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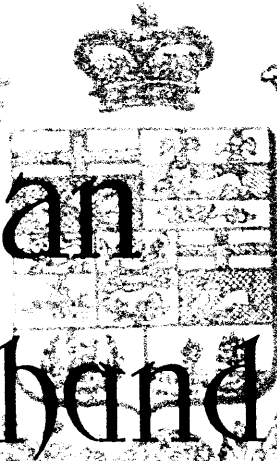
Vol. I

JULY, 1894

No. 3

THE

Canadian Shorthand Review



AN.....
ILLUSTRATED
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE

.....CONTENTS.....

	PAGE		PAGE
The Shorthand Schools of Canada.—No. 1	35	A Shorthand Writer's Invention	39
A Knight of the Pen	37	What Good is It?	41
The Confessions of a Shorthand Reporter	38	More Kind Words	42
Plenty of Room	39	Isaac Pitman Shorthand (plates) 44-5-6	
Indicating Paragraphs	39	Purchasing a Thermometer, and Miscellany (key to plates)	44-5-7
		A Graham Memorial	47
		Notes and News	47

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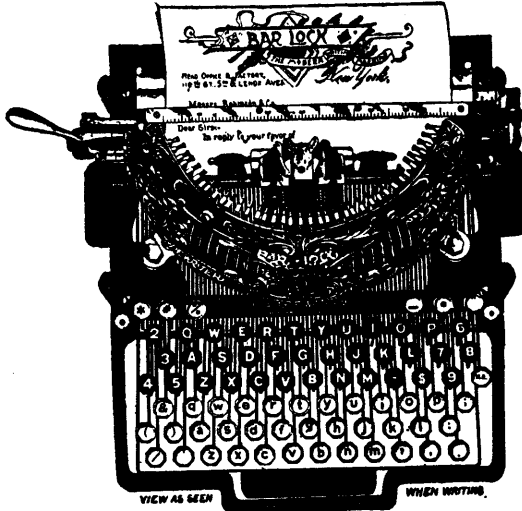
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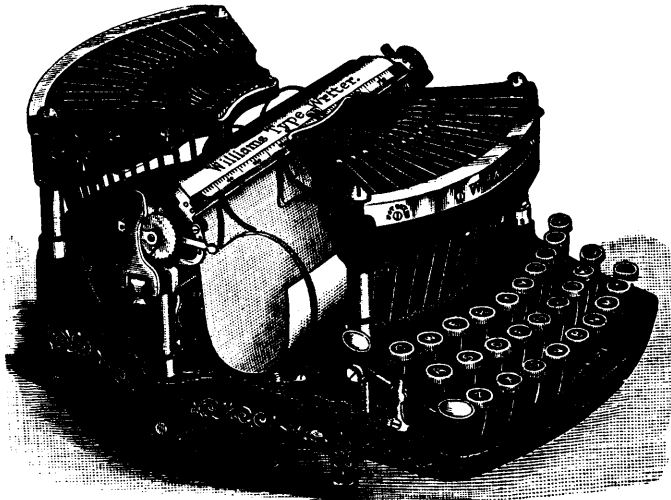
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THE

Canadian Shorthand Review

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR STENOGRAPHERS.

Volume I.

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1894.

Number 3.

THE SHORTHAND SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

No. 1.—THE ST. THOMAS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

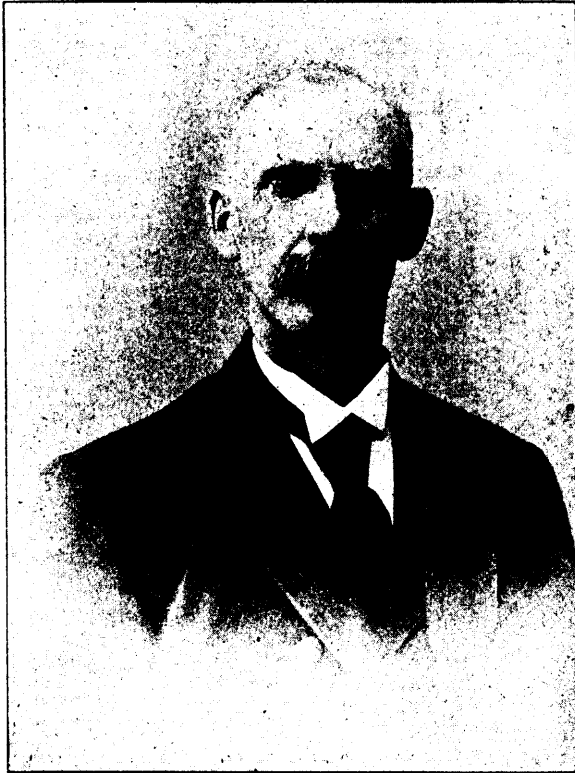
IN RESPONSE to a requisition signed by the leading public and business men of the city of St. Thomas, seven years ago, Mr. W. A. Phillips, of Welland, whose portrait appears in this issue of the REVIEW, resigned his position in an Eastern Business College, selecting from among the graduates of his Shorthand Class Mr. M. S. Carl, of Effingham, Welland Co., who was also a Commercial graduate of the Ontario Business College, Belleville, to aid in the establishing of the St. Thomas Business College.

At the outset the College received liberal patronage, and as time progressed the founders of the School received great encouragement, as students from all parts of the Western peninsula began to enrol their names on the College register.

In 1891, Mr. Carl, owing to failing health, was obliged to seek change of climate, and re-

moved to Clara City, Minnesota, where he secured the position of manager of the Clara City Bank, which position he now holds. Before leaving St. Thomas, Mr. Carl sold out his interest in the St. Thomas Business College to Mr. W. A. Phillips, who then became sole proprietor. Mr. Carl was succeeded on the teaching staff by Mr. Wm. Chambers, a graduate of the College, a Normal School graduate, and a public school teacher of several years.

In 1892, owing to rapid increase in attendance, the proprietor was compelled to seek new quarters in the center of the city, built upon plans furnished by the principal, with all the accessories of light, heat, air, comfort and convenience added. The new building in which the school is located is known as "The Insurance Block," and stands on

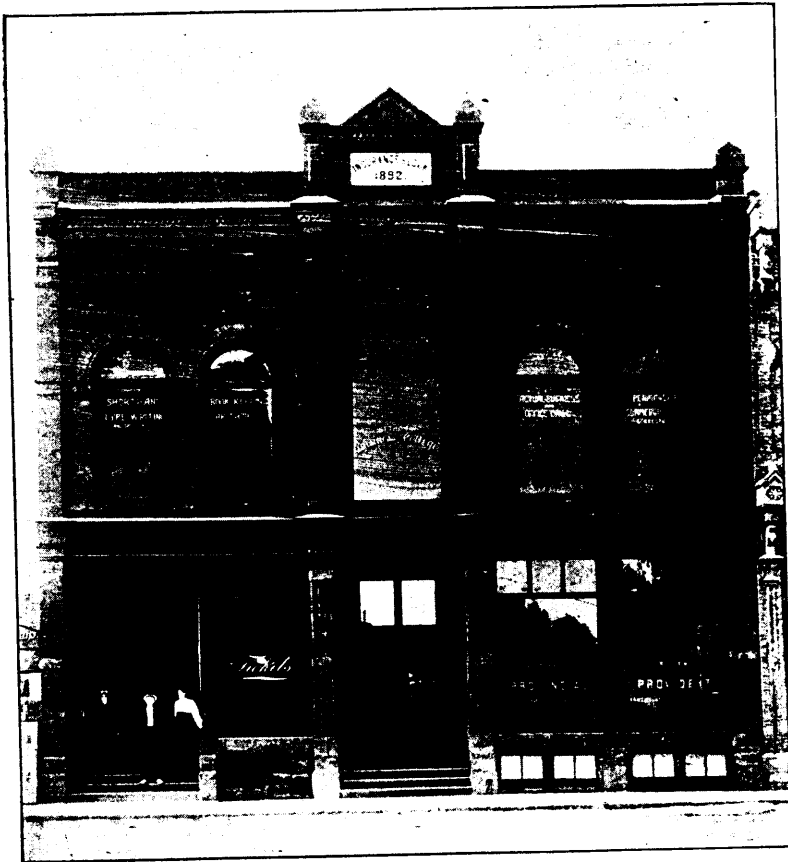


WM. A. PHILLIPS

the south side of Talbot street. It is the finest two-story building in the city. The high ceiling is one of the features of the various rooms of the institution, which with a plentiful supply of light and ventilation, makes the school one of the healthiest in the province.

The city of St. Thomas is beautifully situated in the heart of a rich agricultural country, fifteen miles south of London, and midway between the Niagara and Detroit rivers. Up to the year 1871 the growth of the place was not rapid, but in that year and henceforth, owing to the building of the Michigan Central, the Loop Line, and Canadian Pacific Railroads, and the establishment of the Canada Southern Car Shops here, the city has made

stream and pasture. St. Thomas is an educational center, and besides rejoicing in the possession of the St. Thomas Business College, there is also situated here a Collegiate Institute, Alma Ladies' College, a Central School, four large ward schools and a Separate school; a Free Library, the property of the city, equipped with thousands of books, furnishes an ample supply of reading matter for the citizens. Churches are plentiful; three Meth-



ST. THOMAS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

rapid strides in population and prosperity, and is now not only the leading railway center of western Ontario, but one of its most prosperous cities. The scenery around St. Thomas is very fine, being surrounded as it is by ravines and valleys which give force and character to the scenery. Five minutes' walk from any portion of the town brings the visitor to the verge of one of these valleys, from whence the eye rests upon a panorama of forest,

two Episcopalians, two Presbyterian, two Baptist, and one each of the following: Roman Catholic, Congregational, Disciples and Latter Day Saints. The sanitary conditions of the city are excellent, it being one of the healthiest cities in the Dominion.

The staff of the Business College consists of the following:

W. A. Phillips, Principal of the Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting departments.

Wm. Chambers, C. A., Principal of the Commercial departments.

Miss Sarah McAllister, Teacher of Shorthand, Typewriting, Arithmetic, etc.

W. L. Wickett, B. A., Teacher of Commercial Law and Business Papers.

James A. Harvey, Lecturer on Commercial Law, etc., etc.



WM. CHAMBERS, C. A.
Principal Commercial Department, St. Thomas
Business College.

A KNIGHT OF THE PEN.

A FEW weeks ago there was a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of knighthoods. Sir Wilfrid Lawson introduced it with the proposition that in future all patents should contain an announcement of the services the recipients of the honors had performed on behalf of the State. Sir Wilfrid's view is that the favors are conferred indiscriminately and without regard to the point as to whether those who get them are truly deserving. So much is this the case, he says, that a baronet is regarded merely as an individual who has ceased to be a gentleman. The proposition did not meet with the good opinions of the Government. On the con-

trary, Sir William Harcourt defended the existing system on the ground that the mystery surrounding the honors added to their value. If the reason why a knighthood was given should be known, all interest in knighthoods would disappear. On the other hand, when people absolutely did not know why a certain individual was decorated, they discussed the problem, and thus new arrivals in the ranks of chivalry acquired a degree of popularity that otherwise could not be enjoyed. It looks really as if Sir William had been determined to treat the knighthoods as a joke, although, in view of the fact that he has a handle to his own name, the joke tells rather against himself. In Sir Isaac Pitman's case, however, there is no mystery; and yet the popularity of the honor is undimmed. Everybody has heard of Pitman, and of Pitman's shorthand system. The majority of people, indeed, in their younger days, turn their attention to shorthand. They feel that if they can dot down their own thoughts or those of others in the peculiar scratchy characters which Sir Isaac invented they will save time, and have on hand a constant supply of first-class ideas. More than this, they may be able to turn the accomplishment to good purpose, for the politicians are always talking, and the people yearn to read what the more sensible of them are saying. After a brief experience with pot-hooks and hangers and dots and dashes, a large proportion of the students cast the study aside, convinced that it is easier to enter upon than to follow to the bitter end. Those who really learn the principle and can apply it with success to the necessities of actual practice are relatively few. But the invention, difficult as it is to manipulate, was a great stride forward. For generations men had been trying to commit to paper what the orators of the day had been saying to the assembled legislators, or to the people. Some had taken short notes, and had filled them in at their leisure. Others, like Dr. Johnson, had learned to store entire speeches in their memory, and to write them out when their authors had ceased talking. But absolute accuracy in neither case was possible. The introduction of a system of writing by sound was, therefore, an improvement upon the old practices, and serviceable it turned out to be, as the demand for information grew. Sir Isaac was not the first man to conceive the idea of writing in brief, for it is said that the ancients had some knowledge

of the art. But he perfected stenography, and invented a method which was better, in that it was more rapid and more legible than any that had been previously attempted. Remarkable has been the spread of the knowledge of Pitman's shorthand. It is written the world over in Parliaments, law courts, and offices, and is really one of the branches of education to-day. We all know why Sir Isaac Pitman was knighted. He has enabled us to take down the thoughts uttered by every modern Cicero, and to publish them to the world for the edification, and, in some instances, to the aggravation, of the public. Sir Isaac is really the Knight of the Pen.—*Toronto Mail*.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A SHORTHAND REPORTER.

Written for the REVIEW.

I COMMENCED the study of shorthand about fifteen years ago. I had no aid except my text book. It took me about a year to learn to write one hundred words a minute. I then secured a position paying sixty-five dollars a month. In about eight more months I secured another position which paid eighty dollars a month, and after holding this position about nine months I went to work for a court reporter to whose position I succeeded in the course of the following year. When I held my last amanuensis position I used to time myself of evenings on "office" letters, and could write them at the rate of one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy words a minute or more. My employers must have appreciated my efforts to do good work inasmuch as they offered me an advance as an inducement for me to remain with them. I felt that I was a pretty good stenographer then and it would not take me long to learn to do court work and do it "easy." But, alas, the first day I took the official reporter's chair and attempted to do actual court reporting was a bitter cold winter day, but before I had been at it ten minutes I felt the perspiration collecting in big drops upon my face, and when court adjourned I was so weak I felt as though I was just recovering from a spell of sickness. Of course I attempted to make a verbatim report. Perhaps the question would be something like this: "Now, Mr. Knickerbocker, I will ask you to state to the court and jury here whether or not (eighteen words) you saw the defendant at Mr. Brown's store on the morning of May 3d

in conversation with this plaintiff?" I would take up so much time writing the name Knickerbocker that all I could remember of the remainder of the question would be as far as the phrase "or not," and the rest, of course I would lose. After indulging in this style of verbatim reporting for some time, how long I am ashamed to tell, it gradually dawned on me that I could leave out the first part of the question and write simply "whether you saw defendant at Brown's store, morning 3d May, in conversation with plaintiff?" That is, I tried to get the essence of the question, even if I did not get it word for word, which certainly was much better than not to get the essential part at all. Now, the answer to this question might have been, "Yes, sir; I did," for which I would probably put down simply, "Yes, sir." The only advantage, perhaps, of this style of reporting over longhand was that it was a little more like verbatim reporting (being in question and answer form), than the longhand narrative form, which might have been taken down something like this: "Wit. saw deft talk to plff at Browns May 3 a.m." Thus the longhand report would preserve the essential part of the question and its answer as well as my second style of shorthand reporting; whereas, by my first style of reporting, where I got only the first part of the question, not the least idea could be obtained from what I did get, as to the fact sought to be drawn out, although I took down more words than I would have taken according to my second style of reporting. I am ashamed to confess it, but I have no doubt that there are many pages of my notes taken in the early part of my court reporting experience that are not worth the paper they are written on, simply because I didn't get enough to make an intelligible and complete sentence. The fact is, I was not competent, although I could have passed the examination required. I was fortunate enough not to be caught very badly when asked in open court to read back. Generally, when it was too fast for me, the lawyers were too excited to stop and have a question or an answer read by the reporter; and in this way, I may say right here, a reporter's reputation is often saved while his conscience is stretched to its utmost. It took me some time to discover the trick of taking only the essential part of a question; and after I did discover it, it took me some time to learn to perform it successfully—that is, sufficiently well to enable me to

make a sort of an abstract of the important testimony in the case. And to learn to make an absolutely verbatim report it took me—well, I really haven't learned to do that yet in any and all cases, although I can write two hundred words a minute by the hour, and two hundred and fifty to two hundred and ninety on single minute tests. And yet, there are many lawyers who expect their office stenographer to go into court and do their reporting.

B. A. P.

PLENTY OF ROOM.

AS I have derived so much help from suggestions published in shorthand magazines, by bright, earnest workers, I should like to see a column in your REVIEW devoted to practical hints—little helpful ways of teaching. If you have room, and think this suggestion would be of use to any of your readers, I shall append it here. I have found the plan a good one, and should like to hear of the plans used by other shorthand teachers in Canada. Correcting errors is an important part of teaching.

With my pen and red ink I carefully correct the errors in the exercise I had given the pupil the day before to bring to me written. I then hand him back his book, calling his attention to the principles of formation, etc., which he has not followed, and request that he carefully make a list of the corrected words, phrases, or whatever they may be, at the end of the lesson just corrected, and they will be the first to have our attention at the next recitation.

I find that those being taught, as a general rule, delight in order, and although it is tedious sometimes to be orderly, yet in teaching and learning shorthand I find order is very necessary. By adhering to this plan the errors decrease, and pupil and teacher have the pleasure of feeling and saying, "there, that much is done well, at any rate!"

LILLIAN E. MCCOLOUGH,
Halifax Business College. Halifax, N. S.

INDICATING PARAGRAPHS.

I. E. CROSS.

MOST stenographers either do not indicate the paragraphs, which are perhaps more obviously implied by the speaker than by the notes when "cold," or do so by beginning a new line. Ignoring paragraphs does not facilitate transcription, and indicating

them by the latter method is not always the most convenient in note-taking. While in legal testimony, interrogations, periods and paragraphs can be conveniently shown by marginal rulings and new lines, in commercial and general work they must be indicated. The following signs have been extensively used, viz: The double length "chay" for period; the same with an initial "ray" tick for exclamation, and with the initial "ray" tick and "steh" loop for interrogation, and to indicate a paragraph, a double period mark written close is used. For some years the writer has discarded this paragraph sign because it required too much movement to make, and has as conspicuously indicated paragraphs by turning an "enster" loop on any of the foregoing marks, making the final loop as readily as the loop of a small "g" in loŋhand. This has been shown to a number of stenographers, who have taken to its use as being most expedient, and I trust that by giving it a wider circulation with the assistance of the REVIEW, it may prove of equal service to some of my confreres.

A SHORTHAND WRITER'S INVENTION.

THE champion shorthand writer, ISAAC S. DEMENT, of Chicago, and Chas. F. Bassett, a prominent physician of the same city, have invented an ingenious contrivance now known as "Dement & Bassett's Mechanical Cashier." This is not Mr. Dement's first work on this line, and it is beginning to look as if this gentleman, like Mark Twain's celebrated horse, "has many points." We had the pleasure of spending a short season in Mr. Dement's company a year or so ago, and are not surprised to hear of this, his latest achievement. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* printed a complete description of this mechanical marvel a few weeks ago, from which the following has been clipped.

"Any one seeing this mechanical cashier work will doubt his own senses. It is more mystifying and astonishing than was the audiphone; because it is much easier to understand how a particularly prepared cylinder will receive indentations that will give back the right vibrations than it is to understand how a machine can make change without any calculation on the part of the operator. To say that all possible combinations of change-making have been perfected by the inventors, or

rather constructors, for the machine has been a growth, a sort of evolution, would doubtless excite incredulity, but that is precisely what has been accomplished.

The case looks very much like a small, square writing-desk, with upright and flat sections. On one side are drawers for bills, and on the other side are slots for coins of all denominations, down to and including a penny. In front and below these are three rows of upright keys, representing hundreds, tens, and units respectively, each column running from one to nine, the zero sign being placed independently a little above the unit column. Below the columns is a large key that controls the whole mechanical apparatus, pressure upon it restoring all parts to the normal. Any desired change can be got, from the highest bill to the lowest piece of changeable currency, simply by recording the purchase price, the operator of the machine having nothing whatever to do with the making of the change, the machine attending to that with unerring certainty and with the greatest imaginable promptitude.

To illustrate: A person goes into a store and buys \$1.25 worth of goods, and tenders a five-dollar bill in payment. The clerk pulls out the drawer for bills of the five-dollar denomination, puts in the bill, closes the drawer, and strikes the 1 key in the first column, the 2 key in the second column, the 5 key in the third column, those being the hundreds, tens, and units columns, and then presses the large readjustment key, and instantly, from an aperture in the end of the machine, will roll into the receiver the desired \$3.75 in change. If the purchase was for 37 cents, and a 50-cent piece were tendered in payment, the clerk would put the 50-cent piece into the slot marked for it, press the 3 and 7 in the tens and units columns respectively, press the large key, and out would come the 13 cents in change. If the purchase were for 5 cents, and a five-dollar bill were tendered, the 5 key in the units column would be pressed, the large adjusting key shoved down, and \$4.95 in change would instantly fall into the receiver. And so on infinitely through all the combinations of payment and change, the machine never failing to make exact change, though the clerk does nothing but put the money in place and register the amount of purchase, giving no attention whatever to the amount of change required.

The machine cannot be beaten by dishonest clerks. One precautionary device keeps the money drawer empty. A bill is put into a drawer, and the drawer is closed. As long as the drawer is shut the bill remains in place; but with the opening of the drawer the bill is drawn back into the machine, where it will wait its turn to be thrown out as change. Should the clerk open the drawer and close it without putting in the purchase money—that is, should he close the empty drawer—by a very ingenious device the whole machine is locked against use, and cannot be operated again until it is opened by a combination key from the rear, when it will be detected at once that money corresponding to the denomination of the drawer or slot in which the lock occurred has been held out. Altogether the machine is one of the most remarkable of modern inventions, and Messrs. Dement and Bassett are justified in the belief that there will be 'millions in it' when they get it ready for the market."

It is said of a certain Philadelphia gentleman, whose millions were earned solely by his own exertions, that an old acquaintance, whose station in life had always been humble, once approached him and asked for a loan of two hundred and fifty dollars. The applicant was informed that he could have the money if he could give anything like security for it.

The suggestion of security excited the would-be borrower's indignation. "Why, Jake," he said in an aggrieved tone, "don't you remember that about twenty years ago you and I were hostlers together at so and so's place?"

"Yes," said the other, "and you're a hostler still."

The incident is suggestive. Despite the undefined impression that is prevalent to the contrary, the fact that of two hostlers or two office boys one rises and one remains stationary, does not give the latter any just grievance against the former, or any rightful claim to partial ownership of his property. To be poor is no disgrace, but to remain poor is no particular credit.—*Munsey's Magazine*.

As we desire to be as progressive as possible, and make our magazine as interesting and instructive to our readers as it can be, any suggestions that may help to make these pages better in any way will be thankfully received.

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T. B. BENNESS

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The columns of THE REVIEW will be open at all times to correspondents, and we shall be pleased to publish matters of interest to the profession in any branch.

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1894.

"WHAT GOOD IS IT?"

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
 Sermons in stones, and GOOD IN EVERYTHING.

— *As You Like It.*

WHAT there are people still existing who actually believe the terrestrial globe to be a flat surface cannot be denied. Against all that can be seen, and has been proven to the contrary; against the teachings of scientists and astronomers, high in their respective callings, who have given their lives and labors since the days of Galileo, to a betterment of our condition; against all that has been said and done in this direction they throw their pigmy ideas and keep on in their stubborn way, determined that, as they have formed their opinions so shall they remain. We are not starting out in an essay on astronomy, grand though the subject may be, but are only using the above as an exordium and helpful introduction to a few words we have to say in reference to the words used as a heading for this article. It is bitterness, indeed,

to think that after years of labor have been spent; oceans of "midnight oil" been burned (by men and women who have reached the topmost steps of the ladders of fame) to prove that class journalism should hold a higher position than it does; that class journals should be better supported than they are, and held in higher respect by those who are daily reaping the benefits, we should be asked to listen to, when speaking on this subject, the words already quoted—"What good is it?"

What good is there in a literature which is being published principally for your improvement, entertainment, elevation and instruction? What good is there in a literature which aims at making you better workmen and workwomen, in giving all the new and progressive ideas that are being introduced in your business, and furnishing you with an incentive to renewed efforts to excel? What good is there in a literature that aims to entertain the craft at large by printing all that may be of interest to them in their chosen calling? What good is there in a literature that aims to elevate by condemning all that is bad and unmanly, and encouraging fair and upright dealings, and a fraternal feeling toward one another? What good is there in a literature that aims to instruct by embodying among the other valuable lessons, hints and advice as to the best and easiest methods of progressing in the art you have chosen? "What good is it?" These are the words of Gabriel Grub, who can see nothing good in anything, except that which his own hands have wrought or his own brain fashioned. Gabriel Grub! Gabriel Grub!

"What good is it?" These words were actually used a short time ago by a young man in Toronto who has been a stenographer for two or three years. He also said that "these journals may be all right for the youngsters, but for those who had *learned all about shorthand* they are of little use." We might have allowed this matter to drop and said nothing about it, had it not been for the fact that this young man has a large number of brothers

who think the same as he does, that they have learned all about it. One of the best teachers of shorthand the world ever knew, a few years ago having been asked by a prospective pupil if he, the teacher, could show his pupils *all about it* in a certain number of lessons, returned the answer that the teacher did not exist, and never would, who could make this promise.

As "a prophet hath little honor in his own country," we shall try and help out our arguments by printing here an editorial from *The Stenographer*, Philadelphia, bearing on this question, with special reference to Court Reporters, and what may be said of this class of shorthand writers may also be said of others. In our next issue will appear the commencement of the "Report of the Proceedings of the World's Congress of Stenographers." The first paper will be "Stenographic Journalism," by C. H. Rush, and we will ask you all to read what Mr. Rush has to say on this point.

"WHAT IS YOUR STANDING IN COURT ?

ARE the professional Court Reporters of the country entirely satisfied? Is their position what it should be? Are there any prospects of bettering it? Is there any danger of its becoming worse?

These questions come to our mind as we reflect upon the numerous attacks which have been made of late by men, eminent among legal gentlemen, upon the professional Court Reporter. A very prominent Court Reporter remarked the other day that he did not care to read shorthand magazines; he preferred, as soon as his day's work was done, to put the whole thing out of his mind and out of his sight. Shorthand, to him, was like the spade of the street laborer. He did not have any interest in it after the bell rang for supper.

This kind of feeling, it appears to us, is a mistaken one. Even the day laborer feels an interest in knowing that, when he goes to work in the morning, his spade will still be there; that it will be sharp and bright, and subservient to his work and his needs.

We can understand that the drudgery of the details of reporting becomes distasteful. The man who is an expert does not care to consider

the question of hooks and loops. But should he not feel a deep interest in the question of how much he can earn and how permanent is his tenure of office? Should not all the professional Court Reporters see to it that those who employ them and pay for their services, directly or indirectly, have a proper appreciation of the value of their work? Should not a lawyer be educated to a perception of the fact that to be a first-class shorthand writer and Court Reporter requires an amount of preparation in no wise less than is required of the successful lawyer?"

MORE KIND WORDS.

CANADIANS, wake up! It will be a great shame if Canadian stenographers allow the REVIEW to prove a failure through any lack on their part to help make it a success. When so many shorthand publications are being supported in the United States, surely we Canadians ought to be able to give *one* journal a most liberal support, and we should do all in our power to make it an interesting magazine.

Now, there is no stenographer who has ever been in the field, who cannot recall some incident in his career which would prove an item of interest to other stenographers, if it were jotted down in the shape of a neat little article and sent to the REVIEW for publication. But if you cannot think of any item of interest to send in such a form, then write a kindly letter to the editor, expressing your thorough appreciation of his journal, not forgetting to enclose therein \$1.00—your subscription to the REVIEW for one year. Depend upon it, your mite will count, and help the good work along.

EDITH E. COLEMAN, Clinton, Ont.

A VERY creditable publication.—*Illustrated Phonographic World*, New York.

IN THE second number of THE CANADIAN SHORTHAND REVIEW, just issued, appears a full reprint of the article on the study of shorthand, which recently appeared in the *Saturday Empire*. It is plainly evident that the REVIEW knows a good thing when it sees it, and that *the little magazine has come to stay*. It contains lots of news of interest to all connected with the conjoint business of shorthand and typewriting. From the number of new departments shortly to be opened, such as "Sketches of Living Shorthand Authors and their Works,"

"The Shorthand Schools of Canada," "How and Where Typewriters are Made," and "Canadian Stenographers in Other Lands," the REVIEW is sure to gather hosts of friends.—*Empire*, Toronto.

BARKER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
TORONTO, 6th July, 1894.

DEAR MR. BENNESS:

YOU have made a good start with so bright and breezy a monthly. Since our "*Cosmopolitan*" was carried into our neighbor's domain, there to be strangled, our hosts in the Dominion have had no rallying point, and have become so estranged to each other as to be almost mutually jealous and hostile. A periodical among us, coming from an independent source like the REVIEW, should be a bond of union, by cultivating a mutual acquaintance and strengthening us in defence of our rights as a profession. Such a medium is also needed for our self-improvement, by the discussion of subjects relating to shorthand and typewriting practice, so as to elevate our standard of character and efficiency. If stenographers know their interests they will unite in giving you a warm support. Many would like to see more shorthand characters in your columns; such must remember that the increased expense this would call for requires that you should receive a hearty support. I say, "*Success to your noble enterprise.*"

E. BARKER.

THE latest shorthand publication to come to our notice is the *Canadian Shorthand Review*, being the May (1894) number, Vol. I, No. I. It is edited by T. B. Benness, Toronto, Canada. The first number contains twenty pages and cover; the price is \$1.00 per year. Mr. Benness starts out well and will succeed if given half the support he deserves by Canadian and other stenographers. We repeat what we have often said; that is, there can not be too much good literature published in the interest of shorthand and typewriting. We welcome the newcomer to the field.—*National Stenographer*, Chicago.

IT is my opinion that your journal has a bright future ahead of it. I have been wondering all along why it was that someone did not publish a shorthand journal in Canada. It has been badly needed. Your REVIEW certainly compares favorably with the leading American journals of the same kind.

W. TEES CURRAN, Montreal.

The Canadian Shorthand Review is the title of a new monthly devoted to the interests of shorthand, typewriting, and kindred arts, and conducted by Mr. T. B. Benness, 11 Jordan Street, Toronto. The first number presents an attractive appearance, and affords abundant indications that the magazine will be conducted with ability and enterprise. The REVIEW deserves the support of all Canadian shorthand writers, and with this aid will undoubtedly become a valuable medium of communication for professional writers and all interested in shorthand and typewriting. Of late years shorthand has made considerable progress in the Dominion, and a well-conducted monthly magazine, such as that issued by Mr. Benness, must prove a valuable auxiliary to further advances.—*Phonetic Journal*, Bath.

CONDUCTOR REVIEW:

HAVE carefully perused your magazine. It is "sound"(ly) written; has good alignment, and clean curves.

W. T. NEWMAN, Toronto.

ANOTHER new comer this month is *The Canadian Shorthand Review*, 16 pages, octavo, which promises to be a bright and long-lived monthly. There certainly is room for just such a periodical in Canada, and it ought besides to have a generous encouragement in "the States" (as our Canuck brethren say), for its tone is both practical and scholarly and its physical make-up is good. We wish the REVIEW long life and prosperity.—*Phonographic Magazine*, Cincinnati.

The Canadian Shorthand Review has commenced publication in Toronto, and seems to be a bright, well-printed monthly. It aims at interesting shorthand writers in their profession by giving them information, and desires their assistance in making it a success.—*Montreal Witness*.

I BEG herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your magazine, THE CANADIAN SHORTHAND REVIEW, and wish to congratulate you on the splendid appearance of the same. The typography and general make-up is beyond reproach and deserving of the highest commendation. The articles contained therein cannot help being of great benefit to the shorthand world as an instructive medium, and should be highly appreciated by all persons interested in matters pertaining to stenography. May your venture meet with the success of which it is deserving.

WILL M. HARLEY, Chicago.

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND.

[Corresponding Style.]

"I want to get a good thermometer," explained Mr. Weathersharp, "one that I can gamble on. I am tired of these cheap affairs."

"All the thermometers in this case are first-class instruments, we do not keep any cheap goods," replied the clerk.

"Um—yes; I suppose they are all accurate?" inquired Mr. Weathersharp.

"Yes, sir; we guarantee them."

"All accurate, eh? Well, how does it happen that that big fellow down in the corner registers sixty-nine degrees,

while that little silver affair only says sixty-two degrees?"

"I suppose the big one gets more heat in that end of the case."

"But the tin one right alongside of it points to sixty-three degrees."

"Well, you see—"

"And the red one says sixty-five degrees. Do you have to allow anything for its being red?"

"Oh, no, sir."

"And these three-sided things hold out for seventy-two degrees. And that wooden one thinks sixty-four degrees is about the market. Funny how all these thermometers can be accurate and no two of them agree, isn't it?"

"Well, sir, you see—"

"Oh! I see sharp enough for all practical purposes, young man. I see a man can't take any stock in those things. I am going by my own feelings after this. When I freeze my ears, I know it's cold. And isn't that about as near as any of your thermometers can come to it?"

MISCELLANY.

[Key to Shorthand Notes on page 45.]

DURING a skirmish in the Indian Mutiny, a Highlander piper, who had lost his way, suddenly found one of the enemy's cavalry, sabre in hand, about to cut him down. His rifle had been fired off, and he had no time to use his bayonet. "A bright idea," said he afterward when relating the story, "struck me. All at once I seized my pipe, put it in my mouth, and gave forth a shrill tone, which so startled the fellow that he bolted like a shot, evidently imagining it was some infernal machine. My pipe saved my life."

FATHER—"Here I am giving you an expensive legal education, hoping that you may eventually

PURCHASING A THERMOMETER.

[Key to Shorthand Notes on this page.]

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND--CONTINUED.

occupy a position on the Bench, and you spend your time going to prize fights and horse races!"

Son—"It's a necessary part of my studies, governor. I want to be a police magistrate some day."

"Now," said the warden to the forger who had just arrived at the prison, "we will set you to work. What can you do best?"

"Well, if you give me a week's practice on your signature I will sign your official papers for you," said the prisoner.

PROFESSOR—"The trouble with you; young ladies, is not that you do not think enough—"

Young ladies—"Of course not." Professor—"But that you speak three times before you think."

WILLIE—"Papa, what did that speaker at the political meeting mean last night when he said this was an era of reform?"

"He meant, my son, that the other fellows were going out of office, and his friends were going to get a chance to do the same thing as they had done."

[Key to Shorthand Notes on page 46.]

AN ORATOR, who was much in demand in political campaigns, being asked by an admirer the secret of his success, replied: "When I have facts I give 'em facts; but when I haven't I yell and hit the air."

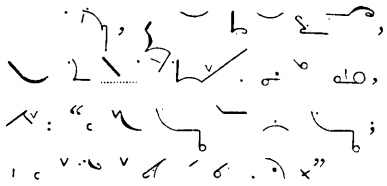
"Now, supposing I borrowed £5 from you; that would represent capital, wouldn't it?"

"Yes."
"But supposing, after awhile, you wanted to get it back—"
"That would represent labor."

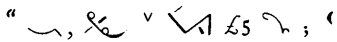
TIMMINS—"Can your daughter play the piano?"

Robbins—(wearily): "I don't know whether she can or not, but she does."

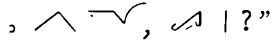
ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND—CONTINUED.



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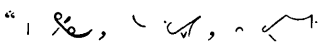
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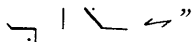
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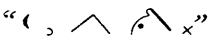
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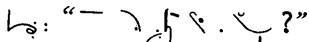
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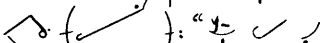
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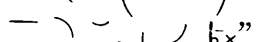
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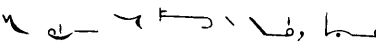
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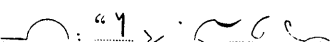
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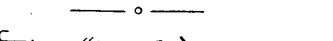
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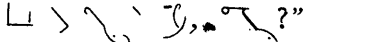
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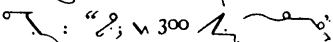
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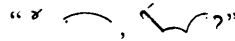
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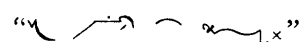
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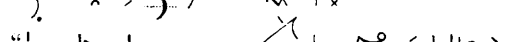
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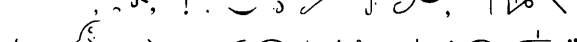
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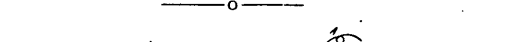
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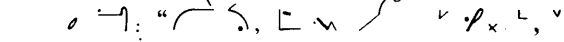
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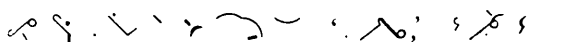
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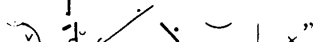
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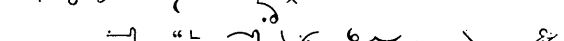
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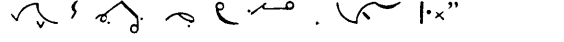
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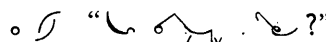
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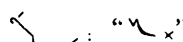
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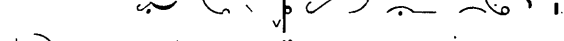
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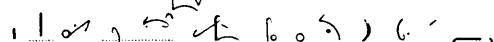
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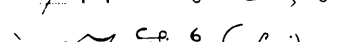
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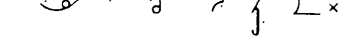
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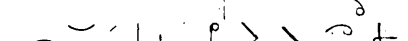
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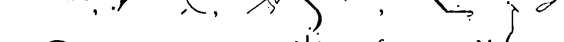
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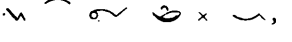
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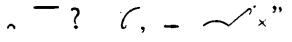
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BINKS—"What a magnificent library you have!"

WINKS—"Yes. When I think of the pile of money I have sunk in that collection of books, it makes me feel quite intellectual."

CALLER—"I had to wait a long while for my turn to get in to see you."

Busy man—"Well, I will equalize matters by letting you out immediately."

QUILL PEN—"Have you laid by anything since you took up the profession of authorship, Scribbler?"

Scribbler—"Yes; about three hundred rejected manuscripts."

"WHAT is the matter, Bromley?"

"I have recovered my portmanteau."

"I don't see why you should use such language about it."

"Oh, you don't! The thing isn't worth ten shillings, and it turns up just when the railway company was about to allow me ten pounds for it. It's just my luck."

FIRST ACTOR—"Look here, talk about realism on the stage; why, I once played the part of old Moore, in 'The Robbers,' with the result that the entire audience were bathed in tears."

Second actor—"Why, my dear fellow, that is nothing. Our company recently gave, in a country place, a performance of 'The Robbers,' which was so true to life that the inhabitants missed several articles the next day."

HIS LORDSHIP—"Have you hypnotised the prisoner?"

Professor—"I have."

"Well, what are you waiting for?"

"I am waiting for you to decide whether I shall make him confess that he did it, or make him confess that he didn't."

He had studied all his lifetime in a very patient way,

He had searched through human wisdom till his hair was thin and gray,

And yet each day he finds himself unequal to the task

Of answering the questions that his little children ask.

"How do you manage to get rid of the bores?" asked Snodgrass, as he came in and took a seat by the busy man's desk.

"Oh, easily enough," replied the busy man. "I begin to tell them stories about my smart youngster. Now, only the other day he said—What! must you go? Well, good morning."

"Works first rate," was busy man's comment as he resumed work.

A GRAHAM MEMORIAL.

THE WORLD will start next month a popular subscription list for the purpose of erecting some manner of suitable memorial to Mr. Graham. As to what form this memorial shall take will be left to a vote of the subscribers. We solicit suggestions.

Shall it be a handsome monument erected over his grave at Orange? This would cost from \$500 to \$1,000, which could be covered by one hundred to two hundred subscriptions of only \$5 each. Shall it be a handsome bronze statue with granite base? Such could be erected to cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Shall it be 500 or 1,000 small statuettes, either in bronze or electrotypes, each about one foot in height, and one of which could be possessed by each subscriber?

Graham reporters! Graham writers! Graham teachers! Graham students! Let us have your suggestions. Let us *do something* which shall be a lasting monument of the great service which Andrew J. Graham has rendered to the art and science of phonography, and which shall show our appreciation, in his death, of the great work which he has performed in his lifetime.—*Phonographic World*.

Mr. Miner would be pleased to hear from Graham writers in Canada who may be interested in this worthy work. Write him your suggestions, and don't forget to mention the amount you would be willing to subscribe. Address E. N. Miner, *Phonographic World*, 45 Liberty Street, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

W. A. and C. A. Warriner, of the Toronto Business College, have assigned to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson.

WE HAVE received the cover of a book from H. W. Lowe, Omaha, bearing the title "Typewriting by Touch." When the remainder of

the work arrives we may make some further comment.

THE proceedings of the recent Colonial Conference held at Ottawa, one of the most important of the kind ever held in Canada, were reported verbatim and a daily copy produced in print. Messrs. Nelson R. Butcher, M. Fisk Johnston, and Herbert Burrows did the shorthand work.

OUR August issue, which we hope to have ready a little earlier in the month, will, among other leading features, contain a half-tone portrait and sketch of the career of Mr. James Harper, of Montreal, a leading Canadian stenographer, and well-known member of the Canadian Press Association.

THE Toronto *Globe*, July 14th, prints a very good half-tone of Mr. Henry Pitman, the one-time editor of the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian*. Unfortunately, the compositor (?) has placed the wrong line at the foot of this cut, which reads: "Sir Isaac Pitman (recently knighted), Inventor of Pitman's Shorthand."

IT is rumored that Mr. S. F. Bastedo, who has occupied the position of private secretary to Sir Oliver Mowat for the past fifteen years, is to be rewarded for his long services by being appointed Provincial Librarian. Sir Oliver's new private secretary is likely to be Mr. Matthew Curry, who has been in the Attorney-General's department for twenty years, and is now private stenographer to the Deputy Attorney-General.

MR. GEORGE AUSTEN, late teacher in McKay's Business College, Winnipeg, has opened a school of shorthand at the corner of McDermot Ave. and Arthur St., that city. Mr. Austen is a graduate of Messrs. Pitman & Sons' Metropolitan School of Shorthand, London, Eng., where he was a teacher for some time. He has in addition had a long and varied experience as a stenographer, both in England and America. There would be fewer failures, not only of the shorthand schools, but of their pupils, if "the man at the wheel" was as well prepared for the work as is Mr. Austen. We wish him every success.

THE rapid stride made by the Smith Premier for supremacy is commendable. In the short time it has been on the market it has become as popular as those machines which have been before the public three times as long, until it is now not necessary to ask, "Is

the Smith any good? Is it durable?" Government officials and court reporters commend it, and no college is complete without a liberal sprinkling of Smith Premiers in the Typewriting department.—*Shorthand World*.

Messrs. Nelson R. Butcher & Co., Toronto, are the agents in Ontario for this popular machine, and would be pleased to furnish any information concerning it.

SPEAKING of Isaac Pitman's having been knighted by the Queen of England (as announced in last month's *WORLD*), a prominent Canadian (Isaac Pitman) stenographer recently said to a *WORLD* reporter: "Yes, but this business of being knighted is pretty expensive to the knight. It entails a considerable outlay, every year, that the majority of men do not feel that they can afford. Why, in Canada, where I come from, the honor is as often declined as accepted, just on that account."—*Phonographic World*, New York.

Easy to get, hard to keep. Rather a cheap affair in the beginning, if we are to judge from the above. It would be somewhat interesting to have a list of Canadians who have declined knighthood. Was not your informant talking through that portion of his wearing apparel he uses to protect his baldness from the rays of the sun these hot days, Mr. *World*?

THE Canada Business College closed a very successful year on Friday last. The following graduates received diplomas:

For the combined business and shorthand courses—Emily M. Mason and Fred Rodgers, city; Mary Spaven, Hagersville; Etta Potter, Goderich; and Thos. E. Parkhill, Sleswick.

For the shorthand course—Jennie Anderson, Bell Traill, Della S. George, Jessie Upfield, Hamilton; Helen B. Littler, Picton; Katie A. Rymal, Dundas; Clara Glasscott, Annie M. O'Brien, Julia Forster, Clara McMichael, Maud Chrysler, Maud R. Stinson, Annie Zingsheim, Aggie Lawson, Ada McGibbon, Hattie E. St. John, Emily M. Laing, Julia Zingsheim, Harry Dixon and Leonora McNeilly, Hamilton; Rachel Chambers, Freulton; Bessie Merriam and Maggie Williams, Oakville; Alice M. Read, Aldershot; Minnie A. Bray and Frank Hopkins, Burlington; James Watson, Dundas.

This college is a progressive institution, and Mr. Gallagher, the popular principal, is deserving of great credit for the efficiency attained.—*Times*, Hamilton, Ont., July 3d.

THE Annual Meeting of the New York State Stenographers' Association will be held this year at West Point, N. Y., in August. Mr. Geo. R. Bishop, a member of the executive committee for 1893-4, and a former president of the Association, extends through this medium an invitation for Canadian stenographers to be present. West Point is located in the very bosom of the Highlands, a short distance below Newburg, on the Hudson River. It is a favorite resort with Summer pleasure seekers. The vicinity abounds in delightful walks and drives, and within easy access are the ruins of Forts Montgomery and Clinton on opposite sides of Popoloken Creek. Near by, too, is Bloody Pond, which the simple country folk still believe to be guarded by the ghosts of Hessian soldiers, while Sugar Loaf and Anthony's Nose rise their lofty crests in the background. An object of much interest to visitors is an old furnace used during the Revolution for casting cannon and other war-like materials for the patriot army.

Since writing the above we have received from the Secretary of the Association, Miss Etta A. Emens, Rochester, N. Y., a formal invitation to be present at this, their Nineteenth Annual Convention. The dates, August 23-4. Our thanks are due to our friends for this kind invite, and we trust many Canadians will take advantage of this opportunity of spending a day with the leading men and women shorthand writers of the Empire State, and also see this historic town.

THE recent passing away of Andrew J. Graham and Augustus French Boyle, must awaken memories of the past in the minds of stenographers of the old-school. The names of Graham and Boyle will ever be associated with the introduction and dissemination of shorthand in the Western hemisphere, even when their systems of phonography have fallen into disuse. A singular coincidence, in point of time, is the knighting of Isaac Pitman, the "Father of Phonography," by England's sovereign.—*The Stenographer*, Philadelphia.

An announcement of Mr. Graham's death appeared in our May issue. We clip the following editorial comment on the death of Mr. Boyle, who died at his home in Anacostia, Washington, D. C., on May 22d, this year, aged seventy-six, from *The Phonographic Magazine*, Cincinnati. In passing we would ask Mr. Thorne what record he has that might go to

prove that Mr. Boyle published a system of shorthand as his own?

"Thus passes the second of those twin pioneers who five decades ago labored so hard and so well to plant the infant art of phonography in American soil, whose names are inseparably connected with each other and with the story of shorthand in America whenever it is told. Stephen Pearl Andrews and Augustus French Boyle were the first fosterers of the phonographic art in this country, and they laid broad and deep the foundation for its popular knowledge and use. We do not say that without them phonography would never have been cultivated in America—a proposition manifestly absurd—but we do say that they were in fact the chosen instruments of its introduction and first spread here, that they were vastly worthy of their mission, and that the direct results of their labors live and act to-day in countless channels. Phonographers have abundant reason to hold these men in grateful memory."

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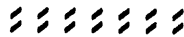


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