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**THEO. C. ROSE,**

Stenographer to Sixth District, New York ; late Vice-President of the  
International Association of Shorthand Writers for  
United States and Canada.

BENGOUGH'S  
COSMOPOLITAN  
SHORTHAND WRITER.

Conducted by THOMAS BENGOUGH, Official Reporter, York County Courts.

VOL. III.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1882.

NO. 8.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY—THEO. C. ROSE.

One of the most genial gentlemen connected with the Fifth Estate is the Rose which blooms modestly in Norwich, New York State,—a quiet retreat in which the Steno, following the example of his illustrious Chief, enjoys retirement and recreation "at home."

Stenographers are made—not born. Theo. C. Rose, having been born in Tompkins County on April 23rd, 1843, was made a stenographer by the study, without a teacher, of Graham's system. He was, during these student-days, working at his trade as a carriage ironer—a very *living* occupation, but one which this ambitious young *felloe* never *spoke* of despairingly, for he knew that the art he was mastering would enable him to reach the *hub* of his ambition; indeed, the "*iron-y* of fate" might decree that he should have a *carriage* of his own some day. And so it proved.

Having received a common-school education,—thoroughly mastered his trade,—served as a volunteer in the 97th N. Y. corps during the war,—Mr. Rose, in 1870, commenced reporting with W. O. Wyckoff, of Ithaca, N. Y., with whom he was in partnership for twelve years. Shortly after engaging with Mr. Wyckoff, the subject of this sketch was appointed assistant stenographer of the sixth district of New York, which position he still holds. He has devoted his professional attention almost exclusively to law reporting, and has had a wide experience and reported many important trials. As may be seen by an examination of his notes, given on our engraved pages, he writes a uniform and very legible style. His notes are copied exclusively by copyists without trouble. Under a recent act of the Legislature he has been assigned to do the reporting for Judge Follett, of Norwich, N. Y., and has taken up his residence in that village.

Mr. Rose was elected American Vice-President of the International Shorthand Writers' Association at its first session in

Chicago, September, 1881. He reported the proceedings of the N. Y. S. S. A. in 1880. He will be present at the International Congress in Toronto in August of this year, unless some fatal calamity prevents; and when our visitors who have not yet met Mr. Rose once feel the grasp of his friendly hand, they will forget their troublesome journeying experience, and think of sweet flowers.

A specimen of Mr. Rose's reporting notes—straight matter—was given in our issue for Dec., 1880. It consists of the charge of the Court to a jury in a will case.

THE "BOOM" IN CANADA.

There is a veritable "boom" in the shorthand profession in this Dominion. The organization of the Canadian Shorthand Society last August has stimulated the energies of stenographers in all parts of this country, and active movements are on foot for the enlargement of the sphere of stenographers and amanuenses.

In the Province of Quebec there is hope that an official system of Court Reporting will be inaugurated. Mr. James Crankshaw has been moving in the matter, and the Judges and members of the Bar are quite favorable to the scheme.

In New Brunswick—as will be seen by our article on next page—only a few months will elapse before an official system will be inaugurated.

In Nova Scotia there is likely to be a movement in the direction of a Shorthand Society at Halifax, the capital.

In Manitoba an Official is now at work.

A disposition exists among some stenographers in Ontario to revive the old Canadian S. W. Association. The great majority believe that it would be better to work upon the new lines of the younger society—the C. S. S. It is probable that a meeting will be held during the session at Ottawa in February, of the representatives of both societies, and it is hoped that a strong amalgamated organization will result.

## STENOGRAPHY IN THE NEW BRUNSWICK COURTS.

AN OFFICIAL REPORTING SYSTEM SUGGESTED BY THE N. B. SHORTHAND SOCIETY—PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS FOR THE SCHEME—OPINIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE JURISTS AND COURT OFFICIALS.

Our brethren by the Sea are vigorously moving in the direction of an official system of reporting in the Courts of the Maritime Province of New Brunswick. The *St. John Sun*, an enterprising daily, has devoted editorial brains and a liberal allowance of space to the discussion of the matter, and there can be no doubt as to the benefits that will result therefrom. We are indebted to the *Sun* for the gleams of light which flash through the paragraphs here condensed.

The time is now obviously near at hand when the employment of shorthand in our Provincial Courts of law will be established as a fixed institution. Supreme Court Judges have for years been a unit as to the advantages of the same, and more than once have referred to it from the bench. A majority of the lawyers in Fredericton, as well as St. John, are strongly in favor of it, and it is believed that when the feasibility of the project is fully presented to the Local Legislature not many voices will be raised against it. As yet shorthand reporting has been but little used in the Courts of this Province, and then only by the mutual agreement of clients engaged in cases where the evidence promised to be very voluminous. Mr. A. B. Walker, the "father of phonography" in this Province, and Mr. W. C. Everett, a promising young Scovillite, with the assistance of a rapid amanuensis, thoroughly demonstrated the value of shorthand reporting in the *Gilbert vs. Simonds* case, over two years ago, before the St. John Circuit Court. The case when first tried occupied over forty days of seven hours each. On the second trial, when shorthand was employed, it was reduced to twenty days, although more witnesses were examined than before, and the court only sat four hours per day. Each day's proceedings were presented to the judge and counsel in printed form the following day. Judge Fisher, at the close of the case, spoke in terms of the highest praise and gratitude of the work performed by the reporters. In the recent contested election case at Hampton the proceedings were concluded in a single day, on this occasion Messrs A. B. Walker and C. W.

Treadwell, now of Ottawa, being employed. Several lengthy arguments in Equity have also been well reported by Mr. Treadwell.

But while the value of shorthand, as a means of saving time and securing accuracy in the taking of evidence, has been generally admitted, some practical movement was necessary to secure legislative recognition. This is the chief aim of the N. B. Shorthand Society, which embraces all the efficient stenographers in St. John, besides many students and sympathisers. A committee composed of the President, Mr. W. J. Wallace, and Messrs. W. C. Everett and F. H. Risteen, were delegated to interview the Attorney-General and obtain his views upon the subject of the introduction of shorthand into the Courts.

At the conference the Attorney-General, Mr. McLeod, stated that for some time past his mind had been occupied with the subject, and his own personal views were strongly in favor of the scheme. He thought other members of the Government were also impressed in its favor and were disposed to adopt some feasible method as soon as practical information could be received as to the manner shorthand is employed in Court reporting elsewhere. Such questions as the proportion of the expense which litigants should pay; the adoption at an early date of shorthand in such circuits as St. John, York and Westmoreland, where the heaviest cases come up, or in County and Equity Courts as well as the Circuit sittings, as the Judges might specify, required further consideration. The Attorney-General believed that the Judges and most of the lawyers were strongly in favor of it, and promised to bring the matter regularly before other members of the Executive.

Chief Justice Allen when addressed on the subject stated that he had always been an advocate of the reform suggested and was certain the other judges were unanimously in favor of it. The evidence could be taken much more quickly and correctly, the judge could confine his attention exclusively to the case and give due consideration to the various points as they arose, the length of session would be reduced one-half and the hours of each day's work materially reduced, the jury fees and allowances of the various officials of the court would be largely curtailed, while a much more rapid and efficient administration of justice would be secured.

Sheriff Harding considered the matter very favorably from a financial point of view, having observed the working of the system in a Supreme Court case at Ottawa reported by Holland Brothers. The *per diem* expenses of the St. John Circuit Court amount to \$25.00. In criminal cases the expenditure would reach a higher average, and when the case is an exciting one \$2 per day additional are required for constables, besides provisions, etc., for the jury and constables, which would cost \$21 per day. This does not include the attendance of witnesses, about which he could

give no estimate. Taking the minimum estimate of \$25 per day controllable expense, and allowing 20 days to each court, and five sessions of the court during the year, the contingent bill would foot up \$2,500. To this can be added the County Court contingencies which reach to about \$1,000 in the year. This makes a total of \$3,500—which could be reduced at least one-half by the employment of short-hand reporters. The \$1,750 saved ought to pay the expenses of reporting all the business transacted at these Courts. Besides this, exceptional criminal or civil cases arise occasionally wherein a vast reduction could be effected.

Judge Palmer expressed himself very warmly in favor of the system. He thought the length of time occupied in dealing with cases would be reduced fully one-half, though he rather prides himself on the amount of business he can transact, and he was of the opinion that before many of the judges the reduction in time effected would be still greater. He thought the judges should have the power to determine when a shorthand writer is necessary in each case, and that the stenographers so selected should be paid by the day for their work and should occupy a position similar to other officers of the court, amenable to the call of the judge. He would be in favor of such an amount per day being allowed them as would make it an object for them to become proficient and readily responsive to the call of the court. As the chief work of the court would thereby devolve upon the reporter, and as he would be instrumental in effecting a very material reduction in the expenses of jurors, constables, criers, etc., his salary ought to be proportionate to the responsibility of his position. He would consider \$5 a day too small a sum to guarantee the reliable attendance in season and out of season of a competent reporter. He favored this method because as the system is experimental, if it proved to be inoperative or any of the reporters proved themselves incapable or unable from any cause to efficiently discharge their duties, they would not then be saddled upon the Province for all time to come, but would be subject to the continual and immediate control of the judge, whereby increased efficiency and attention to duty would be secured. He had no doubt this plan would work well and be economical. He instanced his own court, where in a case other than common law the evidence is taken down before the examiners and is then received by the Judge as *viva voce* evidence. An immense quantity of work is often involved and an immense quantity of time is consumed, and the result is that he finds himself at times unable to attend to it, and has to refer it to a board of examiners. Suitors are thus put to a heavy expense. He would favor the payment of a shorthand writer a fixed amount per day of 4 hours each, besides 5c. or 10c. per folio for the copy of the evidence transcribed for the Judge, and the same for copies he might supply to the counsel on application. He thought in most cases two reporters would be required, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, so that

each would have time to transcribe his notes in readiness for the next day.

It will thus be seen that the maritime stenographers have the power in their hands, and we have no doubt it will be wisely used. An outline of the Ontario system has been forwarded by the Secretary of the Canadian Shorthand Society, and its main features will probably be adopted. The St. John stenographers have accustomed the members of the Bar to "daily copy,"—a boon which has proved a boom thus far, but may result in a boomerang, by crowding the reporters too hard. If the court-houses in New Brunswick are not more fully ventilated than those of Ontario, the reporters will die young. We give another extract from Judge Palmer, who is thoroly in sympathy with the system. In delivering his charge to the jury in the case of Hamilton vs. Miller, he made the following remarks:—

"I have never been in a better provided court. The evidence in this case has been taken down by shorthand reporters, and they have fairly taken the business in hand and given us very little work to do. They have finished their work and promptly placed it in proper form before us this morning. The work has been done in a first-class manner, saving the time of the court and money, and proving highly satisfactory to all concerned."

There were thirteen witnesses in this case. The taking of evidence only occupied five hours, while in the ordinary way the *Sun* says it would have taken fully four days.

Still another step is being made in the right direction, and one that will be of practical advantage to the shorthand profession. His Honor Judge Watters, of the Vice Admiralty Court, has received a draft of the new code from the Attorney-General of England, which is shortly to go into operation after the views of the V. A. Judges, the world over, upon the drafts submitted are received. By the new code the jurisdiction of the V. A. Court will be greatly extended, probably so as to include all questions of charter and contract disputes, such as are now decided in common law. This will make the V. A. Court of this Province a far more important judicial institution than at present. To accommodate the largely increasing business produced by the change, and in the general interests of progress, a section has been inserted in the new code providing for the employment by the judge at discretion of stenographers, whose fees will be taxed on the litigants as costs in the suit. The short-

hand "boom" is moving rapidly, and renewed interest is being shown in the art by students in St. John and the Province generally.

The New Brunswick Shorthand Society is now fairly established and expects to accomplish something in the direction of forwarding the interests of the profession. The efforts thus far have had practical effect, and in all future movements we trust the fraternity may meet with as great success.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### EMPLOYMENT FOR SHORTHAND WRITERS.

To the Editor of the *Cosmopolitan Shorthand Writer*.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your "note," appended to my letter published in the last issue of the WRITER, which note, by the way, was longer than my article, I would say:

1.—One half of my letter was devoted to correcting an erroneous statement made by a writer in a Napanee paper as to what was done at the recent Canadian Shorthand Convention, held at Toronto. In your note you admit that I am right, and the correspondent of the Napanee journal wrong.

2.—I said that your shorthand boom is spoiling your business to a certain extent. You do not deny the statement, but heroically announce that you are willing to be sacrificed for the good of humanity. I honor you for your disinterested devotion to the cause of the poor suffering men who are dying because of a lack of knowledge of Phonography, and have nothing to say against your sacrificing yourself if you feel inclined. But don't ask me to the funeral.

3.—I have been very careful in all my writing upon the subject, to say that it is my belief that every one has a right to learn Phonography, and that those who are competent have a perfect right to teach the art. Therefore your argument, *reductio ad absurdum*, does not apply to my communication.

4.—You argue that Phonography should be recommended as a school study, because of its value in mental discipline. Very good. Let Phonography be taught in schools on that basis, but be careful to inform the pupils that they must not put too much faith in the brilliant future of shorthand writing as a profession in which people can gain a livelihood.

Let us be frank with each other. For reasons which I have before stated, I think that phonography cannot be taught successfully and with profit to the pupils in the public schools. I believe you really wish to benefit young people by teaching them a very useful art. But if you are true to yourself and to their best interests, you will not instil into their minds, as some do, the idea that a knowledge of shorthand will always secure them employ-

ment at very good wages. It will do nothing of the kind. Very well. Take away from the pupils the idea that as soon as they are in possession of a knowledge of shorthand they will be able to earn money, and a livelihood, and very few indeed will prosecute the study of the art for the sake of the mental discipline it affords. Do you know, sir, that nearly all of the many teachers who advertise in the public prints for shorthand pupils appeal to the public on the ground that shorthand writing is a profession in which money is rapidly and easily made? Do these teachers say to the people, "Send us your children that we may teach them an art, the study of which will be for them excellent mental discipline? Come to us that we may give you something which will improve your understanding?" No sir. Not at all. They put forth statements as to the wonderful facility with which money can be made by any one who can write shorthand, which are borne out by the facts. Tell the people that in order to make money by shorthand writing one must work hard for it, and must have more brains than falls to the lot of the majority of people, and be willing to use them. And tell them that already the ranks of shorthand writers are crowded, and that according to that great principle of the survival of the fittest, of which you speak with such complacency, the weeding out process has already begun, and some of those who did not consider themselves by any means the weakest have gone to the wall in that grinding process which has made many a heart ache, but which, it appears, is necessary in order that "the fittest" may survive. Tell the people this, and then I shall be pleased to have all who wish take up the study of shorthand, more particularly those who will take it up as a means of mental discipline. Pardon this long letter, and believe me,

Yours truly,

FRED W. WODELL.

Hamilton, December, 1882.

[NOTE.—We strongly disapprove of the custom—which, happily, does not prevail in Canada—of holding out inducements to pupils in the form of very easy work and very large salaries. We firmly believe, however, that there will be an increasing demand for competent shorthand writers for some years yet, and before the competition grows keen our friend Wodell will have been promoted to a sphere where it will not reach him.]

To the Editor of the *C. S. Writer*.

DEAR SIR,—I quite agree with Mr. Wodell's remarks concerning employment for Shorthand writers and the teaching of Phonography in the Schools.

There is no doubt that hundreds of lads of imperfect education are striving to learn the art, and that many of them will succeed in a measure in becoming tolerable shorthand writers, but failures in all other respects. They

may be able to write from dictation or to report speeches, but they will do so in a merely mechanical manner, being able neither to understand intelligently what they transcribe, to make any corrections, or to condense.

Having always regarded Shorthand writing as a profession by itself, I can see no reason why it should be taught in the schools any more than law or medicine; nor do I understand clearly why the English language should be subjected to a violent revolution, instead of modifications in spelling being allowed to come gradually as they have done in the past. There are other considerations to be thought of other than the mere spelling of words according to sound. The origin and derivation of words—their very significance in some cases—would be lost sight of were the plan of phonetic spelling carried out in its entirety.

Yours truly,

GEO. T. B. GURNETT.

TORONTO, 1st Dec., 1882.

#### A LITERARY CLUB.

To the Editor of the C. S. Writer.

DEAR SIR,—Your advocacy of a Shorthand Writers' Literary Club is well-timed, and the matter should be taken up at once. Perhaps the best way to bring the subject prominently before those interested would be to call a meeting—say at the office of the C. S. WRITER.

Yours truly,

GEO. T. B. GURNETT.

TORONTO, 1st Dec., 1882.

#### NEWS NOTES.

##### CANADIAN.

Mr. F. W. Wodell has re-engaged with the *Hamilton Spectator* at a handsome increase of salary.

The *St. John Sun* publishes an illustration of "a group of great inventors," among whom Isaac Pitman stands first. The others are Hoe, Edison, Pullman, and McCormick.

At one of the meetings of the *St. John, N. B., Shorthand Society*, one of the committee presented a report, written in ordinary Scoville style, on one side of a postal card containing over 1,000 words.

Mr. F. Pitman takes quite an interest in the International Congress of Shorthand Writers, but fears that his bodily health will prevent him from being present at the next annual meeting to be held in this city. It is hoped that Mr. Nankivell, editor of the *Reporters' Magazine*, London, may be able to attend.

This, from the *Einbro (Ont.) Courier*, will delight the eyes of Brother Morgan, the "Blunder" Laureate to the N. Y. Stenographers' Association:—In our Ingersoll correspondence

last week a typographical error in the paragraph referring to Mr. Jas. Adams credited him with "considerable interest in the church of his 'first bore.'" It should have been "first love."

Among other new things, Pickering College has this term introduced Type-writing into the College studies, and now the click of the Type-writer is heard from early morning till retiring bell is rung. With Shorthand free, and excellent opportunities to send out skilled operators on the Type-writer, it is no wonder that the College is already beginning to attract students desiring to devote all their time to Shorthand and Type-writing.—*Whitby Saturday Night*.

"Our reports of the proceedings of the meeting of the Union Committees at Toronto, were taken from the *Globe*. They were reported for that paper by Mr. James Dickinson, of the reportorial staff of the *Globe*, and are very full and marvelously correct. Mr. Dickinson deserves great credit for his strict attention and painstaking care in preparing his notes."—*Canada Christian Advocate*. [Mr. D. is now in the gallery of the Ontario Legislature in the *Globe* interests.]

Owing to the extreme pressure upon the time of some, and the absence from the city of the circuit reporters, it has been impossible to convene a full meeting of the Council of the Canadian Shorthand Society for several weeks. It is hoped that one may be held early in January. There are several matters of very great importance to be discussed—applications having been received from *St. John* and *Montreal* for assistance in furnishing technical information with a view to the introduction of an official reporting system in the Courts of *New Brunswick* and *Quebec*.

An atheistic correspondent to the *Toronto World* had occasion to use the words bible, new testament and christianity, every one of which commenced with a capital letter in his manuscript, but the compositor dropped the capitals from all four words, substituting small letters. He asked the editor to explain the change, and the radical editor replied:—"In dropping the capitals from the four words in question, we only followed a rule of the office, and did not intend to belittle our correspondent's 'style of controversy.' We know of no good reason why those or such like words should be capitalized." The *World* is "breezy, bright and brief." It allows no *encore* on its program.

Our genial friend, T. Wm. Bell, of *St. John, N.B.*, is now "doing" the *Continent*, and has sent us a memento of a visit to *Holland*, in the form of a miniature "Almanac" of 16 pages, about 1½ by 2 inches in size. It contains a mass of information regarding postal rates, market days, &c., and a complete kalendar for 1883, and is a typographical curiosity.



Mr. Bell has also sent his first sketch for the delectation of our readers—a thrilling romance, the scene of which is Madame Tussand's Wax-Work Establishment in London, and the heroine a fonographic feminine who was the victim of a love-at-first-sight affair. We have not room for the sketch in this number. Mr. Bell's second contribution to the Steno-Lexicon promises to be useful.

"Enquirer" writes from Fredericton, N.B., to the *St. John News* for advice as to the best system of shorthand to adopt for study. That journal replies thus:—"This is a delicate question, as no shorthand writer has ever yet been brought to light who did not consider the system he practised superior to all others. In St. John there is at present a flourishing Shorthand Society wherein the Scovill and Pitman systems are about equally prevalent, while there are also several promising students of Graham—a modification of the Isaac Pitman method. The writer himself inclines to Scovill, believing that it can be learned faster and transcribed easier than any other system, besides being fully as rapid. *Inter alia*, students of Pitman have the benefit of beautifully printed text-books and regular publications from the London office, whereby a universal style is maintained among the followers of that system and all knotty points are clearly revealed. The fastest writer in St. John at present is a Scovillite, who in practice spins has run as high as 210 words per minute. 150 words per minute is considered a good speed for all practical purposes of verbatim reporting, and for commercial, amanuensis or court work a speed of 120 is amply sufficient." [The writer of the above has evidently not reported in Court, or he would know from painful experience that a speed of 150 is necessary.—Ed.]

#### AMERICAN.

The corporation of New York city employs thirty stenographers in the various Departments, the sum total of their salaries being \$3,541—a very handsome average.

A model of journalistic courtesy is found in the following note, sent by Mr. J. A. Matthews of the *Buffalo Courier*, to the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, when the office of the latter was burned last week: "I deeply regret to hear of the destruction of your beautiful office. All the facilities of the *Express* are cordially at your disposal immediately. If you will notify me this evening, I will undertake to get out the *Commercial*, in its full size, on time to-morrow evening. Don't let existing differences deter you from commanding my best services." The burned-out paper appeared as usual the day after the fire.

#### JOTTINGS FROM OVER THE WATER.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 20, 1882.

The London Press Club, started two months ago, held its inaugural dinner on the 28th of

October last, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C. It proved in every way a decided success. The Club already numbers 200 members, and is still on the increase, and can boast of having a balance at its bankers, notwithstanding that all preliminary and ordinary expenses have been paid. Mr. G. A. Sala, President of the Club, took the chair, and a more genial chairman could not have been found. The meeting was a representative one and amongst other great personages were present Lord Houghton, Viscount Folkestone, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., and Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. Mr. Sala's speech, in proposing the toast of the evening, was very happy.

Twenty-four different specimens of Shorthand were recently on view at a Stenographic Exhibition in Paris. Among other curiosities exhibited, was a Post-Card on which 44,000 words were written. The most ever written in England was 32,500, by the late Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Edward Pockneil, author of "Legible Shorthand," has a small manual in the press, which will show what his system can do, when limited to the use of simple means, such as an ordinary memory could retain after a few lessons, and two styles of spelling not too brief to be easily read. This simple system is to be called "Common Shorthand," and is to be issued at a cheap rate. If it does not prove more popular than his present "Legible Shorthand" it will have no claim to be called a success.

A lecture on "Scientific Shorthand" was given by Mr. E. Guest, on the occasion of the opening of the new session of the "English Phonographic Shorthand Writers' Association." It was shown by a diagram of nineteen alphabets, representing the various cycles, that only one contained a full set of perfectly simple signs down to 1879, and that was of a French inventor, Jacques Cossard, which was published in 1651. In offering the thanks of the Association to the lecturer, the President (Mr. Mullins) expressed an opinion that the scientific study of the subject made by Mr. Guest would be of immense advantage to future students and inventors.

The latest novelty in the way of Phonographic publications is a "Birthday Text Book," which will be produced in a most elegant style by Edward Nankivell, F.R.H.S., and published by F. Pitman, 20 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. This work is promised for publication about Christmas, and no doubt will have an extensive sale.

A British correspondent informs us that a party named Sloan is trying to establish a Duploye settlement in Dublin. The system he champions is Perrin's adaptation of Duploye's system to the English language. It is to be hoped that the French and Irish will "coalesce" more satisfactorily than they do in Quebec.

## THE SHORTHAND REPORTER.

BY H. J. EMERSON, TORONTO.

The wisdom of Solomon, proverbs inditing,  
Strength of the pugilist Johnny Heenan,  
Duff'rin's diplomacy, with it uniting  
The valor of Custer and Wolseley's clan,  
The genius of Longfellow, Carlyle's profundity,  
Ben Jonson's gravity, humor of Twain,  
Dickens, May Fleming, or Trollope's fecundity,  
Ingersoll, Voltaire, Guiteau, Tom Paine.

Modesty little; a wide ver atility;  
Cheek of hotel clerk; consummate ability;  
Aboriginal caution; lightning rapidity,  
Grasping ten-syllable words with avidity;  
Toughness of ash with the hardness of oak;  
Knowledge forensic of Blackstone and Coke.

The scriptural lore of a Bible-class teacher;  
Vim of a Methodist camp-meeting preacher;  
Financial capacity void of cupidity;  
Correctness, conciseness, and crystal lucidity;  
Faith of the Patriarch, patience of Job;  
And the prescience bequeathed with the  
prophet's dropped robe.

Perhaps you'll accuse me of being too voluble;  
But take of these qualities all that is soluble,  
And after you've swallowed them weakened  
with water,  
At some remote time you may be—a repawter.

## OUR STENO-LEXICON.

PHONAUGERPIER—A PHONOGRAPHIC BORE.

[T. W. Bell, Inventor of the "Stenographer," defines this new word thus:—"This title belongs to the bore who is everlastingly taking up the time and attention of the long-suffering fraternity with silly questions concerning the possibility of his ever spreading out from his present speed of 75 words an hour to the attainment of 942½ per minute. This bore is a full brother to the 'hog' in my last contribution. Pigular, eh? I fancy I hear you say 'That's sow.' 'All's swill that ends swill.'" [In the U.S., a Phonaugerpher would be called a "Shorthand Fiend." Bell's suggestion is more euphonious.

## SOUND ADVICE FROM TWO DISTINGUISHED MEN.

When I first commenced reporting, after I left college, it was on the *Evening Post*; this was in 1854, when William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was the editor. I remember an interview with him, which is perhaps worth recording here. In some sketch or report of mine which had been published, the words *ipse dixit* were made use of. I was called into Mr. Bryant's room. "Mr. —," said he, "I wish to give you a hint. In that dictionary (pointing to Webster) you'll find some 40,000 words. I write, as you know, a good

deal, and I am able to express all my thoughts in the English language. I would advise you never to use a Latin, French, or any foreign word or phrase." It was a good lesson to me, though I thought at the time the old gentleman was hypercritical.

While on the *Evening Post* I became acquainted with W. O. Bartlett, late of the *Sun*, who died a short time ago. He was a singularly able man, whose influence was felt in every position he ever filled. He also made a remark to me which I have never forgotten. "If you want to succeed," said he, "in any profession, do some one thing in it better than any one else. People whose cleverness is shown in a general way rarely make a mark. Take the case of the painters in New York to-day; there are probably two hundred good artists. They are all trained, industrious, and eager to make a name and fortune. Yet out of that two hundred there are only some twelve or fifteen who make a living, and not more than three or four who acquire a fortune. But you will notice that the successful painters have some gift above their fellows. One is noted for his treatment of the skin, another has a nice sense for the arrangement of drapery, a third can paint an arm or a hand, a fourth gives you a likeness in which, while your features are preserved, you appear at your best. One artist has a trick of color, another of form. And these specialists have achieved distinction and fortune, while 90 per cent. of the other painters, who are equally as good in the technique of their profession, literally starve, and are finally driven into other pursuits. Now," continued Mr. Bartlett, "the same thing is true of medicine, law, and literature, as well as in general business."

## FONOGRAPHIC FACTS AND FANCIES.

TEACHING PHONOGRAPHY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The best thing I ever learned at school was something that was not taught there;—of course I refer to phonography, which I picked up in my school days though not in my school hours. Yet hundreds have learned it not only at school, but in school, without being much benefited; have, in fact, allowed it to slip from their memories as a thing of no account, instead of being, as it really is, an art of inestimable value in every sphere of life. I remember what pains I took with a class of bright pupils in a free high school nearly thirty years ago. They were enthusiastic for the time being, and learned it thoroughly, but my belief is that one and all let it drop in the course of a year or two. I judge that that has been a too common experience. In future it may and I trust will be different. Phonography is now better known, more talked about, more valued. Better methods of teaching will be thought out and adopted, though in that respect much progress has been made. I con-

sider this point in this connection as of vastly more importance than the system taught. Mr. Lindsley relates that he was so much discouraged with his poor success as a teacher of phonography, that he was impelled thereby to the invention of Tachygraphy as a substitute. The trouble, however, as has been well proved since, was not in phonography, but in our then cumbrous methods of teaching it. It can now be taught in a fraction of the time formerly required and taught to better advantage, as I hope to point out by-and-by. Still, my belief is that the best way of teaching phonography has not yet been hit upon.

I am very decidedly opposed to giving pupils in free schools such practice as would enable them to take positions as amanuenses. That would be equivalent to a free gift of fifty to a hundred dollars each. As a study for mental discipline, however, it is unsurpassed, and if once in a while a boy or girl should decide to follow it up for a livelihood, why should they not? Phonography should be as free as the air, and its study should everywhere be encouraged. It is very natural for young shorthand clerks to be dismayed at the prospect of having the schools turned loose on them. There is, in reality, not much danger. Of course if they choose to remain mere mechanical phonographers they are in danger of being crowded to the wall, schools or no schools. "Knowledge is power," and it should be their constant aim to acquire it so as to be prepared for emergencies and opportunities.

The phonographic boom has not yet reached our sleepy southern cities, and the value of shorthand and the Type-writer is not appreciated to any great extent. One teacher of phonography assured me that Baltimore is "twenty years behind the times" in that respect, and I know a Court reporter who advertised daily for a month, and failed to find a single pupil who cared to be taught. When we teach our boys it is with the sure prospect of having to send them northward.

J. W.

#### THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

It may not be generally known that the oldest newspaper in the wide world is the *King-Pau*, or "Capital Sheet," published in Peking, and, since the 14th of last June, issued in a new form prescribed by special edict of the reigning Emperor Quang-Soo. It first appeared A. D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals; since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly, and of uniform size. Until its reorganization by imperial decree it contained nothing but orders in council and court news, was published about mid-day, and cost two kesh, or something less than a half-penny. Now, however, it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on yellow paper is called *Hsing-Pau* ("Business Sheet") and contains tra- prices, exchange quotations, and all manner of

commercial intelligence. Its circulation is a little over eight thousand. The second edition which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements, fashionable intelligence, and general news. Besides its ancient title of *King-Pau*, it owns another designation, that of *Shuen-Pau*, or "Official sheet." The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper, and bears the name of the *Tilau-Pau* ("Country Sheet"). It consists of extracts from the earliest editions, and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. All three issues of *King-Pau* are edited by six members of the Han-Lin Academy of Sciences, appointed and salaried by the Chinese State. The total number of copies printed daily varies between 13,000 and 14,000. Considering the population of Peking, and the fact that *King-Pau* is a journal well advanced in the tenth century of its existence, the circulation of this venerable press organ is scarcely as large as might reasonably have been expected.

#### A VETERAN FONOLOGIST.

Mr. A. B. Pikard, of Kanyon Siti, Kolorado, has sent us a chart containing an alfabet which he has used for the greater part of his long life. We have not the typ with which to reproduce the chart, which in its main features is similar to those of Pitman, Longley, and others, but are sure our readers will all be interested in the following letter from Mr. Pikard. He sez:—

"I first began to rite by sownd in 1850, and rote Mr. Longley's method til he seest publishing hiz papr hwen the war began. I then began to analyz the hole subjekt for myself, and made this my first law, that *everi simpl sownd shoold hav a letr*. This being akomplisht I saw we shoold need new difthongal letrs, for hwar *oi, ou*, etc., kame together, the two letrs kood be uzed as wel as hwen *p* and *l* kame together; hens I determnd that 34 letrs wer enuf; but there waz one difikulti, and that waz *i*. It waz a difthong, and its first element woz a bref sound not esensial to eni wurd outside ov *i*. I konkluded to let it stand az a difthong so long az it waz so familiar to everibodi. That made me 35 letrs. Then I thot, "Langwij is our instrument," and we hav a ryt to akomodate it to our wants, and everi letr omited from our speling without abrading our speech woud be so much pr sent savd. So I konkluded that two or three bref shadesownds were not esensial to our langwij, and therefore needed no letr. This led me to spel letr without a final *e*. In this wurd *letr* I save 25 pr sent, and in *eight* I save 150 pr sent, and so on. This principl karid throo the langwij woud save miliunz a yeer, besides fasilitating edukashon. I have publisht no books; I had printed by hand sum elementari wunz for teeching children, so I kan send yoo nothing printed but the chart. I think my chois of letr ar betr than eni I hav seen."

In a later letr, Mr. Pikard givs sum further interesting partikulars as to his eksperiens in Fonotipi, and induljes in rather severe strikrofers on fonografers—ourselvez in cheef—hoo neglect to advokate the r-reform. He sez :

"I am now 82 yearz old, and am forst to reed sloly and altho I waz wuns sumthing ov a fonografer, at the chanj of the vowel skale from *ee*, *aa*, *ah*, to *al* *aa*, *ee*, I subsided, and konkluded that the peopl wood be more benefited by promoting Fonotipi; so I turned my atenshon to that. I kometst to rite it in 1850. Being from home I rote first to my wife, and finding she kood reed it I konkluded uther folks kood, and so hav uzed it eksklusivly from that day to this. My korespondens has been from Maine to Kalifornia; with President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Mr Washburn, and in fakt in all my biznez transakshuns. In Dakota I travld three yeers holesaling, riting aul my orderz, reseets, noats, and bilz in the methud I now emploj. To satisfi objektors I roat a noat and presented to a juj ov the Surkit Koart, asking him to sertify under it whot he thot of itslegaliti. He surtifid it waskolektableatmaturiti, and then two or three lawyers syned it. Hens my konvikshon iz that it iz pufektli praktikabl for everi wun hoo haz luv ov the truh enuf to do it.

"And now, sur, I must say that I am shag-rind and ashamed ov men hoo profes to be frendz of the kaus, and iet too kowardli or hipokritikal to praktis it—kowarkli, for fear ov somebodi'z laf. and, like the syn-board, pointing utherz to go whar they don't go them-selvez; or hipokrits, not having as much konfids in the sistem az they pretend.

"Let me ask yoo, in the best ov frendship, hwy yoo uze *ph* for *f*? For yeerz I hav been trubld with a komplaint in my hed, prompting me to ask hwi and hwarefore. I make reezn my gyding fakulti and then siens my rool,—and siens alvaz sez hwi and hwo.

"A few evnings ago I prezented an alfabet to an Episkopal minister, hoo sed I wood so alter the wurd *totograf* that it wood not be noan. I sed, "How so?" He sed, "Yoo wood looz the Greek *ph*, and we shoold not no whare it kame from." Sed I, "Iz ther a *ph* in Greek?" He sed, "Ies." I sed, "I hav nevr seen it. I am familiar with a letr in Greek kauld *Phi*, that signifiez the sownd ov *F*. and it iz the onli letr that duz, and ther is no shape ov *p* or *h* about it; and I ask too for the *etimologi* of that '*ph*.'" He subsided!

"Hwi do yoo kontinioo to iooz them? Iz that everlasting byas deryvd from urli habit in spite ov our judgment? Meni sai thai ar waiting for a setld alfabet. If evri wun shoold do that, hwen wood it moov? It haz taken the filolojists siks ieers to do a litl.

"The speling ioo see on my chart iz for the purpus ov shoing how I spel. I did not spel so as a *fyd* for enboidy els, but to sho how I spel. I have but wun rool for speling, and that iz to reprizent each sownd by a letr, so that I kan

spel eni wurd in Ingglish that I heer proprii artikulatet. This iz a subjekt I profes to understand. In ondr to no hwarin my alfabet iz difishent I invite ioor kloosest kritisism. Mr. Vickroy (I supoz ioo no him) rote me a hwil ago that my letr *e* wood korupt the langwij! My konfids in him went down at least 25 pr sent. To supoz that thi letr *e*—a letr that haz been ioozd in riting for 500 or 1000 ieers, shoold korupt a langwij, woz surprizing"

### SHORTHAND.

(From the Port Hope Times.)

During the past five years shorthand has come so generally into use in every branch of business that a large field is open to all proficient in the art, independent of the newspaper business, and it is time, in our estimation, our educational authorities gave it their attention. In our schools a great many subjects are taught which could well be dispensed with, and shorthand should be taught to all pupils desiring to study it. In engaging teachers, one, at least, in each of our schools should be qualified to teach the subject, and we have no doubt a great deal of good, would, in this way, be accomplished. Take, for instance, a boy attending school with the view of eventually taking a university course. What an immense advantage he would derive from being able to take stenographic notes of the lectures of the learned professors he attends, and the equally valuable notes from works he studies in the same way for future reference. If taught in the schools, every pupil would be equally benefited, for, in the case of a youth who could not afford to go further, and who found it necessary to earn his own living at an early age, a knowledge of this science would render him eligible for a position as private secretary or corresponding clerk, which commands much better remuneration than an ordinary clerkship. In nearly all the large law offices a shorthand writer is deemed indispensable. So with railway and steamboat offices—the head of every department requiring at least one. Banks and insurance offices also conduct their correspondence by this means, while nearly every large wholesale house has its amanuensis. The law courts now take all the evidence of important cases in shorthand, and, in every instance, a good, quick writer commands a good salary. We have said nothing of the utility of shorthand to the press, as everyone understands its usefulness in connection with newspapers; but we think we have said enough to induce our school authorities, and everyone taking an interest in educational matters, to give this important subject their most careful consideration. The fact, too, that a new field would be opened to young ladies by acquiring a knowledge of the science is an additional incentive to have the subject taught in our schools. Young ladies have demonstrated their ability to conquer the difficulties of the teacher's profession and telegraphing, and we

think the same perseverance which has enabled them to do that would successfully carry them through a course of studies in shorthand that would fit them to compete with the sterner sex as corresponding clerks, and for every position in which shorthand is used, except, perhaps, the law courts. In these positions ladies would receive better remuneration than they do as school teachers, and the work would not be nearly so tedious. If the Minister of Education would give this subject his attention, we have no doubt, after a little enquiry, he would remove some of the superfluous studies and substitute this one.

### "NONSENSE."

#### WAS IT PHONOGRAPHY?

Some years ago, when there were slaves in Massachusetts, and some of the best men in the community owned them, there was a clergyman in a town in Essex county, whom we may call Mr. Cogswell, who had an old and favorite servant, by the name of Cuffee.

As was often the case, Cuffee had as much liberty to do as he pleased as anybody else in the house; and he probably entertained a high opinion of himself. Cuffee, on the Sabbath, might have been seen in the minister's pew, looking round with a grand air, and so far as appearance indicated, profiting quite as much by his master's preaching as many others about him.

Cuffee noticed one Sunday morning that several gentlemen were taking notes of the sermon, and he determined to do the same thing; so, in the afternoon he brought a sheet of paper, and pen and ink.

The minister, happening to look down into his pew, could hardly maintain his gravity as he saw his negro "spread out" to his task, with one side of his face nearly touching the paper, and his tongue thrust out of his mouth. Cuffee kept a. his notes, however, until the sermon was concluded, knowing nothing, and caring as little, about the wonderment of his master.

When the minister reached home, he sent for Cuffee to come into his study.

"Well, Cuffee," said he, "what were you doing in meeting this afternoon?"

"Doing, massa? Taking notes," was his reply.

"You taking notes!" exclaimed the master.

"Sartin, massa; all the gentlemen take notes."

"Well, let me see them," said Mr. Cogswell.

Cuffee thereupon produced the sheet of paper; and his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of marks and lines, as though a dozen spiders, dipped in ink, had marched over it.

"Why, this is a' nonsense," said the minister, as he looked at the notes.

"Well, massa," Cuffee replied, "I tought so all de time you was preaching."

### THE HALF-WAY REFORM IN SPELLING.

HON. JOSEPH MEDIL, chief editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, was one of the pioneers in the advocacy of the spelling reform, and took his share of ridicule with which the suggestions for a reasonable mode of spelling were received. He has lived to see the day when every philologist of any repute, either in this country or in Europe is in favor of the reform, and when no intelligent man holds the movement in disrespect. Mr. Medil recently issued the following corrected spellings for the government of writers, compositors, and proof readers in the *Tribune* office:

Hereafter spell certain words appearing in the *Tribune* as follows:

Omit *ue* in demagog, catalog, pedagog, synagog, dialog, decalog, and other words ending in logue or gogue.

Omit the superfluous *m* in dilemma (dilema).

Omit the superfluous *te* in cigaret, etiquette, parquet, croquet, and all similar words except *Gazette* when it is used as the name of a newspaper.

Spell definit in all its forms without the final *e*; thus: definit-ly-ness; indefinit-ly-ness.

Spell infinit without the final *e*; thus infinit-ly-ness.

Omit the final *e* in hypocrit, favorit; also opposit-ly-ness and apposit-ly-ness.

In words ending in "lessness," drop one *s* from "less," viz: Carelessness, thanklessness, etc.

Omit the fourth *s* in assassin (assasin) and other forms of the word.

Spell somerset not somersault.

Spell canon with a Spanish *n*, or spell it canyon.

Change *ph* to *f* in fantom, fantasm, and all forms of the word; also in fonetic-s-al, fonography, orthography, alfabet, diagraf, difthong.

The Toronto *World*, whose young editor, W. F. Maclean, is a fonografer, is the only newspaper in Canada which has practically advocated the reform; spels program without the useless leters, and prints a few other words in acordans with the abov rules.

### CONTRACTION ON THE BRAIN.

I am a young phonographer,

One of the plodding few;

I write the system properly,

And that I mean to do.

Some recommend contracted words,

And to write well disdain.

They suffer from that malady,

Contraction on the brain.

They quickly make contractions up,

Whenever they inquire,

By taking off a word, and that

They write above the line.

"PR" will stand for "practical";

And "V" will stand for "love,"

They just lop of their heads and tails,  
And hoist them up above.

And then there's "Hine's contractions," where  
"Alusion" will be made  
To stand for "revolution" with  
Illusion's kindly aid.  
"Where "T" is left entirely out,  
They tell you with delight,  
And "R" will stand for anything  
That you may have to write.

With these contractions written down,  
It's easy to be seen  
How difficult it is to tell  
Preci-ely what they mean.  
Tais does not cause contractionists  
To swerve in their belief;  
"They are such helps to speed," they say!  
"They are so very br. of.

"When using these contracted forms  
Your labor is so small,  
That when the speed is moderate  
You need not write at all!  
Again, a rapid speaker may  
An hour or so be heard,  
And then some well contracted phrase  
Records his every word."

But I am not convinced as yet,  
And so, as I have said,  
I stick to Isaac Pitman's forms,  
Because they can be read.  
I like the standard outlines well;  
Their meaning's always plain;  
I hate the vague abortions of  
Contractions on the brain.

*Reporters' Magazine.*

### THE EAR.

Few people realize what a wonderfully delicate structure the human ear really is. That which we ordinarily designate so, is after all only the mere outer porch of a series of winding passages, which, like the lobbies of a great building, lead from the outer air into the inner chambers. Certain of these passages are full of liquid, and their membranes are stretched, like parchment curtains, across the corridors at different places, and can be thrown into vibration or made to tremble as the head of a drum or the surface of the tambourine does when struck with a stick or the fingers. Between two of these parchment-like curtains a chain of very small bones extends, which serves to tighten or relax these membranes, and to communicate vibrations to them. In the innermost place of all, rows of fine thread, called nerves, stretch, like the strings of a piano, to which the tremblings or thrillings reach, and pass inward to the brain. If these nerves are destroyed, the power of hearing certainly departs, as the power to give out sounds is lost by a piano or violin when its strings are broken.

### THE TYPE-WRITER IN BRITAIN.

The *Reporters' Magazine*, London, Eng., marvels that the type-writer has not been introduced generally among English business-men and stenographers. "Across the water," says the editor, "the type-writer plays an important part in the transcription of reports, and speed on the type-writer is apparently almost as much sought after and boasted about as speed in shorthand. Why is it, we ask, that the type-writer is not more used in this country? It has been introduced into offices, to our knowledge, and has proved unmistakably a saving of time in the matter of writing. We knew one manipulator in this country who could distance the best long-hand writer we ever heard of by many words per minute; and with a little practice ourselves we soon got to write as many words per minute with it as with ordinary longhand, and the machine we had to manipulate was an inferior kind and soon got out of order. Since that time many improvements have been introduced, and we see no reason why the type-writer should not now be recognized in the saving of time in this country, such as it is in the States: there it plays a very important part in the offices of the busiest shorthand writers; indeed, we are told that it would be difficult to find a shorthand writer's office in the States without a type-writer of some sort amongst its office furniture. In this country, strange to say, it has been taken up principally by private individuals, such as clergymen, etc., more than by offices and the shorthand profession, to whom it would be most useful. It is said that as much as a hundred words per minute has been managed on the type-writer. That must be a very exceptional case indeed, but there is no doubt that an ordinary person with a little practice may double his longhand speed. We have dictated telegraphic matter at the rate of between 65 and 70 words per minute for over a column, and had it reeled off the type-writer with very fair accuracy.

"Other advantages strongly recommend the machine besides those of saving of time. The shorthand writer bends his back quite enough in the taking of his notes, and the contraction of the chest which is the natural result of long sitting at transcribing, is often productive of lung disease. By using the type-writer for the transcription of notes, the transcriber may sit bolt upright during the whole process. Some professional writers also suffer very much from what is called writers' cramp, and there is no doubt every man is more or less liable to it who has to undergo the strain of continuous writing. The taking of a long day's proceedings tires the hand, and the further and greater task of transcribing in the ordinary way more than trebles the strain, even though the note-taker has considerable help in the process of transcription. The manipulation of the type-writer not only renders unnecessary the strain of writing it, but, requiring as it does the rapid movement of the fingers, assists materially in dispelling rigidity of the fingers' action by note-taking."

## TRANSCRIPT OF THEO. C. ROSE'S REPORTING NOTES.

(Illustrating Mr. Rose's Method of Paraphrasing.)

James McCall being called and sworn in his own behalf, and examined by Mr. Robertson, testified as follows:—

Do you reside in the city of New York?—I do.

And have a place of business there?—I have.

For how long have you been in the same business there you are in now?—Twelve years.

What is that business?—Manufacturing and publishing patterns for dresses.

You may state to the Court if you deal largely in patterns, and in the manufacture of them, and to what extent?—I am one of the largest manufacturers, and have agencies all over the United States.

You have agencies all over the United States?—Yes, sir.

Objected to as immaterial.

The Court: It is not material.

In the spring of 1879, or in March, 1879, you may state if this paper or order came to you?

[Paper shown witness.]

This order came to me about the 20th March, 1879.

Just as it is?—Yes, sir.

Is that signed by the plaintiff?—It is signed by both.

[It is conceded that it is signed by both parties.]

Plaintiff's Counsel: We offer in evidence this paper referred to.

[Marked "A" and read in evidence.]

Who was Frank Wright mentioned in this paper?—Our authorized agent to establish agencies.

What did you do upon receiving this notice or order?—As soon as we received that order with a letter as was our custom we sat down—

Objected to.

Witness: We wrote a letter to Mrs. Roberts.

What day was that letter written to Mrs. Roberts?—March 20th.

Plaintiff's Counsel: We call upon the defendant to produce the letter.

Defendant's Counsel: The last we knew of the letter it was in your possession.

Plaintiff's Counsel: I have not had the letter.

[Letter-book produced.]

Is that a letter-press copy of the letter?—Yes, sir; that is a letter-press copy of the letter I sent to Mrs. Roberts, dated March 20th, 1879.

Plaintiff's Counsel: We offer this letter in evidence.

## NEW BRUNSWICK SHORTHAND SOCIETY.

The membership of this society embraces adherents of the Scovill, Pitman and Graham systems, all of whom are more or less well advanced in the art. The object of the society, as defined by the constitution, is similar to that of the Canadian Shorthand Society,—the bringing of shorthand before the notice of legislators, judges, lawyers, and commercial men, and the value of shorthand as a method of saving time and securing accuracy. There is now a greater demand in St. John for stenographers than ever before, and with moderate skill as a writer, first-class positions in commercial offices can usually be obtained. The following are the officers:—President, W. J. Wallace; Vice-President, F. H. Risteen; Secretary-Treasurer, A. B. Walker; Council, G. D. Bain, D. B. Stevens, W. J. Wallace, F. H. Risteen, A. B. Walker.

After the transaction of important general business, the following resolution was very properly passed:—

Whereas, one of our number, Mr. C. W. Treadwell, has been called upon to fill one of the most important situations in the Finance department at Ottawa; therefore

Resolved, that while we regret the loss of our fellow member, still we must congratulate him upon being selected to occupy so important a position, feeling assured from his past record that he will make his mark as a stenographer.

## A STENOGRAPHIC SOCIETY FOR HALIFAX.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I noticed in Friday evening's *Mail* a little paragraph, stating that a Stenographic Society was in existence in St. John, and asking the question: "Is there no prospect of having one inaugurated in this city?" I know there are many of our young men in Halifax who would be glad to help in the formation of such a Society, if a disposition were shown by those who are really interested in this useful art, to come forward and help to organize a Society like, or somewhat similar to, the one now existing in our neighboring city. By the formation of such an association, much good would be accomplished, many advantages derived, and great help received by those of our young men who, like myself, are struggling along as best they can, perhaps under discouraging circumstances, to obtain a thorough knowledge of this art. There is no doubt that such an institution could be organized in this city, and a Stenographic Society inaugurated. Who will be the first one to move and in the matter?

Yours truly,

STENOGRAPHER.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 23rd, 1882.

Mr. Melville Dewey, who spells his name Dui, is secretary of a Spelling Reform League, whose fonetic rules are to be sent to teachers, urging them to subscribe to and follow them.

STENOGRAPHY IN THE NEW BRUNSWICK COURTS (Key on page 94.)

(In Isaac Pitman's Easy Reporting Style.)

The first line of shorthand is written on a set of four horizontal lines. The characters are compact and angular, typical of Pitman's shorthand. The text continues down the page, with each line of shorthand occupying the space between the four lines. The characters are a mix of straight lines, curves, and dots, representing various letters and syllables. The handwriting is consistent throughout the page, demonstrating the ease of use of the system as mentioned in the text.



The following page contains a series of approximately 25 lines of shorthand notation. The symbols are highly stylized and cursive, typical of the 'Cosmopolitan Shorthand' system. Each line represents a different word or phrase, demonstrating the shorthand's ability to represent complex words with simple, fluid strokes. The symbols often include loops, dots, and various line orientations to distinguish between different letters and sounds.

p 4 / 2 V. 4 / 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40  
 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60  
 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80  
 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100  
 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120  
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 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620  
 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640  
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 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700  
 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720  
 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740  
 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760  
 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780  
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 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960  
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 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

Leaves from Reporters' Note Books.

FAC-SIMILE REPORTING NOTES OF THEO. C. ROSE, STENOGRAPHER TO SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, NORWICH, N.Y. (Key on page 104.)

|              |       |                       |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|
| James McCall | e e   | b e i j               |
| W P T 7      |       | (b) p c b e i j       |
| L S b j      |       | (s) c r u c b j       |
| W y T o b j  |       | f s "a" r e j         |
| 12           |       | r s a r b j           |
| b y   v      | R i d | r b l . r s           |
| (b)          |       | e c j s ( . ) j       |
| W y   v      |       | " p j                 |
| W y   v      |       | o f                   |
| W y   v      |       | (b) o c 1 . (3) b     |
| f i r o      | " i   | (b) c . s . r s r 125 |
| f i r o b    |       | (s) c . r i j         |
| o f          |       | (L) . p . s . j       |
| (b) b        |       | j r b                 |
| W y   v      |       | (s) W . j             |
| W y   v      |       | f ( . ) L j           |
| (b) b        |       | f ( . ) L j           |
| W y   v      |       | r s r e . r s r       |
| W y   v      |       | W y   v               |
| W y   v      |       | (s) c . r b j         |