

necessarily many other duties connected with the publication of the report.

The Committee can probably arrive at a tolerably correct opinion as to the work performed by the staff by a consideration of the following comparisons:—

The Toronto *Globe* has, for years, supplied three shorthand reporters for an average daily report of five to six columns; equal to eight pages of "debates."

The London *Times* has fifteen men in the gallery each session. They turn out on an average of about seventeen columns of that journal; equal to thirty-five pages of "debates."

These figures give the following average of daily work per man:—

<i>Globe</i> Reporters.....	2½ pages "Debates."
London <i>Times</i> Reporters (who produce the highest average of English Parliamentary Reports).....	2½ " "
"Debates" Reporters.....	5 " "

The following is a comparison of the number of men respectively engaged on other official and leading newspaper reports:—

The official staff of the House of Representatives, U.S., numbers 5 note-takers with 10 amanuenses.....	15 men
The London <i>Times</i> staff comprises 15 men and one superintendent.....	16 "
The London <i>Standard</i>	14 "
The <i>Morning Advertiser</i>	15 "
In the French Chamber of Deputies 10 note-takers are employed, with 10 amanuenses.....	20 "

Mr. Hansard, in his evidence before a committee of the English House of Commons, said, that for the preparation and issue of a daily official report of the Debates of that body there would be required a total staff of 30 men.

Mr. Hansard, in reply to a private inquiry, estimated that for the publication of a Canadian report, such as that now issued, there would be required a staff of from 17 to 18 men.

In regard to the difficulties attendant upon the issue of a daily official report of the English House, Mr. Hansard said in his evidence above referred to:—"I conceive that it is possible, if desirable, that a debate up to 12 o'clock might be laid upon the table at the meeting of the House the next day, but it would be a *very tremendous task*."

We submit that the above facts and figures prove that the debates staff should be strengthened.

Although the "Debates" reports have been issued promptly this session, yet the work has been accomplished under very great strain which has been undergone for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of the scheme—a strain which the experience of this Session convinces us could not be maintained except at the risk of permanent injury to health.

The Reporters' duties begin with the opening of the House and are kept up without cessation until from one to three hours after the adjournment, and they have generally to utilize one hour out of the two hours of the six o'clock recess. Under this constant pressure it is alike impossible to secure accuracy in note taking, or literary excellence of transcript.

HOW MAY THE STAFF BE STRENGTHENED.

It being obvious, as we conceive, that the staff should be strengthened, the question arises as to how that object can best be attained.

Two methods present themselves:—

1. Increasing the number of Reporters.
2. Providing amanuenses. Of these two methods we believe the advantages lie altogether with the second. It is the system which has been in successful operation for many years in the United States and in France in preparing official reports of their Legislative bodies. American and English Law Reporters also largely employ amanuenses to lighten their labours and secure the rapid transcription of notes.

From our own experience, we are satisfied that the system would work well if applied to "Debates" reporting. Owing to pressure upon the staff this session, it was found necessary to adopt it in a modified form, and the results were found to be entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Edwards in the letter already referred to says:

"I am sorry to learn from your letter that the reporters are not better paid; without the amanuenses system the work at times must be very severe. Might they not suggest to the House the propriety of an additional grant to provide a couple of amanuenses for each Reporter.

(To be Continued.)

Key to Page 196.

PSYCHOLOGY OF PROF. YOUNG.

(Transcript of Notes of one of his Lectures, by W. F. Maclean, B. A., in Isaac Pitman's Reporting Style.)



OUR cognition or knowledge is divided into two branches: (1) cognition of the phenomenal and (2) cognition of the non-phenomenal.

(1) COGNITION OF THE PHENOMENAL.

Feeling and thought the elements of cognition.

(a) Feeling. Of feeling we can only give instances. We cannot explain it otherwise. We can give the sensations of the senses as an instance. I don't identify feeling with sensation; there are secondary feelings which are ideal.

(b) Thought is the apprehension of relations. It has nothing to do with the recoverability of feeling. (Bain.) It may be the apprehension of relations between feelings primary or feelings secondary. For instance when I apprehend that the angles of the base of a triangle are or are not equal, thought takes place. When you apprehend two colors as like or unlike, or that one is here and the other there, thought manifests itself.

(a) Feeling is an indispensable element of cognition. I can prove this only by referring to any case of cognition you may like to bring forward. Take the case of the ribbon red at one end and blue at the other. If the red and the blue were supposed to disappear, the cognition would become null and void for want of