

have learned the art and some are doing well. Mrs. H. A. Johnston, of New York, is one of the best phonographic amanuensis in the United States; Miss Cook receives \$1,600 a year as stenographer in the Indian office at Washington; Mrs. Helen J. Palmer is reporting for one of the New York courts. Lucien B. Ware and Morris P. Borden, two studious youths of Woodstown, learned shorthand a few years ago and to-day are filling very lucrative positions as amanuenses; Mr. Ware in the Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. Borden, at last accounts, was with his dexterous pen making symmetrical curves, straight lines and circles at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Let nothing I have penned deter the shorthand student from pursuing his studies with unabated ardor. I want him to feel that he can acquire all the qualifications requisite for eminent success in the reportorial profession. Though phonographers can be counted by hundreds, the talented and competent ones find something to do.

But I must conclude. If the reader has followed my pen thus far, he must now know and should ever remember that to attain a knowledge of this beautiful science is not difficult, to become a skilled phonographic reporter, is not easy. Everybody has been told more than once that to attain proficiency in any pursuit, one must have a disposition to work and cultivate a love for the subject he desires to master. An absence of these essential requisites, accounts for the fact that so comparatively few learners of shorthand make anything of it. To me, phonography has always been a captivating and pleasing study and recreation, and had I the freedom to give my whole time and attention to it, I should probably have been better prepared to-day to impart more general information on the subject from my own experience, than is contained in this imperfect essay.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

C. P. C., Montreal, asks:—

1. Will you kindly tell me the speed required to obtain a situation as a shorthand corresponding clerk? A. From 80 to 100 words is generally sufficient. 2. How can a person writing 60 words obtain that speed? A. As good a way as we know of is to get another person who writes the same speed as yourself and practice together, dictating and writing alternately, say half an hour each. Failing this, get some one in the house to dictate. 3. What is the age of the youngest shorthand writer in Canada? (I am 15, and write 60 words per minute.) A. We cannot answer this question, some of our readers may tell you next month. 4. Send me full particulars of your Shorthand Employment Bureau? A. Applicants for employment are furnished with a blank form, as follows:—"Give your full address;" "State when you can assume the duties;" "Are;" "Speed in shorthand and longhand;" "What system of shorthand do you write?" "What is your present employment?" "Past

experience and positions held;" "Lowest salary you are willing to accept;" "Married or single;" "References." This form with half a dozen samples of longhand is returned to us with a registration fee of one dollar, to pay for postage, advertising, &c. One month after we have secured the applicant a position we are entitled to a commission of 5 per cent.

J. H., Stratford, asks:—

"Do you or any of your readers know anything of a "fountain pen" sold by D. L. Scott-Browne, it costs \$4.75. A. We have not seen it.

KEY TO REPORTING NOTES OF REV. F. G. MORRIS, EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

State of Mass.

Supreme Judicial Court in and for the County of Essex. Eudicot, J.

Extract from notes of April 21st.

Q. (By Mr. Saunders). Which is the greater strain upon the shaft, raising or lowering?

A. Raising, a great deal.

Q. State whether or not you have made experiments in centrifugal force.

A. Yes, sir, I have.

C. With that shaft revolving so as to lower that gate in one minute, what strain would there be, centrifugal strain?

A. About forty-seven pounds, acting at a leverage one foot from the bearing. (Witness exemplified by the shaft in Court.)

Q. What would be the strain of running down in thirty seconds?

A. It would be one hundred and eighty-nine pounds, acting at the same distance.

Q. Now, what, Mr. Mills, was the breaking strain of that shaft at the same distance?

A. If the shaft were of solid iron of the ordinary quality, it would be about thirty-five hundred pounds.

Q. Taking that shaft with just its conditions, what would be the breaking strain?

A. That is a matter of judgment as to how much the shrink-holes that were there affected it, I have calculated that there is still remaining about seven-tenths of the strength of the shaft. That would be about twenty-five hundred pounds of the breaking strain of that shaft as it was.

Q. Have you made any actual experiments as to the breaking strain of shafts similar to that?

A. I have.

Q. State what you did in regard to that (objected to by Mr. Ives, and objection overruled.) (By Mr. Ives.) I do not understand that any shaft has been broken as *this* was broken.

(The objection was still overruled. Mr. Ives excepted to the decision, on the ground that the question was collateral and incompetent, and the exception was noted.)

A. I had these shafts cast at the Lowell machine-shop; two of them being from the same pattern from which this was originally cast, in which the bearing, the diameter at the bearing, was four and one half inches. I had