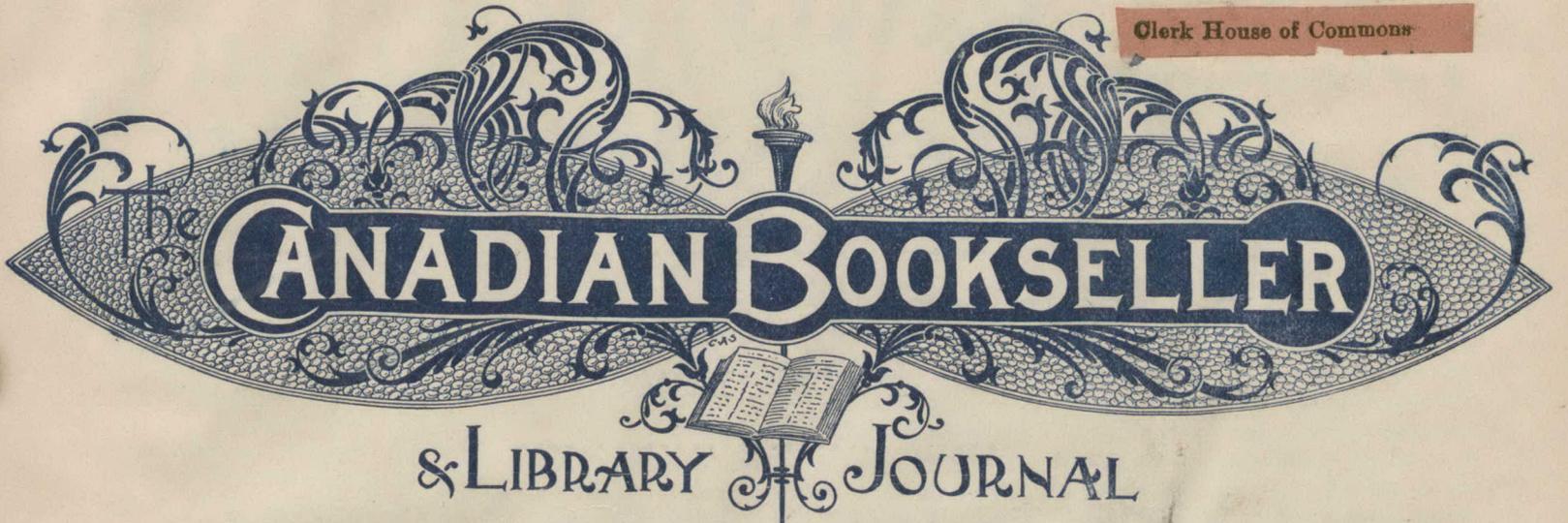


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The Canadian Bookseller

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Editorial.

An important conference was held in London on July 19 of the colonial representatives and members of the Imperial Parliament interested in the Colonies. It was a gathering of notable men. Sir Charles Dilke presided, while Sir John Lubbock, Henry M. Stanley, and others were present. Addresses were delivered by Sir H. Joly, Hon. W. Mulock, Hon. S. Fisher, Hon. M. Blair, and Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. Hon. S. Fisher alluded to the copyright question, and trusted that an early settlement of this matter would be effected.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in his column "Women and Men" in "Harper's Bazar" for July 30, makes some remarks from which Canadians may well draw a moral. Mr. Higginson points out that although the Americans had an unbounded faith in their army and navy, even when they had them to create, they are still meek and apologetic as to their literature, though they already have it. For, as he reminds them, they have had Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, yet the fellow-countrymen of these

great writers still stand in meek deference because their nation has not, after all, produced Andrew Lang, Rider Haggard, and Marie Corelli. What is still more discouraging, as he points out, is to see some of our young men of talent availing themselves of the transitory prestige of some early success to transfer themselves to London. They forget that there can be no transplanting of local color, which is constantly changing tints, and although there may be a country without a literature, there cannot be a literature without a country.

ENGLISH PAPERS.

The "Toronto World" has recently commented editorially on the fact that British papers and magazines have a very small sale in Canada as compared with the United States papers and magazines. The "World" regrets this fact. It thinks that if our people read more British papers and magazines and less of those from the United States, it would be better for us. We quite agree with the "World." There are thousands of copies of trashy Yankee sheets sold in Canada that we could do without. But this is a free country, and we must allow our people to buy what they want, so long as it is within proper bounds. There are several reasons why United States magazines are more popular in Canada than those from Great Britain. Quick dispatch is one. Any magazine published in New York or Chicago can be procured by the dealer inside of a week. It takes six weeks to procure an English magazine. The *on sale* privilege to the trade is another reason. Most of the United States magazines are sent on sale, and the dealer can return what he does not sell. It is not so with the English periodicals, except in a few special cases. The postal arrangements between Canada and the States is another reason. The New York publisher mails his magazines and papers for a cent a pound. The British rate is much higher. Thus, four average copies of the London Daily "Times" will weigh one pound. The dealer has to pay 1½d. postage each copy, or 6d. postage on the four copies. For a New York paper of same weight the publisher would pay only one cent and the dealer nothing. Similarly with magazines. "Harper's Magazine" weighs, say, 16 ounces. The postage in New York is one cent only.

"Temple Bar" weighs, say, 10 ounces. Yet on each number of "Temple Bar" the Canadian dealer is charged 2½d. postage. In the face of such facts as these, it is not hard to understand why the dealers have to apparently charge so much higher for British papers and magazines than for those published in the United States. As to the sale of the British magazines and papers being in the hands of a monopoly who bleed the dealers—that is an exploded fable, and such a usually well-informed paper as the "World" ought almost to be ashamed of itself to make such an assertion. The CANADIAN BOOKSELLER can give the "World" or any one else the names of half-a-dozen reliable wholesale agents in London who will be only too glad to supply the British daily papers and monthly magazines at trade rates to the trade.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

What steps are Canadian manufacturers taking to extend their foreign trade? Our friends in the United States are hustlers in this respect. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is a big thing for the manufacturers. Dr. Edwin Cobbe says that card index cabinets are to be placed in the chambers of commerce of thirty cities in the newer and growing markets of South Africa, Australia, China, Japan, South and Central America, and Mexico, which will contain the names of American manufacturers making goods suitable for export, classified and placed under proper headings. In speaking of this matter Dr. Cobbe said:

"Thirty of these card cabinets of 90,000 cards each will give our producers a good and cheap advertisement in the cities where they will be placed. Each firm will have five cards in the cabinet, arranged on the order of the card cataloguing in the large libraries. They will be kept in order by one of our correspondents. He will make all the changes, additions and alterations necessary. We can increase, undoubtedly, our sales in these new markets to over \$1,000,000,000. But our merchants must lay aside their fear. They are afraid of the revolutions and other disturbances which are magnified for their benefit by the people who are making millions there now. We need not only to sell our products at those places, but we want ships to carry them, and we want banks in the seven important cities—Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

After we have our ships and the banks we want the Nicaragua Canal cut through. If it were there now Great Britain would take the trade."

SNOW AND SUNSHINE.

Why is it that our friends across the border are so thin-skinned, so sensitive to criticism? Pat the residents of the United States on the back, tell them that theirs is the greatest nation on this earth, that everything in it is just as it should be—write about them to this effect, and you are all right, a jolly good fellow, and so on. But the author who dares to give his impressions of things just as he sees them, without regard as to whether what he says is going to please his readers in the United States—well, that author makes an unfortunate mistake, to put the matter mildly. Rudyard Kipling once wrote some impressions of a tour of the United States. Mr. Kipling gave his opinion fairly and frankly. But because Mr. Kipling dared to view some things in a different light to some people living in the United States, he is not as popular in that country as he once was. Indeed, some influential papers are not above placing Mr. Kipling in a false light before their readers. The *New York Herald*, in speaking of a new book by Mr. Kipling says:

"Even in America (we presume the writer meant the United States) we welcome a new book by Kipling. I say even in America, because the welcome in this case is from a country which Mr. Kipling steadily disparages."

This, of course, is nonsense. Mr. Kipling does not steadily disparage the United States. In this connection the *Herald* might notice the magnanimous spirit shown by Canadians. Mr. Kipling thought to compliment Canadians by writing his poem "Our Lady of the Snows." Did Canadians jump on the author for misrepresenting their country? Certainly not. We recognized that there is a good deal of snow in Canada during several months of the year. We accepted Mr. Kipling's poem in the spirit in which it was offered. But we knew that there was another side to the question. Canada has the finest climate of any country in the world. To show our friends abroad that Canada is not always a land of snow, Mr. Morang, the Toronto publisher, has recently issued a summer publication entitled "Our Lady of the Sunshine,"—redolent of summer suns and breezes—and an excellent companion for Mr. Kipling's "Our Lady of the Snows."

Mr. George N. Morang has arranged to issue a Canadian copyright edition of Rudyard Kipling's new book, "The Day's Work."



A CANADIAN BOOK EXHIBIT.

We have pleasure in presenting our readers with a view of a window in "Simpson's" Store in Yonge Street, Toronto, as it appeared on the occasion of a great display of Mr. Morang's annual "Our Lady of the Sunshine," and of that publisher's large assortment of cloth and paper books. It is seldom that so effective a show is made of the output of the publishing trade, and it certainly did credit to Canadian paper-making, printing and bookbinding, and to Mr. W. H. Simpson, under whose direction the exhibit was prepared. The window attracted considerable attention, and was a highly-attractive advertisement of the summer annual, in which Mr. Morang has displayed so much enterprise.

"OUR LADY OF THE SUNSHINE."

The welcome which has been extended throughout Canada to Mr. Morang's illustrated summer annual, "Our Lady of the Sunshine," must have been exceedingly gratifying to the publisher and editor of the new venture. The idea of the title was good, and it has been exceedingly well carried out. It is not surprising, therefore, that the trade from the eastern provinces to the west coast have found it an easy seller, nor that third and fourth supplies have already been sent to many places, so that another edition is already called for. Anyone knowing anything of book manufacture must feel that in "Our Lady of the Sunshine" splendid value is given for the money. The colored pictures alone are worth the price, and already it has been discovered by purchasers that, mounted and framed, they make excellent and artistic

ornaments for the walls of the home. Nor are the literary attractions of the magazine of less importance than the artistic. It is a production of which Canada may be proud. It will sell from now till Christmas.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

One result of the popularity of "Rupert of Hentzau," Anthony Hope's brilliant romance, has been to stimulate and re-awaken a fresh interest in the book to which it is a sequel, viz., "The Prisoner of Zenda." The astonishing vogue that "The Prisoner of Zenda" had from its first bringing out, about four years ago, combined with its successful dramatization, was enough to give it an impetus that still causes it to be inquired for at the booksellers'. Now that "Rupert of Hentzau" has taken the novel-reading world by storm, this enquiry has become brisker, and to meet it Mr. George N. Morang has brought out an edition of the work similar in every way to the "Rupert." It also has five capital full-page illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. In addition to these highly artistic productions, there are a view and ground-plan of the Castle of Zenda by Howard Ince. The ground-plan—a regular architect's drawing—is a masterpiece of ingenuity. Here one can see the Moat, the "Jacob's Ladder," the stairs to the King's cell, the gateway to where DeGautet was killed, etc., and get a clear idea of the details of the realistic story. On the whole, the edition is one of the best that have been printed of this remarkable work. If publishers think it worth while to produce issues like this, it is evident that the book market of the Dominion is increasing to large dimensions.

PAGE'S NEW BOOKS.

Several new books, published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston, are deserving of special mention.

- (1) "Rose à Charlitte," by Marshall Saunders.
- (2) "In King's Houses," by Julia C. R. Dorr.
- (3) "Sons of Adversity," by L. Cope Cornford.
- (4) "The Making of a Saint," by W. Somerset Maugham.
- (5) "Bobbie McDuff," by Clinton Ross.

(1) "Rose à Charlitte," an Acadien romance, by Marshall Saunders, will be welcomed in Canadian circles. Miss Saunders is already well known through her previous writings. Her "Beautiful Joe" met with phenomenal success, and it well deserved the success it achieved. "Rose à Charlitte" is on an entirely different subject, being a story of Nova Scotia and the Acadiens. While reading its pages one breathes the pure, invigorating air of our Maritime Province. The characters are delightfully true to life, while the dialogue is bright and sparkling. It is an up-to-date story, too. Bidiane, one of the author's bright heroes, enters actively into an election campaign, tells her listeners that just now the Premier of the Dominion is a Frenchman, and that he is always a good man, who never does anything wrong. Miss Saunders' simple Acadiens are, perhaps, as happy in their belief as the good old Ontario Tories, who believed that their hero, Sir John A. Macdonald, was the acme of political purity. Unfortunately, however, for good Premiers, the record of their party is looked at more than the personal goodness of the Premiers. By-the-way, is not Bidiane astray in asserting that the present Premier of the Dominion is a Frenchman? Miss Saunders should tell the Acadiens that the Premier is a Canadian—of French descent, in may be—but a Canadian and not a Frenchman. Rose, the heroine, is a sweet, pure character, charmingly depicted. Vesper, the hero, is a manly fellow. Indeed, one of the chief charms of the whole story is the high moral tone maintained throughout, while the reader's interest in the story is well sustained. We congratulate Miss Saunders on having written "Rose à Charlitte"; we predict for it a great and lasting success. The publishers have produced the book in fine style. It makes a handsome volume of 516 pages, 12mo., with several excellent illustrations by H. De M. Young, and handsomely bound in cloth, gilt lettered, at the price of \$1.50.

(2) "In King's Houses," by Julia C. R. Dorr, is a romance of the days of Queen Anne. While essentially a book for young people, it will be enjoyed by readers of all ages. It gives excellent sketches of young

Gloster, his mother, the Princess Anne, and of other historic characters of the period. It is as interesting as the best of Mr. Henty's books, and that is saying a good deal. There is not as much fighting in its pages, but to offset this, it may be said that it will be enjoyed as much by girls as by boys. It is pure in tone throughout, and may be safely recommended as a delightful story. It makes a volume of 372 pages, with illustrations by Frank T. Merrill, and is bound in embossed cloth case, for \$1.50.

(3) "Sons of Adversity," by L. Cope Cornford, is a romance of Queen Elizabeth's time. Mr. Cornford has given us a stirring story of stirring times. The interest in the story shifts from England to the continent, and back again to old England. The siege of Leyden by the Spaniards, and its relief by the Beggars of the Sea, is described. There is plenty of action in the book, while the usual stories of love and intrigue serve to maintain the interest throughout. 314 pages, with illustrations by J. W. Kennedy, embossed cloth cover, price \$1.25.

(4) "The Making of a Saint," by W. Somerset Maugham, is a story of Italy of 400 years ago. It is essentially a book for adult readers, and should be carefully kept out of the way of younger readers. Its pages teem with descriptions of the exciting political life of the time, of assassinations, of fast society men who were the terrors of husbands, of assignations. Some of the scenes are acute in their intensity, such for instance as when the husband finds his wife whom he adores telling her lover that she loves him far more than she loves her husband, whereupon the husband stiletos the lover and the wife's father kills the faithless wife. Many people will dub the book as a ridiculously sensational story, bordering at times almost on the indecent; yet it seems to be a fair picture of the political and social life of the times, skilfully delineated. 410 pages, illustrated, bound in gold embossed cloth case, price \$1.50.

(5) "Bobbie McDuff," by Clinton Ross, is a bright little story. It will enhance Mr. Ross' reputation as a story-teller. Bobbie had lost a fortune in America; a friend made him a loan which took him to South Africa; but Dame Fortune still frowned, and our friend Bob resolves to work his way to Europe. Eventually he finds himself in the Forest of Fontainebleau with five francs in his pocket. Here he meets Marietta and Petruccio, Marietta's brother. This is the beginning of a series of surprising adventures for Bobbie. 258 pages, 16mo., with illustrations, by B. West Clinedinst, bound in gold-embossed cloth case, price \$1.

The Toronto News Company, Toronto, are special agents in Canada for the above books. The trade will do well to carry these books in stock. They are a line that will sell well wherever they are pushed.

THE JUSTICE OF CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

THE HERSHELL BILL CONSIDERED.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF CANADA CONSIDERED.

(Written Specially for the Toronto "News" by Oliver A. Howland, Barrister-at-Law.)

It is understood that the subject of an effective Canadian copyright law, to which Sir John Thompson devoted so much arduous and persistent effort, is once more under consideration by the present Government. While we may be diligently negotiating over our own bill, are we taking due notice of what is just now going on in Great Britain? A new copyright law has been introduced in the House of Lords under powerful auspices, and is being carefully examined by a committee, of which Lord Herschell is chairman. It appears by the report of the proceedings of this committee that the bills have been framed by the British Copyright Association, consisting, according to its own description, of "authors, publishers and other persons." Publishers in this connection may be spelt with a large P. It is a significant circumstance that the person put forward by the Copyright Association, as a witness to expound their views before the Legislature, is an eminent publisher, Mr. Murray. The large P comes into prominence. Two important points might be learned by Canadians from this circumstance. The first to be observed is that the bills purporting to protect the rights of authors (who alone are entitled to the benefit of copyright), are not being framed, pushed and presented by authors, but by publishers. Business craft controls the product of inventive brains. The second lesson is that, if even English authors are only able to procure attention to their rights under the ægis of the practical business influence of the publishers, the growth of Canadian authorship must also look for any protection or consideration to the fostering influence of strongly established local publishing interests. It is for this reason that an effective local copyright law is needed in Canada. Without it there can be no chance for strong and enterprising publishing houses to grow up in any of our capitals; and lacking local publishers to take him in hand, the Canadian author remains under hopeless discouragement in his own country. With an effective local copyright protection, not only would native publishers generally develop, but firms from abroad would be found setting up their branch houses in Canada, through which Canadian talent would find an avenue to the great publishing centres of the world. The great obstacle which has stood in the way has been the conflict of jurisdiction between the British Imperial Parliament and the Parliament of the Dominion. The Canadian Parliament rightfully claims that under the Confederation Act, and according to the true spirit of the modern Imperial constitution, the exclusive jurisdiction to enact copyright laws for Canada rests in the Parliament of Canada. But the Queen, under the advice of her Home Privy Council, has hitherto withheld her assent to acts framed in that spirit by the Canadian Government. The Home Government have not merely negatived Canadian legislation. The British

Parliament assumed jurisdiction to pass copyright laws in terms purporting to affect every part of the empire. Upon the fact that such a general law had been enacted by the British Parliament (at the instance and for the benefit of the British publishing interests), our Queen has been persistently advised by her Home Cabinet to disallow the copyright acts duly passed by her Canadian Parliament, in pursuance of its clear jurisdiction under the Confederation Act. The new bills, going through the British Parliament at this moment, are based upon an assertion of the same principles. The following is an extract from the "Times" report of the proceedings of the House of Lords Committee :

THE FIRST WITNESS.

"Mr. John Murray, publisher, was the first witness, and, in answer to the chairman, stated that for upwards of twenty years the Copyright Association, consisting of authors, publishers and other persons, had had under consideration the preparation of a bill to consolidate the law. The association invited the co-operation of the Society of Authors, the Publishers' Association and the representatives of the music sellers, engravers, photographers, artists, authors, and journalists" (all local British interests, observe), "to form a joint sub-committee to bring the draft of a bill into a form which would be acceptable to all the interests represented.

"The Chairman—Will you give the committee, first of all, the principal alterations which the bill makes in the law as it stands ?

"Witness said that in the first place the bill put literary and artistic copyright upon the same footing, and it laid down the law clearly that 'the author of an original literary or artistic work first published in any part of her Majesty's dominions, or first published simultaneously therein and elsewhere, shall have copyright in his work throughout her Majesty's dominions, whether he is or is not a British subject.' That was an important change in the law of literary copyright that the author, whether a British subject or not, obtained copyright if he published in any part of her Majesty's dominions."

Enabling the author, whether a British subject or not, to obtain copyright if he publishes in any part of her Majesty's dominions, may be some amelioration in form of the outrageous discrimination in favor of publishers within the British Islands, under the British statute in operation at the present time ; an amelioration which may have resulted from Mr. Hall Caine's visit to Canada. But the amelioration is not a substantial one as compared with the larger questions really at issue. With regard to the merits of the pending bills, apart from the issue of constitutional jurisdiction, there is much matter for remark. It is clear that the British publisher is seeking to obtain a renewed assurance of his right to monopolize the business of publishing for the colonies, without respect to what terms or conditions colonial legislatures would consider locally just and beneficial, both to authors and to the publishing interest. The Canadian market is given to American authors and publishers without any reciprocal conditions. The whole basis of possible negotiation on behalf of Canadian interests is done away with at a stroke.

THEIR OWN INTEREST.

English authors have been so completely in the hands of their publishers in the whole course of copyright legislation and treaty-making that they have failed to perceive that it is in their own interest for colonial jurisdiction to stipulate a separate colonial copyright should be maintained. Were the right of the Canadian Legislature undisputed, and were it to be exercised by favoring publication in Canada, and were strong local publishing houses to arise in consequence, the result would be that in a large number of cases a separate and additional remuneration would be received by the author from a Canadian publisher. This would be clear gain for the author, who is the person whom the law of copyright primarily ought to respect. A good deal of bad and unjust copyright legislation has been produced by the confusion of two distinct and not altogether consistent objects. Copyright, in principle, is simply a recognition by the State of the right of intellect to receive the fruit of its labor. It is analogous in this respect to the legislation respecting patents for industrial inventions ; and it would be better if the analogy were more closely followed in practice. Authors' copyright has been subordinate to industrial protection. An inventor is entitled to obtain his patent without having first found a manufacturer to place it on the market. The deluded author, however, is only permitted to register his copyright after and by means of the complete expense of printing and publication. Unless he is a man of wealth he is at the mercy of publishers ; but this is exactly what the real movers in copyright legislation (the publishing trade) have always intended. If our Government will keep this distinction in mind they will perceive that there are two separate interests to be promoted by wise legislation. Primarily, Canadian, and all other original authors, should be enabled reciprocally to procure universal protection, not only throughout the empire, but in all countries covered by the Berne treaty. Registration in any one of these countries should secure copyright for the author in all. Registration should be permitted to be effected by filing a fair copy of the manuscript, and not necessarily by publication through a printer. This would leave the terms and conditions of local publication to stand on their own ground as measures of industrial protection. It is, as I have said, really in the interest of Canadian authors, and of Canadian intellectual development, that strong local publishing houses should be encouraged into existence. The exact form in which this can best be accomplished I will not presume to elaborate. Conditions of manufacture in patent laws may suggest a model. The important point to be kept in view at present, and to be pressed by our Government upon the British authorities, is that the provisions favoring the first publisher, rather than the author, are essentially measures of industrial trade protection, and not of copyright proper. Free trade England, in its past legislation, has simply been made the tool of local trade interests, having the ear of British Parliaments, to enact oppressive and unconstitutional measures for the unfair protection and benefit of the local publishers, to the disadvantage of like industries in the colonies, and not less to the disadvantage of British and all other original authors.

A NEGLECTED DUTY.

For another serious reason the Canadian Government will be gravely derelict in its duty if it fails to protest most vigorously against the passage of an act in such terms by the British Parliament. It should by no means tacitly surrender the contention for unqualified Canadian jurisdiction over copyright law in Canada. The assertion of British Parliamentary jurisdiction is based, in some of the correspondence that has taken place, on a certain old act of the Parliament of Great Britain. An ill-starred statute asserting the right of the British Parliament to make laws for every part of the Queen's dominions, if so expressed in any enactment, was slipped through almost unnoticed before the American revolution, and was the ultimate cause of that great disaster to the empire and the interests of the English race. It was the statute under color of which, a few later, the stamp act, the tea duty, the Boston port bill, and other annoying legislation were passed against the protest of the inhabitants of the self-governing colonies in North America, and resulting in the loss of the colonies. From that time it long remained practically a dead letter. Is it possible that after Canada has grown to a population far exceeding that of the old colonies at the time of their revolt, and after the Confederation Act was supposed to recognize forever our position as a kingdom within the empire, these obsolete and effectually discredited principles of supremacy are to be once more revived and asserted ? The assertion is inspired by the same galling, selfish local commercial motives which did so much to provoke the old American colonies. Political supremacy is made the engine to secure local trade domination. I should hope that such legislation by the British Parliament, overriding the Confederation Act, would, if put to a proper test before the High Court of the Empire, be declared unconstitutional and inoperative. The question whether the statute under which the stamp act was passed, and upon which the British copyright act rests, is still operative against Canada since confederation has never been argued, even in Canada, although cases have arisen in which it ought to have been discussed. It has, of course, never been passed upon by the Privy Council. Lord Mansfield's judgment in the case of Campbell vs. Hall contains the sole dicta which have been relied upon as the judicial basis for asserting British Parliamentary supremacy even over self-governing colonies.

That these remarks were mere extra-judicial dicta and established no precedent of law will be evident to any lawyer who carefully examines the judgment in that case. Lord Mansfield admitted that no precedent existed in the whole records of British judicature with the one exception of his quotation from the resolutions of the Judges in what was known as Calvin's case, for which he had to go back to the musty period of James I. of England. But here, again, examination of the case develops the fact that so much of the "resolutions of the judges" in Calvin's case as purport to deal with Parliamentary rights is wholly extra-judicial, and therefore forms no precedent to support Lord Mansfield's late dicta, or the pending action of the British Parliament. In the absence of definite judicial precedents the question is one which reverts for solution to

broad constitutional principles. By what right of nature or law is a Briton, resident in a great colony, some way inferior and subject to his fellow Britons residing in Her Majesty's European islands? If there is no inherent inferiority or incapacity in Her Majesty's subjects on one side of the Atlantic to those on the other, by what right can the Parliament of one division of subjects claim supremacy over the Parliament elected by another division of subjects, themselves individually invested with the same inherent rights of Britons? The equal rights of Britons and British Parliaments, wherever they exist under the Crown and flag, is the essential and only logical basis of the modern Empire. If we depart from it, where do we stand? If our legislative powers are only a grant from a legislature across the seas, then they exist only by sufferance and not of right. If they exist by sufferance they can be superseded or taken away. Does any loyal imperialist in this Dominion believe that such is his status? We are subjects of our Queen, but we are not subjects of her subjects. Means are not lacking for the joint government of the Empire in all matters which, like copyright, are of more than local interest, and call for consultation and co-operation between the different legislative authorities scattered around the British world. A great Council of the Empire exists in full life and practical working condition. It consists in the Privy Councils of the Empire, each advising the Crown in matters in which that local division of her subjects is interested. The Queen's Home Privy Council intervenes in advising her Majesty as to her assent to local colonial legislation. Conferences often take place over such subjects between the Home and Colonial Privy Councils. The principle holds good in the converse direction. When her home Parliament is about to ask Her Majesty to assent to legislation which purports to or may affect colonial rights and interests, it is equally the privilege and duty of her Colonial Privy Council to intervene by communicating with her home advisers in deprecation and protest against the passing of legislation annoying and injurious to other parts of the Empire. This, of course, like most of our constitution, is no written formula, but a matter of political practice. The principle will be more or less thoroughly and efficiently put in operation according to the ability, discernment, and courage of those whose office is to represent and guard the interests of colonial subjects of the Crown.

OLIVER A. HOWLAND.

Literary Notes.

Lettres de P. F.-X. Duplessis de la Compagnie de Jésus, accompagnées d'une notice biographique et d'annotations par J.-Edmond Roy, membre de la Société Royale du Canada, un des délégués au Canada de l'Alliance scientifique universelle de France. Imprimerie Mercier & Cie, Lévis. En vente chez l'auteur, à Lévis, 9 rue Wolfe. Prix, Broché, \$0.50, livré franc de port.

En Vente.—Histoire de la Seigneure de Lauzon, par J. Edmond Roy, Maire de la

ville de Lévis, membre de la Société Royale du Canada. Le second volume de cet ouvrage, qui comprend l'histoire intime de la côte sud du gouvernement de Québec, depuis 1700 jusqu'à 1765, paraîtra dans le courant du mois d'août. C'est un fort volume de 432 pages. On recevra dès maintenant des souscriptions chez l'auteur à Lévis, 9 rue Wolfe. Prix de l'exemplaire broché: \$1.00, franc de port.

Il reste encore en mains un certain nombre d'exemplaires du premier volume de l'*Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzon*, 472 pp. (Période de 1608 à 1700). Prix de l'exemplaire broché: \$1.00, franc de port.

Two additions have been made to the Century Scott. One is "The Heart of Midlothian." Thanks to the introduction being printed at the end of the volume, the reader is conducted with delightful abruptness to the foot of the gallows. The other volume contains three stories—"The Betrothed," "Chronicles of the Canongate," and "The Highland Widow." Jeannie Deans serves, of course, for a frontispiece to "The Heart of Midlothian." "Evelyn Berenger" is the heroine selected in the second case. Scott is cited with such impressiveness as the antidote for all wounds inflicted by "The Purple Cow," that his popularity increases rather than diminishes as the flood of problem novels flows on. We suspect that the time will come when a knowledge of Scott's novels will be transmitted by heredity to the yet unborn as a sort of moral instinct. This, of course, will be glorious for Scott, but awkward for his publishers.

New Books.

A NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

A new school book on agriculture, by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, Mr. James, will be useful beyond the bounds of the schoolroom. It may be predicted that it will have a considerable sale among those who are actually engaged in the tilling of the ground. And this for three reasons: it contains what the farmer wants to know; it is written in the simplest and most intelligible language; and it is capably illustrated. As a compendium of agricultural knowledge it should certainly meet the views of those who are beginning to wake up to the fact that brains are as much required in farming as in any other business, and that in the long run it is the intelligent agriculturist that wins. In the production of this book Mr. James has performed a national service. The work, which is in the press, will be published by Mr. Morang, and be sold at the very moderate price of 25 cents.

B. T. A. Bell, Ottawa, has compiled and published "The Canadian Mining Manual and Mining Companies' Year Book, 1898." 584 pages, octavo, cloth, price \$5.

The Bryant Press, Toronto, has published "Fire and Frost"; stories, dialogues, satires, essays, poems, etc., by Ethelbert F. H. Cross. 240 pages, 12mo., cloth, price \$1.

W. L. Allison & Co., New York, publishes "Blood and Blight, the Trail of the Spaniard," by Sablazo. This is Spain's history briefly told, giving reasons for the degeneracy of the Spanish race. 100 pages, colored paper cover, price 25 cents.

"Collections and Recollections," published by Harper & Brothers, New York, at \$2.50, is a book that should be widely read by Canadians. It is of a gossipy nature, which of itself will recommend it to a large circle of readers. At the same time it is thoroughly British in tone and sentiment.

"A Study of the Life of Sir Henry Lawrence, the Pacificator," by Lieut.-General J. J. McLeod Innes, R.E., V.C., is on the eve of publication as a supplementary volume to the "Rulers of India," the Clarendon Press series of Indian Historical Retrospects. A portrait and map will be included in the volume.

M. S. Mansfield & Co., 22 East 16th Street, New York, will shortly issue the following books: "The Typewriter Girl," by Mrs. Oliver Pratte Rayner, \$1.25; "Trevinnot of Guy's," the story of an enthusiastic young student at Guy's Hospital, London, by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan, \$1.50; "Concerning Teddy," a new book of stories of children, by Kenneth Graham, \$1.25; "A Word to Women," by Mrs. Humphrey, 50 cents; "Adventures of a Civil Engineer," by Weathersby Chesney, \$1.25; "The Intervention of the Duke," by Miss L. Allen Harker, \$1.

C. E. Holiwell, Quebec, has published a new book, by Sir James McPherson Le Moine, entitled "The Legends of the St. Lawrence." The Legends are told during a cruise of the yacht *Hirondelle* from Montreal to Gaspe. Sir James Le Moine is already well known through his valuable historical works on Quebec and the St. Lawrence. The Legends will enhance his reputation. They are thoroughly enjoyable. The introduction of the Prince of Darkness, as one of the actors in the majority of the stories, serves to keep the attention of the reader from laying the book aside until he has read the last and particularly humorous legend of the jailor, who turned out his prisoners at 8 a.m. sharp to

lounge and fish until sundown. The Legends make a volume of 204 pages, octavo, cloth binding, gilt lettered on side, price \$1.

The Dodge Stationery Co., 317 Broadway, New York, announce for publication an important work on Heraldry of considerable value to stationers and all who are interested in the use of Crests and Arms. Unlike other works on the same subject, it will be of a popular nature, and will present sufficient information to allow anyone to converse intelligently on the subject and avoid the ludicrous mistakes so frequently made by those who are imperfectly possessed with more than a rudimentary knowledge of the science. The work will have over one hundred illustrations and a complete index to the technical terms used in Heraldry. It will be sold at \$1.50 if subscribed for in advance; after publication the price will be \$2.

The same house has also in press a book for boys, entitled "One Armed Jack;" the title page will bear the name of "Marie Morell" as author. It is stated, however, that this name is simply a *nom de plume*, and that the author is a prominent society lady well known both in New York and San Francisco.

Book Reviews.

"Grace O'Malley, Princess and Pirate," by Robert Machray, is a new issue in Cassell's Colonial Library. There is such a swing and dash in the plot; such a daring and sweetness in the strong-natured yet pure-minded Irish heroine, that the book will undoubtedly be very popular.

"John Marmaduke," a romance of the English invasion of Ireland in 1649, by Samuel Harden Church, is one of the best novels published this year. The Copp, Clark Co, Toronto, have issued a Canadian copyright edition, illustrated by Albert Reinhardt. Paper cover 50c., cloth binding \$1.25.

"Ledly Marget," by L. B. Walford, is a new issue in Longman's Colonial Library. Lady Margaret is a sweet old character, a girl of eighty, and the reader will follow her escapades and adventures with unflagging interest. "Ledly Marget" is not a sensational novel, but it is much better—it is a good story for readers of all ages. The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, are special agents for Longman's Colonial Library, the various issues of which can be had in paper cover at 75c., or cloth binding \$1.25, with liberal discount to the trade.

As a result of a conference of the Librarians of Toronto, a catalogue of great value to students and writers has been issued. It comprises a joint catalogue of the periodicals, publications and transactions of societies, and other books published at intervals,

to be found in the various libraries of the city. The catalogue has been prepared under the joint editorship of James Bain, jr., of the Public Library, and H. H. Langton, of the University Library. It makes a volume of 100 pages, large octavo, paper cover. Copies may be had by addressing either of the editors.

"The Life of Henry Drummond" is to be written by the Rev. Dr. George Adám Smith, and published in America by the Doubleday & McClure Co. Not many years since Drummond made a considerable figure in the world with his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." That book was published in 1883, soon reaching its twenty-fifth edition, and has been translated into half a dozen languages. Drummond was then thought likely to win a great name for himself. But he proved to be a man of one book. He published other things afterward, but they did not add to his reputation.

A writer of many books, and a regular contributor to the religious press, has passed away in the person of Mr. James Ewing Ritchie, better known by his pen-name "Christopher Crayon." Mr. Ritchie was 78 years of age. His writings were for the most part biographies and travel books. One of his biographies had unusual distinction conferred upon it. It was "The Life and Times of Mr. Gladstone," and the Sultan of Turkey ordered it to be burned. In 1885 Mr. Ritchie aspired to Parliamentary honors. He stood as Liberal-Unionist candidate for Holborn, but was not successful.

"Meir Ezofovitch," a novel, from the Polish of Eliza Orzesko, translated by Iza Young, with illustrations by Michael Elviro Andriolli, has been published by W. L. Allison Co., New York. The story is a thrilling sketch of life in the town of Szybow, whose inhabitants are mostly Israelites, more so than any other Polish town. Meir, the hero, is a fine character, graphically depicted. He was foolish enough to differ from the Rabbi on some fundamental points. Not only the Rabbi, but the Rabbi's followers, considered this outrageous, and deserving of punishment. Persecution followed Meir's footsteps, he was excommunicated, and left the town to seek abroad that toleration which he sought for at home in vain. The book makes a volume of 340 pages, in gold embossed cloth cover, price \$1.50.

The wife of a certain bookseller presented him with eleven sons, one after another. The good man carried his professional spirit in family life, so he named them "Primus," "Secundus," "Tertius," and so on to "Decimus." He concluded it was time to stop at the eleventh, so he named him "Finis." But it was not finis. There was yet another to come—a daughter this time—so he called her "Errata."—*Tit-Bits*.

Trade Notes.

FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

It is a feather in the cap of Mr. Morang's attractive list of novels that the other day when Mr. Wm. Ogilvie was departing for the North-West he selected a good-sized grip full to take with him to beguile the long and weary hours of travel, and to brighten the existence of mining friends when he got to his journey's end. Even gold is not "metal" more attractive than a good book, apparently, and it may be taken for granted that the hard-working prospector, who is so frequently a man of brains, will only be too glad of an occasional excursion into the realms of fiction.

Mr. Chas. Dingman, of Stratford, has bought the book and stationery business of the P.O. Book Store, Chatham, from Mr. C. C. McPhee. Mr. Dingman contemplates putting in a new plate-glass front, and extending the already large business of the P. O. Book Store.

Among the Magazines.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

With the September issue, "The Canadian Magazine" will commence its winter programme. Instead of one or two review and historical articles in each issue there will be three or four. Each issue will continue to contain three or four short stories by Canadian writers. Some of these will be illustrated by Canadian artists. These illustrations are expensive, as artists have to be employed to make original drawings. An artist does not do this merely from imagination. He reads his story carefully, and decides on two or three leading scenes. He then makes a special study of the clothing of the period in which the scenes are laid. After this he secures men and women as models, dresses and poses them, and makes his sketches. From these he makes his drawing. From the drawing the engraver makes a cut or engraving for the use of the printer. This is the process, and every step in it means expense. Nevertheless, "The Canadian Magazine" will continue to maintain the reputation it has acquired for being the best illustrated periodical in Canada. The August, September and October issues will contain three connected articles on "The Builders of the Dominion," by Sir John George Bourinot. Every young Canadian should read these contributions, which will tell all about the way in which the seven Canadian provinces have been united into one vigorous nation. The articles will be profusely illustrated with portraits of the Fathers of Confederation, their autographs and the leading parliamentary buildings in the various capitals. "Aneroestes, the Gaul," will run through the next six numbers. It is a powerful story connected with Hannibal's famous march on Rome, and is written by a clever Canadian litterateur. By the assistance of hundreds of patriotic Canadians the magazine has made great progress during the past year. The management will continue to make every

effort to keep it what it is intended to be—a truly national publication. Sir Charles Herbert Tupper will contribute to the September number an article on "Canada's International Status."

"Godey's Magazine" for August presents several bright topics for pleasant midsummer reading. Among these are the illustrated travel stories, "Fisher Folk of the Gulf of Mexico," by Leonora E. Ellis, and "Life among the Germans at Freiburg, in Baden," by Katharine F. Reighard, that tells of the lives and customs of certain people little understood by American readers. An article on "The Lebanon Shakers," by Charles S. Haight, is also of marked interest; and a contribution on "The Chicago Public Library" adds a feature not before covered. Two special topics of popular character are found in George E. Walsh's "Gold Extraction from Sea Water," and Andrew T. Sibbald's "Odd Facts About Telegraphy," both full of suggestiveness and information.

The fiction of this issue is especially strong. The principal stories are the continuation of the "Golden Sorrow," the last work of the late Maria Louise Pool, and the closing chapters of "The City Beyond," Agnes L. Pratt's singular tale of "one who died and dwells in the next planet." Added to these features are a unique Japanese tale written in Japanese style by Adachi Kinuosuke, and a droll story by Alma Carlton, "Brother Dunstan and the Crabs."

A superb frontispiece by H. W. Phillips, with descriptive poem, "The Tiger," opens the issue of the magazine, and is followed by a charming series of pictures of the "Prominent People of the American Stage of To-day."

A sketch of the life and work of Maria Louise Pool with recent portrait; some timely topics discussed by the editor; and an especially breezy instalment of "The Scrap Book," add to the value of the August number. The illustrations throughout are bright.

CHILDREN AND STARS.

When Doctor Isaac Watts wrote his well-known hymn beginning:—

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky,"

he knew what he was about, and as an observer of Nature had rightly come to the conclusion that children take a good deal of interest in the stars. Numerous books have been written with a view to teach the young idea how to view the heavenly bodies. Some of these have been of too technical a nature to answer their purpose, while others have erred on the side of being too infantile. We do not remember to have seen any work so well suited to teach a child something of the wonders of astronomy as the "Stories of Starland," by Mary Proctor, daughter of the well-known lecturer, Richard A. Proctor. Mr. Morang announces a Canadian copyright edition of this work for next month, and at the moderate price of 75 cents it should have a large



MISS MARY PROCTOR.

and continuous sale. This is not an ephemeral production for a season only. If we mistake not, it is a book which will sell for years. It is one of the most charming and instructive books for children that have been issued for many years. The great truths of astronomy are so clothed and interwoven in story that the child reader is lead entranced through the fairy land of stars under the guidance of this delightful author. Legends of the moon and the stars are told in a most entertaining manner, many appearing in print for the first time.

Miss Proctor absorbed from constant companionship with her father a love of the science, as well as a wealth of information. As a popular writer, she has contributed articles on her favorite subject to the "Youth's Companion," "The Chautauquan," "Popular Astronomy," "Knowledge," "Scientific American," "The Universe," and many other periodicals. Her "forte" is in writing to children and as a lecturer. She gave a course of popular lectures in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition, and Major Pond said of her: "Miss Proctor awoke to find herself famous." Since then she has been in great demand as a popular lecturer and has lectured in nearly all the large cities of the United States. Under the auspices of the Board of Education she has delivered nearly fifty lectures to the general public in New York city. She has also delivered many lectures to audiences of children, and the fact that "the children were still and listened attentively for an hour" is evident that "she can talk to children." Her book is as entertaining as her lectures. She is especially happy in her language and uses very few, if any, words unfamiliar to the child. Scientific terms are avoided as far as possible, and the

book is not only adapted as a supplementary reader for schools, but as a popular book for children in the home.

AUTHORS ARE PAID.

SOME INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE AS TO CANADIAN LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following correspondence and editorial comment, interesting to all who have anything to do with the market for literary wares in the Dominion, recently appeared in the Quebec "Morning Chronicle":

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the "Morning Chronicle."

SIR,—Your contemporary, the "Montreal Witness," prints the following in its review of Morang's new annual "Our Lady of the Sunshine": "This is a real step forward in the way of centralizing the efforts of Canadian writers and making our literature more obviously a national possession. The best of our native story-tellers have, so far, sought recognition abroad rather than at home. This need not be the case if the sentiment, and we may add the market, for Canadian things were properly developed through just such means as this 'Summer Annual.'" Is it possible that the "Witness" believes just what it says, or does it not know that the publication in question does nothing for the development of a Canadian market for literature, pays nothing to its contributors, and consequently does not secure the best of our native story-tellers, who still have to seek recognition abroad rather than at home? Mr. Morang can find many to write for his annual, for the mere printing of their work, but there are some who place a higher value upon their wares. Q. E. D.

Quebec, 23rd July, 1898.

To this the editor of the publication in question makes the following reply:

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the "Morning Chronicle":

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter under the above heading, signed "Q. E. D.," which appeared in your issue of July 25th. I am very sorry I did not see it earlier, but I hope you will allow me to give the statements of the anonymous writer a most unqualified denial. He finds fault with the commendatory review of "Our Lady of the Sunshine," which appeared in the "Montreal Witness," and especially with the declaration of the writer of that notice that our "Summer Annual" is a help to Canadian literature, and he further says that our contributions are not paid for. That is not true. With the exception of a few articles, the writers of which freely give of the fruit of their pens to our enterprise, all contributors have been paid at better magazine prices than is usual in Canada. There are 29 writers represented in the Annual. No fewer than 22 of these have received satisfactory cheques. "Q. E. D." can easily prove the truth of this statement; he should have been certain of the reverse before writing his peevish letter. We regard the paying of our contributors as a business principle which it is well to adhere to. I am glad to say that our venture has been received with a chorus of approval by press and public, and that Morang's Midsummer Annual is "here to stay." If "Q. E. D."

will take a dose of Epsom salts, and get his digestion right, he may be able to send me something that will merit my approval. Till then I forgive him his slanders, and wish him well. I know something of the sensitive literary temperament, though I haven't a notion who he is. But it is plain that his signature of "Quod Erat Demonstrandum" was not happily chosen.

Yours, etc.,

BERNARD M'EVROY.

Editor of Morang's Midsummer Annual,
"Our Lady of the Sunshine."
August, 1898.

AUTHORS' REMUNERATION.

To the Editor of the *Mail and Empire*:

SIR,—The correspondence from the Quebec "Chronicle," reproduced in your columns yesterday, referring to Mr. Morang's "Our Lady of the Sunshine," and the remuneration of Canadian authors, is worthy of more than passing notice. Considering the disadvantages under which Canadian authors have suffered in the past and are suffering to-day, the matter for surprise is not so much that the remuneration of Canadian authors is so small, but that there is any remuneration at all, in Canada, for them. Look at the facts. Prior to 1886, the Canadian author who had written a book and was foolish enough to first print it in Canada, so as to help Canadian printers and other Canadian workmen, enjoyed copyright in Canada only. Any publisher in the United Kingdom or the United States could reprint the work without even the formality of asking permission. The British author enjoyed copyright in Canada, but the Canadian author had no copyright in Great Britain. This, of course, was most unfair to the Canadian author. But its worst aspect was the nipping in the bud of Canadian publishing. These points were plain enough to Canadians. Yet it took years of agitation before the British Parliament could be induced to grant relief on this point. Since 1886 a book first published in Canada has enjoyed copyright throughout the British Dominions. This was some encouragement to Canadian writers and to Canadian publishing interests. At the same time, it is a fact that the interests of both these classes have been grievously retarded on account of the Imperial authorities refusing assent to copyright legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament. At the present time, an author who writes a book and first prints it in the United States may and does secure copyright throughout the British Dominions and the United States—thus covering practically the English-speaking world. On the other hand, a Canadian author who writes a book and first prints it in Canada cannot secure copyright in the United States.

What is the natural result of this ridiculously one-sided arrangement? Simply that many Canadian authors are driven to dispose of their manuscripts to foreign publishers, and we have the poor satisfaction of seeing Canadian publishing interests stunted, while those of the United States flourish like the proverbial green bay tree. Why did Prof. Drummond get his excellent volume of dialect verse printed in the United States? Why did Miss Marshall Saunders get her new story, "Rose a Charlitte"—one of the cleverest stories yet written by a

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BOOK, NEWS
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Canadian—printed in the United States? Why has Prof. Goldwin Smith had his later books printed in the United States? All these books could have been printed in Canada in as good a style as they have been printed in the United States. But what Canadian publisher could offer the figures of the United States publisher, when the Canadian publisher knew he would have to set up the type for the books in the United States if he desired United States copyright on them!

If, then, Canadian authors wish to secure a higher remuneration for their work from Canadian publishers, it would seem to be in the interests of Canadian authors to give their moral assistance to those who are endeavoring to stimulate Canadian publishing interests. If those who sympathize with this view of the case would send me their names and addresses, I should be glad to communicate further with them.

Yours, etc.,

RICHARD T. LANCEFIELD.

Public Library, Hamilton, Aug. 18.

DEATH OF MR. DAVY.

John Davy, secretary of the Toronto Public Library, died on the 9th inst. Mr. Davy had been ill for some time on account of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered in the spring. He seemed to recover, however, and returned to his duties at the library. He had a relapse a few weeks later, and since then had been steadily sinking. Mr. Davy was born in London, England, 72 years ago, and came to Toronto in 1854. He was appointed secretary to the Mechanics' Institute, and afterwards to the Public Library. Besides a large number of friends who held him in high esteem, Mr. Davy leaves a widow and two sons to mourn his loss. Deceased was a prominent member of the Masons, belonging to Rehoboam Lodge.

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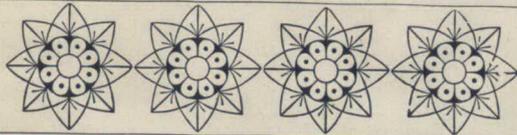
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