

perimenting until after many failures and disappointments, it finally dawned upon him that all he had to do was to moisten the entire stone before he applied the ink. The thin layer of water prevented the ink from adhering to the stone but not to the words which he had written upon the stone with the mixture of soap, wax and lampblack. He was then enabled to obtain an excellent proof of the washing list, and behold ! lithography was discovered.

The subsequent career of Senefelder is but the old, old story of most inventors. He continued on with his experiments, fighting poverty at every step, until at length, disheartened and reduced to penury, he accepted an offer of \$50 to serve in the army as a substitute for a man that had been conscripted, but upon presenting himself to the authorities he was rejected as a foreigner. Then he revealed the result of his invention to the Court Musician and convinced that dignitary that music could be printed by the newly discovered process far cheaper than it could by the old process of copper plates. The musician went into partnership with him and together they set up at Munich the first lithographic establishment in the world. After many hardships had been borne and much opposition from the engravers and draughtsmen of the day had been overcome, Senefelder finally succeeded with his invention and lived many years to enjoy the fruits of his mother's washerwoman's impatience.

Paper.

LINDSAY PAPER MILL.

We perceive that, under the kindly auspices of the Court of Chancery, this mill and its appurtenances are about to be sold by auction. It is thus described :

"All the lands in the said town of Lindsay owned by the Lindsay Paper Mill Company (limited), together with the paper mill and all buildings and erections on said lands, and also all machinery therein, and all the rights and privileges possessed by the Lindsay Paper Mill Company (limited), including their right to the rice grass in Rice Lake and Scugog Lake in the Province of Ontario.

"Said mill is fit ed up with all necessary machinery and plant of the most approved pattern for the manufacture of paper, including a new four-cylinder mould paper-making machine, with sixteen dryers, and two stacks of calendars, with four beating engines of large capacity, all manufactured by Barrett of Brattleboro', Vermont, in 1882.

"This property is very conveniently situated for receiving and shipping goods, the buildings being on the banks of the River Scugog, and within a few feet of the track of the Midland Division of the Grand Trunk Railway."

This is a chance rarely to be met with, and we only hope it may fall into enterprising hands.

PAPER MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are in the United States, according to the latest reports, 1,082 paper mills, 33 of which are at present idle. The total capacity in pounds of these

mills for each particular kind of stock is here given, but not the actual production :

Stock	1884. Pounds.	1883
Book and news	1,986,250	1,682,650
Binders' board	153,600	165,320
Straw board	786,800	743,800
Manilla	799,700	879,100
Building, roofing and sheathing	314,200	272,800
Card	74,500	82,600
Chemical fibre	576,000	466,000
Leather board	129,000	77,100
Straw wrapping	718,500	645,700
Tissue Manilla	40,530	45,130
Wood pulp	795,550	633,450
Writing paper	409,000	354,900
Wrapping	517,000	489,400
Wood pulp	16,000	43,000
Blotting	16,800	15,000
Hanging and curtain	159,300	154,300
Coloured	106,900	95,760
Press board	21,600	8,600
Palm fibre	3,000
Straw fibre	23,000	23,000
Tissue	23,650	24,350
Collar	3,500	9,000
Miscellaneous	42,900	38,800

Total daily capacity - - 7,827,430 6,949,800

New York produces more paper stock than any other State, Massachusetts standing second in the list with the capacity of about 15 per cent, that of the whole country, and over 400,000 pounds less capacity than New York. Massachusetts can at present, however, turn out 373,400 pounds of book and newspaper stock daily, more of that particular grade than can be produced in any other State in the Union and more than 3½ times the card stock that Pennsylvania, the State that stands second in the list of card board manufactures, can supply. Massachusetts mills have capacity for manufacturing also three-fourths of all the writing paper produced in this country.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

Rags.—Outside of those lines of trade directly affected, few people are aware that more than half the rags used in the manufacture of paper in the United States are drawn from foreign countries. In the last fiscal year there were thus imported 151,000,000 pounds of rags and 71,000,000 pounds of papers, rope, bagging and other paper stock, or total of 220,000,000 pounds. About 100,000,000 pounds of this stock came from England, though much of that amount was not produced there, but was brought originally from other quarters of the world. The value of all the foreign rags, etc., imported into the United States averages \$5,500,000 a year ; and when we consider that the total exports of paper and stationery of all kinds from this country are but \$1,500,000 per annum, the importance of our home market for manufactured goods will be better appreciated.—*Geyers' Stationer*.

Books Wanted.

In many cases inquiry is made for a rare book and notwithstanding all efforts it cannot be procured, while in some out of the way corner th