

doubt, and that he disposed of the manuscript to a bookseller is beyond question. The date of this transaction, however, and the details respecting it have been variously stated. Mrs. Thrale, whose acquaintance with Johnson was of a most intimate character, assigns the date to not later than 1765 or 1766. Sir John Hawkins, in his "Life of Samuel Johnson," says the book was sold to Mr. John Newbery for the sum of £40. Boswell, on the other hand, asserts that the sum received was £60. Lastly, it is stated by Richard Cumberland, in his "Memoirs," on the authority of hearsay from Johnson, that the manuscript was sold to Dodsley for the sum of £10 only. There can be little doubt that Boswell's account is substantially correct; and though he gives no date for the incident, he explicitly states that the book was written and sold before the "Traveller," but published after. The "Traveller" appeared on the 19th December, 1764. * * * The subsequent progress of this immortal work is shown in the very full bibliography which accompanies Mr. Austin Dobson's interesting preface. It has been translated into every language in Europe, while the new and beautiful edition now under notice is evidence of the undying popularity of Goldsmith's *chef d'œuvre*.—*The Bookseller*.

THE tendency of modern students to depend mainly on primers and biographies of prominent men of the "English Men of Letters," or "Eminent Women," or "English Worthies" type, has been lamented in some quarters, as likely to discourage research on the part of students; perhaps there may be some justification for such an idea, but we are more inclined to think it will lead to the training of specialists, and the number of exhaustive monographs on hitherto obscure or unstudied phases of English literature already points in this direction. Prominent among such, we must place Mr. Brown's magnificent work on Bunyan. From him, as Bunyan's latest successor in the ministry, we expected original data, but we were hardly prepared to find his twenty years labours so thorough a success. To say the book is worthy of its author is scant praise; we will pay Mr. Brown a far higher compliment, and say it is worthy of its subject.—*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

LONDON NOTES.—Mr. Ruskin, the prophet and seer, has gone back upon his worshippers. For years he has refused to sanction a reprint of his *Modern Painters* and other early works, with the natural result that they became curiosities of high price, eagerly sought for by collectors, who fondly believed the sage would never sanction a new edition. Now, however, he has watered his stock; a new edition of the *Stones of Venice* will be out in February, and the *Modern Painters* will follow during the year. The plates will be equal to those of the first edition, and the work will comprise five volumes, at five guineas a volume; of course, such a price will prevent the impetuous vulgar from acquiring the books, for \$25 a volume is a pretty stiff figure. Still, as the first edition has been selling at about \$40 a volume, the new one, as good as the old, discomfits the connoisseurs.

Dr. Martineau, the Unitarian divine, is revising

for the American market his *Types of Ethical Theory*. One of the most successful of recent works is *King Solomon's Wives*, which has reached already a third edition.—*The American Bookseller*.

PAPER.

THE MANUFACTURE of paper pulp from wood, promises to become an important industry in Canada. Besides the wood pulp machines in the various paper mills, there are several establishments engaged in the preparation of pulp alone, and a large new mill for this purpose, of sufficient capacity to employ forty hands, is about to go into operation at Buckingham, Que. For the manufacture of pulp any non-resinous wood will answer, but basswood and poplar are considered the best. The wood is cut into pieces about a foot long, which, the bark and any discolourations or large knots being first removed, are kept, by hydraulic pressure, against the face of an immense grindstone, revolving rapidly under a constant stream of water, that carries the shreds into receiving vessels, whence the mixture is taken to be dried, and, if necessary, bleached. Some of the pulp is dried in sheets on steam-heated cylinders as it leaves the grinding machinery, when it is used for making paper boxes without any other admixture, but for use in paper making it requires an addition of forty to sixty per cent of rag pulp to toughen it. At the date of the last census the annual value of the products of pulp mills was stated to be \$63,300, resulting from the labour of sixty-eight workmen; now both the number of hands and the value of the product must be more than double those figures.—*The Week*.

"Two tons of wrappers to match sample; same size and weight."

AN order of this kind was given quite recently by an English firm of wholesale stationers to certain paper manufacturers, north of the Tweed. Singularly enough, the mill thus favoured at once recognized the sample as being of their own make. To be quite precise, they had, for some time past been making a similar Mill Wrapper for a mill whose reputation for fine printings stands very high in the paper trade. Now what does the order imply? Why should wrappers be made to match precisely those of another mill? Is it the initiation of a new "custom of the trade?" * * * But it is a new phase of "foreign competition" for such papers to be rewrapped on reaching these shores, and for the reams to be packed so as to resemble those of some well-known British mill. Is it not monstrous that foreign paper should be permitted to counterfeit the appearance of a well-known and dependable make? The query naturally arises: Are Mill Labels also imitated? Some curious mill numbers are known in printing circles that are not found in any Paper Makers' Directory. The transposition of a figure makes all the difference.

English and Colonial Buyers, as is well known, place a high value upon the name and mill numbers of established makers, for whatever the price paid for the paper may be, the mill wrapper is considered a guarantee of the make. The purchaser feels confidence in his selection, as much indeed, as if he bought direct from the paper mill. * * * —*Paper Trade Review*.