

## 22 NOVEMBER

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- 1 In the early 1960s many primary schools still issued their students with blotting paper. It was used to absorb excess ink from writing with wooden pens that had metal nibs. After only a few words those pens had to be dipped into the inkwell to take up more ink.
- 2 In the 1930s in Hungary, Ladislao Biro produced thick quick-drying ink. He placed that ink into a thin capillary tube in a plastic casing. The pen had a rotating ball of metal at its point. No longer would people have to use inkwells or fountain pens, but his “biros” (as they became known) were very expensive at first.
- 3 Thousands of “biros” were used by members of the armed forces in Britain and America, and so became very popular, and they were then produced more cheaply. It was on this day in 1946 that they first went on sale in Britain.

4 *Let us pray:*

**God our Father,  
until the time  
of the printing press,  
people copied the Gospel,  
writing it by hand.  
Slowly the Gospel took shape  
- both on the page  
and deep within themselves.  
I ask that the Gospel  
- the Good News of your love -  
may be written in me  
not with ink  
but with the Spirit of God. 2 Cor 3<sup>3</sup>  
Only then  
will I grow as a credible witness  
of the wealth of your love.**

- 5 **Day by day,  
as the pages of my own life turn over,  
remind me**

**that you write my name  
on the palm of your hand. Is 49<sup>16</sup>  
I ask this prayer  
through Jesus,  
who is your Word,  
living amongst us. Amen.**

This is an excerpt from the page of this date in  
*'Praying Each Day of the Year'*,  
a 3-volume book  
by Nicholas Hutchinson, FSC.

For details:

<http://www.matthew-james.co.uk/>

Could make use of a search engine  
to research this topic further.

This material is part of  
the prayer and education website  
of the De La Salle Brothers  
in Great Britain:  
[www.prayingeachday.org](http://www.prayingeachday.org)