

Correspondence.

WHY OBJECT TO "SHORT-HANDER?"

To the Editor of the EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY:

THIS question arose in my mind when I read the second paragraph in the second column of your issue of 12th inst. (p. 99). Why should "short-hander" be classed among the "really detestable words" which you so severely criticize? The question is, to me, of personal interest; for I am responsible for the introduction and circulation of this new coinage. Hitherto, those who wrote shorthand were called stenographers, phonographers or shorthand writers. The first was the old term applied to those who wrote the ancient systems of stenography; the second was introduced when phonography or "sound-hand" as originally named, became popular; while the third was a compromise indicating one who wrote shorthand, whether stenographic—that is, orthographic, or phonetic. But the term "shorthand writer" was objectionable: (1) As being redundant—the syllable "hand" implying writing; and (2) as being more lengthy than necessary, and hence not in keeping with the shortening principle of our art-science. As to the two remaining terms, "stenographer" is wholly inapplicable to English-speaking shorthanders—(I beg pardon, shorthand writers):—for with no exceptions worth mentioning they write phonographic systems; while "phonographer" is objectionable on account of the digraphs "ph-ph" which are unphonetic, untruthful and unphilosophical. Yet if we wrote "sonographer," the EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY and all the educationists, or educators, or educationalists (or whatever their proper names may be) would send us to the foot of the class as not being properly accomplished spellers (or spellers).

Where would you draw the line, Mr. Editor? In the same number of the WEEKLY that criticises my "shorthand," I find the editor speaks of "auditors" and "educators;" Dr. Hodgins of "Inspector;" Rev. Mr. Ballantyne of "teacher;" J. G. Whittier of "logger;" your art critic of "designer" and "painters;" Richard Grant White of "measurer" and "philologist;" while in the same number we have "lecturer," "philosopher," "annunciators," etc. etc.

Very interesting, in this connection are the remarks of Richard Grant White (p. 108) on the origin of the word *chloroform*, and Mr. White is a good authority (*vide* editor's Notes and Comments, p. 98). "*Chloroform* is so called because it is, or is supposed to be, a chloride of formyl which is the base of formic acid. It was desirable to have a convenient name for this substance, and the name was made by writing the first syllable of *chloride* or *chlorine*, with the first syllable of *formyl*; whence we have *chloro-form*." Did my phonological sin consist in writing the first syllable of *shorthand* with the last syllable of *writer*?

Pardon a closing observation. This is the age of invention and development. Many of the facts and conclusions stated in Mr. Edison's article on the Telephone and Electric Light were unknown a few years ago; and as he discovers new facts and new applications of old principles, he must needs have new words by which to convey his ideas. So with every new industry; type-writing is a modern development. It needs a nomenclature. The name *type-writer* was given to the machine; the act of writing, and also the written manuscript (or typescript) are called *type-writing*; the one who writes is variously called a typer, typist, *type-writer*, *type-writerist*, *type-writer operator*. In like manner we speak of *shorthand* as the art-science (is that a proper word?) by which we report; *shorthand* is the artist, or artificer, or art-scientist who does the *shorthand*; and a speech (spoken by a speaker, or deliverer, or orator, or haranguer—if these words be allowable) would, when finished, be said to have been *shorthand*.

Now, if the editor is to be our mentor, will he also kindly assume the office of lexicographer to the progressive public, and give us a coinage

which shall, while convenient, be made from the pure metal, bearing the stamp of the English Queen in proof of accordance with the Queen's English, and such legends as are essential to give it etymological value? Otherwise the telegrapher, the photographer, the telephonist and the short-hander will poison the "well of English undefiled" with their base metal.

Yours, for progress,
THOS. BENGOUGH.

Toronto, Feb. 16, 1885.

Examination Papers.

GEOGRAPHY.

JULY, 1878.

1. What and where are Hecla, Tornea, Guayaquil, Everest, Duluth, San Juan, Cologne, Cronstadt, Besika, Greenock, Aboukir, and Selkirk.
2. What railways converge in Toronto, and what important towns and cities, not distant more than 100 miles, are accessible by rail from Toronto.
3. Define the terms equinoctial, meridian, sound, springtide, and earthquake.
4. What is the general course of the following rivers, and where do they empty:—Saugeen, Hudson, Yellowstone, Dwina, Vistula, Ronnechere, Euphrates, and Saluin.
5. Outline that part of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, indicating and naming all the important islands, capes, bays, and straits.
6. Name the Provinces of the Dominion in the following order:—
 - (1) Consecutively in regard to position, beginning with the most easterly.
 - (2) Consecutively in regard to size, beginning with the smallest.

DECEMBER, 1878.

1. Define Longitude, Physical Geography, Zone, Tropic, Ecliptic, Orbit of the Earth.
2. Name the States of the American Union that border (i.) on Lake Michigan, (ii.) on the Gulf of Mexico, (iii.) on the west bank of the Mississippi River.
3. Name the Provinces which form the Dominion of Canada, with the capital and chief exports of each.
4. Name the principal islands in the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas and the countries to which they belong.
5. Name the principal rivers, the great mountain chains, and the largest cities between Siberia and the Indian Ocean.
6. State the position of the following:—Cities—Chicago, Detroit, Kingston, St John. Rivers—Rhine, Mersey, Shannon, Ohio. Capes—Passaro, Wrath, Bon, Lopatka. Straits—Sunda, Bass, Cooks, Juande Fuca. Islands—Philippine, Kurile, St. Helena, Santa Cruz.

JULY, 1879.

1. Define crater, inlet, tropic, capital, and promontory.
2. Through what waters, and near what large cities would you pass on a trip from Albany to Montreal, touching at Cape Race?
3. Outline the coast of South America from Panama to Cape Horn, showing capes, rivers, &c., neatly printed in their proper places.
4. What and where are Seugog, Manitoulin, Hudson, Mobile, Pentland, Malor, Mendina, Lipari, Yapura, and Tchad?
5. Suppose yourself at Winnipeg, with instructions to visit the capital of each Province lying eastward, describe your line of travel, naming railroads or water route by which you would go.
6. Where, and how situated, are the following cities:—Kingston, Chicago, Boston, Halifax, New Orleans, Dublin, and St. Petersburg?

DECEMBER, 1879.

1. Define Meridian, water shed, bay, frith, and zone.
2. What and where are Athabasca, Nelson, Chignecto, Restigouche, Gatineau, Temiscaming, St. Hyacinthe, Quinte, Chesapeake, Sacramento, Champlain, and New Orleans?
3. Where do you find the following natural productions in greatest abundance:—Cotton, copper, coal, coffee, tin, gold, furs, and grapes?
4. Say you embark at the Isle of Man on a voyage to the mouth of the Volga. Through what waters, and near what capes and islands would you pass?
5. Draw a map of the coast of Asia from Behring's Straits to Cape Comorin, showing all the important physical features with their names neatly printed upon them.
6. Locate the following:—Obi, Papua, Zambezi, Tunis, Morea, Cyprus, Venice, Lyons, Copenhagen, Borneo, Cheviot Hills, Crimea, Quito, Port-au-Prince, Trinidad, and Luffoden.

JUNE, 1880.

- Define Watershed, Frith, Delta, Horizon, Axis of the Earth, Polar Circles, Ecliptic, First Meridian.
2. (a) Why are the days longer in Summer than they are in Winter in the Northern Hemisphere?
(b) What causes the change of seasons?
(c) Why does the sun appear to rise in the East?
 3. Trace the following rivers from their rise to their outlet, and name the principal cities on their banks:—Danube, Rhine, Ganges, St. Lawrence, Mississippi.
 4. Name the cities of Ontario, and give the situation of each.
 5. Over what railroads would you pass in going (i.) from Hamilton to Peterboro'; (ii.) from Collingwood to London?
 6. What are the chief natural productions of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Southern States of America, France, China?
 7. Where are the following:—Islands—Malta, Anticosti, Ceylon? Capes—de Comorin, La Hogue? Bays—Verte, All Saints, Table?

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Orcut, Hiram, LL.D., *School Keeping: How to Do It*. Boston: New England Publishing Co.
- Monteith, James, *Boys and Girls' Atlas of the World*. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.
- Burgess, Wm., *The Liquor Traffic and Compensation*. Toronto: Rose Publishing Co. Price 10 cents.
- Rev. F. R. Beattie, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. *An Examination of the Utilitarian Theory of Morals*. Brantford: J. & J. Sutherland.
- Chaucer: *The Tale of the Man of Lawe*; with Life, Grammar, Notes, and an Etymological Glossary. From W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.
- Chambers' Historical Readers. *Senior English History*, from the earliest times to 1884. For Standards V. VI. From W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.
- McRae, Charles, M.A., formerly scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, and sometimes Assistant-Inspector of Schools; *Materials for Object Lessons*. From W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.
- Mackay, John Sturgeon, M.A., F. R. S. E., Mathematical Master in the Edinburgh Academy; *The Elements of Euclid*: Books I. to VI., with Deductions, Appendices, and Historical Notes. From W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.