To Split Paper.

The specimens of split paper taken from books shown in the bookbinding group at the recent Workmen's Exhibition caused many curious enquiries as to how it was done, and though the modus operandi has been many times printed it does not seem to be generally known. In order to split paper both sides of the sheet should be coated with flour paste, working well into the paper, after which take two pieces of stout white muslin and paste one on each side of the paper. Smooth down carefully, remove excess of paste, and allow the whole to dry thoroughly. Artificial heat may be used if desired to hasten the drying. When dry, grasp the two pieces of cloth firmly, one in each hand, and pull slowly and evenly. The paper should split in the middle, leaving the cut or printing on each side. The appearance of woodcuts is improved by this method, as it gives the soft effect of an artist's proof on India paper. Many magazine or illustrated newspaper cuts may be split and mounted into books to illustrate them more fully. The effects obtained are really surprising.

An Old MS.

The "Alexandrian Codex," often referred to in Scriptural studies, is one of the most valuable and important manuscripts of sacred writ known to be in existence. It is written in Greek on parchment in finely formed uncial letters, and is without accents, marks of aspiration, or spaces between the words. Its probable date is the latter part of the sixth century. As early as 1098 it is known to have been in the library of the Patriarch of Alexandria. It was sent to England as a present to Charles I. by Cyrilus Lycaris in 1628, and is now in the British Museum.