

words in the sayings of Mohammed and his companions, written in the year 866, is probably one of the oldest paper MSS. in existence. It is preserved in the University Library of Leyden."—"*Encyclopædia Britannica*," *Ninth Edition*, Vol. XVIII, page 221.

"At the beginning of the Fourteenth century a German discovered how to make paper out of linen rags. Books had hitherto been written with the hand, and this made them very costly; they were written on parchment, or waxed tablets, or on papyrus, an Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, from which the ancients made a material for writing. If you hold paper sheets to the light you will see that there are peculiar marks on them called water-marks; these were originally the badges of the makers. The very earliest of these marks is a circle with a cross in it, and was adopted by the first inventors in 1301. Many of the water-marks are the badges of noble families, whose tenants made the paper. Thus the letters P. and Y., sometimes separate and sometimes conjoined, are the initials of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and his wife, Isabella of Portugal. Other symbols are the fleur-de-lys, the unicorn, and the anchor.

"Foolscap paper is so called because paper of that size was originally marked with a Joker's cap and bells, and *post* paper takes its name from a bugle which was in use as a water-mark on paper of this size by the manufacturers from 1370. It sometimes appears on a shield, and in the seventeenth century was surmounted by a ducal coronet, in which form it is still used on ordinary writing paper. The first paper factories in Germany were between Cologne and Mainz, about the year 1320. In Nuremberg a factory worked by water-power was established in 1390, which was quite a novelty.

"Printing was discovered by John Gutenberg in 1436. Previous to this time wood-cut pictures and even written sentences, had been printed, but no one had thought of