

of sufficient and proper practice, for it is essential that the student should be familiar with the many pit-falls the papers in Orthography present. For the practice necessary a useful book for students is "Skerry's Examination Papers in Orthography," which contains 28 examination papers in this subject, including specimens set at various examinations in the British civil service.

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Test Paper in Orthography.

(Paper set at Examination for Male Sorting Clerk and Telegraphists, May, 1910.)

Time allowed, half-an-hour.

[Copy the whole of the following passage. Correct all the misspellings, but make no change except in spelling.]

Our teachers temper was unsertan. He had a cheery face, a red nose, a cappital fiddle, which did duty at many a country wedding, a head in which sleapt Latin quotashuns and Scotch proverbs, and a hand that did a great deal of the clarking required in the parrish. We always wellcomed any of those weeks when he was invited to a wedding; he was so much less moroase and sometimes positively jockular. He encouraged us to love animals, and at odd times a pet lamb or superanuated collie would be in waiting at the school door, the latter often barking lustily when the parting hymn announced dissmisal.

Spring and Autumn were jolly times for us, for in the former we found out nests and in the latter season we rejoiced in wild fruit. The curlews came back to the hills towards the end of February, and from that time onwards the insidents of bird life became in-tresting. Great promoshun awaited us when our years were suffishantly advansed to allow us to assist in the lambing season. April caught us at work and we went on until May. Sometimes we had to scrape the dead lambs from under the snow, and assist the mothers with out milk flasks and all our medecines.

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Concerning Penmanship.

From a booklet on "The Secret of Perfect Handwriting," by H. N. Broadbent, a London, Eng., teacher,

whose system, says a reviewer, "although a novel and unusual one, contains no quackery, but is soundly based on scientific principles":—

"Handwriting is the most common vehicle of non-lingual communication, and pen and ink still largely remain the means by which events and transactions are recorded. These facts necessitate that handwriting should be distinctly legible to the one who reads, and to the one who writes there should be perfect ease and speediness in execution. Despite the many mechanical devices which are deemed necessary to the rapid and accurate conduct of business in this twentieth century, good legible handwriting is a worker's most valuable asset. To many professions, it is absolutely necessary, and the inferior writer suffers a great disability. In all branches of the civil service, the Commissioners lay great stress on legibility, regularity, neatness, and speed. Perfect penmanship opens the door to great possibilities, for a really good writer is rarely to be met with, but there are a thousand employers who want him when he is available. Hitherto, all orthodox methods of teaching handwriting have been based upon the theory that practice gives proficiency, but that this has all along been a delusion is proved by the fact that so very few ever become adepts in the use of the pen."

STAMP SELLING BY MACHINERY.

Fifty automatic stamp sellers have been received from England, and will be set up at the busiest points in the larger cities.

Each machine handles stamps of one and two-cent denominations. The front of the box displays two vertical plates, each of which contains coin and stamp slots so designed as to admit the thumb and finger of the purchaser.

To obtain a two-cent stamp, you insert in the upper left-hand slot two Canadian cents, one after the other. To obtain a one-cent stamp, you insert in the upper right-hand slot one Canadian cent. Immediately a genuine coin is inserted the desired stamp protrudes about three-quarters of its length from the indented slot. A slight pull by thumb and finger then disengages it from the roll inside the box.

Inside the machine the stamps are adjusted in rolls of 1,000 on small wooden cylinders. The insertion of a coin, causing the roll to revolve less than an inch, advances the first stamp through the slot, while the next is held back by a row of pins which fit into the perforations.

The insertion of any coin smaller than a one-cent piece has no effect.