

It would go round the world in a strip of six inches wide, or say, if the pages were laid open one after another, it would go round the world. The sheets piled in reams as they leave the mill would make a column ten times the height of St. Paul's, or folded into books before binding at least one hundred times the height. The copies which are being prepared by the Oxford University Press alone, would, if piled flat one upon another, make a column more than fourteen miles high, or 370 times the height of the Monument. If piled end on end they would reach seventy-four miles high, or 1,943 times the height of the Monument. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the number of goats and sheep whose skins have been required for binding the copies, but it has been calculated that 1,560 goat skins have been used in binding the copies, which will be presented by the American Committee of revision on the 21st inst. A special Act of Congress has been passed to admit these copies into the United States free of duty. According to the *Jewish Chronicle*, it was issued on the very day—the eve of the Feast of Pentecost—“on which the first edition was published,” as it was then that the revelation took place on Mount Sinai. It is presumably only a coincidence, but it is certainly a very remarkable one. The rush for early press copies has been tremendous, and curiosity exceptionally keen. Friday morning the London correspondent of a great New York daily offered a hundred pounds for the sight of a copy at one of the University warehouses, but the official was obdurate. The correspondent had been authorized by his paper to spend £500 in telegraphing over particulars and main features of the new version.—*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

### PAPER.

**PAPER MEN-OF-WAR.**—A correspondent gives us the following interesting item. Already there are actually in existence paper men-of-war of enormous tonnage. A few years ago I was on board the British man-of-war, the *Raleigh*, which was cruising in East India waters. Pointing to the substantial-looking wooden walls of the vessel, a midshipman asked me one day if I knew what those were made of. I answered that probably they were made of teak or oak, and was considerably surprised when he laughed and told me I was all at sea in more senses than one. “The hull of the *Raleigh*,” he said, “is really paper hydraulically pressed. Paper walls in place of the famous wooden walls of England that the poet sings about, were adopted by the admiralty a few years ago as an experiment on a few men-of-war. This is one of them that you are now sailing in through the Indian ocean.” The paper hull idea, as applied to men-of-war, is a good one, at least in theory. In the old wooden and iron ships the men were more exposed to danger from splinters than direct missiles. Now, paper hulls would at least do away with splintering. A shot might hit a vessel and pass right through its side, but the hole would be a clean one, and there would be no splinters until the missiles encountered some of the internal machinery and compartments. I do not know whether the English government has built many of these singular paper boats, but it had one of them at least in the shape of the *Raleigh*.—*American Queen.*

**VARNISH FOR PAPER.**—A varnish for paper which produces no stains may be prepared as follows: Clear damar resin is covered in a flask, with four and a half to six times its weight of acetone, and allowed to stand for fourteen days at a moderate temperature, after which the clear solution is poured off. Three parts of this solution are mixed with four parts of thick collodion and the mixture allowed to become clear by standing. It is applied with a soft hair brush, in vertical strokes. At first the coating looks like a thin, white film, but on complete drying it becomes transparent and shining. It should be laid on two or three times. It retains its elasticity under all circumstances, and remains glossy in every kind of weather. *The American Stationer.*

**PAPER FLOOR COVERING.**—The floor is thoroughly cleaned. The holes and cracks are then filled with paper putty, made by soaking newspapers in a paste made of wheat flour, water and ground alum, and mixed thoroughly. The floor is then coated with this paste, and a thickness of manilla or hardware paper is next put on. If two layers are desired, a second covering of manilla paper is put on. This is allowed to dry thoroughly. The manilla paper is then covered with paste, and a layer of wall paper of any style or design desired is put on. After allowing this to thoroughly dry, it is covered with two or more coats of sizing, made by dissolving one-half pound of white glue in two quarts of hot water. After this is dry, the surface gets one coat of “hard oil finish varnish.” This is allowed to dry thoroughly, when the floor is ready for use. The process is durable and cheap, and besides taking the place of matting, carpets, oilcloths, etc., a floor thus treated is rendered air-tight, and can be washed or scrubbed.

**DOES GOOD STATIONERY PAY.**—We do not suppose there is anything that men buy which gives them more genuine satisfaction in its use than good stationery. There is a pleasure in using such goods, which cannot be obtained by the use of a poor article. The value of good stationery to business men is rarely appreciated even by those who are in the habit of using it. A letter always creates an impression. Especially is this true when the letter is from a stranger. Accordingly it is well for every one who writes letters to consider what kind of an impression his epistle is likely to create in the mind of the person to whom it is addressed. The most important element in creating a favourable impression by the letters one writes, is in the style and quality of the paper and envelope, the character of the printing forming the letter-head, and the taste displayed in the general arrangement. If the whole be done in a way that indicates taste, a favourable impression is almost invariably made. On the other hand, if the general style of paper and printing be slovenly, an impression quite the opposite in the mind of the recipient will be created. There is nothing which the business man uses in which cheapness and poor taste is such bad policy as the stationery employed in his correspondence. A handsomely written letter, upon good letter paper, having a fine heading, indicating that good taste has been exercised in selecting it, never fails to create a good impression.—*The Newsman.*