



THE
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TRADE & REVIEW
BOOKSELLERS' JOURNAL

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THE STATIONERY TRADE REVIEW

AND BOOKSELLERS' JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery, Book, and Fancy Goods Trades

VOL. VII., No. 3

EDINBURGH, MAY

1887

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TRADE NOTES

EDINBURGH.—By a fire which occurred at Bonnington Mill on the 18th inst., damage was sustained to the amount of £1000. This mill has recently changed hands; the Messrs Callender having been succeeded by Mr Henderson, son of Mr Henderson of P. & W. Macniven's, Edinburgh.

Mr James Bruce, mercantile stationer, 15 Shandwick Place in consequence of the increase of his business is removing to larger and more central premises, No. 12a Frederick Street.

Geo. Stewart & Co. have just issued a reprint of their Sealing-Wax List. We note several improvements and alterations, making it very complete. G. S. & Co.'s wax has now a firm hold of the market—the late Exhibition having conclusively proved the "Lion Brand" to be second to none. Dealers would do well to write for list and samples, which are supplied—neatly got up—free, for the use of travellers, &c.

Messrs W. & A. K. Johnston have forwarded to the American Exhibition, which opens in London this month, what is reported to be one of the largest maps, if not the very largest, ever made. Representing the United States of America, and drawn to the scale of five miles to the inch, it measures 49 feet 4 inches by 28 feet 8 inches. It is very clearly painted on prepared canvas, in solid oil colours. The weight of the cloth alone was 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lb. This map is to be framed and put in a prominent position outside the building of the Exhibition.

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The Stationery Trade Review

ONLY 1s. 6d. PER ANNUM

EDINBURGH.—Mr T. R. Johnston, of the firm of Messrs Ruddiman Johnston & Co., Lin., Waverley Works, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, has taken out a patent for a rotary machine, capable of printing paper in one or more printings, from flat zinc plates temporarily secured to the curved surface of a cylinder.

ELGIN.—The firm of Melven & Yeadon, book-sellers, stationers, &c., has been dissolved by mutual consent; Mr J. T. Melven having withdrawn. The business will in future be carried on by Mr Jas. D. Yeadon "for his own behoof and under his own name."

DUNDEE.—Festival of Mr W. Kidd's Employees.—The tenth annual festival and assembly of the employees of Mr W. Kidd, of the Palace Buildings, Whitehall Street, took place in the F. and K. Hall, in April last. There was a large attendance of the employees with their wives and fair friends. Mr Kidd presided, and was supported by Mr T. S. Blakeney, Mr W. B. Dickie, Mr Robert Keith and others. After an excellent tea, the Chairman addressed the gathering in brief but felicitous terms. He said it was now sixteen years this month since he started business in Union Street. He afterwards removed to Nethergate, and from thence to Whitehall Street, which, when fully occupied with buildings on both sides, would be one of the finest streets in the town. To the north of his property Mr Blakeney was completing one of the finest buildings of the kind in the north of Scotland, and when it was finished, both Mr Blakeney's customers and his own would experience greater comfort and convenience than they did at present. He was extremely gratified that all in his establishment took such a deep interest in its welfare, and so far as he was concerned, he would continue as he had done, to do his best to preserve the most friendly relationship with them all. (Applause.) Mr Blakeney, who also addressed the meeting, said that Mr Kidd gave Whitehall Street the first start, which was a very noble one, and he had been followed by himself (Mr B.), Mr Dickie, and others. Mr Kidd deserved the credit of leading the way, and he sincerely wished him every success. (Applause.) Mr Kidd having acknowledged the compliment, Mr Keith followed, and also spoke in a eulogistic manner of Mr Kidd's business ability, and expressed hearty wishes for his continued success. A long programme of songs, trios, and recitations was most creditably fulfilled by the employees, Mr Justice providing very tasteful and effective accompaniments. After the usual votes of thanks, the hall was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with spirit for several hours. The gathering was very pleasant and successful.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Messrs Robinson & Co., Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have secured the sole right of printing and publishing the Official Catalogue, daily programmes, &c., of the Mining Exhibition.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr G. W. Hughes is at present having sample cards of his well-known pens distributed among the offices, &c., of most of the larger towns of Scotland. G. W. H. offers to supply any stationer with cards of samples with imprint for distribution for small stock orders got through the usual wholesale houses.

ACCRINGTON.—Mr Geo. S. Cox, for some years manager of Messrs W. H. Smith & Sons' bookstall, has been appointed to the management of the Book-selling, Stationery, and news business carried on by Miss M. Fogg, at 115 Blackburn Road.

THE Glory Paper Mills Company, Limited, has been formed to purchase Glory Mills, Wooburn, Bucks., the property of Messrs Grosvenor, Chater & Co. The valuation of these mills is £25,000.

MESSRS G. F. BUSBRIDGE & Co., the proprietors of the two paper mills at Malling, have turned their business into a limited company. The managing director is Mr Busbridge, his son, Mr G. P. Busbridge, becoming secretary. Shares of £5 each will be issued to the extent of £60,000. The concern costs the company £54,000, of which £20,000 will be paid in shares.

MR THOMAS SLOAN, of John Walker & Co., London, has gone on a voyage to the Cape on business, but we are sorry to report that the primary object of the voyage is to recruit his health, which has not been satisfactory of late.

THE printing and publishing firm of Alexander Thom & Co., Dublin, is being turned into a limited company, with a capital of £105,000. Before the list of applications was closed, nearly twenty times the amount required was applied for.

THE *Tatler* is a weekly newspaper designed to furnish bright Sunday reading, which has just been started in Indianapolis, Ind., and is published by the Tatler Co.

NEW ZEALAND.—On January 29th the first number of the first and only journal devoted to the Bookselling, Stationery, and Printing Trades, published in New Zealand, was issued by Mr Robert C. Harding, of Hastings Street, Napier, under the name of *Typo*.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr J. E. Mayall, the well-known photographer of New Bond Street, London, has introduced a new departure in coloured photography which promises to revolutionise the present system. In place of the artist's brush, the colours are got by using chemicals, and it is stated that the most delicate flesh tints as well as the brightest colours can be most perfectly reproduced. The accuracy of colour and shade still depends on the eye and hand of the photographic artist, just as under the present system. Mr Mayall takes his photos. by the electric light, though whether this is necessary to the success of the system does not appear. Science has not yet found for us a way of photographing colour, but does not this seem a step towards it?

A NEW process of printing in colours, which is at present kept secret, has been adopted in the production of the Art Supplement of the *Lady's Pictorial*. It appears to be a combination of ordinary colour printing and typogravure; in any case a softness of tone has been obtained by it superior to what can be found in most of the kindred publications.

ANOTHER application has been found for metal, which is now being substituted for card-board in bookbinding. This novelty is known as the "British Pellisfort" binding, and it consists in the use of thin sheet metal for covers. The metal is specially prepared, and the cover may be bent and straightened again without perceptible damage. It may, in fact, be safely subjected to such treatment as would destroy ordinary covers. The metal is, of course, covered with the leather usually employed in bookbinding, and the finished book presents no difference in appearance except in the greater thinness of the cover. It is said to be adapted for Bibles, church services, and other similar publications.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS.—In Rome *The Acta Diurna*, daily official reports of occurrences, were issued, and in modern Europe there were like periodical publications in manuscript. The first regular series of newspapers in England was called *The Weekly News* from Italy, Germany, &c., in 1622. The first American newspaper was issued in Boston, Sept. 25, 1690. It was intended to be issued once a month, but was immediately suppressed by the authorities.

CAUSEWAYMAIL has been levied in the burghs of Scotland from time immemorial, but, under section 33 of the Roads and Bridges Act of 1878, the impost was abolished on the 16th curt.

THE United States Government, says *Geyer's Stationer*, is the greatest printer in the world. The aggregate number of governmental publications issued annually amounts now to about 2,500,000, of which about 500,000 are bound volumes. This is the maximum. But a moderate estimate will put the aggregate publications of the Government from the beginning until to-day at 30,000,000 to 40,000,000.

FANCY PRICES.—At a recent auction sale in the Hotel Dronot, in Paris, the following prices were paid:—19,010 francs (£760 8s.) for a Stradivarius violoncello, bearing the name of the famous maker, and the date of 1689; 12,000 francs (£480) for an old violin by the same maker, and dated 1691; 32,000 francs (£1,280) for a Ruggeri, dated 1650; and 1,110 francs (£44 8s.) for a bow by Tourte, the famous maker.

PAPER MANUFACTURING IN TURKEY.—The Vienna *Central Blatt* announces that the Sultan has authorised the foundation of extensive paper mills in the immediate neighbourhood of Constantinople. The concession has been obtained by a large Marseilles paper manufacturer.

THE wives of three well-known members of the German book trade—viz. Frau Paul Parey, Frau E. A. Seemann, and Frau W. Spemann—have issued an address to the lady relatives of German booksellers, soliciting their co-operation in the working of a magnificent Booksellers' Banner, which is to be unfolded and carried in procession at the opening of the new German Booksellers' Exchange at Leipzig next year.

THE June number of *Murray's Magazine* will contain an article by the Hon. C. W. Freemantle, Deputy-Master of the Mint, on the new coinage, which is to come into use on the Jubilee Day. The article will be illustrated by engravings of the portrait of Her Majesty, which has been designed for the occasion by Mr Boehm, of the new double florin, and of the historical series of English coins, of which the new issue will form the latest link. The new designs will thus be published for the first time.

COLOURED NOTE PAPER.—Coloured note paper went out of fashion long ago, and deep, heavy tints in stationery are no longer seen in my lady's escrottoire, nor is it to be found at stationers' stores that cater to an exclusive fine trade. Occasionally there comes a short revival of the very delicate shades of dark blue or gray, but a creamy white remains the preferred sort.



THAT the firm of John Walker & Co. consists of gentlemen eminent for their great business abilities is well known, but that the gentlemen at the head of departments are also possessed of no ordinary share of brains—working brains, or “gumpshon,” as we express it on this side of Tweed—is evidenced by the continual flow of novelties for which Faringdon House has become remarkable. Not only do they strike out new lines for themselves, and work out their own ideas, but they put the stamp of genius on all they touch. As the poet puts it—

“They stoop and lift beauties at common men’s feet.”

For instance, who would have thought that the well-known box file, with the inside clip, could be so improved as to make it at once the best thing of its kind in the market? And yet this is so. The Lock-Clip File is a distinct advance, while it is as cheap as the cheapest now selling. “The advantage of the Lock-Clip,” to quote from the abel attached, “over all other Box Files, is that the Lock-Clip when pulled into position remains fixed, and leaves both hands free for the handling of papers.” We think, however, that the box would be improved, if, instead of leatherette, cloth was used for the back. The leatherette inclines to crack at the hinge of the lid.

In papeteries J. W. & Co. have been particularly happy in their latest patterns. No less than three new lines have been issued this month. The “Canvas Marquee Cabinet,” the “Trunk Cabinet,” and the “Three Volume Cabinet.” Of the three, the last-named is decidedly the smartest, as it appeals at once to the stationer as not only an ingenious but a most appropriate box; while to the stationer’s customers it will be a pleasing surprise, and will be purchased by many as an inexpensive, handsome, and useful gift. In outward appearance it is an exact representation of three demy 8vo volumes in half coloured calf, each volume having a different colour, and lettered in gold respectively, “Leaves from my Journal,” “Selections from the Poets,” and “Half-hours with the best Authors.” It is filled with 80 sheets and 80 Court envelopes to suit, of the white Canvas paper lately introduced by the firm. The “Trunk Cabinet” is a miniature trunk, covered in imitation leather, and bound by two imitation leather straps. It is also filled with Canvas note and envelopes. The “Marquee Cabinet”

represents, as its name implies, a marquee tent of striped canvas, trimmed with light-blue fringe, door curtains, &c. It is exceedingly ornamental and neat, and will be purchased as much for its appearance as its contents, which consist of white Canvas note and envelopes, 70 of each. Stationers who like to keep to the front ought to have a sample dozen of each without delay.

And still J. W. & Co.’s new lines for the month are not exhausted. The “Canvas” and “Brown Holland” note and envelopes have been done up in boxes to retail at 1s., with any initials neatly stamped on in imitation of the old well-known cross stitch—canvas note with mono. wrought on corners in silk cross stitch! What could be more pat? These are made in post 8vo, princeps, and regina sizes. Our space prevents us noticing other boxes of note, ornamented with dies of birds, humorous subjects, &c., all of which are most saleable.

Walker’s box of Monochrome Correspondence Cards is an example of what excellent value 1s. can buy in these times—12 gilt-edged correspondence cards tastefully printed in “Monochrome,” various designs, and twelve palace-shaped envelopes in an attractive box.

GEORGE STEWART & Co.’s counter case of Sealing Wax—noticed in these columns two months ago—has been very successful. In order that the travellers of wholesale houses may be able to bring it to the notice of their customers, G. S. & Co. have had an exact representation of it printed in full colours, copies of which may be had on application.

MARR, DOWNIE, & Co.’s new lines for the season have all more of the useful than the novel about them—*good honest value being the leading feature.* Another new writing-case has just been added to their already splendid series—medium 8vo size, in black leatherette, with flap and spring catch, pockets for note-paper, envelopes, &c., and blotting-pad. This line—a most excellent one for the summer tourist trade, retails at 1s.; 8s. 6d. trade.

A new series of Loop Memorandum-books, in limp coloured calf, is another line with which M. D. & Co. have “struck ile.” These books are well made and neatly finished, an ornamental gilt roll running round the “squares,” elastic band, and pencil loop. The loose inserts are covered exactly to match the calf covers. There are three sizes in the series, and wholesale at 12s., 16s., and 20s. per dozen. The inserts may be had loose for re-filling at 3s., 4s., 6s. per dozen.

The “Crest” notepaper and envelopes is one of M. D. & Co.’s leading lines at present. It is simply a treble thick cream wove vellum post of about

26 lbs. weight, attractively wrapped in crimson wrapper, printed in black. The speciality of this paper is its price—retailing at 1s. per pkt. *Much too good for the money!* Envelopes exactly to match, trade at 4s. 9d. per 1000.

In Shilling Stationery Boxes M. D. & Co. have lately introduced three, any one of which is sufficiently meritorious to make a noise about. The "Queen" Cabinet, a handsome crimson-covered box, printed in gold and black, with views of Windsor, &c., is a most saleable article. It is filled with cream-laid, treble-thick note and envelopes. The "Victoria Cross" Cabinet is a similar box to the "Queen," with cover printed in gold and colours, and is filled with antique, vellum-laid note and envelopes; while the "Old English" Cabinet, with cover of a different design, is filled with antique, vellum-wove paper and envelopes. The three kinds form a capital assortment and meet with a ready sale.

"WITH SYMPATHY."—A new series of Condolence Cards, four designs printed in silver at 16s. per gross, and two designs in silver and colour at 24s., are published by Marcus Ward & Co. They are all folding cards, each has appropriate sympathetic poetry, and a blank space for signature.

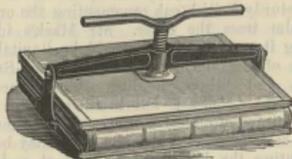
POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS.—Marcus Ward & Co. show a new shilling book, bound in cloth, with effective design, and ruled pages. It is capital value.

THE TOWER OF LONDON is the title of Messrs Marcus Ward & Co.'s new Sixpenny Box of Stationery. The lid is very effective, the illustration being a Beefeater guarding the gateway of the Tower. The box may be had with tinted, old-fashioned or cream glazed contents.

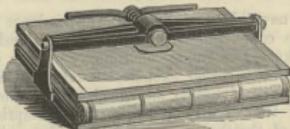
THE EVENING PARTY BAG.—Messrs Marcus Ward & Co., among other special leather goods, are showing a decided novelty in bags. It is long and narrow, and is intended to contain music, dancing shoes, fan, gloves, and scent-bottle. The cost is, in best roan, nickel frame, 10s. 6d.; in russia, nickel frame, 14s. each. The idea is a good one, the wonder being that no one thought of such a convenient thing before.

JUBILEE REWARD CARDS.—Messrs Marcus Ward & Co. issue two packets (a sixpenny and a shilling) of Reward Cards in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Each packet contains twelve pretty cards, views of Windsor, &c., &c.

NEW PORTABLE COPYING-PRESS (Patent).—This press supplies a want which has been long felt. There have been many attempts to provide such an article, but all have more or less failed, and have dropped out of the Trade after a very short trial. This article seems to meet the requirement better



than any we have yet seen. It is claimed for it that "while travelling it can be carried in a portmanteau;" and "while at home, can be placed in a drawer, or is a neat and useful edition to the library



or study." It retails at 16s. 6d.; or, complete with letter-book, oiled sheets, and drying sheets, 20s. The attention of mercantile and law stationers is called to this line. Wholesale from Duncan Campbell & Co., Glasgow, and Geo. Stewart & Co., Edinburgh.

MR WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, Wholesale Stationer, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, has just put in the market "The Jubilee Sixpenny Box of Stationery," which claims to be noticed as of more than ordinary value. The box contains the orthodox 24 sheets and 24 envelopes (12 Court 8vo, and 12 Palace shape), the quality of which are most excellent. The label is embellished with a fairly-good portrait of Her Majesty, beautifully printed in colours. The box altogether is a most effective and taking line, and ought to sell. The trade price is 4/ per dozen and customer's own name is printed at foot of box free of charge if 6 dozen or larger quantity be taken.

CRICKET.—Messrs Collins, Sons, & Co.'s specialties in cricket scoring books and sheets should sell well at this season of the year. They are printed on pale green sight-preserving paper, and contain amended rules of the game. (See *Advt.*)

WILLIAM MACK, of 28 Paternoster Row, London, has published an admirable chromo-lithographed card in fifteen colours, intended for use during the Jubilee festivities. The design is most artistic, giving the two portraits of the Queen, 1837-1887, the Round Tower of Windsor, figures of men representing Africa, India, Australia, North America, with a sturdy British oak ornamenting the one side and palm trees the other. Mr Mack's idea in bringing it out was that it would be "suitable for the use of clergymen, superintendents of Sunday-schools, and others holding Jubilee meetings, bazars," &c. Space is left in the centre in which can be printed any local matter—object of meeting, poetry, certificates, &c., and the back may be used for printing the hymns to be sung at such commemoration gatherings.

The card can be had in two sizes at a very low price. It can also be supplied with the National Anthem printed in the centre.

THE new "Monochrome" Correspondence Cards.—These cards, published by Messrs Hildesheimer & Faulkner, London, are charmingly pretty; indeed the delightful corner sketches in monochrome are the very essence of beauty and good taste. There are no less than fourteen series, each comprising a variety of sketches, such as, "River Scenes," "Sea Views," "Waterfalls," "Birds," "Flowers," &c., &c. The first eight series are issued in shilling boxes, each containing 12 cards and envelopes to match. The box is in the form of an oblong book, and is neatly printed in gold on dark ground. Series 9 to 12 retail at 2s., and 13 and 14 at 2s. 6d.—the latter containing both single and double cards. In every case the boxing is handsome and attractive. The cards may be had without envelopes for use as invitations, &c., at 5s. per 100 single, and 10s. double. These cards deserve to be extensively used.

THE ARTISTIC STATIONERY CO. have issued some new designs in menu, programme, and other cards. Among the most noticeable are four kinds of programme cards on dark coloured cloth-lined folding cards with gilt bevelled shield on front page, containing representations of Lawn Tennis, Bicycling, Cricket, and Archery respectively. Suitable for the Jubilee Year is the leather-grained card with a portrait of Her Majesty within a diamond-shaped shield, mounted on the first page. A menu card bearing the same portrait is, however, hardly up to the firm's usual standard. Another menu, with a yachting scene in delicate colours, is however, very carefully printed. There are three new (?) designs in In Memoriam cards, which are merely variations of "old familiar" styles. This latter is a line in which something really novel is much wanted.

CALENDARS 1888.—It seems rather absurd to write 1888 at this time of the year 1887, but publishers of calendars and diaries are finding year by year the necessity of being earlier in the field if they wish to catch the Foreign and Colonial trade. It is found that practically designs for 1888 must be well begun in 1886, so that advanced proofs and specimens may be in the hands of the Colonial Houses early in the year preceding that of nominal issue.

We have before us the samples of the "Artistic Stationery Company," and list, dated March, and containing no less than ten varieties of pocket calendars, and six of library, office, and wall calendars. They are all arranged for issuing with the names of local stationers or others, and the variety is sufficient to suit every taste. The "Postage Stamp Calendar," a tiny folding one to suit the purse, is new in style, and there are also the "Midget," and "Whitby Abbey Purse," about the same size and equally neat. The "Shaped Table," "Oval," and "Shield," are new departures in size and shape, and as novelties are to be welcomed, but we observe a rather impossible steel plate view of Edinburgh Castle on the "Oval" calendar which does not reflect much credit on the artist who drew it.

The larger calendars are of bold and striking designs, and we observe in every one the figures of the dates are large and distinct, a most important, but often neglected, feature in wall calendars. There is one design for the Jubilee year, "The House Calendar," lithographed with British scenes and emblematical designs of Great Britain and her Colonies, and the whole series maintains the high reputation for design and quality of work of this now well-known house.

MESSRS SOCKL & NATHAN'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.—This collection is just to hand before going to press, but it is too meritorious to leave our readers in ignorance of till next issue. We have heard it said that the trade in these goods is on the wane, but it is evident that Messrs Sockl & Nathan have determined that if artistic beauty, faultless printing, and cheapness, can keep it up, their goods should do it. The collection is contained in three books, each of which is complete in itself. Book I., or "The Golden Book," contains the patterns of Flat Cards. These range in price from 4s. to 144s. per gross. The excellence and variety are such that no ordinary stationer need have more. Flowers, animals, birds, figures, landscapes, and marine views in every conceivable shape—square, round, oval, cornered, bevelled—and all at prices that command attention, and surprise. Book II. contains what are styled "The New Court Cards," "Satin Cushion Cards," and "Modern Greeting Cards." The "Court Cards" have perforated lace edges, which

gives them a pretty and pleasing effect. The "Satin Cushion Cards" have the design printed on the satin in colours, and so well is this done that one wonders how it is accomplished. The "Satin Cushion" is tastefully mounted on thick bevelled-edged cards, with the mottoes blocked in gold and silver. The "Modern Greeting Cards" are less elaborate, but at same time decidedly *recherché*. A blank line is left for the autograph of the sender. Book III. contains the new style made-up cards. The "make-up" of some of them is truly novel, silk, satin, fur, and feathers being all used in their production. Only the new patterns of cards are used in this made-up series—not last year's old stock, as is so often done. Each card over 2d. is enclosed in a "Safe Journey" envelope, a capital contrivance for the safe conveyance of made-up cards. These envelopes can be had of various sizes, at the uniform price of 8s. per gross. Altogether we cannot too strongly recommend our readers to see this collection.

...

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—We have just inspected the collection—two books—of Messrs Misch & Stock, and must say the inspection has afforded us the greatest pleasure. The variety is such that retailers might select their whole stock from these books, while the designs are such that, for workmanship and good taste, there may be said with all truth to be not one bad or indifferent pattern in the whole lot. It were idle to attempt to describe any of the patterns, but we feel convinced that the inlaid satin and embossed cards—children, flowers, and birds, &c.—will have a very large sale. The mechanical cards are very clever, the ingenuity displayed being truly wonderful; while what might be called the Surprise Cards—cards which fold up close, but open out into a basket of flowers—a landscape, &c., &c., cannot be described, but must be seen before their "surprising" merits can be believed. Our friends should see this admirable collection before completing orders.

...

MESSES SMITH & MACKINLAY, Glasgow, advertise in our columns a list of their specialities in Christmas and New Year cards. Messrs S. & M. inform us that they have some surprising novelties in hand in these lines. Samples will not, however, be ready for inspection till June. We shall endeavour to drag along our miserable existence till that time arrives, but hope to preserve sufficient vitality to notice them in our next issue.

...

It is stated that Lord Tennyson received 100 guineas for his Jubilee Ode in *Macmillan's Magazine*, a poem of less than one hundred short lines.

"The Periodical Habit."

I KNOW a man, writes a contributor to *The Epoch*, who has, this week, bought (and paid for) two books, by American living authors, both bound in cloth. I hasten to write about him, as probably one of the last specimens of a class rapidly becoming extinct. He is a fine-looking old gentleman of sixty, portly, and of generous habit. He is keen-sighted, and has never worn glasses. He takes but one newspaper, and tells me that he only reads the latest telegrams, a few real estate advertisements, and the financial article. He attributes the disappearance of his class principally to two things—the periodical habit and the materialistic tendency of the age. "The periodical habit," says he, "resembles dram-drinking, but is more insidious in its results, which are, primarily, atrophy of the mind, and then a fatty degeneration of the soul. Its first symptoms are quite normal; the person attacked merely reads the morning newspaper on his way to business, school, or other occupation, and his condition is quite indistinguishable from perfect health. In fact, however, the difference is this:—That, instead of looking at those parts of his paper which really concern his business or appeal to his mind, he feels a necessity of at least reading a line or two in every paragraph, whether it is of interest to him or not. And it will soon be noticeable that he is restless and uneasy when deprived of his morning paper. He misses the accustomed stimulus, and this despite the presence of other objects of the greatest interest, or the fact that he is in a place where the morning paper can be of no possible use to him. The desire is as imperative while he is camping in the Adirondacks as when riding into Jerusalem; at a Spanish bull-fight, or in the Roman Catacombs; on a Broadway horse-car, or at the Bayreuth festival. Soon the dose must be increased in amount. He adds an evening paper, then another morning paper, then all the Sunday papers, and finally his stomach rejects all other food. At this point his condition is truly pitiable. He is incapable of continued thought. He has no personal opinions or direct vision of truth. All his mental food is given to him second or third-hand, as it has passed through the mind of a series of editors and reporters; such parts as they could not digest being, of course, eliminated. He loses his good taste, his reasoning powers, his fondness for truth, his purity of character, and his appreciation of beauty and virtue, and in their stead has but a morbid craving for new but unimportant facts. His mind receives with avidity the particulars of Mrs Maloney's domestic habits in Kalamazoo, while it would reject the truths contained in Plato's 'Republic' as 'chestnuts.'"



At 16 Melville Terrace, 22nd April, WILLIAM BROWN, commercial traveller, for 40 years in the service of Messrs W. & R. Chambers, Publishers, Edinburgh.

William Brown is dead! The indefatigable worker, the earnest traveller, the genial soul, the kindly man, will be no more seen on these plains of mortality.

Among Brown's numerous friends "on the road" and at home there will be a distinct blank, when the news arrives that he has gone at last, on the long journey to that country "from whose bourne no traveller returns;" and the bookselling world of Scotland and England will by his loss, be so much the poorer.

When I was most closely acquainted with William Brown he was at his best; ill health had not set in, and his elastic tread and pleasant face were familiar throughout the land. What always struck me about him was his indomitable perseverance. Earnestness of purpose characterised his every action, and the enthusiasm he manifested and maintained in disposing of his much sold wares, was as unique as it was remarkable.

Brown believed in Chambers's, and I know the firm believed in and valued Brown. What other man could have been so zealous over a new edition or an altered binding?

It was amusing to observe his utter unconsciousness of any incongruity when he dived into his wallet, and with gentle dignity and all the quiet strength of a man showing for the first time a brand new work of Tennyson or Dickens, produced some very old friend with a new face. I have known purchasers for "auld langsyne" buying "The Revival," and actually for Brown's sake selling it before he came round again.

Our friend was pre-eminently the champion of revised editions, and I think reached his zenith when the famous Encyclopædia was finished. He liked every bookseller to take at least 13, and got a good many to do so.

But now, alas, our friend, lovingly known all over as "Little Brown," is no more—gone over to the majority—entered the silent land. Into its mysteries we dare not intrude, but we sorrow truly, and deeply mourn his loss. Some of the sunshine has gone from our lives for he was a right good fellow, and we shall not soon look on his like again, but as we shed a quiet tear and lay a humble wreath on his

grave, we will be comforted in thinking of the days that are past, the memories of other years, when we knew him as a kindly, generous, and almost noble man.

At his residence, Maryfield, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian, on 15th March 1887, in his 85th year, Robert Hunter, of the firm of Johnstone, Hunter & Co., Publishers, Edinburgh.

Mr Hunter was born on the 15th February 1803 in the historic house of the Hopes of Pinkie in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, now demolished to provide a site for the new Free Public Library, here also his father carried on business as a bookbinder. Educated at George Watson's Hospital (now Watson's College), he had as a schoolmate John Johnstone, afterwards his partner in business. On leaving school, he entered the office of Mr James B. Gracie, W.S.; and afterwards that of Mr Dymock, W.S., subsequently he received an appointment in the Bank of Scotland in which he continued for twenty-four years, occupying several posts—accountant, inspector of branches, sub-agent, and for the last six years as agent at Montrose, where he greatly improved the bank's connection, his good management receiving due acknowledgment from the directors. In 1849, at the earnest solicitation of his brother-in-law, Mr John Johnstone, then in bad health, Mr Hunter resigned his appointment in the bank, and came to Edinburgh to join him in the large publishing business he then conducted, principally connected with the Free Church of Scotland, including many standard works, such as those of John Owen, John Knox, Hugh Miller, Principal William Cunningham, Robert S. Candlish, Robert Gordon, James Buchanan, Alex. Duff, &c., &c. In addition to publishing the two monthly Records of the Free Church, monthly statements, &c., the firm of Johnstone & Hunter started several periodicals, including "The Scottish Christian Herald," "The Christian Treasury," "The News of the Churches," "The British and Foreign Evangelical Review," "The Psalmodist, &c.," "The Christian Fireside Library," "The Cheap Publication Scheme of the Free Church," and "The Wodrow Society's Publications."

During the non-intrusion controversy which culminated in the Disruption, and during the early days of the Free Church, Mr Hunter took an active though unostentatious part, both in business and in Church movements. The deceased, who was a widower, leaves two sons and three daughters; he retired from the business about two years ago, taking up his residence at Bonnyrigg, where he died after a short illness. Mr Hunter is interred in the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, the funeral was attended by a large number of trade friends as well as relatives.

MR WILLIAM STEVENS, the proprietor of the widely-circulated periodical, *The Family Herald*. Mr Stevens, who was the youngest son of the founder of the firm of Stevens & Sons, the eminent law publishers, was born in 1807. He was apprenticed to Messrs Davison, the printers, of Whitefriars. Subsequently, Mr Stevens for many years carried on business as a printer in Bell Yard, Temple Bar, during which period he is credited with having introduced music-type printing. One of the works which emanated from his press was the celebrated, but half forgotten, "Murphy's Almanack," containing the prediction of the great frost of 1838. During his long lifetime Mr Stevens was, as might be expected, largely interested in many literary ventures. Along with Douglas Jerrold he started *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*, which contained Jerrold's celebrated series of articles, "The Barber's Chair." The chief venture, however, was, undoubtedly *The Family Herald*, which passed into his hands in 1858. Under Mr Stevens' care it flourished and became one of the best mediums for the dissemination of pure, lively, and entertaining fiction. The essays, too, became a strong feature in the *Herald*, several of the best of modern English essayists contributing to its columns. We have before us No. 1, a broadsheet, of *The Family Herald*, founded by the late Mr George Biggs in 1842. There are not many of our popular periodicals that have retained so long and so well their characteristic literary features, although the mechanism of arrangement and production has, perforce, been adapted to the days we live in; and not unsuccessfully.

In a paper entitled "The Handwriting of the Insane," recently read in Philadelphia, Mrs Henry Hazelhurst said that the giving way of the mind in an educated person was often shown in bad spelling, blotting, frequent erasures, the absurd use of parentheses, italicization and underscoring in excess. Insane pride and obstinacy take to capitals, and, it is said, make frequent use of the letter "P," which becomes perfectly enormous. Many of these indications were to be found in the handwriting of ex-Sheriff Rowan, who recently became insane. In him, too, was noted another peculiarity, a tendency to commence at the right instead of the left hand side of the paper, this being carried so far that often he would not leave himself room on the paper to complete even his signature.—*The Paper World*.

A CHICAGO ink and bluing manufacturer has for some time been using a paper bottle for his products, finding it safer as regards risks of breakage and freezing, than the glass bottle.

CHINA exports annually about 110,000 cwt. of paper of all kinds, including books.

The Modern Advertiser

(Compiled by the *Southern Trade Gazette*.)

WHEN a novice starts out to do some advertising in a Trade paper, he goes with a very patronising air to the publisher, and gets his "lowest rate" on an advertisement for one insertion, pays his money—maybe—and goes away with the idea which a pullet seems to have when she cackles over her first egg. Bless his dear soul, he has not yet begun. He thinks that the whole world is waiting, with mouth agape, to see what he has to say, when, in fact, he has said nothing, and has said it in a very impecunious way, that does not attract the attention of a single customer, and then he sours, because he does not get big returns from his advertisement, and concludes that advertising don't pay; "I've tried it." He has not done anything of the kind. He has made no impression, because he has not had enough experience to know what to say and how to say it. A plain advertisement, which gives only a firm's name, location, and business, is a sign pure and simple—only that and nothing more. Like any other sign, the oftener it is read the more valuable it becomes; but to take hold immediately it must tell the reader something that is different from the story he hears every day, and from every store front.

Another thing a new advertiser must overcome, and only time will do it, is to convince people that he is in earnest. He must identify himself in some way. He must convince the man who reads his advertisement that he is reliable, that he will do what he says he will do; and he can only do this by telling them week after week, and month after month. It is just like a man going to bank with a check to be cashed, he must be identified—be known to the payer.

A one-time advertisement, unless followed up by others, is like starting a bubble down a stream; the people along the banks may look at the beautiful thing, remark on its fragility, and wonder who was green enough to start it out with the idea that it would live, but they don't attempt to trace it back, and see if the man who started it has the instrument for making others; it is his business to send others with the proper information on them. After a while they will grow more solid and familiar in the eyes of the dwellers on the banks, and they will trace them to their origin, and reward the sender for his enterprise and energy.

Persistence is one of the most important elements in successful advertising. Old advertisers do not need to be told this; but this sermon is intended for the youngsters, who want to, but don't know how.

The Ancient Advertiser.

A GREAT deal has been written about the part which advertising plays in the development of modern English trade, and certainly the art and practice of advertising has attained a completeness amongst us which is not to be matched elsewhere. But those who suppose that advertising is a modern invention, or a child of the printing press, or a foster-child of the newspaper, are under a delusion.

To advertise is an inherent necessity of human society. As soon as primitive man recognised that he must be social in order to be human or humane, as soon as he began in any degree to be civilised, he began to advertise. Relics of the advertising instinct and customs of the most ancient cultivated nations are not wanting even in London itself.

The British Museum is in possession of a whole collection of ancient Greek advertisements, which were dug up in the island of Kuidos in the year 1758. They are in the form of leaden plates, upon which are inscribed the names of honest persons who had found articles, or of rogues who had stolen them. Such a plate could, of course, be used again and again, the old advertisement being erased, the plate smoothed, and a new advertisement being indented upon it.

These, however, are by no means the oldest advertisements in the world. That wonderfully cultivated people, the old Egyptians, seem to have been regular advertisers. Papyrus leaves have been excavated amongst the ruins of Thebes more than three thousand years old. They are inscribed with the description of runaway slaves, and the offering of a reward to anyone who can catch them and return the wretched men to their proprietor.

Possibly it was a custom in Egypt, as it certainly was in Greece and Rome, to fasten advertisements upon the walls of public buildings, on the pedestals of statues, in the most frequented spots. The ancient Greeks employed a public crier, who went out into the streets with a bell, sometimes accompanied by a musician. The Greek crier seems to have been a man of wit and jokes, who first gathered a crowd and entertained them, and then passed from pleasure to business. Ancient advertisements may still be deciphered on the walls of Pompeii, which will remind the tourist of those which he sees daily in London and Paris.—*Tit-Bits*.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK has in the press, to be published by Messrs Macmillan & Co., a volume of essays, entitled "The Pleasures of Life."

MESSRS W. BLACKWOOD & SONS will shortly issue "A Lost Epic, and other Poems," by Mr William Canton.

Fast and Slow Business Methods.

WE hear much of the slow-going methods of English business houses, how long it takes them to close and complete a transaction, and of how immeasurably superior are the methods employed on this side of the water, as to quotation, acceptance, entry, and so on. Our methods are certainly more expeditious than those obtaining on the other side of the ocean, because a large volume of business can here be transacted in a short time. That's all that can be said for them, however, and it must be confessed that whilst this is true, the Old World's methods of doing business are the surest and the safest. We go too fast! In proof of this, look at the incongruities, not to say the absurdities of our credit system, the disastrous results of which we are all familiar with, some of us, indeed, painfully familiar with.

Not for some time, however, has there been so striking an illustration of the evils of the credit system as that to be found in the recent failure of the print cloths firm of James & John Hunter, the senior member of which disappeared the other day, leaving a host of creditors to mourn his loss and a bank account not sufficiently robust to add a balm to their wounded feelings.

Experts, upon examining the books of the firm, discovered that it had been insolvent for ten years! His credit being good, he was enabled to get all the goods he wanted, for which he gave notes, which were taken up at maturity by means of money received on other goods obtained in the same way. In other words, he was doing business, a large one too, on a capital which was had without security. The only obstacle in the way of carrying on business with other people's money indefinitely was that the losses in the business by bad debts and mismanagement finally became so heavy a load that the condition of affairs could be no longer concealed. The credit system assuredly leads to an expansion of business transactions, but it cannot be said for it that it is safe, save where the greatest care is exercised as to whom is credited, and the relative difference between actual capital invested and amount of credit demanded.—*Geyer's Stationer (American)*.

IN conducting a business the wise man will not overlook the benefits of advertising. Where so much of the success in business depends upon it, it is well to study the art. The public is reached through the newspaper, and by it the business man can spread a knowledge of his business sooner and easier than in any other way. The persistent and intelligent use of the printers' ink will surely tell, and every shilling expended for it will bring in other shillings.—*Paper Record*.

CRYSTAL PALACE BONDS GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK
 PREPARED BY THE DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JOHN BOND.

29 Prize Gold and other Medals, Diplomas, and Royal Appointments awarded at the various International Exhibitions held throughout the World

WHOLESALE PRICES NETT

PLEASE CAREFULLY COMPARE LABELS AND PRICES

WHOLESALE PRICES NETT

1/- per gross

60/- per gross

1/- per gross

60/- per gross

FACE-SIMILE OF THE GENUINE LABEL
 Crystal Palace Bonds' Imitations of Ink
 All Inks displayed to the very best advantage
 on various Embossed Gold Show Cards,
 or in Gold-Stamp Counter Boxes.

INCREASING DEMAND AND LARGER SALE
 THAN ALL OTHER MARKS
 COMBINED.

1/- per gross

48/- per gross

1/- per gross

48/- per gross

FACE-SIMILE OF THE JOHN BOND & CO'S LABEL
 Note above Lion Quadrants
 MOUNTED ON A VERY FINE PAPER
 SHOW CARD OF ONE DOZ.

IN HER
 HONOUR MAJESTY'S
 OF JUBILEE

PRESENTED GRATIS
TO EVERY PURCHASER OF A 1/2-BOTTLE
A ROYAL LINEN MARKER IN CASE

WORKS: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Stationery Trade Review and Booksellers' Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

SUBSCRIPTION—1/6 PER ANNUM, POST FREE

A RECORD of the progress of Trade in the various branches of the STATIONERY, BOOKSELLING, PRINTING, and FANCY GOODS TRADES.

"The Stationery Trade Review" is the only Journal in the Trade published in Scotland.

Jubilee

ON the 20th of June 1837, ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, only child of His Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., ascended the throne of the British Empire, so that within a month from the time this reaches our readers Her Majesty will have completed Fifty years of power—a reign the mere duration of which has not been equalled more than twice in the history of this country, and which has never been equalled in the blessings it has conferred on the subjects of any monarch, and the world at large.

We do not say this in any spirit of mere adulation. We simply state the fact as being, not so much the result of any personal influence, as the natural consequence of advancing intelligence and progress in all wise and useful arts amongst the nations over which Her Majesty has ruled. At the same time, it is well to bear in mind, in these times of revolutionary ideas, that things might have been very different had there not been at the head of affairs one, whose long career has been characterised by sagacity and prudence, and whose personal character has added lustre to Her high position.

Amongst the factors which have tended to increase the intelligence, and consequently the happiness, of the great masses of the people during the last Fifty years, none has been so powerful as the advance made in the Arts and Sciences with which our Journal is more immediately connected; and we propose, by giving some details and statistics collected with some care, to show how vast that progress has been.

To enable our readers to realise this more completely, it is necessary to see how matters stood Fifty years ago.

At that time—1837—the Penny Postage system had not been introduced (and we will show later on what effect this had). Railways were not made, distance still existed, time and space had not been abolished, and the modes of transit by land and sea were so tedious and dangerous that none travelled who could stay at home—whereas none now stay at home who can afford to travel. Commerce was shackled by protective duties; paper, light, and the necessities of life were heavily taxed, and the average earnings of the most skilful workman were lower than that of the commonest labourer of the present day, hours of labour were greatly longer, the necessities of life much dearer, and a condition of hardship and ignorance characterised the daily life of the great masses of the community; indeed, it is easy to see that had these conditions of life continued without amelioration till now, the progressive intelligence and increased spirit of independence amongst the great mass of the people would have led to a condition of things probably ending in revolution. Matters are now different, and although there is much to be deplored, still the progress made towards happiness and brighter days during the last fifty years has been immense.

But let us now see a little more in detail how the Trades in which we are interested have contributed to these results. When Her Majesty ascended the throne in 1837 the census of 1831 was six years old, and it is therefore impossible to give the exact population of the British Empire, including her Colonies, in 1837; but taking the census of 1831 and contrasting it with 1881, we find the following:—

	1831.	1881.
England and Wales,	13,896,797	25,974,439
Scotland,	2,364,386	3,785,573
Ireland,*	7,767,401	5,159,839
British Colonies,	† 4,204,700	15,763,072
	28,233,284	50,632,923

showing an increase of about 80 per cent.

This remarkable progress in the numbers of the people has been accompanied by an equal advance in the use and cultivation of Arts and Letters. Take the Educational statistics as far back as these are available:—

Government-aided schools (only).	1871.	1881.
Number of scholars on registers of inspected day schools—		
Great Britain,	2,055,312	4,590,344
Ireland, †	1,031,700	1,066,259
	3,077,012	5,656,603
Certificated teachers employed in schools in Great Britain,	15,635	39,106
Total population of United Kingdom,	31,845,379	35,241,482
Percentage of scholars to population,	9·7	16·5

This increase in Education is, of course, fast exterminating the illiterate; indeed, as regards Scotland, the illiterate person, *i.e.*, he who cannot read and write, is practically extinct.

All this leads up to a necessary increase of the means of Reading and Writing, and these are what this Journal is more concerned with. Let us see, therefore, what further facts we can give as to the use of our materials. Take the Post Office, one of the surest and most significant tests of the increasing intelligence of any people. The Penny Postage System was introduced in 1840, and the following table shows the result of that important social revolution:—

	1839.	1871.	1881.	1886.
Number of letters delivered,	82,471,000	915,000,000	1,176,000,000	1,408,000,000
Newspapers, circu- lars, & book pkts.,	193,000,000	382,000,000	490,000,000	571,000,000
Post cards, ‡	75,000,000	123,000,000	171,000,000	—
Totals,	1,183,000,000	1,681,000,000	2,067,000,000	—
Per head of population, about	§ 3·7-5th	§ 7·1-6th	§ 4·7-2rds	§ 5·5-1rds

The next matter indicating progress is the number of the newspapers published in the United Kingdom:—

	1840.	1871.	1881.	1887.
England,	403	1112	1465	1681
Wales,	12	53	66	84
Scotland,	72	131	181	191
Ireland,	91	138	154	158
British Isles,	—	16	20	21
Total,	578	1450	1886	2135

Value of Books imported and exported in the following years:—

	1874.	1884.	Weight.
Exported,	£904,792	£1,170,514	124,114 cwt.
Imported,	£178,956	No value given.	20,352 cwt.

We purpose in our next article to show the means which has led up to these magnificent results—results which are alike creditable to the ingenuity and skill of the producers and the intelligence of the users. In the advances made in Paper Making, Pen Making, and other manufactures connected with our Trade, we hope to show that it has kept abreast of the general intelligence and skill of other departments of Trade and Commerce.

There is no doubt, however, that that enterprise and skill is but a reflex of what has been done during the last Fifty years in other departments, and we think it well in concluding the present paper to append a remarkable statement issued by the

* Ireland shows a decrease, but many of its natives having emigrated, go to swell the totals of the other parts of the Empire.

† In 1837.

‡ The daily average attendance in Ireland is a better guide, as the individual scholars are sometimes entered more than once. These averages were in 1871, 363,850; in 1881, 453,567.

§ Introduced October 1870.

Colonial Institute, showing what has been done at home and abroad to widen the bounds of Her Majesty's Kingdom, and to continue and strengthen its position of supremacy among the nations of the earth. For the many blessings which her subjects enjoy, for the hopes of better times which the increase of education and enlightenment forecast, for the wise and liberal laws passed during her reign, let us all, with one heart and mind, say—

"God Save the Queen."

(For Table of Statistics see next page.)

Typographical Errors.

"**W**HY don't you write up an article about the typographical blunders printers make?" asked the "ring-man." The ring-man, be it known, is the cultured "typo" who makes corrections which were not in the "copy." And out of the store of his recollections as a tramp printer, who has carried his composing rule and his cob pipe from Maine to New Mexico and all round, he brought forth a few choice dainties. "I was sticking type in Albuquerque, N. M.," said he, "and we had one of those machine printers working on the next case to mine. A machine printer, you understand, is a dander-head who sets up what the 'copy' looks like, no matter whether it makes sense or not. He is the man who never learns anything. You know how the 'flimsy' comes, this telegraph stuff. The operators, instead of writing 'this morning,' say 'smorning.' So when they write 'government,' it reads 'govt.' Well, this fellow I'm telling you about set it up 'goat.' President Diaz, of the Mexican Republic, appeared as 'President Ding.' Oh, he was a beauty-bright, this man was. I got caught up the other day myself. The head read 'Boot and Shoe Boycott,' and I set up 'Boot and Shoe Bay Colt.' How's that? A fellow in this office, I won't tell you his name, set up 'Santa Claus' as 'Senator Claus.' I bet he got nothing in his stocking for that deadly insult. This same fellow divided 'chicken' so that the first syllable was 'chi.' Chi-cken goes, don't it?"

Then the reporter related how he had been guyed by a convocation of clergymen because the printer had made him say that the clergy handed in their "uproots," instead of "reports."

"A typographical error which occurred during the war and has been handed down by tradition to posterity is this, which I think has never been surpassed: The conflict between the 'maniac and the minister.' 'Merrimac and the Monitor' was what the editor meant to say. Oh, before I forget it, let me tell you another one on that jay in Albuquerque. The Chiricahuas were kicking up a good deal of dis-

turbance about that time, and the gillie thought everything that began with a 'ch' was a Chiricahua. So when the editor wrote a touching article about the death of a beautiful young singer in Chihuahua, and wrote a head 'Chihuahua Mourning a Prima Donna,' he set it up 'Chiricahuas Making a Princess Dance.'

"I saw in a paper the other day that a piece of music was written in 'G minion.' I'm not a musician, but slug 7, who is, says the writer meant 'G minor.' The *Tribune* once set up 'Gambetta,' I Am Better.'

A long time ago an editor wanted to say something laudatory of a Knight of Labour who was visiting Chicago, and he printed an interview with him under the head, 'A Thinking Tailor,' and the fool head man set it up 'A Thieving Tailor.' Well, maybe that man wasn't mad. He just came round a 'boomin' and a bilin'. Then, in the 'Club Man' one day an exquisite was described 'whose manners would adorn a drawing-room,' and the intelligent compositor made it read 'whose manners would alarm a drowning man.'

"The head, 'Bridge Carried Away by a Drove of Hogs,' was written 'By a Drive of Logs.' It would be a pretty sight to see a drove of hogs carrying away a bridge, now, wouldn't it? A clever printer spoiled a romantic head which the editor intended for 'The Halls of the Montezumas,' by making it 'Hells of the Monte Games;' and the *Cincinnati Enquirer* once created a genuine sensation by stating in big display type that a gang of American counterfeiters in England had been 'Shaving the Queen.' 'Shoving the Queer' was the original."—*Mail*.

THE Postal Card Manufactory, at Castleton, N. Y., recently had an order for a train load of postal cards to be sent direct to Chicago. The weight of the load was about 125 tons and the number about 45,000,000. The largest order ever filled for one city was 4,000,000 cards, or about twelve tons of paper, for New York city. New York uses about 6,000,000 cards a month. Chicago comes next with about 3,000,000 cards in the same period, and there are now 450,000,000 postal cards manufactured annually.

QUITE a rage has manifested itself among capitalists for the starting of pulp and paper mills in Pennsylvania. Already three extensive establishments for the manufacture of these commodities have been started in Chester and Montgomery counties. In the former county a saw-mill, to which is attached a mill for the production of pulp made from saw-dust, has gone into operation. Four other concerns have been incorporated by the legislature, and will begin operation soon.

AREA, POPULATION, TRADE, ETC.,

(Compiled in the

	HOW AND WHEN ACQUIRED.		AREA.
			Square Miles.
British Isles ... ..	...	...	120,832
Indian Empire (including Burmah) ...	...	1757-1858	1,574,516
Dominion of Canada:—			
Quebec	Conquest, Treaty Cession	1759-63	3,470,392
Ontario			
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	
Nova Scotia	Conquest, Treaty Cession ...	1627-1713	
British Columbia	Transfer to Crown	1858	
Manitoba	Settlement	1813	
North-West Territories	Charter to Company	1670	
Prince Edward's Island	Conquest	1756-63	
Newfoundland	Settlement, Treaty Cession	1550-1713	
Australasia:—			
New South Wales	Settlement	1787	311,008
Victoria	Settlement	1834	87,884
South Australia	Settlement	1836	903,690
Queensland	Settlement	1824	668,497
Western Australia	Settlement	1826	1,060,000
Tasmania	Settlement	1803	26,215
New Zealand	Purchase	1840	104,458
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,740
New Guinea	Annexation	1884	86,360
			3,255,942
South Africa:—			
Cape of Good Hope	Treaty Cession (finally) ...	1815	219,700
Bechuanaland ... ..	...	1885	185,000
Natal	Annexation	1843	18,750
			423,450
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	45
Ascension	Annexation	1815	37
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,365
Mauritius	Conquest and Cession	1810-14	713
Straits Settlements	Treaty Cession	1785-1824	1,472
Hong Kong	Treaty Cession	1841	30
Port Hamilton ... ..	...	1884	5
British North Borneo	Cession to Company	1877	30,000
Labuan	Treaty Cession	1847	30
British Guiana	Conquest and Cession	1803-14	109,000
West Indies:—			
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,362
Trinidad	Conquest	1797	1,754
Windward Islands	Cession	1783	784
Leeward Islands ... ..	...	...	665
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	5,390
			12,955
Bermudas	Settlement	1612	19
British Honduras	Conquest	1798	6,400
West Africa:—			
Sierra Leone	Transfer from Company ...	1807	468
Gambia ... ..	...	...	69
Gold Coast	Conquest and Cession	1663-1871	18,784
Lagos	Cession	1861	1,069
			20,390
Gibraltar	Conquest	1704	2
Malta	Treaty Cession	1814	119
Cyprus	Convention with Turkey ...	1878	3,584
Heligoland	Treaty Cession	1814	1
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1770	6,500
			9,101,999

RATE OF INCREASE OF COLONIES FROM 1837 TO 1881 (the increase since 1881 has been very considerable).—
 In European Colonies, *slight*; in Ceylon, *twice* as large as it was; in the Great Asiatic Colonies, about the *same*;

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Spring of 1886.)

POPULATION.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Total.	From Colonies.	Total.	To Colonies.
35,241,482	£390,018,569	£95,812,911	£295,967,583	£88,303,634
253,982,595	68,156,654	From British Isles. 49,711,562	Total. 89,098,427	To British Isles. 36,984,034
4,324,810	23,917,200	8,921,510	18,782,156	8,986,897
179,509	1,682,457	642,528	1,368,153	322,527
921,268	22,826,985	11,423,047	18,251,506	7,683,886
961,276	19,201,633	9,149,076	16,050,465	7,745,415
312,781	5,749,353	2,983,296	6,623,704	4,081,804
309,913	6,381,976	2,520,863	4,673,864	1,715,391
31,700	521,167	222,940	405,693	279,660
130,541	1,656,118	642,102	1,475,857	359,708
564,304	7,663,888	4,934,493	7,091,667	5,158,078
128,614	434,522	...	345,344	35,542
135,000	...	...	...	...
3,495,397	5,260,697	4,023,819	7,031,744	6,602,193
1,249,824	...	...	...	...
424,495	1,675,850	1,310,452	957,918	721,190
1,674,319	...	27,931	23,406	1,164
5,024	63,786	...	...	...
200	...	1,315,345	3,161,262	1,852,829
2,763,984	4,811,451	692,430	3,941,757	508,331
377,373	2,963,152	4,282,920	17,260,138	3,845,362
540,000	18,676,766	3,218,946	2,000,000	1,052,302
160,402	4,000,000	...	...	...
2,000	...	...	...	...
150,000	96,282	...	52,551	...
6,298	84,869	1,554	85,741	...
264,061	1,999,448	1,099,504	2,322,032	1,777,376
585,536	1,595,262	910,194	1,518,024	643,971
153,128	3,083,870	887,011	2,769,727	863,200
311,413	1,611,483	670,955	1,834,388	797,194
119,546	476,457	207,637	466,759	160,903
43,521	181,494	37,329	122,351	35,771
1,213,144	283,440	75,416	88,622	2,557
13,948	237,538	127,602	317,449	205,032
27,452	...	...	...	...
60,546	455,424	323,572	377,055	156,730
14,150	212,122	87,099	199,483	18,753
408,070	537,339	403,788	467,228	330,997
75,270	538,221	338,318	672,414	249,794
558,036	...	...	...	...
18,381	...	...	...	...
149,782	13,343,789	122,899	12,908,492	3,120,319
186,173	304,375	...	287,521	...
2,001	...	...	...	...
1,553	67,848	60,962	101,338	98,468
305,337,924	£220,752,916	£111,377,100	£223,134,236	£96,397,528

in the Cape of Good Hope, eight times as large as it was; in Canada, three times as large as it was; in the West Indies, not quite twice as large as it was; in Australia, nearly twelve times as large as it was.

LOCAL NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BIRMINGHAM.

If the state of trade generally, could be gauged by the experience of the major portion of the manufacturers and dealers in sundries, connected with the stationery trade, then would a ruddy glow of health be seen on all sides, as it is, however, the gauge is incorrect in its measurement, and serves to give little or no indication to the state of the commercial world generally.

Manufacturers in several branches look with envy on those who cater for the stationery trade, and expressions are often heard that fortune has favoured this branch more than any other. That many manufacturers are fortunate enough to have been well supplied with orders during the year, I am pleased to record, and have reason to believe, from what I have observed in other branches of commerce conducted in the town, that the stationers' sundries trade is in a more active condition than most of the important industries.

Prolific in novelties and quick to introduce to the world any idea which is likely to aid the scholar or the commercial man in the pursuit of his studies or duties, is the manufacturer of stationers' sundries, and in no branch of trade do we find a man who studies the every requirement of the age with such adeptness, and in this, I am constrained to believe, lies the secret of his prosperity.

Another branch too which is somewhat conspicuous by its vitality is the paper manufacturing industry, but in this quarter the good news one gets regarding the number of orders received is severely discounted by the intelligence that prices shew not an atom of improvement. One line which is in active demand is an ornamental tin foil used by grocers, etc., produced at the Bordesley Paper Works.

If one branch more than another is to be congratulated on the present demand experienced, it is the cabinet case trade, and I think I can safely say that the manufacturer in this line who, at the present time, is enjoying the cream is Mr John S. Downing. I was with him some few days back and learnt that so far from feeling any falling off in the requirements of his clients as is usual at this time of the year his hands were even more fully employed. The Orderly Cupboards, introduced by Mr Downing, have been a wonderful success.

Messrs Smith, Moore, & Co., who run Mr Downing very close, have unfortunately been somewhat

hampered during the last month, on account of a fire which occurred at their works on the occasion of the Queen's visit. Messrs S., M., & Co., had not intended illuminating their establishment in honour of Her Majesty's visit, but at the early hour of ten in the morning quite a brilliant flame of light might have been seen at the works in Princip Street which quickly spread to the warehouse, and succeeded in doing damage to an extent of £2,000.

Another firm connected with wood working, who are making headway, is the Universal Wood Working Company, who devote their attention to cheap specialities, such as are likely to find favour wherever introduced.

My enquiries in the pen trade are met with encouraging reports, and whether at Gillott's works, the Mitchells', Brandauer's, Myer's, Hughes', or Hinks, Wells, & Co.'s, full occupation appears to be found for the almost numberless young women employed at these factories. John Heath is to the front with an Empress pen, Turnor's with a Jubilee, and by a compromise, Setten and Durward and Leonardt split between them a name decided on by the former firm, these, so far as I can learn, are the only contributions of the pen trade to the Jubilee shrine.

By the way the word "Jubilee" has been claimed by a certain London firm in connection with jewellery and an injunction has been obtained against one house, but the Trade at large have thrown down the gauntlet and defy the London firm to action. The case of Towgood & Pirie, has been quoted very extensively in support of the Birmingham manufacturers' case, and it is not thought that anything will come of the threats held out to users of the word "Jubilee."

The same buoyancy which characterises the wholesale trade does not extend itself to the retail branch, so far as Birmingham is concerned. The shop-keeping fraternity are far from busy, and except in one or two instances the spirit of discontent holds sway.

On the other hand, printers are fairly busy, principally with jobbing work, which, however, is still cut so exceptionally fine as to leave but a very slight margin of profit. For artistic borderings, menus, and the like, the demand is very steady, and Messrs Cond Brothers keep their machines running full time on this class of work.

The examination of the debtors, trading as Watson Brothers & Douglas, printers, of Great Charles St., shews that to undertake a technical work which very few people understand anything about is a very risky business. It appears in 1884 they commenced the publication in numbers of a book called "British Petrography," a work suggested

by some of the professors of Mason College, and for which Professor Teale undertook to find the text without charge, if the debtors would issue it. They expected to get sufficient subscribers to pay for the work. The estimated cost of producing the book in 25 parts was £800, and they considered that by the present time they would have 400 subscribers, but as a matter of fact they had issued only 11 parts at a cost of £900, and the subscribers only totalled up to 185.

In further examination it was elicited that about 8 months would be required to complete this work on "British Petrography," which would then be worth a large sum of money.

Accommodation paper, it would appear, entered very largely into the business transactions of Messrs Watson & Askew, for it appears that from Messrs Moody, another firm of printers, over £1,000 worth were received, although the actual amount of work done for this firm was only £100 in a couple of years. A composition of 6s. in the £ having been accepted by the creditors the examination before the Registrar was declared concluded.

Puzzle papers are not always rare examples of artistic merit, although I have seen many samples which have evidently been prepared with great care, and which were worthy to be classed as meritorious examples of the printers' art. But these are rare exceptions, usually subjects are chosen without any regard to merit and the puzzle of finding the lineament of a certain person is considerably increased by the erratic movements of the engraver's tool as transferred to paper. These transgressions against the canons of art one must be charitable enough to look over, for it is known these pictures are produced at very low price per quantities; but when the line of decency is overstepped a feeling of disgust arises and regret fills our breast that any respectable firm should lend their presses to such base uses.

At the neighbouring town of Wolverhampton I see a second prosecution under Charles II.'s Lord's Day Act, has been instituted, to put down the nuisance of boys'ying and selling, in the streets of the Borough on Sundays, a newspaper called the *Sunday Chronicle*. The Stipendiary ordered the forfeiture of the newspapers found on defendants and the payment of costs.

The state of the newspaper trade here is not in the brightest of conditions, if one may judge from the appeal which has recently been made by a well-known and old-established wholesale news-agent to the protection of the court.

The paperhanging and general paper business of Messrs Nightingale & Co., Carrs Lane, has been transferred to Messrs Watson & Ball.

The visit of the Queen was the occasion of much rejoicing in the metropolis of the Midlands, and at the Royal luncheon everything was done to shew honour to the guests, the *menu* cards were specially designed by Messrs Cond Brothers. They were printed in 16 colours on vellum, and the cost being heavy only half-a-dozen were prepared. According to a local paper, Prince Henry took one away with him, possibly as a reminder of a good meal.

Several local houses will be represented at the Adelaide Exhibition, among whom I may mention Joseph Gillott & Sons, whose case of pens has been prepared with considerable care. Mosewood & Co., will also have a grand case devoted to "Aurechalm," a substitute for brass work, which is said to have met with a considerable amount of favour during the short time it has been before the public. Another exhibit in connection with the stationery trade will be that of Messrs Windle & Blyth of Walsall.

EDINBURGH.

ALD REEKIE at present is looking bright and beautiful—the fresh green leaves as yet untarnished by dust, and the glorious weather adding much to her natural charms. There is, however, but little of the sunshine reflected in the faces of the shopkeepers as they wait and weary on the advent of a customer. To be sure our streets are at present thronged by ministers and others who come up at this time of year to our city, for the purpose of making an exhibition of their great wisdom and learning—delivering themselves of speeches and orations which have been "simmering" in their minds even since last May. But it is long since the booksellers of Edinburgh ceased to look upon ministers as customers. A story is told of a well-known West End bookseller, who retired from business some years ago, that when about to break up his business, he offered the goodwill of the trade he had with a certain section of our great Presbyteries, whose place of meeting was near his shop, to another well-known East End bookseller for the modest sum of 5s. But the East End gentleman, not being unexperienced in the clerical trade, would not speculate. And he was wise. Go into a bookshop when a minister is making a purchase and you will hear him meekly ask, if a stranger—"Do you give 25 per cent off to clergymen?" The reply is usually, with a melancholy attempt at a smile—"I suppose we must," and the poor bookseller as meekly pockets his ninepence. But enough of this! only it is strange that gentlemen who believe in nothing so firmly as that

"the labourer is worthy of his hire," should grudge the "hire" when it happens to fall to themselves to pay it.

The Edinburgh retail trade is decidedly quiet and the prospects for the summer do not improve. One of our high class fancy stationers has borrowed an idea from the drapery trade, and advertises a great stock-taking sale, the whole being offered at 20 per cent. discount—4s. per £. Others take another, and perhaps a better way to force sales. For instance, in the shops of Mr D. Macara—one of the most energetic and enterprising of our Edinburgh stationers—a box of note paper and envelopes of capital quality, containing no less than 5 quires, and 100 court envelopes, sold for 1s.!! The same gentleman has in the press a new edition of his "Benjie's Guide to the City," a book as well known to tourists as are Macara's shops.

The wholesale houses are fortunately fairly employed—in one or two cases actually busy. But while this is so, with most of them it is only "daily bread."

Printers are, I believe, nowhere busy. Bookbinders are also languid, and as the season wears into midsummer, work usually gets scarcer with them.

HARROGATE.

EVERYBODY is now ready and waiting for the steady procession of visitors which ought to begin with Easter and proceed with increasing volume till "Saint Partridge" arrives. But, alas! Easter fell early and (on the whole) cold, this year, and so only a few stragglers have arrived. Stocks are, therefore, as they were, and those commercials who still pour in with expectations high, afterwards, I fear, pass out, sadder and wiser men. The printers seem to be busy, however, and a new "Anglo-Arab" was seen being carried into one of the offices. (*N.B.*—No tramps need apply).

LONDON LITERATURE.

THE new *Scribner's Magazine* has received a splendid fillip in the publication of the Thackeray Letters, which commenced in the April number and are being continued in the new number for May. It is perhaps not too much to say that the publication of these letters is the most important literary event of the month. The effect on the sale of "Scribner" has been very marked. The publishers may congratulate themselves on having done about the very best thing possible to give the circulation of their magazine a strong upward start. The principal interest of the letters lies in the light they throw on the inner character of the author, and on his methods of work. It is curious to note the contrast between Thackeray's high opinion of his great rival, Charles

Dickens, and the very deprecating opinion of the author of "Pickwick," expressed by Mr Howells in a recent number of *Harper's Magazine*. Says Thackeray, "Get 'David Copperfield,' by jingo it's beautiful, it beats the yellow chap of this month hollow," and again, "Have you read Dickens? oh, it is charming." Mr Howells, on the contrary, considers that Dickens' pathos is false and strained, his humourhorse-play, his characters theatrical, his people monstrosities and his joviality pumped. There is little doubt as to which estimate, Thackeray's or Howells', will be endorsed by the great majority of Englishmen and, I think I may add, of Americans also.

An important sale took place early in March, when Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge sold Baron Sellières fine collection of books. The external appearance of the books in this library is described as being really magnificent, and the prices fetched in the sale were, on the whole, decidedly high. Mr Quaritch as usual was well to the fore, buying many of the more important items. Other buyers of the higher priced lots were Ellis, Robson, Sotheran, and Bain. The following may be of interest as specimens of the prices given for some of the lots:—

Bertrand du Guesclin, 1845,	Quaritch	£125
S. Augustinus "De Civitate," printed on vellum, 1470,	Ellis	175
Les Livres Historiaux de la Bible, with painted miniatures, 15th century,	Ellis	325
Don Quixote, parti., 1st Madrid edition,	Quaritch	113
Chronicle of the Cid, 1512	Quaritch	124
Graduate et Sacramentarium, a splendidly illuminated manuscript on vellum,	Ellis	910
Officium Beate Marie Virginis, a MS. with 13 superb miniature paintings,	Ellis	350
Tirant lo Blanch, Valencia, 1490	Quaritch	605

On March 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, Messrs Hodgson of Chancery Lane, sold many important remainders, including many books of Reeves & Turner, and Bell & Sons. There was a good company of London booksellers at this sale besides representatives from Edinburgh and other large towns. John Grant, Edinburgh, and W. Glaisher of London, were perhaps the most general buyers throughout the sale and they have both published catalogues embodying their purchases. The prices fetched were fair throughout, perhaps the cheapest lot sold being the stereotype plates and 48 copper plates of illustrations of Pelham's "Chronicles of Crime," 2 vols., 8vo. This was bought by Sonnenschein for £25, a very low price as it seems to me. Miles & Co., of Upper Street, bought the 290 copies in cloth. As each remainder was sub-divided into many lots, the number of buyers is too great for them to be enumerated here.

"La Société de Saint Pétersbourg," par le Comte Paul Vassili, has appeared in Paris. It is the latest volume of the brilliant Nouvelle Révue series, and it reveals the fact that the author of these remarkable books is a Russian. His treatment of the morals and manners of the Russian court and of Russian society is without the acidity which so strongly characterised his other works. Since reading his "Société de Londres," I have always supposed he was a subject of the Czar, there is a chapter on "Puissances dans l'Etat," which can leave little doubt as to the author's nationality. I once heard that he was a Belgian, and that this series of works was instigated and directed by the celebrated Madame Adam. The tender treatment of Russia would be accounted for by this hypothesis also as the Pro-Russian proclivities of Madame Adam are well-known. We are told in this latest volume that there is in Russia a national resolve to crush Germany. Constantinople is stated to be Russia's ultimate object, and the nearest way to Constantinople is *via* Berlin. The previous volumes of the series are on the society of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, and Rome, and I hear that there will shortly be one on Paris. All are brilliant and entertaining and they derive considerable piquancy from the audacity of the writers remarks and criticisms.

Of contemporary fiction, the most striking feature is the extraordinary popularity of Mr Rider Haggard. His latest novel "Jess" has had a splendid run in the 6s. form. It is published by Smith, Elder, & Co., and appeared first in their magazine *Cornhill*. "She," 6s., is published by Longmans; "Dawn," 6s., by Maxwell; and "King Solomon's Mines," 5s., by Cassells. This, I should think, is almost unique, four of the most popular novels of the day, all by the same author and all published by different firms. Another writer who has lately become the fashion, is the lady who writes under the name of John Strange Winter. There is a rapidly increasing demand for her charming military stories. Among her later works are "Army Society," 2s., "Mignon's Secret," "On March," and "That Imp," 1s. each. Of her older books one may mention, "Cavalry Life," and "Regimental Legend," 2s. each, Chatto, also "Bootle's Baby," and "Houp La," 1s. each, Warne. This lady is so perfectly in touch with her subjects that, until her identity was revealed, nobody suspected that these dashing stories of military life were by a feminine hand.

Paul Féval, a French novelist, at one time very popular, died on 8th March, in a French monastery. His most successful works were, "Le fils du Diable," "Le Bossu," "Les Belles de Nuit," "Le Paradis des Femmes," "Madame Gil Blas," et "Les Mystères de Londres," which last passed throughout twenty edi-

tions and was translated into several languages. The morality of his earlier works leaves something to be desired perhaps, but in later life he became extremely religious, and expunged all doubtful matter from his books then in print. He does not seem to be read much now-a-days, and applying for two of his most popular books in Paris lately I was somewhat surprised to hear that they were out of print.

"Science and Art" is the title of a new monthly magazine. It is described as a journal for teachers and students, and judging from the contents of the first number, I am inclined to think it is an offspring of the Government Science and Art Department. There seems to be plenty of room for a journal of this kind, the first number has been freely taken up by the public, and I think, if carefully edited, it will be a real success. There are some sensible remarks on foreign competition in technical work in the course of an introductory article in this first number. It is pointed out fairly enough that if a German engineer or French artist is, in the course of events, selected for some office requiring technical ability it is probably because he is more efficient. "If an employer wants a capable manager, draughtsman, foreman, or workman, he does not ask if he was born in London or Berlin, but gets the best man he can." The cheapness of the foreigner, it is suggested, does not affect the matter, because in cases where the Belgian or German is engaged in consequence of his low price, the Science and Art student is not likely to meet him.

Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House," for threepence! One almost involuntarily breaks out into the popular refrain, "Oh, what a surprise!" This book which has always been kept in its eminently respectable five shilling form by Bell & Sons, is now issued in Cassell's National Library for 3d. The publishers had largely advertised it, not forgetting to give special prominence to the eulogistic remarks on the poems by Ruskin and Carlyle, and the consequence was an enormously increased sale of the National Library volume for that week. Two editions have been exhausted and a third is already in preparation. The ordinary weekly sale of this popular series must be a prodigious number, and I should think the ordinary number must have been quadrupled in the case of "The Angel in the House." The National Library keeps on the even tenor of its way in spite of the severe handling it received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* some time ago.

MANCHESTER.

THE year of Jubilee is come, and Manchester has given herself up to tumultuous and delirious festivities.

At the present time Cottonopolis is simply packed with people; hundreds of thousands. The Manchester Corporation spent £3000 and the Salford one £2000 on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to open our Royal Jubilee Exhibition, which, we will venture to say excels even "Auld Reekie's" one, and beats the late Liverpool imitation into a cocked hat!

Our townsman, Mr Cornish, has fitted up two bookcases in the Exhibition for Messrs Kendal, Milne, & Faulkner. The one containing nicely bound books, suitable for a gentleman's library, representing a few hundred pounds; the other is to resemble what an ordinary intelligent man's library ought to be, with the books in cloth bindings.

Mr Boyd, of Piccadilly, is giving up. The 25 per cent. business has simply crippled him.

We were so sorry to hear of the death of our old friend Mr Wm. Brown of Chambers. He never seemed to lift up his head since Wm. Chambers died.

Messrs Brooks & Chrysal have brought out the Queen's edition of Mr John Ashworth's "Strange Tales."

MIDDLESBROUGH.

THE state of the bookselling, stationery, and fancy trade here is pretty much what we have had to report before, not so good as could be wished, but better than it has been. An improvement has been experienced during the first months of this year over the same month of last year, and that ought to give a little heart and hope to those engaged in it.

The printing trade too is better. There being more work going on in the staple trade of the district causes more work for printers. Complaints are being made about the low prices obtained for work, but less profits have to be put up with in almost every branch of business now, and printers must be still making fair profits or so much capital would not be invested in it by them.

There are no changes to note of any consequence, as one man gives up, another commences, and we are always well supplied with shops to supply all the needs of the town.

We are now fairly into the spring, and the household cleaning should be causing a brisk trade in stove ornaments, but that branch of the business does not flourish as it used to do when there was much less variety to choose from.

PAISLEY.

SHOPKEEPERS here are grumbling at the dullness of trade, I find, however, that May is always a quiet month, particularly before and after Rent Day. It is surprising how well our great local industry, the thread trade, keeps up, the Coats', Clarks', and Kerrs' are all brisk, and it is a good thing for

our town that "of making thread there is no end."

Since last issue another newspaper has succumbed, the *Evening Herald*, short lived, and never of a very robust nature, it has passed away without a word of comment. "For these and other mercies let us be truly thankful."

The Commercial Bank having taken the premises long occupied by the City of Glasgow Bank, at the Cross, has occasioned the removal of Mr James Paton, who has secured premises in the Globe Hotel Buildings, higher up the street, he will have increased accommodation, at, I would suppose, no great increase in rent.

Christmas cards are commencing to be pushed, I advise my fellow-tradesmen not to look at them for three months to come, they will lose nothing by this.

Messrs M'Dougal Bros. have secured the order for the books for Liberal Club, at 25 per cent off. Considering that many of them were old and difficult to pick up, it was a cheap offer. Mr John Barr was next, at a decimal fraction above them. Had he reduced one of the books, viz., "The Ordnance Gazetteer," (which is a protected book) the scales would have turned in his favour. There is sometimes a little trouble with these protected books, however, and he thought it better to err on the safe side, and lost. As I said before, it will not be a very *fat* transaction.

"Penny Dreadfuls."

(By a Journalist.)

MOST people are familiar with the appearance of those peculiar periodicals which are commonly termed "penny dreadfuls," and which have an immense popularity with a certain section of the youth of the country. This class of literature usually gives a fictitious rendering of the stirring and eventful lives of various arch-scoundrels, whose histories are enshrined within the classical pages of the Newgate Calendar, and who, in most cases, were summarily removed from the scenes of their romantic adventures by suspension at Tyburn, or some other equally effective but less renowned gallows. The crude woodcuts on the first pages represent stirring episodes in the careers of these heroes, such as the chivalrous Claude Duval bowing low to a duchess whom he had robbed of her jewels; the dare-devil Dick Turpin, mounted on his bonny Black Bess, taking a ten-barred turnpike gate; the treacherous Jonathan Wild communing with Blue-skin on the subject of some deed of villainy; or Jack Sheppard breaking out of Newgate. Besides the doings of these worthies, there are numerous imaginary characters treated, such as adventurous juveniles who figure as pirates, bandits, smugglers, &c. The bulk of the "dreadfuls" are indigenous

to the region that lies between Fleet Street and Holborn; bounded on the west by Fetter Lane, and on the east by Shoe Lane. The publishers who get up this kind of literature are, as a rule, shrewd, enterprising business men, who have the tact to guess what sort of stories is most acceptable to sensation-devouring youth.

It may be interesting to know that several fortunes have been made out of the publication of "penny dreadfuls"; and even at the present day, when there is such a cry of over-competition, the firms that own the most popular serials are reputed to receive from them, annually, very comfortable sums.

The authors, it may be mentioned, are specialists in their peculiar line of fiction, their ranks receiving but few accessions from the outside; therefore these writers are practically removed from the fierce rivalry that exists in almost every other department of literature.

They commonly confine themselves to their own province, and do little else in the way of contributing to the Press. One or two of the criminal romancists have reaped considerable pecuniary benefit from their labours, and have been enabled to retire from active life to the luxurious seclusion of suburban villas, devoting what remained of their energies to the common-place but innocuous work of gardening on a limited scale. The majority, however, have been drawn into the vortex of chronic impecuniosity.

A few of the adventurous youths of Britain on perusing these "penny dreadfuls" are fired with ambition to emulate the exploits of their heroes. It might serve as a valuable check to the impetuosity of these young gentlemen if they only could be made fully acquainted with the whole process of the manufacture of their favourite fiction. A feeling of nausea might thus be engendered similar to that which, as narrated in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the methodical Miss Ophelia experienced when she made herself conversant with the details of Aunt Chloe's culinary system. We shall give the following description of the personal characteristics of a degenerate writer of "penny dreadfuls"; also the *modus operandi* of working up his copy.

He is a woefully seedy, bleared, unshaven individual. An obliging friend has lent him twopence, which he is investing in a much-needed repast within a Fleet Street Working Men's Coffee House. Little do the members of a noisy group of apprentices seated in the next box, who are wrangling over some incident in the career of the hero of a story—an instalment of which they have just read eagerly by turns—entitled "The Boy Bandit of the Balkans," know that the talented author of the exciting tale is the dilapidated individual referred to. But the fictionist little heeds the en-

comiums passed on the pluck of his courageous hero; he is hungry, and this is his first repast for that day. His meal finished, the author departs in search of something in the shape of recreation, which he finds in a visit to one of the contiguous discussion tap-rooms, and listens to the arguments of one or two frothy debaters. It nears closing time, and the fictionist grows a trifle solicitous on the subject of securing a bed for the night. An obliging friend favours him with the requisite sum, fourpence, and the joyful author hurries in the direction of the nearest registered lodging-house. Half-way there is an indecision in his movements; the glare of light from the plate-glass window of a gin-shop forms a sore temptation. The ruling passion gets the upper hand, and he impulsively invests his coppers in a bibulous refreshment, though well knowing that this action will result in an all-night open-air promenade; rather disagreeable, but certainly no novel experience as far as our friend is concerned.

It is 3 A.M. in Fleet Street; the morning is damp, sloppy, and miserable. The bulk of the millions of the metropolitan population are sunk in profound slumber, but the heart of British journalism is in full fierce throb. A few wearied editors, leader writers, and reporters, having finished their labours, are hurrying home. Telegraph boys are scurrying from office to office with missives containing the latest intelligence from all ends of the earth. Juvenile emissaries from the case and machine rooms of the dailies are conveying huge cans of beer for the purpose of recuperating the flagging energies of their comrades. The night public houses are open and in full swing; and our acquaintance, the sensational author, having left the friendly shelter of the portico of Covent Garden Market, under which he had passed one or two hours, is now wistfully looking through the window of one of these nocturnal hostleries—like a parched Peri standing at the gate of a beery paradise. Ha! a hospitable friend—an invitation to drink—and for the nonce, the novelist is supremely happy.

He seizes this auspicious opportunity of finishing his copy for the succeeding week's issue. Its composition is a work of little difficulty, as the author had thought out the development of his plot while engaged in tramping about the streets. Arranging his papers on the top of an upright cask, he pauses for a moment to collect his thoughts. Having got his hero into a fix, the novelist adroitly gets him out of it, inserting an ingenious *finale* that will serve for a week to keep at full tension the interest of the youths who swallow hebdomadal doses of the "Boy Bandit of the Balkans." The author concludes thus:—

"Firmly pinioned, the Boy Bandit presents an undaunted front to the deadly, glittering array of

levelled rifles in the hands of the callous, cruel soldiers who have been deputed to effect his destruction.

"Ah, Rupert! of what avail is your lion-like courage now!

"The Boy Bandit is doomed!

"Fire!" shouts the officer in charge. The roll of a platoon of musketry breaks the stillness of the plain, and reverberates from cliff to cliff of the inaccessible mountain, on the icy summit of which [!] the boy's devoted adherents are assembled, mourning his fate and vowing revenge.

"The smoke clears away.

"The brutal soldiery stare in amazement. The spot where the boy stood is vacant! No mangled, bullet-riddled corse is visible. Whither has he flown!

"Could he have been snatched from the jaws of death by the spectral hand of the friendly Demon of the Cliff?

"Perhaps!

"(To be continued in our next.)"

About noon this literary Bohemian will again be happy. On deposit of his copy the publisher will favour him with a sum to account. A debauch while the money lasts will be the direct consequence, and two days later—perhaps in less time—the author will be in the destitute condition just described. He is long past taking a lesson from adversity, and will pursue the uneven tenour of his life somewhat after the fashion narrated, with but few variations, until, perforce, he has to take refuge within the sheltering walls of the workhouse.

In dealing with characters of this class there would be a magnificent field for the spare energy of active philanthropists. A Fleet Street Mission is a felt want. We beg respectfully to submit this idea to the Christian workers who are ever ready and willing to endeavour to improve and elevate the moral and social condition of their unstable fellow-creatures.

The "penny dreadful" artists are also specialists. In their ranks may be found several men of undoubted talent, who with a little application and steadiness might have risen to a respectable altitude in the world of art. Once a man descends to depicting the doings of highwaymen and pirates, however, he loses caste, and remains in that rut. Very often these geniuses are in sore straits regarding the wherewithal to purchase the requisite "blocks" on which to make sketches; but as there is commonly a great demand for their services—the name of "dreadfuls" being, alas! Legion—they are seldom reduced to the sore straits experienced by a few of their literary collaborators.

It is an oft-debated point whether or not the Legislature should prohibit the publication of litera-

ture which is proved to have a baneful and demoralising effect on the minds of the youth of the kingdom. When any display of juvenile depravity is clearly traceable to the reading of "penny dreadfuls," the newspaper press insists that some supervision should be exercised, and the worst class of these serials summarily stamped out. It is not our province to enter upon a discussion in regard to this question. The proprietors of "penny dreadfuls," it need hardly be remarked, do not concern themselves with ethical considerations; they are business men, and publish literature they find to be remunerative.

—*The Publishers' Circular.*



Why First Editions of Dickens are scarce.

WE have often been asked how it is that, seeing the great circulation attained by Dickens' books, as they appeared in monthly parts, first editions have already reached so great a price. There be first editions and first editions. Those that have passed through that Slough of Despond, the average bookbinder's workshop, have had their margins mercilessly cropped, and have undergone every indignity that the bookbinder fiend could inflict upon them, do not bring very high prices—unless, indeed, the purchaser be unwary, and in, as one may say, his Elzevir stage of collecting. But when copies are in all their pristine beauty and in the original green covers, or have been bound up with the covers by a *binder*—then, indeed, many shakels must be disbursed ere the maiden tomes can be enticed from the shelves of the cautious bibliophile. Copies in such condition are rare, because most people who possessed the original parts knew no better than to entrust them to the hands of ignorant idiots, professing to be binders, who at once proceeded to hew and hack and plough with all the callous indifference of raw surgeons on a battlefield. Further are they scarce because a very long-headed firm of London booksellers, forecasting the event, have for more than twenty years bought all over the country—one member of the firm was always "on the road"—all the original parts that they could find either at auction or in private hands. As they came to hand the books were then "salted down"—that is, they were packed away in the warehouse and the said wily booksellers are now reaping the benefit of their prescient foresight by unloading a few copies at a time at ever-increasing prices. So it partly comes about that the books are scarce, dear, and rising in value. And the name of that wary firm is Walford Brothers in London, and they dwell over against the church of St Mary-le-Strand.—*Bookmart.*

Newcastle-on-Tyne Royal Mining, Engineering, and Industrial Exhibition.

THIS Exhibition was opened to-day (11th May) amid the greatest enthusiasm—which fortunately, by reason of the fine weather, got full and free scope. The Exhibition is nominally one of "Mining and Engineering," but like all other Exhibitions, the title is ever found wide enough to cover all trades. The local printers and stationers, for instance, have found no difficulty in getting in their exhibits—and these exhibits, we feel certain, will not be the most uninteresting to the great bulk of the visitors. This Exhibition is interesting to booksellers in another way, viz.:—it has been built by a gentleman who, some years ago, connected himself with the Trade—Mr Walter Scott—from whose publishing works at Felling so many admirable books have been issued.

The exhibits of printing and stationery are almost wholly local; but this fact does not in any way detract from their general excellence—one and all having determined to spare neither pains nor expense in the get-up of their different stalls.

In the machinery section only two firms have put in an appearance—Messrs R. Robinson & Co. and Andrew Reid, both of whom have a very excellent display. Messrs R. Robinson & Co. seem to have drawn largely on Edinburgh for their machinery inasmuch as they show no less than three machines working which have been built in that city—a quad-demy letterpress cylinder machine, and a double-demy litho. machine, by A. Seggie & Son, also a paper-ruling machine by J. Bogie & Son, Edinburgh. In addition to the above, Messrs Robinson show an "Arab" platen machine by Jos. Wade, Halifax. A label-making machine by The Patent Head and Eyelet Company, Manchester; a Gough's patent self-inking and cleaning relief stamping machine by Joseph Richmond & Co., London; Heyor's patent counters for printing machines; Robinson's patent ticket-dating process; Milner's safes, specimens of account-books, bookbinding, type-writers, &c.

On the whole, the exhibit is very complete. It seemed to us somewhat absurd, however, that two girls should be required to work the Gough's patent self-inking relief-stamping machine, and that one of them should be engaged *inking* the die. The specimens of printing and bookbinding—especially the bookbinding—were most excellent, and reflect great credit on the firm. The exhibit, while very complete, is much too crowded, and an idea of patchiness is given to it by the number of trifles they endeavour to show. For instance, on a counter where the Official Catalogue is offered for sale,

a small case of Cohen's pencils is shown together with an insignificant case of sealing-wax, while high up the printing machine, by way of ornament we suppose, are the two absurd "obelisks" of wax, one red and the other blue, which "adorned" the exhibit of an Edinburgh firm in the International Exhibition there last year. Messrs Robinson have, however, to be congratulated on the excellence of the Official Catalogue and the Official guide which they have produced. These books, considering the hurry and bustle which accompany such works, are all that could be desired, and we do not think they could be surpassed anywhere.

Mr Andrew Reid, printer, publisher and stationer, Newcastle, shows a printing-office, in full operation—printing, folding, stitching, pressing, and cutting, are all represented. A quad-royal letterpress printing machine by Miller & Richard, Edinburgh; a quad-crown litho. machine by W. Greaves of Leeds; a Godfrey's patent Gripper platen machine by Furnival & Co., Reddish; a Gill's hot rolling machine by Furnival; a self-clamp guillotine paper-cutting machine by Furnival; a Martini folding machine—single fold for small work; a Smyth book-sewing machine; Harper's patent wire-stitching machine; patent index-cutting machine, by Richmond; the whole being driven by a 4 H.P. "Beck" gas engine. This exhibit is the printing exhibit of the Exhibition. Additional interest is given to the exhibit from the fact that on the large printing machine, a reprint of the first copy of the Newcastle Chronicle is being thrown off and distributed. The litho. machine is working on a show-bill in colours. Mr Reid has also a sample-room, in which are displayed specimens of his work—the walls being lined with some very effective chromos showing the different stages, from the first printing to the complete print. Some very excellent examples of mercantile printing—both in litho. and letterpress—are also shown.

"REID'S READY GUIDE TO NEWCASTLE," &c., is a very handy and useful contribution to the crop of literature which the Exhibition has occasioned. The book is well written, neatly got up, and is illustrated with eight coloured views of Newcastle, besides woodcuts. This little book deserves to be well patronised.

The East Court contains most, if not all, of the stall-exhibits by stationers, all of which are most creditable. The largest and best display is undoubtedly that of Messrs Mawson, Swan & Morgan (280) of Grey Street, Newcastle. The stall is in the form of a pyramid, the sides of which are covered with every description of fancy stationery,

all in the most exquisite taste. On one side of the square, the chief attraction is sealing-wax of most brilliant colour, which we understand is the "Lion Brand," which gained the Gold Medal at Edinburgh last year; lead pencils, Wolff's, with wood, lead, &c., showing the mode of manufacture; while the opposite side is sparkling and bright with a display of pierced and repoussé brass work in inkstands, clocks, candlesticks, candelabra, &c. The "Free-hand" pens and ink, and the "Stronghold" gum are also conspicuously shown. Splendid specimens of illuminated addresses adorn the end walls, together with some capital examples of copperplate printing. A copperplate printer is also busily engaged printing cards direct from the plate, while a relief-stamping press is also kept working on the opposite side of the square. The whole forms a most effective exhibit, and clearly shows Messrs M. S. & M. have nothing to learn.

Messrs Lambert & Co., Limited, have a stall adjoining, but they content themselves with a display of specimens in litho. work, in maps, plans, engravings, bookbinding, &c. The only noticeable work is a small quarto in tree calf, which is very well done.

REID & JAMESON'S patent transformation pictures for advertisements, occupy a prominent position near the junction of the South and East Courts.

THOS. SIMPSON & SONS, Dean St., Newcastle, have a very smart exhibit. In the middle, a glass case encloses some excellent specimens of account book and letterpress binding, while on the wall space and sides are displayed, tastefully arranged patterns of such uninviting articles as brown paper bags, brown paper in ream, and a piece of water pipe made from paper manufactured at the mills of the Messrs Simpson (Fletcher, Falconer, & Co., Scotswood). The rope brown exhibited is of most excellent quality.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society, London, show specimens of Bibles, and portions of the scriptures issued by the Society in a variety of languages, together with English Bibles, Testaments &c., copies of early printed and rare editions of the scriptures, and a collection of coins illustrative of Bible History (lent by Dr Collingwood Bruce).

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, Edinburgh, have a case of their well-known and much advertised pens and penholders. This exhibit—because of the smartness of the design and from the fact that they alone represent the pen makers—attracts considerable attention.

THE SHANNON FILE COMPANY, LIMITED, have a very tidy exhibit of the Files—both single and in the form of a Cabinet of Drawers. They also show the Rapid Roller Copier for copying letters on a continuous roll. A new indexing system and a Rotary Desk.

MR J. FORSTER, Tyne printing works, exhibits a "Minerva" platen printing machine (H. S. Cropper & Co., Nottingham). This machine is well-known in the trade.

In safes—Messrs Chubb & Sons, Ltd., London—who with their usual generosity presented the gold key for the opening ceremony—have a good show. Messrs Hobbs, Hart, & Co., London, also display a fair assortment, while Milner's are shown in the stall of Messrs Robinson & Co., in the South Court, machinery section.



Bad Manuscript.

Now, here's a manuscript, so called,
Though I could name it better;
A scribbled paper, torn and soiled,
But sent here as a letter.

It seems a truly horrid mess,
Each line is blurred and squinted;
The writer sends it to the press,
And wants it to be printed!

It looks as if big drops of ink
From finger tips had splashed it—
As if a hen, one can but think,
And not a pen had scratched it.

Some words are broken into bits,
And some in strings are written;
Another host are dead with fits,
The rest are palsy smitten.

Of punctuation there is none,
It seems to mark off clauses;
The par. and sentence run right on—
A snuff, it says, for pauses.

Then, as to lines, they make one swear,
They seem out for a ramble;
They're here and there and everywhere,
In one confounded scramble.

The comp. must set this up in type—
Intelligence from pother—
He ought with it to light his pipe,
And save himself the bother.

—*Scottish Typo. Circular.*



THE COW AND CALF IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. Second Edition. THE SHEEP AND LAMB IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By John Walker. Edinburgh and London: Thos. C. Jack.

IN days of gentlemen farmers whose highest attainment consists of being able to distinguish between "a hawk and a hand-saw," and of reticent elderly men, full of large experience, who seem to farm by instinct, it is a pleasure to find agriculture and stock-raising being treated of, in a series of practical manuals, which are perfectly intelligible, and instructive reading to an outsider, and must be a great help to the less conceited among the two classes of gentlemen mentioned above. Experience is the most valuable accomplishment a farmer can have. To buy the experience of another man for 1s. 6d. sterling is surely a good investment.

The author is a practical man who has devoted the last thirty years to consideration of sheep-raising. During these years veterinary knowledge has made great strides. The farmer who takes advantage of this to understand the conditions in which he works, and to apply such understanding to his work, will outstrip the venerable and conservative agriculturist, who toils along in the groove of his father, and who, (for all the benefit he derives from it), might as well have been helping Moses in the wilderness of Midian, to tend the sheep of Jethro, as have been born in this civilised nineteenth century.

It is refreshing to note the hopeful way in which Mr Walker writes of the future of stock-raising in this country. We append a line or two from his introduction to "The Cow and Calf." "While the pasture-lands of England are well cared for she will rule the meat market. No country in the world can combine such rich pasture-land, suitable climatic influences, and valuable breeds of sheep and cattle as Great Britain. Neither can any other country boast of such intelligent breeders, and men who know better how to administer to the requirements of the cow herd or sheep flock."

PASTURE GRASSES. By Samuel P. Preston, is another of the same series. These books are bound in neat, stiff paper covers, are clearly printed, and are illustrated in a satisfactory manner.

"ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING," is the title of a book, the scope of which is at once limited by the consideration, mentioned on the title

page, that the enquiry must have reference to the concerns of domestic life. With this limitation well in view, we can find no fault with the comprehensiveness of the volume. From Emetics to Furniture, —from "The care of Rabbits" to "Whisky Toddy," there is a wide area which is all covered, however, by the thousand and one things to be found in the spacious index. Further comment is unnecessary on such a well-known work, but it is a fact worth remembering in the bookselling trade that "with this edition the total issue of the work amounts to one million copies." The publishers are Houlston & Sons, 7 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.

NEW TRADE DIRECTORIES.

THE making of directories seems to be a paying concern. At least this is the interpretation we put upon the fact that there are constantly new ones being issued. Certainly if one can get five shillings for a small octavo paper bound volume of about 150 pages, half of which are blank for filling in alterations or additions, the compiling of a directory must be a thing worth turning one's attention to. The book we refer to is the second edition of the "Paper Trade Directory of Great Britain," published at the office of "Paper Making." Although not complete, it is compact and handy, and should be much appreciated by the class it is intended for. We would suggest, however, especially in this Jubilee year, that the price to members of the paper trade should be reduced by 100 per cent.

A new edition of "Geyer's Reference Directory" of Stationers, Booksellers, &c., of the United States comes to us in the form of a large quarto volume, well bound in a light-coloured cloth. It is clearly printed on the high-glazed paper peculiar to America. The squat, black-faced American type used for headlines, to which we take particular exception, is not allowed to disfigure more than the first portion of the volume. Though richly ornamented with advertisements both inside and outside, the absurd practice of interleaving them throughout the book is, we note with satisfaction, not carried to too great an extent.

The information is unique, not being a compilation from other directories, but in nearly every case being obtained at first hand. It contains a list of nearly 30,000 names, each one being that of a "live business man," also a complete list of paper mills, and appended to each name is a figure giving a key to the merchant's financial standing. This last is a special feature of the book, but when it is explained that the information on which this classification is based has been obtained direct from the

parties concerned, one may be allowed to draw their own conclusions as to its probable accuracy. It would be a distinct advantage, nevertheless, to have something of this sort incorporated in our British trade directories—

"It was frae monie a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion."

The more one has occasion to use this directory, the more will he appreciate the "firm conviction" of the publisher that it is "the best directory of the kind." The price is five dollars, free in New-York.



OLYMPIA SHOW BOOK.

OLYMPIA is the appropriate name given to the new Agricultural Hall, at Kensington, London. Although shows and displays in connection with agriculture take a not unimportant place in its prospectus, it has been established more especially with a view to the promotion of physical recreation, and a blending of instruction and amusement, by means of exhibitions and entertainments, which shall hit the happy medium of suiting the popular taste, and yet being of the highest class. Around the buildings are 5½ acres of gardens, which are to be laid out suitable for open air fêtes, concerts, &c.

The installation of electric light is very powerful, and said to be the most improved in the country.

We have received a copy of the "Olympia Show Book," which is a novelty in its way, and therefore worth a line or two of comment. It is circular in shape, projecting at one part of the circumference, where it is stitched with wire. Inside, the book is printed on a peculiarly tinted paper, of a greyish-green shade which, however original, does not improve its appearance. The letterpress forming a square within the circle of the book, the spaces so left round each page are filled up with ornamental borders, the variety of which do credit to the printer.

It is to be regretted, however, that originality should be any excuse for bad printing or slovenly get up. Had the book been as well turned out as it has been carefully designed, it would have been "a thing of beauty" to be remembered with "joy for ever." The book contains articles by Lady Florence Dixie, Herbert J. Gladstone, P. T. Barnum, and other celebrities, and also an original ode to Olympia, cleverly written by W. H. Barrett, Mus. Bac. Oxon., and set to music by Alfred J. Caldicott, Mus. Bac. Cantab.

MR HENRY GRAY, 47 Leicester Square, London, has issued a catalogue containing many interesting, and some rare, books in connection with Family History and Topography. All booksellers who have customers taking an interest in this class of literature, should procure a copy.

JACKSON'S NEW STYLE VERTICAL WRITING COPY BOOKS. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.

THESE copy books are designed to further the use of the upright and almost perpendicular claims of handwriting, and for which the author claims several advantages over the usual style. We sent them for examination and notice to an eminent writing master, and this is his reply.—"I might be considered prejudiced against this system, and would, therefore, rather decline sending a review. I can however, give you a fact, which is worth a bushel of theories. Recently an eminent merchant advertised for a superior clerk, good, distinct, handwriting being essential. He asked me to go over the applications with him, and without a remark from me he rejected the whole of these 'upright' letters, some 20 or 30 in number."

The printing and general get-up of the books are by no means first-rate, considering the remarkable strides made in such publications within the last few years.

"THE PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER" has issued a Jubilee edition, not merely in honour of the Queen's Jubilee but also the Jubilee of the introduction of Phonography. Although Isaac Pitman did not live to see the revolution in spelling which he so fondly dreamed of, and which the earlier numbers of *Punch* made such capital fun out of, still he did more for shorthand writing than any other man, and the fact that over a million copies of the "Teacher" has been sold sufficiently indicates the success of the system.

THE AMERICAN ART PRINTER.—The first two numbers of this interesting and instructive journal are at hand. They come as a surprise to us, notwithstanding the fine work we have already seen in the (late) *Model Printer* and similar productions. The front page of the cover looks like a triumph of the engraver's art, but turns out to be all set up in type metal and rules; in No. 2 there is also an Egyptian vase entirely composed from brass rule and type, by the editor, Mr Munro. Altogether, as regards able editing and high-class printing, it forms an efficient corollary to the *S. T. R.* on this side the water.

THE Century Co., New York, will issue soon their war book, "Battles and the Leaders of the Civil War," edited by R. U. Johnson and C. C. Buel, by subscription only. They are also about to publish in book form Dr C. S. Robinson's recent lectures to his congregation on Egypt, under the title of "The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus."

The Mitchell Library, Glasgow

WE have before us the carefully drawn up Report of the above Library for the year 1886.

This Library is doing a splendid work, some estimate of which may be formed from the fact that since its commencement in 1877 volumes have been issued to readers some three and a-half million times. Can anyone estimate the effect of these three and a-half million perusals of the best works in our own and other languages? Or can anyone estimate the loss to Glasgow by her obstinate refusal to adopt the Free Libraries Act during these years? The money that has been saved (!) can give us no clue.

The number of volumes has increased over 13 per cent. since the previous year, but the use made of them has been slightly less. The total number of books in the Library at 31st December 1886 was 70,903. It is thus the second largest library in Scotland, the largest being the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh.

In concluding the report complaints are made of difficulties, discouragements, and disadvantages occasioned by want of proper accommodation. It is also pointed out that, being surrounded by buildings in which hazardous trades are carried on, the Library stands in great danger from destruction by fire. Where is the Carnegie who will prevent such a fatal mishap, and buy himself a name, by providing the necessary funds?

And here we would point out that the talented author who departs this life, "leaving great legacies of thought" to posterity, compares unfavourably with the munificent donor of a public library. The former can bequeath only his own works, and he cannot even provide that they be read; but the latter provides freely for all, the masterpieces of all geniuses, the concentrated conclusions of men of science, the sweet and earnest songs of every simple minstrel, the brotherly hand and the encouraging words of noble and consecrated minds. The former, in his conceit, would have you think no thoughts but his; the latter annihilates himself in bringing you into touch with all the master minds of humanity.

There are some notable statistics given in the report of the number and percentage, etc., of volumes issued, not only within 1886, but since the formation of the Library. A comparison of these will be found of great interest to all those whose tastes lie in this direction. We can sympathise with this latter class, because, when civilisation is tending to put a false polish on the surface, and it is every day becoming clearer that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth does *not* speak, figures are facts that will lead us to estimate aright the tendencies flowing beneath the surface. Figures, it is said, "can be made to

prove anything." This depends on their right or wrong application; if rightly applied, they can have but one meaning.

A contemporary, in referring to this Report a week or two ago, said—"It is characteristic and noticeable indeed to find the practical Scottish nation placing Theology slightly lower than Fiction, while Arts, Sciences, and Natural History, and also History, Biography, and Voyages and Travels, both more than double the average of the most popular study down South." To this statement we offer an unqualified denial, were it even true (which it is not) that the figures in the Report supported this statement, can anyone be justified in taking the Mitchell Library alone as representing "the practical Scottish nation."

Our contemporary has been misled by taking the percentage of the whole issue without allowing for the number of volumes in each class. Percentage of issue is not a fair test, because a section which has few books has no chance against a larger section. Thus, if A has 300 and B 100 books, and A's 300 volumes are issued *once* each and B's *twice* each, A has nevertheless a larger percentage of the whole issue. The "turnover," *i.e.*, the number of times *each section* is issued, is the true test. Applying this, we get the following results. Prose Fiction is the smallest section in the library, containing only 650 volumes. These, we find, have been issued 65½ times within the year, *i.e.*, the issue is about 65½ times greater than the number of volumes. The Theology class has only been issued 3.65 times! History, Biography, etc., 6.41 times, and Arts, Sciences, etc., 7.41 times! Nor do the totals for the nine years mend matters, the total "turn overs" in each of these sections being—Prose Fiction, 973.04; Arts, Sciences, etc., 99.83; History, etc., 82.61; and Theology, etc., 53.89.

In the tables for the year 1886 we find that January, February, and March head the list as having the largest number of volumes issued to readers, May, June, and July having the smallest numbers. In 1885, however, the three highest months were January, February, and December, the three lowest being the same as 1886.

January is pre-eminently the reading month—Theology, History, Law, Poetry, Prose Fiction, and Miscellaneous Literature, all having their highest issue in that month, and their lowest (excepting poetry) in July. Arts, Sciences, etc., were most read in September, and Linguistics in November.

Throughout the year an examination was made in the reading-room of magazines and periodicals actually in use, and the results are given in a list showing the number of times, out of the 200, each periodical was in use. As a general rule, we find that the pictorial journals are the most popular. The Glasgow publications are also, of course, much read. The least used are the journals devoted to some

special study, such as Astronomy. Among magazines of general literature we notice that *Chambers's Journal* holds a high place in popular esteem.

We give a few of the principal figures:—Highest—*People's Friend*, 190 times read out of 200; *Graphic*, 187; *Illustrated London News*, 185; *Era*, 182; *Pictorial World*, 171; *Vanity Fair*, 164; *Punch*, 159; *Chambers's Journal*, 155; *Century Magazine*, 136; *Cornhill Magazine*, 134; *Truth*, 134. Some of the lowest—*Astronomical Register*, 16; *Philosophical Magazine*, 16; *Entomologist*, 17. The following are the Trade journals which appear on the Tables:—*Publishers' Weekly* (New York), 48; *Paper and Printing Trade's Journal*, 45; *Printing Times*, 38; *Publishers' Circular*, 34; *Printers' Register*, 24.



German Industrial Progress.

SINCE the new laws affecting the Customs duties came into force in Germany, the textile industry has (says the *Times*) made most remarkable progress. Not only have branches of that industry, which were before in the most languishing condition, sprung into vigorous life, but entirely new modes of production have been created. From the official figures of imports and exports, it appears that the surplus of import over export of jute has more than doubled since 1880, a fact only in correspondence with the extraordinary extension of the jute industry in Germany during the last six years. The surplus of imports over exports in raw cotton, again, has, since 1880, increased 17.7 per cent.; that of wool, 75.7 per cent.; that of flax, 39.6 per cent.; of raw silk, 46.9 per cent. Hemp is the only article showing a decline for the year 1886, though the surplus of imports over exports in that material for 1885 indicates an increase of 12 per cent. since 1880. In harmony with the above statement the import into Germany of textile fabrics of all kinds has very considerably declined, while the export from Germany has largely increased since 1880. The decline in the export of linen goods is compensated by the great increase in the exports of ready-made body-linen.

THERE exists near Bergen, in Norway, a church built of paper which will contain nearly a thousand persons. Its interior is of a circular form, while its exterior is of octagonal shape. The reliefs without, and the decorative statues within, as well as the vaniled roof, nave, and Corinthian capitals, are made of papier-mache, which have been made water-proof by soaking them in a solution of quick-lime, curdled milk, and white of egg!

Typographical Association.

IN the report, just to hand, for half-year ending December 1886, we note that the income has been more than sufficient to meet the increased expenditure, there being, in fact, a total gain in the half-year of £929, 6s. 11d. The number of members has increased by 508 since the preceding year, making a total membership at present of 7059.

There are some facts embedded in the "Summaries of Payments" by the Association which are worth recording. For "strike payments" the highest amount expended was in 1872. This year, together with 1869, are far and away above any year since 1850, at which date the table begins. "Out of work" payments were highest in 1879, with 1881 treading close on its heels. It is curious to notice that the Funeral expenses are also highest in these two identical years (1886 alone excepted). As a general rule, those two classes of payments rise and fall together; the increase and decrease of membership may, of course, explain this to a certain extent. By the obituary given for the half-year, the melancholy fact that phthisis is the most prevalent disease among compositors is again forced on our attention, no fewer than 14 on the list of 40, being 35 per cent., having succumbed to its ravages. These victims are mostly young men, the average age being 33.

The following appears in all seriousness, in the Report alluded to above:

"For some years past, the men employed on the Nottingham *Journal* have not only been paid a halfpenny less than the scale of the town (in itself a very low one), but have been deprived of *heads, and other advantages necessary for the fair working of the piece system.*" No wonder compositors are complaining, if this is the sort of treatment they are subjected to. The report goes on to say that "Many of the men, *disliking this treatment, made overtures to the branch and a large majority of those in the office were accepted as members.*" If the "branch" at Nottingham is so accommodating as to admit members destitute of their "upper storey," we have no doubt it will meet the necessities of a large and ever-increasing number of individuals. We could spare a few from *this office.* [Ed. S.T.R.]

"AH! what's this!" exclaimed the intelligent compositor, "Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks! That can't be right. I have it! He means sermons in books, stones in the running brooks. That's sense." And that is how the writer found it.

Chinese Paper Mills.

ACCORDING to the *Revue de la Papeterie*, there are several paper mills in Tonquin. One is at Hanoi, and produces most of the home-made paper of those regions. It belongs to twelve shareholders in equal parts. The hands (there are both male and female) are paid at the splendid rate of from two and one-fourth cents to five cents per day. The raw material is the bark of an indigenous tree called caygio, growing in the forests of Hung-Hoa. The process is most curious. The bark is steeped for some days, and then treated to a bath of milk of lime; it is next steamed in bundles during several days, after which the outer bark is cut off with knives. The mass is then beaten to pulp in stone mortars. This pulp is thrown into water made gummy by macerating therein a species of wood called Go, which also comes from the Hung-Hoa forests. When the pulp has lain in this water for some days, it is put into the vat. A kind of trowel, or what not, is introduced a little below the surface of the pulp, shaken about a little and—there you are! the sheet is formed. The sheets are placed one upon another; when sufficiently drained they are stove dried.

It will soon be a difficult matter even for experts it is made. The latest extraordinary attempt is to prepare from refuse material—such as the refuse of houses collected in dust-bins, and ash-pits, shops, etc.

MR STEPHEN LONGFELLOW'S last volume of "Longfellow Memorials," containing some hitherto unpublished verse, will be published shortly.

THE authorised biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson, by J. E. Cabot, is already in the press of Messrs Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., of Boston. It comprises two volumes.

THE engineer of the canals of Suez and Panama, Baron Ferdinand de Lesseps, has written an account of part of his long and active life, which will shortly be published under the title of "Souvenirs de Quarante Ans, dédiés à mes Enfants," in 2 vols. 8vo.

THE whole length of the Panama Canal will be fifty-four miles, and its width at the top 160ft. The bottom width will be 72ft. The canal is to be finished next year, and it will cost close upon thirty millions sterling. It will save about ten thousand miles' journey between Europe and the Pacific.



A CURIOSITY OF JOURNALISM.—A Queensland journalist tells in a Sydney paper how the press in his locality is worked. He is sub-editor, compositor, war correspondent, and looks after the dog-fights. The weekly sermon and the sporting intelligence sometimes get mixed, as in this way:—"He said, 'Saddle me the ass,' and they saddled him; and he finally came in a good first, beating Ben Bolt on the post by a neck." The editor's disregard for linen has alienated the support of the auctioneer, and the chemist, and "the rest of the aristocracy." The leading article "commences invariably with a vicious attack on Prince Bismarck," and ends with an anecdote about the sagacity of dogs. There is one article which has been kept in type for two years. It was originally written attacking Mr Gladstone, and it has been used ever since with the proper names altered. The paper supports "Lord Salisbury, the Australian eleven, the deepening of the town well, and the opening of hotels on Sunday." Yet, strange to say, it does not support the staff.

It may be doubted if there be an example in any other tongue to parallel the following:—A Frenchman, when speaking to an Englishman, said "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships is called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep is called a flock. Further, for his guidance, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, a bevy of wolves a pack, a pack of thieves a gang, a gang of angels a host, a host of porpoises a shoal, a shoal of buffaloes a herd, a herd of children a troop, a troop of partridges a covey, a covey of beauties a galaxy, a galaxy of ruffians a horde, a horde of rubbish a heap, a heap of oxen a drove, a drove of unruly folk a mob, a mob of whales a school, a school of worshippers a congregation, a congregation of engineers a corps, a corps of robbers a band, a band of locusts a swarm, and a swarm of people a crowd.

A MAN who wanted "little here below" went into the newspaper business.

AN enterprising individual has started a newspaper in New York called the *Earth*, on the plea, doubtless, that everybody will want it.

SOMEBODY has found out something to prevent sheep-rot. Something to prevent the rot forced upon editors would be advertised for nothing.

A COMPOSING STICK—A schoolmaster's cane.

If fantasy is good enough orthography, why should we spell phantom with a superfluous letter or a meaningless combination of two letters? Both words have a common origin.

"I would like to know the style on this paper," said a compositor. "Yesterday I set up *inst.*, and the proofreader marked it *ult.* To-day I set it *ult.*, and he marked it *inst.* I wish he would make it one thing or the other." This is a literal fact.



DEAR SIR,—A few days ago the representative of — called at my shop and was very desirous that I should open an account for stationery. My reply was that as soon as he struck out of his advertisements "Goods supplied at wholesale prices," and likewise dispensed with a similar system of pricing his goods in his retail (?) shop windows, I might consider the opening of an account. Do you consider that my reply was well timed? Is it not the fact that wholesale (?) dealers in stationery such as — are the ruination of the retail stationery trade? Stationers rightly cry out against drapers encroaching upon their hunting grounds. But my impression is that we have more lasting evils to fear from within. The trade have wholesale (?) dealers pretty much in their own hands. Let them treat them wisely.—Yours truly,

A COUNTRY STATIONER.

Being in business in a country town, I am in the habit of retailing postage stamps, as allowed by license, but time is every year getting more valuable with most of us discount booksellers, I frankly admit that I would like to receive the merest nominal profit or commission for my assistance in this, my part of post office work. I am told that a small profit was given on the sale of postage stamps, or in fact to anybody taking ten pounds sterling until some years back, and may I ask you, sir, if done then why not now, since the post office is, I presume, as sound now financially as then. Can you Mr Editor, not suggest a line of action to enable licensed vendors of stamps receiving some small recompense for their trouble; for it is rather curious that the postal authorities should give licenses and yet refuse the very smallest profit to the seller, and, moreover, when the general public are driven to procure their stamps from shopkeepers, preferring to close nightly at later and more convenient hours for the working classes.—I am, yours truly,

A STATIONER.

From J. WHITEHEAD & SON, Stationers, Appleby.

We have pleasure in sending you stamps, 1s. 6d., for the *Stationery Review*. It is in our opinion the best trade magazine for the retail bookseller and stationer. The letters from the various towns with information as to discounts and which makers' special goods have been selling best, &c., is just the sort of reliable hints that are required. All other Trade Journals seem to puff every single article advertised therein, and are simply useful for the advertisements, the original matter is not worth the paper it is printed on. We trust your circulation will go on increasing and that you may have letters from many more large towns.

4th April 1887.

J. WHITEHEAD.

From W. A. GUNTER, Stationer, Middlesbrough.

DEAR SIRS,—Not having your *Trade Review* for this month, I feel quite lost, send it per return. I had overlooked it before or would have sent subscription, but now enclose 1s. 6d. with pleasure, as it is the best value for money I get these times.—I am, yours faithfully,

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W. A. GUNTER.

From SMITH & BARTON, Stationers, Kingstown.

SIR,—We enclose you in this, stamps for 1s. 6d. Please send us one copy of your *Stationery Trade Review* and *Bookseller's Journal*, for 1887. We will be glad to have at your earliest convenience, we like it so much.—Yours respectfully,

14th March 1887.

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From CHARLES HALLY, Stationer, East Linton.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in enclosing 1s. 6d. for *Stationery Trade Review* for 1887. The present number is a capital one, and contains much valuable information.—Yours truly,

3rd February 1887.

C. HALLY.

From J. LAW, Stationer, Blackburn.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed we send you our annual subscription to the *Stationery Trade Review*. In doing so we also beg to convey our best wishes to the management who have in our opinion recently much improved the same for the Trade as a work of practical utility.—Yours truly,

3rd February 1887.

J. LAW.

From ROBERT W. DICK, Stationer, New Cross.

Enclosed you will find stamps for year's subscription to *Stationery Trade Review*, which is highly appreciated, particularly for its local notes and editorial hints, by—Yours gratefully,

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From JOHN A. HOWE, Stationer, Bath.

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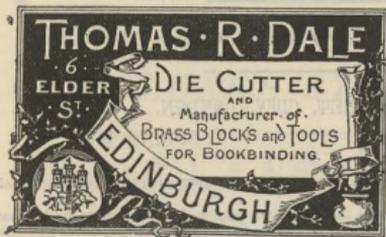
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GENTLEMEN,

Once more we have the honour to announce the completion of a new collection of Christmas and New Year Cards.

So much kindly interest is taken in our annual announcements that we may be pardoned for referring to the fact that this year, which will be handed down to remotest posterity as the Jubilee Year of the famous Victorian Era, marks an epoch in the history of our Firm, which, founded in the year 1866, celebrates its coming of age in this year of Jubilee, 1887-8.

We have endeavoured to signalize this, to us, important event, by the issue of a series of publications in every branch of our business, which should prove an earnest of our endeavours not only to maintain the standard we have set ourselves hitherto, but to still further raise it in the future by every means in our power.

While strictly limiting ourselves in this circular to the Christmas and New Year Card Department, we beg leave to be permitted to draw attention to our highly important series of publications relating to the Jubilee, and to the fact that among these one has the honour of being dedicated by special permission to the Queen.

It is not within the scope of a short announcement to refer in detail to our this year's remarkable Christmas and New Year Card Collections, to which, after all, nothing but a personal inspection can do justice. We therefore content ourselves by simply giving a list of headings of the contents of each of the **Five Sample Books** which have been found necessary to hold this imposing collection.

Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain the General Cards, which embrace nearly Four Hundred distinct sets, from a Penny to Two Shillings each. They will be found to embody every popular artistic feature, carried out to a perfection obtainable only by the highest class of printing.

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The pleasant task remains for us to thank all our friends, known and unknown, for the generous support extended to us since the existence of our Firm. We trust we have given proof in the foregoing of our endeavour to deserve its continuance to a distant future, so that our retrospect of to-day may, if anything, be excelled in pleasurable emotions in the Jubilee Year of our existence.

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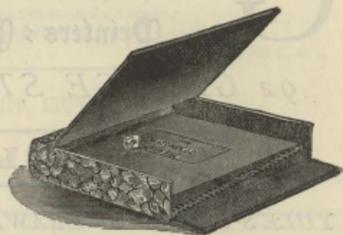
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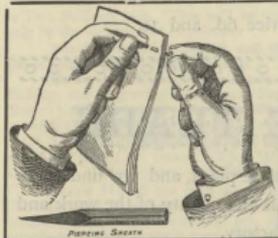
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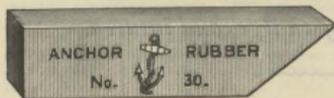
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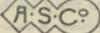
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