

the reputed tendency of American society to pattern after the English in all things fashionable in England.

In the beginning of the present year. There were in Germany 620 paper and cardboard mills, 437 mechanical pulp mills, 42 straw pulp mills, and 39 cellulose, or chemical wood pulp mills. There are besides about 100 small factories, working hand made papers. And yet there are some qualities of paper imported into Germany.

THE first paper manufactured in America was at Germantown, Pa., in 1690, and that place also printed the first Bible in this country.

MR. THEODORE L. DE VINNE has a short but interesting letter in the *Century* for September respecting printing-papers. The letter is in reply to suggestions made by amateur critics that the *Century* should be printed on handsome rough paper. Mr. De Vinne shows that hand-made paper would involve trebling the price of the magazine; that rough paper cannot be used for printing the wood-cuts; that the use of rough paper for etching is nothing to the point, as the copper-plate process is entirely different. Dry and smooth paper has the best surface for wood-cut printing. The publisher selects the smooth paper, not because he thinks it luxurious, but because it yields better prints. If he could get smoothness without gloss, he would have it. Mr. De Vinne has a word or two to say about the craze for rough papers. He reminds admirers of them that the rough, half-bleached, honest linen paper of the earlier German printers was not highly esteemed in its own day, and that at the end of the last century English bibliophiles went to Italy to get smooth paper. When rough paper was common, smooth was preferred; now, when smooth paper is common, rough is "artistic."  
—*American Book Seller.*

WEIGHTS OF DIFFERENT SIZES OF PAPER.—It often happens that a printer having a paper of a certain size and quality with a known weight per ream, wants to know what will be the weight of a ream of the same kind of paper in another size. The following example will show the means of ascertaining this:—

EXAMPLE: I have a 24lb. demy paper, what will be the weight of a ream of the same paper in double crown size?

The size of a sheet of demy is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and that of a sheet of double crown is 20 by 30 inches. To ascertain the weight of the ream of double crown, multiply 24lb. by 20 by 30 and divide by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , i. e., 24 by 600 by  $393\frac{3}{4}$  by  $36\frac{1}{4}$ lb.—*Ans.*

Rule is: Multiply the weight of the paper you have by the size (in square inches) of a sheet of the paper whose weight you require to know, and divide by the size (in square inches) of a sheet of the first named paper.—*Exchange.*

## Book Notices.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co's fall announcement literary bulletin states that the firm will publish LIFE AND LETTERS of LOUIS AGASSIZ, by ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ with portraits and illustrations.

"Mrs. Agassiz, who has before given the amplest proof of her literary skill and of her ability to enter intelligently and with sympathy into Professor Agassiz's pursuits, has written in the most delightful manner the story of his life, and woven into the narrative a large number of his letters, the whole forming a peculiarly attractive biography and a work of remarkable value and interest to all students of Natural History."

DUE SOUTH, by M. M. BALLOU, author of "Due West" should be a book that would sell, if for no other reason than the high reputation of the last named work. It is a careful study of Cuba and the Bahamas.

THE same publishers offer Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, a Novel of East Tennessee," a powerful story told mainly in dialect of the mountaineers whose "you-uns" shows us a sample of unique and outlandish English. How is it that in all the stories we have read of this gifted writer she makes the later life of the heroine a hard, thankless thing without the joy of a single blessing?

ITALIAN POPULAR TALES, by PROFESSOR T. F. CRANE, a number of books of essential interest to residents in the United States—American Commonwealth, Kansas, etc. "Hand-book of American Authors," by OSCAR FAY ADAMS with representations of works by Emerson, Fiske, Aldrich etc., go far to make up a good list. Judging from the fact that the house is adding two calendars with verses for every day in the year—Lowell and Mrs. Whitney—the success of the former years in this line has been satisfactory.

"BEGINNING with the current number of *The Book Buyer*—a monthly summary of American and foreign literature, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, there will be printed each month a portrait of a famous writer whose picture has not been so often reproduced as to become hackneyed. The October number, now ready, contains a portrait of R. H. Stoddard. In the November issue a portrait of Mr. George W. Cable, engraved by Mr. Tietz from a photograph, will be given. The engravings will be printed on fine plate paper, and promise to make a most interesting and valuable series. In the sketches of how authors work there will be accounts of the workshops of Mr. Cable and Mr. Stoddard in the November number. Messrs. Scribner will take pleasure in sending a copy of the current *Book Buyer* as a specimen to any who make application."

We have received the number indicated and are pleased with the portrait as well as the contents of our valued contemporary.

W. BRIGGS, Methodist Publishing House, Toronto, has in press and forthcoming shortly "The People vs The Liquor Traffic," being the speeches of Hon. J. B. Finch, "The Dispensation;" a lecture delivered before the Theological Union of the Guelph Conference by Rev. T. M. Campbell, also a new work on "Hygiene."

He will also publish a new text book on Algebra by two prominent Collegiate Institute Teachers.