing Stationers,

&c., &c.,

66 AND 68 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

(Established 28 Years.)

On hand a Large Stock of Goods suitable for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

We are now now manufacturing a superior line of

LEATHER & PLUSH GOODS.

COMPRISING

**LADIES' HAND BAGS,
WALLETS, PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS,
LETTER & CARD CASES,
PORTFOLIOS, MUSIC ROLLS,
BANKERS' CASES,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.**

Our Stock of Imported Goods is very complete, purchased direct from the First Producers of the World on the best terms, and sold at correspondingly close prices.

**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, splendid line.
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
STATIONERY CASES & CABINETS.
INKSTAND STANDS, Wood, Crystal, Metal, &c.
PAPIER MACHIE GOODS, Desks Folios, &c.
PENHOLDERS, PENCIL CASES, fine assortment.
SWIFT RESERVOIR PENHOLDERS, for ordinary pens.
COLOR BOXES, COLORED CRAYONS.
MICROSCOPES, READING GLASSES.
FANCY STATIONERY GOODS.
FANCY PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, &c.**

Every department fully assorted. New and attractive goods constantly added to stock. Close prices.

BROWN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
TORONTO.

been, it would have been difficult to determine as to which was entitled to rank first—or rather to give each exhibitor a first would have been but justice.

Brown Bros. shewed a fine variety of useful and fancy leather goods, for which they received three silver medals in the classes of wallets, ladies' satchels and fine leather goods.

In office files the Shannon and Globe were both on view. Wall paper was represented by the handsome exhibit of M. Staunton & Co., who obtained silver medal.

The Presbyterian Publishing House, one of our most notable printing establishments, had on view the many papers issued by its presses. While the National Electro and Stereotype Co. had an attractive exhibit of their plates, which in this age of fast printing are absolutely necessary.

Last but not least, though for the least in size of scholars, the kindergarten exhibit of Selby & Co. was a varied one, and evidently to some a revelation of how to please children as well as teach them the rudiments of education.

A new book rest designed by C. M. Larsen received a diploma.

LEATHER GOODS.—The manufacture of leather and plush goods has become quite a feature in the manufactures of the country, those who visited the recent exhibition held in Toronto must have noticed the very fine display of this class of goods made by Messrs Brown Bros. of this city, the pioneer makers of this country. Over twenty years ago, they commenced the manufacture of Diaries and Pocket Books, and now the trade has developed into a large business. Hitherto goods of this class had to be imported from Vienna, Paris, London and New York, which now can be obtained just as well of Canadian make. The lines chiefly made are Pocket Diaries, of almost endless variety, Wallets, Purses, Pocket Books, Letter and Card Cases, Portfolios, Music Rolls, Bankers Cases, etc., and more recently Ladies' Satchels and Hand Bags, all styles of leathers are used in the manufacture; alligator was very popular of late, but seal, morocco, russia, and calf are always in demand. Those made from silk plush are very elegant, besides being durable and are in great favour with the ladies. Besides this branch of business employing a number of hands, it has also considerably developed the leather trade of the country, causing a demand for a much better class of leather than had formerly been made.

Business Changes.

Atlantic Publishing Co of Toronto (not incorporated). R. C. Meagher retires.

Ennis & Shirton, Hamilton, Printers. Dissolved.

J. W. Grier, Thornbury, Printers and Publishers. Removing to Clarksburg.

P. Lambert, Penetanguishene, Bookseller. Burned out.

A. C. Osborne, Penetanguishene, Stationer. Burned out.

John R Jordan, St. Catharines, Paper maker. Dead.

J. W. Slavin, Midland. Burned out.

D. York, Cobourg, Fancy Goods. Burned out.

Mrs. E. Ward, Chesley. Closed by creditors.

FALL & CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1884.

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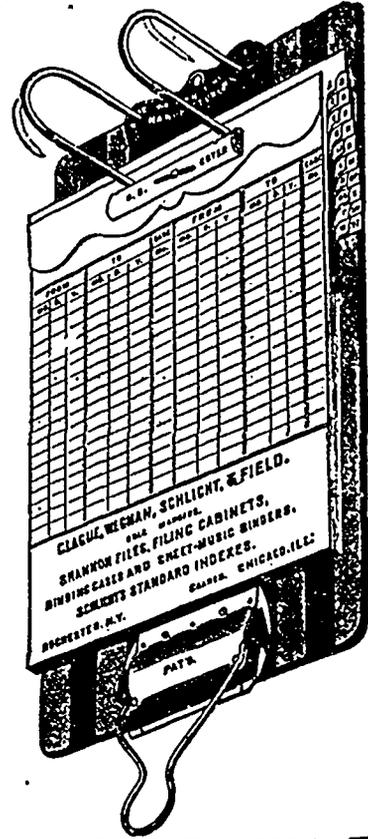
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