

apiece, and ten thousand more at six shillings; while of Captain McClintock's* work 12,000 copies were taken by the public; of Du Chaillu's "Adventures in Equatorial Africa,"* 10,000; and of Ellis's "Madagascar,"* 4,000. Messrs. Longman & Co. sold 4,000 copies of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon,"* 3,300 of the Alpine Club's "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,"* 1,000 of C. P. Collins's "Chase of the Wild Red Deer;" and 1,500 copies of Captain Burton's "Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah."* Of Dr. Krapp's "Travels in Eastern Africa,"* 1,400 copies were disposed of by Messrs. Trübner & Co.; of E. Seyd's "California," 500; of Ravenstien's "Russians on the Amoor,"* 800, and of the world-famous imaginary "Travels of Baron Munchausen," illustrated by "Crowquill," 3,000 copies. Considering that all of these are high-priced works, it must be confessed that the public taste is very pronounced as regards works of travel. It is certain that there is not a country in the world besides England where 30,000 people would lay down a guinea each to get a copy of a work on African exploration; or where 4,000 purchasers could be found of a publication like Sir J. Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon," sold at two pounds and a half.

However, great as is the sale and implied circulation of this class of books, it is but small as compared to that of religious works. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. sold 7,000 copies of Archer Butler's "Sermons;" 3,000 copies of Mr. Maurice's "Theological Essays;" 5,000 copies of Proctor's "History of the Book of Common Prayer;" the same number of Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise," published little more than a month ago; and 1,000 copies of "O'Brien on Justification." The increasing demand for theological works is singularly illustrated in the last-named book, a second edition of which was reprinted after being nearly a quarter of a century "out of print," and 1,000 copies sold within nine months. Messrs. Longman & Co. disposed of 12,000 copies of the various editions of Conybeare and Howson's "Life and Epistles of St. Paul;" of 20,000 copies of the famous "Essays and Reviews;" of several thousands of the "Chorale Book for England;" and of 27,000 copies of the two series of "Lyra Germanica," or "Hymn-book for the Sundays and chief festivals of the Christian year." Mr. Murray sold 7,000 copies of the "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, the present Archbishop of York; 6,500 copies of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" 2,000 copies of Dr. Hesse's "Sunday, its Origin and History;" 3,000 copies of Dr. Stanley's "Lectures on the Eastern Church;" and the same number of the same author's "Lectures on the Jewish Church." A new kind of religious literature, highly popular among certain classes of the community, has of late been introduced by Messrs. Strahan & Co., and has in a very short time risen to considerable importance. The works in question are nearly all handsomely bound and illustrated, yet sold at a comparatively low price, and evidently addressed to new portions of the population, whom the spread of education has driven upwards into the great market of literature. Many of these small volumes, neatly bound in cloth, and selling at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per volume, are sold in immense quantities. A little work called "Life Thoughts" has been sold in 40,000 copies; "Speaking to the Heart," in 20,000; "Thoughts of a Country Parson,"* in 16,000; "The New Life," in 15,000; "The Still Hour," in 20,000; "The Higher Christian Life," in 25,000; "The Power of Prayer,"* in 67,000; and other of Messrs. Strahan's publications in a still larger number of copies. The demand for books like these seems a rather notable feature in the modern history of literature.

Next to religious books, novels and other works of fiction have the widest sale; and the latter even stand first in extent of circulation as regards the production of certain favourite authors. Messrs. Chapman & Hall sold more than 100,000 copies of Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby;" and the enormous number of 140,000 of his "Pickwick;" while works such as Mr. Trollope's "Orley Farm" have exceeded a demand of 7,000 copies. More popular still than the last-named author's novels, and closely approaching in circulation to Charles Dickens's works—considering the period past since the first issue—are the productions of the pen of Mr. Thomas Hughes, otherwise "Tom Brown." Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have sold of "Tom Brown's School Days"* no less than 28,000 copies, and of the "Scouring of the White Horse,"* 7,000. Of Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" the same publishers sold 9,000, and of Kingsley's "Two Years Ago," 7,000 copies. Messrs. Trübner & Co. disposed of 3,800 copies of Charles Reade's "Cloister and Hearth," of 3,000 of the old "Tyll Owlglass," modernized by "Crowquill," of 2,500 of "Reynard the Fox," with illustrations by Kaulbach; and of 3,000 copies of the English edition of Lowell's "Bigelow Papers." Mr. Bentley sold 11,000 of Mrs. Wood's "East Lynne;" 52,000 of the "Ingoldsby Legends;" and 65,000 copies of Charles Reade's "Never too Late to Mend;" while Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret" was disposed of at the rate of 4,000 copies by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers. The effect of price upon

the extent of circulation of works of this class is strikingly shown in the sale of Messrs. Longman's recent cheap edition, at 2s. 6d., of Mrs. Sewall's "Tales and Stories," already issued in 60,800 volumes, and that of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," published at 4s. 6d., of which 46,000 copies have been sold.

The very large demand for standard works in history and biography is one of the healthiest signs of modern literature. Of Mr. Smiles's "Lives of the Engineers"* Mr. Murray sold 6,000 copies of each of the first two volumes, and 4,000 copies of the third, which was published only about a month ago. Of the same author's "Life of George Stephenson,"* 5,000 copies were sold, and of the cheaper and abridged edition, called "The Story of the Life of George Stephenson," no less than 20,500 copies were required by the public. A still more extraordinary demand has been made for Mr. Smiles's series of biographical sketches called "Self Help," which were sold to the extent of more than 55,000 copies in this country alone, exclusive of a still larger American edition. Mr. Murray also sold 4,000 copies of Motley's "History of the United Netherlands;"* 4,500 of the Rev. Mr. Bateman's "Life of Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta;" 2,000 of Mr. John Forster's "Arrest of the Five Members," and "Grand Remonstrance;" 3,000 of Earl Stanhope's "Life of William Pitt;" and 2,000 copies of Rawlinson's "History of Herodotus."* Of Mr. Dicey's "Life of Cavour" Messrs. Macmillan & Co. sold 1,300 copies; and Herzen's "Mémoires de l'Impératrice Catharine" were disposed of by Messrs. Trübner & Co. to the extent of 4,500 copies. The list reaches its zenith in the sale of the works of the greatest of English historians. Of Macaulay's "History,"* Messrs. Longman & Co. sold the astounding number of 267,000 volumes. Here the proportionate sale of history is striking, though the volumes of Macaulay are reckoned separately.

School books and other educational works, as may be expected, are taken by the present generation in very large quantities. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. sold 30,000 copies of Smith's "School Arithmetic;" 8,000 of the same author's "Arithmetic and Algebra;" 13,000 of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury;" and 8,000 of Todhunter's "Algebra." Messrs. Chambers's educational works are in very great demand, the sale of these cheap and useful books rising to quite extraordinary figures. Of "Chambers's Information for the People"* more than 140,000 copies have been sold in this country; and of the educational "Tracts"* the gigantic number of 240,000. Previous to the American war, immense quantities of these "Tracts" were also despatched to our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic; on one occasion no less than 60,000 volumes having been sent to New York, to fulfil a single order. Not unfrequently, Messrs. Chambers sent as many as 100,000 volumes at a time to a certain American correspondent. The sale of Messrs. Longman's educational works is likewise very large. Messrs. Longman & Co. disposed of 6,000 copies of Contanseau's "French Dictionary;" 5,500 of Brande's "Dictionary of Science;" 3,000 of Müller's "Lectures on Language;" 11,000 of Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases;"* 30,000 of Sir J. Herschel's "Outlines of Astronomy;"* and 74,000 copies of Maunders's "Treasury of Knowledge."* The fact that the same publishers sold no less than 63,000 copies of Eliza Acton's "Modern Cookery for Private Families," is an event which must stand quite by itself, as a set-off against the often-heard slander that English house-wives do not understand cooking.

The sale of a work, as is well-known, does not always represent its circulation, and it may be interesting, therefore, to add to the above figures a few facts drawn from Mr. Mudie's great book-store representing the largest circulating library in the world. Mr. Mudie is, at the present moment, the happy possessor of very nearly a million of books—a collection before which that of the famous Bodleian sinks into the shade, and that of the Vatican becomes dwarfish, as far as quantity is concerned. The relative importance of the various classes of English literature shapes itself somewhat differently, as before given, from the point of view of the supporters of this great lending library. During the ten years ending December, 1862, Mr. Mudie added close upon 960,000 volumes to his library, nearly one-half of which were works of fiction. To this immense collection, history and biography contributed 215,743 volumes; travel and adventure, 125,381; fiction, 416,706; and miscellaneous books, including religious, scientific, political, and other works, 202,157 volumes. Of many popular works, in great demand at a particular time, from one to three thousand copies were taken by Mr. Mudie, the highest number being reached in Dr. Livingstone's Travels, of which 3,250 copies were added to the library. In the opinion of Mr. Mudie, every book finds, on an average, thirty readers—considerably more, in the majority of instances, as regards novels, and considerably less in the case of scientific and philosophical works. The most popular novels, according to the experience thus gathered, have been "Tom Brown's School Days,"* and "Uncle Tom's Cabin;"* and next to them, "John Halifax," "Vanity Fair," "Adam Bede," "Two Years