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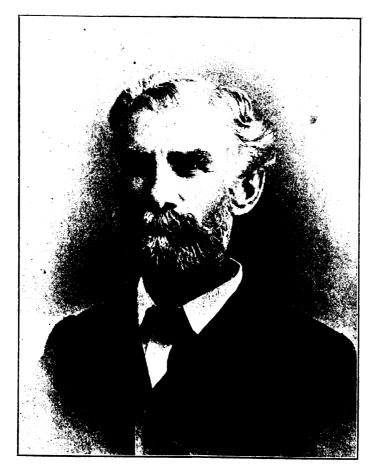
Canadian Shorthand Review

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR STENOGRAPHERS.

Volume I.

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1894.

Number 4.



JAMES HARPER.

JAMES HARPER, ESQ., MONTREAL.

R. JAMES HARPER, whose portrait appears in this issue, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland: came to Canada when a child, and has been in journalistic life for more than a quarter of a century. He is at present one of the editors of the Montreal Witness, and has occupied a similar position on both the Star and Gazette, of the same city; edited and published the Cornwall Standard for two years, and as an independent and fearless writer on topics of the time and hour has done perhaps as much public service as any journalist in the Dominion. Mr. Harper is an expert shorthand writer, and as such did service under the Brown's as correspondent of the Toronto Globe; was for many years a special correspondent of the New York Herald, has represented the Gazette in the press gallery at Ottawa, and has had experiences in newspaper life such as only active men encounter. It was while correspondent of the Globe that he took the only verbatim report of Sir John Macdonald's famous speech concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway to his friends at Hochelaga depot, when the conservative chief announced prophetically that he would "look down in coming years upon millions of happy people" after the completion of the great road. Mr. Harper's popularity as a citizen and public journalist was evidenced some years ago when he was given a public banquet, presided over by the mayor, and at which leading citizens and journalists made him a present in token of their sentiments. Mrs. Harper, a daughter of Mr. James McQueen, of Fergus, Ontario, was also the recipient of a handsome present on this occasion. Mr. Harper is president of the Caledonian Society, president of the St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church Temperance Society, secretary of the Press Association, was honorary secretary of the Quebec Province Equal Rights Association, and served as a volunteer in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and few figures are better known in the business circles of that city. Mr. Harper says that shorthand writers are almost unknown as such on the press now-a-days, the demand being for terse writing and men who can describe scenes and utterances in few words. He gives testimony, however, to the great superiority as a reporter of the man who is expert as a shorthand writer, and considers it an invaluable

accomplishment to the journalist. Mr. Harper studied and became an accomplished writer of Isaac Pitman's system of phonography, and there is little doubt but that it has been the stepping-stone to the positions which he has held through life, and a valuable assistant in placing him where he stands to-day, not only in his journalistic but in his financial and social altitude.

OUR WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

English as She is Scribbled—Its Development up to the Present—Possibilities and Probabilities of its Future—Use of Phonography.

IN CONNECTION with the recent simultaneous announcement of the death of the phonographer, Andrew J. Graham, and the elevation to knighthood of his distinguished confrere, Isaac Pitman, a glance at their line of work may not be out of place. Mr. Graham made phonology a life study, and the world today is indebted in a great measure to him for the foundation of that system of phonography which is in everyday use, and in which all the existing methods have their source.

Without going at all into the development of our mother tongue it suffices us to consider that words are merely the viewless bearers of arbitrary meanings, grouped, accentuated and modulated to suit the idea which the speaker intends to convey. Thus the language which is best fitted to be a complete and perfect vehicle for communication must eventually become the general medium or the immediate predecessor of a tongue for all men.

Our own speech, rich as it is with accumulated facilities of expression drawn from every nation, which adapt it alike to the various uses of delicate poetry and to the stern practical daily experiences of life-bids fair to become that medium for two reasons. The spirit and character of the Anglo-Saxon race has forced its way into every quarter of the sphere, and English conservatism of custom clings to its language and habits even after a generation of residence in foreign lands. Second-The recognized merit of the Saxon tongue as a means of expression unequalled by any other single language. The English language being the product of a certain fusion of the Gothic and Romanesque tongues-a fusion which by its completeness has now almost abandoned all the synthetic forms in which the Latin dialects abound--has very apparent advantages in such an origin. From the rough gutterals of the Goths it inherits an uncommon force and power, while from its Romanesque tributaries it has attained the expression of abstract ideas and a general polish and finish that are wanting in languages of solely Gothic derivation. Thus richly endowed with natural and inherent advantages, there is but one serious disadvantage that bars the utility of the tongue as a *lingua mundi*, viz., its orthography. The irregularity which exists in that regard and which proves the bane of the foreign student of English is a natural outcome of the vicissitudes it has experienced during the last two thousand years.

Starting as a pure, clear-cut, definite language of facts it has become to-day the most composite language of the world. The introduction of the Roman church and language was the first great upset, and this, coupled with the Roman conquest, which changed the pronounciation and cut off most of the inflections, was the cause of the complex structure which has erected itself on that solid groundwork of Anglo-Saxon which may justly claim to be the stable element both of the after nation and its language.

After arriving at an understanding of our lingual peculiarities, may we not well consider that Andrew Graham was a benefactor to the English - speaking world, when he unfolded the idea of inscribing the language in characters which infallibly represented certain sounds? To-day pronounciation is no key to orthography, and in that the question lies.

Reduced to a proposition, it appears thus : (I) We have too many signs for a sound. (2) We have too many sounds for a sign. To illustrate : The elementary sound produced in naming a has sixteen different signs; that of e has seventeen; i sixteen, etc., Thus about thirty-four elementary sounds are represented by at least three hundred signs, and uniform representation in the common spelling of elemental sounds is a thing unknown. Again, the letter a has eight different sounds; e has six, i has five, o has nine, and u has seven. In addition to this the vowel combinations ie, eaand eo are almost as bad. The couplet

"Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through.

O'er life's dark lough my course I will pursue,"

should be an example of the inefficient representation of thirty-four sounds by twenty-six letters that would set a philosopher pondering. To sum up:—A child must spend a great amount of time before it can read and write fairly, not to say with facility; the present orthographic system is irrational and a violation of common sense, and engenders a distaste for study in the popular mind; phonetic orthography would lay the foundation of accurate pronounciation and very materially reduce the cost of the production of books and printed matter of all kinds, once it was fairly inaugurated.

Dr. Latham, the author of the "Hand-Book of the English Language," proved by experiment that, a child could be much more easily taught to read phonetically than by the system in common use, and attain absolute accuracy of pronounciation at the same time. It would thus seem that the adoption of phonotypy might also even prove an aid to defective articulation, such as lisping and stammering. Certain it is that phonetic orthography would make reading and writing our own language absolutely certain, and render the representation of unwritten dialects comparatively sure and easy.

Objectors say we would change the structure of the venerated English Language. They are afraid books would cease to be printed in our present type, and to save the slight trouble of an additional step in their etymological researches, they propose that children-to the end of time-shall waste millions of years and money in mastering barbarous, anomalous and unscientific orthography. Let us rather think that-keeping pace with this progressive century-we shall see ministers of education in the near future immortalizing themselves by the introduction of a carefully considered system of phonetic orthography that will call down the blessings of a grateful posterity on their memory for all time to come, and help the good old Saxon tongue to take the only step needful to raise it to the place that stands waiting for a universal language.-Toronto Telegram.

Since the two announcements mentioned in the first paragraph of the above article were made the press has paid a considerable amount of attention to the subject of shorthand. In our June issue we printed an article from the Toronto *Empire*, in the July number there appeared an editorial from the columns of the *Mail*, and the above article is clipped from the pages of the *Telcgram*. Newspapers in other parts of the universe are also devoting space to the same subjects, and although we cannot agree with the writers on all points the matter is worthy a place in our columns. It is gratifying to notice that the great dailies are paying this attention to shorthand, but why should it be necessary that one leader should die and another receive high recognition to awaken this interest in an art to which the press is already a heavy debtor? We would be pleased to see more of it.

PEN AND PENCIL.

HE following editorial comment on Dr. 6 Gowers' paper, recently read before the Manchester and District Shorthand Society, is clipped from The Phonetic Journal, Bath. We have received an original article from this gentleman's pen, entitled "Shorthand in Science," and will make an attempt to produce it in our September issue. The Phonographic Record of Clinical Teaching is the title of a periodical of sixteen pages which has lately been placed before us, and comes from the same source. The Record is lithographed in shorthand, and will consist of clinical lectures on medical and surgical topics by medical men of acknowledged eminence. The object of the venture is "to promote the use of shorthand among medical students and practitioners by affording them the means of increasing, at the same time, their familiarity with the art and their professional knowledge." It may be procured from Dr. Gowers, 50 Queen Anne St., London, Eng., or through Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, London or New York.

"Dr. Gowers has done good service by calling attention to the relative value of the pen and the pencil for the purposes of shorthand writing. His paper, although described as a suggestion to teachers, deserves the consideration of all phonographers. The pencil has its advocates not only among teachers but among practitioners of shorthand. We are not sure, however, that it really is the custom of ' many' teachers of Phonography, as Dr. Gowers assumes to be the fact, to advise students to learn with a pencil instead of a pen, in order that they may acquire speed a little sooner. The best writers of Phonography prefer the pen, and we believe that the best teachers recommend their pupils to use it. There was formerly a good reason for advising the employment of the pencil. When gold pens were expensive and difficult to obtain, and steel pens were liable to become scratchy in the middle of a long piece of work; when there were no such things as fountain pens, and it was necessary for pen-reporting to carry an inkstand about, there was much to be said for the use of the pencil that cannot be said now. But its practical inconveniences were recognized. Distinctions between thin and thick strokes could be made less easily with the pencil than with the pen; the faint marks made by the former implement were less easily decipherable by gaslight, and transcription involved a serious strain upon the eye-sight.

Dr. Gowers has much more to say against the pencil, and it is significant that he pronounces strongly in favor of the pen. He admits that pupils may acquire speed a little sooner by the use of the pencil than they would if the pen were employed, but he says that this acceleration of the process of attaining speed is at the cost of their ability to write with a pen. Those taught to write with a pencil seldom, in his opinion, learn to write with a pen in a manner fit to be seen. His arraignment of the pencil is based purely on physiological grounds. About three times as much force, he declares, is exerted in writing with a pencil as is required for writing with a pen, and in a long spell of work this causes muscular fatigue. The pen glides over the surface of the paper, and very slight pressure suffices to form a thick stroke. When a pupil has been confined to the use of the pencil his pen-writing betrays the fact, for he brings as much pressure to bear upon the formation of the thick strokes as he found necessary with the pencil, and his thick strokes are 'quite three times their proper width.' As in longhand so in shorthand, the writer who forms a light character - merely skimming the paper as it were-is, other things being equal, a faster scribe than the man whose written characters are thick and heavy, and for the same reason, namely, that there is less exertion involved in writing a thin character than in writing a thich one. Therefore, although a moderate speed may be gained sooner with the pencil than with the pen, high speeds are more likely to be reached by those who have practised with the pen from the very first.

Then comes the question of precision of form—an important thing in the eyes of Dr. Gowers, who has always exhibited a keen appreciation of the beauty of perfectly written phonography—and whose own phonography is conspicuous for its beauty. He finds that the amount of pressure which the pencil requires tells not only against the acquirement of high speeds but also against the acquirement of that flowing style which is one of the marks of really rapid writing. A pencil, however finely pointed it may be at the commencement of note-taking, soon becomes worn, and the strokes become thicker, the careful formation of small circles and hooks becomes more difficult, and in this way the precision which contributes not merely to beauty of form but to legibility as well, is endangered. Hence the verdict of this distinguished writer of phonography is entirely against the employment of the pencil; and he urges teachers to instruct their pupils to use only the pen. With this advice we altogether concur. Sometimes in an emergency it is absolutely necessary to resort to the pencil; but the habitual user of the pen will be able to do so without difficulty. On practical and theoretical grounds alike the pen is distinctly preferable as the tool of the shorthand writer."

STENOGRAPHIC JOURNALISM. c. h. rush.

HIS subject is one of vast importance. 6 I had hoped that one of our good brothers, who has had more experience in this field than I, as Howard, Hemperly or Miner, would favor us with something of this nature. But as no such arrangement seemed to have been made, I accepted the office more for what I hoped would be developed in the after discussion than what would be brought out in the paper. And if something is thus suggested that will aid those engaged in shorthand journalism to better meet the requirements of their readers or to improve in any way the matter placed before them, my object will have been accomplished.

Stenographic journalism is a broad term, and it is impossible to more than touch on the various branches into which it may be divided in a paper the length of this one. I mean to deal only with the subject so far as it relates to the journals published in the interests of the profession. These journals may be divided into two general classes, those which are conducted strictly in the interests of a certain school or system of shorthand, and those of a more general nature. Each class has its place and there is no conflict between them. Some of the questions, which publishers, editors and contributors have to deal with are : What will most interest the readers of these publications? To what extent shall shorthand characters be printed? Is it better to use facsimile or perfectly engraved notes? Shall matter not relating strictly to shorthand and typewriting be published in shorthand journals? These and many other questions of like nature are what we should like to see answered. Each editor or publisher has been answering in his own way by giving his readers what they seemed to demand, for it is somewhat in this case as in others, the readers make the publication rather than the publication the readers. It may not be best that this is the case but it cannot be denied that it is true.

Ministers do not always preach what is best for the people but what the people wish; so it is with publishers. The ideal journal cannot exist without the ideal subscribers, and as one cannot get along without the other, neither can they be made except in common, i.e., a publication cannot make ideal stenographers of its readers any more than the readers can make an ideal of the publication. But the two working in harmony can be mutually helpful and elevating to each other. Shorthand journalism: needs time for growth and development. It is true that trade journals such as those on bicycling, have sprung up almost as if by magic, while many in the interests of shorthand and typewriting have made an attempt to gain a circulation and failed; but it should be remembered that stenography is a profession and not a trade, and the magazine or the stenographer who will admit that it should be considered anything less than a profession, is not worthy a place in the ranks. Granting, therefore, that stenographic journalism must be conducted on a professional basis, we must acknowledge that time and energy and capital and co-operation are necessary factors in the establishment of the successful journal. Do not understand me to imply that those now published are failures, far from it. Any one of them that has been published for a year or more without missing an issue, in view of the outlay of time and money and the opposition encountered, has been successful. And there is none of such but is doing good work in its particular field and deserving a better support than it gets. I have intimated, and I repeat, that no editor nor publisher, nor corps of contributors, no matter what the ability of each or all, can

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make a successful journal without the cooperation of the profession at large. Should a stenographer be inclined not to read a shorthand publication until one is published in strict accordance with his ideas, he will never read one, for such a one will never appear. It is out of the range of possibilities to produce a magazine or any number of them that shall be satisfactory to each individual stenographer, but at some time in some issue of some journal will appear something for each individual that will cause him to say, or at least believe, that that one article bas amply repaid bim for all the support be has given such publications. Some, I know, are inclined to question either the duty or the benefits of reading the publications. An old court reporter, a short time ago, said, in my hearing : "The magazines seem to think that the court reporters are under obligations to support them ; they seem to forget the fact that the reporter has gone through the experiences they relate, and that there is very little for him to learn in the magazines." In justice to the court reporters, as a whole, allow me to say that I do not believe that is the spirit of the majority. But suppose we grant the argument to be true. Suppose an old reporter with his years of experience, has gained all the knowledge to be had. Is it not possible that some other old reporter may have missed some of the good things found out by his brother ? Is it not therefore the duty of the first to give the less fortunate the benefit of his experience ? Is it not possible for some old and experienced teacher to have discovered methods of presenting the subject to students that might be of benefit to other teachers? Is it not a fact that the profession at large, both old and young, may be encouraged and helped by timely advice from those who are in a position to give it? I say, yes, and selfish is the nature that will wish to confine a good thing to its own narrow sphere. The individual does not exist, be he reporter, editor, author or amanuensis, who knows all that may be learned of stenography; and what is more, he never will.

The logical conclusion, therefore, must be that all, from the humblest student to the best reporter and most talented contributor, have a place in stenographic journalism. If the first cannot contribute and advise, he can subscribe and learn. If the latter has nothing to gain for himself he has something to impart to others.

Brother publishers and editors, we have an important place to fill in this great field. We

cannot expect the support of others unless we deserve it. We have a duty to perform. First of all we must command, if not by our knowledge, by our enterprise, energy, perseverance and allegiance to right, the respect of the profession. We must have the regard and confidence of one another. Let us drop all petty quarrels and bickerings and jealousies. Let us not rejoice in the downfall or reverses of a brother, neither envy his prosperity, but rather be ready to sympathize and aid in the one case, and rejoice in the other. Let us ever be prompted by the highest motives and the truest ideals. Let us constantly strive to elevate our own standard and that of our fellow workers. And if our reward does not come on this side, it may on the other, when the Great Reporter of Events shall say to each, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. come up higher where none will bore you for 'complimentary' subscriptions, where no poetry on 'the typewriter girl' will be offered at twenty-five cents per line, and where all advertisers pay their bills."

In conclusion; let us all bear in mind that on stenographic journalism, properly conducted, depends the uniting of our forces, the betterment of our condition, and the establishment of our right to be called members of a great profession.

IT is scarcely two decades since stenography and its ally, the typewriting machine, began to be a power in the business world. In this short time, these have wrought a revolution not only in the courts but in business offices, in the editorial room and in every department of life where swift writing is necessary to keep up with the rapid movement of modern affairs. We could no more go back to the laborious letterwriting methods of our fathers than we could go back to the stage coaches of fifty years ago. Stenography and typewriting, like the telegraph, the telephone, and the perfecting presses that print 70,000 complete papers in an hour, are indispensable parts of the great present-day system of rapid communication of thought .-- Chicago Journal.

THE Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial advocates the placing of a typewriting machine in every school-house, and considers it "a great omission not to have them a part of the system of to-day."—Phonographic Magazine, Cincinnati.

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Caradian Shorthand Review

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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, AUGUST, 1894.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

"Those who continue to take a newspaper out of the post office are considered subscribers, and can be compelled to pay for the same, no matter whether they ordered it or not. Their acceptance and use of it is considered evidence that they are subscribers."

ANY sample copies of the REVIEW have been sent to stenographers in Canada, the United States and Europe since its publication was commenced in May last, and, possibly fearing that we might take advantage of the above newspaper law, in a few cases the persons addressed have returned the copy sent them. This law may be all right in some instances, and possibly may occasionally prevent the poor publisher being swindled out of his hard-earned mcney, but on the whole it en-

courages more dishonesty than could possibly exist among those who read newspapers, had no such law ever been framed. We have in our mind a publishing house in Toronto that is a disgrace to any community, and a good example of what this newspaper law is helping to develop. The output of this concern consists chiefly of "boiler-plate periodicals, and the list of names on the books as subscribers would indeed be meagre was not this newspaper law taken advantage of. In a dark corner of a filthy room a youth is kept busy (on half pay) setting type from a pre-adamite type case; a Dominion directory is used for names and addresses, and sample copies are sent to unsuspecting persons for several months. The bill is then sent and if met with a refusal this newspaper law covers the ground and the unfortunate individual has to pay up. When one district is shorn in this way the young man (o. h. p.), with the pre-adamite type case is requested to direct his attention to fresh pastures and new dupes. The proprietor of this model publishing house has a reputation second to none in the business as a genuine fakir and shark of the first water, and it looks somewhat strange that this newspaper law should be so constructed as to assist him in his disreputable business.

We do not wish to be classed in the above list. We are not in that line. If you are not a subscriber to the REVIEW and should chance to get an occasional sample copy, make use of it; if it is in any way satisfactory don't forget to send in your subscription; if it don't suit you and you fancy that it never will, we shall not ask you to pay for it.

WHAT a grand occupation shorthand aud typewriting provides for women! I am pleased beyond measure to see, in this the woman's era, so many women becoming independent by the inventions of Sir Isaac Pitman and Latham Sholes. Certainly this profession, and especially the fair ones in it, owe much to these two gentlemen for their genius.--Frank Harrison's Shorthand Magazine,. Boston.



[Key to Shorthand Notes on this page.]

"WHAT is the heaviest thing in the world?" asked young Sharpley, of Mrs. Badger, his landlady, as he poised a biscuit in his hand.

"I should say it was money."

"Ah?" enquired the young man.

"Yes, because you never seem strong enough to raise sufficient to pay your board when it is due."

Mr. Sharpley eats his biscuits now without asking any conundrums,

WHY HE WAS SORRY.

HOUSEKEEPER-"This is the twentieth time to-day that I have come to the door to tell peddlars that I dont want anything."

Peddlar---'' Very sorry, mum !"

Housekeeper-" It is some comfort to know that you are sorry, anyhow,"

Peddlar- Yes, mum, I am very sorry you don't want anything mum."

OFF DUTY.

FIRST STRANGER-" What business are you engaged in ? "

Second Stranger (pompously) -- "I am engaged in minding my own business. If you are out of employment, I can recommend it.'

First Stranger —" Thanks ! How long does your vacation last ? "

A MANX SUPERSTITION.

[Key to Shorthand Notes on page 59.] A VERY ancient superstition dictated a custom which, as some think, reached as far back as the days of the Druids, and which used to exist, together with many other curious ones equally old and very widely spread, in the Isle of Man. On New Year's Eve the room on the ground floor in farmhouses and cottages which abutted on the open path was strewed with a thick layer of ashes, and the house door was left unbolted. It was believed that thus an augury would be obtained as to the family events during the ensuing year; and that early in the morning of the New Year a track of footsteps would be found in the ashes. If they were leading from the house to the door the omen was a gloomy one indeed, as prognosticating the death of some member of the family. But if the footsteps led towards the interior of the house the omen was a happy one, as showing a birth during the ensuing year.

SYLVESTER NIGHT.

SYLVESTER night, as the night preceding New Year's day is called in Germany, is an occasion for family gatherings and rejoicings. The evening hours before the

ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND.

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clock strikes midnight are devoted to a musical family entertainment, which is followed by the brewing of the New Year's punch, while the cakes are placed on the table. With the first stroke of the midnight hour glasses are clashed together and good wishes for the coming year exchanged.

A LIGHT THAT FAILED.

FRIEND—" Mary, what is this trouble between you and your husband?"

Mary—"He is a brute! You know that lovely piano lamp I wanted for so long and gave him at Christmas! Well, he said it was lovely, and just what he wanted; and then the horrid wretch took it down to his office next day!"

BUSINESS LETTERS.

[Key to Shorthand Notes on page 60.]

MR. T. C. SCHUMACHER, G. P. A.,

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir: We are thinking of issuing our regular summer excursion rates to the White Mountains via your road, R.W. & O. R. R. and C.V. R. R. Kindly inform us if you wish to join in a low rate, making tickets limited for ten days, thus allowing about six days at theWhite Mountains. Last season we noticed the bulk of our travel called for tickets over your line, therefore this season we thought best to issue the most of our tickets via your route in case you could get your connecting lines to join with us. It seems as if we ought to be able to issue a rate of \$27.50. allowing passengers one day stop-over at Niagara Falls.

Please inform me what day you could meet me at Chicago to talk this matter over.

Yours respectfully.

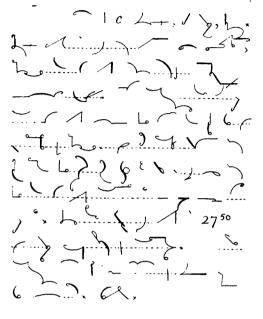
MR. HENRY NOKES,

Supt. of Transportation, Kingston, Ontario.

Dear Sir: As we are about to have heavy shipments of coal from off the Lehigh Valley R. R., and as we are unable to procure cars from said railroad. we find it necessary to ask our neighbors to help us out in this matter. Mr. Koonz, of the D. & H. R. R., has offered us fifty cars, which we can have in about one month, but we should like to begin the transportation of this coal at once in order to facilitate other business which will come a little later on, and therefore we beg to ask you if you could not furnish us with about twenty-five of your coal gondolas. Upon receipt of this letter please wire us your reply, and if you can furnish them, please commence forwarding the cars to our connecting lines, asking them to hurry Yours truly. them forward to us.

BENN PITMAN SHORTHAND. [Reporting Style.]

BUSINESS LETTERS-RAILROAD CORRESPONDENCE



[Electrotyped especially for THE CANADIAN SHORTHAND REVIEW, and reprinted by permission from The Phonographic Magazine, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

SHORTHAND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

COLLOWING up the promise under this head in our first number, we

give a few of the many benefits to be derived and reasons for the existence and support of such a bureau, and then publish the circular letter therein mentioned.

In American cities stenographic employment bureaus have been in existence for years and have given satisfaction to stenographers and business men. Shorthand writers, as a rule, deem it better to speedily procure employment by this organized method rather than drag out weary weeks searching alone and under expense.

To stenographers the benefits of an organized system of acquiring knowledge of all changes and vacancies are offered, and at the same time they are guarded against making engagements with those vampires of the business world who engage stenographers and avoid paying the salary agreed upon, or merely pay enough on account to delude the poor stenos. into remaining as long as possible. More than one case of this kind has been brought to our notice lately where young men and poor girls have been duped by wily sharks who never pay for anything if they can avoid it, and from whom it is worse than useless to try to collect.

To the business man the bureau offers a ready means of securing an efficient stenographer or typist, for, in order to sustain its reputation among business men, the bureau will in all cases recommend the most proficient. This will to a large extent check the influx of tyros who have done so much to lower the standing of the profession as well as the salaries. Some check may also be put upon "working for experience," which is a too common practice in some of the smaller offices ; we trust something may also be done to improve the efficiency of some of the schools, so that students may acquire a knowledge of the work they would meet in every day business life, and that something may be accomplished to dissuade the study of these branches by students who are not sufficiently educated or are not adapted to this class of work. The system proposed to meet the expense of conducting such a bureau is by a small percentage on the first month's salary, and not by fees which are always objectionable. Thus it will be evident that the bureau is interested in securing the highest salary possible for stenographers and that this will tend to maintain salaries at a higher level.

In recommending this scheme to the hearty support of the whole profession -- confident that it will be of benefit to all, we will state that Mr. I. E. Cross, who has charge of this bureau for the Writers' Supply Co., has had a long and varied experience in shorthand work and we feel confident will make it a success, as he has always taken a very deep interest not only in the "winged art" but also in the members of the profession; has always been on the alert to befriend stenographers in need of assistance or advice, and has during his residence in "The Twin Cities" become familiar with the method of conducting stenographic employment bureaus in the United States. Knowing Mr. Cross personally, we feel confident that all who seek assistance or advice in securing a situation will find in him the friend they need, and a warm advocate of the profession as well.

If you have not received a copy of the following circular we would recommend you to reply to it at once and do all you can to assist in making this bureau permanent and as efficient as possible.

THE CIRCULAR.

·· TO THE Stenographers and Typists of Canada :--

Being much impressed with the unsystematic method of procuring employment in the shorthand profession in Canada, as well as the tendency to lower salaries generally, we have undertaken the establishment of a Shorthand Employment Bureau on a basis similar to the bureaus in large American cities, and if we can secure the assistance of those in the profession, one and all, we have no doubt of its efficiency being of incalculable benefit.

We propose the establishment of an organization that will systematically collect information of all changes or situations vacant and that will recommend the most efficient stenographers for the same at the highest salary obtainable. For this information we must, to a very large extent, depend upon those in the profession, and believe we can rely upon it being supplied, and, while we ask information gratuitously at present, we trust the time may not be long until the organization has gained sufficient strength to pay for such information as will be of service to those seeking its aid.

In the past we have taken sufficient interest in our profession to assist a number of deserving stenographers to positions without further reward than the gratification of knowing that we had performed a brotherly act, and we should be pleased to continue the office with the same sweet reward, were it not that in extending our sphere and going into the matter more vigorously by advertising, etc., we incur much greater expense, and hence to guarantee the satisfaction we feel bound to give we propose charging a small percentage on the first month's salary. There are no 'registration' or any other 'fees,' and nothing to pay until it is earned.

We invite the fullest investigation of our plan and fitness to carry out what we propose. Knowing that it will meet with your approval we solicit your interest in furnishing the following information :--

Names of Stenographers and Typists, with address and place of employment.

Names of Stenographers seeking employment.

Names of incompetent Stenographers seeking positions, that we may test them.

Positions vacant.

Names and addresses of parties who have failed to pay for stenographic or office help.

Give the desired information as fully as possible and it will be treated most confidentially.

Trusting to have an early reply, we are Very truly,

7 Adelaide St. East. WRITERS' SUPPLY Co."

A WESTERN TRIBUTE.

HE following congratulatory address, with thirty-six signatures, has been forwarded to Sir Isaac Pitman by the phonographers of Winnipeg, Canada:

To Sir Isaac Pitman, Inventor of Phonography etc. : Greeting.

Your recent prominent appearance before the public in winning the laurels of Knighthood, gives your many phonographic friends in the city of Winnipeg an opportunity of expressing in some slight degree the sincere regard and esteem which we are proud to acknowledge your due: of expressing our appreciation of the honor which you have won for yourself: of the tale .ts which have laid the foundation of an extensive

and vast reform : of the abilities which have given an irresistable impulse to the progress of education, to the building up and developing of a truly national blessing, an impulse which in its far-reaching results is unparalleled in the history of our glorious Empire; and one which has changed and moulded the destinies of the English-speaking race and placed within our hands a means of intellectual advancement accessible to all. In no country can a recognition of the powers and energies which have been brought to bear upon the strengthening and consolidation of the language of the mother land be more complete than in this. The originality of your system : the continued application requisite to its development : the long years of indefatigable perseverance : the unflinching courage : the invincible determination with which you have met and overcome obstacles of prejudice, and the malignity of unscrupulous opponents: the strenuous efforts necessary to the uprooting of a deeply planted though inadequate orthography, in no other portion of the globe can be more admired.

Not only have you figured as one of the greatest of modern reformers, but also as a public benefactor. The philanthropy which has characterized your career has enthroned your fame on a lofty pinnacle which the ravages of age cannot destroy, and which has reared an everlasting monument to your memory in the hearts of the race. The unshaken faith which you repose in your system: the untiring and efficient efforts to make known to the world the remarkable resources of Phonography: the truly disinterested manner and beneficence which has influenced you in its propogation; your willingness on all occasions to assist in any public enterprise for education or otherwise, while rendering your work of lasting and enduring benefit to your country, has endeared you to the hearts of all.

And now on the culmination of your successes. surrounded by the evidences of a lofty work nobly performed, we offer you our congratulations, and sincerely trust that the coming years may shower upon you their choicest gifts of happiness, health and prosperity; that you may long be spared to continue the work which has gained a world-wide celebrity, and that you may reap the well-earned fruits of your labors in the knowledge that even in this far distant clime you possess the estimation and affection of its people.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WHEN writing advertisers mention the REVIEW.

Don't forget to send in any news you may have in our line.

 M_{R} , W. W. OSGOODBY, of Rochester, has in press a new edition of his popular shorthand text-book.

WE WOULD suggest to the *Phonographic* World that if they wish to distort this word it would be as well to use the letter ω instead of *b*.--Ba(w)th.

MISS GRACE E. TOWNDROW, New Rochelle, N. Y., has commenced the publication of a "Cheap Pamphlet Series" of her father's system of shorthand.

REV. E. BARKER, long and favorably known as a teacher of Phonography, has removed his school to 14 King street west, this city, lately occupied by the Barker & Spence Business College.

THE summer number of *Pilman's Shorthand* Weekly, just received. is printed in four colors and contains much of interest to Isaac Pitmanites. A new department, "The Editor's Note Book," is a good feature.

OUR next issue will contain a half-tone portrait and sketch of the life of Warring Kennedy, Esq., Mayor of Toronto. Mr. Kennedy is a Graham writer, and has been deeply interested in shorthand most of his life.

A MACHINE for typewriting music has been patented by Mr. F. H. Bowen, of Springfield, Mass. The lack of some means of accurately and easily producing from one to a dozen copies of a piece of music has long been felt.

WE HAVE received samples of Messrs. Mittag & Volger's Typewriter Ribbons and M. & M.Carbon Papers. These goods are fully warranted, and are giving perfect satisfaction. Put up in attractive shape, and for sale by leading dealers.

WE PRODUCE in this issue the first instalment of the series of papers read at the World's Congress of Stenographers held at Chicago last year. The work from which this article is selected can be procured from *The National Stenographer* Co., Chicago. See ad.

OUR friends in different parts of Canada will confer a great favor by sending news items from their district, newspaper clippings concerning the stenographic profession, etc., etc., whenever such matters chance to come under their notice. Some one will be interested. Send it along.

A NEW edition of Geo. R. Bishop's (New York) "Exact Phonography" is about to be placed on the market. Judging from advance sheets it will be one of the handsomest specimens of the printers' and engravers' arts that has ever appeared in this line. It will contain some interesting system comparisons worthy an investigation.

MESSRS. WRIGHT & MACDONALD, both practical stenographers, have purchased Mr. W. Tees Curran's interests in the Phonographic Institute, Montreal, and will conduct a school under the name of the Spencerian Business College. A general reporting business will also be carried on by these gentlemen. Mr. Curran goes to Boston.

IT IS a pleasure to see good printing at any time. The British American Business College. Toronto, is noted for this line of work and have recently placed before us some handsome specimens of the printers' art. This school is one of the pioneers in Canada, and has always occupied a foremost position among the commercial colleges of the Dominion.

DAVID WOLFE BROWN, the veteran phonographer and esteemed shorthand essayist, of Washington, D.C., announces the early completion of his new work, "Easy Lessons in Congressional Shorthand." "The matured results of the author's large professional experience, and his long association with some of the best reporters in America" will be embodied in the work.

A. S. NIMMO, Sarnia, Ont., makes the announcement that he will open a school of shorthand and typewriting in that town on 3d September, to be known as "Nimmo's Shorthand Academy." The school will be equipped with Bar-Lock typewriters, and as Mr. Nimmo is a practical stenographer and seems to have the right kind of enterprise, we have no doubt of the success of the school and its students.

A. P. LITTLE, for many years one of the official reporters of New York State, at Rochester, won for himself a name of which any reporter might well feel proud. A. P. Little, of Rochester, the manufacturer, has since won for himself a name for square dealing and honorable methods which any manufacturer in any line in the United States might envy. "Little!" said a prominent typewriter manufacturer to a *World* reporter, recently, when the name was mentioned, "there's a man you can trust absolutely—perfectly square; whatever he tells you can be implicitly relied on !"—*Phonographic World*, New York.

W. B. NEWSOME, of 86½ Erie County Bank building was arrested this noon by Deputy Marshal Colb, on complaint of Immigrant Inspector John R. DeBarry, charged with violation of the alien contract labor laws of 1885-91. It is claimed that Newsome, whose principal place of business is in Toronto, brought into this country Lily M. Flannigan. of Quebec, to work in his Buffalo branch as a typewriter, contrary to the labor laws. Miss Flannigan is an alien, and, it is alleged, came here under promise of employment by Newsome. This afternoon the prisoner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Fairchild, and pleaded not guilty. He was admitted to bail in the sum of 1,000, to appear next Tuesday morning for a hearing.—News, Buffalo, N. Y., July 28.

THE Iowa State Stenographers held their sixth annual meeting at Des Moines, on 17th, 18th and 19th July. Resolutions of estimation and respect were drafted and passed by the Association for the late Andrew J. Graham, a copy of which is herewith presented.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Designer of all things and all men to remove from the field of human thought and endeavor one beloved as a father by all stenographers of this land, and

WHEREAS. The stenographers of the State of Iowa, while bowing in humble silence to the will of the Omniscient, still realize that in the departure of Andrew J. Graham from this life, they have lost a sincere, earnest, and ably intelligent promoter of the best ends and aims of the profession, one who in his life furnished an eloquent example to all, and especially to those following his chosen profession,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, that we in this manner express our high esteem of the life and labors of our lamented friend and leader, our appreciation of the benefits directly conferred thereby, and the realization of our great and irreparable loss.

THE CANADIAN SHORTHAND REVIEW is the latest star on the literary horizon, and is sure to fill a gap that has been more or less of a reproach to the profession in Canada, as this was up to the present the only country where the "winged pen" craft were without an official journal. Several attempts have been made to have one, but in nearly every case the mistake was made of allying it with some particular system of shorthand or make of typewriter machine, the result being early collapse. The new Review starts out without any incumbrance whatever in this direction, and is therefore more likely to meet with success. The first number to hand is well printed, its promises made in the salutatory modest but confident, and the general tone of the new comer is healthy and strong.- Times, Victoria, B.C.

BOOK NOTICES.

Practical Court Reporting. By H. W. Thorne. Published by The Phonographic Institute Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 12mo. 237 pages. Bound in cloth. \$1.00.

A new and cheaper edition of this popular book, and the only work extant which treats of this important subject. A book for the stenographer, lawyer or student. To Canadians it forms an admirable auxiliary to a clear understanding of the subject, and, while some of the courts and terms here are known by other appellations, there is little contained in the work that is not most interesting and of vital importance to the Canadian reporter. In answer to a Canadian correspondent as to what terms are used in the United States corresponding to those in use in Canada, Mr. Thorne, the author of the book, has the following to say :

"Nisi prius courts correspond, as I understand, to our trial courts : Appellate court, we use, as a general designation of any court which has jurisdiction to review the proceedings of a lower court or of another branch of the same court. The term 'counsel' is used in most of the States, in the same or a similar sense to the word 'barrister' in the English and Canadian courts ; 'attorney' is used with much the same meaning as 'solicitor.' At one time there existed, in this State (New York) a legal distinction between the meaning of the terms 'counsellor' and 'attorney, ' and a corresponding difference in their functions as officers of the court. This, however, has been abolished. In the English and Canadian courts the solicitor, as I understand, gets his retainer directly from the client; he prepares the action for trial-which is much more onerous and demands greater skill and ability than the public generally know-and then retains and instructs a 'barrister,' who does the work in court of trying the cause The solicitor performs the difficult and important work of loading the gun, while the barrister adjusts it, aims it and fires it at the enemy. If the result is successful, it is due to the skill of the gunner; if it be disastrous, the priming, the amunition or something else was wrong."

Business Correspondence in Shorthand, No. 2, is the title of a work recently received from Messrs. Pitman & Sons' New York house. The book contains forty pages, including engraved shorthand and key in ordinary type. It is well suited for dictation purposes, and sells at 30c.

WE HAVE been favored with sample copies of Business, a bright, newsy office and advertising journal, published monthly by the Kitrege Company, New York. We are pleased to note that this journal takes a keen interest in the stenographic and typewriting field, and keeps its readers posted up to date and is not afraid to launch upon theories a little beyond. In the June number appears an article on the "Ideal Typewriter," by a Mr. Harrison (not Frank), which has some good points, but the author does not seem to have posted himself regarding the merits of the machines already on the market, or he would have found some of his suggested ideal features incorporated therein. There are such a variety of typewriters, workable and unworkable; ideal and practical; good, bad, and indifferent, that a lack of knowledge concerning each individual machine may be excusable. The July number contains a reference to the late A. J. Graham, and gives a summary of the memorial number of the Student's Journal; reviews Day's Shorthand Manual and Dunham's "Missing Link," and also has a description of the Bar-Lock Typewriter and the Typewriter Prism.

HAVING carefully examined the initial numbers of "THE CANADIAN SHORTHAND REVIEW," I must congratulate you on your achievement in producing a shorthand journal which certainly seems to me to be the equal in merit, if not superior, to any other shorthand magazine published. The subject matter, method of arrangement, mechanical work and engravings are beyond adverse criticism. It is needless to say that I am delighted with the magazine; and if you are ingenious enough to continue its publication, embodying in each issue the high degree of excellence which you have attained in the initial numbers, I am sure your efforts will be crowned with success.

R. S. WRIGHT, Montreal.

At Correspondents and canvassers are wanted in every city and town of importance in Canada to forward news items of interest to stenographers, canvas for subscriptions, etc. etc. To those who are willing to undertake this work we are prepared to offer special inducements. There is not a city or town of importance in Canada where ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred subscribers could not easily be secured with very little exertion. Don't you want to help in this good work, and at the same time put a few extra \$\$\$\$ in your own pocket? Let us hear from you.

THE CANADIAN SHORTHAND REVIEW.

PERIODICALS

Saturday Night.

Is the leading Society and Illustrated Paper published in Canada. It contains 12 pages, beautifully printed and illustrated, devoted to the entertainment of its readers. If you are not a regular reader peruse a copy and learn what you are missing. You can have it sent to your address for \$2.00 per year, or \$2.50 if in Toronto.

The Endeavor Herald.

A 12-page monthly journal devoted to advancing the interests of the societies of Christian Endeavor in Canada. Subscription, 50 cents a year, with liberal club rates. Published by Endeavor Herald Co., Toronto.

The Canadian Magazine.

Politics, Literature, Science and Art. The Scribners' of Canada. Subscription, \$2 50 a year. Single numbers. 25 cents. J. Gordon Mowat, Editor; T. H. Best, Business Manager. Canada Life Building, King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

The Canadian Photographic Journal.

68 pages monthly. Single copies, 25 cents. \$2 00 a year. Geo. W. Gilson, Editor and Publisher, Toronto, Canada. Special departments for amateurs.

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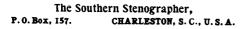
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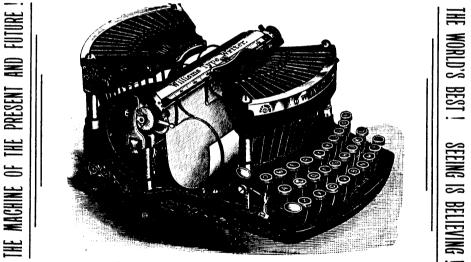
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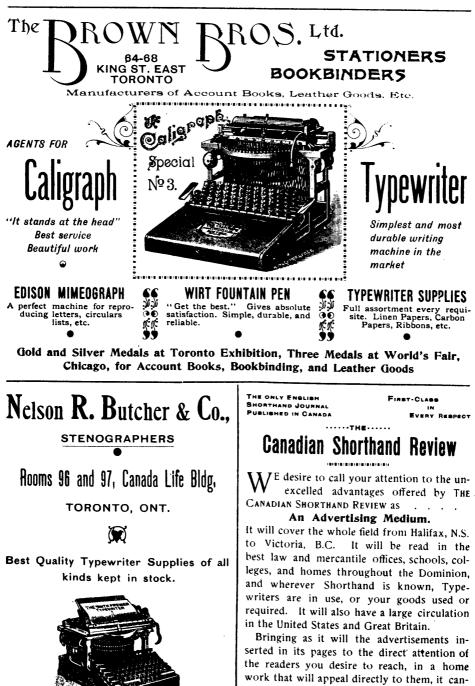
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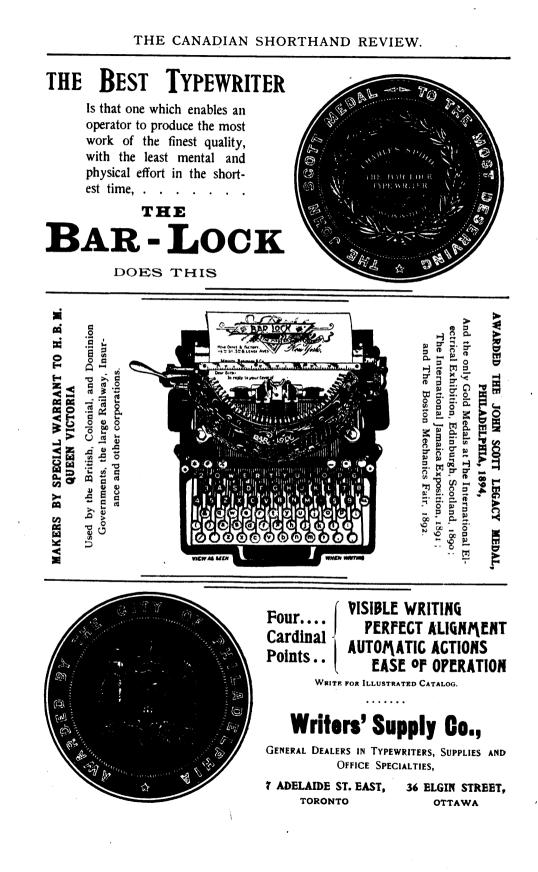


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AGENTS

THE SHORTHAND REVIEW 11 JORDAN STREET TORONTO

not fail to produce the best results.





The World's Congress of Stenographers held at Chicago, July, 1893, was the most important gathering of stenographers ever held at any time or place. Every student, teacher, amanuensis, reporter or other person interested in stenography, should have a copy of the report of the proceedings. A complete report has been issued by THE NATIONAL STENOGRAPHER Co., Chicago., Ill. It contains every paper read there, with portrait and sketch of the life of the author of each as well as the discussions on the different papers, resolutions passed, etc. It is safe to say that there is no other publication in existence that contains so much general information on shorthand and typewriting as this report. It is handsomely bound in blue silk cloth, with gold stamped title, and sells in that form for \$1.25. It may be had in paper binding for 75 cents.

For a copy or information, address

THE NATIONAL STENOGRAPHER CO. Chicago, III., U. S. A.

Sir Isaac Pitman's Shorthand

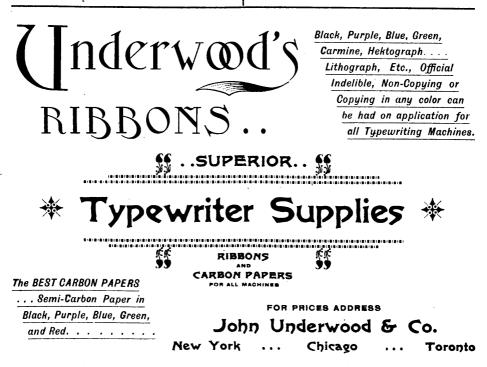
EXTRACT FROM Bureau of Education (Washington, D.C.) Circular of Information, No. 1, 1893.

"It will be seen in the chapter giving the statistics of instruction in Shorthand in the United States that the system mainly followed is that of **Isaac Pitman**. Few inventors within the last two hundred years have been so happy as he in discovering devices that have proved useful in practice and at the same time called forth universal admiration for their theoretic perfection."

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