PITMAN'S

PHONOGRAPHIC

PHRASE BOOK



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PREFACE.

THE discovery of the possibility of employing phraseography in the practice of Pitman's Shorthand was not made till the system had been in extensive use for some years. Its first introduction into the textbooks is to be found in the "Manual" published by the Inventor of Phonography in 1845. In this work it is stated that "to promote expedition in writing, the advanced phonographer may join two or more words together, and thus sometimes express a phrase without removing the pen." Examples are then given of over fifty simple phrases, most of which have been used in the system ever since, while a few—which did not prove in every way satisfactory—never came into general use.

In one of his contributions to the history of Phonography, the late Thomas Allen Reed has described the feelings of pleasure he experienced on seeing the first phraseogram, in a letter either from the Inventor of Phonography or from his brother Joseph Pitman. It was the now well-known phrase, but it came upon Mr. Reed as a revelation, and the possibilities which this simple little outline opened out at once presented themselves to Mr. Reed's mind. But for a considerable time after the introduction of "Phraseography" in the "Manual," the method was used sparingly and with great caution by phonographers, and in works issued in phonographic characters, phraseography is conspicuous by its absence for several years subsequent to 1845.

Ten years later, in 1855, Mr. Reed, who had devoted considerable attention to the phraseographical powers of Phonography since they were first introduced to his notice, compiled "The Phonographic Phrase Book, a General Explanation of the Principle of Phraseography; or, the writing of entire phrases without lifting the pen, as applied to Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand: with several thousand illustrations." A note expressive of approval of Mr. Reed's labours from the pen of Isaac Pitman was included in the work. Subsequently the Inventor of Phonography himself issued the "Phrase Book," in an improved and enlarged form, and from time to time new editions made their appearance down to the issue of the present Centenary Edition.

The Phrase Book now offered to the phonographic public contains a larger number of phrases than any previous edition, and it may be remarked that the collection is additional to the lists which appear in "Pitman's Shorthand Instructor" and "Pitman's Shorthand Primer, Book 3," etc.—with a few exceptions needful to ensure the completeness of the present work.

A new and valuable feature of the present edition is an exhaustive Introduction setting out the principles of Phraseography.

INTRODUCTION.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND, or Phonography, like every other invention, has been gradually developed. It was not discovered till some years after it was first published that, besides its manifold known advantages over other shorthand systems, Phonography possessed, to a greater extent than any other, the means of joining together or combining words without endangering the legibility of the writing. Nor was the extent of this phraseographic power at once ascertained. Phonographers went cautiously to work, and were at first satisfied with such combinations as I am, you will, there is, I shall be. These and many

other similar phrases were certainly valuable additions to the stenographic material previously in use; but it was soon discovered that they were only a few comparatively insignificant veins of a rich mine of the same material, which only needed careful working to yield an abundant produce. Experience has shown that thousands of common phrases, containing from two to seven or eight words, may be advantageously written without lifting the pen from the paper; and as each lifting of the pen is equivalent to the making of a stroke, it is clear that a great saving of time is effected whenever phraseography is employed to any considerable extent.

Phraseography may be regarded as an are; (an art within an art.) and it requires some special attention and practice before it can be judiciously employed. It is used chiefly in note-taking, where the least saving of time in writing is often of the greatest importance; it need not, however, be confined to this branch of shorthand work, but may be used in all stages of shorthand study; for with very little practice on the part of the reader, the phraseographic combinations are found to be quite as legible as the single words. Indeed when combinations are well chosen, and correctly written, the words are more easily read when united than when written separately.

There is something characteristic about a phrasedgram which usually distinguishes it from single words, and the very compactness of its form enables the eye to decipher it in less time than would be required to take in several separate words, which occupy so much more space. In the one case the eye rests upon a single outline, and in the other it has perhaps to travel over half a line before it can see the whole phrase. The phraseogram will most probably be written more carefully than the separate words, as it requires less time. More space is saved by phraseography than would be imagined, and if the characters employed are carefully formed, they are as easily read as they are compact and brief. Ask any experienced phonographer whether he would rather read the following sentence thus:



or grouped in a few compact phraseographic forms, thus:

In this, as in many other instances which might be given, a marked benefit accrues both to the reader and to the writer from the use of phraseography.

It is, however, only when phraseography is judiciously used that these benefits can be fully secured, for it is quite possible to join forms together in such a way as to puzzle alike the reader and the writer. If the combinations are awkward, the writer gains no time by the junction, and if they are not distinct the reader is perplexed in deciphering them.

Even the best phraseograms are of no advantage to the note-taker unless he can write and read them with ease. Thorough familiarity with what have been found to be safe and otherwise desirable phraseograms—particularly in the case of the more advanced phraseography—can only be gained by persistent practice in both writing and reading shorthand in the Advanced Style. The habit of phrasing can best be cultivated when writing at comparatively low speeds. It has not been attempted in the following pages to enumerate all possible useful phraseograms, but instances have been given of almost

all kinds of legitimate joinings, the study of which, and of this Introduction, will easily show how many others may be formed. The student is recommended to write out the list several times; he need not, of course, commit the forms and phrases to memory, as in the case of the grammalogues: the principle of the combinations rather than the combinations themselves should be chiefly studied: when this is clearly apprehended, the practice becomes a comparatively easy task. It should be pointed out, however, that before this work is taken in hand, the student should have thoroughly mastered the Advanced Style, as developed in Pilman's Shorthand Instructor and other works. The student should, after practising the general phraseograms dealt with in the Instructor and the present book, give special attention to phraseography as applied to expressions of frequent occurrence in the particular class of work upon which he will be engaged.

A series of about twenty volumes, under the title of Shorthand Writers' Phrase Books and Guides, each dealing exclusively with one particular trade or profession, have been issued by the Publishers, and particulars of these

will be found at the beginning of this volume.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PHRASEOGRAPHY.

1. The chief essentials of phraseography are, first, legibility; secondly, easy joinings; and thirdly, lineality in writing and moderate length.

LEGIBILITY.

2. To secure legibility, care must be taken that the united signs are not likely to be mistaken, in their connected form, for some single word or for another phrase. Practice will enable the writer to decide almost instantaneously whether a particular phraseogram is safe. It is not suggested that no phraseogram must be used which would represent a single word; for on this principle some of the commonest and most useful forms would be discarded, as in the case of ___ it can, which also represents take, took, etc. The best phraseograms are those which are positively unmistakable in their forms, even without reference to the context, as _____. I am sure, it should be, _____ it would be. The next best are

those which, if not absolutely unmistakable when standing alone, are so when read with the context, as does not (descent), have not (vignette). When a phrase extends to the length of three or four words, it is almost impossible that any mistake should be made.

Some discretion must in particular be exercised in joining logograms consisting of strokes which do not represent all the consonants of the words, as they thus lose their distinctive features. For instance, such phraseograms as to give it, different man, several things, can come, are inadmissible. On the other hand, there are a good many useful phraseograms in which such logograms may safely be joined, e.g., can be, at liberty, you will remember, from me, believe me, because it is. These latter cases include phraseograms in which the contracted logograms consist of characters which are never or rarely used for any other purpose, and which are, therefore, easily recognized as representing their respective grammalogues, e.g., great pleasure, rising generation, I think it is, whether it will be.

4. Would seem, unless joined to a preceding stroke (as in it would seem), should be written separately, as might, in fast writing, become confused with seem. (Compare the non-use of the prefix in- in negative words, such as inhospitable.)

5. Logograms, containing all the consonants of which the words are composed may generally be freely joined, as $\$ spirit, $\$ trade, $\$ great.

After another word, it is safer, however, not to phrase _ could, unless it is followed by not, in view of the possibility of confusion with _ can; thus v _ I could, but _ I could not.

6. When the outlines of the following words are joined to a preceding outline, a vowel should be inserted to prevent ambiguity—

Him, himself, go, and say to prevent confusion with me, myself, give, and see, as in \(\sim to \) him (\(\sim to \) me), \(\sim to \) himself (\(\sim to \) myself), \(\frac{1}{2} \) would go (\(\sim to \) would give), \(\sim \) you will say (\(\sim to \) you will see);

Men, when the outline might otherwise be read as man—which, however, is seldom the case;

No, when it might otherwise be read as any, as in in no way (in any way), this being often the case in a clause beginning with if;

Neither, as in v in neither case (in another case);

Did not, to distinguish from do not; thus, A we did not (A we do not);

Those (except when followed by who or whom), as in to those, being read as to these or to this;

Might, as in I might;

Note, leaving know unvocalized, as in we note that (we know that).

Lately, leaving little unvocalized, as in very lately (very little).

7. Other miscellaneous instances in which a vowel must be inserted are: \(\sim \sim \frac{1}{100}\) from whom, \(\sim \frac{1}{100}\) at home,

my own, if the same, it is most probable, it seems probable.

- 8. The vowel should be inserted in 1. did when preceding or following the logogram 1 he.
- 9. Phrases should consist of words that are grammatically connected; such as pronouns and verbs, as you may, bit is; prepositions and pronouns, as with it, by them; adjectives and nouns, as great men, good deal; and several verbs, as can be, may have been.
- 10. The following are instances in which words should be written separately owing to their not being grammatically connected—
 - "He wondered how many there were going to accept that doctrine."
 - "In any case the amount must be paid."
 - "The costs would, in all, probably amount to £15."
- 11. The fact that the words are, properly, separated by a punctuation mark is disregarded in the case of a few very common phrases, such as ves, sir; will, therefore; hear, hear.
- 12. Any word or expression that is either emphasized or quoted should be written separately; thus—

· _) ". ~ _ _ . ~ [x"

His reply was: "The same material will be suitable."

EASY JOININGS.

13. No time is saved by the use of a phraseogram that presents a difficult or awkward joining, and it is better to write the words separately. Some phonographers

appear to think any joining admissible; for example,

which they, \(\) let it, \(\) they know, \(\) you see,

will you be, \(\) and shall, etc.—forms which retard
rather than facilitate the progress of the writer to say

rather than facilitate the progress of the writer, to say nothing of the difficulty of deciphering.

14. Phrases in which the circle s will link words together are especially valuable; as it is necessary, in his own, seems to me, he is not, etc.

LINEALITY AND MODERATE LENGTH.

- 15. It is obvious that great inconvenience would arise if the writer were allowed to run loose in his phraseographic junctions. It would be quite possible to connect forms in such a way as to form a diagonal line from the top left-hand corner of the page to the right-hand corner at the bottom; but with what result to the reader, and with how little profit to the writer, need hardly be said. Even easy joinings should not be allowed to descend more than two or occasionally three strokes below the line. The phraseogram I think it is said that they, does not present a single awkward joining, and, but for the circumstance of its descending so low, it would be quite admissible. Such a phrase is better divided, thus, \(\bigcip \) Some limit should be assigned to the length of a phraseogram, even if it is convenient in form and keeps tolerably near the line. It will rarely be found convenient to join more than four or five word-outlines unless contracted, as \(\bigcip of \) course it is necessary.
- 16. As an illustration of the abuse of phraseography, take the following sentence. It contains eighteen words, presents no difficult joinings, and descends but slightly over two strokes below the line—

"If there is one thing more than another that you should avoid, it is making very long phraseograms."

In this sentence the pen should be lifted at least four times, thus dividing it into convenient phraseograms.

POSITION OF PHRASEOGRAMS

17. The first word-form of a phraseogram (generally a logogram) must occupy the position in which it would be written if it stood alone. Thus, the phraseogram

how can they commences on the line.

18. A first-position logogram that does not contain a full-length upward or downward stroke may, however, be slightly raised or lowered to enable a following downstroke to be written in its own proper position, as-I with much, { that this, & on these, 6 in those.

19. Note.—The word Saint, also, may be written above the line, so that a following name may be written in its own position; thus, St. Paul.

TICK "THE"

- 20. Tick the should never be written in any direction other than I or I, and is struck downward in preference; thus, by the, of the, o is the, in the; but at the. I says the, w about the, I told the.
- 21. The tick should not be used after a loop, or after s added to a hook (as in \ . proposed the, f . adjust . shows the), or after a half-length straight stroke having no initial or final circle or hook (as). noted the. . dated the, ... reached the, - . could the). It is never used initially.
- 22. on the is written thus, in order to keep it quite distinct from the logogram I, and I also has the advantage of being more easily formed.

Тіск " Н."

23. Tick h may be used medially in phraseograms (though not in single words), thus for whom. of her. with her.

" OF " AND " To."

24. Of and to should, as a rule, not be phrased finally, but the following are instances in which this is

allowed: _a by means of, _in the case of, _____ in the course of, _____ in want of, _____ because of, _____ by reason of, & all sorts of, _____ kind of; _____ in relation to, _____ in addition to, _____ so good as to, _____ ought not to. (Of and to, however, are sometimes omitted—see par. 53.)

" AND."

25. And is chiefly phrased initially, but it is used medially in a few cases, e.g., hard and fast, least and west, there and then. (And, however, is also sometimes omitted—see par. 53.)

ADVANCED PHRASEOGRAPHY.

26. Subject to the general characteristics of a good phraseogram, as already indicated (see pars. 1-16), being observed, one or more of the following methods may be adopted to permit of the formation of an easily-written phraseogram—

A. The ordinary outlines of words may be combined or otherwise varied, abbreviating principles applicable to single words often being applied, with certain

modifications, to phrases;

B. Outlines may be contracted, either by the omis-

sion of a hook or otherwise;

C. A preposition or other common word which is necessary to complete the sense of a passage may be omitted:

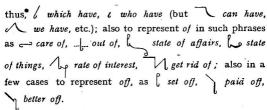
D. Words are often represented by intersected strokes in the case of titles and frequently-occurring business, technical, and other phrases, for which a sufficiently brief sign is not otherwise obtainable.

A. ORDINARY SIGNS COMBINED OR OTHERWISE VARIED.

27. The SMALL CIRCLE, in addition to being used for as, has, is and his, as in a it has been, it is not, may also be used to represent us in frequently occurring phrases such as of us, from us, before us,

| against us, / tet us, please tet us know |
|--|
| leave us, asking us. ftell us. |
| 28. The Large Circle may be used as follows— (i) Initially only—to represent as we, as in |
| as we can, as we are, as we trust; or as w |
| in 6 as well as, 6 as will be seen, etc. |
| (ii) To represent s-s, s-z, etc. (including gramma- |
| logues represented by the circle s), as in o in this city, |
| oit is his, as soon as it is, it is seen, othis is done. |
| 29. The "Sr" Loop may be used to represent the |
| word first, as in at first, at first cost, very first. |
| 30. The "R" and "L" Hooks are used to repre- |
| sent the words our and all respectively in in our, by all, and at all. |
| 31. The "N" Hook may be used to represent the following words— |
| Been, as in have been, I had been, already |
| been, recently been; |
| Than, as in more than, \(\square better than, \(\square \) fewer than: |
| |
| Own, as in \(\) your own, \(\) her own, \(\omega \) our own, \(\) their own (but note \(\omega \) my own, \(\omega \) representing |
| mine); |
| On, in such phrases as carry on, carried |
| on (compare the use of hook n in the words $)$ thereon, |
| hanger-on, etc.); and |
| One, in some one. |
| 32. The "F" (V) Hook may be used to represent |

have after a straight sign written in the direction of I;

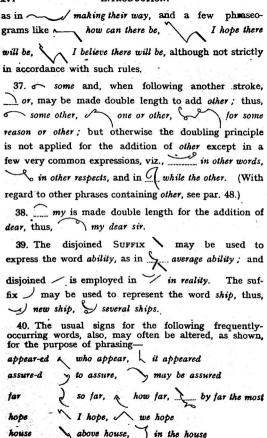


- 33. The "Nst" Loop may be used to represent the word next; thus, Monday next, Wednesday next.
- 34. The "SHUN" Hook may be used to represent the word ocean, as in Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean.
- 35. The HALVING PRINCIPLE may sometimes be applied for the addition of the word it or out; thus, in which it is, if it be not, if it is found, depend upon it, make it clear, I do not wish it to be, carried out; also of the word to after able or unable; thus, able to, unable to find.

Note.—The principal words to which it is added by halving are the grammalogues till, which, if, for, and from, the full | being written in | will it, | in it, | think it, | upon it, | can it be, etc.

think it, upon it, can it be, etc.

36. The Doubling Principle may, subject to the ordinary rules for doubling in the case of single words, be applied to express the addition of their or there; thus, in their, I am sure there is, been there, above their, which have their, make their way, in which there are; also in the case of



myou may not, __ I will not, of certainly not not, wif you are not Note. - are not is so written when standing alone. it may only be, I have only just only latter part, for my part part L Sir James, ves. sir Sir state-ment p to state, another statement was therefore, / shall therefore therefore more time. valuable time. time modern times one time. before the war, during the war war that was, & if it was not TUAS this week, __ another week, week previous week, on some weeks ago. Friday week, and six weeks very well, will be well mell who were, as it were, what were the 10)272 it will, I you will, they will be mill they would, if it would would 41. (a) Much is generally written in full when the full form will join conveniently to a preceding word; thus, In so much, In there is much, on too much, on how much; but 6 as much as, / with much, V much regret.

2-(203)

- (b) Suggested is also written in full in a few cases in which might, in fast writing, be mistaken for said; e.g., have suggested, as we have suggested.
- 42. The following are some miscellaneous instances in which the ordinary outline of a word is varied:

 other systems, into effect, of at all events, as promised.

 purchase agreement, on this occasion, for sale, everywhere else, something like, best wishes, het Hyde Park, set forth, my fellow-citizens (see par. 45), what is called, fine arts, income tax, Magna Charta, in what way.
 - 43. When circle s occurs medially in a phraseogram, it is generally written with the same motion as if the outline represented a single word; thus, it has been, where to serve, help please accept, help please make, however, my son, how so soon, how please make, my son, how so soon, how palm Sunday. Between how and the circle is more conveniently written inside the stroke to which it belongs, as in some cases, how in some places (which is the practice followed in the case of derivative and compound words, such as however, of following the ordinary practice with regard to a medial circle is departed from, the heing joined thus: his man, his man, this matter. (Compare hoathsome.)

44. Joined vowel signs are generally retained in phrasing. They are, however, omitted medially in a few cases to facilitate the formation of a good phraseogram, e.g., it is also, in due course, few more, few years.

45. In addition to the characteristics of a good phraseogram being observed as previously mentioned, it is understood that the outline of a word should only be altered when some advantage is thus gained, and that otherwise the original outlines should be joined without alteration. Compare—

on this occasion with this generation

my son in some

I shall therefore in the fore

I have not received have not been

there are not many are not found

more time in some

in some

in some

just now

have not been

are not found

ittle time

fellow-citizens fellow men

B. ORDINARY SIGNS CONTRACTED.

46. ABBREVIATED FORM OF ""I."—The second part of the diphthong "I may be omitted when it is joined to a following __, __, __, __ (up), __, __, or], or to an initially-hooked stroke to which the abbreviated form joins more conveniently; thus, ___ I can, ___ I gave, ___ I will, ___ I refer, ___ I would, ___ I strive. ___ I consider, ___ O I promise; ___ I remember, ___ I tried, ___ I agree, ___ I believe, ___ I told, ___ I call, ___ I quote.

47. Omission of "T" or "D."—T may be omitted in phraseograms as well as in single words when it occurs between s and another consonant, and similarly d may be omitted between z and another consonant; thus, per past tense, best time, amongst them, enclosed receipt, civilized world. The omission of the t or d when a vowel intervenes between it and the succeeding consonant, although allowed only in a few special instances in the case of single words, is more often taken advantage of in phrases, e.g., immediate steps, take steps, there is still, must ask, almost always, West End, West Indies, postage stamp, medical student, very pleased indeed.

48. Omission of a Hook.—A hook may often be omitted so as to permit of joining, thus—

INITIAL HOOK OMITTED:

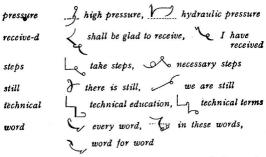
any other, in other places, in other ways, in other directions (see also par. 37), every other, or the other, on the other side, is and otherwise, is stand over, in forwarding, sent forward, carry forward, much more, in this direction, Home Secretary, in settlement.

FINAL HOOK OMITTED:

one thing, one way, at one time (or in accordance with par. 40), between which, between them, machine gun. foreign

| affaire, which has been returned |
|---|
| it has not been forwarded (disjoin by |
| it is not to be forwarded), taken place, tele- |
| graph wire, Lelegraph office, station master. |
| 49. OMISSION OF "CON"—Con- may sometimes be omitted for the purpose of phrasing, particularly in the case of the following words— |
| concerned of I am concerned |
| concluded we have concluded |
| conclusion in conclusion, satisfactory con- |
| consider-ed- ation I will consider, shall be considered, |
| t · |
| convenient as soon as convenient |
| 50. OMISSION OF REPEATED CONSONANT.—When the same consonant occurs at the end of one word and at the beginning of the next word, it is often safe to express it |
| once only; thus, British ships, satisfactory results, |
| · |
| some measure, a take exception, hardly likely, |
| animal life, Spolitical life, 2 short time |
| ago, Prime Minister. |
| 51. The usual outlines for the following words may often be contracted, as shown, in phrases of frequent |
| occurrence— |
| afternoon Wednesday afternoon |
| association Agricultural Association, British |
| |

| XXII | INTRODUCTION. |
|---------------------|--|
| British | o British Museum, Pritish |
| consequence | Empire in consequence, bear the consequences |
| evening | Monday evening, & yesterday |
| expense | great expense, of heavy expenses |
| fact | in fact, another fact |
| favour | your favour, if you will |
| instruct-ed- ion | favour me I will instruct, I am instructed, your instructions |
| kingdom | Kingdom of Prussia, United Kingdom |
| life | this life, long life |
| majesty | of to His Majesty, Her Majesty |
| manager | Ly stage manager, og goods manager |
| manner | in this manner, in like manner |
| month | this month, next month (see par. 62) |
| objection | I have no objection another |
| | objection |
| Parliament | Act of Parliament, Member of Parliament |
| possible | if possible, as soon as possible |
| | (Possibly should, however, be written in |
| 1 2 | full; thus, & which is possibly.) |



52. The following are some miscellaneous instances in which word-outlines are contracted—

worth while, private secretary, as regards,
personal experience, I am extremely sorry,
perfectly satisfactory, shorthand writer,
more favourable, distinctly understood,
outdistinct understanding, yours respectfully,
musical instrument.

C. WORDS OMITTED.

53. The following common words are frequently omitted when they must be read in order to complete the sense—

And, as in bladies and gentlemen, Mr. and Mrs., here and there, over and above, now and then, a first and foremost, hot and cold, round and round, larger and larger, lower and lower;

or wrong, whether or not, yes or no;

Or, as in w two or three, one or two, wight

In, as in bear in mind, borne in mind,

| ~ notice in writing; |
|--|
| Of, as in boss of life, expression of |
| opinion, f City of London, 2 point of view, |
| years of age, on some of you, of some of them, |
| first of all, out of place; |
| To, as in expect to receive,n needless |
| to say, a so to speak, i I am sorry to say, |
| hat is to say, bound to say, from year |
| to year: |
| [Note.—To forming part of an infinitive may be expressed by writing the verb close to the preceding word, if it is not safe or convenient to join them; thus, I am glad to say.] |
| You, as in will you please, if you please, if you would; |
| A, as in for a time, at a loss, for a |
| moment, at a glance, in a few days, I as a |
| rule, here is a case, there are a great many; |
| The, as in what is the matter, of in the |
| circumstances, under the circumstances, on the |
| question, in the world: |
| |

[Note.—The should not be omitted in the phrase on the other side, as _____ represents on either side.]

Of the, as in _____ facts of the case, one of the matters, ____ out of the question, ____ signs of the times, ____ President of the United States;

The . . . of, as in ___ in the way of, __ at the request of, __ in the hands of, __ for the sake of, __ in the event of, __ in the name of.

[Note.—The second preposition may generally be safely omitted in writing such phrases as by way of, in connection with the, with respect to my. In the case, however, of the expressions in relation to and in addition to, it is sometimes better to join the logogram for to; thus, in relation to my, in addition to the.]

54. Have may be omitted when it precedes the word been, if this is more convenient than to use and if have cannot be represented by the v hook; thus, would have been, there have been.

is quite convenient in I have been, should have been, may have been, have been given, have been returned, etc.; and v hook is used, as stated in par. 32, in such cases as which have been, who have been.

55. To have may be omitted in seems to have been.

56. The following are some miscellaneous examples in which a word or words are omitted:

point at issue,

neither more nor less,

taken into account,

up to the present,

came to the conclusion,

in nine cases out of ten.

D. INTERSECTIONS.

57. The practice of Intersection often affords, when other means are not available, an easy method of obtaining brief and distinctive forms for words of frequent occurrence in business phraseology generally and in all kinds of technical matter. Several titles (e.g., Earl, Captain, Colonel, Major, Professor), followed by a proper name, can also be represented by intersected strokes.

58. It is, of course, understood that the use of any intersected stroke cannot be confined to the representation of one particular word, and the significance of an intersected stroke varies according to the requirements of the particular class of work in which it is being used; for instance, in reporting a political speech, intersected

for instance, in reporting a political speech, intersected would be used to represent the word party; while in matter relating to insurance it would be required for policy.

59. When intersection is impracticable owing to the direction of the strokes, the stroke which would otherwise have been intersected may be written under or close to the stroke through which it would have been struck.

60. The following words (which include examples given in par. 262 of the *Instructor*) may, when practicable, be

expressed by intersected strokes as shown-

party

garden party, party leaders

policy

insurance policy, new policy,

terms of the policy

bank

Savings Bank, Bank rate

bill

Finance Bill, Education Bill

```
X Bishop of Winchester, X Bishop
bishop .
                of Ripon
             call attention, special attention
attention
             Ingineer's Department, another
department
               department
                y further charge, Y extra charge
charge
              iournal
             + Water Company, & this Company
company
              Borough Council,
council
               Council
             Capt. Faber, ___ Capt. Cook
captain
             Indian Government,
government
             _____ Government official (see par. 61)
             another form, quickly formed
form-ed
             call forth, bring forth
forth
             increased valuation, Klow valuation
valuation
             of necessary authority, anitary
authority
               authorities
             many months, of some months
month
               (see par. 62)
             Literary Society, () Building Society
society
             scientific research, scientific
scientific
               lecture
             this morning, Monday morning
morning
             1. high water mark, private mark
mark
             A Major Jackson
major .
              Y National Debt, to national defences
national
```

beginning

at the beginning, satisfactory

beginning

| convenient-ce-ly if convenient, Kearly convenience |
|---|
| assurance Ulife assurance, I ordinary assurance |
| similar of similar letter, ox60 similar result |
| insurance fire insurance, policy of |
| insurance |
| of opinion strongly of opinion, matte |
| of opinion 2 |
| communication further communication, in |
| communication with the |
| conservative |
| |
| Company, Ltd. Steamship Co., Ltd., Gas |
| Company, Ltd. |
| Corporation, Ltd. Insurance Corporation, Ltd. |
| 61. Government. The intersected - is used only to |
| a limited extent, viz., when there is no danger of its being |
| confused with - representing Company; thus |
| Conservative Government, municipal government, |
| is used in a few cases, such as party govern- |
| ment, torm of government, Government |
| Department, in which there is no possibility of |
| being mistaken for Cabinet in fast writing. In |
| other cases, such as if the Government, in this |
| Government, the ordinary contraction is used. |
| 62. Month. After another outline, the word month is represented as follows— |
| (a) Generally by (intersected, as in: for a |
| month, twelve months, & several months, & in a |
| month's time, of present month, following month; |
| |

- (b) By (joined, after a circle s written with the "left" motion, as in (this month, next month, six months ago; also in end of the month;
- (c) By the full outline (in a few cases in which this is particularly facile, e.g., last month, each month, per month, three months.
- 63. Other strokes ordinarily intersected may occasionally be joined on, e.g., business man, Midland Railway.
- 64. The following are some miscellaneous examples of the use of Intersections—

in pursuance, Speaking from memory,

alcoholic, drink, drunken man, no alternative,
in the House of Commons, District Council,
Urban District Council, London County Council,
Archbishop of Canterbury, vote of thanks,
North and South America, animal physiology,
Liberal Unionist Association,

. F limited company, K limited liability company,

L intoxicating liquors,

at right angles,

best of my recollection, Royal Navy,
Royal Family, Surveyor of Taxes,

rank and file, from time immemorial.

65. An intersected stroke used initially may be raised or lowered so as to permit of the following outline being written in its proper position; thus, party leaders, form of government, Government official.

| 66. Such phrases as deeper and deeper, in which word is repeated, may generally be represented by the first stroke of the outline, followed by the full outline. |
|--|
| written close or sometimes joined to it; thus, - deepe |
| and deeper, blacker and blacker, g stronger and |
| stronger, (thicker and thicker, better and better |
| rougher and rougher, longer and longer |
| quicker and quicker, and nearer and nearer |
| In some cases, however, especially when the outline of |
| the word repeated contains only one stroke, the two out- |
| lines are simply joined; thus, - again and again, |
| more and more, lower and lower (see par. 52). |
| IRREGULAR PHRASEOGRAMS. |
| 67. The following are instances of phraseograms which contain joinings or combinations not generally allowable, or which are irregular in some other respect— |
| on the (see par. 22); |
| as far as you can, as far as you are concerned, I trust you will; |
| can you have, can you do, can you think |
| (the sign for you may be altered to permit of joining— |
| compare can you let), / are you; |
| this matter, (these men, etc.; |
| house to house; |
| may not, & will not, you were not, etc.; |
| ought to have, & who have; |
| instead of, in spite of, sort of, high state of, |
| present state of things; |
| further than, later than, longer than, etc.; |
| from their own, through their own; |

| how can there be, I hope th | ere will be, |
|---|--------------|
| I believe there will be; in other respects, in other words; | a while |
| the other; to belong, 2 to behave. | V |

68. With regard to cases such as those referred to in pars. 6, 41 (b) and 61, in which special precautions are taken to avoid the possibility of one form clashing with another—although, when written with ordinary care, they would be quite distinct, it must be borne in mind that shorthand notes are frequently taken at high speeds, under difficult conditions and with indifferent writing materials, and such precautions to guard against the possibility of error have been dictated by experience.

PHRASEOGRAMS BY MEANS OF CROSS REFERENCES.

69. By means of cross references it is possible to build up phraseograms to almost any number. It should be noted that in order to avoid repetition, a number of phraseograms are shown beginning with the second word; for example, have told is shown, in order to avoid the necessity of repeating as I have told, we have told, they have told. The following is a

LIST OF LEADING WORDS FOR CROSS REFERENCES.

| all | hope | she | was |
|--------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| be | it | should | we |
| been | many | since | were |
| can | may | so | which |
| cannot | more | some | who |
| do | most | such | will |
| do not | must | take | |
| does | my | that | (Leave out the |
| great | no | they | hook of will when it follows another |
| had | not | think | word and the hook |
| has | nothing | this | will not join) |
| have | present | those | |
| he | shall | thought | would |

70. The above list may be used in the following way. When a phrase ends in a word that is in the "list of leading words," as can be, make additional phrases

by adding all the phrases that are found under such last word. Thus, under be will be found be able, be able to, be assured, etc. By prefixing can, we obtain the phrases can be able, can be able to, can be assured, etc. Take the common phrase, ~ you may, and under may will be found twenty-one phrases which may all be joined to you, thus making you may also, you may as well, you may be able to, etc. All these phrases, which the reader may make for himself, will be found even more serviceable, because longer, than those in the book.

71. Short phrases may be derived from long ones, thus, from there are not may be taken there are; and for his own may be made from for his own interest. The phrase in this will lead to the formation of the phrases in them, in themselves, in thought, in that; and, by reference to that, in that way, etc. Wherever their or there will join, therefore may also be added, and the use of a joined

never will lead to the joining of nevertheless. Indeed, phrases may be made to any extent with respect to words that commence with the same letter as some other word that occurs in a phrase in this book; thus verbs commencing with de-join well to have, and verbs commencing with re-join well to be and to you. The reader will see that be received, have decided, may be taken as models for be resigned, have desired, have determined, etc.; and, the phrase you refer will lead the student to write you require, you respect, etc.

- 72. The following are the principal words that commence with a given letter, and may be joined in phrases that will receive such letter by an easy joining—
 - B: become, befriend, betake, beware;
 - C or K: can, cannot, come, could;
 - D: decide, declare, decline, defend, defer (df r), delay, delight, demand, derive, desert, desire, despise, destroy, differ (df r);
 - F: fear, feel, felt, find, finish, found;
 - L: labour, laugh, lay, leave, life, lift, live, load, long, look, love;
 - M: make, man, mankind, manage, manifest, manner, mark, may, mean, means, meant, measure, meet, mend, mention, merit, might, mind. minister, moment, most, motion. must:

N: hand (nd), indeed (n dd), known (nn), necessary, never, nevertheless, no, no doubt, no more, not, notwithstanding, nothing, only, unnecessary;

P: part, period, person;

PR: perceive, perhaps, persuade, probable, probably;

R: receive, record, recover, reduce, reform, refuse, regard, regret, relief, relation, relate, renew, repeat, reply, request, require, reside, resist, resolve, resolution, respect, rest, restore, result, retire, return, reveal, revenge, review, reward, right, rise;

S: station and situation, with different outlines, may follow any word to which they can be foined. See the phrases another station, another situation.

TH: that, thee, them, these, they, think, this, those, though, thou, thought;

W: way, we, weight, were, worthy.

An Index to this Introduction is provided, so that the reader may readily refer to any one of the various points dealt with, and attention is particularly called to cases in which there is more than one paragraph relating to the same word.

3-0CT 1933

INDEX TO INTRODUCTION.

| | | | | | | P | LR. I | | PAR. |
|---|------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| A. Omission | of | 1120 | | 121 | | | 53 | Corporation | 60 |
| Ability . | | | 1 | | į. | | 39 | Corporation , Limited | Go |
| | | | • | | | - | 35 | Could | 5 |
| Alternoon. | | | | | | | 51 | Could | 60 |
| All | • | | • | | e. | | 30 | Cross References, Phraseo- | |
| Also | • | | • | j. | | | 44 | grams by means of 6 | 9-72 |
| | | | • | • | 25, | | | grades by mounts of the | , ,- |
| Ana | • | | | | | 33, | 40 | | |
| Appear-ed | • | • | | ٠ | | • | 60 | D, Omission of | 47 |
| Application | • | | • | | • | • | 40 | Dear | 38 |
| Are not . | | | ٠ | • | • | | | Deeper and deeper, etc | 66 |
| ,, you . | ٠., | • | ٠ | ٠ | • | | | Department | 60 |
| Arrange-d-me | ml | | • | | • | • | 60 | Did | 8 |
| Association | • | | • | • | • | • | 5 T | , not | 6 |
| Assurance | | | | | | | 60 | | 36 |
| Assure . | | | | | • | | 40 | Doubling Principle | 30 |
| As w-, as we | ٤. | | | | | ٠ | 28 | Enquire-d-y | 6ò |
| At one time | | | | | | 40, | 48 | Evening | *51 |
| Attention . | | | | | | | 00 | Expense | 51 |
| Authority . | ٠ | | • | | | | 60 | Experience | 52 |
| 55 | | | | | | | | Experience | ,- |
| Bank | | | | | | | 60 | F, Hook | 32 |
| Been | | | | | QI. | 48, | 54 | Fact | 51 |
| Beginning | | 2 | | | | | 60 | Far | 40 |
| Between . | | 0 | 850 | | | | 48 | Favour | 51 |
| Bill | | | | | | | 60 | Fellow 4 | 2, 45 |
| Bishop . | | - | | 2 | | | 60 | Final Hook omitted | 48 |
| British . | | | 500 | | | 0 | 51 | First | |
| Business . | | 1 | 100 | 0 | | | 60 | Form-ed | |
| Dasiness . | • | | | - | | - | | Forth | 60 |
| | | | | | | | - 1 | Forward | 48 |
| Captain . | | | | • | ٠ | • | 60 | | 60 |
| Charge Circle, Large ,, Small | • | | ٠ | • | | • | 60 | General | 6 |
| Circle, Large | | | | | | | 28 | Give | 6 |
| Small | ١. | | | | 14, | 27, | 43 | Go ; | |
| | | | | | | | | Government 60 | |
| Comma, Wo | rds | phr | ased | d al | tho | ugh | | Grammatical connection . | 9, 10 |
| senarated | DV | a | | | | | 11 | | 20 |
| Communicat | ion | | | | | | | HALVING Principle | . 22 |
| Combany . | | | | | | | 60 | Have 32, 5 | 1, 07 |
| Company . | imi | ted | | | | | 60 | " not | 14 |
| Con-, Omiss | ion | of | | | | | 49 | Him | 6 |
| Complusion | | | 2 | 723 | - | 40. | 56 | Himself | |
| Consequence | | nie e | | | | | SI | Hook / (v) | . 32 |
| Consequence Conservative Continuation | | | | | | | 60 | " n 3 | , 40 |
| Continuation | 1-ed | | | | | | 60 | Omission of a | 48 |
| Contracted | Lo | EOEL | am | s. | | | 3 | , SAUR | 34 |
| . ,, | W | ords | of | ten | | | 51 | Hope | 40 |
| Convenience | 4. | | | | | | 60 | | 0, 67 |
| 00,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | | - | | | | | | |

XXXV

| PAR, | PAR. |
|---|---|
| I, Abbreviation of sign for 46 | Off |
| In 53 | Off |
| I was a hand of | the |
| Initroportate | One 27 48 |
| Initial Hook omitted 48 | Only |
| Inquire-d-v | 0- 40 |
| Instruct ed ion | 07 |
| Insurance | Ordinary outline departed from |
| 7-12 Wrance | only when some advantage |
| intersections 57-05 | gained 45 |
| irregular Phraseograms 67 | Other 37, 48, 67 |
| It | Our 30 |
| | Out |
| JOINED Vowel omitted 44 Joining of Strokes usually inter- | gained |
| Joining of Strokes usually inter- | 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 |
| sected 63 | Parliament |
| Journal 60 | Part |
| , | Party |
| Kingdom 51 | Police |
| | Position of Di 58,00 |
| / Unds | Parliament . 51 Part . 40 Party . 58 Policy . 58 Position of Position o |
| L, Hook 30 Lately 6 | sused initially |
| Littly | used initially 65 |
| Leg.bility 2-0 | Possible 51 |
| Length of Phraseograms . 15, 16 Liberal 60 | Possibly 51 |
| Liberal 60 | Preposition omitted 53 |
| Life | Pressure 51 |
| Limited 60, 64 | Protessor 60 |
| Lineality 15 | Provimity Strokes written in so 66 |
| Logograms, Phrasing of 3, 4 | Punishment 60 |
| 32 , 3,4 | Punishment 60 |
| Major 60 | |
| | |
| Major 60 | |
| Manager 51 | P Hook |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 | R, Hook 30, 48 |
| Manager | R, Hook 30, 48 Railway 60 Parisite |
| Manager | R, Hook |
| Manager | R, Hook 30, 48 Railway 60 Reality 39 Receive-d 51 |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | R, Hook 30, 48 Railway 60 Reality |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | Repeated Consonant, Omission |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | Repeated Consonant, Omission |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Me 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 50 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Month 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 00 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Morth 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 N, Hook 31, 48 National 60 Neither 6 No 33 No 33 No 40, 67 Note 6 Nst loop 33 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mank 00 Men 6 Me 6 Methods of forming advanced Phraseograms Phraseograms 26 Might 6 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 N, Hook 31, 48 National 60 Ncither 6 Ncet 36 Not 60 Not 40,67 Note 66 Nation 33 Objection 33 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mank 00 Men 6 Me 6 Methods of forming advanced Phraseograms Phraseograms 26 Might 6 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 N, Hook 31, 48 National 60 Ncither 6 Ncet 36 Not 60 Not 40,67 Note 66 Nation 33 Objection 33 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mank 00 Men 6 Me 6 Methods of forming advanced Phraseograms Phraseograms 26 Might 6 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 N, Hook 31, 48 National 60 Ncither 6 Ncet 36 Not 60 Not 40,67 Note 66 Nation 33 Objection 33 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mank 00 Men 6 Me 6 Methods of forming advanced Phraseograms Phraseograms 26 Might 6 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 N, Hook 31, 48 National 60 Ncither 6 Ncet 36 Not 60 Not 40,67 Note 66 Nation 33 Objection 33 | of |
| Manager 51 Manner 51 Mark 00 Men 6 Methods of forming advanced 6 Phraseograms 26 Might 6 Morth 51, 60, 62 More 48 Morning 60 Much 41 Myself 6 N, Hook 31, 48 National 60 Neither 6 No 33 No 33 No 40, 67 Note 6 Nst loop 33 | of |

INDEX TO INTRODUCTION.

xxxvii

| • | P | AR. | 1 | | | | | | | P. | AR. |
|-------------------------|--------|-----|-----------------|-------|------|---|-------|----|---|-----|-----|
| T, Omission of | | 47 | Us | | | • | | | | • | 27 |
| represented by halving. | 35, | 40 | | | | | | | | | |
| Technical | | 51 | V, Hool | ٠. | • | | • | • | | | 32 |
| Than | . 31, | 67 | Valuatio | | | | | | | | |
| The 2 | 0, 21, | 53 | Vowels | | | | | | | | |
| of omitted | | 53 | Vowel o | mit | ted, | J | oined | ١. | | | 44 |
| Their, there | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Therefore | | | Was . | | | | | | | | 40 |
| This matter, etc | | | iveis . | | • | | | | • | | 40 |
| Those | | 6 | Were . | | | | | | | | 40 |
| Tick h | | 23 | Will : | | | | | ٠ | | | 40 |
| ,, the | 20, | 21 | With or | nitte | :d | | | | | • | 53 |
| Time | 40, | 45 | Word . | | | | | | | | 51 |
| To 2 | 4, 35, | 53 | Word . Words | mit | ted | | | | | • | 10 |
| belong, etc | | 67 | Would. | | | | | | • | 40, | 40 |
| ,, belong, etc | | 55 | ,, Sé | em | | | • | • | ٠ | • | 4 |
| Unable to | | 35 | You | | | | | | | 53, | 67 |

3-00T 1933

List of Phrases in common use, with their Shorthand equivalents.

| Able to agree | | all classes | ೭೦ |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|
| able to deal | | all directions | · <u>L</u> |
| able to read | | all friends | <i>r</i> |
| able to take | | all great | ~ |
| able to think | | all his (or is) | • |
| about the | | all his countrymen | 8/ |
| above their | | all his endeavours | |
| absolutely certain | 300 | all his interests | مه |
| absolutely indispensable | 8% | all his life | 8 |
| according to my | ~ | all his own | ٧ |
| according to the | 67 | all his purposes | V /0 |
| after he is (or has) | | all its clauses | lo |
| after that | 10 | all its powers | |
| after they (or them) | 13 | all mankind | 2 |
| after time | . () | all manner | Ų, |
| after we have | 77 | all manner of ways | |
| after which the | 1 | all matters | ~~ |
| against us | -7 | all means | ~ |
| agreed that | | all members | 1 |
| all believers | | all my brethren | ~ |
| all churches | 7.3 | all my life | \sim |
| | 6 | | |

| all my time | ~ | all their own | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| all one | ~ | all them (or they) that | :} |
| all other classes | 2 | all these circumstances | |
| all our own | | all these occasions | |
| all over the country | 2/ | all these parts | |
| all particulars | | all these questions | |
| all persons | <u>&</u> | all these reasons | |
| all places | 0 | all this time | |
| all probability | | all those who are | £ |
| all proceedings | | all those who may be | · |
| all questions | يا ل | all very well | \mathcal{N} |
| all respects | √ \₀ | all we can | V |
| all right | 1 | all we want | V |
| all situations | | all were (or we are) | V |
| all sorts of | 8 | all which | |
| all states | ¥ | all worlds | ٤٨ |
| all such | | all you can | ~ |
| all that day | | almost always | ~~ |
| all that is necessary | 6 | almost any | \sim |
| all that one | ~~ | almost certain | ~~ |
| all the matters | <u> </u> | almost immediately | ~~~ |
| all the men | | almost impossible | ~~° |
| all the work | | already been | <u></u> |
| all the world | 2 | also state | - √3 |
| all the year round | ~ | always been | - ' |
| | | | |

always excepting and in all probability and in my opinion among themselves and in some cases among the most and in some respects among the same and in their among those who have not and in this way among those who were and is (or his) amongst them and of the and after that and such and afterwards and that they were and have since and his country and that which we have and they were told and I am and the Government and I have the honour and the rest and I hope and there were and I notice and under the present cirand I only and we shall be pleased and I take this another affair and I think it is another instance and I took another nation and I trust another opinion and if it is to be another point and if this is another question and if such another situation and if you will another station and in all circumstances

as far as our another subject another time as far as regarded any business as far as regards as far as the any more any other as far as usual any person as far as was any word as far as will anything as far as you are concerned This word should not be as far as vou can joined to a preceding word, lest it be read as nothing) as fast as anything else as good as apart from as good as before are (see also there are, as good as ever which are, you are) as good as if are not entitled are not found as good as it are not necessary as good as need be are you as good as possible army and navy as if the most as a general rule as in the case of as a result as is (or his) as it certainly as a rule as early as possible as it is probable as it really as far as as far as can as it seems to me as far as may be as it sometimes was

| as it surely | as much as were |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| as it was | as much as will |
| as it were | as much as your |
| as it will | as promised |
| as it would | as provided |
| as little as possible | as regards |
| as long as it is | as soon as convenient |
| as long as it may | as soon as possible |
| as long as necessary | as soon as they were |
| as long as possible | as soon as we have |
| as long as they | as the |
| aş long as will | as this is6 |
| as many appear | as to |
| as many as are | as usual |
| as many as can be | as we have not |
| as many as choose | as we have said |
| as much as before | as we have suggested |
| as much as can be | as well as it can be 6 19 |
| as much as ever | as well as most |
| as much as it is | as well as our |
| as much as may | as well as your |
| as muchas our (of are) | as will be seen 6 |
| as much as possible | at a glance |
| as much as they | at a loss |
| as much as was | at all events |
| | |

| at all times | ب ب | at the time | • 4 |
|---------------------|----------|--|----------|
| at any rate | <u>F</u> | at times | |
| at any time | | at yourselves | |
| at church | | Atlantic Ocean | |
| at first | / 1 | Be able | 7 |
| at first sight | | (Many of the following phrases are useful only when following some | |
| at his own time | | other words, especially you will and you may) | |
| at home | <u> </u> | be able to | <i>j</i> |
| at home and abroad | | be assured | |
| at last | <u>~</u> | be called upon | <u>F</u> |
| at least | 7- | be certain | ~, |
| at length | <u> </u> | be considered | |
| at once | <u> </u> | be clearly | 7 |
| at one another | | be done | |
| at one time | المروسط | be gratified | |
| at present | | be greatly | |
| at right angles | آميا | be it so | |
| at sight | | be made | |
| at some time | <u> </u> | be pleased | / |
| at such | | be probably | / |
| at the end | الـ | be received | 16/ |
| at the present time | | be said | |
| at the request (of) | الميل | be satisfied | |
| at the same momen | حسما ١ | be saved | Je 6 |
| at the same time | | be seen | |
| | | | |

| | 1 |
|------------------------------|--|
| be such | because we are |
| be supposed | because we have |
| be, sure | been able to (see Introduction, par. 48) |
| be sure their (or there) | been answered |
| be the case | been done |
| be their (or there) | been enabled |
| be this (these or those) | been known |
| be thought | been observed |
| be told that | been received |
| be very | been required |
| be your | been said |
| because he | been so |
| because he could not | been taken |
| because he is now | been told |
| because he was | been understood |
| because it cannot be | before Christ |
| because it is | before his |
| because it was | before my(me or him)(vocalize him) |
| because it will be | before us |
| because of | before you · |
| because of their | being the case |
| because such | being the same |
| because they have | believe me you are not |
| Scause this (these or those) | believe that |
| because we | beloved (see my beloved) |
| 1 | * |

| best of my recollection | business man |
|--|-------------------------------|
| best possible | but can |
| best time | but may |
| best way | but one |
| best wishes | but so |
| better still | but such |
| better that | but surely |
| better way | but tell |
| between any | but that |
| (see Introduction, p. 48) between his | but their (there or they are) |
| between our | but they will |
| between us | but this (these or those) |
| between which | but we have received |
| both sides | but we have taken |
| bound to say | but we may |
| boys and girls | but when |
| breach of faith | but whenever |
| break up | but whether |
| bring forward | but would |
| bring up . | but you will have |
| British Empire | but your |
| British Museum | by all means |
| British ships | by and by |
| broken up | by as many |
| business experience | by as much |
| 3-4 | P |

| | 11 P |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| by certain | by several |
| by circumstances | by some means |
| by considering | by some other means |
| by every | by something |
| by far the least | by such |
| by far the most | by that |
| by far the worse | by the by |
| by him | by the Chairman |
| by his | by the Government |
| by his own | by the House |
| by his own statement | by the means |
| by his own supposition | by the same |
| by it | by the way |
| by its (or itself) | by their |
| by its means | by their means |
| by land and sea | by their order |
| by many | by their own showing |
| by me (or my) | by this (these or those) |
| by means of | by this nation |
| by no means | by this time |
| by one | by those who are |
| by our | by those who are not |
| by people | by way of illustration |
| by permission | by which it appears |
| by reason of | by which it can |
| | 1 |

| by which it has (or is) | can it be | · |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| by which it may | can it bring | |
| by which it seems | can never | \sim |
| by which it would | can only assume | - |
| by which many | can you give | |
| by which means | can you have | |
| by which our | cannot be | |
| by which so | cannot be considered | <u>.</u> |
| by which you | cannot be said | <u></u> - |
| by you | cannot be there | <u>-</u> |
| by your | cannot become | <u></u> |
| by your own | cannot expect | |
| by your request | cannot give | |
| Call attention to the matter | cannot go | |
| call that | cannot happen | |
| called upon | cannot hope | |
| came to the conclusion | cannot make | <u> </u> |
| can be found | cannot receive | <u> → </u> |
| can be said | cannot regard | |
| can be seen | cannot say |)• |
| can become | cannot see | <u>.</u>] |
| can do | cannot take | |
| can have | capital and labour | |
| can it | care of | |
| can it appear | carried on | |
| | | |

| | | • | |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| carried on their | | Constitution of the United States | مرفله |
| carried out | | corn laws | - |
| carry on | | corn market | |
| Catholic religion | | could be | ~~~~ |
| cause and effect | -(/ | could have | ····-7······ |
| celestial regions | 61 | could have been | 7 |
| certain circumstances | ین. | could have done | 7 |
| certainly not | | could know | |
| Christian friends | | could never, | |
| Christian principles | -/- | could nevertheless | ······································ |
| Church of God | / | could not be | |
| City of Manchester | [] | could not be the case | |
| City of Norwich | 90 | could not have | ` <u>~</u> |
| City of Westminster | 7 | could nothing | |
| civil servant | C. A | could speak | |
| Civil Service | 1 | could they | 7 |
| civil war | / | could you have | ····- 7 ····· |
| civilized world(| | could you let | |
| clearly shown | 72 | country place | |
| Colonial Office | | country town | |
| come forward | | courts of law | 6 |
| come to the conclusion | | custom houses | 78 |
| comes forward | | Dead letter office | 1 |
| Commander-in-Chief | <u> </u> | depend upon it | \ \ |
| considerable time | | did (see do) | |
| | | • | |

| difference of opinion | do this (these or those) |
|---|--------------------------|
| distinctly understood | do you mean to say |
| divine love | do you mean to suggest |
| divine providence | do your |
| divine wisdom | does appear |
| do assure | does he |
| do not (When it is necessary to | does it |
| distinguish this from don't, but ordinarily | does never |
| may serve for both | does not |
| do not admit | does nothing |
| do not be | does one |
| do not entirely Y | does that |
| do not know | does this |
| do not necessarily | does your |
| do not say (or so) | duly qualified |
| do not see | Each of them |
| do not understand 4 | each other |
| do not wish | each was |
| do so | early closing |
| do something | East and West |
| do sometimes | East Indies |
| do such | electric light |
| do that | end of next week |
| do their (or there) | end of the month |
| do them (or they) | England and Wales |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |

fellow men English language few more enter into evening continuation few words schools fewer than ever been first and foremost ever since first, second and third every appearance first time every consideration five or six every day five pound note every direction following points every morning following words every one for a consideration every other for a few days every station for a long time everywhere else for a moment existing circumstances for a time expect to receive for another expression of opinion for even extremely sorry for ever . Fair and reasonable for fear far and wide for further particulars favourable circumstances for great fear of God for he was fear of death for he would have the fear of the world for he would not fellow citizens

| for his account | | fo |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| for his advantage | | fc |
| for his appearance | e | fc |
| for his country | | fc |
| for his interest | ep | fc |
| for his opinion | <u>.</u> | ·fo |
| for his own good | | fe |
| for his own interest | Serp | fe |
| for his part | <u></u> | f |
| for his purpose | <u></u> | fe |
| for his sake | <u>Č</u> | f |
| for instance | | f |
| for it will be | | f |
| for many | | f |
| for me | | f |
| for months | ······ | 1 |
| for my friends | | 1 |
| for my own sake | <u></u> | 1 |
| for no one | | . 3 |
| for one | | 1 |
| for perhaps | | - : |
| for possibly | | 1 |
| · for services render | | - 1 |
| for some considerable t | · · | - |
| for some reason or ot | her S | |

or some time past or some years or something or such matters or the account or the advantage or the Government or the main or the management . or the matter of that or the moment or the pleasure or the present for the progress for the rest for the sake (of) for the same reason ... for the Word of God -for the work for their opinion for their satisfaction -for their support for them (or they) for there has been for there is

from every for there were from first to last for they were from him for this (these or those) from many for this bill from month to month for this country from principle for this time from some cause for those who from the fact that for us from the first for we are told from the other for we had from the place for we were from time immemorial for where from whom for which we are obliged . from year to year for which you are from you forasmuch as from your foreign affairs full particulars foundation stone further consideration free library further instructions free of charge further than freehold property future advantage from among future time from as many General Election from beginning to end generally speaking from certain generation to generation from church

| get rid of | great nation |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| get rid of their | Great Northern Rlwy |
| give me | great opportunities |
| give him | great pleasure |
| glory everlasting | great principles |
| God is just 72 | great respect |
| God is love | great value |
| good deal | Great War |
| good enough | Great Western Railway |
| good fortune | greater part |
| good many | greater than |
| good men | Had (see do) |
| great advantage | had been |
| great affairs | had not (see do not) |
| great applause | had not been |
| Great Britain | had not known |
| Great Central Railway | had their |
| great danger | had you |
| great difference | hard and fast |
| great difficulty | hard and fast rule |
| Great Eastern Railway | has been |
| great events | has been considered |
| great favour | has been done |
| great interest | has been issued |
| great men | has been received |
| | |

| | | 1 | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|----------|
| has he | P | have done | |
| has it | | have endeavoured | |
| has it ever been | | have every | <u> </u> |
| has not been | 7 | have found . | |
| has that | ·····e | have frequently | |
| has this | · | have great hopes | |
| have | | have greatly | ري _ |
| (Generally used wher following I or we) | 1 · | have heard | |
| have also | \mathcal{L} | have indeed | |
| have another | | have it | |
| have become | | have just | |
| have been | | have just been | |
| have been able to | | have known | |
| have been expecting | | have lately (or little) | |
| have been given to under | ا | have likewise | |
| have been known | اب | have long | \sim |
| ·have been received | | have mentioned | مير |
| have been told | | have much pleasure | |
| have believed | | have never been | |
| have brought | | have no doubt | |
| have calculated | <u></u> | have no objection | |
| have called | | have no time | |
| have closely | | have not been able to | |
| have decided | | have one | |
| have demanded | | have only | ك |
| | | | |

| | 1 | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| have only just | | having heard | • |
| have perhaps | | he cannot be | لح |
| have pleasure | | he has (or is) | ь |
| have possibly | | he has done | |
| have probably | 1.1 | he has never | |
| have said | | he has received | |
| have seen | | he must be | <u>~</u> |
| have sent | le | he seems to be able to | |
| have shown | | he said | |
| have some | ~_ | he supposed | |
| have sometimes | - | he should be | × |
| have spoken | Le | he will be | |
| have such | | he will never | \sim |
| have suggested | | he would have | ٠ |
| have supposed | l | he would have been | |
| have taken | | he would make | \ <u></u> |
| have the honour | الرجاء | hear, hear | |
| have their (or there) | | hear you | ····- |
| have this (these or those) | | heart and soul | 81 |
| have thought | 6 | heavy expenses | |
| have to be | | here and there | \$0 |
| have told | | high state of | |
| have tried | | his (see all his, by his, | 1 |
| have understood | | history of the world | V |
| have we | | hither and thither | |
| | | | (|

| | | | _ |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---|
| Holy Scriptures | | human life | |
| Home Office | | human mind | |
| Home Secretary | ~ | human nature | · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| honourable and gallant member | \sim | human race | |
| hon. senator | | Hyde Park | |
| hope (to be used after I or we) | | I agree | |
| hope that | | I agree with | ~ |
| hope this | | I am (or may) | |
| House of Commons | - b | I am able to | |
| House of God | | I am afraid | ~~~ |
| house of prayer | - | I am also | |
| House of Representatives | | I am aware | ~~ |
| house to house | 6) | I am certain that you will | ~~~~. |
| how can | | I am concerned | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ |
| how can there be | ~~~~ | I am convinced | |
| how can we | | I am, Dear Sir | ······································ |
| how far | | I am extremely sorry | . A |
| how is it | | I am free | |
| how long | _\ \ | I am going to speak to you | \sim |
| how much | | I am gratified | ~~. |
| how the | / | I am greatly | <u>~~</u> |
| how you | | I am in doubt | h |
| human being | 3 | I am most | ~~ |
| human character | | I am never | \sim |
| human kind | ~~ | I am (or may) not | <u>s</u> |
| or the root of the order | | | |

| I am not quite sure | | I dare not |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| I am persuaded | | I desire |
| I am pleased | | I do not say |
| I am quite sure | | I do not think that |
| I am ready | ~1 | I do not wish it to be |
| I am sorry | ~~ | I feel |
| I am sorry to say | ~ <u>{</u> }. | I feel sure |
| I am therefore | | I have never been |
| I am told | <u>```</u> | I have no objection |
| I am truly | | I have suggested |
| ,I am very sorry | $\sim \gamma$ | I have the honour to remain |
| I am, Yours truly | | I hope there will be |
| ,I assure you | <u>y</u> .' | I intended |
| I became | 7 | I know nothing |
| I become | <u> </u> | I like |
| I believe | | I may say |
| I bequeath | <u>\</u> | I mentioned |
| I beseech you | | I most (or must) |
| I call | | I must not be |
| I can assure you | | I must now |
| I can never | | I must take |
| I cannot expect | | I need hardly say |
| I consider | · | I need not say |
| I could not have | | I observed |
| .I dare | <u>t</u> | I presume . |
| | 1 . | 1 |

| | | I | VA. |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| I propose | / | I was never | كي |
| I purpose | ,/\% | I was there |) |
| I quite agree | | I was under the impression | ک |
| I referred | | I will endeavour | , To |
| I remember | | I will tell you | <u> </u> |
| I see no objection | · | I wish it were not | ¥ |
| I shall never | | I would | <u>v</u> |
| I shall take | | if convenient | |
| I shall therefore | | if he | |
| I speak | 2 | if he can | <u></u> |
| I spoke | | if he has been | |
| I suppose | | if he were | |
| I take | | if he would | |
| I take this | L_, | if his | |
| I tell him | | if it become | / |
| I thank | | if it did | |
| I think it is not | \ | if it did not | J: |
| I think so | /b | if it do | |
| I think that we | · () | if it do not (or don't |) |
| I thought that | ~ \{\bar{\gamma}{\gamma}\} | if it had | |
| I told him | : | if it has (or is) | |
| I took | | if it has never | yen-a |
| I trust you will | | if it is found | le |
| I understood | ve | if it please | |
| I want | ъ | if it possibly | |
| | | | N |

| | 60 |) | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| if it prove | | if we have seen | - LA. |
| if it was | | if we may | |
| if it were | | if we take | |
| if it would | | if we understand | 1 |
| if necessary | - No. | if you are in want of | |
| if possible | | if you are successful | ~ S |
| if that is not the case | <u>~</u> | if you like | \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ |
| if that is possible | | if you mean | |
| if the matter | | if you please ' | |
| if the present | | if you require | ~~~ |
| if the re | | if you would | |
| if there be | | in a day or two | |
| if there is one | | in a few days | |
| if there is one thing | | in a large number of cases | 7. |
| if there were | | in a month's time | |
| if therefore | | in accordance with | حک |
| if they | \/ | in addition to the | |
| if they had | | in addition to this | |
| if they must be | | in all cases | ~0°6 |
| if this country | 7 | in all matters | \sim |
| if this gentleman | - \\\-\\\-\\\-\\\-\\\-\\\-\\\-\\\\-\\\ | in all parts of the country | ~~/ |
| · if this is the case | | in all probability | ~ |
| if those who are | 700 | in another case | مکی |
| if we are | | in another sense | مِيب |
| if we believe | | in another world | |

| in any affair | in his behalf | ٧. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| in any case | in his case | مـف |
| in any instance | in his day | <u> </u> |
| in any position | in his face | |
| in any respect | in his hands | مف |
| in any situation | in his interest | هــ |
| in any station | in his opinion | |
| in any way | in his own case | مـب |
| in appearance | in his own interest | |
| in as far | in his own way | /ب |
| in behalf | in his own words | مي |
| in charge | in his purpose | ~∕~ |
| in circumstances | in his regard | <u>ے</u> |
| in comparison with that | in his situation | J |
| in conclusion | in his station | J |
| in conformity with | in his time | ل |
| in connection with their | in it | |
| in contempt | in its own | ل |
| in course of | in its place | |
| in effect | in judgment | |
| in every way | in many | |
| in favour | in many cases | · · |
| in him | in me | <u> </u> |
| jn his | in mine | |
| in his account | in more | |
| | | |

| in most | \sim | in s | some cases | و م |
|--|---------------|------|-------------------|-------------|
| in most cases | مہ | in s | some countries | ~~ <u>/</u> |
| in my own | <u>~</u> | in s | some respects | ~~~ |
| in nine cases out of ten | ~ f | in s | some way | \sim |
| in no case | | in s | spite of | ٠ ا |
| in one form or another | when I | in s | spite of the fact | <u> </u> |
| in one word | _^ | in s | succession | م م |
| in order that the | \mathcal{L} | in s | such matters | |
| in order to | | in s | such places | ~~~~~ |
| in other directions | | in t | that day - | |
| in other places | <u>(</u> | in t | that direction | |
| in other respects | \sim | in 1 | that matter | 4 |
| in other ways | 7 | in 1 | that way | <i>Y</i> |
| in other words | <u> </u> | in 1 | the account | ٠, |
| in our opinion | <u> </u> | in | the case of | |
| in person | <u> </u> | in t | the circumstances | d |
| in place of the | | in | the city of God | |
| in possession | ·····/ | in | the conviction | |
| in questions | <u> </u> | in | the country | 47 |
| in reality | | in | the course of | 7 |
| in regard to that | ্ত | in | the dark | |
| in regard to this subjec | 1 | in | the direction | |
| in reply to the | ~ | in | the early part | |
| in short | <u> </u> | in | the first place | |
| in some | $\dot{\sim}$ | in | the land | J. |
| and the second s | | | | |

| in the manner | in this, these, those 77 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| in the matter | in this affair |
| in the meantime | in this age |
| in the morning | in this century |
| in the name (of) | in this city |
| in the nature of things | in this difficulty |
| in the ordinary course of the events | in this direction |
| in the ordinary way | in this manner |
| in the other | in this place |
| in the same way | in this respect |
| in the shape of | in this world |
| in the street | in time |
| in the truth | in vain (Vocalize in heaven if it |
| in the word (see words) | would clash with this phrase) |
| in the world | in what way |
| in the year | in which event |
| in their case | in which it has been |
| in their interest | in which it is |
| in their own case | in which there are |
| in their place | in which we have been |
| in their position | in which you are engaged |
| in their stead | in which you require |
| in themselves | in your last letter |
| in these times | in your letter |
| in these words | inasmuch as 6 * |
| | |

| including their | | it brings |
|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| income-tax payers | ي پي | it can have |
| instead of the | ě | it certainly |
| into effect | 4 | it has been done |
| into most | <u> </u> | it has been said |
| into such | 7 | it has been suggested |
| into that | \$ | it has not been |
| into this country | 7 | |
| is as | | it is a well-known fact |
| is it as (or his) | 0 | it is absolutely necessary |
| is it likely | | it is admitted |
| is it possible | | it is also |
| is it the | ······β | it is answered |
| | | it is as (or his) |
| is it thus | ٠ | it is believed |
| is it worth while | | it is better than |
| is necessary | | it is calculated |
| is no doubt | Q; | it is certain that |
| is not one | e/ | it is clearly |
| is not only | e~ | it is considered |
| is not this | ر ع | it is difficult |
| is that the wisest | و | it is doubtful whether it is |
| is the matter | | it is equal |
| is the most | | it is expected |
| is this | p | it is found |
| it appears to me | | it is generally |
| | \sim | |

| it is intended | | it is such | d |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------------|
| it is interesting | ه | it is sufficient | ģ |
| it is just | إ | it is suggested | |
| it is just possible | | it is taken | |
| is most | 120 | it is the case | |
| it is most probable | | it is their | h |
| itisneeded (orindeed) | | it-is this | |
| it is never | | it is thought | ه |
| it is no doubt | | it is time | |
| it is no longer | b | it is to be | |
| it is not the first time | | it is true | |
| it is nothing | | it is truly | |
| it is now | ل | it is unnecessary | |
| it is one | | it is unworthy | L |
| it is only | | it is well known | |
| it is plain | | it is worth while | |
| it is possible | | it is worthy | |
| it is quite | T | it is written | ل_ |
| it is rather | | it is wrong | <i>></i> |
| it is ready | | it is your own | |
| it is seen | b | it is yours | 7 |
| it is shown | | it looks | ا مر |
| , it is so | | it makes | ــمِــا |
| it is something | | it may not | طئ |
| it is sometimes | | it may seem | yhan. |
| 5—(203) | , | | TO VIE DE |

| it may well be | -L-A | it will take | ·n |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|
| it means | | it would be something | ļ |
| it must | b | it would have been | 18 |
| it must certainly | -by- | it would only | |
| it perhaps | | it would seem | 7 |
| it probably | - 6 | Just a few | |
| it seems impossible | | just after | |
| it seems probable | - J. J. | just as | 1 |
| it should not be | | just been | |
| it sometimes | | just enough | H |
| it sometimes seems | | just finished | d |
| it stands to reason | | just in time | 6. |
| it surely | | just now | 6 |
| it was impossible | | Kind of | マ |
| it was known | 120 | Kingdom of Greece | ر ہے_ |
| it was not necessary | [2 | Kingdom of Prussia | → \ / |
| it was nothing | 120 | Laid down | |
| it will also be found | 2 | Lanc. & York. Rlwy. | |
| it will appear | J. M. | land tax | 7. |
| it will be found | h | large number | 7 |
| it will be impossible | 1 | large number of cases | 1 |
| it will be observed | n. | large number of men | 1 |
| it will be well | N8 | larger and larger | 2 |
| it will never be | m | last month | for |
| it will not be | _k | last time | 7 |
| | | | |

little advantage last year large measure little consideration later than little more little more than latter part little time law court local board laws of God local option lay down their logical conclusion leading article London & N. W. R. learned friend London & S. W. R. learned gentleman London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway learned member leasehold property London County Council London mails leave the matter long after leave us long ago legal representative long before let us long enough let us be long one let us consider long since let us hope long standing let us know long time ago let us remember long way let us see longer than let us try looking forward like this Lord Mayor liquor traffic

Lord President many things Lord Provost many think that . Lords and Commons many times Lord's Day may also Lord's house may as well loss of life may be able to lower and lower may be called Magna Charta may be considered make it clear may be made make mention may be used make their way may bring make way may certainly manner in which may consider man's estate may greatly many feel may have been many have may mention many instances may never many more may not many nations may not be many of these may only many of those who may probably many of you may serve many people may sometimes many persons may therefore many such may you

| Medical Board | most amiable | <u> </u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| medical corps | most anxious | 7 |
| medical examination | most certainly | 787 |
| medical journal | most difficult | |
| medical student | most excellent | ~6 |
| Member of Parliament | most important | |
| Members of Parliament | most learned | |
| men and women | most likely | |
| middle ages | most men | 783 |
| middle classes | most naturally | ~~ |
| Midland Railway Co. | most necessary | ~ |
| modern times | most probable | |
| Monday morning | most undoubtedly | ~ |
| more and more | Mr. Chairman | ~~~ |
| more certain | Mr. Mayor | |
| more favourable | Mr. President | |
| more freely | Mr. Speaker | |
| more frequent | Mr. and Mrs. | |
| more frequently | much as | 6 |
| more honourable | much as it is | <u>/</u> |
| more important | much more | / |
| more likely | much more than | <u></u> |
| more than another | much obliged | |
| -more than their (or there) | much pleasure | |
| more time | musical instrument | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ |
| | | |

must admit must take must also must their (or there) must appear must try must ask must undoubtedly must bring my beloved must come my brother must consider my Christian brethren must do my dear brother must expect my dear friend must frequently my dear hearers must generally my dear madam must have my dear mother must have been my father must hope my fellow Christians must make my fellow creatures must mean my fellow subjects must necessarily my good friend must needs be my good sir must never my hon, and learned friend must not my kind regards must not be my life must prove my love must receive my mind must say my noble and learned friend must see my noble and rev. friend

| | • |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| my noble and right rev. | National affairs |
| my noble friend | national regeneration L. |
| my only | national representation |
| my opinion | need appear |
| my own | need be |
| my own account | need necessarily |
| my own advantage | need never |
| my own belief | need not |
| my own circumstances | needless to say |
| my own conclusion | neither instance |
| my own endeavours | neither more nor less |
| my own experience | neither of them |
| my own feeling | neither purpose |
| my own interest | never been |
| my own part | never said |
| my own sake | new ships |
| my own sentiments | news agency |
| my own things | next month |
| my own time | no advantage |
| my own understanding | no alternative |
| my partner | no appearance |
| my respected friend | no consequence |
| my servant | no doubt |
| my son ~ | no fewer than |
| my time | no further |
| | |

| | no instance | e | North Pole | ·~ |
|---|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| | no interest | ve | north, south, east and west | 40 |
| | no knowledge | | not absolutely | ~ |
| , | no less than | | not been | ~ |
| | no longer than | | not enough | ~ |
| | no more than | | not even | 7 |
| | no necessity | - | not excepting | |
| t | no objection | | not expecting | _﴿ |
| | no part | | not generally | |
| | no such | <u>~</u> | not in vain | \sim |
| | no worse than | | not less | 7 |
| | noble lord | | not less than | |
| | nor can | <u>~</u> | not more | ~ |
| | nor did | <u> </u> | not necessarily | معا |
| | nor do (or had) | <u> </u> | not necessary | رف |
| | nor has (or is) | ٠ | not one | V |
| | nor have | \sim | not only | ~ |
| | nor in | | not possible | ~ |
| | nor is it | ٩ | not say (or so) | 7 |
| | nor is this | ٧. | not such | 7 |
| | nor need | <u>~</u> | not that | ٦ |
| | nor such | 4 | not this, those, these | 767 |
| | nor was | | not understood | ~~ |
| | nor were they | 1 | not we | ~ |
| | nor will | 2 | not where | ~ |
| | | | | • |

| not your | <u>~</u> | of several | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| nothing else | ~ | of some | ····» |
| nothing further | 6 | of some importance | ~~ |
| nothing is less | | of something to his advan- tage | · |
| nothing more | | of such matters | |
| notwithstanding such | * | of such men | <i>5</i> |
| notwithstanding that | | of the case | ٠ |
| notwithstanding the fact that | ` | of the matter | |
| now and then | > | of the way | |
| of advantage | Je | of this Bill | (|
| of as few | | of this century | |
| of as many | ~~ | of this country | () |
| of course this is (or ha) | 6 | of those who are | 8 |
| of every one | | of us | |
| of grace | | of very great | |
| of great advantage | | of which it must be said | ·····> |
| of heaven | | of which we are now | |
| of her own | 3 | of your letter | |
| of him | ~· | of yours | 2 |
| of his own | <u>v</u> | official assignee | |
| of his time | <u></u> | official receiver | \d |
| of itself | | old age | <i>-</i> \ |
| of many things | مث | old man | ···· |
| of one of his | ₹% | old men | <i>F</i> 5 |
| of perhaps | | on account of many | ~· |

| | 1 |
|-------------------------|---|
| on account of the | one and all |
| on account of your | one another |
| on every | (The final hook of one may be omitted in any |
| on his behalf | common phrase when the next word will join better without the hook) |
| on his face | one another's interest |
| on his part | one by one |
| on many occasions | one cannot expect |
| on me (or my) | one day next week |
| on most | one instance |
| on one | one knows not |
| on one side | one man |
| on so many | one may |
| on some | one month |
| on such | one more |
| on the one hand | one must |
| on the other side | one of his |
| on the present occasion | one of our |
| on the subject | one of the most important |
| on this occasion | one of these days |
| on this question | one or other |
| on this side | |
| on your part | one or two |
| once again | one point (or pound) |
| once more | one thing |
| once or twice | one understands |
| | one way |

| one word | 3 | Our Father | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| only way | ~~/ | our part | |
| or perhaps | / | out of | |
| or rather | 7 | out of the question |] |
| or some other | ~ | out of the way | |
| or something | ~ | over and above | <u> </u> |
| or sometimes | ~ | over and over again | 6 |
| or surely |) | over their (or there) | |
| or their (or there) | | over them | |
| ordinary circumstances | J | over which the | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ |
| other circumstances | Ç | owing to the fact that | ~~ |
| other classes | | Part and parcel | |
| other people | () | pass away | · · · |
| other questions | 2 | past year | |
| other side | · 6 | peculiar people | |
| other times | <u>('</u> | pen and ink | |
| other way | 5 | per annum | <u></u> |
| ought never | | per day | |
| ought not | | per dozen | V |
| ought not to | ۵ | per head | |
| ought not to be | | per month | |
| ought not to have | | perfectly clear | pe |
| ought to be considered | \s | perfectly satisfactory | |
| ought to be made | | personal experience | |
| ought to have | | personal representative | X.Z |
| | 9 | | |

personal service private and confidential Pitman's Shorthand provided for please give me public house point at issue public library political advantage public meeting political opinion public service political power purchase agreement purchase money poor rates postage stamp Quite agree postal services quite as well present advantage quite certain present age quite correct present and future Railway Company present instance reason to suppose present interest reasonable time present month right or wrong present state of things rising generation present question round and round present time Sanitary inspector President of the United satisfactory conclusion States previous generation satisfactory manner price lists satisfactory report Prince of Wales say so (Both say and see may be Princess of Wales joined, but say should be vocalized when joined to a preceding word) printing press second time

secondary schools shall see seeing vou shall take seems to have shall there seems to have been shall therefore weems to me she can she cannot sent to you set apart she did set aside she did not set forth she has (or is) set off she has been she has nothing several times shall be glad she is not shall be served she may shall do she never she savs shall endeavour she seems shall expect she shall shall give she sometimes shall go she was shall make shillings in the £ shall most likely short space of time shall never short time shall not be able to shall receive short time ago shorthand student shall require shall say shorthand writer

| | 1 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------|
| should be considered | | since they | ep |
| should be said | | since this is the case | e |
| should become | | since which | مـع |
| should fear | | Sir Isaac Pitman | 2 |
| should feel | | six months | م_ه |
| should have seen | | six months ago | <u>م</u> |
| should have told you | | smaller than | ~~~ |
| should instance | | so are | \mathcal{V} |
| should know | | so are they | \mathcal{L} |
| should never | ~ | so be it | |
| should nevertheless | | so called | |
| should not be made | ~ | so did |) |
| should nothing | | so do |) |
| should only | | so far as the | <u> </u> |
| should this, these or those | -111- | so good | <u>)</u> |
| should understand | | so good as to | <u>)</u> |
| shoulder to shoulder | | so has (or is) |) |
| side by side | | so he |) |
| significant fact | | so it seems |) |
| signs of the times. | | so little | √(م |
| since it | ا | so long as | ، مر |
| since no doubt | ee_k | so may | ك |
| since nothing | بعه | so most (or must) | ک |
| since that | و | so much as | كني |
| since that time | | so soon as | و عُل |
| | | | |

| | | i . | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------|
| so sure | } | some people | ····• |
| so that we may | | some people seem to imagin | |
| so to speak | | some perhaps | |
| so was | | some probability | |
| wo well | '} | some reason or other | |
| so will | <i>Y</i> | some reference | ~~ |
| so would . | } | some regard | |
| so you are | | some seem inclined | ۔محرے |
| so you must | | some such | ·····?···· |
| solar system | 6 | some there are | |
| some account (or cannot) | | some there may be | ~~ |
| some amount (or may not) | | some time | ~ |
| some care | | some time ago | |
| some consideration | q | some time or other | |
| some may | | some time since | محم. |
| some man | | something has been said | ~~~ |
| some men | | something like | حرال |
| some means | • | something to his advantage | |
| some measure | ·· | sons of men | es |
| some months | of | sort of | |
| some of them | | South Africa | |
| some of you will probably remember | ~ | South Eastern | |
| some one | | spare time | <u>~</u> |
| some one or other | | speaking from memory | <u>~~</u> : |
| some other | | special accounts | |
| | | | |

| special circumstances | <u> </u> | such as were | L |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------|----------|
| spirit of prayer | | such can | |
| spirit world . | 2 | such cannot | L |
| spiritual world | ~ | such cases | lo_ |
| St. Paul | ~~ | such considerations | |
| steam engine | | such has been | موا |
| steps are being taken | Y | such has never . | 6 |
| still more | | such has no doubt | 6 |
| stronger than | ا ك | such has not | £ |
| struggle for existence | ع | such have been | L |
| such a manner | £ | such is his | 6`` |
| such a manner as to | L | such is not the case | f - |
| such a plan | | such is the case | £ |
| such and such | | such matters | |
| such are they | | such may not be | S |
| such as are | £ | such men | |
| such as can | £ | such principles | L |
| such as can be | | such therefore | 200 |
| such as he | | such was |)/ |
| such as it is | ······································ | such were | ري |
| such as may | L | such will | À |
| such as must be | <i>-</i> | such would | |
| such as need not | | Sunday closing | <u>J</u> |
| such as that | | Take care | |
| such as this (or these) | | take care of | |
| | • | 1 | |

| take charge | 14 | telegraphic communication | \$ |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------------|
| take courage | نسرحا | tell him | L_ |
| take down | | tell it | r |
| take exception | الماسية | tell me | L |
| take it for granted | -1-3 | tell such | |
| take out | | tell that | |
| take part | | tell them | |
| take place | | tell us | |
| take some time | T-80- | tell you | |
| take steps | لنو | tell your | |
| take such | | tells me | |
| take that | | tells us | |
| take the case of | | than in the | <u>(</u> |
| take the chair | | than only . | 4 |
| take them | | thank you | <u>(· </u> |
| taken into account | | that believe . | |
| taken part | | that circumstance | |
| taken place | | that day | |
| takes away | | that difficulty | |
| takes notes | | that does | |
| taking part | | that does not | |
| technical education | | that has been | |
| technical terms | | that has (or is) never | ~ |
| telegraph office | ا مها | that has not been | ~ |
| telegraph wire | | that he can have | |
| Territory of Mary 2 | | | |

| that he has been | | that it has (or is) | ٠ ا |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| that he may | | that it may be | |
| that he must be | | that it must be done | |
| that is a question | | that may be | |
| that is another | <u> </u> | that perhaps | |
| that is apparently | | that plan | |
| that is intended | ٠٠٠٠ | that question | ہے ۔۔۔ |
| that is it | | that such | ۶ |
| that is necessary | | that supposition | |
| •that is no doubt | <u></u> | that the country | |
| that is not the | | that the directors | |
| -that is nothing | <u>~</u> | that the matter | |
| that is now | • 6 | that there are | <i>V</i> |
| that is one | | that there are several | 2 |
| that is one point | | that there must be | |
| that is only | Y | that there should be | |
| that is possible | | that there should have been | |
| that is so | <u>)</u> | that they were | <u> </u> |
| that is thought | 6 | that this affair | |
| that is to be | ····- <u>\$</u> ····- | that this is the | |
| that is to say |) | that those nations | ري: |
| that is understood | ٠ و | that thought | { |
| that is where | رع. | that time | |
| that is worse | .6 | that was | ٧ |
| that is worth |) سط | that way (or we) | 20 |
| | | | |

| | 1 | The state of the s | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--|----------|
| that we are able to | 2 | there do not |) |
| that we could not | <u>~</u> | there has been | |
| that we have made | 2 | there has never | 2 |
| that which will be | <u> </u> | there has never beer | ıکر |
| that will do | | there has no doubt | 2 |
| that you should not be | my. | there has not been | 2 |
| their measures | | there has now | 2 |
| their most | 2 | there have been | |
| their own | 2 | there is another fact | |
| their reasons | 200 | there is as much | |
| them that | | there is certainly | 24 |
| there and then | | there is hardly | |
| there are | 1 | there is little | 2 |
| there are a great many) | | there is little prospect | 2/ |
| there are not | 2 | there is much | |
| there are now | ~ | there is need | 2′ |
| there are persons | \\ \e. | there is never | كر |
| there are several | 2 | there is no doubt | 2_ |
| there are some | 2 | there is no objection | 2, |
| there are those | \mathcal{U}_{-} | there is no occasion | 26 |
| there can be | 2 | there is no one | 2/ |
| there cannot | | there is no reason why | Le. |
| there certainly | 2 | there is no subject | <u>2</u> |
| there did | 2 | there is no such | |
| there did not | 2 | there is nothing | 2 |
| | ٠. | | |

| | 84 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| there is now | they are perhaps 2 |
| there is occasion | they are possibly |
| there is only | they are required |
| there is possibly | they are said |
| there is something that | they are so |
| there is sometimes | they are sometimes |
| there is still | they are soon |
| there is sure to be | they believe |
| there is undoubtedly | they did |
| there may not | they did not |
| there must | they do |
| there must have been | they do not |
| there seemed | they have been (|
| there sometimes | they have not seen |
| there was another | they have received |
| there were | they made |
| there will have been | |
| there would have been | they may |
| these circumstances | they must |
| these gentlemen | they must not be |
| these questions | they probably |
| these things | they said that |
| they are certain that | they soon |
| they are expecting | they speak |
| they are not | they state |
| | they stood |

| - 3 il | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| they suppose | this appears | |
| they that | this bill | <u></u> |
| they themselves | ··· this cannot | , |
| they think that | this circumstance | |
| they thought | this conclusion | ·* |
| they were | this could not | |
| they will not | this country | |
| they would | this day | |
| think he | this department | ٦ |
| think him | this did | |
| think it | this did not | |
| think me (or my) | this difficulty | |
| think perhaps | ··· this does | |
| think that | this done | |
| think their (or there) | this evening | |
| think them (or they) | this generally | |
| think there has (or is) | this generation | |
| think there has been | this Government | |
| think there has never | this had | |
| think there has not | this has become | |
| think they may | this has been | ••• |
| think this | - this has never | |
| think you may | this has no doubt | |
| this account | this has not | - |
| this advantage | this has nothing to do | * |
| | | 100 |

| 86 | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | this has the | 6 | this no doubt | , |
| | | XO | | |
| | this he • | þ | this notice | <u>.</u> |
| | this instance | | this now | ¢ |
| | this intention | فئ | this one | () |
| | this interest | Q | this one thing | $\langle \mathcal{N} \rangle$ |
| | this is done | 6 | this opinion | <u>(</u> |
| (| this is intended | 6 | this part | |
| | this is it | | this party | |
| | this is known | 6 | this period | (×) |
| | this is never | ور | this place | (~) |
| | this is no doubt | e. | this point | <u>°</u> |
| | this is no time | | this purpose | <u></u> |
| | this is not | 65 | this question | |
| | this is not the case | 6 | this reason | (Je |
| | this is nothing | سلي | this subject | 6 |
| | this is noticed | <u>.</u> | this supposition | 6 |
| | this is now | e | this thing | <i>C</i> |
| | this is the case | 6 | this time | 6 |
| | this is where | | this understanding | (h |
| | this knowledge | | this vote | |
| | this month | | this was | 67 |
| | this morning | • | this will | |
| | this necessary | | this will not | \$ |
| | this need | e | this world | 6 |
| | this never | ور | those accounts | <u>(</u> |
| | | _ | 1 | |

| · · | ĭ . |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| those advantages | though there has been |
| those appearances | though there has not (or is not) |
| those countries | though there was |
| those days | though there were |
| those did | though there will |
| those did not | though these (or this) |
| those difficulties | though they |
| those faculties | thought he |
| those have | thought it |
| those nations | thought that |
| those parts | thought their (or there) |
| those places | thought them . |
| those that | thought this |
| those things | thought we were |
| those which | three months |
| those which we are now | three or four |
| those which were | through as many |
| those who have | through his interest |
| those who were | through his means |
| though he | through his own |
| though it | through it) |
| though that | through many |
| though their (or there) | through me |
| though then | through the world |
| though there had | through their |
| , | • |

| through their own | to appear (to pray) | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| through you | to assure | |
| throughout the world | to be made | |
| Thursday morning | to be served | , h |
| till his | to become | 8 |
| till his own | to behave | \ |
| till his own time | to believe | 8 |
| till it can | to belong | |
| till my | to blame | V |
| till some | to bring the matter | ~ |
| till such | to bring up | |
| till that | to call | \sim |
| till their | to certain | ~ |
| till then | to choose | |
| till this (or these) | to do | 6. |
| till they | to every | 7 |
| till we | to expect | |
| till you | to give | |
| , to a certain extent | to give and take | |
| to a great degree | to go | |
| . to a great extent | to gratify | |
| to a less extent | to have the same | 7 |
| to account | to have their | ~ |
| to advantage | to him | |
| to amount | to his advantage | |
| | | 7 |

| to his knowledge | | to state | y |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| to His Majesty | کر | to such | عر |
| to his memory | ->~/- | to suppose | |
| o his notice | | to take | |
| to his own advantage | vi | to that which you | } |
| to his own interest | | to the account of | 2/ |
| to its (or itself) | ····· | to the amount | ·····›۶····· |
| to love them | | to the best advantage | |
| to make the most. | ~~~ | to the truth | T |
| to make way | ~/· | to their | ······ |
| to many of them | ~ | to these institutions | · |
| to me | ~_` | to these places | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ |
| to mention | ~2 | to this (these or those) | |
| to my part | | to try | |
| to one another | ~ | to us | |
| to other | ····- | to which it appears | · |
| to our friends | | to which it can | <u>>```</u> |
| to prevent | | to which it has (or is) | |
| to propose | | to which it may | |
| to receive | | to which it may not | ჯ |
| to satisfy | | to which it most (or must) | ~~~ |
| to seek | | to which it was | |
| to serve | 8 | to which you can | ··· <u>)'</u> ····· |
| sto some extent | | to whom | |
| to speak to you | | to your | |

| too great too late too late too little too long too many too much too short too true towards it towards one another truly yours truly yours twelve months two years ago United States of America unsatisfactory way up to the present up to the time of writing upon which Valuable time very bad very best very dear very dear very first very freely very freely very freely very good Unable to find under no under no circumstances under these circumstances very pleased indeed very serious | to-morrow morning | | under which | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|
| too little too long too many too much too short too true towards it towards one another truly yours truly yours twelve months two years ago Unable to find under no under these circumstances under these circumstances under these under way up to the present up to the time of writing upon us upon which Valuable time very bad very best very certain very dear very first very freely very frequently very good very late very lately very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | too great | | Union Jack | 1 |
| too long too many up to the present up to the time of writing upon us upon which Valuable time very bad very best towards one another towards that towards this (these or those) truly yours twelve months two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under no circumstances under these circumstances under these circumstances under these under way up to the time of writing upon us upon us very bad very best very dear very first very freely very frequently very good very late very lately very lately very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | too late | v | United States of America | ڡ |
| too many too much too short too true towards it towards one another towards that towards this t | too little | | unsatisfactory way | J. |
| too much too short upon us upon which Valuable time very bad very best very certain very dear very freely two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under the circumstances under these under this under these under this under way upon us upon which Valuable time very bad very best very freely very freely very freely very freely very good very late very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | too long | \sim | up to the present | / |
| too short too true towards it towards one another towards that towards this (these or those) truly yours twelve months two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way very bad very best very certain very freely very freely very frequently very good very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | too many | ~ | up to the time of writing | 7.6 |
| too true towards it towards one another towards that towards this very freely very good very lately very lately very lately very lately very lately very lately very many of them very much more very much more very pleased indeed very pleased indeed very rare | too much | > | upon us | \ |
| towards it towards one another towards that towards this | too short | y | upon which | |
| towards one another very best towards that towards this (these or those) truly yours twelve months two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way very best very dear very freely very freely very good very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | too true | y | Valuable time | (A) |
| towards that towards this (these or those) truly yours twelve months two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way twery certain very dear very firetly very frequently very late very lately very lately very likely very many of them very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | towards it | ····\$ | very bad | |
| truly yours truly yours twelve months two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under such under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way very dear very freely very frequently very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | towards one another | 2 | very best | |
| truly yours truly yours twelve months two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under no circumstances under such under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way very freely very frequently very late very lately very likely very many of them very pleased indeed very rare | 250733343 | | very certain · | 20 |
| twelve months two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under no circumstances under such under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way very freely very freely very good very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | towards this (these or those) | ····}····· | very dear | <u>J</u> |
| two or three two years ago Unable to find under no under such under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way very frequently very good very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | truly yours | | very first | |
| two years ago Unable to find under no under no circumstances under such under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under way very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed very rare | twelve months | Y | very freely | |
| Unable to find very late very lately very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed under this very rare | two or three | 7 | very frequently | J., |
| under no very lately under no circumstances under such very likely very likely very many of them very much more very much more very pleased indeed under this under way | two years ago | | very good | \sim |
| under no circumstances very likely very likely very many of them very much more very pleased indeed under this very rare very rare | Unable to find | | very late | ~~ |
| under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under this under tway | under no | | very lately | V. |
| under the circumstances under these circumstances under this under this under tway | under no circumstances | هِ۔ | very likely | ~ |
| under these circumstances very much more very pleased indeed under this very rare | under such | ······γ······ | very many of them | ~ · |
| under this very rare | under the circumstances | <i>γ</i> | very much more | 7 |
| under way | under these circumstances | ,y | | 27 |
| under way | under this | y.o | very rare | J. oy |
| | under way | <u> </u> | | 2 |

| | ~ | was it so |) |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| very short | | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
| very short time | j | was known | (_) |
| very similar | ~~~ | was lately (or little) | <u>)/</u> |
| gery soon | <u>~</u> | was made | Σ |
| very sure | | was meant |) |
| very true | J | was mentioned | ک |
| very truly yours | Jr | was necessary | |
| very well | - Y | was never | \ |
| vice verså | <u>e</u> | was no doubt | |
| vivà voce | | was not | |
| voluntary efforts | 5 | was not aware | 2/ |
| voluntary principles | ~~~ | was not found | <u>}</u> |
| voluntary schools | علوه | was nothing | } |
| voluntary system | 5 | was received |) <u> </u> |
| vote of thanks | | was said | |
| Was another | | was seen | <u>l</u> |
| was as | ·) | was so | } |
| was as much | ک | was some | |
| was better | : <u>}.</u> | was sometimes | ک |
| was done |).] | was soon | L |
| was expected | <u>) </u> | was there | |
| was he |)` | was therefore |) |
| wa issued | } | was to be received | <u>) </u> |
| was it really | | was truly |)~ |
| was it right | ·) | was understood | |
| | VI | | |

| | | | 4 |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------|
| waste of time | 1 | we reply | |
| ways and means | 100 | we shall expect | 20 |
| we admit . | | we shall require | N |
| we are entitled | | we spend | |
| we are glad | | we take | 1 |
| we are in receipt of your letter | / | we then | 1 |
| we are not | | we think it right | 1 |
| we can do | | we thought | VI. |
| we could not be | | we were | |
| we did | | we were not | |
| we do | 1 | we would | 1 |
| we do not (or had not) (Disjoin or vocalize we did not) | | we write | 1 |
| | 5 5 40 4 5 | well known | 6 |
| we do not think | | well-known fact | <u> </u> |
| we find | ~ | well that | |
| we have also | 1 | well then | a: |
| we have no time | 1 | well there is | 0 |
| we have reason to think that the | 125 | were considered | 4 |
| we have some | 1 | were it | |
| we hope | | were known | / . |
| we may be certain | ~~ | were said | 1 |
| we may be sure | | were supposed | ×. |
| we must | | were they | 1 |
| we must not | 1 | were thought | _/_ |
| we propose | 1 | were we | |
| | . `` | | |

| West End | when do |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| West End of London | when do not (or had not) |
| West Indies | when do you go |
| what amount (or may not) | when does |
| hat can be done | when shall |
| what cannot | when this, these, those |
| what do | when we are (or when were) |
| what do not | when we are not |
| what does | when we are told |
| what in the world | whenever he |
| what is called | whenever his |
| what is it | whenever it may |
| what is the matter | whenever that |
| what is the reason | whenever there has (or is) |
| what is your opinion | whenever there has been |
| what it is (or has) | whenever there is found |
| what matter | whenever there occurs |
| what most (or must) | whenever there were |
| what position | whenever they |
| what say you | whenever this (these or |
| what was | where were |
| what was the matter | whereas it is |
| .what were the | whereby you may |
| what would be | wherefore there is |
| whatever be | wherever there is |
| | |

| whether certain | which is not only |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| whether it is | which is often |
| whether it is or not | which is sometimes |
| whether it will be | which is thus |
| whether or not | which is understood |
| whether there are | which it is understood |
| whether they | which made |
| whether we believe | which makes |
| which appear | which many |
| which are not | which may be considered |
| which could not be | which may not |
| which had | which must be |
| which has never been | which one . |
| which has no doubt | which our |
| which has now | which perhaps |
| which has possibly | which probably |
| which has your | which represent-ed |
| which have been | which seems |
| which have the | which seems to me |
| which have their (or there) | which some |
| which is believed | which surely |
| which is certainly | which their (there or they are) |
| which is intended | which was necessary |
| which is known | which we may have |
| which is no | which will not |
| | |

| | | 7 | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|----------|
| which you may require | 4 | will have their | |
| while the other | (| will it be | |
| while there is | ΥΥ | will it not | |
| while they | α | will not | c. |
| hile this | 66 | will only be | \sim |
| who are never | \sim | will perhaps | |
| who are they | | will probably | ~~~ |
| who cannot | 4 | will their (or there) | |
| who come | | will therefore | (_) |
| who could not | 4 | will you | |
| who has done | q | will you please. | |
| who has the | | with advantage | <u> </u> |
| who have not | | with each | 5 |
| who is it | q | with equal advantage | . '\ |
| who is this | | with equal effect | فر |
| who said | ģ | with equal honour | ني |
| who seems to me | | with equal satisfaction | · |
| who shall not | ····· | with even . | |
| who suppose that | | with one | ٤٦ |
| who were | | with one another | ٧ |
| will be able to make | <u></u> | with one consent | 5C |
| will be glad to know | 2 | with one thing | ٧~ |
| will be the case | | with reference to it | |
| will have | | with reference to that | 10 |
| will have no alternative | -07- | with reference to this (these or those). | 1 |
| | . 1 | | 6. |

with regard to him words of my text with regard to it words of our text with regard to this words of Scripture with the present working classes with the same working man world of fashion with this country . With this end in view world to come worse and worse with those whom with us worst thing with which we have sent worth while within necessary would be something without doubt would expect without his would give without his knowledge would go without it would happen without one would have been without such would hope without that would indeed without their would instance without them would interest vithouf this would it not be without which would know witness-box would mention word for word would never words a minute would not have

| would not have been | ոՎ | you appear | |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------|
| would occasion | 2 | you are determined | 1 |
| would possibly | | you are doubtless aware | 1 |
| would rather | | you expect | |
| would receive | | you make | ~ |
| would say | | you may as well | ~6 |
| would understand | ې | you may consider | ~g |
| would your | | you may rest assured | ~ |
| wrong way | | you must certainly | ~67 |
| Year ago | | you must consider | |
| year by year | | you must have been | ~~~~ |
| year of grace | | you refer | |
| year since | | you should have seen | |
| year to year | | you will agree | |
| years ago | | you will consider | <u> </u> |
| years and years | | you will probably agree | |
| year's lease | ~~ ~~ | you will remember | <u> </u> |
| years of age | | you will say | ∴ |
| year's rent | | you will see | |
| yes, if you please | - | young man | |
| yes or no | ي تعر | young person . | |
| yes, sir | 2 | your letter | \checkmark |
| yesterday afternoon | اطام | your own | |
| yesterday evening | | your station . | |
| yesterday morning | 4 | yours very truly | 3 |
| 7—(s03) | | | , Y |



EXERCISES ON THE PHRASES.

[In the following exercises the phrases printed in italic type will be found in the preceding pages. Other phrases are indicated by hyphens. The matter is counted in 10's for convenience in dictation.

(Pages 39, 40.)

During all-my-life all-my-time has always-been | devoted to teaching all-friends, all-classes, all-churches, all- | believers, allthem-that-believe - and-all-them-that-do- | not - all-my-brethren and-all-members of society—the | inestimable value of education. According-to-my view to-be- | able-to-read is-to-be able-to-think better. | to-be-able-to-take a wiser view of affairs | and to-beable-to-deal with-them more intelligently. | We-are-able-to-agree that knowledge is power, and we-cannot but be agreed-that education must-be absolutely | indispensable in-all-respects, in-all-situations, in-all-states | as-to all-matters that affect allthe-work of | all-the-world, all-the-year-round. It-is-necessary | to all-persons, all-sorts-of-people, in-all-places, | all-over-the-country. It-is-absolutely-certain that-it-lis-good for all-mankind thatthe-mind should-be | trained and-all-its-powers developed in-allmanner-of- | ways so-that every-man may-be-able-to use | his powers in-all-directions and on all-manner-of- | subjects in-allproceedings on all-questions not for-his- || own good only but that-he-may use all-his-endeavours in-the interests of all-hiscountrymen. All-great | and good-men have-shown that a man ought-not | to employ all-his energy in-all-the-matters all- | hislife only in advancing all-his-interests to-the exclusion of all-which concerns all-the-men in-other- | classes and-in acquiring what-he regards as all-his- own. After-we-have-thought about-the question and considered it in-all-its-clauses and aspects it-is-clear | that-he who in-all-matters bends all-his-purposes | and contrives all-means to-his-own-ends is against- | us. Society, being based on a community of interests, is | almost-always founded on give and take. We-cannot have | all-we-want. Almost-anyone can see that-it-is | almost-certain that for allthese-reasons and-in-all- | these-circumstances all-that-one can desire, all-we-can | expect and-all-you-can hope for is a reasonable | competence. All-those-who-are rich are-not all happy, | although-it-is-not all-right or all-one whether | a man is rich or poor. I-would also-state | that all-those-who-may-be well off should consider- | the-interests of all-other-classes and should refrain from such expressions as-"This-is all-our-own," "Everything is | for-the best in-the best of all-worlds," "A | man can-only sleep in-one bed and eat one | dinner." All-such

sayings have already-been heard and are | all-very-well, but-they almost-always tail to comfort | bim who, all-thal-day, has found it almost-impossible | to-find a crust, and who in-all-probability has- | no bed. All-these-questions are discussed time after-time, || but all-this-time many listeners find-the arguments above- | their heads. All-thal-is-necessary to an understanding of | all-particulars of all-these-parts of-the question that | cause trouble on all-these-ocasions is education. Study enables | men almost-immediately to-make-the interests of-others all-| theirown. After-thal-after-he-is able-to see | both-sides, a man is a better citizen; after-which, | that-is-to-say, after-they-have recognized their interdependence | men act more according-to-the merits of a case. | If all-were educated there-would-be more happiness. (599)

(Pages 41, 42.)

The Secretary of-State for-War (in a "local" Parliament) : | I-represent-the Army-and-Navy and-the-Government, and- [Ihave the honour-to-reply, and in-my-opinion | the criticism of the Leader of the Opposition is what | might have been expected. True, some of his followers have | one opinion and others another-opinion, but always-excepting the Rt.-hon.-gentleman and-those few who-are among-the- most enlightened of-his supporters, they-have, while differing, and in-some-respects differing widely, among-themselves, put, as-a- | general-rule, economy before efficiency. As-a-result the Services | were starved. Members opposite are-not-found, as-a-rule, | supporting as-far-as-possible votes for-the Services. As-| u-seems-tome. and-as-far-as-can-be | shown they-have, as-early-as-possible and-in-all- circumstances, preached economy regardless of efficiency. At another-time than this another-subject has interested them. Any-person knows that | anything-else, anybusiness, any-other topic than that of | defence has engaged their attention. They-have-not-been interested | any-more andhave-not-had any-word to say | in-support of-proposals such-asthese. As-fast-as || this-subject has recurred their contention has always-been that | the-Army is as-good-as necessary, as-good-as- | it-sometimes-was, as-good-as-before, as-good-as- | if more were spent on it, as-good-as-ever, as-good-as-need-be, as-good-as-possible, as- | good-as-it-was at-any-time, and-in-fact | as-good-as-if-the-most lavish expenditure were made upon-it. Even when in another-situation, when they sat on this side of the House, they have, though different arguments have come from amongst-them, contended-and- I-take- || this opportunity of-emphasizing-the fact-that as-far-as- | regarded defence all-was well. It-is-not likely to- | be another-question with-them now that-the responsibility is ours, and I-think-il-is unlikely they-will-now take another-point-of-view as-it-is-probable theywill-not-be responsible for-some-time to-come. The presentstate-of Europe demands that adequate proposals for defence be forthcoming, and that which we have put forward is, as faras-our opinion is concerned, the irreducible minimum; and Ihope and I-trust that-the-House will || endorse it. (402) 16

(Pages 41, 42.)

An Opposition Member: The Government's proposals arenot-necessary, and- I-am convinced that as-far-as-the country is | concerned they-will-be regarded with consternation. The demands go | not-only as-far-as-usual-as-far-as-was | customary before-the-war-but even further; and- I-notice- | that among-the-same men who now make-these | demands are-thosewho required of the people unprecedented efforts | and sacrifices in a stupendous effort to-slay militarism. Among- thosewho-have-not hesitated so to exhort the people | are-the Rt .hon.-gentleman's friends and among-those-who- | were impressed by-that argument are many who now look not for fresh burdens but-for relief. The argument was: | "As-far-as-youare-concerned you-must help, as- | far-as-you-can, in-this-war, which-is to | end war, and-afterwards-and-after-that-is finishedyou- will enjoy-the blessings of peace." And-in-this-way achieved. But now it-is-another affair. peace has-been another-instance of-Government tergiversation, and-in-somerespects and | in-some-cases our condition is worse-than ever. We- | have destroyed the fleet of another-nation-and-of-the | vast army of-our late enemy we-have left only a negligible number, and-have-since set-up a League of Nations. And-Inotice, notwithstanding, that-the Rt.-hon .- | gentleman, and-his followers, make no reference to-the promises | made in-thecourse of-the war propaganda in-which | they and- I-took-part. The people were asked to- | work hard and to-suffer privations and-after-that were | promised respite and-that-they-were to-have lighter burdens, and-there-were-many who in-their patriotism and-in- their simplicity put trust in-these promises. Soldiers and civilians | alike were urged to bear privations and-theywere-told | their rewards would-come later; they responded and-have-since | learned that-this promise and-the-rest of-the promises | are as piecrust. Having fought for-his King andhis- | country the soldier, now back in civil life, finds that | apart-from and-in-addition to-his war-losses his position isto-be worse-than before, and-such-is- | the prospect, especially of-those forced into another-station in | life, that-the-proposal of-the-Government is regarded with dismay and-under-thepresent-circumstances received with resentment. We- || are-told that trade must-be developed. Are you to | expect trade to-be developed as-it-certainly should-be, | and-as-it-really must, if-this incubus is-to- | be placed upon-it? I-am at-a-loss to | know how you-can; the Government are-not-entitled to- | expect it, and-I-hope-the Rt.-hon.-gentleman will, | as-is his wont, explain how-the thing can-be- | done; and-we-shall-bepleased to-follow him as- | far-as-will appear to-be necessaryas-far-as- | may-be possible. Meanwhile, as-far-as-regards-the Army | I-consider-the proposal wholly unnecessary. As-in-thecase- of-the Army so also with-the Navy and-the Air Force.

And-if-such is-the final proposal of the-Government great will-be-the outcry; and-if-it- | is-to-be our fate to stagger under-this new load of armaments in peace-time we-shall

inevitably stumble | towards catastrophe, and-if-you-wilb allow me to say- | so the Government will-be responsible. And-ifthis-is- | the position of-the-Government they-will shatter the Empire | by-their too-great zeal to-protect it. (598)

(Pages 43, 44.)

At-all-times the Thames is interesting to Englishmen at- home-and-abroad—but at-times it-is of-very | special interest. Be-assured that-such an occasion was-the River Pageant held at-the-time of-the Peace celebrations, when-the King was rowed in-his Royal Barge from- the Tower to Chelsea, followed by various representative craft, some | of-which had rendered war-service in-the North-Sea and Atlantic-Ocean. As-usual some of the newspapers were not entirely right. As-many-as-choose, they-said, will be able-to see the pageant as-the route is || so-long. At-first-sight this might be-considered an | intelligent anticipation, but-the course proved to-be not as- long-as-necessary, as-it-would-appear that-many thousands at-least failed to see-the procession, although-they struggled as-much-as-possible or, at-any-rate, as-much- | -as-may-be permissible and as-much-as-they-were allowed by-the police. As-soon-as-convenient after luncheon | we sally forth, aspromised, so-as-to-meet our- | friends at-the riverside as-soon-aspossible. We-want to arrive there as-long-as-it-is possible to- || get a good position. But as-soon-as-we-have | arrived we see at-a-glance that-though-we-have tarried as-little-aspossible-have in-fact hurried as- | much-as-was possible and as-muoh-as-our strength | permitted, we-are too-late, as-the Embankment is already | peopled by as-many-as-can-be crowded upon-it. | At-sight of-the multitude we-are quite at-a- | loss : it-seems as-much-as-your-life is worth | to venture into so dense a throng. Yet hundreds of- | thousands had left town, as-it-was Bank holiday, and | London was as-it-were "empty," and, as-we-have- | said, the papers had at-all-events promised plenty As-to-this the papers, as-will-be-seen, | were wrong, of- room. and as-we-have-suggested, they-had misled | us. As-long-aspossible we try as-much-as- | it-is in-our power to-get a position, but- we-fail as-much-as-ever, and our disappointment is as-much-as-before. As-many-appear to-be moving eastward thousands of others decide to go westward, as-it- | will, each hopes, as-it-surely must-be better farther | along ! As-many-asare struggling towards Blackfriars are pushing | towards Westminster. Hither-and-thither the opposing crowds go as- | longas-they can "keep on keeping on." (428)

(Pages 43, 44.)

As-we-have-not come in-time we-cannot hope to-press forward as-much-as-will enable us to see-the pageant as-well-as-ti-can-be-seen by-those-who-have paid for good accommodation as-provided on barges in-the river, or as-well-as-most of-those-who arrived earlier, or even as-well-as our friends who, arriving early, secured foothold on-the base of Cleopatra's

Needle As-this-is an historic occasion we | and thousands upon thousands of-others keep trying as-long- | as-it-may-appear to-be possible to-squeeze in || somewhere. At-first you-are hopeful, though-you-cannot-be- certain of-success. As-regardsthe Charing-Cross footbridge and | some-other points of vantage, they-are closed to-the | public and you know that-you would-be-called-upon to withdraw if-you ventured to approach. Already others have- been turned back as-soon-as-they-were on-the stairway. You push and elbow as-much-as-will, you think, get you to-the parapet and failing in this | you strain your neck till-it-is as-long-as- | will enable-you to see over-the heads in front ! | But by-no-means or device can-you accomplish as- | much-as-will get you into a position to see | the river, for-the tide is low. You have a | right to see it as-well-as-your neighbour, but- | your neighbour's right is one of-priority. He-is before- | you! The hours drag on. Even a King cannot command- | the tide to-come at-his-own-time, for-time | and tide wait on no-man, and a river pageant | being dependent upon-the tide it-cannot-be held al- any-time. At-length weariness falls upon-us. Let-us || retire to-the Embankment Gardens. Alas, the seats are crowded. | At-last you hearthe singing of a choir and | you imagine yourself al-church, but it-is a choir | singing Tom Bowling, the Bay of Biscay and other appropriate | sea songs in-the Gardens of-the Temple. You-will go thither and rest on the shady lawns of that retreat, but here again the gates are closed against you. Enough! You have borne as-much-as-can-be endured. | When next you-look at-yourselves it-is over-the teacups, at-home. As for-the great pageant, vou-will- || see it on "the pictures" later on !

(Pages 44, 45.)

Your father will-be-gratified that-you-are going to study mathematics at-once at-the-request of-your schoolmaster. | Hewill-be-pleased at-such a decision because-he | knows that-though at-one-time you thought-the subject | dry, you-will, at-the-end of-your studies, be- greatly-pleased because-of-the benefits tobe-received from | them. It-may-be-said by-some that Euclid's exercises are uninteresting, but at-the-same-time let it beclearly understood that-they quicken-the observation develop-the | reasoning powers. A few truths of geometry are evident at- | first-sight and-will-be-received without-question. But-we- | must-not-be-satisfied with mere appearances. eye may- | be deceived. Because-it-is so the mind must-be ! otherwise convinced. Because-he-was aware of-this, Euclid, who | lived 300 years before-Christ, said be-it-so, | and appealed to the eye and the reasoning faculties at | the same moment. To the mathematician it is not enough | to be told that a thing will-be-probably so | and so : the proof must-be-such that-hecan- | be-sure of-the-result-be-sure-there-is no || other possible solution, because-it-cannot-be otherwise. With-the- exception of a few self-evident truths which-have-been- received with universal acceptance for-more-than 2,000 years | and-have

actually been-observed as the basis of geometrical | reasoning, every proposition must-be-proved. At-the-present-time youmay-think-the subject unattractive but it-is-not- to-be-supposed that-it-is-so. Be-very-sure that-it-will-be-your exthat, at-some-time, the opposite will-be-the-case. Great-satisfaction is felt at | accomplishing a problem "to-bedone" or in mastering a proposition the solution of which has-been-required "to-be shown." It-has-been-said that Pythagoras was-so overjoyed at discovering a certain truth concerning-the squares on a | triangle having two-sides at-rightangles that-he offered | up a sacrifice of 100 oxen because-he had | been-enabled to-find-the solution to-the proposition beforehim! Human-nature being-the-same at-present as-in- | the past, believe-me-you-are-not likely to-miss | similar joys when you find truths of-propositions | before-you have beenunderstood. This being-the-case I- | hope-you-will-believe-that though Euclid be-thought uninteresting by | -some it-will-be-seen by-you that-it-can- | be-made interesting and-profitable. Be-this as-it-may, we-shall-be-able-to value-the study because-wehave proved its efficacy and because-we-are convinced that consideration of the propositions which have been answered or proved and the problems we have been able to solve has sharpened our reasoning powers. This-is to-be-saved-the foolishness of hurling at-one-another loose statements incapable of- | proof. Some-people advance unsound arguments, possibly because-they-have | some interest to-serve or because-such loose reasoning is | habitual to-them because-of-their ignorance of Euclid and logic, but-we-are-enabled to detect the fallacies in- | the arguments put before-us because-we-have-been trained | to discover error in-anything that-has-been-told to- | us. Becausethis-has-been-so we-have been-able- to defeat our opponent because-it-was easy for-us to distinguish truth from error, and because he-could not, | whatever pains had been-taken by-him or whatever had been-done by-him, succeed in misleading us. Before-his || realization of-this he-has-been-known as a confident debater. He-is-now less bold because-he-is-now aware of the weakness of his-position and because-it- will-be easy for-us to-sift-the chaff from- | the wheat of-his orations. (645)

(Pages 46, 47.)

To-the best-of-my-recollection the question of how to-bring-up boys-and-girls has suffered by-reason-|of want of interest in-it. It-has-been advanced | by-many who-have sought-the best-possible solution and | by-people who-have tried to-find-the best-way | of instructing youth—people whose best-wishes have gone out | to any-one who-would bring-forward a betterway, | but-such conditions have existed that reformers, even at-the | best-lime, have-been hampered by-circumstances beyond their control. | By-our general indifference results have-been by-no-means | satisfactory. But-can-this be wondered at? Old plans have- | been broken-up, but-ne-have-taken no effective steps | to substitute a plan that-is better-still. To-break- | up

is easy, but I-am bound-to-say it- | would-be better-that-we build up. Both-sides between- | which there-are differences, are agreed between-us; that-is- to-say between-our view andtheir's there-is-no | difference on-this-point. The subject cannotbe dealt-with | by-one, however able-by-me, by-my-friends, or by-your-friends but-may-be pressed forward only bymeans-of concerted action; not by-permission only but withthe active help of all parties, endeavouring by-every-means to-find-the system by-far-the-most effective. But- | there-should be no breach-of-faith between-any of- the parties. By-his-ownstatement the business-man is interested in education, butwhenever educational proposals are brought-forward | they-are opposed by-certain business-men who, by-considering | that-their special interests are adversely affected, are led to | oppose-the Bill by-all-means in-their-power. But- | tell-me, does-not-the business-man, who complains of- || the ignorance of boys-and-girls, obviously suppose that education | is valuable? Yes. surely, therefore, by-his-own-supposition by-far-the-least to-be expected of-him is- | that by-his-own example, by-his action, by-the | lead given by-him he-will encourage others to-promote | by-as-much-as-possible the general welfare as against | sectional interests. But-that-is too sanguine a view, perhaps. | Well, by-and-by co-operation may-be secured; by- it many difficulties will-be overcome; by-its-means much opposition would-be removed, and by-its help a great || advance wouldbe-made. They-may-be slow about it but-they-will hands eventually. But-you-will-have to-work hard and-the subject should-be taken-up | by-as-many-as-possible. By-farthe-worse course | is-to adopt an attitude of helplessness. this-is- now unlikely. Indifference there-is, but-we-have-received much encouragement. Opposition there-is, but-wemay-expect increasing support. | Apathy there-may-be, but-so great are-the needs of-the-British-Empire that apathy must die. The development | of-British-trade by-land-and-sea-by-British-ships | and other agencies-demands an educated people. But-one asks when will-the demand be-satisfied? The British-Museum is a vast store-house of knowledge, but-whether-the London | child can-be led to-draw from-it is doubtful. | There-may-be difficulties, but-would-it not-be well | to-try to-overcome them? The commercial-man with his business-experience could help greatly. But-your business-man sometimes | fails to judge fairly between-his trade interest and-the | interests of-the-country as a whole. Many businessmen | are, on-the-other-hand, enlightened and liberal supporters (601)of | education.

(Pages 47, 48.)

By-this-time it-must appear that-the business of Government must-be carried-on by-the-Government. It by some-means the authority of-Government be threatened by-some-hing or somebody its authority must-be restored by-some-other-means. By-which-it-appears one can-only-assume that | progress can-be-made by-this-nation only by legislation | passed by-the-

House. By-the-by, the word House | here indicates the Housesof-Parliament, the ultimate authority appointed | to-take-careof the nation as a whole. Government | cannot-be usurped by-the-chairman of-this or that || body or by-several bodies. By-way-of-illustration, in | disputes between Capital-and-Labour can-it-be that either | Capital or Labour is-to supersede-the Government? You-cannot- expect an affirmative answer. You-cannot-give any reason why one section should rule over other sections. Call-that action | what you-will it-can-be-seen that-it spells | anarchy ! People cannot-go beyond-the law without courting chaos. | By-their-own-showing the parties to a dispute have each their-own interests. Can-it-be-said that-the destinies of-the-country are to-be determined by-their lacts, by-their-order, by-their-means—whatever theymay- be? The suggestion cannot-be-considered. Such a proposition can- have-no support. Can-it result in anything but-the rule of force? Can-it-bing anything but disaster? Can-| you-have-it otherwise? No. By-your-own reasoning such | a position cannot-be, and cannot-become, safe; never- | be regarded as other-than oppressive by-those-who-are assailed. Long-ago students of the Constitution came-to-theconclusion that redress of-grievances can-be-found only in an appeal to-Parliament. By-the-way, one can withdraw his labour, but no-man can-become a law unto | himself. cannot-be-said that-one can-do what- he likes: he-can-have liberty only within limits. There- is-much he-cannot-do because-the law says he may not. Men cannol-take-the law into-their-own hands. They are called upon to obey-the law. They cannol-hope for absolute freedom. It-cannol-happen otherwise, and it-cannot-be-said that-this-is other-than reasonable, for Society is founded on compromise. Can-it-be otherwise? | Can-you-give any reason to-the contrary. A section || of-the people may deem a Government a bad Government. The means by-which-it-can get relief is to- | turn-the Government out. By-this-means and-by-that, by-the-means of-speech and writing, and concerted action | -by-such-means as are lawful -a Government may-be | defeated and superseded by-thosewho-are-not satisfied with- it. A Government is-known by-the methods by-which- | it-has secured office, by-the-principles by-which-it- | seems-to-be inspired, by-the-Acts by-whichit- | may reveal its wisdom or its partiality, and-by-the | Bills by-which-il-would seek to-serve general or sectional interests. But Parliament is elected by-the people, and represents-the people. The new Parliament must-be elected by- the-same. It represents all-the people. If-you have a grievance callattention-to-the-matter by-your-request | to-your Member, by-your speech and writing, by-your | conversation-by-which-means much can-be-done by-you, however humble, but-the means by-which-you seek to- gain your end must-be within-the-law While Parliament | exists it-must-be supreme. We-cannot-see how any | other suggestion can-be accepted. We-cannot-sea how all- important is-the recognition of-this truth. Wecannot-regard with equanimity the methods by-which-many

seek to over- | ride Parliament-methods by-which-our peace is uselessly disturbed | and by-which-so great an amount of-energy is | wasted. This can-be-said that-the action of any- | man, whether peer or peasant, labour leader, great soldier, or eminent politician who sets Government at defiance cannotmake for | good; his action cannot-receive countenance from law-abiding citizens. | Can-it-appear otherwise when-we reflect on-the fearful | dangers of a resort to Force ?

(Pages 49, 50.)

Did we entertain any difference-of-opinion on-the-subject | proof could-be adduced to-make-it clearly-shown and | to force us to-come-to-the-conclusion that whatever | claims to-greatness the City-of-Manchester or-the City- of-Norwich may-have, the City-of-Westminster is really | the centre of-the civilizedworld. Here-is-the Palace | of-Westminster where-the Lordsand-Commons carry-on-the | work of-the Mother of-Parliaments : where-the constitution of- the United Kingdom (which differs from-the Constitution-of-the- | United-States) has-been hammered out; here for-many centuries | legislators have carriedon-their work and-have fought their | battles over-the Corn-Laws, the emancipation of the slaves, | and many other-questions involving considerations of cause-and-effect | and-inwhich not-only the frequenters of-the corn- | market but-the people in every country-town and every | country-place were concerned.

Depend-upon-it if-the stones | could-speak, could-they tell of-the scenes enacted there, | what a story would-be unfolded. Couldyou-have a tale richer in human-interest? No narrative could-be more entrancing or could-have for a background incidents of higher || import. You could-know no-more interesting story. In Westminster | Hall, in-the days of-the Civil-War, stood Charles undergoing-the trial which cost him his royal head. Could- nothing save him? No, not-now. But-the Civil-war | could-have-been avoided, and Charles could-have-done great | things if-only he had possessed more of-the spirit | of-George Washington. In Westminster Hall, in these later days, lay, for a considerable-lime, the body of the great | Gladstone before being carried-out and laid to-rest in | Westminster Abbey. And outside-the Hall is-the imposing statue | of Oliver Cromwell who combined in-his person the offices of Commander-in-Chief and head of-the Civil-Government. Hard by is Downing Street, the Foreign Office, the Colonial-Office, and-the offices of-many other departments of-the Civil-Service and of the Forces of the Crown where great soldiers and sailors and eminent Civil-Servants do-their best for-their country. Near at hand is-the massive, | modern Cathedral, the Mecca in-England of-those-who profess-| the Catholicreligion, and not far off, on the site of the old Aquarium, are the headquarters of one of | the great branches of Nonconformity. Though-the several churches do- | nol-entirely agree and-some do-not-admit what others | stoutly maintain, they-may, I-do-assure-you, all be- called Christian-friends,

since in certain-circumstances they come-forward to testify-their belief in Divine-love, and-in-the-|government of-the world by Divine-Providence and Divine-wisdom. | Though-there-is much concerning-the celestial-regions that-is-| not distinctly-understood, which they-do-not-know, as to-|which they-do-not-understand each-other, and regarding much | of-which they-are certainly-not agreed and do-not-|| see eye to eye, they-are all-members of-the-| Church-of-God and, as such, exponents of-Christian-principles, | anxious that-they-may do-something for-the amelioration of | human-affairs. The Courts-of-Law are near-the boundary | between-the City-of-Westiminster and-the

City-of-London. |

Do-not-say you-were alone in Westminster. This-could-|

not-be-the-case. I-do-not-see how you-| could-be. Though-the

streets might be empty could-you-| let your imagination play

you-could-nevertheless be in a | throng! You-could-not-have better

commune than with-the | spirits of-the mighty Dead whose

effigies there do-them | honour. The Past comes-forward to-greet
you. Do-that | and you-could-not-be better employed: could
you? You | do-not-wish to belittle the Custom-Houses. They

who | do-so are foolish. You do-not-necessarily despise-the |

Dead-letter-office. Do-such a thing and it-would- |

But-you do-sometimes wish to-get away | from-the City-of
London and its commerce to the | City-of-Westminster with-its

history and high politics. You || long to-do-so. Do-not-be

afraid to acknowledge | it.

(Pages 50, 51.)

Do-you-mean-to-suggest for-a-moment that-the people of England-and-Wales do-not-now live in- | more favourablecircumstances than-their forefathers? Do-you-mean-to- | say that-there-is-not every-appearance of betterment? since we-can-remember there-have-been those-who-are forever deploring existing-circumstances, decrying-the present-time and longing for-another more-or-less remote-for-a-time commonly called-the "good old days." People in every-station of-life do-this. Every-day, far-and-wide, in every- direction, this expression-of-opinion may-be heard. For-a- long-time I-have-been extremely-sorry that-this should- be-the-case. does-not seem fair-and-reasonable | to-have-regard only tothe good of the Past | and the evil of the Present! Each-ofthem (the | Present and-the Past) has ever-been compounded of-good | and evil. Does-it advance matters to ignore present good and past evil? Does-this quite partial view make a man duly-qualified to entertain an opinion for-which he- can expect-to-receive any consideration? Does-he who lauds- the Past and bewails-the Present exhibit a reasoned dissatisfaction -that " Divine discontent " which inspires reformers? Merely to grumble-does- that improve matters? Do-your grumblers do any good? No. | Does-your knowledge of history not convince you that he | who-sees beauty only in the Past and ugliness alone in-the-Present does-nothing to-make to-day better | than yesterday for his fellow-men? It does-appear indeed | that-there-are many evils to-day, but does-one | suppose that mere grumbling will remove them? The end-of-| next-week, the end-of-the-month, the end-of- the-century would-find conditions worse-than they now are. || Discontent founded merely on partiality for-the Past does-never | achieve anything. He who complains of gas-light would-never have | evolved-the electric-light, for-he-would-have-the tallow | dip by preference. Full of-the picturesqueness of-the windmill, | the stage-coach and-the sailing-ship (plying mayhap to- the East Indies) he could-never have conceived-the steam- engine or-the steamship, for-he-would-not enter- into considerations of-the utility of-either. For-great reforms | he had no eye, for-he-was ever looking backward, his every-consideration being for-the times of-the quill | pen and-the Press gang, the good old times when, | for a five-pound-note, or for-a-consideration much | less, a ruffian could-be hired to murder his fellow- men, when Christians (living in-the fear-of-God) burned | each-other at-the stake and well-nigh every-one, east- and-west, north-and-south, went about, not in a | wholesome fear-of-the-world, but in fear-of-death | by violence, because cach-was expecting every-morning to-be- his last.

These few-words convey but a faint idea of-the good old days. I-have-no-space for- || even a few-more. For-further-particulars see your history | book. The following-words mustbe devoted to-the following- points. First-and-foremost, Gurth, the swine-herd, is-no- longer a slave in chains. Every-one is free. For- | the-first*time women have-been given-the Franchise, a | Bill to-that end having passed the first,-second-and- third reading. Early-closing allows the young to attend Evening-Continuation-Schools, and gives to-their elders increased opportunities of | intercourse with their fellow-citizens, of-readingthe classics of- the English-language, and-of adequate rest and recreation. In || mines and factories accidents are fewer-than they used to-be; everywhere-else conditions of-work are, from every-other point of-view, better-than they-were. women and men now work from five-or-six in-the-morning till late at night, and most people get away on | holiday for-a-few-days for-fear their health should | suffer and-their productiveness be diminished. (6666)

(Page 52.)

For-his-part he-will-probably wish to-remain abroad | to continue his work for-his-country although-it-has-| been apparent for-months that for-his-oon-interest he-| should come home. I-have-tried to-persuade him to-| return, for-his-apparance in-this-country would certainly be | for-his-advantage, but I-do-not-think-he-will | come. I-have-the highest regard for-his character and | for-his-opinion, and-I-am anxious to confer with | him and to-work for-his-interest, for-no-one | is less disposed than he to-manipulate things for-his-| low-good. For-instance, he-has-done much for-my-|-own-sake and for-my-friends when-he-might have-| done a good thing or-himself.

Since, therefore, he-is unselfish, is so-little given to-work for-his-own-| interest, and-has secured advantages for-me and for-many | of-my-friends I, for-one, intend to-do everything possible for-his-sake and to-take-steps to see that a substantial sum is paid into bank for-his- account for-services-rendered here in developing the Tanks before he-went abroad in-the service of-the-country. For- some-reason-or-other the amount due in-respect of- these invaluable services has-not-been paid and may not- | be forthcoming for-some-considerable-time yet, if-ever, as | public departments, as-a-rule, move slowly. Wemust keep this matter, which-is-to-be-the subject of a Government Commission, well to-the front, for-it-will-be increasingly difficult to obtain a fair settlement the longerthe-| matter is deferred, for-possibly, later on, when-the call for retrenchment at-all-costs grows louder and louder the public departments will-be less willing than ever to discharge their obligations. I-trust it-may-be convenient for-you to-meet me one day next-week to-consider-the | most effective steps to-be taken for-his-advantage. I | could suggest Wednesday-evening at seven o'clock. I-shall-be out-of-town for-perhaps three or four days. It |would-be-well, therefore, if-you-were to telephone me | to-my office on Tuesday next, by-which time I- expect to-have returned, so-that-we-may confirm-the appointment or arrange another-time. I-wish to-press-the- matter forward as-quickly-as-possible, for-his-purpose at- present is, as I-have already indicated, to-stay over- seas until his public-services there have-been completed, whether this course is for-his-own-interest or not. For- me it-will-be a great-pleasure to-do-something | for-one who has for-months, and indeed for-years, | laboured unselfishly forhis-country without thought for-his-own- advantage or for-hisown-interest. (466)

(Pages 52, 53.)

For-the-moment, for-some-lime-past and-indeed for-| some-years the Alien question has-been a subject of | interest for-those-who-are keen about what-is good | for-this-country--every-thing that-is for-the-advantage of-| Great-Britain. Exclude all foreigners, say some, for-their-opinion | is, that for-us absolute safety can-only-be secured | in-this-way. But from-beginning-to-end of-the | speeches of-those-who-have spoken against or for-this-Bill, now before-the House, it-has-been made clear | that-the-subject is-not simple. For-the-matter-of-| lthat it-is very difficult to contrive for-the-management | of-the foreigner within our shores in a satisfactory way. For-such-matters are intricate and-present for-the-Government | many difficulties. For-the-mork in a given | industry depends greatly | on-the easy exchange of-goods and-the free coming | and going of-people; for-the-work in a given | industry has often been improved by-the advent of skilled | workers from-among a foreign population. From-certain remarks overheard | as-we came from-Church (for-the-word-of-God | is-not-the only theme on-such-occasions) we learn | that nothing will suffice for-their-satisfaction, for-

the-pleagure | of-those-who-could exclude all, but-the prohibition of-| every foreign pilot from entering a British port such-as | Dover. For-them there-is-no middle-course. The politician | who bids for-their-support must-go-the whole-way. | But consider. For-there-is more-than one aspect of-| the-case. Suppose that no French pilot may enter Dover |—for-there-has-been an Act passed to-this effect. | For-the-same-reason no British pilot may enter Calais, | for-we-are-told that what-is sauce for-the || goose is sauce for-the gander. Result—you-are held | up off Dover or Calais in a howling storm, waiting | for-the-nairbe pilot to-come aboard and-the foreign | one—to go overboard! For-the-sake-of comfort and | safety such a situation must-be avoided. For-something must-| be-done for-the-main body of-the public; for-| the-rest of-the travelling population will-not suffer to-| be thus held up by-the pedants.

For-the-present | let-us turn to our Free-Library (built on freehold-| properly for-the-account of Foreign-Affairs and other related | subjects which-we-find in-the books available there free-| of-charge From-certain of-these books—from-as-many-| as deal-with Foreign Relations-it-appears that-the foundationstone of harmonious international relations lies in freedom of intercourse' | between peoples; forasmuch-as friendly relations depend on mutual understanding | between nations. Forwhere there is isolation there is narrowness of view. That foreign-country took-the wrong turning for- they-were ignorant aims and ideals-for- there-were many-things of-our real connected with-us that-they-did-| not-understand. Lessons in history, for-which-we-are-obliged || if-we read them aright, are valuable. For-this-time | we-may-be right. It-has-not-been always so. | For-this contention, for-which-you-are a great fighter, is well-founded, namely, that barriers breed bad blood whereas | intercourse improves international amenities. We lost America for-we-had | no right understanding of-our-friends the early colonists. We- failed for-we-were unable to-appreciate the spirit and | outlook of-our offspring.

(Pages 53, 54.)

Another force that-has altered the face of-Great-Britain | is steam. For-the invention of-the steam-engine we-| are indebted to-one-of-our great and good-men, | James Watt. Give-him a kettle and he conjures out-| of it an engine of-immense power. What-had-been | was-not good-enough for-him. And-if as a | youth, he had-not-been allowed to-play with-the | kettle a good-deal, in a way to-cause great-| danger of-its exploding; if-he had-not-known-the | power of steam-sa-the result of observing the kettle | | lid jumping, he-would-never-have invented the steam-engine | which-was destined to-make such a great-difference in-| the-manufacturing world and-in-the domain of-traction. Many | a great-difficulty had to-be overcome before-the great | railways such-as-the Great-Eastern Railway, the Great-Central-Railway and | others came into being.

But-once business men had-their | eyes opened as-to-the great-opportunities which the locomotive-lengine provided, new companies followed one another hard-and-fast, and for-a-time the railway fever became greater-than || ever. Had-you been alive then you would doubtless have- been in-the-throng. It-is recorded that, as-soon-as | a prospectus has-been-issued, the greater-part ofthe shares has-been snapped up. When what has-been- done during-the Great-War, in-the way of-transporting | multitudes of-men and mountains of-material, has-been-considered, weare-able to-recognize what has-been accomplished by- the locomotive in increasing-the facilities not-only for transporting | passengers, but-for moving quantities vast of-goods and innumerable | ponderous machines from-the-place where these-were made to-|| the place where they-were

required.

From-the-fact-that one-of-our great-men said: to-write- the songs of a nation and-I care not who- makes-the laws," it-would appear that songs are a powerful influence in moulding individual and national character. From-your | point-of-view this-statement may seem strange, but if- yougive further-consideration to-it you-will-see that, from-firstto-last, national character has-been influenced a | great-deal by song. From-the-first, from-time-immemorial, | long before printing was used to any-extent, the minstrels | went about singing songs and ballads concerning great-events, their | songs being handed down by word of-mouth from generation- to-generation. Hence the statement quoted above has-been-received | with great-interest and-even with great-applause, and-the author of-it has long-been held in great-favour. | Songs include hymns and other religious compositions, and-therefore hymnwriters who-have sung that God-is-just, that God-| is-love, and-that-they who keep His commandments shall enjoy glory-everlasting, have-been held in great-respect, and their writings have-proved of-great-value and have-been || the source of-great-pleasure. Songs, whether appealing to patriotism or religion, are thus contrasted, as-to-their influence, with legislative enactments passed from-month-to-month and-fromyear- to-year, between one General-Election and-another forthe | purpose of-giving further-instructions for-the guidance ofthe people. Generally-speaking it-may-be difficult to-lay down | a hard-and-fast-rule and to say which is | for-the greatest future-advantage. Without doubt those from-whom these songs have come to-us have exerted great influence on-the people, and a good-many politicians would-have-|| been glad to-get-rid-of-certain songs of-their | opponents so-as-to getrid-of-their opponents as- | well ! A good song is a great-advantage at a General-Election and may-be equal to-several good-men. | Good-fortune comes to-the party possessing such an advantage, and-by whom-the great-affairs of-this great-nation | are treated in-accordance-with great-principles. From-you I-| expect-the argument that-man is a reasoning animal andthat-you-expect from-him that-he shall act according- to a reasoned judgment based on full-particulars of any || given case,

that his action should come from-principle rather-| than fromthe-other mainspring of action, namely, passion. This | may-be expected from-many men but not from-every | man. Fromsome-cause or another many men, and most | women, are swayed more by sentiment than by-reason. We-| cannot pursue-the matter further-than this at-present, but-| may return to-it at-some future-time. (768)

(Pages 55, 56.)

Has-he considered-the advantages of-the-order against Treating? | Has-it not-been a great benefit, and has-it- everbeen shown that it has not been a great | help to temperance? Has-that war-time regulation not-been | beneficial? Has-this slight interference with personal freedom not helped | those-who, being weak, have-shown, or have-sometimes shown. | that-theyhave-some difficulty in-saying no when asked | to-have-another drink-young-men who, rightly, have-tried to say No, but have-only-just failed in-this attempt and-have-taken-the offered glass. We-have-been-|| told, and you have-probably been similarly informed, that "standing" drinks is a foolish custom and-that-many men have-| become drunkards because-theyhave-supposed that-there-was-no | harm in giving way to-it. They-have-believed that- they could draw-the-line safely; have-calculated where it-| should-be drawn ; have-decided how-far they-may go | with safety, but I-have-been-given-to-understand that- though they-have-endeavoured to-keep to-the limit theyhave-frequently failed. Many have-thought to-remain moderate, only to-have-their eyes opened later when, as-the-result of-experience, they-have-understood the dangers of too-much treating. They-have-found it difficult to-keep to-their resolve; have-done what they ought-not-to-have-done; and-I-have-every reason to-believe, from what I-have-heard and-haveseen, that-many youths have-not- been-able-to keep on-the rightside of-the | line, while others have-only managed to-do-this sometimes, whereas at-other-times they have-possibly, indeed have-probably exceeded-the limit. Some have-told-me, and-I-know others have-said, that while they-have-pleasure in conviviality, || they-have-been-able-to remain well on-the rightside, have-been resolutely moderate and-have-been-received as good-fellows. Have-such-men considered their-position? Certainly their | responsibilities have-to-be examined. men have-perhaps kept | within safety themselves, but nevertheless have-brought others to-grief | because-they-have-called too frequently for-another glass, with- the-result that-the glasses have-closely followed, hard-and- fast, upon-the-other until the limit of-the weaker | vessels was passed. Have-one, says Brown; have-another, says | Smith; let-me have-the-honour to "stand" the third, || says Robinson; let's have-only one more, Boys, says McKay. | We-have-suggested that-it-is in-this pernicious custom of standing drinks all-round that-the peril lies. We-| have-known many who-have come to-grief from this- cause; many others have-just pulled up in-time 8-(203)

to avert disaster. Have-we-not-seen that-the regulation under Dora (the Defence of the Realm-Act) against treating has minimized this danger? Many people have-sent petitions andhave- demanded to-have-this order continued. Some great-hopes | that-they-may-be-able-to have-it made permanent, || for statistics gathered during-the-war period have-greatly impressed sociologists and politicians, have-indeed convinced them that-the regulation is salutary and calculated to-bring about-the results which reformers have-spoken about, havebeen-expecting for-many-years | and-have-long tried to achieve by-other-means. We | have-mentioned this regulation and-have-much-pleasure in discussing | it because many people have-only-just come to-realize | that-though-it-is a very moderate reform the results | from it have-been-known to-be wonderfully good. Many other-people have-never-been in-the ranks of temperance | reformers before—some have-no-time and others have-perhaps no inclination-yet these have-no-objection tothis mild reform; have-no-doubt about its effectiveness; and have-likewise | seen that-it imposes no hardship. Observers of-these-matters | have-lately seen it in operation, have-also marked its | beneficent results and-have-just-been made aware of-its | power to-prevent excessive drinking. (665)

(Pages 56, 57.)

Dear-Sir, - Having-heard that-the Honourable-Senator mentioned by- you was in-this-country, I-invited him to-speak | at-the meeting in Hyde-Park in-support of-the | League-of-Nations, the institution of-which is one of- the big events in-the history-of-the-world. I- am-extremely-sorry he-cannot-be at-the meeting. He- is a great speaker, and he-has-done much for- the-cause in America although-he-has-never spoken in-England. In-his reply he-said he-has-received many invitations to-speak but though-he-is heart-and-soul | with-the-movement he-must-be excused, for, while he- would-have-been delighted to-speak, he-supposed that-he- might be regarded by-some as interfering with our national- affairs. He-should-be unhappy if-this-were so and- while he-will-be willing to inform us of-the attitude of-America, especially of-the House-of-Representatives and- of-the Senate, he-will-never willingly do anything here | to-excite criticism. In this as in other matters he | seems to-be-able-to take a broad-view. Here | and there some such criticism might be heard. I-am-|| most anxious to enlist help in-all-directions, but I-lam-in-doubt as-to whether he-should-be pressed | to-overcome his scruples. He-would-make a valuable addition | to-our platform, and he-would-have consented to-come but-for-his delicacy on-this-point. The arrangements are-now in a high-state-of preparedness. I-have-been hither and thither seeing to-everything, and-have-been in communication with-the Home-Secretary and officials at-the Home-| Office. I-hopethe Hon.-and-gallant-Member of-the | House-of-Commons towhom you-refer will-agree to-|| speak. I-am-also inviting other influential military men, for | I-agree-with you that,

especially on-this-question, it-| is highly desirable to-have-the support of-great soldiers | as-well-as of-great-preachers—interpreters of-the Holy-| Scriptures—whose influence is, for-the-most-part, exerted in-| the House-of-God and-in-the house-of-braver.

I-am-sure the great meeting will-be delighted to- | hear-you ; I-am-certain-that-vou-will receive a great reception and-that your speech will-be punctuated with | many a "hear,-hear." I-am-concerned very-little about-|| the heavy-expenses. Cerhouse-to-house collection will-| not-be-necessary ! I-am-going-to-speak-to-you on-this and other points. long will-it-be | before-you return ? I-am-free to-meet-you at- any-time as I-am-able-to arrange my engagements | accordingly-I-am-never too busy to-discuss this-matter. I-hopethat-you-may return soon. I-am-gratified | by-the support weare receiving and-I-am-greatly- pleased with-the-progress made. I-am-aware that-there- is-some opposition here-and-there and-I-agree that || there-is-also lukewarmness. I-am-afraid, deed I-am-| convinced, that-the latter is-the more dangerous. How-can-we ascertain | its extent? I-hope-this great meeting will show not-only how-much support we-have but how-far it-will-be-necessary to-prosecute our propaganda. We ask how- is-it possible that a movement, the object of-which is so beneficent, should-be opposed; how-can-there-be | any who fail to-recognize its paramount importance to human- lifeto-every human-being. Nevertheless I-am, of-course, | aware that, apart from those-who-are directly interested, there-| arenot a few-such-is-the human-mind-who | honestly, if stupidly, hold that human-nature is ever-the-| same, and-that-as therehave-been wars in-the | past there-must always-be wars in-the future: that | human-character, in-its essence, remains the same and-that | all-the-members of-the human-kind are essentially fighting animals | and cannot-be restrained. how-you would refute- the argument and show how-the-same reasoning would justify-I the duel-the fight between individuals -now long suppressed in-|| this country. I-am-not pessimistic. I-hope-that our | work will-do much to show that as-regards war | (that scourge of the human-race) it-will-be possible | to contrive, for nations, what-has-been already done in- thecase-of individuals, namely, that differences shall no-longer | be settled by resort to force of-arms. I-am, || Dear-Sir, Yours-(766)faithfully, Henry Paxton.

(Pages 58, 59.)

Dear Mr. Crooks,—I-am-nol-quite-sure as-to-| the best date, but I-am-quite-sure it-should-| be an early one, for I-am-pressuade that quick | action is-necessary. I-am-pleased that you-are to-| be here and-I-am-ready to-take-up-the-| matter with you now, before I-become immersed in other-| matters. I-am-sorry-to-say that-my other duties | will occupy me later. I-am-therefore anxious to-press | forward this-matter at-once, although I-am-sorry to-| seem to hurry you. But I-assure-

you that in- the interests of-the-Society, no-less-than on-personal-| grounds, speed is desirable. I-am-told opponents | are moving. I-am-sorry Mr. Bannerman is away. When | I-became aware that-he-would-not-be available 1-1 took-steps immediately to secure Mr. Walpole, for I-am convinced of the importance of having an equally influential man | in-the-chair. I-call-upon him this-evening, and- | though I-dare-not count upon-his consent I-believe | I-shall-be-success-Anyhow I-can-assure-you that on-such an occasion I-dare do all-that-may-|| become a man. I-need-hardly-say that I-could- not-have undertaken this work if I-had-not-been convinced of its vast importance. I-consider that-it-has- the first claim upon me: I-can-never willingly abandon | it, and-I-shall-therefore devote all-my energy to-| it. Nevertheless I cannot-expect everybody to show the same enthusiasm. Yet I-desire-you-nay I-beseech-you-to- render all possible help. I-do-not-think-that I-| shall-be-called to-the continent but I-do-no!- | wish-it-to-be understood that-there-is-no possibility | I-do-not-say it-is-likely but I-want this contingency to-be kept in-view. Should-| the unlooked for happen I-bequeath my responsibilities to-you. | I-feel-sure you wouldtake-up-the burden. As-| to-the noble Lord, I-have-noobjection to approaching | him, but I-have-never-been associated
with him, and-| I-feel that Mr. Wellesley, who knows him intimately, should see-his Lordship. I-have-suggested this to-him and- I-hope-there-will-be no-difficulty about his agreeing. I-may-say I-like Wellesley's attitude. When I-mentioned || the subject he-was-much interested and-I-knownothing to-prevent him from helping us. I-spoke at-the meeting last Saturday although I-intended to-be away in- | the country. I-must postpone my journey once-more—for-| which I-am-truly sorry—as I-speak again on-| Saturday next. Imust-now realize that I-must-not-| be away, and that for-the-present I-must-take | every-opportunity of advancing our present enterprise. As I-observed | before, rapidity of-action is everything. I-presume you agree. | I-need-not-say therefore that I-propose to abandon | my visit to-the-country, to-which I-referred above, and-I-purpose to devote all-my-time to-this work as I-shall-never rest till-it-is accomplished. | I-see-noobjection to-your proposal, the points of which I-remember well. I-quite-agree, and-I-shall-take-steps immediately inaccordance with-it. I-think-it-is-not generally-understood. Worthington, when I-told-him of-lit, did-not grasp-the in-wardness of-it, but I-|tell-him there-is great virtue in-it and-I-|understood him to say he-would consider it carefully. I-| suppose he-will-be at-the meeting and- I-trust- | you-will expound your views then. I-think-that-we- | may rely on-him; at-anyrate, a month or two ago I-thought-that-he-was favourably disposed to | us, and- I-think-so still. I-take-this opportunity-I-take every-opportunity-of-keeping in-touch with everybody | likely to-be useful and-I-thank-you for-your | valuable support - I-have-the-honour-to-remain-or, in | more homely phrase-I-am-yours-truly, Archibald Kilner.

(Pages 59, 60.)

I-was-under-the-impression that-you and Campbell werepresent. If-that-is-not-the-case, if-he failed | to attend and-if-you-are-in-want-of information | I-will-tell-you, when I-seeyou, what took-| place. I-will-endeavour also to-give-you my impressions | if-that-is-possible-for though I-was-there I-1 was-never-more puzzled, the testimony being so conflicting. I- wish-it-were-not-so. I-would that-my impressions were clearer. In-all-probability much that-was said might | be interpreted in-another-sense. The chairman did-not act | in-all-cases in-accordance-with his-own ruling. Too lax inone-case, in-another-case he-was too | severe. In-addition-tothis he-was tactless in-all- malters requiring tact. If-he-were more judicial; if-his | manner were-more sympathetic, and-ifhe-would-be less | partial he-would-be more successful. If-hehas-been | criticized, if-it-is-found-necessary to comment onhis | performance, he-cannot complain if-he-can but review-the | situation impartially. The meeting, if-it-had better guidance, if-it- had-not, unfortunately, been mismanaged, would-have resulted differently. || The criticism, if-it-become personalif-it-has already | become so—is-to-be deprecated. Nevertheless if-it-did- | not it-would-be more surprising than if-it-did. | If-it-has-never-been easy to-be entirely impersonal in-suchcases it-was-certainly-not easy in-this- case, and criticism, even if-it-do some hurt, is salutary. In-a-large-number-of-cases it does good. If-this-is-the-case, if-we-believe that-it- isgood, the result will-be beneficial if-this-gentleman | will but divest himself of-prejudice.

If-this-country, said | one speaker, is-to escape-the dangers that threaten it; if-there-be any sincerity in-the expression "a land | fit for heroes to-live in"; if-they, the heroes, are to-live, as-it-were in-another-world-a world better-than-the pre-war world-such a consummation | canbe reached only by self-discipline, individual economy andindustry, and-in-addition-to-the economy of-the individual there-must-be economy in high-places. If-it-possibly can-be-done otherwise let-us-be-told how. The electors, if-theymust-be taxed still-more, should-be-|| told so. If-there-is-onething more-certain than- another it-is-that Bonus-Bonds cannot save us. If- there-were not ethical objections to Premium Bonds it-could- be shown if-necessary that-theywould achieve only the | equivalent of changing money from one pocket to another. If- we-may assume this, if-it-please you let-us avoid them if-possible. If-they-had anything torecommend | them ; if-it-were likely that-they-would achieve the | desired end; if-their acceptance were-not certain to-lessen rather-than encourage serious industry we might resort to-them. But if-there-is-one result that-is certain it-lis-that indulgence in a great game of chance is inimical to steady and serious work. If therefore this is our view of the proposal; if it would reduce productivity, and if it prove a failure as regards raising new money, it-must-be condemned, even if-it-was

launched | as a Government proposal.

If-you-are-successful in arranging | matters, if-convenient to-you, and-if-you-require to | consult me in-a-day-or-lwo, I-shall-be-| glad-to see-you here, if-you-like, but if-|| you-mean to-come let-me-know quickly if-you-| please as I-may-have to-leave in-a-few-| days. If-you-would wire it-would-be obliging. In-| a-monlh's-time meetings will-be-held in-all-parts-| of-the-country. If-we-understand-the situation, and-if-| we-take-steps to-provide for-it, all will-be | well, especially if-the-present series of-meetings is well | organized and-if-the-matter generally is skilfully handled. If-| lhose-who-are-interested will help; if-we-|| are thoroughly prepared we-may-be sanguine as-to-five-| are

(Pages 61, 62.)

A man in-any-station of life may give impartial | consideration to any matter and, in-conclusion, arrive at a | sound judgment in-any-affair which does-not in-any- way touch his-owninterests, but when-he finds himself in-any-situation, in-anyposition in-which-the interests of-the public and-his-owninterests are at variance, | he-may fail. In-any-case not involving his-own- interests, in-circumstances in-which he neither gains nor loses, in-any-instance in-which he-is-not sorely tempted, his action may-not-be open to-criticism in-anyrespect. In-appearance he-has-been faithful in-as-far- ashis public duties are concerned. His work in-behalf | of-the community has-not in-any-way been unsatisfactory. | Incharge of-certain public interests, he-has always acted inconformity-with-the highest principles of public-service. every-way, in-his conduct and actions as-well-as | in-his-account of-his stewardship at election-times, his | behaviour has-been beyond reproach. In-favour of street-improvements, how liberal and farsighted he-has appeared to-be. In-him the citizens have-placed trust and-they-have-had || confidence inhis integrity; but in-course-of-time his action, in a matter involving conflict between his-own and the public interest, has-been so illiberal in-comparison-with- that on-other occasions that-he-has come to-be | held in-contempt, the public having discovered that-the honoured | public-servant, supposed to-be working in-connection-with-their | interest, is in-effect working for-his-own.

Of-the | model citizen, what need be-said in-his-behalf in-his-time. In-his-case, his character may-be read | in-his-face. In-his-day and generation public-service || is safe in-his-hands. He-may work in-his-own-way, but he-is less concerned about what-is | in-his-own-interest than about what, in-his-opinion, | is for-the public good. In-his-interest in municipal | work, in-his-regard for-the welfare of his fellow-| citizens, in-his-purpose to-serve-the common-weal to-| the utmost that-is-possible in-his-situation, whatever it-may-be, and-in-his-station of-life, whether high | or humble, he-is more absorbed

than in-his-own-| case. In-many-cases public work engrosses his energies; in-|| if he-is absorbed, even to-the detriment of-his-lown-interests. In-his-own-words there-is-nothing of | self-praise; but in-mine will-be-found praise of-|| the disinterested worker who finds in-me a warm admirer. | For pure disinterestedness is uncommon; in-its-place, in-many| an instance, is-to-be-found self-seeking. We should | hesitate to-sit in-judgment, yet it-is probable that | in-more-instances than-nothonorary service has-in-it| something of self-interest or of an ambition not wholly | laudable. Purity in-public-service is a virtue which, in-|| its-own-way is as admirable as-it-is-rare.

In-regard-to-this-subject, it-will-be-found that, | in-most-cases, perhaps in-nine-cases-out-of-ten, | self-interest ultimately becomes manifest in-one-form-or-another. | In-questions affecting public interests a candidate in-reply-to- | the questions put to-him at meetings and-in-other- places appeals to high-principles in-order-to gain public | favour, but-once in-possession-inother-words when-he-| has secured election, when-he-has been put in-place- of-the other-man-in-no-case can-it be- | said. in-our-opinion, that-he-will-not, in-some | situation or another forsake principle for expediency, or will not | in-other-words speak and act in-other-ways so-| that-his performance is at variance with-his early promise. | In-other-directions andin-other-respects his speech and | actions may-be praiseworthy in-most of-the situations that arise, but in-order-that-the interests of himself or- his friends may-be promoted he-will one day be discovered advancing arguments which, however plausible, are in-reality lapses | from-the high ideal previously set-up. In-my-own || experience-and-I-have-met many public-men in-person |-I-may-say in-one-word that few men are | at-all-times actuated by-the highest-principles. But inregard-to-that many men are noble examples of devotion | and self-sacrifice. In-short, our observations only mean that noman is at-his best on all-occasions. (759)

(Pages 62, 63.)

In-some-countries there-is greater contentment than in others, but unrest is almost universal and-in-some-cases it amounts to-Revolution which in-some-respects approximates to Chaos. | In-spite of-the black outlook hope is entertained that | in-some-way things will-be righted. In-such-matters | men are incurable optimists. Generations follow each-other in-succession | through-the wilderness with eyes turned in-the-direction of-| the Land of-Promise, but in-spite-of-the-fact that-that land has ever proved a mirage mankind nevertheless continues to-march in-that-direction; not-yet blessed, we confidently hope that in-that-dary we-shall abide in-| such-places as are associated in-the-mind with complete | felicity. In-that-matter of-the pursuit of happiness, in-such-matters as affect our well-being and content in-| this-world we forget that, in-the-account which history | gives, the record is one of designs

that-have almost-| always gone wrong. Unhappy in-the-circumstances surrounding us in-| the-street and-in-the workshop we seek escape. In-| that-way we-hope for better things. In-the-case-| of-some who in-the-early-part of-their career || have lived in-this-city or in-that, they go | to-live in-the-country, iw-which-event they sometimes | find happiness, while others who, in-the-first-place have | resided in-the-country-whose interest has-been in-the-| land-gravitate in-the-course-of-time to-the City, | each groping in-the-dark but each in-the-conviction | that, in-the-matter of Happiness, in-the-morning of-| the to-morrow, the sun will surely shine.

In-this-| affair of-our happiness not-only in-this-world but | in-the-world to-come there-are-those in-this-| age and-in-this-century, as-in earlier times, who | find consolation in-the truth as-it-is-found in-| the-word of Holy-Scripture. In-their-case, having searched | in-vain for happiness in-these-times and-in-this-| place, they-have-concluded that unalloyed happiness will-be possible | only in-the-City-of-God. In-this belief they | seek in-the-meantime to comfort themselves in-the-manner of-those-who-have placed reliance in-these-words: "Blessed are-they who hear-the Word-of-God and keep | it." Their hope is-not-in-the-immediate present, nor | in-the-year or-the years to-come, but in-| the great hereafter when, in-the-ordinary-course-of-events | they shall-have passed from this scene.

In-the-nature-| of-things there-are others-who, in-this-difficulty—when | looking for an answer to-the question "In-what-way| can I-be happy?"—seek happiness in-the-shape-of | pleasure only to-find that in-time the so-called | pleasure palls, whereupon they-are driven now in-this-direction | and anon in-the-other. In-this-manner does-the | human butterfly flit from flower to flower, others following in-|| the-same-way so-that when some, being uncomfortable in-|this-position, fall out, newcomers arrive in-their-stead and-| in-their-place. In-this-respect they learn little. Confident | in-themselves, full of hope that in-their own-case | Fortune will smile upon them, people set out on-the | joy-ride regardless of-the fact that much that-is | presented in-the-man-of-pleasure is in-the-ordinary-| way but Dead Sea fruit. Many find comparative happiness in-| their-interest in-others and-in-public work in-which-| there-are many opportunities of-doing good.

In-your-last-| letter you say you-are happy in-the-work in-| which-you-are-engaged. This-is well inasmuch-as one's | working hours form so large a part of-life. I-am interested in-your-letter in-which-you-require me | to-refer you to-the book in-which-it-is | made clear that-the study in-which-wo-have-been | engaged shall-hav-been fruitless unless we-have recognized that-| the essential truth is contained in-those passages in-which-| il-has-been demonstrated that happiness lies not-so-much | in externals as in-our-own hearts and minds. But | | environment counts for-much and, being in-the-world, we | should ever strive to-leave it better-than we-found | it. (721)

(Pages 64, 65.)

It-is well-known-fact that-the Income-Tax | was once a war-tax; but it-is-no-longer | such. It-is-now a permanent institution; it-is-one | of-the things always with-us. It-is-no-doubt | necessary for revenue, but it-is-most irksome; and it-| is-neuer absent from-the annual Budget. The Chancellor of-| the Exchequer looks into-most things on-which it-has-| been-suggested that taxation may-be laid. He looks into-| this and-into-that, considering is-it-worth-white, whether-| it-is-nation is-necessary, it-is-indeed essential; it-is-| absolutely-necessary. It-is-admitted that-it-is-needed. Without-| it government could-not-be carried-on. What Income-lax-| payers are concerned with is-what-is-to-be taxed | instead-of-the Income?

How-much it-brings in is one of the tests of any proposal. Is-it-likely | to-produce enough if brough into-effect; or is-it-possible? Is-this a proposal which it-is-calculated will-produce most at-least expense for-collection? If in-this-respect it-is-equal with another it-is-considered by-|| the Chancellor from the point-of-view of-its popularity or unpopularity. It-has-been-said it-is-his business to-get-the most with least friction. He asks himself: | "Is-that-the-wisest course?" only perhaps, to answer: "It-is-doubtful-whether-it-is." It-is-difficult—then it-| can-have little support. It-is-believed to-be unpopular, | it-is-found that it-is-difficult to-work, it-| is-expected to-bring in a moderate amount only. In-these-circumstances it-is-most-probable it-will-not-be | proceeded with. Indeed, it-is-plain that-it-is-something | of a sort

it-is-generally found well to leave | alone.

It-appears-to-me that direct taxation is-the- most satisfactory. It-is-better-than-the other for it- is-certain-that under-it the taxpayer knows better what- he pays. It-is-seen at-a-glance, it-is quite apparent, it-is-shown beyond doubt. It-is-not-|so with indirect taxes. Is-the-matter as here represented? It-is-answered that-it-is-so. It-is-interesting | to note that-itis-sometimes the case that for obvious reasons it-is-intended that taxation should-be as | | little-as-possible apparent. The suggestion is rather: "Oh, it-| is-nothing," or, "it-is-only a little thing; you- will hardly see it, and what you-cannotsee you won't feel." Is-it-thus that interest in nationalaffairs | can-be cultivated ? Is-it-the way to encourage civic | responsibility ? It-is-clearly nothing of the kind. It-is- -not-the-first-time that indirect taxation has-been imposed, especially on things brought into-this-country. II-has-been-done before; it-is-also in-existence now, andthough | it-has-not-been resorted to to a greater extent || itcertainly would-have-been but-for-the fact that- | many taxpayers prefer to know exactly what they are paying. [Is-not-this Is-not-one better to-go | into-such questions? Certainly early consideration is-not-only wise | but necessary. A question is-as-good-as settled when- it-has received timely and careful consideration. Late and hurried | discussion isno-doubt sometimes unavoidable, but is-it-as | satisfactory as leisurely and thorough consideration? Surely not. Of any-question it-may-be-said it-is-ready for decision | only after mature inquiry and debate. Income-tax-payers have || to-consider not-only the Income-tax but-the indirect | taxes which affect their luxuries and other wants, even including | their necessities, or-some of-them at-least. It-is-| just-possible that a Chancellor of the Exchequer may-not | always make-the wisest choice, and it-is-possible that-| he-may-be helped by instructed public opinion. Is-it-| possible to-foster such opinion?

(Pages 65, 66.)

It-is-your-own view that-this unlooked-for swelling of-our population is undesirable-it-is-wrong, you say. | It-cannot-besaid that-it-is-unworthy, but it-| is-truly unwise, while thousands upon thousands of demobilized soliders | are without employ-It-is-to-be feared it-will- be-impossible for-those-who return to-realize their expectations. | It-is-unnecessary to say that-it-is-time to- make-this widely known. It-is-yours to help. It- may-not of-course be possible to stem-the tide, but it-is-written that-every little helps. It-makes || a difference-the influence even of a humble individual. Of- course, it-must not-be left altogether to-the Authorities. | It-sometimes happens that benefit accrues from exchange of populations. It-may-well-be that some good might come of- this incursion, but it-must-certainly cause greater congestion here; | it-mustmake more difficult the position of ex-soldiers | who-have-now laid-down their arms. It-means keener | competition in-the labour-market. It-surely must. It-would- only make matters worse, and it-stands-to-reason that- it-would-be-something gained if-it could-be avoided | just-in-time. It-sometimes-seems difficult to analyse a situation. It-will-be-found, however, that our seeming prosperity is spurious. What with Land-Tax, and-the-many other taxes and burdens there-is-not really just-enough to- go round comfortably. It-will-also-be-found that-the Colonies offer-the greatest opportunities. It-willnot-be possible | to ameliorate our social surroundings or improve our economic condition | until our production is increased, and-not-only the Lancashire- and-Yorkshire-Railway but allother Railways are developed. It- will-be-well to-remember also that-it-will-never-|| be possible to-improve our financialposition unless we-can extend our markets abroad. would-have-been comparatively easy to-do-this in normaltimes, but now, after-the | great-War is just-finished (itprobably will-be-said | that-it-is-not-yet finished) trade is almostimpossible, | it-will-be-observed, with many European countries owing to | inequality of the monetary exchange. The Kingdom of-Greece, though | involved in-the war with-the Kingdom-of-Prussia is one of-the-countries whose currency has remained most stable. | It-perhaps can help us. It-will-appear remarkable that-|| this should-be so, for Greece passed through trying times. | It-was-impossible at-first to say what side she- wouldtake in the war and it-was-nothing but-| wonderful that-the courage and resource of-the Greek Prime-| Minister brought Greece eventually to-the-side of-the Allies. | It-was-known that-the King was pro-Prussian. Of-| this it-was-not-necessary

to-have documentary evidence.

It- is-worthy of note that-whereas active emigration wasexpected | just-after-the war it-is-suggested that-it-seems- | probable that-the current of-immigration will-be greater-than | It-has-just-been announced that-the Shipping Companies | have-received such a large-number of-applications from people in-the United-States and Canada desiring to-return to | England that-il-seems-impossible to-provide berths for-them | just-now. Indeed it-would-seem that-it-will-take | two-or-threeyears to ship them all. Last-month | the number was large. grows steadily larger-and-larger. | It-is-not a question of just-afew. A | very large-number-of-men and women desire to-return | to-the old country and-in a large-number-of-|| cases they-are said to-be attracted by-the high | wages prevailing here. may-seem remarkable but it-looks just-as though Old England is being regarded as a kind-of El-Dorado. That-il-is-such is far from- the truth but it-is-sufficient that-those who crossed the Atlantic last-time Westward bound think-that it-is- | thecase. It-is-thought to-be a kind of- gold-field. It-is-this It-is-their desire to idea that attracts people home | again. share-the good things. | It-is-taken for-granted that here thereis plenty || although it-is-well-known that-there-is great unrest. | It-is-true wages in-some-cases are high, but | it-is-to-be noted and it-is-worth-while | to-remember that-prices also are high.

(Pages 67, 68.)

The question of the Liquor-Traffic is one of long-| standing. It-is long-since the subject first attracted attention. | We shouldhave to-go back a long-way for- | the beginning of-the story which is a long-one or longer-than it-is-possible to-recount here. The | Temperance movement began a long-time-ago, nevertheless the problem of the Liquor-Traffic remains. "Leave-us alone," say some, but-others cannot and will-not leave-the-malter where- it-is. No later-than the latter-part of-last- year many meetings were held to-consider-the subject, notably || a great conference in-London, which met with a large- measure of-success. Among-those present were-the Lord-Mayor, the Lord-Provost of-Glasgow (who travelled by-the London- and- N.W.Ry.), the Lord-President of-the Council and many influential members of the Lords-and-Commons, including an eminent, learned-gentleman, more often seen in a Law- Court. There-were-also severalmembers of the London-County- Council and officials of the London-and-S.W.Ry., the London-Brighton-and-South-Coast-Ry., and other-railways. | Several of the legal-gentlemen addressed the meeting, each referring || to-the-other as-his "learned-friend." One who had apparently given little-consideration to what-was appropriate at a meeting like-this spoke at great length on severely technical-| points effecting licences, especially in relation to leasehold-property. Longbefore he concluded it-was felt that-he had-been | talking to little-advantage and quite long-enough. In a little-time the subject was in-more able hands and-the relative advantages, disadvantages and dangers of-Prohibition, Nationalization and Local-Option were debated. "Let-us-consider-the subject closely; | tet-|| us be on-our-guard against thinking that-the | logical-| conclusion of an admission of-the evils is-that-the | Liquor-Traffic should-be entirely suppressed. Let-us-remember that complete Prohibition will-probably do little-more-than drive the evils underground. Let-us-fry to-find some more moderate | course so-that by education of-the-masses and-the | improvement of the Public-House the conditions may-be ameliorated. | Let-us-see whether-it-would-not-be better tobring to-the-matter a little-more reason rather-than | too severe a restraint. Let-us-hope that-men may-|| be led where-they-will-not-be driven. Another speaker, member of a Local-Board, supported Local-Option. "Let-us-| know," said he, "the option of-the-majority in a | locality and let that option prevail." It had-been recognized | long-ago in-other-matters that-the-majority must rule. | He-was looking-forward to a Local-Option-Act that-would prove a veritable Magna-Charta, conferring upon citizens freedom | from-the evils which they all deplored. A legal-representative of-the Trade was present but did-not address-the | meeting.

The subject was dealt-with in-many a leading-|| article andby a well-known divine who preached an | eloquent sermon inthe Lord's-House on-the Lord's-Day | following. He deplored the loss-of-life directly, and indirectly, attributable to excessive and-was at pains to-make-it-clear how, through intemperance, many a man fell lower- and-lower from Man's-"Many-people-many-of-you | "-he remarked, " must know many-persons who-have failed to- make their-way inthe-world because-of-their addiction | to-drink." of-these afford many-instances in-which | not-only the persons themselves but-their dependents were brought || to-great suffering; and-the consequences followed long-after-the | victims had-been forced prematurely to-lay-down-their lives. | Insobriety undermined the physical and-moral health and made good | work impossible. Even-the regularity of the London-Mails required a sober and efficient staff of Postal-servants. Manynations | as-well-as-many men had-been led into temptation | and had transgressed the Laws-of-God owing to an | immoderate use of alcoholic liquors. There-were differences-of-opinion | as-to-the manner-in-which-the reform of-the Liquor-Traffic could-be brought about. A good-deal had | already-been done by-such organizations as-the Public-House-| Trust-tomake-mention of-one only. Under-its auspices | unlovely Public Houses had-been caused to-make-way for | more wholesome places of resort. There-were now many-such | houses, and-withthe reform of-the-house many-of- those-who had frequented

the houses under-the old regime | had benefited in body, mind and spirit. Might there-be | many-more houses under disinterested and enlightened management. "Many-feel," | he-said, "that much may-be accomplished along-these lines | and many-have consequently helped in-the-good work." (799)

(Pages 68, 69.)

Many-things were changed by-the Great-War which caused I a greater upheaval than any-other occurrence in-the Middle-Ages or in modern-times. Men-and-women in-the middleclasses and-in-all-classes became more-and-more | engaged in Even Members-of-Parliament thought-it | morewar work. honourable and-more-important that-they should go to-1 the Front: Mr.-Speaker missed familiar faces from-the Houseof-Commons and-soon-the death of a young and-| promising Member-of-Parliament was reported. Medical Boards were multiplied, and the medical-student, having-been hurried through-his training || and medical-examination, was, as reported in-the medical-journal, | drafted to-the medical-corps. Goodstrains became more-frequent | and passenger trains less so. Many passengers, much-as-they | preferred the service of-the Midland-Railway-Company to Edinburgh | were restricted to another route; more-time was occupied in | journeys; there-was much-more crowding and-even-the most-| amiable passenger could-not derive much-pleasure from travelling. Most-| undoubtedly these-were most-difficult and most-anxious times. Most-| important meetings were held everywhere to exhort all -the most- learned and-the-most unlettered-to-do muchmore-than || they-had hitherto contributed to-the public-service. Most-men were active and patriotic. Many a borough was proud of | "Mr.-Mayor," and Mr.-Chairman or Mr.-President, as-the-| case might be, rendered most-excellent service which most-certainly | guided enthusiasm in directions most-likely to help-the work | that-was most-necessary at-the-time. Mostprobably, and in-some-cases most-naturally, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, or | Jones or Robinson, were loath to part, but morefrequently | than not each tried more-than-another to-face separation, | privation and danger in-the hope of a more-favourable | time returning. To-them-the country's need was more-than-their-own comfort. People gave more-freely of-their-time and means and services because nothing was more-likelyindeed nothing more certain—than that the country must face catastrophe | should the public spirit fail. From Mondaymorning to Monday- morning all-was bustle and activity allover-the-country.

Many-think-that-the Great-War may-be-considered-the last great conflict. We-hope they-may-never-be disappointed and-that-such a dieadful war may-not occur again, but it-may-as-well be-said that-this-view || has many-times been contested. Those-who not-only hope | for peace but may also expect it may-be-able-| to make-out a good case. Cogent arguments may-be-| used and a good case may-be-made out for | what

may-be-called-the League-of-Nations idea which lit-is hoped may-bring us lasting peace. A long-| suffering world cannot but be much-obliged to-the promoters | of-this great ideal. The end, much-as-it-is | desired now, may-not-be achieved immediately; may-probably be long deferred; but on-the-otherhand the desired consummation | may-only-be postponed for a short-time. Some may- consider such a consummation unattainable even though-they may-greatly | desire it and mayhave-been active in supporting it. | There-are-those-who maysometimes despair of its realization | but-we may-mention thatthe world is greatly in- need of peace, and-we may-certainly hope that-this | great, pacific conception may-serve to uplift humanity into an | ampler atmosphere when the drum, the fife, the pipes, and other musical-instruments no-longer incite men to deeds of | valour and violence on-the battle-field. All maytherefore work for permanent-peace. May-you live to secthe | League-of-Nations a great and beneficent reality.

(Pages 70, 71.)

We-must-admit the usefulness of-phraseography and mustalso | seek to-take advantage of-it. The shorthand-writer must-bring special consideration to-this aspect of Pitman's Shorthand; must- ask himself many questions as-to-the underlying principles and | must-come to a right understanding regarding them. It-must- appear immediately that phraseography is-not a mere joining of | separate word forms. In-order-to-get a compact and | facile phraseogram some-part of-the forms must-frequently be omitted. In-such phrases as-must-expect, must-be, must-| make, must-hope, must-do, must-have, the letter t || is omitted, while in must-have-been the word have | is also left out. We-must-consider carefully what-may- be safely sacrificed. The form selected mustnecessarily be easy | to-write, and must-mean something definite when written. It- must-needs-be suggestive; it-must-not-be ambiguous; it- must-never, or at-least if-must-generally, not ascend or descend so-far as to interfere with-the contiguous | lines of-writing. It-must-not involve awkward joinings and must-not-be unreasonably long. Before being adopted a phrase form must-receive careful-consideration for-it-must-prove a failure unless formed according-to what-may-be-called "the rules of-the game." You ask: must-there always-be | a difference of outline? Not-necessarily. The insertion of a | vowel distinguishes must-say from must-see. My-opinion is | that-the student must-take pains to understand-the plan or principle on-which phrase forms are built up. This-done, whole groups formed on-the-same model, may-be quickly learned. Hemust-try to excel in-this, for | my-own-opinion is that facility in phraseography must-undoubtedly save-time and energy: My-own-view is that phrase-|| writing is of immense value, and my-only regret is | that-it-is-not more extensively employed. My-own-belief | is that-many writers have-not studied the subject sufficiently. | I-have given much of-my-time to-its

part in-the-work was- | the greatest.

To my-mind phraseography is extraordinarily helpful if well-understood and wisely used. By observing all-the rules and taking-care to distinguish catefully such forms as my-life and my-love I-make phrase-writing my-servant. The reporter of-sermons finds such forms as-the following very useful: my-beloved-brethren, my-christian-brethren, my-dear-friends, my-dear-hearers, and my-fellow-christians. The newspaper man often encounters: my-fellow-subjects, my-fellow-readures, my-good-friend, my-good-sir, my-respected-friend; while in-the Houses-of-Parliament the following and many other familiar phrases are met with: my-honourable-and-learned-friend, my-moble-and-right-rev.-[friend; my-moble-and-right-rev.-[friend; my-moble-and-right-rev.-[friend, and my-noble-and-right-rev.-[riend; whereas in-| correspondence between my-brother and myself, as between phonographers all-|| the world over, these more homely phrases come to-our | aid: my-dear-brother, my-dear-friend, my-dear-mother, my-father, my-dear-madam, and, at-the end, my-| kind-regards to-you all. (635)

(Pages 71, 72.)

Needless-to-say national-affairs cannot-be sufficiently well managed | to-permit of national-regeneration unless nationalrepresentation is founded on a more rational basis. We neednot-necessarily be- taken as being opposed to-the party-system. We-have | never-said that-it-is other-than essential, nor-has | anybody else proved the contrary; but just-as new-ships are constructed on new lines to-replace obsolete vessels and- the news-agency springs up as our national-life becomes | more complex, so our representative system requires to-be overhauled, though perhaps not absolutely revolutionized. No doubt in simpler times || the two-great parties served, but neither-ofthem can | in-these-days be-certain of a secure majority in- | the House-of-Commons when there-are no-fewer-than three important parties in-the State. Although-there-is no- appearance of-Proportional Representation coming up for discussion nextmonth | those-who support the movement need-not despair. Opponents of- it say that-there-is no-alternative to-the-presentsystem, alleging that Proportional Representation is of no-advantage, and- of no-consequence; but its supporters need-never give up hope. We need-be simple to-be satisfied withthe-|| present arrangement under which a member may-be returned by a minority vote. No-further evidence is-necessary to condemn- the existing system which is neither-more-norless than antiquated and undemocratic. A clever pleader need-appear to convince | us that an anomaly or injustice on-one side, in- | the-South, is balanced by an injustice not-less-than | it on-the other-side, in-the-North. In-neither instance is-the-result consistent with true representation, and-the aggrieved electors have-never-been satisfied. It-is-no-more than natural, and no-instance can-be cited in-which | voters who-have suffered disadvantage have-taken no-interest in-1 thematter. We-have no-knowledge of-such a case and-probably no-such instance can-be adduced. Some-people | hold that-the reform would serve two good purposes, and | should-be deferred no-longer-than is absolutely-necessary. Others, | while taking no-part, for or against, see no-objection | to-the proposal, holding that-the new position could-be | no-worse-than-the present. Others, again, including a well- known Noble-Lord, see nonecessity such-as need-necessarily | be urged for-the change,

which, they say, would achieve || neither-purpose.

Explorers have gone forth north-south-east-and- west, to-the North-Pole and to-the South-Pole. | In polar expeditions nothing is taken that-is-not-necessary. Nor-is-this wonderful, for space is valuable. But-as-| it-might be fatal to-find, too-late, that-there-| was not-enough of food or medical supplies the inspection of stores is very thorough. Many rejections are made, with a "Not-that; no, not-this; not-these, and-not-those." Not-one thing is taken that-is-not-necessary; only those-things that-it-is not-possible to-do || without. Notless-than an adequate stock of all essentials | will suffice. Noris-it remarkable that-this-is so. | For how-can-that which-is absolutely-necessary be got later on? Not-where-the explorers are locked in-the arctic ice, nor-in desolate lands. Not-only is there- no source of-supply; the voyagers cannot-go marketing, nor-|will they be-able-to shop by-wireless! At-the outset they-must-see that-their provisioning is not-invain. This-is not-less necessary than-the staunchness oftheir ship. They-must-take no-less-than is required, | andnot-more; although-it-is not-necessarily the case | that-they provide for an absolute minimum. Economy of-space | is not-such a consideration-at-least not-generally so- that any risk can-be run of-taking too-little. | Not-expeding everypossible disaster, the explorers must provide for | all reasonable contingencies not-excepting that of being frozen in | for-a-longperiod. Nor-can-they overlook other possibilities | not-even-the loss of-their ship. Great perils await | those-who seek-the Poles, and the motives of explorers are not-understood by everybody. But are-we unsympathetic? No, not-we, Arcthese intrepid men self-seekers? Not-so. We-may not-say that-they-are. They go into | danger not for mercenary reasons; nor-do-they seek honours, | though honour may come to-them. They-do-not set | out to-make money nor-have-they prospect of common | gain. They-did-not set out light-heartedly, noraid-| they forget-the fate of-others who had plunged into-| the snows. Their readiness to-face danger is-to-be-| found neither in ignorance nor foolhardiness, nor-were-they moved | by anything but a thirst for knowledge, a love of || adventure or-the lure of-the unknown. Neither privation nor-| such dreadful disaster as had overtaken earlier explorers deterred them. | Had it not-been for-them we should-not-be | in-possession of-much useful knowledge; nor-was-the heroic | example which they set without value to-the world. | We-fail not to honour such brave men, nor-need | we mourn too-long for-the heroes who, having counted | the cost, have succumbed to-the perils of-the Poles. |

(Pages 73, 74.)

I would-say of-your-letter that notwithstanding-the-fact-| that your sentiments are of-very-great interest on-account- of-your special knowledge of-some of-the subjects discussed in-it, I-am interested chiefly in-the old-man | who, notwithstandingthat-the condition of-this-country, economically and otherwise, is so deplorable, still spends much of-his-time | arguing that war brings us something of-advantage. Old-age is inelastic; old-men are slow to adopt new opinions, | but notwithstandingsuch inability to-take new views of-many- things, of-as-many-as legitimately claim our attention, most || of-us would-expect nothing-else but-that-the outlook | even of-him of-whom youwrite would-be modified | by contemplation of the post-war evils of-which-we- are-now the victims and of-which-it-mustbe- | said that nothing-is-less likely than that-their effect | willprobably be felt during-the whole of-this-century. | Many an ex-soldier longs to-hear of-something-to-his- advantage, of-oneof-his several grievances being removed, but-| many of-his hopes are-not realized. He-writes but | hears nothing-further of-the-matter; now-and-then he | learns of-something likely to-be of-great-advantage to- him, but too often nothing-more comes of-it. This-| is-not-the experience of-every-one, but-the plight | of-such-men, of-those-who-cannot find employment, excites our sympathy. We-have-heard of-several pathetic cases and it-is-the opinion of-those-who-are familiar withthem-those-who-have knowledge of-such-matters and-know of-the-way the men have-been treated-that-it- is of-someimportance, if-the-honour of-the-country | is-to-be maintained, that-we hear of-as-few || of-such-cases as-possible and-that employment should-be-| found for as-many-of-these men as require it.

Of-course-this-is-not a problem easy of solution, | but consideration of-the-case shows that in-this year | of-grace these men, on-account-of-many services rendered | to-their-country, have a real claim upon-us. To-| prate of-heaven while leaving heroes in a state of | destitution is-to-be guilty of-perhaps the worst fault | of-the Pharisee, conditions we | must recognize that on-the-present-occasion the only conclusion || possible on-this-question is-that-the

situation cannot-be | left to-come right of-itself. one-hand | the soldier will-do-something of-his-own initiative, but | on-the-other-side you-cannot-say that-this-subject | is notyour concern. On-this-occasion we say once- again that-it-is a concern of-yours and of- mine: the responsibility devolves on-you as on-me, on- your relations as on-my relations; not merely on-some of-us, not alone on-such-as-are willing to shoulder the burden, not on-one, or-two, not on- so-many as are disposed to help, not on-most | of-us, but on-every individual member of the community. | We have urged this more than once-or-twice when | writing on-the-subject. We-declare oncemore as-we- have-done on-many-occasions that nobody entitled to-| stand on-one-side. It-is a national responsibility. The | soldier on-his-part will-do what-is-possible; but-| you on-your-part, I myself, and every-citizen must-| make every exertion on his behalf so that his position | in the community may be secured and the look of || anxiety on his face removed. This-question has one side only. Let-us-be whole-heartedly on-this-side.

(Pages 74, 75.)

One-and-all are affected by-the abnormal condition of- the monetary exchanges and business-men converse daily withone-| another about one-another's-interests. As-the days pass one- by-one, one-knows-not what to-morrow may-bring forth. One-man may think-that one-day-next-week things | will-be better; another that-they-may-be worse; but- as things are, one-cannot-expect to-be-certain what- the position will-be one day or one-month hence. | In-one-instance one-may make a good guess and come out right, but-one-of-these-days though-he-|| make-the-most careful calculation he may-find his calculations | upset owing-to-the-fact-that circumstances have arisen over- which the individual had no control and which he-couldnot possibly foresee. One-thing is certain; one-point is | clear; we-cannot-go on indefinitely paying America one-pound | for thirteen-shillings-and-sixpence worth of goods! To-do-| this, one-understands readily enough, is further to disturb-the balance of-trade which-is already against-us. One-must keep a cool head, remembering that one-way-one-of- themost-important ways, if-not-the only-way—to-|| redress-the adverse balance is-to buy as-little-as-| possible from and to-sell as-much-as-possible to-| those-countries whose exchange is unfavourable to-us. One-more point is-that one-of-our interests is-to buy necessities rather-than luxuries. But look at-this merchant, or- some-other trader. One-of-his chief departments, or-his | whole business, is concerned with-the import of luxuries. Must | he suspend operations while oneor-two of-his neighbours, | differently circumstanced, are amassing money? He-must-take one-or- other of two-courses: cease trading (which-may land him | in-the bankruptcy court) or go on importing luxuries. He | ought-not, you think. He ought-not-to-trade against | the public interest; he ought-notto-be allowed. But- the other-side of-the question requires

Surely some | allowance ought-to-be-made forconsideration. his-case. His interest | ought-to-be-considered or-something done to compensate him. | He ought-not-to-be put out-of business and | out-of-the-way without-one-word said on-his-| behalf, while other-classes are busy with pen-and-ink | figuring out at somuch per-doz. or per-head || the huge profits they-are making per-day, per-month, or per-annum over-and-above a reasonable return on- their capital. It-is perfectly-clear that importers of non- essential things ought-not-to-be forced to shut up shop; they ought-not-to-have to sustain losses while otherpeople are making big profits. They or-their personal- representatives ought-to-have a chance to-live. Anything-less isnow out-of-the-question, although during-the-war | such a thing happened over-and-over-again; and it- was an uncomfortable personal-experience. It-was bad enough then, || but in othercircumstances, in ordinary-circumstances, it-is-not | perfectlysatisfactory; indeed it-was-not satisfactory then and it- is perfectly-clear that-it-is-now so inequitable as-I to-be unthinkable. For our-part we recognize that-this- difficulty is part-andparcel of-our highly complex commercial | and social systems. Many trades found it distressing enough to- have-the sword of Damocles suspended over-them in war- | time ; they object tohave-it dangling over-their heads | in-time of peace. Thisquestion and certain other-questions | which-have harrassed us at other-times seem to defy | solution, whether we-regard-them this-way or-the other- way. Nevertheless we ought-never topray to our-Father | and at-the-same-time suffer injustice tobe-done, or-surely we-must-expect to-be regarded as very peculiar-people. The conditions of the past-year have thrown various-interests into conflict, or-rather have-made-the conflict more noticeable. We-expect-or-perhaps it-would-be safer to say we-hope-these conditions will soon pass-away, orsometimes we should despair of extricating ourselves from our (691)difficulties.

(Pages 76, 77.)

Please-give-me your private-and-confidential opinion as towhether-you think-the sanitary-inspector has-done his work in a satisfactory-manner and, having come to a satisfactoryconclusion, has produced a satisfactory-report on-the presentstate- of-things as represented by-the nuisance alleged to-exist | at-the present-time between-the public-library and-the | neighbouring public-house. Let-me-know within a reasonable-time | whether-you think-the inspector right-or-wrong. If-you- are quite-certain that-he-is wrong it-will-be | quite-as-well that-youshould say-so. You-will- be rendering a personal-service tome and a public-| service at-the-same-time. A point-at-issue in-| connection-with-the present-question is whether-the case can- be best provided-for by-the municipality acquiring the public- house by purchase-agreement as-was proposed at-the recent public-meeting. In-this-event I quite-agree that-itwould-be quite-correct that-the purchase-money should-be raised by-means-of a loan repayable during a period of-years.

I-shall-endeavour to-have-the report sent- to-vou to-night. Ishall-be-glad if-you-|| can sct-apart sufficient time to enable-you to-reply at-once even if-you have to set-aside other- matters. I-shall-not-be-able-to visit you this-week. Several-times I-have set-forth with-this object | but every-time I-have-been about to set-off | I-have-been prevented. However, I-shall-expect to-hear from-you by Saturday. I-shall-give your views careful | consideration and shall-do what-is necessary to-havethem | submitted in-the right quarter. That-the town-clerk has | altered his attitude after seeing-you, seems-to-me to- | be quite evident. The important point raised by-you—one that seems-to-have-been previously overlooked—seems-to-have | impressed him greatly. I-have-no reason-to-suppose that | in-thepresent-instance the Railway-Company will intervene, as- the present-and-future interests of the Company are safeguarded. The present-interest of-the Company and-that of-the community are, in-this-matter, the same. I-shall never | believe otherwise. I-shall-go to-town during-the present-| month; and shall-most-likely call-upon you. At-least | I-shall-make a big effort to-do-so although | I-shall-require to-return-the same day. Who shall-| say what-the result of-our conference may-be? I-| know I-shall-receive every help at-your hands, our | mutual wish being that-the public interest shall-be-served. |

Pitman's-Shorthand is typical of-the-present-age. It-stands for Speed! It lends itself in a wonderful way to | phrasewriting. Expressions such-as political-advantage, political-opinion, and | political-power are written with great facility, without lifting-the | pen. The same is true of-phrases like poor-rates, | postage-stamp, postal-services, etc. It-is-true of all-|| sorts of-phrases whether occurring in price-lists or in-| the newspapers and magazines that pour from the printing-press. The rising-generation of Pitmanites, whether studying in secondary-schools or elsewhere, are less familiar with-the outline for-the- words Princess-of-Wales than was-the previousgeneration, the present Prince-of-Wales being as yet unmarried, but on-| the-other-hand, they-are more familiar with-the title | President-of-the-United-States, the exigencies of-the postwar situation having caused-the President of-the great Republic to figure prominently in European affairs. Let-us-hope that statesmen will look round-and-round every difficult situation and | handle each with-such-care and-wisdom that our presentadvantage may-be maintained without recourse to a secondtime | to-arms.

(Pages 77, 78.)

The efficient typist should-fear nothing because she-hasnolhing to fear as to-her future. She-is more efficient to-day
than she-was six-months-ago, for she-| has-done her daily-work
so-well that she-can | now do it better-than ever. Every
six-months shows | some-improvement. She-did-not scamp herwork; she-did | it conscientiously and she-never missed an
opportunity of adding | to-her knowledge. Hence she-cannot

fail to increase her | efficiency. She-is-not content to stagnate, but-whether she-| says-so or-not she-seems always to-be striving | to enlarge her usefulness. She-may-have-been unaware that she-has-been under-the close observation of-her employer who in a short-space-of-time decides that she-| shall have-the opportunity of-taking-up more responsible and-| more remunerative work. A short-time-ago, during-the war | period, many shorthand-typists went into situations after having-been | but a short-time under instruction. The typist was-not always to-blame. She-sometimes knew her deficiencies but, the supply of typists having fallen short of-the demand, she- was prevailed upon to-accept a post by an employer | who, thoughhis necessity was great should-have-seen that | in making such appointment he should-only have-been | guided by-the opinion of the teacher. Should-nothing happen to-retard a return to-normal conditions we-shall-take- | care to engage only those-who-are reasonably proficient. Shall-there be question of the interests of the half- trained suffering? No. On-the contrary, as-we-shall-sec, | such interests will ultimately

be advanced. So-be-it!

The | shorthand-student and-the shorthand-writer are under great obligation to Sir-Isaac-Pilman who, recognizing-the signs-of-the-|| times not-only invented modern shorthand but popularized it without | so-much-as counting-the cost. soon-as-he | had conceived his great idea he dedicated himself to-it. | It-should-be-considered as a significant-fact that while | others kept holiday at-the coronation of-Queen Victoria Isaac-Pitman worked at-his desk, so-little was-he to- be deflected from-his-purpose by external events so-long- as his task lay before-him. So-may it ever- be with-the pioneers of-great movements; so-must it-| be indeed with all leaders impelled by powerful motives. Since-|| this-is-the-case we-can but-say : "Be-it-| so." Sir-Isaac recognized the truth of-the aphorism : "To-| save time is to-lengthen life." So-he set about | lengthening life by shortening-the long and tedious method of- writing and-produced his wonderful system of-shorthand-so-good | a system that-it-has flourished and endured and-is | certain to endure since-it excels all-others. Since-nothing is so-good as-the whole truth and since-no- doubt some-one will raise the point we should-understand | that nothing can-be rightly appraised without regard to-its || relationship to-other things. Should-this be-done the estimate | will-be wrong : it-will-notbe-the equivalent of | twenty shillings-in-the-pound ! shall-therefore consider-the | twin arts, shorthand and typewriting, for an estimate of-the | value of-shorthand should-not-be-made without reference to- the Typewriter which, I should-have-toldyou, was-born about forty years later than its twin brother Shorthand! That despite this fact we should-nevertheless speak of the "Twin Arts" is curious. We should-feel incongruity in-this and- the inventor of-the phrase should-have-seen that-it-|| was-rather a case of-marriage. "She that-is born | beautiful is born married." It should-be-said it-was | fated that-the beautiful Miss Tip-tap should-be wedded | to-winged

Mercury in-the-person of Pitman's-Shorthand, and-I that bytheir union they should-become a mighty power | for good. Since-that marriage-since-that-time in-the-learly eighties, they-have gone forward side-by-side and | shoulder-to-shoulder, doughty champions in-the cause of-saving-| time and lengthening life. We should-instance this as a | happy marriage. We should-know-that herein is strength. We | should-never forget that by-this wedding of-the so-| called twins each rendered great help to-the-other and-| that by-their union were-able-to bring-about a | beneficent revolution so-far-as-the old method of-writing was concerned. Since-they joined hands andwere so-good- as-to labour on-our-behalf they-have-become increasingly our benefactors. Without Shorthand our debt to the typewriter would- | be smaller-than it-is. Shorthand increased the value of-| the Typewriter. So-did the Typewriter enlarge-the usefulness of-| Shorthand. Shorthand has saved time. So-has-the Typewriter. The | wedding of-Shorthand and-the Typewriter was a great event | since-which we-have derived incalculable benefits. So-it-seems | we should bless-the union. Those-who send letters are | conscious of-their indebtedness, particularly to-Shorthand. So-are-they | who-receive letters, their tribute being paid more especially to-| the Typewriter for the clearness of its product. So-are Shorthand and the typewriter held in high honour. So-do we all rejoice in the marriage of the modern Mercury to the marvellous writing machine.

(Pages 79, 80.)

So-you-are about to study astronomy during your sparetime? That-is-well. We should all read some-account, ifnot some special-accounts, of the solar-system and | give someamount of-time to-some-consideration of-it at-some-time-orother so-that-we-may, by- the exercise of-some-care, come tosomething-like an | understanding regarding-the wonderful world which-the sons-of-men | inhabit. Some-of-you-will-probablyremember having-been told | at-school that-the Earth is a sphere -like an orange, so-to-speak. A statement such-as-that no-|| doubt surprised some-of-you. Some-probably believed it, but, | as-regards others, the statement was-perhaps not made in- such-a-manner-as-to carry conviction. It-is a statement such-as-must-be proved. It is useless merely to assert thatthe Earth is formed on-such-a-| plan; or that such-and-such an eminent person has said so and-that when an authority suchas-he | makes a declaration in-such-a-manner it-is a | statement such-as-need-not-be-called in-question. Such- as-it-is, it-isnot a statement such-as-|| may receive acceptance without proof. Some-one is sure to- question. Some probably accepted the statement on the authority of | the teacher; some-one-orother was-not so-sure about it, and-some had-not enough ofthat faith | which-is characteristic of-the spirit-of-prayer to-believe-| the statement. Some-people know-that-the Earth is round; | some-perhaps believe-that-there-is some-probability ofthe statement being true, although-they cannot explaintheir belief, while some-regard-the statement doubtfully and look for-some-other explanation of-the relationship of-the Earth to-the Sun. Wholesome doubt such-as-can-be-made to-lead to inquiry is better-than too-ready acceptance of unsupported statements whether-they concern-the physical-

world, the spirit-world or | the spiritual-world.

Without-that healthy doubt-sometimes called "Divine discontent "-leading to-close observation and patient inquiry throughout some | months or years, we should never have had St. Paul, | the apostle, James Watt, inventor of the steam-engine, or Sir-Isaac Newton, discoverer of the law of gravitation. Galileo was a great doubter; so-was Copernicus. They doubted so-| well what-was previously supposed to-be truth, that-they | ultimately established new truths. So-will greatminds doubt and-| inquire and discover in-all ages. Suchare-they who | search after truth and still-more truth, and are never satisfied, in whatever special-circumstances they-mayfind themselves, until all possible steps-are-being-taken to establish truth in | a position stronger-than before. Statements capable of-proof should- be-proved. Such-as-are false will-then be discovered. | Some-people-seem-to-imagine even-now that-the Earth | is flat and some-scem-inclined-to-think that-it- is easier to conceive of a flat Earth than a || round one, although theyare unable-to-give any-sort- of explanation of-their belief. Some-reference was-made to- some-such conception solar-system as involves a flat Earth, some-time-ago, so-youmust, I-fancy, expect to encounter some-man (or some-men) or-perhaps | a woman, ready to contend that-the Earth is like | a four-post bed, with-the sky for a canopy. | Some-there-aresuch-as-can easily accept-the plausible- who-have-this idea but fear to-express it because- it-is-not fashionable; somethere-may-be who-have-|| no idea one-way or-the-other, whereas others may give some-measure of-credence to-the theory of-the round Earth although some-of-them cannot explain a theory | such-as-this. Some-may-find themselves so involved in- the struggle-for-existence that-they cannot spare-time to study the problem of the universe, but, speaking-from-memory, I-think something-has-been-said some-time-since to- the effect that could a man contrive some-means of | securing some-time for study he-would learn something-to-| his-advantage. So-would any-man, no matter whether living | in-South-eastern England, in-South-Africa or in-any-| other-part-of-the surface of-the (718)globe.

(Pages 80, 81.)

I-may-as-well tell-you that-the laws relating to Sundayclosing and licensing generally raise such-considerations as a arenot all apparent at-first-sight. The legislature, trying totake-care of men who-cannot take-care-of themselves must take-care that bona-fide travellers are-not penalized. One might take-it-for-granted that only residents in a locality could petition in-favour of a licence. | Such-is-nol-the-case. A legal-friend tells-me | that-the authorities cannot take exception to-people from outside- the district petitioning in-support of a licence. Such-is- | the-case, and-such-principles obtain insuch-cases because- it is recognized that the traveller (suchis-his need) is entitled to-refreshment wherever he-may-be. Such-was- the principle established in-such-matters and-suchwere-the arguments adduced in-support of-it, although suchmay-not- be generally known. While such-men as are given to excess must-be restrained, the needs of the honest traveller have-been taken-into-account by-those-who-have taken-| part in promoting legislation; such-has-been-the object aimed | at and-such-will continue to-be so. At-all- events such-haveguiding principles hitherto. Contention contrary has-been heard but such-has-not prevailed, simply because such-has-no-doubt been regarded as unreasonable. Anyhow such-has-never succeeded here: such-can hardly be expected to-succeed, and-something tells-us that such-cannot prevail. Arguments such-as-were put-forward failed and are likely to fail because such-would, it-is-clear, not | meet-the

general convenience.

The reporter, being asked to-take- charge-of a meeting, will take-courage and take-down- the remarks of the gentleman invited to take-the-chair | and-the-others who take-part in-the speech-making. | The editor may tell-him generally what-he-is to- take. He-will-take-that or at-least take-such parts as prove to-be important : he won't fail to | take-them. He-willtake-sleps to take-out-or- rather leave out-of-his report whatever is of no-| consequence, and-will-tell-us only the interesting and important | things that-have taken-place. Takethe-case-of a reporter charged to-make an immediate report, by telegraphic-communication, of a meeting about to take-place. He takes-notes | perhaps of the speeches of everybody takingpart in-the- meeting, but commonsense tells-me that I-neednot- tell-| your-friends (I-think I hear you say "Thank-you" | when I-say it-is-not-necessary to tell-them | that-as-he-must take-some-time to transcribe he- will-not take full notes ofeverything that-is said. | Reporting and-transcribing simultaneously! That-does seem difficult; but that-| difficulty the reporter has learned to-overcome; it-is-one that-does-not frighten him. There-is-no-need to-|tell-mc that it frightens only him that-has-not-|| been accustomed to-it, that-has-never learned to transcribe and listen at-the-same-time; but-forhim that- | has-been accustomed to such-work it-has-no terrors | either that-day or any-other-day. Such-therefore being- thecase that-ircumstance is comforting to the scribe so lhat-he-can-have complete confidence in-his-powers. The subject may-be Technical-education, or one bristling with technical-lerms. No matter. The report will-tell-us all about | it if-the reporter considers it worth-while to-tell- it. From-time-totime a telegraph-messenger takes-away | pages of-the report to-the telegraph-office while-the | meeting proceeds and-the peroration of the last speaker is on-the telegraph-wire a fewminutes after-the speaker | has sat down. Tell-that to-your shorthand-students; tell-| them all-you know about methods of-reporting, for, if-| you tell-such to-them, those that-believe will-be | interested and-enthused, and-they-will all-believe for-they-| will have greater faith in-your words than-in-the | words of a prophet. You-will-find it better to-| do-this than-only to-explain-the bare rules of-|| the-system. (702)

(Pages 82, 83.)

That-he-has-been successful under-certain fiscal conditions, that- | he-may continue to-be so; that-he-must-be, | in-his-opinion, less successful under other conditions; that-is- apparently enough to-set such a man against other-proposals. | That-wehave made it clear that the country as a whole may have other interests does not concern him. | That is another matter, he says, with a shrug of-| the shoulders. The country has other interests. That-is-possible, | but that-is-a-question he-will-not go into. | There-are-persons, there-are-several groups of-people, indeed | there-are-a-great-many who-are actuated by-theirown interests only. Their-reasons and-their-measures are well-There-can-be no-doubt that-there-are-several; understood. there-cannot-be any-doubt that-there-must-be great- numbers whose own interests come first. That-is-it. That- is-understood well-enough; and-that-is-no-doubt one reason for-the conflict of opinion that-is-now, as always, to-be observed. A proposal that-is-intended for- the-country's good; that-isworth consideration; one that we are able to see would be generally beneficial, is brought- forward. That is nothing to-them. Tell-them-that-the | interests of-the-country demand There-are-those-who | tell-you there-and-then that-such proposal is | unnecessary; that-the-matter is-not as represented; and-their- most earnest endeavours will-be-directed against that-plan. That- there-are interests other-than their-ownthat-is-only | an incentive to-them to-protect their interests the more. | That-it-may-be a good plan for-the-country | generally ; that-it-has much to-recommend it from that | point-of-view ; that-we, likely enough, will-promote national || welfare in-thatway—there-are-not a few who-| will admit this, at-least privately; there-are-some who-| may admit it publicly. There-are others there-certainly have- been others and-there-are-now many ready to oppose that which-will-be for-the common good. Thatis-| one-point that-is-necessary for-us to-recognize. That | all should serve-the Country rather-than Party or one's own interest; that-is-thought to-be a fine ideal, but-that-is-one of-the ideals that-is far | from-the real state-of-affairs. Thatis-not-the || principle that-the-Directors of a money-making corporation are | likely to adopt. That-is-to-say, the interests which- the directors represent must come first. That-this-isthe case is not surprising. That hought concerning Country first and self afterwards; that supposition that all-are for the State first and foremost; that will do very well for a copybook maxim; that-may-be excellent as an ideal, but I-advise you that-you-should-not-be surprised | to-find that-it-is-not put

into practice by everybody. That-there-should-be this discrepancy between theory and-| practice; and-that-thereshould-have-been this want of | harmony between-the ideal and-the real at-all-times | is-only natural. There-did appear to-be a time -when-we-thought that-we-could-not survive-the war | without concerted action-when there-was less of self-seeking. That-was during imminent peril. But even at-that-time | theredid-not exist complete unity of action. That-is- to-be regretted. nevertheless that is-so. That is where the shoe pinches: that question—"My-Country or myself first?" | That perhaps isthe supreme test of-character. That-they- | were-able, manyof-them, to-emerge with honour from-the test we readily acknowledge, but-we-know also that- this-affair, involving a duel between true patriotism, and self-| interest, made us acquainted with-the word "Profiteer," a word we-do-not love, knowing, as-we-do, that-those-| nations are-the more happy and-prosperous the greatest number of whose people are able-to recognize, with-regard-to any action, that-it-must-be-done for Country and not for self. Selfishness is ugly at-alltimes. Wilfully to subordinate Country to self in-time ofgreat peril | - that-is-worse. It-is-the unlovely thing. (708)

(Pages 83, 84.)

There-do-not appear to-be many exceptions (there-is- hardly any indeed) to-the rule that knowledge is power. | There-hasbeen perhaps some appearance of mere force prevailing; | therehas-never at-any-time been any chance of | force, that-has-notbeen directed by knowledge, proving to- be a permanent remedy. There-has-never-been a time when knowledge wasnot power. There-has-no-doubt been | more-than one-occasion when some-men have trusted to force. There-have-been those-who-have thought-that-matter | would prevail over mind. There-has-not-been a time || perhaps when-it could-be-said : "There-is-no-one | who does-not believe in-force," but-therehas-now come to-be a general recognition that force is-no remedy. There-is-much truth in-the saying that knowledge | is power, and-there-is-little likelihood-there-is-little-| prospectof-this-statement being contradicted. There-is-no-objection to-our examining-the dictum-there-is-no-reason-why | we should not look into it as there-is-nothing | to fear from an inquirybut-there-is-no-doubt | that-there-is-as-much truth in-the saying referred || to as-in-that-which declares that truth is great | and must prevail. There-is-no-subject more interesting but- thereis-no-occasion to-resort to-proof just-now. | There-is-certainly general acceptance of both statements, and-there- is-need thatthis should-be so, tecause there-is- no-such calamity as-thatwhich involves-the pitting of- blind force against truth andknowledge. There-is-no-doubt about this. There-is-anotherfact : there-has-never and-| there never will-be a time when brute force will | prevail over knowledge which-is founded upon truth. There-is- | never a fear of-that.

Thee-is-occasion to-rejoice | that-there-is-now this general agreement. There-may-not-| be complete agreement but-there-is-only a small dissentient | minority. There-is-still a doubt in-some-quarters; there-| is-sometimes a breaking-away fromthe truth-there-is- undoubtedly. There-is-something-that blinds men and makes-them | think-that there-is-possibly a chance of force overcoming | truth and-knowledge. There-were cases in ancient history; there- must-have-been many-since, and-therewas-another notorious case recently, but though in-this-instance there-seemed—there-|| sometimes seemed—a possibility of the "mailed fist" smashing knowledge and truth and justice, there-is-sure-to-be in- the end-there-must-be-dis-illusionment. There-must, my-friends, be confidence about these-things. They-are-not open to- question. These-questions concerning these-circumstances, why, these-gentlemen who believe in-the ultimate triumph of-truth, they-arc-certain- | that there-was never any-question. There-would-have-been | loss of driving power if-there had-been less conviction. | They-saidthat they-stood up for right over might; | they-state their-case eloquently; they-speak plainly enough, yet || they-are-perhaps honestly misunderstood by-some and-they-are-possibly wilfully misrepresented by-others. Anyhow they-are-required to | suffer from calumny, but whatever they-are-said to-be | they-believe in-their-cause. They-did-not flinch. They-| must-not-be turned from-their purpose. They-must get on with their-work; and-they-did. They-are-so | immersed in-it and-thev-are-so engrossed in it | that-they-are-sometimes weary, but-they-do-not give | up however long they-have-been at it. They-may | rest later on; they-probably will; they-are-expecting that-| they-are-soon to-be released. This will-be when-| the arrangements theymade prove effective. As yet they-have- not-seen-the issue ofthe combat, but-they-soon | will. They-have-received their confidence from-their faith in-| the-triumph of-right, and meanwhile they-do what they- do strenuously in-order-that truth and justice may prevail. | The end is-not in-doubt, but ere it-is | assured there-will-have-been many titanic struggles.

(Pages 85, 86.)

This-bill provides for higher taxes on Excess Profits. They-that are affected are disappointed by this-circumstance. They-thought-I that-the tax would disappear sooner. This-conclusion was arrived | at because-they-were under-the-impression that-this-Government | had promised as-much. They-think-that-the promise should-| be kept and-they-will-not-be satisfied otherwise. They-| would, they-suppose, be justified in expecting the removal of-| the-present 40 per-cent, and-they-themselves hold that-| they-are doubly justified in opposing-the Chancellor's 20 per-cent | increase. Many think-he—the Chancellor—asks for 60 in-|| the hope of retaining-the 40 per-cent. To think-| this is-not to-think-that such a course is junusual, or to think-him lacking in frankness. I-think-| perhaps if-you-will-think-it over you-will-think | my suggestion is right,

namely that supposing this-account of- the Chancellor's proposal to-be true, it merely indicates a | well-known manoeuvre in bargaining. I-think-you-may permit- the Chancellor this-advantage. This-has-nothing-to-do with-the merits of-the tax. Manufacturers and merchants think-their interests assailed by-these imposts. Some think-them a drag || on trade, and-they think-there-is nothing-more unfortunate | because-they think-there-has-never-been a time when | it-was more necessary to encourage trade. As-to-the-| traders, some people think-thevmay pass-the burden on | to-the consumer. I-think-there-hasbeen evidence of- this having happened before. I-think-thereis. You-may | think-there-is-not. But this-has-never, I-fancy, | been seriously questioned. This-has-been generally acknowledged and-this- has-become, indeed, an accepted truth. Since thisappears to- be-the-case the tax concerns all-the people ofthis-generation in-this-country. From this-day onwards thiscannot remain a question merely for manufacturers and mer-This-| could-not, or at-least this-did-not emerge at |-first, but this-difficulty was disposed of at a meeting | this-evening, and, this-done, the connection between-the producer | and-the consumer was-made manifest. This-did make-the | point clear and-this-generally is-the result everywhere. This- has-beenthe-case here, and-this-no-doubt has resulted all-over-the-country. But even though this-does occur this-has-not disposed of-the question, and I-|| think-there has not been enough said about it. It-| has merely changed the aspect of it.

this-is- no-time and-this-is-not-the-place to-discussthe question. This-ts-not-the-case of a political essay; this-is-nothing of-the sort. In-this-instance this-is-intended to-be a reporting exercise, and-this-| intention will-be carried-out. To-some this-no-doubt | will-be a great relief, if to-others a disappointment. | This-is-the-case anyhow; this-had better be recognized, namely, that-this-is-done as an exercise, not for | propaganda, and it-means that-this-has-the approval of all. This-the writer always keeps in-view. This-he never forgets. Of-course this-is-noticed by-the reader; this-is-known to-the shorthand-student; and-in-short | this-is-now well-understood by-all-that-the interest | lies in-the phraseograms. advantage, there-is-no-doubt, | is-known to-most students. is-it and-this- is-never in-doubt. This-interest is paramount. This-is- | where we-are-all agreed, for this-knowledge is common | to-us all. From this-morning daily through this-month || this-necessary Finance-Bill will-be discussed in-the daily-| papers. Year after year this-never fails because-this-need | of-money for this-department and-that-department is perennial. |

(Pages 86, 87.)

Through-their lack of-perception some-people go throughthe-| world as-it-were blind. This-no-doubt is due | to-the fact that though-their physical eyes are all-| right those-faculties that lie behind are-not exercised. Those-| who-have eyes and-yet fail to observe those-things | that confront them, those-that walk through a forest and | see no firewood, are-not few but-many. This-was | always so; and-this-will continue to-be-the case. This-opinion, though-it surprise some who-are unfamiliar withthis-subject, will-not surprise those-who-have studied thisquestion and-have-seen through-it. This-point, this-supposition, this-part of-the argument may-be allowed because-we- have-no space in-which to pursue it here. This-| reason may-seem unsatisfactory, but, though-there-will doubtless be- some dissatisfaction with-it, it-must suffice. Those-parts of- thesubject, those-which still have-to-be dealt-with, | those-whichwe-are-now about to-consider are more-| important. The reader, though-he perhaps feels aggrieved, must accept | this-notice, namely that-this-point, this-one-thing must-| be conceded this-time and-in-this-place without-proof. || This-will-not-be conceding much, and this understanding having | been come to we may proceed to say that through many ages this world has always been too-much preoccupied to see or to-hear clearly. This one point should-| be-remembered though-there-was a time whenthe world | was less crowded; though-there-were periods when people were less hurried; though-there-has-not perhaps been such a crowded hour as-the present, nevertheless this-period does-not | differ in essence from those-days that-have passed away. | Though-this may-seem strange, though-these presenttimes may-|| appear to-be exceptional they-are essentially the Those- accounts that-we read regarding-the doings ofthose-nations | in-those-places of-the earth where-the drama of-life has gone on will show us that though- they who lived long-ago had more leisure than we | to-look around and to-consider, those-advantages were counterbalanced | by disadvantages. Some have thought-that-the people of-this-| country and-of-those-countries beyond-the seas appeared to enjoy, three-or-four hundred-years-ago or more, advantages ofgreater freedom and less responsibility than fall to-us. || Thisnow is a mistake, though-that idea may-seem | justified, thoughyou-may-not have thought-it. Those-appearances | are mis-Though-then space and leisure were-probably more ample, and-though-we-may-have thought-them-the people | ofthose olden times-more pleasantly placed than we; althoughwe thought-we-were right when-we-thought-this, the | fact being made known through-me now is-this that- | through-as-many ages as-we care to-look, whether- we search for three-months or more, we-shall-find | that-many men have-been of-the class of-those- which-were prone to-regard-the past as a time ofgreater felicity than-the-present. Man has thought-he-| wouldhave-been happier if-he had lived earlier; succeeding | generations have thought-their condition less happy than that of- their forefathers. Of-such thought there-has-been much evidence. Those-difficulties associated with-the past-those-did-not concern | them, but those-did concern our ancestors. Those-have, of | course, been forgotten, but those-who-were then living felt them. Humanity is inclined to dwell on-the difficulties ofthe-present and-the pleasures of-the past. Though-there- | had perhaps been a difference as-regards advantage pertaining to I

a particular period and-though for-this-purpose—the ptrose of-our argument—environment may-be allowed to-count formuch, this-thing remains true, namely that-man's destiny is determined from within rather-than from without, whatever this-party or that may think, and however this-vote or | that vote may-be taken. The man with-the seeing | cye and-the active intellect is-the architect of-his-| own career. Through-his-own observation and exertion, through-his-| means, through-his-interest in what concerns himself and-his | fellows he moulds external affairs and rises superior to-his | surroundings. (711)

(Pages 88, 89.)

Throughout-the-world it-is held to-be a virtue | to-give ratherthan to-receive. We-are exhorted to- pray that-we-may-be led not to-seek our- own interests or to-expect much for ourselves, but to-|choose rather to-do good to-our-friends and to-| every man I hesitate to-propose to-speak- to-you about this. It-is-unnecessary to-bring-the-| matter to-your notice or to-call your attention to- the passage which-is calculated to-bring-upthe same | picture in-the-mind : to-him that expecteth little there || shall-be no disappointment. Through-you, to-a-greatextent, | many a man has learned much to-his-advantage, and | you have-not failed to-assure others that to-a- great-degree through-their-own failure to-recognize these truths, and to-do to-one-another as each would-be- done by, they-have failed to-some-extent-in-some- cases to-a-greater and-in-others to-aless- extent-to-turn things to-advantage or to-account for- their actions in-such-a-way as to-give real | satisfaction even to-themselves. To-love-them-even our enemies; | to-make-way foranother; to-believe in and to- behave as a cheerful giver; tomake-the-most of | a man's or a woman's virtues and to-mention his or her fault as-little-as-possible; to-appear to-praise rather-than to-blame; to-belong to-the peacemakers | ratherthan to-become a fire-brand; to-promote peace | and happiness and to-prevent ill-will and strife—all-| this-is believed to-acertain-extent by-most of- us; but to-amount to-much, belief must lead to action. Otherwise no purpose is likely to-beserved unless | these maxims are to-be-made to-serve merely as | copy-book headlines. Till-such is recognized, till-some recognition of-this is more general, till-their belief is of-the-kind that stimulates to action, till-they (those-that-| believe) behave in-accordance-with their belief, till-that time | comes, till-it-can with truth be-said that-belief | and behaviour are wedded together, till-then and-not till- | then these rules of conduct must remain in-the realms of-the ideal. Till-his ideal is brought to-the level of the real; till-you-can say of-me; || till-we, in-all honesty, can say of-each-other | that our actions are consistent with our beliefs; till-this | can-be-said of both of us; till-my conscience | corroborates what report sayeth of me and-until every-man's conscience acquits him of-turning all things to-his-own- interest and to-his-own-advantage, these

texts are certain | to-appear to-me as-well-as to-every observer | not as living truths, but-as fly-blown phylacteries. To- | many-

of-them, at best, we merely pay lip service.

On-Thursday-morning you-meet a friend and-in conversation | you bring to-his-notice-or at-least to-his- memory-that beautiful aphorism so well-calculated to inspire generosity. He hastens to-assure-you that-he-is-wont to pay as great respect to-it as to-His-Majesty | himself, and certainly he-appears tohave-the-same high- regard for-it as you have. On-Saturdaymorning I-| have occasion to-go-to-him to-bring to-his-| knowledge a deserving case. He-cannot listen to-its pathetic | aspects. although-he-makes approving reference to-my-part in- connection-with it; he-has-many calls upon him; he-|| is sorry, but till-his-own pressing needs are met | he-is unable, he-says, togratify his charitable impulses. | It-is often so. time comes-when | men are themselves in need-many men think-they-do | well-enough to-have-their conduct determined not by-the high altruism of-the cheerful giver, but in-accordancewith- the more humdrum principle embodied in-the expression "to-give-| and-take." To-other people, to-certain idealists, tomention | this expression is-not to-satisfy their higher ideals of | (691)conduct.

(Pages 89, 90.)

My-dear boy, - Under-no-circumstances must we be too- late. else the crowd will-be too-great to-allow | us to-get a good view of-the-procession. Those- who give too-little thought to-this and tarry too-long over too-many-things will-find time is too-long to accomplish the journey, which is all too-long. On a similar occasion those-who came very-late were, of-course, unable-to-find positions from which to see | to-the-best-advantage. Some had first visited the British- Museum and others the National Portrait Gallery. A visit to-|| these-institutions is most enjoyable, but it-is-better to- go to-these-places when-one has ample leisure and | can turn towards-these store-houses of science and art | without-the prospect of suffering discomfort due to-the-amount | of-crowding which takes-place on a great public holiday | when-the Union-Jack is everywhere flying. Under-these-circumstances, | and in-order-that-we-may-be underno-such | disadvantage but-may secure one-of-the very-best positions, | we-must boist sail and get under-way early tomorrow-morning. It-is very-certain that to-wait for- | the tide would-be a very-bad plan, as valuable- time would-be lost andthe-result would very-likely | be very-serious.

It-is very-rare for a London | crowd to show irritation. Individuals may act very-freely towards-| one-another, very-freequently they indulge in provocative frivolities under-| which some might reasonably rebel, but even under-such provocation | most Londoners seem very-pleased-indeed! Very-many-of-them, | secing-that food in restaurants is very-dear, take their-| own all unch out. Given fine weather, this-is a | very-much-more pleasant-way of lunching than dining indoors, || but it-is an

unsatisfactory-way when-it rains.

But I-may-not proceed to-the-account-of-the great day. I-am-in-a-position only to-state that-| it-is-now almost upon-us; that-we-have come | close to-that-which-you and-I-have looked forward | to for-months. To picture-the Peace procession inadvance | would-make too-great a draft on-the imagination andthe-result might be too-little in-accordance with facts, | andhave too-little regard to-the-truth. To-such | a course there-are objections, and it-is-one to-|| which-you-can take, and are entitled to-take, exception. | I ought-not to-leave-you to-suppose anything-a | statement to-which-it-must, I-think, be added that I ought to-try to-make my narrative as accurate | andas clear as-possible. To-those to-whom we write it-is-due that-we-make-it clear to | what subject or incident the particular remark which-we-bring lo-their attention has reference— the point lo-which-it-| may apply, so-that the reader may-not apply it | to-some-other to-which-it-may-not have any | application, or at-any-rate, to-which-it-has no | immediate reference. The point to-which-it-appears to-be applicable, to-which-it-was intended to-apply, to-which- it-can alone be applied, should-notbe left in- | doubt. This-is all too-true, and too-much cannot- | besaid to-bring-this truth home to-us. Under- the-circumstances, lucidity in writing should-be-regarded as a | high ideal. Towardsthat we should strive, with faces ever | turned towards-it. Up-to-the-present we-may-have-| thought too-little of-it, but underthis-new realization || of-the value of-clearness we-shall, in twelve-months | or at most two-or-three years, attain to a | degree of skill upon-which we-may well be congratulated. |

Up-to-the-time-of-writing, I-have-received one letter only from our friend who went to-the United-| States-of-America two-years-ago. His letter which-came to hand very-lately is-the very-first, but it-is very-good—one-of-the very-best—and-as-| he-has asked me to-bring it to-your notice, | I-have-pleasure in-enclosing it.—Truly-yours, Donald Dingwall. | (700)

(Pages 91, 92.)

Dear Mr. Watts,—You-may-be very-sure that although | I-have leisure for a very-short-time only, seeing | I-must-go out very-soon, I-shall-try to-| give-you a very-short, but I-hope interesting, explanation | of-the point you-raise. We-have-no-time to-| consider-the nice distinction between church and chapel. We-have-| redson-to-lhink-that-the-word church, in England, commonly | signifies-the Established-Church, the word chapel being applied generally | to-churches founded on voluntary-principles, although-we-do know-| that according-to-the dictionary we-are-entitled to-apply-|| the word "church" to any building consecrated to-worship or | to any body of Christians. We-find that-the-word | has several other meanings but-we-do-not treat of-| these here because-we-do-not-think-they-are relevant | to-our theme to-which we-propose to adhere closely, | for it-we-did follow the word "church" in-all-| its ramifications we-may-be-certain that-we should-wander | from-

the point. We-are-not avoiding-the subject for- any reason except that-we-can-do-so only by incurring waste-of-time. We-admit that-the-subject is | interesting, but-we-have-also toconsider our space, and- we-could-not-be engaged both withthat point and- with voluntary-principles in-the very-short-time at our | disposal. If-we-hope to overtake-the-matter we-must | toour text, for-we-have-some-considerable ground to-I cover and-wemay-be-sure that if-we-are | to-cover it we-must-not digress. Verywell, the | Established, the Free and the United-Presbyterian churches of-Scotland | were so very-similar as-to-their services that-it- was really difficult to conceive of any difference between them. | The visitor was-not-aware that-the difference did-not | lie in-the service but in-questions of-ways-and- means arising out-of-the fact that-whereas-the Established-| Church is Stateaided the other two were founded on- the voluntary-system, which-some-considered was-better-a view | that was-to-bereceived with-respect. When-this was- mentioned and wasunderstood thoroughly some further question was-expected. For the reply was not found to explain the difference | betweenthe other two. Was-therefore the Free-Church the same asthe United-Presbyterian or was-there a difference, || or, as-the question was-sometimes put, was-the difference | such that-it really was-nothing? The difference was-not-|-visible: wasapparent to-the onlooker; was-no-doubt | practically quiescent, was-made little of and was-so dormant | that-it-was a question that was-little spoken of | for-many-years. Yet the difference was-known though-it-| was one that was-said to-havebecome academic rather | than real was as dead as the Dodo, some said | Was it so? That view was soon proved to be | wrong. Union between-these two-churches was, we-are-glad to say, proposed, but a minority of-the Free-Church | dissented The difference was-seen to-become a burning question | and was-another of-those-cases the result of-which was-truly sensational. When-the protracted litigation was-done andthe report was-issued the judgment (for-the-Minority) wasreceived with amazement. Was-it-right? Was-it-really? And what of-the learned counsel for-the Majority. Was-he- | wrong That-the finding was-meant seriously was-as-much | as-the people could-believe. This-is very-true. Scotland | was-some-time in recovering from-the shock. Many a || meeting had-been held and many a vote-of-thanks | passed; again the subject wasdiscussed viva-voce everywhere, but | eventually it-was-necessary to-accept-the situation. The Free-| Church and the United-Presbyterian Church were both supported by | voluntaryefforts but-the Free could-not-take-the place of-the United-Presbyterian, or vice-versa, nor could the Free in joining with-United-Presbyterian (which always disclaimed | State connection) retain its church buildings, moneys, or its voluntaryschools, most of-which fell to-the-Minority because-the-Majority, in-entering-into union with-the United-Presbyterian body | abandoned its-claim to-State recognition (without State control) which, the House-of-Lords held, formed part of its . original | constitution under-which most of-its property

had-been acquired. | This was-some difference indeed. This-was as-well-known | to Scottish churchmen as-is the phrase "We-are-in-| receipt-of-your-letter" to a Pitman Shorthand-writer, but | its great significance had come to-be under-estimated.—I-| am, very-truly-yours, Norman Blackstone. (776)

(Pages 92, 93.)

When-we-are confronted by two-or-three expressions suchas-the West-End (meaning-the West-End-of-London) | and-the West-Indies a train of-thought is started. | What-is-the-reason of-that? We-reply that whenever-| there-is this close juxtaposition of two things we-think | of-them although-we-were-not thinking of-them previously. | Were-they in-your-mind? No. we-shall-expect-you | to say. But whenever-they appear to-your eye, whereby | you-may and do become cognizant of-them, you think | about them. When-do-you find it otherwise ? Were-it | otherwise, were-we without stimulus to-thought through-the senses, | the human eye would-be no better-than a photographic| What-say-you; what-is-your-opinion; what-in- theworld can-you say but agree that when-we- are-not thus stimulated to-think we-are either asleep or unconscious. whatever-be your answer you-must-be- aware of-the well-knownfact that whenever-we see or hear anything, when-we-are-told something, thought is | induced. Well-then that constitutes the difference between-the eye and a lens. That-the camera does-not-think is | well-known! We-would sooner believe in perpetual motion than in a thinking camera. When-does a camera think; when shall we discover perpetual motion? What-matter, though some-men have dreamt of-it, whatwere-the results; whenever-there- has-been an attempt to-solvethe problem-what-was- the issue? Disillusionment, always, whenever-this problem has-been attacked |-whenever-it-may again be grappled with. That-is what- | would-be expected, what-most people expected whenever-there-wcre | inventors engaged in-this elusive problem, and what-must eventually | be recognized byall. And-yet when had not some | man a notion that he-could achieve this impossible thing? | Wherever-there is motion thereis friction, and whenever-there- occurs this friction there-is consequent loss of-energy; and | whenever-there-is-found loss of-energy motion gradually slackens | till-it stops. there-is an end to-the- motion and whenever-that happens wethen recognize that motion | cannot-be perpetual. We-shallrequire to admit it. We-take-it that-this-is granted by-all. Indeed we- think-it-right to add that, when-we-spend time onthe problem of perpetual motion, we-are-not well | employed. The solution of that problem and the discovery of the Elixir of-Life were-thought to-be possible of attainment-were-said sometimes to-have-been accomplished, and whenever-therewere such reports there-were credulous believers; but-man, whenever-he wrestled with-these-subjects, has-been defeated; whenever- his hopes have-been raised-when-these mysteries have-been on-the point of discovery-these hopes have-been

extinguished. | Where-were-the highest expectations there-also were-the greatest | disappointments. Long-ago both thesequestions were-supposed possible of-| solution. Well-there-is now no hope. These-subjects have- been well-considered and-we-now recognize what-can-be- | done and what-cannot, what-may and what-may-not | profitably engage our attention. We-know-this so-well that | now-a-days we-write " perpetual motion" to indicate the | impossible. At-one-time we-thoughtthem possible; these problems | were-known to-be difficult butwere-considered to-be | perhaps possible of attainment although what-amount of-time, thought | and labour would-be consumed in-the attempt was unknown. | Later we-were doubtful. now, what-position do-we | occupy? Although with-regard-to some-other things we-are || still uncertain as-to what-do and what-do-not | come within-the compass of-the possible, what-does appear | to-be-certain is-that what-is-called perpetual motion | is-as impossible as a thinking camera. What-is-the-| matter with-the camera? There-is-no brain behind its | lens, whereasit-is obviously necessary to-have a brain | in-order-to-think. What-was-the-matter with-the | perpetual motion machineswhat-is-it that-they lacked? They | consumed energy and had no power to-renew what-it- is essential to-be renewed if motion is-not finally || to cease. When-do-you-go anywhere without expending energy? | Never. But-you-are unlike a machine inasmuch-as you- can renew your energy, and are capable of-thinking.

(Pages 94, 95.)

Whether-certain-things which-have-been written about whether- | we-believe-them or not; whether-it-is (whether-it- isor-not) a wholly desirable profession and whether-it- will-be aswell suited to-you as-to-others or whether-there-are other avocations that-would suit-you | better cannot-be-said with certainty. While-there-is diversity | of-tastes, while there-aresome who-have certain aptitudes and-some who-have-not, any saying which-is-understood | to-mean that "what-is oncman's meat is another's | poison" must remain true. a saying which-probably || all who-come to-consider it will-haveno-alternative | but to-accept, which-seems well-founded, which-perhaps cannot-| be refuted, which-our forefathers believed, which-some think | contains a world of-wisdom, and whichseems-to-me | to-be entirely satisfactory. A saying which-is-thus generally | accepted, which-is-often quoted, which-is-sometimes used with | great effect and which-makes such a ready appeal tothe understanding is one which-may-not lightly be gainsaid. Indeed it-is-one which-may-be-considered so firmly | established as-to-be-one which-must-be regarded as || a truism. Anyhow, it-is-one which-will-not-be | readily challenged. Which-one ofus will challenge a saying | which-has-now passed into a proverb, representing as-it | does a truth which-is-believed by-all, which-isintended for our guidance, which-it-is-understood contains much wisdom and which-surely is one of-the least ambiguous | of-our many maxims? Who-is-it who-would-be | so bold?

Who-could-not-see-the application of all- this to-the question which-you have put, which-is- no new one, which-many who-were in-need of | guidance have asked before. You, with your undoubted acumen, will- be-able-to-make your-own conclusion, will-have detected my purpose in labouring-the point and will-be-glad- to-know-that-you have discovered my intention, which-has- no-doubt become apparent to-you, which-is-not-only implied but here expressed. I-desire-you to-examine yourself so-as-to ascertain whether-or-not you possess-the qualities and qualifications which-appear to-be necessary for-the-work. There-was a great-man who-said: "Know thyself." | There-are many-people who-suppose-that they-do, but-|| for every-one-man who-seems-to-me to know | himself there-are many-more who-cannot estimate their-own | character and capacity, whoare-never certain concerning themselves and | who do-not-know whether-they-have-the necessary qualifications | for-any particular kind-of-work and cannot find-the | employment which-their natural bent and educational attainments fit them | for. Whoare-they and-where are-they? They-are | everywhere, andwhile-they remain in-this condition-while-this | continues, asno-doubt will-be-the-case always-there- will-be many square pegs in round holes, a state-|| of-affairs which-is-certainly to-be avoided if-possible. |

Any descriptions of the work which we may have read | and which-represented-the work as altogether easy, simple and delightful are accounts of it which-are-not complete. Theyare those probably which-have-their origin in a desire | which-had for-its object to-attract all and-sundry | regardless of-their fitness or unfitness, a purpose which-has- possibly met with temporary success but which has never been permanently successful. What we want is a guide who shall not present oneside only of-the shield while-the- | other, which-could-not-beseen and which-is-known | to-present-the complement of information which-made-the story | complete, is kept turned away. When considering this-subject which-| has-your attention atpresent, read those accounts which-have- the appearance of being disinterested, asking yourself regarding-the author who-has-done-the work and who-has-the responsibility : | "Whois-this and-has-he given all-the information | which-was-necessary and which-made an answer desirable." Later | I-shall-try togive-you all-the particulars which- you-may-require.

(Pages 95, 96.)

"The words-of-my-text," said-the preacher (who-spoke at about 120 words-a-minute), "are-these words-of-Scripture: 'Blessed are-the Peace-makers who-make | Peace.' They-are-concerned with-the-present and are applicable | also to-the-world-to-come. When-the working-man | and-the employer are at issue and-the working-classes | look askance at-the world-of-fashion, and-the situation | becomes worse-and-worse, we recognize with-one-consent that- | the peace-makers who help us to-

agree with-one- another, with-equal-honour and-with-equal-satisfaction, are, as | always, blessed. Without-them, without-their intervention, without-that mollifying | influence which they exert, without-such wise counsel as they- | are able-to-give, the position would without-doubt grow | worse until the worst-thing

of all might supervene-anarchy." Would-it-not-be-worth-while to-reflect that-it- would-go with-this-country-would-indeed be disastrous-|if-we-had-not with-us the influence of-the | peace-makers, without-which weknow-not what would-happen. | Without-it-without-this influence-strife must increase. Statesmen would- give much to discover-the media via between reaction and || revolution. Let-us inquire with-regard-to-it and take | evidence with-regardto-this important subject, weighing-the testimony | word-forword with-the-same scrupulous care as-one | would-expect shouldbe given to evidence tendered from the | witness-box on occasions the most momentous. With-reference-to- this an inquiry kind would-be-something to- the-good. It-could-be conducted with-equal-advantage and | with-equal-honour to all. We should with-one voice | acclaim such a proposal and urge it without-one single | dissentient. With-this-end-in-view a Commission might with- || advantage be appointed with-the-same powers as a court | of-law to compel persons to attend and to enforce- the production of papers, for without-those persons and without-these papers the truth could-not-be ascertained. reference- to-it great-care should-be taken with-one-thing | in particular-the appointment of-the-chairman. With-referenceto- that the chairman was all-important. With-regard-to-him he-should-have-the qualities of-the peace-maker-should-| be a just and enlightened man-so-that-he-might | have influence with-those-whom-the Government appointed to-the || Commission, and-in-order that-those called before it would- know that-he-would-never suffer injustice to-be-done, each feeling that no conclusion to-his-own disadvantage could- be arrived at without-his-knowledge. Our position now would- have-been better if-this had-been-done earlier. On | another-occasion hewould-instance many-cases, he-would-mention many facts which-would-interest them but, speaking within-necessary limits of-time he-would-not-have an opportunity of- doing-so that-day without-his occupying his hearers too- long. He-wouldhope to-recur to-the-subject.

Continuing, || he-said: "Some-of-you will-perhaps regard religion and | politics as things apart, and will-therefore be surprised at-| some of-the remarks with-which-we-have-sent-you | away to-day, but-this surprise will-probably be short- lived, will-only-be felt for-a-little-time. Will- you dwell upon-the words-of-our-text; will-you- please remember that practical religion must permeate our whole-life and-that-we-cannot deal-with-the affairs of-life | with-equal-effect if-we-deal-witheach separately without | regard to other-things. Our problems will-not permit of-|| it. Will-it-be contended with-even a show of- reason that Saturday can-be cut off utterly from Sunday | and-that religion and politics can-have nothing in common?

On-the-contrary will-their interdependence not-be established; will-il-not appear that if politics are to-be pure, | and-noble and-inspired by-the spirit of justice and | peace, religion must deal-with politics and politics must-have | regard for religion. I-pray that all will-have-their | eyes opened to-the-truth of-this, for otherwise we | should-be limiting the words-of-our-text to-Sunday, || whereas-the peace-makers must-be at-work wilh-us | every-day of-the week."

(Page 97.)

My-dear-friend,— Yes,-sir, I-did receive your-letter | yesterdaymorning, a circumstance which-you-may-consider fortunate, forit-was insufficiently addressed, as you-will-see from-the-| enclosed envelope, and-if-it-had come to hand yesterday-| evening or even yesterday-afternoon it-would-not-have-been | in-time. said that-it-would-receive prompt attention. | Here is my reply. You-arc-determined upon a certain | course of action, and-yet you-appear to-write as- | if-you-expect me to advise you. will-probably- agree if-you-will-consider-the situation that-thisis-|| the wrong-way to-proceed. You-should-have-seen this | vears-ago, and-that-you failed to-do-so would- rather indicate that-you-are precipitate. However, since you-make | an appeal to-me you-may-rest-assured that I-will respond; but-you-will-see that I-mean to- speak frankly. You-may-as-well reconcile yourself to-this. | You-will-agree, I-think-indeed you-mustcertainly agree |- as you-are-doubtless-aware that without complete frankness on-my-part my advice would-possibly be ineffective. Therefore | in-reply-to-your demand for an answer "Yes-or-|| no" I would-say "No," I-cannot-say if-| you-please," because-it-is a question not of-pleasure | but of-principle, and-even your-own account of-the- matter leads me to-believe-that your proposed action would- occasion surprise and disappointment to-your many-friends. You-mustconsider that-it-is little-more-than a year-since | you-were a minor-a mere boy. You-are-not | yet 22 years-of-age. Now it-is-no | offence to-be a young-man, and whatever disadvantage attaches | to youth it-is-one that grows less year-by- | year, but-you-will-agree-that what-is-becoming in an older man who-has-had years-and-years of- experience may-be quite unbecoming in a young-person. You- must-consider also your-You-will-say | perhaps that in-this year-of-grace neither your youth | nor your-station matters. I-cannot agree. You-will-remember, [too, what-took-place a year-ago, and youmust- have-been conscious then that-the-present situation waslikely to arise. Whether-you take-the premises on a year'slease or a three-years'-lease, and-thereafter from year- || to-year, paying a year's-rent extra as a premium in-order-to secure early occupation, is of-small consequence | compared with-theother and vastly more-important question regarding- which you-must-ask yourself: Would-your reputation be enhanced | by-the action which-you-propose, or would you-expect | it rather to suffer in-the estimation of-those to- whom you-refer

and wose opinion is alone worthy of-|regard? You-must-consider this-question with very-great-care, |if-you would-understand it fully. If-you-make a | careful survey of-it you-will-see your way to-|| the right answer—the only one consistent alike with your-| own honour and your-own best interests.—With very-kind-| regards, believe-me, Yours-very-truly, John E. Melrose. (529)

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