ENTRE NOUS.

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

FRENCH-CANADIAN BOOKS.

Unusual activity prevails just now among French-Canadian men of letters, each one of whom has an iron in the fire. Those who are not writing new books are revising old ones, with a view, probably, of getting the paternal government of Quebec to take over the better part of the edition for school purposes. From Confederation up to the present time, French-Canadian authorship has fared well at the hands of successive governments, and French-Canadian writers have practically furnished the prizes which the Department of Public Instruction has distributed to the Roman Catholic schools of the Province. In this way a two-fold purpose has been accomplished. The younger at an impressionable age has tasted the best fruits of his country's poets, essayists and historians, and the material assistance afforded the author by the government has enabled him to publish his books without loss. No French-Canadian author, therefore, need look far for a printer.

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

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

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Masson, since his retirement from his high office, has industriously applied himself to letters, and a few weeks ago he published the first part of "Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest," a really valuable and important collection of letters and journals which throw a wonderful amount of light on the pioneer days of life in our great north-western country, and the intrepid explorers of the North-west Company.
The book at once took rank with students, and the admirable texture of M. Masson's essay and notes cannot be praised too much. He is hard at work on the second part, and we may expect to have, before the close of next year, at least three more volumes.

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

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

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

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

Pamphile Le May is writing a new drama. We have had three from him already, and his last one, "Rouge et Bleu," was performed on the stage, not long since, to a delighted and much amused audience at the Academy of Music, by a company mainly drawn from his own family. Happy the father whose children are able to interpret with skill and intelligence the fruit of his genius!

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

GEORGE STEWART, JR.

A CONFERENCE ON COPYRIGHT.

A most important discussion on the merits of the copyright bill passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament, took place at Ottawa on Tuesday, September 25, 1889, between Messrs. D. A. Rose and A. F. Rutter, representing the Canadian Copyright Association; Mr. F. R. Dalby, representing the British Copyright Association and the Colonial Office; and Sir John Thompson and Mr. John Lowe, representing the Canadian Government. The British publishers do not like this new Canadian copyright bill, and Mr. Dalby was sent out to show Canadians just how bad it is—for the British publishers. At the same time we must acknowledge the courtesy of the British Association in sending such a gentlemanly representative as Mr. Dalby to discuss the question with us; he certainly made the best of a bad job. A full and fair discussion never can do any good cause harm, and it is quite certain that this three hours' conference between representative British and Canadian authorities will do much good in the long run.
Mr. Daldy, it appears, dwelt strongly on the fact that we, as colonists, being protected by the army and navy of Britain, should make sacrifices, and should not hold to the strict line of our rights. Well, and don't we abandon our strict rights, and don't we make sacrifices? Emphatically we do—otherwise we would demand that the British author copyright and publish simultaneously in Canada, and we would refuse to propose to pay ten per cent. royalty to the British author who neglected or refused to register his work in Canada, both these points being conceded in the new Canadian Act. The one point that Mr. Daldy and the British Copyright Association do not sufficiently consider, is our position alongside the great United States Republic. In the United States the British author is unable to secure copyright—the consequence being that British books, especially novels, are manufactured and sold there at very low rates. If we are unable, under the present copyright measure, to manufacture these books in Canada, we are forced to buy those produced in the United States, as the British-made books are either too expensive or are made in sizes and styles totally unsuited to our market. Now the Canadians are staunch upholders of the British crown, and it goes terribly against our ideas of loyalty to be absolutely forced to buy books manufactured in a foreign country, when we could, by the exercise of a little sensible legislative talent, be enabled to manufacture many of these books in Canada, thus giving work to our own workpeople and remunerating the British author at the same time. No valid arguments have yet been advanced against this scheme, and it is creditable to our Government, that its members also took this very sensible view of the matter, and passed a bill in accordance therewith. It may be well enough to talk of our loyalty to the mother country, but just as the lover who attempts to live on love will starve, so the Canadian loyalist who attempts to live on loyalty will always throw a very thin shadow. We can be loyal to Britain, but we can and must be loyal to Canada and just to ourselves at the same time. Sir John Thompson did nobly in taking up this question in the way he did, and securing the passage of the new Canadian Copyright Bill; and we trust that no attempt will be made to destroy the intention of that Bill, but that the British authorities will see that owing to our geographical position with reference to the United States we must be allowed to enforce a copyright measure which we believe will meet the necessities of our people and secure remuneration for the British author.

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

POSTAL RATES.

The question of postal rates continues to be a real live subject, not only to the Government, but to the community at large, and especially that portion of the community interested in publishing; and from the very nature of the case it must continue to be such. To Canadians, especially, it is of peculiar interest, owing to our position alongside the great American republic. The authorities of Great Britain can make the postal rates to suit themselves, without considering the rates of their continental neighbors on the same class of matter, and without, perhaps, inflicting grievous wrong on the British people, by so doing. They can do this because they are surrounded by neighbors speaking a different language to themselves. But the moment such a course is adopted by the Canadian authorities, a deadly blow will be struck at Canadian publishing interests, through which the country at large will suffer. And the reason for this is not far to seek, for we have only to remember that while we are separated, politically, from the people of the United States, we are not separated from them by language, but that English is the language of both countries—of
the United States, indeed, even more than of
Canada, because there the French language
has no official recognition as it has with us.
At first blush, it may appear that the pub-
lisher of a newspaper or a periodical or a book
who wants to use the mails, should pay just
as much postage as the manufacturer of boots
and shoes or clothing, who wishes to send
his goods through the mail. And yet when
the question is examined somewhat more
closely it will be seen that this contention will
not hold good. Why is it that, as communi-
ties become enlightened, there has ever been
a constant endeavor to sweep aside all im-
pediments to a free press? Why is it that to-
day, in every enlightened country, there are
exceptionally cheap postage rates offered to
newspapers and periodicals? Why were pub-
lic schools instituted, and why is compulsory
education a recognized platform of every pro-
gressive political party? Are not these ques-
tions answered by asserting that in the in-
telligence and enlightenment of the people
lies the safety of the country? And where
there is an intelligent and enlightened people,
there will, as a necessary sequence, be a great
reading community.

It is only necessary now to state a self-evi-
dent fact, namely, that the great newspapers
can only be produced in the great centres of
learning and population (for it can readily be
seen that the London Times could not be pub-
lished in Deal, nor could the Hamilton Specta-
tor be published in Stony Creek), when the
problem of how to place these journals in the
hands of distant readers immediately pre-
sents itself. It would be most unfair to re-
strict the reading of leading journals to resi-
dents of the localities in which they are pub-
lished, and yet that would be the practical
effect if the ordinary postage rates were
charged. Special concessions have there-
fore, from time to time, been offered to
publishers, and the millions of papers
carried daily through the mails is a prac-
tical demonstration of the enormous ben-
efit these concessions have been to trade,
while no man can estimate the value
of this factor in the education of the
people.

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

Just how far these special concessions to
publishers should be carried, is a much-de-
bated question. As a striking example of
the vim and energy in our young yet great
Dominion, it may be stated that the Cana-
dian Government is in the front rank in this
matter, having adopted the true principle of
encouraging the dissemination of literature
among the people by carrying all papers and
magazines free, when mailed from the office of
publication. This is said to have resulted in
a deficit in the Post Office department, and in
an endeavor to square receipts, the department
at the last session of parliament proposed to
impose a postage rate on monthlies. This
was manifestly such an unfair discrimination
against the monthlies that in response to a
decided protest from interested parties, the
idea was abandoned for the moment, although
there is a very able-bodied suspicion abroad
that the question is by no means settled.

However, should any change be contem-
plated, it is to be hoped that the Postmaster-
General will again look at the United States
postal scale, which places a charge of one
cent a pound on daily, weekly and monthly
publications—all being placed (and quite cor-
correctly so) in the same class. And it pays in
more ways than one to give monthlies a lib-
eral postage rate. Take the Century or Har-
per’s Monthly, for instance, and it will be
readily seen that the enormous number
printed gives work to paper-makers, printers,
artists, and all kindred interests. The superi-
ority of these American magazines is every-
where acknowledged; and only recently an
English paper noted the fact that Harper’s
had a larger circulation in England than
some of the best of the English magazines,
and added that the reason for this could be
found in the cheap postal rate in America, which materially assisted the publishers in securing such a large sale, and thereby enabled them to turn out such a fine magazine. Our proximity to the United States makes it already hard enough for Canadian publishers to issue any publication creditable to Canada; let a heavy postal rate be imposed, and any hope of ever seeing this branch of the publishing trade increase in Canada would be factually killed, while the existence of some publications now seemingly successful, would be greatly imperilled. The tendency of all legislation to-day is towards a lower postage rate, both domestic and foreign; and The Canadian Bibliographer trusts the Postmaster-General will firmly resist all pressure looking to an increase of present postal rates. Rather let the present rates be lowered by one-half on books and letters, and the people, who pay the deficit, will be the gainers in the long run.

CANADIAN WRITERS.

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

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

We begin the series with a portrait and sketch of Gerald E. Hart, of Montreal, who, coming of old English-Canadian stock (his ancestors being among the earliest settlers in Canada under the English flag), has naturally taken special interest in the history of his native land. Mr. Hart was born in the city of Montreal, March 26, 1849. His father, Adolphus M. Hart, was a well-known member of the legal profession. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Hart, was a commissariat officer on the staff of General Amherst, at the time of the invasion of Canada by the English in 1760, finally settling at Three Rivers, and becoming a large landed proprietor in that vicinity. Young Gerald learned his A B C's in Montreal. The family removing to the United States, he received further tuition at the excellent public schools of New York. Returning to Canada, he finished his education at Lawlor's English Academy at Three Rivers, sitting at the same desk with the afterward brilliant scholar, litterateur and poet, George T. Lanigan, the founder of the Montreal Star, and subsequently chief editor of the New York World until his untimely death. Having been actively engaged in business since leaving school, Mr. Hart has not had much leisure to devote to literature; nevertheless he has written and studied to some purpose. The most of his leisure time, however, has been devoted to society work, such as the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, of which he was secretary for many years; also its vice-president, and was at length elected an honorary life-member. This society is, to-day, in a very flourishing state, and next to the literary
Society of Quebec is the oldest society in the
country. In 1877, under its auspices and
with the hearty co-operation of a few other
members, Mr. Hart originated and successfully
conducted a Caxton Exhibition—the only one of the kind ever held in Canada—
devoted to old books, early Canadian im-
prints, etc. He has delivered several public
lectures before the Montreal Historical Soci-
ey of which he is a past president), notably
one upon Bibliography, with exhibits of rare
volumes from his own library, including the
second and fourth folio Shakspeare; quarto
Shaksperes; first, second, third and fourth
ditions of Milton; first (Kilmarnock), sec-
ond, third and fourth editions of Burns;
MS. books before the art of printing; miss-
sals; books printed by Schoeffer, one of
the inventors of the art, etc., also books
in bindings by some of the most cele-
brate binders of this and past ages. This
lecture was much appreciated and has greatly
stimulated the taste for rare and fine books
in Montreal. Among the Canadian books he
produced most of the original authorities, such as
Ramusio, Thevet, Lescarbot, Sagard, Cham-
plain, Denys, Creuxius, Boucher, Relations
des Esseux, Lettres de Marie Mère de
l’Incoronation, etc. Those who know pay Mr.
Hart the compliment of saying that he has
the finest library in Canada of original Cana-
dian works prior to 1820, even surpassing the
collection in the Government Library at
Ottawa, while none approaches his in rich-
ness of rarities in other directions, and very
few excel it in the United States except in
numbers.

Mr. Hart has also delivered lectures on the
Geographical Names of Canada—Part I.
(Part II. will be delivered this fall.) He has
also written some works not yet printed, and
it is an open secret that one of these, treating
of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, will likely
be issued next spring. He was honored, last
summer, with an invitation to deliver the
opening address and lecture at the Deerfield
(Mass.) Summer School of History; and
he is booked for a lecture upon the Indians
before the St. George’s Church Society, of
Montreal, in December. The work, how-
ever, which has given him a national
reputation is his “Fail of New France,”
published last year, and which proved a
decided success. It has been favorably no-
ticed in various literary and historical jour-
nals. The book itself is an excellent speci-
men of book-making—a credit to author and
publisher alike—and the attention it has
attracted abroad will prove of great benefit to
Canada. All this literary work has been
done in the midst of an active business life;
Mr. Hart having for some years past held the
responsible position of general manager of the
Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, for
which he has also invented and copyrighted
many new forms of insurance. In private
life he is a genial acquaintance and a
true friend; but we cannot understand what
his lady friends have been about, for much as
we regret it, duty compels us to chronicle the
fact that Mr. Hart is still a bachelor! How-
ever, a word to the fair may be sufficient, and
we may yet see this sad state of affairs
rectified.

MY OWN CANADIAN HOME.

BY E. G. NELSON.

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

—From Bryce’s Canada’s Christmas.

Saturday Night is, as the old darkey would
say, “jess humpin’ he’self” in producing a
Christmas number that will be A No. 1—
Canadian in sentiment and Canadian in manufa-
cture. Frechette, Roberts, Prof. Boys,
Cockin, McLaughlin, Campbell, Lampman,
and others, not forgetting E. E. Sheppard
(the editor), will contribute to the literary
portion, while Cruikshank, Lawson, Reid,
Holmes, Radford, and other artists and de-
signers have contributed full-page pictures
and inserts of unusual beauty.
The derivation of the word "America" is still engaging the attention of the learned. When leading authorities differ on the question it will evidently bear further investigation. In the meantime we reproduce a communication on the question from Mr. Gerald E. Hart. Perhaps some other reader who has investigated the subject will give us the benefit of his researches.

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

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

The title of the first book published in Canada still continues a much-discussed problem among our bibliomaniacs. Mr. William Kingsford, in "Canadian Archaeology," says the first book published in Canada is generally believed to be "Cathéchisme du Diocèse de Sens," imprimé à Quebec, chez Brown et Gilmour, 1765. Dr. Hubert Neilson produces evidence to show that the "Grand Juries’ Presentments," a quarto of 36 pages, although printed in the same year, preceded the "Cathéchisme" by eight months. Has any one discovered any earlier imprints than either of the above? We shall be glad to publish any responses to this query.
The Toronto Globe is always doing some new thing to keep its name in a favorable light before the public. The management has now in preparation a magnificent Christmas number, which, in literary, artistic and mechanical excellence, will eclipse anything of the kind heretofore published in Canada. This will be a strictly Canadian production, and all the matter, both letterpress and illustration, will be racy of the soil. The ablest pens and the ablest brushes in the Dominion have been set to work for the benefit of the Globe readers. Full particulars will be given in next issue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bookmark asks why works copyrighted in Canada have to be registered at the Department of Agriculture. A good many others would like to know that, too. In fact, some time ago Grip indulged in quite a few jokes about the matter, wanting to know what connection there could possibly be between agriculture and literature, etc. It would certainly be more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things for the copyright branch to be placed under the librarians of Parliament; and the cumbersome and lengthy copyright notice, at present required to be printed on all books, etc., might with advantage give place to the short, pithy "Copyright, 1889, by A. B." Perhaps the Premier, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Agriculture, will consider these suggestions?
Edmund Yates, in a recent cable letter, tells us it is only a few days since the first copy of a sixpenny edition of "Westward Ho!" appeared on the bookstalls, and 100,000 copies are in circulation, with a growing demand for a like number. "Westward Ho!" is one of Canon Kingsley's most popular books. It is published by the MacMillans in two volumes at ten shillings, or in one volume at six shillings, and these prices have, of course, kept it out of the hands of the masses. Those good people who are constantly bewailing the enormous sale of the sensational novels of the day might learn, from the demand for this cheap edition of a thoroughly good story, that the mass of the people buy the sensational stuff simply because it is cheap, whereas the better class is so expensive as to be utterly beyond their reach.

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

It is recorded that away back in the fifties, the following notice was printed on the title page of a school-book published under the superintendence of the National Board of Education in Dublin: "Sold by H. Cliff, St. John, Halifax, Canada," the compiler being evidently in blissful ignorance of the fact that St. John was in one Province of Canada, and Halifax in another. No doubt the benighted Britisher's knowledge of Canada is much better to-day than it was thirty-five years ago, but there is still room for improvement, as a letter from a leading London publishing house was recently received at Hamilton, addressed, "Hamilton, Canada. U. S. A."

Come, gentlemen, study up your geography, please; and for your benefit we will premise in passing that Canada never was (and never will be?) a part of the United States of America. Indeed, Canada is becoming of so much importance that the British publishers should issue a new edition of their geographies, after having the pages referring to Canada carefully revised and rewritten by some competent Canadian writer.

A master of the art of novel writing passed away when the great English novelist, Wilkie Collins, died on the 21st September. His principal books have been very popular, both in Great Britain and the United States, and have also been translated into several European languages. Mr. George Maclean Rose, the well known Toronto publisher, was a warm friend of the deceased novelist, and for many years enjoyed the pleasure of personally corresponding with him. Mr. Rose secured the Canadian copyright for several of Mr. Collins' novels; among others, "Fallen Leaves," which appeared serially in the "Rose Belford Canadian Monthly," in 1876, followed by "The Black Robe," in 1886. "Heart and Science" and "The Law and the Lady" are also issued from the Rose press. A new cheap edition of "The Black Robe," issued a few months ago, has had an exceptionally large sale. Edmund Yates, the well-known English writer and a life-long friend of the deceased, says that Collins' own favorite among his many stories was "The Fallen Leaves," but that the public's favorite was "The Woman in White."

Walter Besant, in commenting on international copyright, says, "No merchant adventurer, no manufacturer, no silver-mine pro-
prietor, would be richer than that American or Englishman who should succeed, as Charles Dickens succeeded, in grasping the prize of universal popularity. When once an international copyright and an equitable plan of publishing have been achieved, wealth beyond the dreams of the biggest brewers’ vats will be his.” Whereupon the New York Tribune asks, “Why shouldn’t the profits of a man of genius who helps to mould the thoughts of many generations be as great as the profits of a manufacturer of a patent churn?” Well, so long as the Almighty Dollar rules the world as it does to-day, authors will want every dollar they can get; but the day is coming when the Christian world will not only believe but act upon the precepts of the New Testament, and then neither authors nor any one else will want “wealth beyond the dreams of the biggest brewers’ vat.” In the meantime we would remind the Tribune that the manufacturer of a patent churn, if he were a citizen of the United States, would have to actually manufacture the churn in Canada in order to hold a patent; and that Canadians are determined to apply the same reasonable law to the authors of books.

THE FREE LIBRARIES ACT.

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

HAMILTON’S LIBRARY BUILDING.

Hamilton is living up to its title of the “Ambitious City.” It is universally known as a great manufacturing and trade centre, while its beautiful residential avenues are the envy of less favored cities. On Wednesday, 23rd October, another forward step was taken when the cornerstone of a fine new public library building was laid with imposing ceremony in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and visitors from neighboring cities and towns. The following inscription was engraved on the handsome trowel which was used on the occasion:

Presented
by
F. W. Fearman, Esq.,
Chairman of the Building Committee, on behalf of the Public Library Board of the City of Hamilton,
to
His Honor Judge Muir,
Chairman of the Board, on the occasion of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Hamilton Public Library, on 23rd October, 1889.

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

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

The following comprise the cities and towns in the Province of Ontario having free public libraries: Berlin, Brantford, Guelph, Simcoe, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Waterloo. Hamilton has been added to the list in this year of grace, 1889, by a majority of 1,667 out of 5,717 votes cast. London should be the next to fall into line.
Will not some public-spirited citizens of that enterprising city take up the question and begin an agitation NOW, so that a vote of the ratepayers can be taken in January? Let some one take the lead and call a meeting of those favorable to the project.

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

The Name of America

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

In the Star of the 17th instant, you have been good enough to propose to me a question, which the savants of the world have been endeavoring to solve for the past 400 years, viz., "Why we and the rest of mankind call our continent 'America'?"

I suppose you selected me for my having had the temerity to deliver a lecture upon the subject before the Historical Society of this city during the winter of 1888. Well, my views were fully defined upon that occasion, and I have seen no reason to alter them since, even though our latest authority
THE CANADIAN BIBLIOPHILE.

(devouring all praise), Volume 1 of Winson's Critical History, has appeared enunciating entirely different views to those I then expressed. The views upheld by him are those which he has again laid before the French Academy of Sciences, are a pet theory of his, and an isolated one, to the effect that the native or origina a theory which has been rejected by all who have examined the subject critically, and, in my opinion, cannot hold good or stand the investigation. It is an unquestioned fact, that the name "Americus was first introduced in the geography you quote, which appeared in the year 1507, the author of which were a combined coterie of philosophers and teachers who had a private press in the College of St. Die, a village in the Vosges Mountains of France, then in the Dukedom of Lorraine. This college had, as its immediate protector, the learned Duke Rene II.

The little Manual of Geography called "Cosmographic Introduction" was issued in Latin in May, 1507, without any name appearing as the author, for the reason that while it was written and compiled by Martin Waldseemüller, it was the joint production of the professors of the college, and being the property of the college, bore no individual name. It was a little quarto of 52 leaves, 27 lines to the full page. There were four editions issued in 1507 alone, the first of which appeared in May, and in it, for the first time, is suggested calling the name of our continent "America," after "Americus Vespucius," who was alleged to have been the discoverer. The words used are (translated): "And the fourth part of the world named America, also the land discovered, by Americus Vespucius, as may be learned from the following letters, I see no reason why it should not be called America, that is the land of America, or America. Now, truly, as these regions are more within this continent..."

The Lenox Library of New York (founded by Mr. James Lenox) is a wealthy and devoted Bibliophile, who left his library with ample funds to the city has the proud distinction of owning the only perfect copy of the first edition of this little geography to which we owe so much. Duke Rene died in 1508, and this was the cause of breaking up the college, or at least the dispersion of the professors. Waldseemuller appears next at Strasbourg, where he issues another edition of the geography in 1509, and this time bears his name as the author. The book is issued in Latin and his name appears penciled in "Hylacumni." The name proposed was a euphonious one, and while naturally of slow growth, it soon took possession of the public, and was adopted gradually in other publications, and at last found itself placed on maps, first on the southern hemisphere in 1514-15, and in 1514 upon both. It was, nevertheless, not approved by all, and many writers of the sixteenth century condemned its acceptance, suggested other names, but it had taken root, and grew where the others withered. It is to be regretted, as it has no foundation for its raison d'etre, and has no direct connection whatever with the continent, while we have a name which can be justified and reconciled with our past history and which is equally euphonious and which I hope to see adopted. It could well be instituted with consent of the nations at the coming quad-centenary celebration of the Columbus re-discovery of America in 1892, especially we remember to this day Spain has not adopted the name of America, but calls us in official documents the "new world." Marco's theory is, that the origin of the name is from some South American natives, and he began the discussion in 1575. So far he has not succeeded in convincing the world that there is any foundation for it. Quite the contrary; it has been shown that these natives had various denominations for their own locations, and without any written language to justify them. Moreover none of the early writers, prior to the naming of the continent by Waldseemuller in 1507, gave currency to these names, and it was of a much later period before any such local names were asserted to exist. The professor begins his argument with the assertion that Vespucius's name being "Albericu," and not "Americus," the naming could not be after him; but while he is right in this respect, he has seemingly overlooked Waldseemuller's action in first suggesting the name in 1507, the reason for which is so distinctly given by him.

Vespucius had written an account of his third voyage to his friend, Lorenzo P. F. de Medicis, in which he called his discoveries "Novum Mundum Appellare Litho." This is the Latin form, the original, if written in Italian, is lost. The earliest dated edition is printed at Augsburg in 1504, but one preceded this undated, and printed by Jehan Lambert, at Paris. Both are in the Lenox Library, New York. In 1504 Vespucius returned from his last voyage and wrote an account of it and of his three previous ones to another friend in Florence. This MS. is also lost, but it is believed that editions were published both in Florence and Paris in Italian and French, from which latter the Latin translation was made by Jehan Basen, and adopted by Waldseemuller in 1507. The Italian and French editions have wholly disappeared, so that we have to accept the text as it appears in the St. Die edition. Thus no original in the language of Vespucius, either in writing or print, exists to verify his exact language and terms; but as there are no fewer than twenty editions in three years of his third voyage, described as now existing by Harrisse, with no doubt many others printed at the time, all which appeared during Vespucius's life time, and being unedited by him, they must be accepted as a fair translation of what he wrote. To us, therefore, their importance consists largely in the first name they give to Vespucius.

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

In these the title page reads: "Cosmographie Introduction cum Quibusdam Geometricac ac Astronomicac Principiis ad eam rem. Necesariae Insper Quatuor Americi Vespucii Navigations." (Introduction to Cosmography together with some principles of geometry and astronomy necessary to the purpose. Also four Navigations of Americi Vespucii.)
The change is so radical from "Almerian" to "American"—names of totally different significance—it is impossible to understand how such a change could have been effected other than by a misprint. All authors agree that printing was not done so carefully or correctly at that day as in our era, and typographical blunders were, therefore, abundant. It must be remembered that the editions of his third voyage, bearing the name, "Almerian," were published directly from his own MSS. of the Medici, while the first editions were printed from a French text—a language which Vespucci did not know—and in the absence of any copy from which the French was translated, I feel satisfied that either the French printer, the translator Basini, or Waldseemuller is responsible for the change in name made.

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

The only documents bearing Vespucci's signature are those of two letters, fac-similes of which are given in volume II of "What he is Known by," in the American Historical Society, pages 130 and 138, and two or three other receipts, signatures upon which are not given. The letter written in Italy bears the signature Emericus Vespucci, while the other from Spain is signed "Amerigo Vespucci," the writing and form of signature being so entirely different, it is hard to credit that they emanate from the same hand. The former is that of an educated Italian, while the latter is that of a rough hand, just such as would appear to be written by a sailor, after a few years of hard sailing. If we are therefore to credit these as written by the same individual, they would serve to imply that Emericus Vespucci 1478, alias Amerigo Vespucci 1503, alias Amerigo Vespucci 1516, had a happy facility of transfiguring his name and signature to suit the country he was in, and the trade or calling he was engaged in. If we assume his baptismal name to be Italian, Amerigo, in which case it would be more correctly written Americo (not Emericus), and in Spanish, Almerico, while his baptismal name was Almerico, it would be written in Latin—Almericus.

Spanish—Alvaro.

The derivation of these names is also wholly different. The former, "Americo," is derived from "Amarich," in Teuton Mythology, the Wolf-Killer; while "Almericus" is derived from "Alberich," the Elf-King of the Nibelung.

To make it plainer, the equivalents in English are respectively Almeric and Alberic, the synonym of Alfred, names of totally different significance (vide C. M. Yonge on Christian Names, pp 130 and 380). It cannot for one moment be believed that so intelligent a man as Vespucci is known to be, by his accredited writings, could have signed his name in such different forms, all having totally different significance in his native Italian language. I am, therefore, inclined to throw out both of the published signatures as spurious, especially the one signed "Amerigo," after the name had been given to him by Waldseemuller, which may readily have been made to suit the circumstances, or as written by some one else than the alleged discoverer of our continent. The Vespucci were a large family in Florence at that date, including the celebrated Savonarola Controversist, a renowned orator and politician, "Gio Antonio Vespucci," who was either the father or the uncle. Some writers, and the majority, concurs in the father's name being Nastagio Vespucci, a notary, the possessor of many children, one of whom may have borne the name "Almerico," (which has tended to the confusion now existing), while another, the celebrated navigator, must have borne the name of "Almerico," as his first publication so positively asserts. It is surprising that this most important difference in name should have escaped criticism from so many able writers, upon the career of Vespucci, both past and present.

It has been entirely overlooked by such eminent critics as Hinckley, Navaresco, Varthamone and Harrisse, as well as J. L. Winser, in his Encyclopedia History and Bibliography of America. Much more could be said on the subject if space permitted. My own conviction is that the rightful name to which we are entitled and by which we should be called and ought to be known, is that of "Amerigo," and if you will remember I took up a considerable space in my essay in endeavoring to prove that our continent is certainly the lost "Aztlan" fixed out at the time of the deluge, though well known to the ancient historians, as is sufficiently proved by the indirect reference to it in the sixth chapter of Genesis, and other Biblical references, a subject which is too long to discuss in your columns, but which I had contemplated putting into pamphlet form. Yours very truly,

GERALD E. HART.

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

Book-lovers should study carefully the cards of the various booksellers in this number. They are all reliable houses, and connections established with them will be carefully noted. In writing for their catalogues, etc., kindly mention this journal.
LIBRARIES IN CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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

No. of mechanics' institutes in operation............................................ 178
(96 of these have reading rooms attached.)
No. of free libraries in operation..................................................... 8
159 institutes reported. They had a total of................................... 230,517 volumes.
8 free libraries had a total of...................................................... 80,531

Total.................................................................................................................. 311,048
The institutes issued................................................................. 316,895 volumes.
The free libraries issued.............................................................................. 497,571

Total.................................................................................................................. 744,466
The institutes reported................................................................. 18,176 members.
The free libraries reported.............................................................. 18,840 readers.

Total.................................................................................................................. 32,016
The institutes spent $20,660 on books, including book-binding (an average of
$130 each).
The free libraries spent $8,853 ................................................................. $29,513
$1407 each
Total.................................................................................................................. $40,376 38
The institutes' receipts for the year were............................................... $62,473 38
The free libraries' .............................................................................................. 41,370 30

Total.................................................................................................................. $103,843 68
The institutes' expenditures for the year were........................................ $58,313 86
The free libraries' .............................................................................................. 38,051 23

Total.................................................................................................................. $96,364 09
The institutes have assets of................................................................. $276,000
The free libraries have assets of............................................................ $227,573

Total.................................................................................................................. $403,573 00

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Institutes</th>
<th>Free Libraries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voyages and Travels</td>
<td>.09⅔</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>.05⅔</td>
<td>.02⅔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Art</td>
<td>.03⅔</td>
<td>.04⅔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiction</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Department</td>
<td>.00⅔</td>
<td>.04⅔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry and Drama</td>
<td>.01⅔</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Literature</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>.01⅔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>.19⅔</td>
<td>.16⅔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100 100

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The amount of the sinking fund:

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

(2) The Board shall report their estimates to the council not later than the 1st day of April in each year.
7. The board of management shall keep distinct and regular accounts of their receipts, payments, credits and liabilities, and the accounts shall be audited by the auditors of the municipality, in like manner as other accounts of the municipality, and shall thereafter be laid before the council by the board of management.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECENT CANADIAN BOOKS.

Publishers are asked to send a copy of every book and pamphlet issued, to ensure correct and complete entry and notice. v. stands for copyright.


Conner, Janet C. A daughter of St. Peter's. Montreal; John Lovell and Son. c. 196 p. 12 mo. cl., 75 c.; ppr., 50 c.


Sims, Rev. A. Shining Lights. Ottawa: A. Sims. c. 228 p. 12 mo. cl., 75 c.; ppr., 35 c.


Weaver, E. Good Times (Dialogues). Toronto: Wm. Briggs. c. 164 p. 12 mo. 35 c. ppr.
BOOKS FOR SALE.
Advertising under this head 5 cents (5 1/2d) a line—cash with order.

By J. A. Griffin, Hamilton, Ont.
Annual Leaves, by Harriet A. Wilkins. Hamilton, 1859. 30c.
Renaissance of a Soldier. Toronto, 1845. 1s.
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SOME OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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Gerald E. Hart.
SIR J. W. DAWSON.

CANADIAN WRITERS.
No. 2.

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

Sir William was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in October, 1820. After receiving his early training at the College of Pictou, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied under some of the most renowned professors of that day in natural science. As showing the advantages of the privileges thus enjoyed, he tells us, when speaking of these college days: "The foundation of my geological education was laid by the late Prof. Jameson and other able educators in natural science, his contemporaries in Edinburgh." Returning home after a winter's study, he applied himself with great ardor to an investigation of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1855 his great work, "Aca-
Acadian Geology," was issued, and at once took a leading rank among scientific books. His other works followed at intervals, interspersed with numerous contributions to scientific periodicals. At the meeting of the Geological Society of London, in 1881, Sir (then Mr.) W. W. Smyth remarked that when he referred to Sir J. W. Dawson's published papers he found that they numbered nearly 120, and they give the results of most extensive and valuable researches in various departments of geology, but more especially upon the Palaeontology of the Devonian and Carboniferous formations of Northern America. In 1850 Mr. Dawson was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and in 1855 he became Principal of the great McGill University at Montreal, of which seat of learning he is still Principal and also Vice-Chancellor. In 1854 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and of the Royal Society in 1862. He is a Master of Arts of Edinburgh, and in 1884 he was granted the degree of LL.D. by McGill. In 1881 he was the honored recipient of the Lyell medal for his eminent work and discoveries in geology. In this year also he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; was selected by the then Governor-General of the Dominion, the Marquis of Lorne, to be the first President of the newly organized Royal Society of Canada, and was also elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1884 he was further honored by being Knighted by Her Majesty. In 1886 he presided at Birmingham over the meeting of the British Association, of which he is now one of the Vice-Presidents. He is also Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, honorary Fellow of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, and of the Liverpool Geological Association, and honorary member of the Philosophical Societies of Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and Leeds. As showing that this prophet is not without honor in his own country, and that Canadians fully appreciate Sir William Dawson's services, he was last week presented on behalf of the Natural History Society of Montreal, with a beautiful and valuable portrait of himself, the presentation being made by Hon. Edward Murphy, himself a scientist of some note.

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

1. Acadian geology, 1855. (3rd ed., with suppl., 1878.)
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8. Handbook of Canadian geology, 1890.
   Dawson Bros., Montreal, 8vo., $3.

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10. Life's dawn on earth, 1875.
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Also geological memoirs and articles in *Journal of Geological Society*, London, 1845 to 1888—principally on geology of the maritime provinces.

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

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**PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.**

The *London Bookseller*, in discussing Canadian copyright, indulges in a little sarcasm at the expense of Canadians. "Besides this, English-made books do not suit Canadian tastes. Of course this is ridiculous, but unfortunately prejudice and not principle is the largest factor in many things." So, so; well here are a few examples which prove that the idea is not so ridiculous after all. "Sant' Ilario" is published by Macmillans, London, in three vols., at 31s. 6d.; and by the same house in New York, in one vol. at $1.50. Besants' "Bell of St. Paul's" is published by Chatto & Windus, London, in three vols. at 31s. 6d., and by the Harpers in New York, in one vol. at 35 cents. Clark Russell's "Marooned" is published by Macmillans, London, in three vols. at 31s. 6d.; and by National Publishing Co., Toronto, in one vol. at 30 cents.

It may seem, to some wise people, ridiculous that Canadians should prefer the cheap one volume edition, manufactured on this side of the Atlantic, to the expensive three volume edition published in England; but common-sense Canadians don’t think it is so at all.

**

*The Canadian Bibliographer* maintains, further, that actual manufacture in Canada should be a *sine qua non* to the securing of Canadian copyright. A case in point is that of F. Ransome, of London, England, who secured Canadian patent No. 14,061, granted September 16, 1886, for improvements on manufacturing cements; which patent has just been declared null and void for the reason that the invention has never been manufactured in Canada. This is how it should be with books—have the book manufactured in Canada, or else refuse to grant exclusive copyright. Then any person may publish on the basis of say a ten per cent. royalty, as provided for in the new Canadian copyright bill.

**TO CANADIAN BOOKSELLERS.**

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

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

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


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

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

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

The North-West Company was formed in 1784. Its members were fur-traders who had come to the conclusion that the policy of bidding against each other for the custom of the Indians was a ruinous one. Wisely they combined their interests, and not only realized a larger profit on their transactions, but were soon in a position to extend their traffic to regions hitherto unexplored. The "bourgeois" or "partners," were of two classes; the "Agents" who conducted the business of the company in Montreal, and the "hivernants" or "winterers," who superintended the numerous trading-posts echeloned from the Kaministiquia River to Great Bear Lake. The employees were classed as clerks, interpreters, guides, and voyageurs. The clerks managed the secondary posts, and received either a fixed salary or a percentage of the profits of the post. A general meeting of the company was held annually at "La Grand Portage," or Fort William, on Lake Superior, where for a few weeks these merchant-adventurers held feudal state, received reports for the past year, planned new routes, and fitted out the traders with merchandise for the ensuing winter's traffic. "On these occasions," writes Washington Irving, "might be seen the change from the unceremonious times of the old French traders: now the aristocratical character of the Briton alone forth magnificently, or rather the feudal spirit of the Highlander. Every partner who had charge of an interior post and a score of retainers at his back, felt like the chiefman of a Highland clan, and was almost as important in the eyes of his retainers as of himself. To him a visit to the grand conference at Fort William was a most important event, and he repaired there as to a meeting of Parliament."

The Hudson's Bay Company, whose charter dates from 1670, had contented itself with establishing a few posts near the Bay, thus compelling the savages to undertake long and perilous journeys of six or seven months' duration to find a market for their furs. The North-West Company brought the market to the very wigwams of the wandering tribes, and rapidly acquired almost a monopoly of the trade of the interior. And when the factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the endeavor to check the falling off in their
trade, had roused themselves to the adoption of the same policy, the North-West Company stretched out into new regions. Sir Alexander Mackenzie ventured north to the Arctic Ocean, descending "La Grande Riviere," now called the "Mackenzie" after its hardy explorer. He crossed the Rockies, and was the first white man to enter British Columbia from the east. Through almost incredible perils he penetrated to the Pacific, saw visions of direct trade with China—visions which have since been happily realized, and upon his return to England won from King George, by the story of "the dangers he had passed," the merited honor of knighthood.

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

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

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

On his return to England he approached the Hudson's Bay company, half ruined by its long struggle with the North-West Company, but possessing in its charter a weapon fit for his purpose. By the purchase of £40,000 worth of its shares, he acquired a controlling interest in the company, and, at a meeting of shareholders, received the grant of a territory in the North-West, as large as England.

In 1811 he sent out a party of Highlanders and Irishmen to colonize the Red River District; appointed a governor, and in 1814 issued a proclamation commanding the North-West Company's traders to quit the posts of which they had enjoyed peaceable possession for forty years, and forbidding them to cut timber, hunt or fish. Since the Company's employees were provisioned mainly from the district in question, the effect of this edict, if carried into execution, would have been the starving out of the company, which, unlike its rival, the Hudson's Bay Company, had no access to the sea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. G. SUTHERLAND.

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

MATERIALS FOR CANADIAN HISTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Histoire de l'île d'Orléans, par L. P. Turcotte, Quebec, 1867.

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

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

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

Histoire de la paroisse du Cap Sainté, par l'Abbé Gatien, Quebec, 1887.

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

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

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

Histoire de Longueuil, et de la famille de Longueuil, par Alex. Jodoin et J. L. Vincent, Montreal, 1889.

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

Notes sur le Canada, par Paul Cazes, 1882.

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

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

Abbé Louis Bois, for thirty odd years Curé of Maskinonge, an indefatigable searcher of old MSS. and crabbled, musty documents, died a few weeks ago, leaving a mass of historical notes, etc., to the Laval University. Though he was a most voluminous writer he refused to sign any of his works after a quarrel with the antiquary, Jacques Viger. Poor Turcotte died about eight years ago, shortly after writing his "Histoire du Canada," 1844-1867.

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

Mr. J. Edmond Roy and Mr. Charles Gauvreau, two youthful students of Canadian history, both able and fearless of labor, will, it is to be hoped, yet furnish long literary careers. A much-respected Montreal merchant, Mr. Lucien Huot, in his spirited Chronicles of St. John, near Montreal, and of its historic fort and siege in 1775, has shown that even a busy bank director can find time for active and useful literary pursuits.

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DR. BOURINOT RETURNS.

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

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

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

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

PUBLISHERS OLD AND NEW.

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

"It is to be remembered, as we try to recall these periods, that not only were the publishing and bookselling trades united as now, but also that the second-hand trade was included as well; in fact, it was not until about 1825 that even the great house of Messrs. Longmans & Co. confined their attention to publishing properly so called. The booksellers of old days usually lived over their houses, and in all probability sub-let the parts not in use, their want of means as shown by constant changes, and the fact of their very limited reading public rendering them then peculiarly liable to the fluctuations which, if we what we hear of the state of the American market be correct, seem not unknown to publishers even now. It will remain to be seen how far the absorption of our publishing houses into public companies will still further reduce the numbers of those who in Paternoster Row and its historic neighborhood still continue the traditions clustering round 'Stationers' Hall.' But it is also to be remembered that another cause operating in the same direction is the ever-increasing value of land in the city proper, and it is more than probable that 'westward the course of publishers, like the course of empire, will take its way.'"

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

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

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

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

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butions to the Editor.

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page, $7.50 (3x3); page, $24 (12x). Discount for contracts.

HAMILTON, DECEMBER, 1889.

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

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

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

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

The publishers of this journal have in press
a book of special interest to those engaged
or interested in printing. It consists of a
compilation of odds and ends relating to
workers in sanctum and newsroom, culled
from the scrap book of a compositor, and
will bear the euphonious and expressive title
of "Pi."

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

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

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

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

At the dedication of the new Roman Cath-
oc University at Washington, on November
13, Secretary Blaine said: "I am glad of
every college that is endowed, no matter who
endows it. Every institution of learning in-
creases the culture which, I believe, will build
up the Government of this great country of
ours under which all are free and equal." Yes, they need a good many universities in Brother Blaine's great "free and equal" country, to keep up the supply of "culture,"—especially at the Presidential election contests, when the language indulged in by editors and orators is enough to make even an uncultured man blush. What is needed about as much as anything in these days seems to be a university in which politicians and political writers shall be taught to be cultured and refined at all times and in all places.

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

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

Just how far authors may go in denouncing our present social condition is a question evidently still unsettled. Mrs. Annie Besant, of unsavory reputation, who left her husband because of their disagreement upon questions as to the relations of the sexes, is not meeting with much success in striving to pose as a martyr on this point. She was friendly to a questionable extent with Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and the two collaborated on a book called "The Fruits of Philosophy," the publication of which was suppressed. More recently she was a candidate for membership on the London school board, and the Rev. Mr. Hoskyns, a Stepney rector, issued a circular in which he animadverted severely on Mrs. Besant's career, alleging that she regarded chastity as a crime and unbridled sensuality as a virtue, whereon the lady brought an action against the reverend gentleman, and on the case coming to trial, the judge charged strongly against the plaintiff, but the jury disagreed. Trial by jury may be a fine institution, but would it not have been better to have had a decision one way or the other on the point raised? If the present law that the whole jury must agree is found to work injustice or indefinitely postpone the settlement of important questions, then the oft-agitated proposal that a two-thirds vote of the jury should be accepted is surely worthy of further consideration.

SHOULD LIBRARIES BE OPEN ON SUNDAYS?

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

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

As usual, when the question of Sunday observance is under discussion, the "intelligent working-man" and the "laboring class" come in for no little consideration. Well, we do not know the sentiments of the working-men in the United States on this question,
but we fancy they must be something akin to those of their class in Canada; and from close personal study we can speak positively and say that the Canadian working classes, both men and women, are determinedly opposed to Sunday labor. In Canada, therefore, Sunday is truly a day of rest—the saloons are closed, and street cars, if run at all, make only one trip for morning and a second trip for evening church services.

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

The wives, too, ought to have something to say on this point, and we cannot think they would favor the opening of libraries on Sunday.

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

As for the large number of unmarried men in all large cities—well, every library is open late on Saturday night, and those who would read on Sunday can take a book home with them on Saturday night.

For ourselves, we are free to confess to the somewhat selfish opinion that the librarian and his assistants who run a library from say 8 a.m. to 9 or 9 30 p.m. six days in the week, are well entitled to absolute rest from attendance at the library on the seventh day. We are quite aware that this opinion runs counter to that of men eminent in library circles; but we are still emphatically of the opinion that free libraries can and will do a great missionary work without opening them on the Sunday.

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

Miss Cutler does not advocate the opening of the circulating department on Sunday, except for use in the building, saying: "I see no argument for general circulation on Sunday." And yet if there is one thing plainer than another to us, it is the fact that if it is once admitted that it is right to open the reading room and reference department on Sunday, it is simply a question of time when the circulating department must also be thrown open. And Miss Cutler's statistics
seem to prove that this is no mere theory, for of 29 free libraries reporting their reference department open on Sunday, 4 report their circulating department open also; while Mr. Dewey asks, "Are we not stopping too short in not opening the circulating department also?"

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

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

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

**HEREAFTER.**

When we shall meet again—if we do meet—
Beyond the driving of Time's troubous sea,
Beyond the portals of Eternity,
Shall we two know each other, shall we greet
Each other with ravishment? or shall we meet
Either past other unrememberingly?
Or stand and converse with bland courtesy,
Nor feel our hearts one throb the faster beat?
In Heaven, I know, is neither marrying
Nor giving in marriage; neither can they die;
But are as angels, save in this one thing:
They never felt, as we have felt, the cry
Of Love's delight, or of its sorrowing—
Neither its laughter nor its passionate sigh.

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

"LE VIEUX LACHINE."

The author begins by a beautiful description of the island of Montreal, including some personal notes upon the famous De la Salle, the founder of Lachine. The different forts, the Indian wars and the trials of the early settlers are fittingly described in Mr. Girouard's own graphic style, the same accompanied by charts and photographs of the early military and religious habitations. It appears that the population of Lachine at the time of the terrible disaster in 1689 reached 320 souls without counting the soldiers who kept garrison at the upper part of the village. At this particular period the Iroquois tribe of Indians were greatly embittered against the French on account of the previous treachery of the Marquis of Lenonville, Governor of New France. A large number of unsuspecting Indians had been invited by orders of the governor to a great feast at Fort Frontenac in Cataraqui, and when they had arrived to the number of 95, they were pounced upon, put in irons and sent prisoners to Quebec, while a few, including the great Ocanone, chief of the Five Nations, were transported to Old France. No sooner had Monseur de Lenonville left the country and before Fort Frontenac had reached Canada, the terrible revenge of the Indians had been consummated, and the flourishing village of Lachine laid in ashes, while many of its inhabitants were made the victims of the scalping knife.—Toronto Empire.

RECENT CANADIAN BOOKS*

* Publishers are asked to send a copy of every book and pamphlet issued, to secure correct and complete notice and notice. c. indicates that the book is copyrighted. Books of foreign origin, entered as copyright, are marked c. ed.; translations, c. Jr.

Andrews, W. D., Capt. The lifeboat, and other poems. Toronto: W. Briggs. 32 p. 12mo., paper, 10c.

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


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


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


Canadian hymnal, the. A collection of hymns and music for Sunday-schools and social worship. Toronto: W. Briggs. c. 256 p. 8½ x 11 in. boards, 50c.

$5 per 100.

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


A handy little book for keeping scores at rifle ranges. Has removable inside, and refills are supplied at 35c.


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


Dionne, N. E. Historique de l'église de notre dame des victoires Basse Ville de Quebec : 1688-1888. Quebec: L. Brossard. 88 p. 12mo. Not for sale. M. Dionne has given us in a readable form the story of the chapel which founded two hundred years ago by Mgr. Laval, and R. C. Bishop of Quebec. Originally dedicated under the title "The Church of the Child Jesus," in 1690, in consequence of the defeat of Admiral Pigot, its dedication was changed to that of "Our Lady of Victory." In 1711, Quebec was again delivered from an English fleet, "by the powerful protection of Mary," and the fact was commemorated in the name which the church still bears, "Our Lady of Victory." The latter part of this little volume contains a well written account of the proceedings at the second centenary of the church's foundation.
THE CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHER.

*Fackty, P. N. Canada and United States compared. Toronto: Toronto News Co. c. 54 p. 16mo, pp. 25c.


A new work from the pen of one of our most industrious and pleasing writers. Those who have followed M. Le Moine in his former volumes, through unfortified posts of Canadian history will welcome this familiar itinerary of travel by sea and land over the most picturesque portions of the province of Quebec. The writer's mind is saturated with stones and legends of the localities to which he acts as guide. The sober, the tourist, the historian, will each find in this volume, if not all that they can desire, at least much to instruct and delight. We wish that the accomplished and versatile author would turn his attention to "western" latitudes and furnish us with as attractive a handbook to the Lakes as he has given us to the Lower St. Lawrence.


Robertson, Henry, LL. R. A digest of masonic jurisprudence especially applicable to Canadian lodges; with an essay on the duty and powers of district-deput Grand Masters; a code of procedure for masonic trials, and a valuable collection of forms, etc. Second ed., revised and improved. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. c. 316 p. 12mo, $1.


New book. Chinook as spoken by the Indians of Washington Territory, British Columbia and Alaska, for the use of traders, tourists, and others.


ALPHABETICAL


LIST BY TITLES.


BIBLIOMANUS. See Bibliomanaus. BIBLIOMANUS. See Bibliomanaus.

ALMANACH. See Almanac. ALMANACH. See Almanac.

CALCUTT. See Calcutta. CALCUTT. See Calcutta.

CATACOMB. See Catacomb. CATACOMB. See Catacomb.

CHINOOK-ENGLISH. See Chinook-English.

CLERICAL. See Clerical.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. See Domestic Economy.

Fackty, P. N. Oldsuck as spoken by the Indians.

Frazers, Sir John. Lifeboat and other poems. Andrew, Capt. W. D.


Harrickhouse escapes of Major Mendax Crofton, F. B. Halliburton: man and writer.

Haute noblesse. Fenn, G. M. Historique de Notre Dame de Victoires. Dionne, N.E.

Hymnal. See Canadian Hymnal.

James, J. M. Lake lyrics and other poems. Campbell, W. Wilfred.

Le Moine, J. M. Historical and sporting notes on Quebec and its environs.

Robertson, Henry, LL. R. A digest of masonic jurisprudence especially applicable to Canadian lodges; with an essay on the duty and powers of district-deput Grand Masters; a code of procedure for masonic trials, and a valuable collection of forms, etc. Second ed., revised and improved.

Tate, C. M., Rev. Chinook-English, English-Chinook.

Wright, R. Ramsay. High school zoology.

Wright, R. Ramsay. High school zoology.

THE BINDING LINK.

Mr. Dennis Coughlin, Ottawa, in reminding his subscription, writes the following letter, which is only an echo of many others received: Gentlemen—I have received the first number of your CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, and am much pleased with it. I think it is destined to form the binding link in the literary chain (of the expression may be excused) of Canada. In the past we have had both writers and readers, but there seemed to be, unfortunately, a wide gap between them. It is my earnest hope that the CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY is destined to bridge the chasm, and, bringing together the disconnected bodies, ultimately result in the formation of a national literature.

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Labbean, Voyage dans l'Amérique Septentrionale. Also, the
valuable memoirs of the same. Amsterdam, 1745; 1 vol.
19mo.; 18th half calf gilt, red edges. 5£.

Champlain. Charles Gouin. Montreal, 1853; large 8vo; half
calf. $5.50.

Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
Volume first, Quebec, 1798; 8vo; boards, engravings. 8.
The Anglo American Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2. Toronto, 1852-
1853, a vol., thick 8vo, cloth. 5£.

A narrative by Sir F. B. Head. London, 1859; cloth, rough
gapes, clean. 8£.

Champlain. (Clerks.) Published under the superintendence of
Abbe Lavoisier. Quebec, 1870; 6 vol., large 4to. paper.
Portrait, map and numerous colored engravings. $25.30
8vo, paper. $5.50.

Harlax, Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, New York,
1866 and Paris, 1868, 2 vol., large 8vo, paper $5.

" L'Opinion Publique." The only Canadian illustrated news-
paper published in French. Montreal, 1870-1872. A com-
plete set, from beginning to end, 4 vol., folio, half binding;
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1746, in two large folio volumes, 922 pages each. Fair
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Lives of the British Admirals, by Dr. J. Campbell, 1871, 4 vol.,
Svo, with four curious maps of the world.

Travels of Christian Schulte in America. Vol. 1, 1810, with
map.

History of China, from the French of du Halde. Four vol.,
numerous plates and maps, good condition.

John Gat's "Life of Byron," Life of Nelson, Mohanes and
victories of the Great, 2 vol. volumes, pub. at Niagara, 1823.

Bacon's Advancement of Learning: first edition of 1605, printed
for John Lichfield for Robt. Young and Ed. Forrest, with mark
of Marshall's plate.

Brocades: certain genuine remains of Sir Francis Bacon; original
dition 1696.

Collection of Voyages (Dampier's, Cowley's, Wood's and
Robert's), with maps and plans, 8vo, 1790.

Travels in North America, by Roub. Sudduth, second edition
with plates.

Vol. 1 of Longfellow's American Revolution, 1792.

Miscellaneous Curiosa; 3 vol., 1790, containing various travels,
voyages, antiquities, etc. Among others John Clayton's
account of Virginia in 1629. Many plates and maps.

Medici Station: the Abbeville of Saxony, with Dr.
Kel's comments, by John Quincy; copper; 1776.

Whistle Bubbles; a rare collection of Scotch songs and
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the poets.

Notes of North America (chiefly Canada) 2 vol., by James
F. W. Johnson, with maps.

An Account of Denmark, by M. S. 1724.

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Supplement to The Canadian Bibliographer.

Vol. 1. HAMILTON, DECEMBER, 1884. No. 2.

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SOME NEW CANADIAN BOOKS.


All recognize the utility of a book of travel. When, on the one hand, it describes scenes already familiar, reading the impressions they have made upon another mind will recall much that is delightful; and, if the writer is by nature and education qualified to be our guide, his work will add to our knowledge of the country visited, its people and its literature. When, on the other hand, the volume is the record of travel through a land with which we are not familiar, if the author has been observant, and can describe what he has seen, it will confer upon the reader advantages only second to those acquired by personal experience.

A well-written book of travel is useful in many ways. It enables us to visit in imagination lands that in all probability we shall never live to see. It transports us in a moment from the snows of Canada to the burning sands of Africa. Without an effort on our part it wafts us to "the haven where we would be." It robs the sea of its dangers, and the custom-house of its terrors. A turn of the leaves, and we are in some great capital, without the risk of being taken for a German in Paris, for a Nihilist in St. Petersburg, for a heretic in Madrid. It spares us the annoyance of strange bedfellows, the worry of wrestling with the intricacies of a foreign language, the trying ordeal of outlandish cookery. Open the book, and at once we are with Humboldt on the Amazon, or with Bruce in Abyssinia; with Park on the Niger, or with Layard in Nineveh; with Stanley on the Congo, or with Routhier in Spain.

Nor is this all: unless it is mere trash, the book of travel places at our disposal more than the eyes of the traveler; it enriches us with all the worth of his judgment, all the wealth of his imagination, all the treasures of his memory. It offers us not merely a guide, but an interpreter also: one who can help us to see the beauties of a landscape, the structure of a cathedral, the coloring of a picture, the moulding of a statue, the action of a drama, the grace of a sonnet, the realism of a novel, the fidelity of a history. Such a work improves our taste, informs our judgment and enlarges our sympathies. It enliststhe Past in the service of the Present, and sets us upon a vantage ground whence the labors of those who in their time and measure have contributed to make the world what it is, may be intelligently surveyed.

Books are a power in life. They have stirred and roused to emulation men that else would have rusted out their days in sloth. Listening to Herodotus reciting his "History" made Thucydides an historian; reading "The Life of S. Anthony" made Augustine a saint; Plutarch's "Lives" made soldiers of Henry IV., Turenne and the Napiers, and gave the world an author in Alfori. It was an ode of Malherbe that awoke the slumbering genius of La Fontaine; and it was Livingstone's "Researches" that first planted in the breast of Henry Stanley the resolve to explore the interior of the "Dark Continent."

But books of travel do not, of necessity,
make men travelers. Oftener than not they confirm in the reader his love of home. They widen our horizon, it is true, but not necessarily by blurring the immediate prospect. They awaken interest in foreign lands; but they need not make us indifferent to our own. They lead us to admire the manners, the art, the literature of other nations; but they do not as a necessary consequence induce us to disparage those of our own people. And M. Routhier, while impressing us with the grandeur of the wreathed pillars of the Cathedral of Burgos; with the beauty of the thousand columned Christian mosque of Cordova; with the grace of the perfect fane of Seville; yet leaves us with just as warm an affection as ever for the simple altar of our own familiar parish church.

Books of travel are written not only to interest and to amuse, but also to instruct and to edify. They must, therefore, be characterized by fidelity to truth. In them we look for more than pleasing elegance of diction; we demand accuracy of narration. The traveler who deems his impressions of sufficient importance to warrant their publication, should be certain that they are neither trivial nor commonplace; neither hastily conceived nor superficially derived. He should know something of the language and much of the literature of the people he visits. He should be in sympathy with the national spirit, and not intolerant of the national religion. He should possess both capacity to receive aesthetic impressions, and ability to give them adequate expression. He should see clearly and relate plainly. And he should be inspired by a worthy aim. In the traveler there should still be something of the pilgrim. His work should be our guide not only to the mansions of nobles or to the palaces of kings; not only to the peaceful charms of some smiling plain or to the breezy prospect from some mountain top; but also to the sequestered cloister or to the sacred altar before which generations have knelt in worship. And are there not times when it should gently lead us to hallowed graves, to spots of earth consecrated by holy lives unselfishly surrendered to the service of their country and their God?

Such a work we believe we have found in "A Travers l'Espagne," and such a traveler in M. Routhier.

Few of us even in these days of "Cook's Personally Conducted Tours" can afford to wander very far from home. All the more grateful then should we be to the traveler who is generous enough to share with us his treasure-trove. And, when the traveler is a refined and cultivated gentleman, familiar with the history and the literature of the people he visits, skilled enough in such matters to be able to see and to show cathedrals, palaces, and the picturesque; so circumstanced that he has ready access to good society; so conscientious that he will neither look himself, nor invite us to look on sights that provoke unwholesome curiosity; then, indeed, we have very much for which to be thankful. To M. Routhier, therefore, we gladly offer our tribute of gratitude and respect. In these delightful letters we find the vivacity, the epigram and the polished grace that we expect to find in French authors of distinction; while of that cynicism, that impudicity, that thinly veiled indifference to religion which unhappily characterize so many brilliant writers of modern France, there is not the faintest trace.

"A Travers l'Espagne" may be divided into three parts. Of these, the first and the third relate to the author's experiences while traveling through Spain and North Africa; while the second part contains a brief sketch of the history of Spain, and a careful study of Spanish literature.

Traveling in our day is easy: it asks only health and a full purse; to see in any real way is not so easy, it requires training and a certain amount of sympathy; but to tell others what we have seen, to describe how it has impressed us is a task that demands the magician's art. For to describe means not only to inform the understanding (who would seek to supplement "Murray"?)—it means to address the imagination; it means to produce illusion; it means to call up a picture so
vividly that the reader, in the absorbing consciousness of its presence forgets the words employed in summoning it. To succeed in description, the writer must recognize the limits of language. He must have learned that the printed page cannot rival the glowing canvas; that the pen is no substitute for the chisel; and that action, not beauty, and not still life, is the proper subject of description.

If, in this difficult department of composition, M. Rouxhier has been on the whole successful, it is because he has successfully resisted the temptation to indulge in fine writing, contenting himself with a faithful account of the things he has seen. We may single out for approval his descriptions of Madrid and the Escorial; of Granada and the Alhambra; of Seville, its cathedral and its Alcazar; of El Kantra and the Desert. Had space permitted we should have adorned our columns with the two last of these, not because they are better done, but because they are less hackneyed than the others.

M. Rouxhier's study of Spanish literature is comprehensive and profound. From Seneca to Saavedra, the great writers of Spain pass under his scrutiny. Legends of national heroes, from Rodrigo, the last of the Gothic kings, to the Cid Campeador;—dramas from the earliest Miracle Plays to the Don Juan Tenorio of Zorrilla, are placed before us; extracts are given, and judgment is pronounced.

It is not unnatural, perhaps, that our author should set a peculiar value upon the literature of Spain. His literary taste was doubtless formed by the study of the classic writers of his mother tongue; and their genius was dominated by the genius of the Spanish dramatists. It was to Spain the great Corneille went to seek the elevation of soul and the vigor of thought that the France of his day had lost. It was from a Spanish hero,—the Cid,—and from a Spanish author—De Castro, that he took the title and the plot of the drama that won for him deathless fame. From Alarcon he borrowed largely; there are whole scenes in "Le Menteur" of Corneille, that are simply translations from "The Truth suspected" of Alarcon. Again, it was from Tirso De Molina, "the cassocked Beauf-marchais of Spain" that Moliere borrowed his "Don Juan," and his "Princess d'Elide" is a mere translation of Moreto's "Disdain for Disdain." So to Calderon, the last and greatest of all Spanish poets, the harmonious Racine was deeply indebted. While Eupides and Tactius, the old mythology and the Sacred Scriptures, furnished him with the elements of his drama; while Horace lent him the brilliant accuracy of his diction; it was from Calderon that he learnt the dramatic art. And when, after twelve years of silence, his genius woke anew; when on the eve of his dissolution he gave to an admiring world the delicious idyll of "Esther," and the prophetic warnings of "Athalie," it was from Spanish devotion to religion, and from Spanish hatred of tyranny that he drew his inspiration.

It was inevitable, then, that a French critic should place what seems to us an exaggerated estimate upon the value of Spanish literature. To the average Englishman, however, Spanish poets and romancers—Cervantes excepted—present little attraction. Though Italian Euphuisms once infected England, the extravagant conceits of the Castilian dramatists had never serious imitators in English imaginative literature. We must admit, indeed, that the Spanish stage is the purest in the world; and that the Spanish drama presupposes in the spectators a knowledge of Scripture and of the doctrines of the Roman Church for which we must look in vain elsewhere. It must be conceded too, that when the Spanish dramatist succeeds, his success is of no ordinary character, for at his best he sets before us models of ideal beauty and raises us to a world into which nothing enters but the highest elements of his nation's genius. But Spanish literature has its characteristic defects. It exhibits an almost Asiatic pomp of expression; high flown images; an exuberance of metaphor; perpetual recurrence of the same figures; brilliant but false conceits; insipid affectations; hyperbolical
tropes; the language of the heart abandoned for that of the fancy. The address of a lover to his mistress, for example, is studded with stars and flowers; her locks are nets of gold; her lips rubies; her heart a rock which the river of his tears attempts in vain to melt. Flatulant bombast like this jars upon English ears. To us it is so intolerable that we have run to the opposite extreme, and have failed to do justice to the incontestible merits of some of the greatest minds the human race has produced.

In a future edition we hope M. Routhier will give us a chapter on the proverbs of Spain. It was a remark of Lord Bacon that "The genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs," and Spanish proverbs are singularly characteristic.

But we are thankful for what we have. The work before us is readable from beginning to end, and we heartily commend it to the notice of our readers. M. Routhier possesses all the intellectual and some of the emotional qualities of style. He neither overdraws his subject nor leaves it indistinct; he is clear without being prolix, and suggestive without being exhaustive. If on the one hand, he has neither the strength of Taine nor the imagination of Hugo; on the other hand he has neither the harshness of the first nor the exaggeration of the last. Though he possesses neither the creative power of Dumas nor the analytic genius of Balzac, yet he is free from the egotism of the one and from the frequent obscurity of the other. Like De Stael, M. Routhier pleases, instructs, inspires with love of God, of good and of country. And it may be, that, within the confines of the Dominion, "A Travers l'Espagne" is destined to accomplish for Spain which in France "L'Allemagne" did for Germany; and that this admirable work of M. Routhier is to be the means of inducing our scholars to enter upon the serious study of a literature, more conservative of the national traditions, more loyal to the national institutions, more penetrated by the national religion, than any other in the world. R. G. SUTHERLAND.
from the 15th of April to the 15th of December, when people die of yellow fever in four or five days. Next you have the dry or healthy season, from December 15th to April 15th, when people die of pernicious fever in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours."

"It goes without saying, then, that a regular life is its own reward. By a regular life I mean something after the following, which is the régime of many residents within tropical countries: Getting up early—say at six or seven—beginning the day with a bath, and then coffee and rolls. The breakfast is eaten at eleven or twelve, and is a breakfast, properly so called. In temperate climates many would deem it a dinner. I, in common with many old residents of the tropics, began mine by taking some ripe fruit, following it with a beefsteak, potatoes and coffee. Dinner at six, and dinner as it is understood in all Anglo-Saxon countries, followed by a quiet evening and going to bed early. The regular life pays always; it gives the maximum of health, and the minimum of inconvenience. Many would vote such a life slow.

May be it is, but it keeps one's disease-resisting powers up to the highest standard, and is a source of continual comfort."

He pronounces against the use of stimulants: "I am firmly of the opinion that the people who best resist such wretched climates and make the best fight against disease are the total abstainers."

Chap. VI describes the churches and the ecclesiastical ruins of Panama. We should like to quote the story of the origin of the cathedral of Panama, but we must forbear.

Chap. VII shows us the suburbs of Panama, and gives us a glimpse of the past. In Chap. VIII we are introduced to "life among the lowly." What are we to think of this? "The Indians and the negroes in Colombia are not greatly given to marriage. They simply get mated. I use the word advisedly. The women of the poor or laboring classes do not care for matrimony, their stated objection being that if they were true and lawful wives their husbands would ill-treat them, whereas as long as they are mated, the man will be on his good conduct. These women know the men of their class thoroughly, and they deem matrimony little better than servitude." And later on he tells us, "from sixty to seventy per cent. of the births are illegitimate." A lively description follows of the native "ranchos," their construction and their inmates. "Juan and Maria (typical natives) cannot freeze, as the climate is one of perpetual summer; and how can they starve when nature has done so much for them?" Juan is a republican in name but a free-trader at heart. Of taxes and restrictions he will have none, be they war-taxes or otherwise. In all matters relating to the party in power he is a mugwump of the first water. In matters of religion he is a free-thinker during life, but generally ends by dying a Catholic. He works for others when it suits him, but not otherwise. He dearly loves a cock-fight, and calls upon all the saints in his Columbian calendar to bless his bird. He is a home-ruler of the first water, and, like the other members of that class over the water, would rather have a row than otherwise. As for the rest of humanity, or the world at large, he cares little."

Chaps. IX to XIII offer us animated pictures of Old Panama, the gulf and its islands, with a thrilling narrative of the ravages of the buccaneers. In Chap. XIV a serious danger to all countries doing business with the Isthmus or across it is indicated. "The old cemetery, owing to its small size, is dug up year after year. Bones and skulls, fragments of coffins, clothing and all sorts of things are turned out. The liberation of untold millions of disease germs will make clear to thinking people why the Isthmus is so unhealthy. From time immemorial the Isthmus of Panama has been recognized as one of the plague spots of the world. But for the fact that it is one of the world's greatest highways between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the systematic unburial of the dead under the direct sanction of the Government, and the consequent distribution of the germs of yellow fever and
small-pox, would be of little moment, for if the people of these republics are willing to commit suicide in that form, so be it. But, owing to the importance of the Isthmus, these insane and unsanitary procedures should be stopped.

In Chap. XVI we have an interesting account of the building of the Panama Railway, and in Chap. XVII we visit the Chinese in their own quarter, and receive a favorable impression of that long-suffering race. Chap. XVIII deals with the laws of Colombia and with their application at Panama. The author regrets the encroachment of the religious upon the civil power, and the consequent muzzling of the press. There is an error, however, in the last clause of the following sentence: "If there is one thing regarding which the Church of Rome has been as firm as a rock, it is on the question of divorce—that once married nothing could undo the marriage, save the cause of adultery." Even adultery does not constitute a cause of divorce in the Roman Church.

Chap. XIX gives us an animated description of the great earthquake of 1882. Chap. XX, relates the early history of Cartagena, "the citadel of Golden Castle," and of Barranquilla on the Magdalena; and sketches their present appearance. Chap. XXI is occupied with reminiscences of the days before the Panama railway was built, and of the old route across the Isthmus. Chap. XXII conducts us through Chiriqui, "Dame Nature's Hothouse," its scenery and its flora. Chap. XXIII enlightens us upon education in the Isthmus and Colombian etiquette. Chap. XXIV is an interesting résumé of former schemes for making a canal across the Isthmus, and in Chap. XXV we have a merciless exposure of the Lesseps swindle, based on facts and figures from official documents.

The volume contains a large number of engravings from photographs taken by the author; and an excellent map.

For accurate narrative, a complete absence of wordiness and "padding," for lively and interesting description of scenes he has visited, and for keen insight into the national tendencies. Dr. Nelson's volume stands in striking contrast to the general run of books of this class. The style, too, is charming; never forced, never artificial; ever simple, clear and flowing. Dr. Nelson is always bright, clever and entertaining, and not merely so, but clear-sighted and full of practical suggestions.

In a word, we lay down "Five Years in Panama" with reluctance, and part from the learned and genial author as from an old friend.

R. G. SUTHERLAND.


In these studies on "The Great Hymns of the Church" there is much that is admirable. The hymns selected for annotation are, with few exceptions, universal favorites; and Mr. Morrison, so long as he confines himself to the vernacular, is intelligible and interesting. While the standard works on hymnology have been faithfully consulted, illustrative matter from all available sources has been skilfully brought to bear upon the several themes. As a consequence, these essays are not only pleasing, but also instructive and edifying. In the home circle they will be read with enjoyment; and, while to the preacher they offer a rich store of suggestive anecdote, in the worshipper they will arouse a livelier interest in the praises of the sanctuary.

The author adopts St. Augustine's definition of a hymn—"praise to God in a song"—and amplifies it with clearness and good sense. A hymn—he says—should be scriptural, simple, reverential, full of spiritual life, objective and not subjective (yet allowing occasional relaxation of this rule), didactic, but not exclusively so ("both adoration and instruction should meet and mingle as in the Te Deum"); if designed for congregational use it should not be ecstatic; "the hymnist should aim at reality, and address
himself to the common feelings and aspirations of the Christian.” Accordingly Mr. Morrison deprecates such lines as these:

“Ah, lovely appearance of death!
What sight upon earth is so fair?
Not all the gay pageants that breathe
Can with a dead body compare!”

In these days, when each strolling “evangelist” has not only a gospel of his own, but also a patent collection of hymns that are, too often, both a burlesque upon sacred poetry and a travesty of religion, the Rev. Mr. Morrison has offered not too strong a protest against that unreal sentimentality in our hymns that makes men of common sense stand dumb in the House of God.

But while there is much that is admirable in Mr. Morrison’s volume, there is, unhappily, much also that we cannot admire. The proof-reading and the composition both need careful revision; there are errors in fact, and there are, alas! manifest proofs of inadequate scholarship. For errors of the press it is, perhaps, hardly fair to hold the author accountable; but they are too numerous and too important to pass unnoticed. On p. 16 we should read “Gloria in excelsis” not “Glory in excelsis”; p. 19, “tollit” should be “tollis”; on p. 54, “Syn” should be inserted between “urba” and “aurea”; p. 57, “the Abbe of Cluny” should be the “Abbey”; p. 72, “Die” should read “Dier”; p. 81, “secum” should be “Tecum”; p. 82, “Se.” should be “Te”; p. 177, “Iratiis” should be “Gratias”.

In style Mr. Morrison is sometimes careless to a degree. In the first sentence of the volume the words convey a sense foreign to the author’s meaning: “As to the music, it has been a great favorite with composers.”

The author is referring to the “Te Deum,” and means that it has been a favorite theme with composers. On page 24 we are told “Down into this gorge the wolves assemble at night.” On p. 55, “He died in 1886, at the time of which he held the Wardenship of Sackville College”; at p. 81, “A life so beautiful could not but be followed with a peaceful death.”

Blemishes such as these may easily be removed; but there are graver defects. John Wesley, he tells us at p. 104 and again at p. 248, left the Church of England. The Wesleys “cut themselves off from the Church of England on April 2nd, 1739.” Against this may be set John Wesley’s own words, uttered fifteen months before his death, and recorded in the “Arminian Methodist Magazine,” April, 1790, “I declare once more that I live and die a member of the Church of England, and that none who regard my judgment or advice will ever separate from it.”

On page 222 the ludicrous mistake is made of classing Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, with the “High Church, or Romanizing party in the Church of England.” Mr. Morrison’s naive amazement at finding some good thing coming out of the Nazareth of Oxford, and a Gospel hymn written by the Tractarian Keble, reminds us of the amazement of the pious Spaniards on discovering that the heretic English had no caudal appendages.

On page 249 we are confronted with an extraordinary series of blemishes. We are told that the hymn “Hark, the herald angels sing” found its way into the English prayer-book: that it did so about the year 1818; that about this time William III ordered a new version of the Psalms to be introduced; that under William III, about the year 1818, the Bible was exclusively published at the University of Cambridge; that at the date just given an anonymous printer, finding a blank page at the end, (of what?) filled it up with six hymns, of which “Hark, etc.” is one; that this matter was not noticed at the time; and has never been cancelled since; that this hymn cannot be got out of the prayer-book without legislation; that this is a curious fact; that Ritualists have fought against it; that Rationalists have denounced it. The truth is, there is only one hymn, in the modern acceptance of the word, in the English prayer-book, the “Veni Creator Spiritus.” There are other sacred songs—such as the “Te Deum,” but these are usually called
canticles. Of course Mr. Morrison can plead precedents for the above-given series of "curious facts." Does not Shakespeare make Hamlet talk of Wittenberg three hundred years before it was founded? Did not Tintoretto, in his famous picture of "The Israelites gathering manna in the wilderness," arm his Israelites with burderbusses? Did not Berengeli paint one of the "Three Magi" in the act of presenting the model of a Dutch seventy-four as his offering? And who can complain if the present writer, following the example of these illustrious men, allows himself an occasional license? He errs, however, a little on the side of boldness, when he styles St. Jerome "the earliest of Greek hymn-writers," p. 245; when he depicts (p. 234) the dying Grotius (A. D. 1645) requesting that the hymn of Heber (born A. D. 1786) on the Trinity should be repeated to him; and when he represents the "immortal" William III as doing anything at all in the year 1818.

But these are lesser matters; it is when we come to examine the versions here given of the hymns, that we are driven to compassion the publisher who has lent his honored name to a work that, if suffered to go abroad, will bring contempt upon Canadian scholarship.

Of each of the 28 hymns in this volume there exists either the Latin original, or a Latin version of unexceptionable excellence. Of the "Te Deum," the "Dies Irae," the "Venec Creator," the "Urbs Syon aurea" we have the originals; of the remaining 24 we have in this work, one, "Rock of Ages," exquisitely rendered by Gladstone; two fairly done by Dr. Rand, and two, passably translated by a "gifted hymnist" who (p. 21) makes "malo" rhyme with "dabo." Nineteen remain, translated by an unnamed author; and these—what can we say of them? Let our readers judge for themselves.

On page 81, for
"O may my soul on Thee repose,
And may sweet sleep mine eyelids close,"
we have this:
"Quiescat Te mi anima,
Et sonnum cludit lucina!"

On page 108, for
"Other helpers have I none,
Hang my helpless soul on Thee, etc.,
we have:
"Alius non auxilium
O relinque ne solam
Verio Te miserimus
Attamen carissimus."

Again, page 123, for,
"Let every creature rise and bring
Peculiar honors to our King,
we have:
"Calore cuncti sub solis
Ferantique aptos honores."

On page 32, for,
"O'er every foe victorious
He on His throne shall rest,
From age to age more glorious
All blessing and all-bless,
the author says, in a jaunty way: "We, in accordance with our custom, would look at this hymn through a medieval dress, same measure—" and here is the "medieval dress, same measure," a rag of it at least:

Undique victor throno
Sedebit inclytus,
Omni terra et homo
Beans et beatus."

Again, page 186, for
"Come near and bless us when we wake,
Ere through the world our way we take,
Till in the ocean of Thy love
We lose ourselves in heaven above."
we are asked to accept the following as the "Latin version, same measure."

"Salvator! adsit Ta mane,
Percipias frater ante,
O semper in Te quiescam
Ad accalorum accalum!"

Mr. Morrison's work needs a little revision.

R. G. Sutherland.


In these days, when what should be national spirit, is in danger of becoming merely provincial, the publication of this admirable study needs no apology. The lecture was delivered before the "Chateauguay Literary and Historical Society"; a society organized at Ormstown, Que., to foster Canadian patriotism by encouraging the study of Canadian history and Canadian literature. Mr.
Lightfoot has made himself master of all the facts, has carefully consulted all the authorities, and the result is before us. An appendix is given with a number of notes bearing on the battle. Prefixed to the pamphlet is a striking portrait of the heroic DeSalaberry, from a line engraving in the possession of Gerald E. Hart, Esq., and a map of the scene of the victory is appended.


His Excellency, the Lieut-Governor of Quebec having offered a prize for the best account of the "Life and Voyages of Jacques Cartier," M. Dionne had the honor of coming off victorious in the contest. He has certainly taken great and praiseworthy pains to construct a readable and reliable biography of the famous sea-captain and discoverer, Jacques Cartier. Evidences of his industry, his research, and his loving appreciation of his hero, meet us on every page of this interesting volume.

The name of Jacques Cartier should be dear to Canadians. To him indisputably belongs the title, "The Discoverer of Canada." Other adventurous seamen, such as Eric the Red, the Normans, the Basques, the Bretons, Jean Denys, Thomas Aubert, or the Florentine Verrazano may, before him, have touched at Newfoundland, Labrador, or Cape Breton, but they made only short visits, and not one of them penetrated to the interior of Canada.

Capacity, devotion, courage, diligence, experience—these are the qualities that mark the great men of all ages, and of all nations; and these are the qualities that we recognize in Jacques Cartier. Humane in his dealings with the natives, prudent in his management of his subordinates, intrepid in the face of dangers, unselfish in all the transactions of his life, loyal, with an enthusiastic loyalty, to his church and to his king. Jacques Cartier is one whom the ages as they pass must salute with respect.

In the hardy sailor of St. Malo, then, M. Dionne has a worthy subject for his pen, and he has treated it worthily. The unromantic details—upon which, however, accuracy of narration depends—are fully given. The information obtained from parish registers, court records and official documents is cleverly woven into the author's clear and enthralling relation; while there is a certain Robinson Crusoe element in the story which will not render it less attractive to the reader. The description of voyages and dangerous landings; of scenery and strange interviews with new peoples; of the arts and devices for winning confidence; of sudden perils when a moment's hesitation, or betrayal of nervousness would have brought down swift destruction; all this contributes to the pleasure with which we have read the "Jacques Cartier" of M. Dionne.

R. G. SUTHERLAND.


An interesting monograph upon the remains of an old building at Charlesbourg, near Quebec. The chateau begun by Talon, enlarged and finished by Bigot, is now the property of M. L. Brousseau, to whom these pages are dedicated by the accomplished author. Those who have read "A Chance Acquaintance" by Mr. Howells, will remember the "Picnic at Chateau-Bigot." For frontispiece there is an engraving of the ruins, taken from "Harper" for January 1859.

L'Etudiant; a Monthly Review; pp. 16, edited by the Rev. F. A. Baillarge, Joliette, Que.; $1.00 a year; (to teachers and students, 50 cts.)

The December number continues the editor's extracts from his "Dairy of Travel"; an article on "The Battles and Victories of the Church"; a warning against the "Too Frequent use of Favorite Phrases"; a description of "A Day in the Country"; a sonnet on "Brotherly Love"; a review of "L'Outiouis Superior," by A. Bués; an account of "The New Confraternity on Behalf of the Souls in Purgatory"; the "Low Entrance Examination Questions" for October last; a brief summary of the events of the month etc. A strong number.
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HAMILTON, JANUARY, 1890.

Over five million copies of "Horner's Penny Stories for the People" have been
issued. Cheap literature sells.

**

The ages of five members of the Stationers' Company of London, England, who have
died within a year, total 381 years, an average of 76 years each.

**

A Mr. Ernest Benson has written a book,
"How I lost £50,000 in two years." What troubles the average man of to-day is how
to make such a snug fortune, not how to spend it. And yet the book is said to be
having an immense sale.

**

The card catalogue, which is now consid-
ered an indispensable adjunct of every mod-
ern library, is also being largely adopted by
business men, banks and others. It is far
ahead of indexes for keeping lists of addresses,
that are subject to frequent changes, in strict
alphabetical order.

**

Lost, Strayed or Stolen from the Parlia-
ment Buildings, Ottawa, Bill No. 124—An
Act to amend "The Copyright Act" passed
at the 1888 session of the Parliament of
Canada. Some people fear the poor Bill is
hopelessly buried beneath the red tapeism of
her Majesty's Colonial Office. A liberal mea-
ure of thanks will be accorded any person
who can give any definite information on the
subject. Apply to Sir John Thompson (the
"Father" of Bill No. 124), or Mr. J. D.
Edgar, M.P. (one of Bill's admirers), Ottawa.

**

Technical education is making good head-
way in Ontario, and our young people of
the near future will have every facility af-
forded them for becoming proficient in the
special branch of art or science that may be
selected. The Hon. G. W. Ross Minister of
Education, is a firm believer in the good to
be secured through the medium of Art
Schools and evening classes for artisans en-
gaged during the day; and he is doing a
grand work in encouraging these institu-
tions and classes. And yet we cannot help think-
ing it will be just as well not to have too much
night work; for the boy or man who puts in
a hard day's work needs the evening hours
for relaxation and amusement. Let us keep
to the daytime as much as possible, for study.

THE ABBE BOIS—THE CANADIAN
ANTIQUARY.

The tomb has recently closed over a writer
whose name was a by-word for antiquarian
pursuits in the Province of Quebec, and
whose publications on historical subjects have
reached far beyond the land of his birth—the
Abbé Bois, F. R. S. C., Maskinongé, P. Q.

Louis Édouard Bois, first drew the breath of
life on September 13, 1813, in an old tenen-
tment, corner of Notre Dame and Sous-le-Fort
streets, lower town, Quebec, on the spot where
the founder of the city, Samuel de Cham-
plain, had erected the "Abitation de Cham-
plain," two centuries previous. At a very ten-
der age he was sent to the English school kept
by Mr. Marsden, the father of the late Dr.
Wm. Marsden, where doubtless he acquired
that knowledge of the English idiom which
enabled him in after life to prosecute in Eng-
lish as well as in French his indefatigable and
deep researches in matters of history. M.
Bois completed his education at the Quebec
Seminary and College of Ste. Anne. He was
inducted in holy orders in 1837, and re-
moved in 1848 to the flourishing old parish
of Maskinongé in the district of Three Rivers,
where he expired in September last, after a
prolonged illness, having been in charge of
this cure forty one years.

The old curé made a noble use of his pe-
cuniary means and leisure hours for the pro-
motion of historical studies and publication of
rare documents unearthed by him in the dusty
and neglected vaults of parliament, where
were stowed away in dire confusion the price-
less provincial archives. Aided by power-
ful friends in Parliament and a devoted pub-
lisher in Quebec, Mr. A. Coté, the Abbé
Bois succeeded in obtaining public grants of
money and private help to have republished
in 1855 the Crémass collection of the “Ré-
lations des Jésuites” and the four volumes of
MSS. which Hatt Jean Blanchet induced the
Mousseau Government to edit.

More than once the writer of these lines
has had occasion to thank the learned
man for valuable information freely tendered
on Canadian topics. The historian Parkman,
also, is not slow in giving the Abbé due ac-
knowledgement for documents used by him
in writing his late volume, “ Wolfe and Mon-
tcalm,” and one of the pleasant thoughts of
the old antiquary during his failing years,
was the recognition he received from the
founder of the Royal Society of Canada, Lord
Lorne, by the diploma conferred placing him
amongst the twenty original members of the
French section of the society. The follow-
ing, though not all of them bear the author’s
signature, are his chief works:

1. Notes Biographique sur Monsignor de
Laval : A. Coté et Cie, 1848.
2. Notes sur l’Ile d’Orleans, A. Coté et
Cie, 1850.
3. Études et Recherches Biographiques
sur le Chevalier Noel Brutart De Sillery,
1855.
4. Notes sur Michel Sarrasin, Medicin du
Roy à Quebec, 1856.
6. Notices sur les Explorations de Soto,
Joliette, Marquette et La Salle, 1861.
7. Éloge Historique de M. le Marquis de
Montcalm—(annot) Extrait du Niveau de
France, 1861.
8. Études Biographiques sur M. Jean
Raimbault, Archiprêtre, 1870.
10. Études Biographiques sur le Colonel
M. Dambourgés, 1875.
11. Ésquisse du Service Postal, 1759–
1875, 1875.
12. Étude Historique sur le Juge Adam
Mabanc, 1884.

Also an innumerable series of articles in
the press.

We learn that his vast collection of MSS.,
otes and autographs, medals, engravings,
and splendid library of historical works was
bequeathed by him to the Seminary of Ni-
cole.

J. M. LeMoine.

Quebec, Nov. 30, 1886.

YE BOOKE SHOPPES OF OLDE ENGLANDE.

There are probably few readers of the Cana-
dian Bibliographer who have not at one
time suffered more or less—in pocket—from
the infirmity known as bibiomania. For my
own part I confess that, though the attack
with me has long passed its acute stage, and
I can withstand any of the temptations of a
Canadian book-stall, with its inevitable paper-
covered books and periodical literature, I
cannot get past a second-hand book shop in
an English town without “ gritting ” my teeth
and looking abstractedly toward the sky or
on the pavement till I am safe to the next
corner. If I hesitate or take one look at
those musty old volumes with their infinite
variety of binding, size and condition, I am
gone. Nothing will then restrain me from
an exploration of those rickety shelves. One
thing about an English bookseller’s shop
gives pleasure to these explorations, and that is that the explorer is never looked upon as an intruder or a nuisance if he does not buy. You may walk into a book-shop here and without a word to any one, proceed to look through the books for hours and then walk out without having bought a single volume, and without a comment by look or word from the shopkeeper. You are not pestered to buy this or that work, or peppered with questions as to what you want. The shopkeeper anticipates that his visitors know what they are after, and that if they find what they want they will let him know. Thus the bookworm feels at home in these haunts, and the bookseller loses nothing by letting him have free scope.

I have in my mind a haunt in Manchester that is typical of ye olde English second-hand book shop. You go down an irregular flight of stone steps—for whoever saw a flight of steps in England that was anything else but irregular?—and find yourself in a dark and dismal basement with queer recesses and tiny cloisters, where on any but the very brightest days you could no more make out the title of a book than you could see the canals of Mars with the naked eye. And yet of a night, when all is murky and dreary on the street, you would feel it worth paying a shilling admission to be here foraging among these brightly lit cloisters, or seated on the stools provided at every one of the odd old book racks that fill up every part of the main chamber; a flickering grate fire in one corner, with a heavy English mantle over it, and rows of books on and over that, imparting a home-like air to the whole place.

Such curious old characters resort here to buy books or kill time! After becoming a habitue of this literary lion’s den myself, I got to know many of these customers and their peculiarities. Here is one old gentleman, dressed in a rather shabby frock coat and a silk hat of ancient date, and wearing a nose that covered at least two-thirds of the apparent area of his features. He was a retired merchant of unknown wealth, and his hobby was the collection of prints. He never went outside of steel engravings or lithographs, and none of the curious old books to be found here had the slightest temptation for him. He was good pay, and never beat the shopkeeper down; as there was little need to, indeed, for the prices were always low. The benevolent-looking old proprietor rarely asked more than a shilling for any book he sold, and rarely gave more than threepence for any he bought. His den was an out-of-the-way place in an out-of-the-way street, with a low rent, and he made his living by buying and selling cheap. He turned over his books in much the same way as a grocer shovels out his tea and sugar. Like most of his class, he never pressed a man to buy, and seldom took any trouble to hunt for the kind of book a customer asked for. If one came in and said, "Have you anything on Australia?" his answer would be, "There may be, sir—just look." And if the customer did not choose to investigate, he could go out. In truth, so many books came in and went out in a day that he could not have kept the "run" of them if he had tried.

But here comes another of his queer visitors—you could not call him a customer, for he was never known to buy a book. He was well dressed, gentlemanly in bearing—in short, just the man to build a shopkeeper up with the idea that he was going to buy a cart-load without the least haggling as to price—if he got what he wanted—but he never did. He would walk in, handle over books for an hour or two, and walk out again with the remark that he hadn’t time to look through, but would call again; but whether he made the remark to himself, or to them, or threw it off as a general observation—like Grip, the raven, when he sat on the tombstone in the parish church at Chigwell, observing that he was a devil—no one could make out. He came in regularly and often, but was never known to buy a book. The shopkeeper has got so used to it, that if he should ever buy a book he would regard it as a sign of an early death or some other calamity to the customer or himself.
Then there is another man—a typical old book dealer—who comes in a hurry and runs his finger up and down the shelves and spots the titles with a keen and lightening glance, and when he comes upon a rare book offers sixpence for what he will take back to his shop and sell for half a guinea or a guinea.

Such are some of the types of queer people you will meet with here. Where so many curious books come from—books that one cannot find enumerated in Lowndes or any other bibliographer’s manual—and, above all, how these rare volumes ever get into the hands of the penniless and illiterate people who bring them here for sale, passes one’s comprehension.

One must go abroad for news of home, so the old proverb goes—and it is well illustrated in old books, for one can find more of them relating to Canada and the United States on the shelves of these old country book dealers than one could ever imagine existed, judging by what you can find in the home book stores. But it is only in the by-streets and second-hand furniture shops that you may ever look for bargains, for they have been so hunted up by American tourists that anything, however worthless, relating to America, is marked up to absurd figures by dealers in the “regular trade,” especially dealers who issue catalogues. But even now one will find in England more old books on America than one can ever hope to get in the book stores of this country, and on the whole, at more reasonable prices. E. B. B.

Check List of Canadian Plants, by Jas. M. Macoun: Ottawa; Cuningham & Lindsay, 1889; pp. 88; 50 cts.

This is a complete list of the Phainogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants of Canada. While based upon the catalogue issued by the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, it includes a large number of recently discovered species. Where names have been changed, the old name is given as well as the new. The list should be in the hands of every student of Botany.

NEW MUSIC.

The following new music has been received from the publishers, Suckling & Sons, Toronto. It will doubtless acquire adequate appreciation from lovers of melody:

“The Song That Reached My Heart,” words and music by Julian Gordon. 50 cts. The words are tame. Although some of the phrases seem familiar, the music is melodious and easily within the range of a baritone voice. The refrain of “Home, Sweet Home” is skilfully introduced.

“The Parisian Lancers,” by Henry Bourlier. Toronto; 75 cts. This will prove a favorite. The music is simple, the rhythm is well marked and delightfully suggestive of the figures. On the cover is a representation of the Allan line, The Parisian, brilliantly done.

“The Kettledrum,” a military parade, by Paul Sohmer. As its name implies, this piece is sprightly in its movement, but it need have no terrors for musicians of a tender growth.

“Toujours a Toi,” a waltz for the piano, by E. Fraser Blackstock. A very pleasing production.

“My Heart’s Delight,” a piano polka, by M. Martin.

“God Bless our Broad Dominion,” by R. S. Knight. Toronto: 10 cts. A very effective addition to our somewhat brief list of national and patriotic songs. It is written for a baritone voice, with chorus for first and second tenors and a bass. We confess that we are unable to understand the last verse. It reads:

“In peace or war our Guardian,
Be Thou our Father still,
And what Thy wisdom sees is best
Shall be our Father’s will.”

Possibly, for the words, “our Father’s” in the last line we should read “Thy children’s.”

ART SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Management of the Toronto Public Library, a deputation from the Toronto and Parkdale art schools, consisting of Dr. White, Major Carlaw, Warring Kennedy and John Ingles, was present. Their business was to impress on the board the necessity of establishing technical schools, science and art, which they propose to be placed under the board’s control. A report on the question had been drawn up at the request of the library management by Mr. John Galt, which stated that elementary schools were the kind wanted. It also gave an estimate of the money necessary in such a scheme, taking into account the grants which the city and Government would be likely to give, and the fees charged the pupils. There are at present three art schools in Toronto, in each of which some of the subjects of elementary science are taught, and the proposal is that two others be founded, and the scien-
scientific course extended. Dr. White enlarged on the report and explained many of the details of the project, and Major Carlile also spoke on the subject. Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, who was the only one present of a deputation from the Trades and Labor Council appointed to interview the board on the question, was then called upon to give his views. He said that he hoped representatives of the working class would be consulted, and that the project would not follow the example of others of the same kind and lose sight of its original purpose. The workingmen, he said, had been accused of opposing such schemes, even when they conducted to their own advantage, but he declared, with a few exceptions, it had always been the desire of the labor party to see the establishment of better facilities for technical education. The board then proceeded to its regular work. Mr. Galt's report was considered too important to be hastily dealt with, and after being received was laid on the table for future consideration.

Before adjournment, it was moved and carried that Judge McDougall, Dr. Pyne and the Chairman, E. P. Pearson, be appointed a deputation to visit and examine some of the technical art schools of the United States. The deputation visited several technical schools in the United States, and, on their return, reported that in their opinion to take up the work of science teaching would be beyond the scope of the Library Board, and, after due consideration, the Toronto Board have come to the conclusion that they will not take hold of the work. In the meantime $2000 has been voted for the work by the Toronto city council, and a sub-committee of the council appointed to devise some plan for beginning the work; and it is to be hoped that active steps will be taken soon, as the result will be watched with interest in other cities in the Dominion.

A PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto City Council, Ald. McMillan moved the following resolution:

"That inasmuch as the management and control of evening classes for the purpose of imparting practical scientific instruction to the artisan and working classes of the city has been by recent legislation placed in the hands of the Free Library Board, be it resolved that the Legislative Committee of the City Council be requested to apply for an amendment to the Free Libraries Act, empowering the City Council to appoint three additional members on that board, said additional members to be chosen from the ranks of the working classes, in order that the parties more directly interested in the success of these classes may have some share in their management."

The resolution was adopted without discussion.

TWO CANADIAN EVOLUTIONISTS.

The little city of Kingston, on Lake Ontario, has given the world two leading evolutionists of our time, Grant Allen and George J. Romanes, both now living in England. Grant Allen's father, a retired clergyman of the Episcopal Church, still resides in Kingston. Although his son has made botany his principal theme, psychology is the subject on which he hopes to write his most valuable work. Mr. Romanes' recent "Origin of Human Faculty" is perhaps the weightiest contribution to the development theory which has appeared since Herbert Spencer laid down the pen. Curiously enough, while two of the foremost evolutionists of the day are Canadians, one of chief critics of their doctrine is also a Canadian. Sir William Dawson, of Montreal, is generally regarded by orthodox Churchmen as the successor of Agassiz in championing the Mosaic account of creation.

—N. Y. Sun.

"Papa," said a young woman, "where have you been all afternoon?" "In the library, reading the paper." "Oh, won't you tell me what the news is?" "The news?—Go and ask your mother. She has been for half an hour on the back fence talking to the woman who lives next door."—Commercial Traveler.

Friend—What are you doing all day in the Cooper Union Library?

Newspaper Humorist.—You see, one of my jokes has been published in a New York paper, and I am watching the people reading the paper to see if somebody don't laugh over it. A fellow almost giggled yesterday.—Texas Siftings.

Subscribe for the Canadian Bibliographer, and induce your literary friends to do likewise. $1 a year. We are clubbing with most of the leading magazines. The Canadian Bibliographer and Outing one year for $3.50. Prices for other magazines quoted on application. Address Griffin & Kidner, Hamilton, Ont.
RECENT CANADIAN BOOKS.

Publishers are asked to send a copy of every book and pamphlet issued, in case of errors or omissions. e. indicates that the book is copyrighted, irrespective of origin, uncolored as copyright, are marked c. ed.; translations, c. fr. A colon after initials designates the most usual given names, as: A. Augustin; B. Benjamin; C. Charles; E. David; R. Richard; W. William.

All books are bound in cloth unless otherwise specified.

W. BRIGGS, Toronto.

Swan, Annie S. Across her path, 50c.

S. B. Brant, $1.

Gates of Eden, $1.

St. Vital's, $1.

Sheila, $1.

Wrong rights, 50c.

"Glengor," Broken shackles. Ill. c. pap. 50c.; cl. 75c.

W. BRYCE, Toronto.

Haggard, H. Rider. Allan's wife. c. ed. pap. 30c.

Long Odds and Hunter Quarterman's story.

J. A. LANGLOIS, Quebec.

Miller, J. N. Register d'Inscription et d'Appel pour les Ecoles Catholiques Francois de la Province de Quebec. 924 p. 22 p. pap. 25c.

J. LOWELL & Son, Montreal.

Barrett, Frank. Kit Wyndham.

Lyall, Edna. A hardy nonsense.

Merry, Florence. Mount Eden.

Mathers, Helen. Hedr.

Robins, G. M. Tree of knowledge.

"Spirito Gestill." Earth born. pap. 50c.

Winter, J. S. Buttons.

Woods, Kate T. Hester Hepworth.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Toronto.

Campbell, Lady Colin. Darrel's Blitk. pap. 30c.

Farjoun, B. L. Tellers of Babylon. pap. 30c.

Kennard, Mrs. E. Matron or maid. pap. 30c.

"Rita." Sheila. pap. 30c.

"The Duchess." A life's remorse. pap. 30c.

Veitch, Sophie F. F. The dead's daughter. pap. 30c.

ROSE PUBLISHING Co., Toronto.

Champeau, Elizabeth W. Witch Winnie.

ROWSELL & HUTCHISON, Toronto.

Kingsford, W. History of Canada, Vol. 3. $3.

WILLARD TRACT DEPOSITORY, Toronto.


Fulton, Rev. Justin D. Why press should wed. 12mo. 372 p. Ill. pap. 50c.; cl $1.25.

Is it Mary or the lady of the Jesus? 12mo. 56 p. pap. 15c.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Catalogues received are entered in this list without charge.

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