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LIGHT LINE  
PHONOGRAPHY

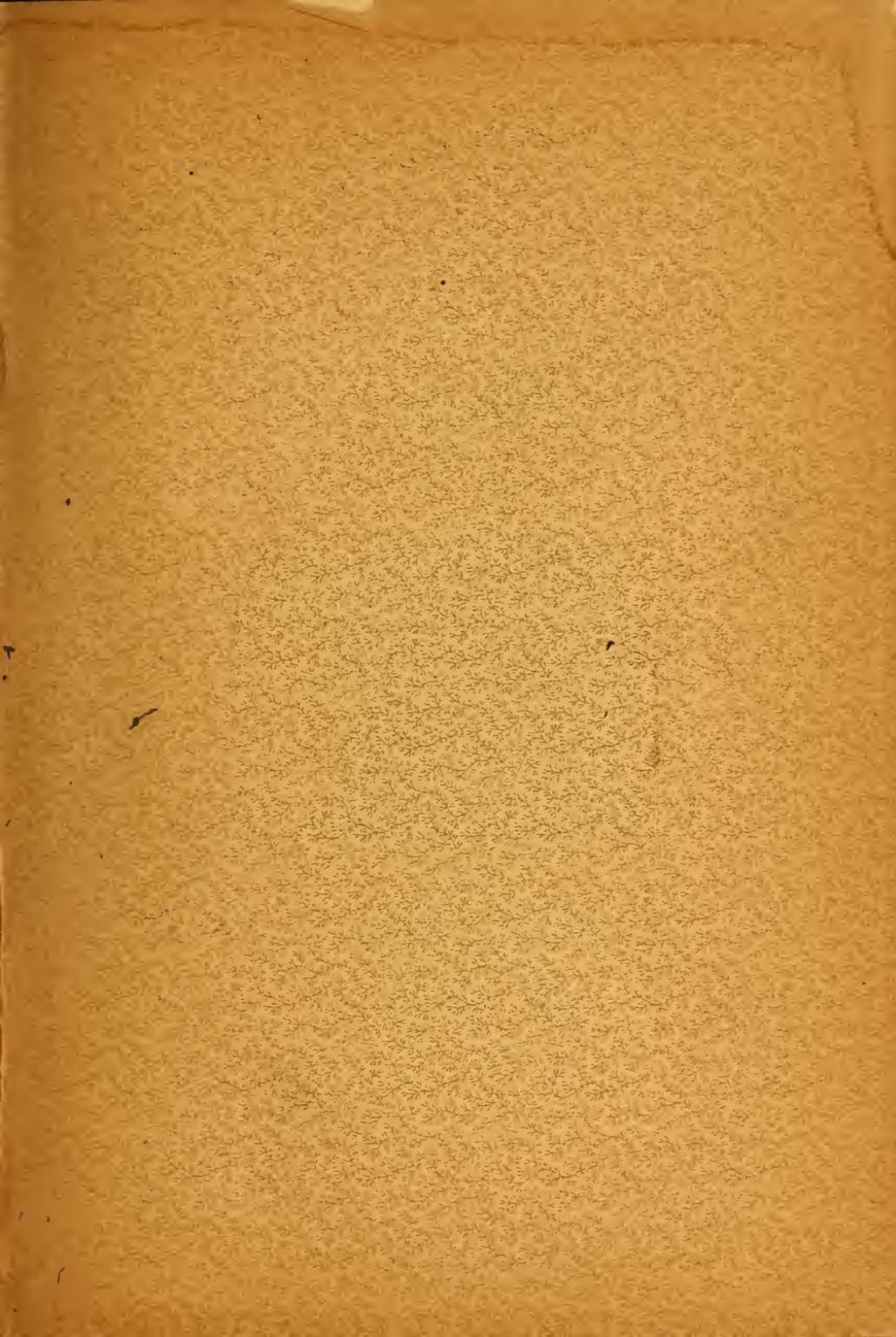


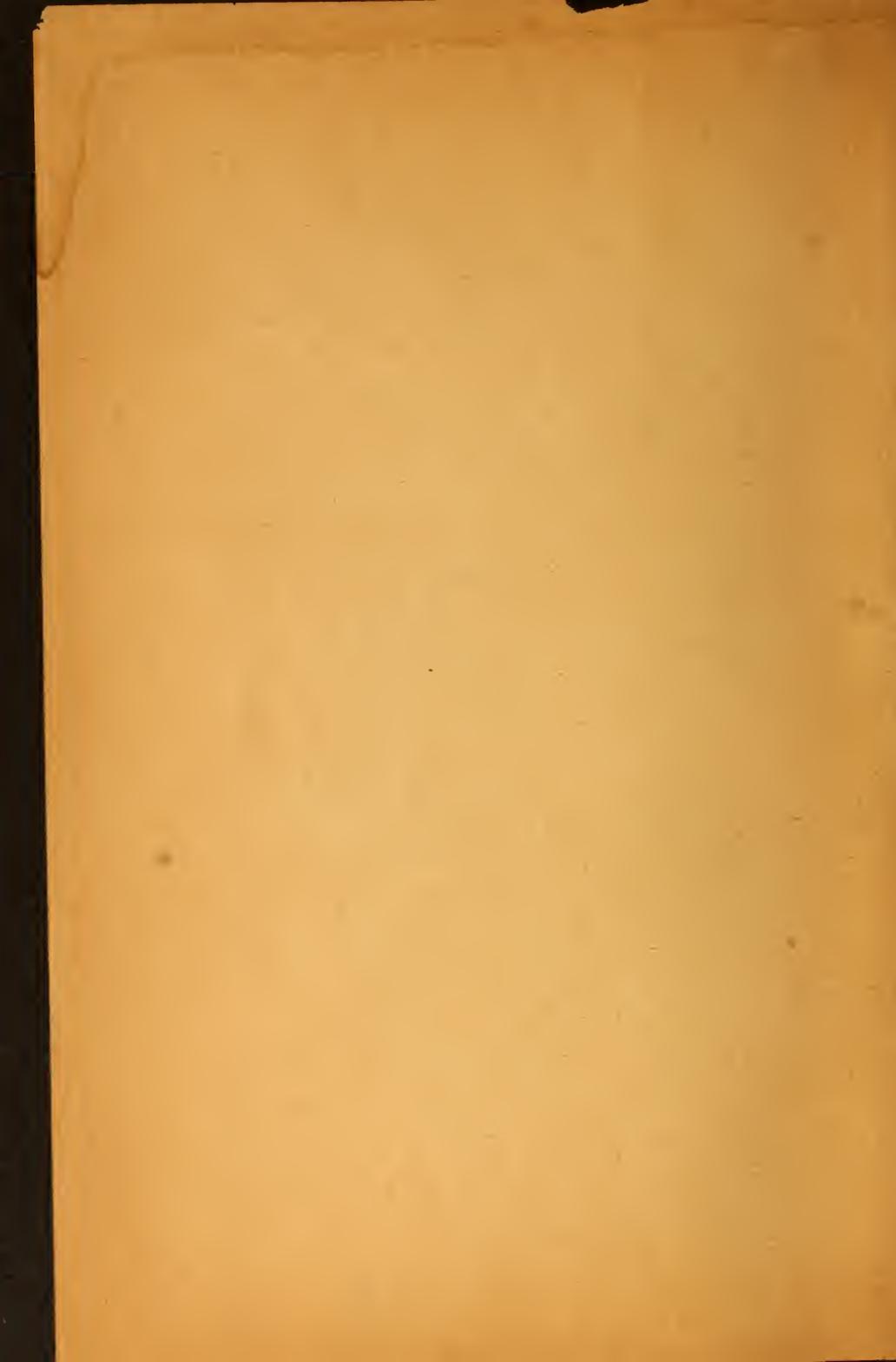
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





# LIGHT LINE PHONOGRAPHY.

*The easiest, quickest and most legible  
system of Shorthand.*

— ✓  
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—

NEW YORK,  
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# TEALE'S LIGHT LINE PHONOGRAPHY.

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The most legible and the quickest, can be learned in half the time required by ordinary shorthand. Each sound is represented by a separate character without the use of shading; this gives a wonderful increase in both legibility and speed.

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**LIGHT LINE PHONOGRAPHY** is one of the greatest inventions of the age, it is almost as legible as longhand writing, and yet is one of the quickest systems of Shorthand in the world.

It can be learned in half the time required by ordinary shorthand.

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## **TEALE'S**

**SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOLS:**

121 COURT STREET, near Atlantic Ave.,  
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**You cannot afford to learn ordinary Shorthand at any price.**

*Light Line Phonography is 20 per cent quicker, 100 per cent more legible, and can be thoroughly learned in half the time required by ordinary shorthand.*

✓

## P R E F A C E .

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“Great praise is due to the gentlemen who report for the periodical press for the very accurate reports they furnish by means of their lengthy and defective systems of stenography.” I believe this statement was first penned in the year 1845, and has been printed in Isaac Pitman’s books ever since. It was aimed at the old-fashioned systems of shorthand. I now cast it back at its author, simply substituting the word “Phonography” for the word “Stenography.” There is no doubt that some writers of old-fashioned phonography, after five or ten years’ experience, succeed in doing excellent work with their lengthy and defective systems of shorthand, and when we consider that each outline in the Pitmanic systems\* represents from six to fourteen different words, and that the unfortunate stenographer must guess which is the right one, the only wonder is that they can ever do good work.

In Teale’s Light Line Phonography each outline represents one or two words, scarcely ever more than two. Of these two words one is generally a word of rare occurrence. For example: T written on the line represents the words It or Tea and nothing else.

In the Pitmanic systems, T on the line represents five words; T when shaded becomes D, and represents eight words more. As shading is almost impossible in rapid writing, T on the line in a Pitman reporter’s notes represents thirteen different words, and the unfortunate reporter must guess which is the right one. In Teale’s system, P on the line represents Hope or Pay and nothing else, while

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\* In speaking of the Pitmanic systems of phonography, we include all systems which are based on the Pitman alphabet, such as Munson, Graham, Longley, Marsh, etc.

in the Pitmanic systems P on the line represents six words; P when shaded becomes B, and represents eight words more, or fourteen in all.

Of course the student is told that he will know which is the correct word by the context, but, as almost every character in his notes is equally ambiguous, the context is a very unreliable guide, and the reporter is obliged to guess, and guess, and guess; and very often he guesses wrong. In Light Line Phonography guessing is out of the question—the student reads and does not guess.

Now about speed. A few minutes' examination of the engraved notes in this pamphlet will prove to the stenographer that Light Line Phonography is fundamentally the most rapid system of shorthand in the world.

In ordinary phonography there are thousands of contractions to be learned by heart; and if the student is not blessed with a remarkable memory he will surely fail in becoming an expert stenographer with those systems.

Light Line Phonography is fundamentally so rapid that very few contractions are necessary, and consequently there is very little to remember.

The remarkable legibility of Teale's Light Line Phonography makes it certain that in the near future this system of shorthand will be universally used. As a consequence of this remarkable legibility the old time practice of employers reading over and correcting letters written by stenographers will be entirely abandoned. An employer can put as much confidence in the accuracy of letters written in this system of shorthand as if they were dictated to a longhand writer, and consequently stenographers who use this system can command better salaries than any others.

# LIGHT LINE PHONOGRAPHY.

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The word phonography is taken from two Greek words, phone, a voice or sound, and graphe, a writing. The word phonography therefore means a writing of the voice, or writing words as they are pronounced.

In ordinary spelling A has three distinct sounds, as heard in the words mat, fate, fall. The sound in the word fate is really A, the other two are Ah and Aw.

In phonography every sound is represented by a different sign or character.

- has always the sound of A in age, / has always the sound of E in we, and so with the rest of the letters.

## CONSONANTS.

**B**)            **D**/            **F** \            **K** —  
**M** —            **N** —            **P** \            **T** |

Before proceeding further the student must memorize the above consonants.

## VOWELS.

- A as in age            \ I as in time  
/ E as in we            ^ Ow as in cow

A vowel written above a horizontal consonant, reads before it, written below, it reads after. See aim, may, ache, nay, the first four words in Exercise I.

## EXERCISE I.



## EXERCISE II.

Aim, may, ache, nay, ape, pay, day, aid, paid, fade, make, tame, be, fee, knee, key, me, team, beam, feed, beef, keep, meek, tie, by, nigh, die, my, pie, dime, knife, pike, bough, now, cow.

Every exercise in this book must be carefully written in longhand and shorthand several times.

## ADDITIONAL CONSONANTS.

L	R	W	Y
H	Th	V	Ch
Sh	J	G	S
Ng	Z	R or V	

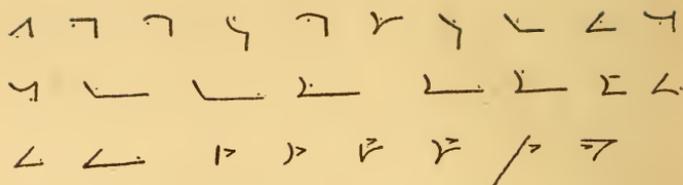
The letters L, R, W, Y, H and Z when they stand alone are always written upward; the rest of the letters are written downward or from right to left.

The letters J, G and Z are double length, V and Sh are half length.

G has always the hard sound of G in gave, never the soft sound of G in gem.



## EXERCISE V.



## EXERCISE VI.

Cat, rat, mat, fat, met, bell, pet, peck, peg, deck, net, let, wet, it, wit, fit, knit, pit, dim, Dick, wick, nip, toy, boy, toil, boil, coil, foil, joy, alloy.

A consonant may be written half length to add T or D. See pat, pet, pit, put, the first four words in exercises VII and VIII.

## EXERCISE VII.



## EXERCISE VIII.

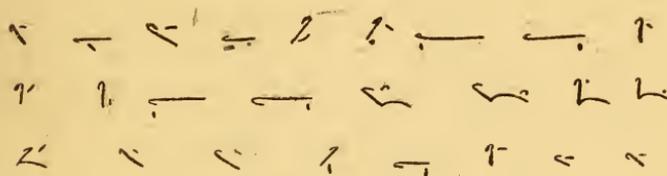
Pat, pet, pit, put, taught, light, let, knit, fit, fate, note, nut, wet, wait, white, need, made, mate, meat, feet, mat, met, night, late, date, debt, died, deed, lot, not, bad, bid, did, wit.

R may be added by a small hook on the left, or lower side of a straight consonant.

A small hook on the opposite side to the R hook adds L. See the first four words in Exercise IX, pray, cry, play, clay.

R and L hooks read immediately after the consonants to which they are written, without the intervention of a vowel.

## EXERCISE IX.



## EXERCISE X.

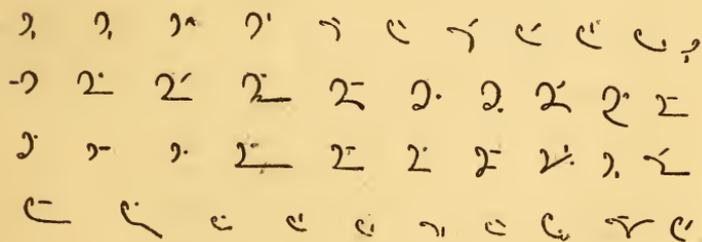
Pray, cry, play, clay, draw, glow, glue, try, tree, true, grow, grew, plum, plume, tram, trim, dream, pry, ply, drew, crew, tray, plate, prayed, plight, tried, treat, trade, proud, pride, gloom, clam, gleam, drum, crow, dried, dread, drape, drink, drip, drawl, droll, drop, droop, track, trail, truly.

On curved consonants a small hook is used for R and a large one for L. See brew, blue, brow, blow, the first four words in Exercise XI.

Fl and Fr are exceptions to this rule, Fl being inverted to form Fr. See fry, fly, free, flee, the second four words in Exercise XI.

Hooks and circles are always turned inside of curved consonants.

## EXERCISE XI.



## EXERCISE XII.

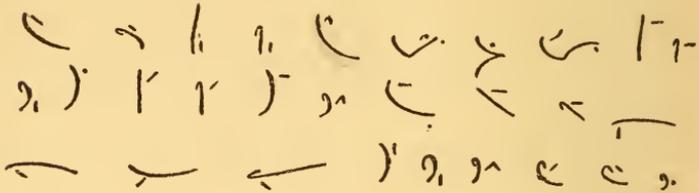
Brew, blue, brow, blow, fry, fly, free, flee, flow, flew, shrew, able, black, bleak, blank, blame, bless, bliss, blossom, bluff, break, brass, braid, bread, brag, break, bracket, bracelet, brewery, brew, flag, freak, flap, flat, float, flute, fruit, fraught, flight, fling, frail, frill, through, three, throw.

R may be added by writing the preceding consonant double length.

When R is added by lengthening, a vowel always reads before the added letter. See fire, fry, tour, true, the first four words in Exercise XIII.

A downward R or L shows a vowel before it; upward a vowel after it. See fur, fury, fell, folly, the second four words in Exercise XIII.

## EXERCISE XIII.

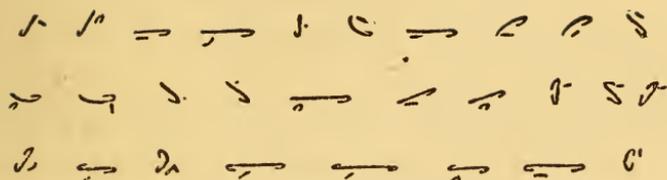


## EXERCISE XIV.

Fire, fry, tour, true, tear, tray, bar, brew, tree, bare, brow, fair, pare, pray, rare, rear, near, wire, mire, bore, more, blew, flee, fly, bread, flute, three, flight, fling, brewery, brass, bracket, black, bleak, frail, pearl, barrel, barley, truly, dreary, drear, drawer, ferry, fairy, fury, fur, fell, folly.

A small hook at the end of a consonant adds N. On straight consonants the N hook must be written on the left or lower side. See dine, done, cane, gone, the first four words in Exercise XV.

## EXERCISE XV.



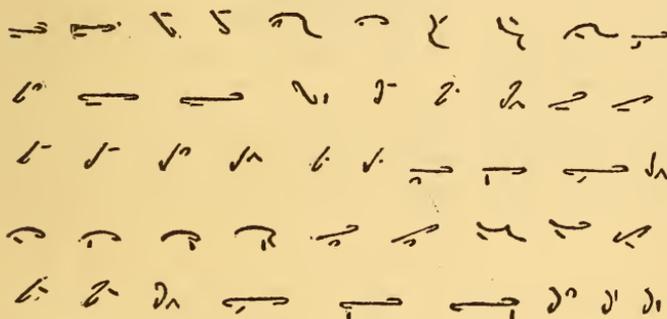
## EXERCISE XVI.

Dine, done, cane, gone, ten, fine, gain, lane, lean, line, pine, dawn, den, pen, pain, bun, bean, fan, bone, boon, nine, none, nun, pin, pan, gun, rain, run, train, plain, drain, drawn, clean, brown, green, glean, clown, throne, grain, crane.

A small hook at the end of a straight consonant, on the opposite side to the N hook, adds F or V. See cave, cane, pave, pain, the first four words in Exercise XVII.

The F or V hook cannot be written to curved consonants, as hooks and circles must always be written on the inside of curved letters. See muff, man, beef, five, the second four words in Exercise XVII.

## EXERCISE XVII.



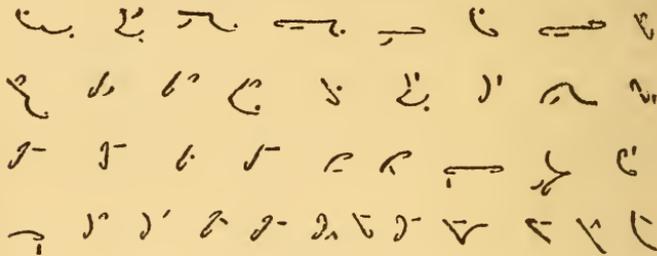
## EXERCISE XVIII.

Cave, cane, pave, pain, muff, man, beef, bean, five, life, cough, grave, grain, proof, train, drive, drain, rave, rain,

Dave, Dane, dove, done, deaf, den, cuff, cone, grief, green, gone, gave, moan, move, ruff, run, knife, nine, line, wine, wife, rife, dive, drove, drone, brown, grieve.

When the N or F hook is written at the end of a consonant, it is final, that is a vowel cannot be read after it. In such words as Fanny, bonny, coffee, gravy, the stem N, F or V is used. See the first four words in Exercise XIX.

## EXERCISE XIX.

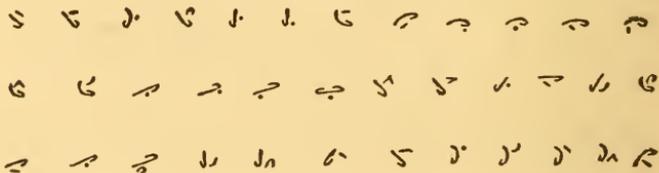


## EXERCISE XX.

Fanny, fan, bone, boney, bonny, grave, gravy, cough, coffee, puff, puffy, pen, penny, cone, pain, pave, den, deaf, Duffy, muff, moan, move, moon, bun, bean, Ben, Benny, pan, pen, pin, plain, train, drive, drain, brown, brain, pail, play, power, fire, fry, fly, true, tour, tire, try, fruit, freight, flight, crown, grow, crew.

When the N or F hook is written to a half length consonant, the added T or D reads after the N or F. See pint, paved, bend, puffed, the first four words in Exercise XXI.

## EXERCISE XXI.



## EXERCISE XXII.

Pint, paved, bend, puffed, tent, tint, found, raft, cleft, faint, leaned, mint, mind, moaned; meant, pound, point, dent, kind, dawned, fund, dined, lined, round, rent, rift, rained, roughed, taunt, tuned, dived, pinned, paint, penned, band, bond, bind, bound.

S is written on the right or upper side of a straight consonant. When S is written on the opposite side it adds R at the beginning, and N at the end. See stay, stray, pays, pains, the first four words in Exercise XXIII.

## EXERCISE XXIII.



## EXERCISE XXIV.

Stay, stray, pays, pains, sad, said, sod, sawed, side, spy, spry, soap, soup, spray, strive, stain, price, prince, pines, pies, dens, days, dines, dies, toes, tones, ties, tens, dice, dance, dence, dunce, draft, drift, drained, case, canes, goes, gains, fan, Fanny, man, money, many, men, main, sat, strayed, stride, straight, peace, pence, crowns, gowns, moves.

S may be written double length to add T. See seam, steam, miss, mist, the first four words in Exercise XXV.

S may be written double size to add S or Z. See size, season, faces, possess, the second four words in Exercise XXV.



## EXERCISE XXVIII.

Last, lasts, success, successes, while, whim, went, wail, hill, hammer, habit, hair, mast, masts, mist, mists, fast, fasts, feast, feasts, guest, guests, rest, rests, waste, wastes, wheel, well, wool, winter, winner, Wednesday, whimper, wanton, hall, hail, heel, hobby, window.

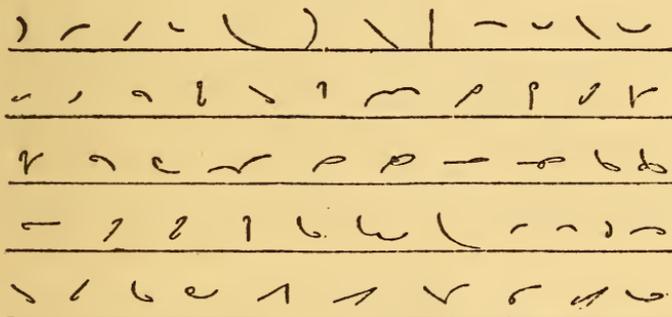
## VERBATIM REPORTING.

In reporting the vowels are generally omitted, and the consonant outlines written in three positions.

First position, above the line, shows that Ah, Aw or the long sound of I follows the first consonant. See by, law, die, fight, the first four words in Exercise XXIX.

Double length consonants are in the first position on the line. See fire, bar, par, tar, the second four words in Exercise 29.

## EXERCISE XXIX.



## EXERCISE XXX.

By, law, die, fight, my, nigh, pie, night, white, shy, fright, strive, pawn, tried, lime, sawed, sought, drawn, dial, trial, fry, fly, mile, last, lasts, casts, fasts, cry, dry, draw, drive, try, Fanny, fire, par, bar, far, tire, light, might, bad, mine, fine, fan, ran, right, ride, Saul, Paul, wide.

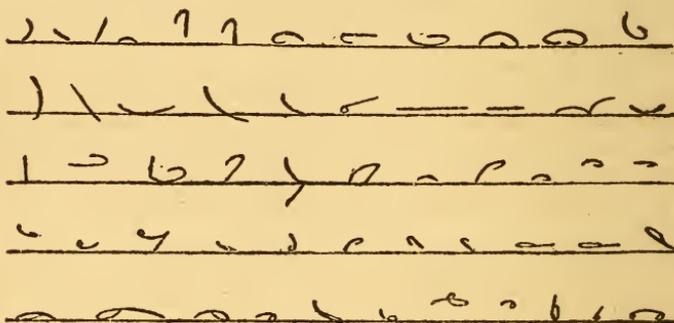
Second position, on the line, shows that E or A, long or short, follows the first consonant. See be, pit, day, met.

A large hook at the beginning of a word shows that the position vowel reads before the first consonant instead of after it. See ought, eat, aim, ache, second four words in Exercise 31.

A large hook at the end of a consonant, shows the syllable shon. See nation, mission, emotion, fashion, third four words in Exercise 31.

Double length consonants are in the second position, a little through the line. See bare, pear, near, fair.

## EXERCISE XXXI.



## EXERCISE XXXII.

Be, pit, day, met, ought, eat, aim, ache, nation, mission, emotion, fashion, bare, pear, peer, fair, fee, hay, gay, key, mill, nay, tea, caution, tension, aid, fade, laid, made, lane, lean, meant, mint, mind, kind, find, sent, send, faint, bent, lend, prayed, played, stake, stick, step, steam, steamer, mist, meets, feast, fits, masts, mats.

Third position, through or under the line, shows that O, U, Ow, Oi or Oo follows the first consonant. See more, bun, town, few.



B may be written for the syllable able or ible. Sensible, excusable.

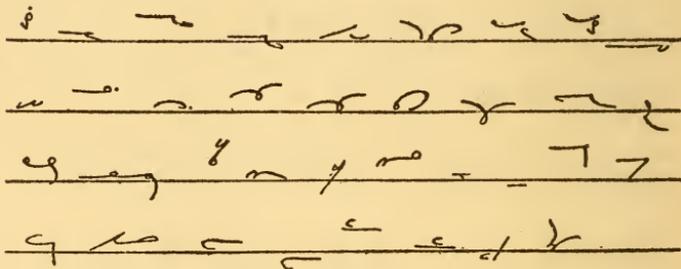
As Ng scarcely ever occurs at the beginning of a word in English, the sign for it may be used for the syllable in, when written in the first position, en, in the second position, and un, in the third position. This character may be written either way up. Induce, enemy, undue, increase.

G cannot be written half length as it would become K, but G may be written quarter length to add T or D. K when standing alone is not written half length. Get, good, caught, kid.

A large hook at the beginning of K on the upper side, adds W and reads as Kw. A large hook on the lower side of K shows an initial vowel. Quote, request, ache, oak.

An additional form for W is sometimes useful. The character found in the words walk, wake, wood, and bewail, at the end of the next exercise, is called brief W. This letter is written at the beginning of a consonant to add a first position vowel, in the middle of a consonant to add a second position vowel, and at the end to add a third position vowel.

## EXERCISE XXXV.



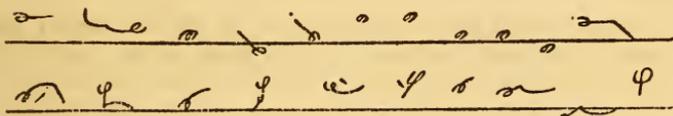
## EXERCISE XXXVI.

Constant, complete, confind, confound, recommend, irconciliation, incomplete, inconstant, going, waiting, causing, meaning, myself, himself, selfish, yourself, careful, beautiful,

sensible, excusable, induce, enemy, undue, increase, get, good, caught, kid, quote, request, ache, oak, walk, wake, wood, bewail.

A small hook before S shows an initial vowel, after S a final vowel. A small hook after S may also be used for the syllable shon. Ask, fancy, easy, position, compensation.

## EXERCISE XXXVII.



## EXERCISE XXXVIII.

Ask, fancy, easy, possession, compensation, sigh, saw, see, ease, sue, escape, asleep, esteem, easel, astonish, assign, aside, ascertain, certain, assist.

## EXERCISE XXXIX.

Pat, pet, pit, put, [7] pray, play, cry, clay, [9] brew, blue, brow, blow, [11] fire, fry, tour, true, [13] dine, done, gone, [15] cave, cane, pave, pain, [17] Fanny, bonny, coffee, gravy, [19] pint, paved, bend, puffed, [21].

Exercises 39, 40 and 41, are test exercises. The student must write them without referring to any other part of the book. The numbers refer to the original shorthand exercises, in which the words are found. After the student has completed exercise XXXIX, he may refer to the numbered exercises, to ascertain if he has written it correctly. Where he finds errors in his work he should write the whole exercise referred to.

## EXERCISE XL.

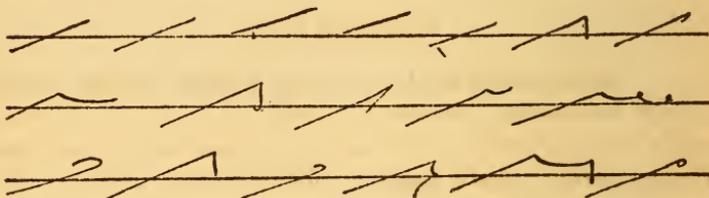
Stay, stray, pays, pains, (23) seam, steam, miss, mist, (25) last, lasts, success, successes, (27) fire, fry, far, free, par, pray, tar, try, fly, (29) lend, prayed, played, stake, steam, steamer, mist, (31) more, fun, town, crown, glue, boil, gloom (33).

## EXERCISE XLI.

Constant, complete, confined, confound, irresolution, incomplete, increase, get, good, caught, kid, quote, meaning, causing, selfish, induce, enemy, (35) assume, assemble, assist, assault, estimate, astray, aspire, compensation, position, (37)

R through the line may be written double length to add M

## EXERCISE XLII.

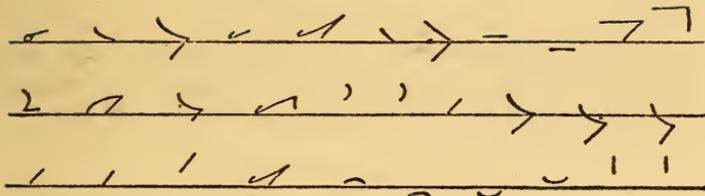


## EXERCISE XLIII.

Room, rum, roar, rear, rhyme, remit, remain, remainder, remittance, remedy, remind, reminiscence, remission, remote, remove, removal, remunerate, Romans, remuneration, remunerative, roamed, remnant, remiss.

A consonant may be written half length to add T. The letters B, D, G, M, N, T, may be written half length to add either T or D. Mnemonic aid, Bad Garment.

## EXERCISE XLIV.



## EXERCISE XLV.

Hate, fate, fade, wait, wade, pet, paid, get, good, kid, cat, begged, laid, faded, waited, bad, bought, deed, feed, feud, food, date, debt, died, weed, made, mate, mood, note, need, neat, knit, taught, tide, dated, light, load, laid, late, coat, wet, feet, feed, beat, abode, dried, cried, flight, flood, bright, blight.

## EXERCISE XLVI.

Mend, mind, kind, went, lent, leaned, violent, valient, talent, command, commend, commanded, found, founded, puffy, cough, coffee, men, money, paved, bend, dance, deaf, dunc, crowns, draft, drained, strewed, stride, prince, size, successes, losses, cases, caves, canes, case, days, dines.

## EXERCISE XLVII.

Wanton, hall, hail, heel, hobby, window, winner, winter, Wednesday, hammer, habit, wool, well, wheel, whimper, beautiful, sensible, incomplete, selfish, himself, myself, increase, undue, ache, oak, walk, wake, week, work, dwarf, turf, dwell.

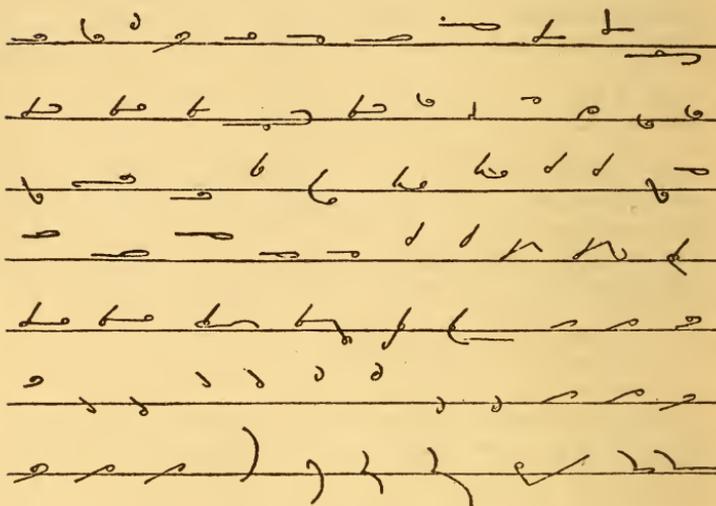
S may be added to the F hook on straight consonants, and the N hook on curved ones. Caves, fence, binds, roofs, the first four words in exercise 48.

S on the N side adds N; the St loop follows the same rule. See case, canes, guest, against, the second four words in Exercise 48.

Between two consonants S must be written on the most convenient side. See desk, task, execution, discussion; the third four words in Exercise 48. S may sometimes be written on the opposite side to add R. See discourse, discrete, excursion, discretion.

As lengthening adds R, the character shown in the alphabet, (page 4) representing R or V, is scarcely ever used for R at the end of a word. At the beginning of a word this character always represents R unless it is followed by K or G. See beer, brewer, behave, behavior, superior, vacant, vague; the last seven words in Exercise 48.

## EXERCISE XLVIII.



## EXERCISE XLIX.

Caves, fence, binds, roofs, case, canes, guest, against, desk, task, execution, discussion, discourse, discrete, excursion, discretion, finds, tents, kinds, lends, funds, faints, puffs,

grieves, coughs, dives, defies, defence, defiance, dines, dawns, proves, canst, commenced, danced, commence, disrepute, disruption, display, disguise, disgrace, disclaim, discrepancy, disdain, disfigure, rent, rents, rafts, pound, pounds, pint, pints, bond, bonds, band, bands, rain, rains, ruff, run, runs, beer, brewer, behave, behavior, superior, vacant, vague.

THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES SHOULD BE  
WRITTEN IN SHORTHAND.

1. A good beginning is half the work. 2. Rome was not built in a day. 3. He who speaks much, often blunders. 4. A rolling stone gathers no moss. 5. A fault confessed is half redressed. 6. The poor are always in the wrong. 7. Honesty is the best policy. 8. He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing. 9. Skill is better than strength. 10. March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers. 11. Better to be silent than to speak ill. 12. Better alone than in bad company. 13. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 14. Habit is second nature. 15. Let no one boast of a thing until he has finished it. 16. No one is so deaf as he who will not hear. 17. All is not gold that glitters. 18. Never cast pearls before swine. 19. The shortest way is not always the best. 20. One gift is worth two promises. 21. Knowledge is better than great riches. 22. Borrow a crown, and you will know its value. 23. One swallow does not make a summer. 24. Never cry over spilled milk. 25. Cut your coat according to the cloth. 26. A barking dog seldom bites. 27. Genius and talent are not synonyms. 28. Choose your companions from your superiors. 29. Riches cannot secure contentment. 30. What the eye never sees, the heart never grieves. 31. Never allow a favorable opportunity to escape. 32. Short reckonings make long friendships. 33. Experience is the best teacher. 34. Still waters run deep. 35. Tell me the company you keep, and I will tell you what you ~~what~~ are. 36. When wine is in, wit is out. 37. Where there is a will, there is a way. 38. When the cat is away, the mice will play. 39. A close mouth makes a wise head. 40. Every man to his trade. 41. Wolves may lose their teeth, but not their nature.

## BUSINESS LAW.

- Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
- An agreement without consideration is void.
- Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.
- A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.
- The acts of one partner bind all the others.
- Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.
- A contract made with a minor or a lunatic is void.
- Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.
- Agents are responsible to their principals for errors.
- Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debt of the firm.
- A note given by a minor is void.
- Notes bear interest only when so stated.
- It is not necessary to say on a note, "for value received."
- A note drawn on Sunday is void.
- A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.
- If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker.
- An indorser of a note is exempt from liability, if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.
- It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
- The law compels no one to do impossibilities.
- A personal right of action dies with the person.
- In making agreements, consider not only your rights, but also your remedies.

## WORD SIGNS.

- \ 1 of, 2 the, 3 I.  
 • 1 a, an.  
 - 1 and, 2 say, 3 so.  
 | 1 was, 2 owe, oh, 3 out.  
 ✓ 1 what, 4 would.  
 ° 1 any, 2 thing, 3 long.  
 7 1 beyond, 2 you, 3 young  
 e 1 with, 2 when, 3 were.  
 / 1 that, 2 he, 3 who.  
 o 1 as, has, 2 is, his, 3 us.  
 — 1 can, 2 come, 3 could, company.  
 - 1 cannot, kind, 2 account.  
 / 1 all, 2 will.  
 / 1 are, 2 or, 3 one.  
 ) 1 by, 2 be, 3 but, obey, 4 to be.  
 / 1 had, die, 2 day, 3 do, due.  
 \ 1 if, 2 for, 3 from.

- \ 1 after, 2 for the, 3 from the.  
 / 1 large, 3 joy, judge.  
 ~ 1 my, am, 2 him, 3 me.  
 \ 1 in, 2 no, know, 3 on.  
 ~ 1 not, night, 2 and the, 3 on the.  
 \ 1 part, 2 up, 3 upon, hope.  
 | 1 at, 2 it, 3 to, two.  
 ( 1 have, of the, 2 ever, 3 vow.  
 ✓ 1 why, 2 we, 3 one.  
 ( 1 thy, though, 2 they, them, 3 without, thou, thee  
 / 1 doctor, 2 dear, 3 during.  
 \ 1 find, 2 found, 3 fond.  
 — 1 ago, 2 give, 3 go.  
 - 1 got, 2 get, 3 good.  
 ~ 1 glad.  
 ~ 2 great.  
 ~ 1 myself, 2 himself.  
 \ 1 in their, neither, 2 nor, 3 under, hundred.

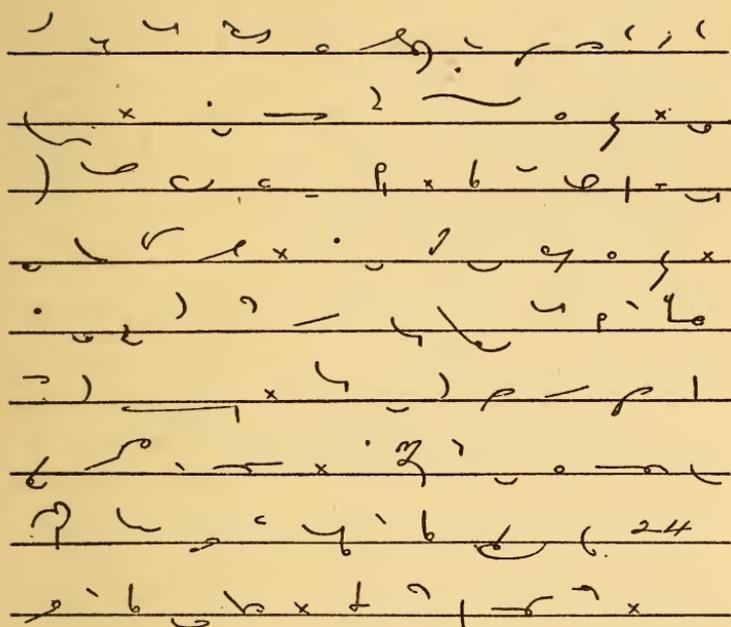
- / 1 enjoy.  
 7 2 knowledge.  
 ) 1 bought, 2 body, 3 but the, 4 about.  
 ) 2 better.  
 9 2 able, 3 oblige-d.  
 2 2 behavior.  
 2 1 abundant, 2 between the, 3 obedient.  
 / 2 different-ce.  
 / 1 had not, 2 did not, 3 do not.  
 / 2 devolve-d.  
 / 2 distinct.  
 / 2 discreet, discord.  
 / 2 district.  
 / 1 fact, affect, 2 effect.  
 / 1 feature, 3 future.  
 / 2 February.  
 / 1 form, 2 free.  
 / 1 family.

- c I another, 2 in our, Henry,  
 3 honor, owner.  
 ) I every, 2 very, 3 over.  
 / I why, 2 we, 3 one.  
 / I where, we are, 3 whether.  
 2 I walk, 2 week, 3 work.  
 ( I there, they are, 3 other.  
 6 I these, 2 this, 3 thus.  
 { 2 those.  
 C I thank, 2 think.  
 ) I each, 2 which, 3 much.  
 / I shall, 2 she, 3 show  
 c I want, 2 went.  
 p 2 till, tell, 3 until.  
 1 I tried, 2 trade.  
 / I rather, 2 roar, 3 room.  
 o I mind, 2 may not, amount.  
 - 2 Mr., 2 remember, 3 mother.  
 Y I enlarge.

## KEY TO SENTENCES ON PAGE 21.

1 . \_ 2 . c \_ x 2 / 0  
 2 - 1 x 3 , i , 2 x  
 4 i h f 7 \_ x 5 i v  
 . c x 6 - 1 0 x  
 7 e d v x 8 i i v  
 \_ x 9 a . d x 10 ~  
 a - v 2 ( x 11 ) ,  
 ( v 12 ) 0 6 - ) x  
 13 i - 4 . / 1 v x  
 14 s . 7 x 15 r - v i  
 p . 4 1 x 16 v , 6 . e , e  
 2 x 14 r . - 1 0 x  
 - v 2 e . 19 - 8 v 0 - 10  
 - d x 20 v = 1 1 20 x  
 21 7 . d = 1 x 22 v i  
 - 2 - 6 v x





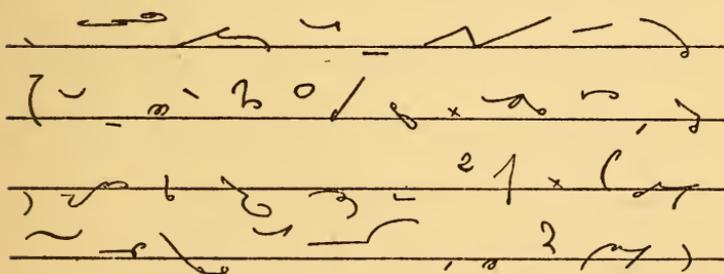

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THE GALLERY.

EXTRACT FROM BENN PITMANN.



Handwritten musical notation on six-line staves, consisting of approximately six lines of notes and rests.

THE TRUE GLORY OF A NATION.

EXTRACT FROM MUNSON.

Handwritten musical notation on six-line staves, consisting of approximately ten lines of notes and rests.







67 (10014) x ✓  
 5 - ✓ - - - - 0089  
 21 ✓ - - - - - ✓ -  
 (00) x 7 8 2 x

67 (1008) ✓  
 - - - - - ✓ -  
 8 - ✓ - - - - (100) ✓  
 ) ✓ - - - - - (8

67 (1008) ✓  
 - - - - - ✓ -  
 0 - - - - - 100 ✓  
 8 - - - - - (100) ✓

## \*TRY\*

There was once a good little dwarf named Try, who was so powerful that he overcame everything that he attempted, and yet was so small that people laughed when they were told of his wondrous powers. But the tiny man was so kind at heart, and loved so much to serve those who were less able than himself, that he would go and beg of those who knew him better, to plead for him that he might be allowed to help them out of their troubles; and when once he had made them happy by his noble deeds, they no longer despised him or drove him away with sneers, but loved him as their best friend. Yet the only return this good dwarf sought for all his services, was that when they knew any one who wanted a helping hand they would say a good word in his favor, and commend them to Try.

New York, Jan. 28th, 1888.

Gentlemen:- In answer to yours of the 23rd, the goods were sent yesterday, by Adams' Express. You ought to receive them to-morrow afternoon. Yours truly,

Gentlemen:- Inclosed find invoice of Teas ordered on the 9th inst. The Japans were not quite up to the mark, so we sent Chinas. The price is a little higher, but we know the goods will please you, we shipped yesterday, via New York Central as directed.

Gentlemen:- Your favor of 22nd. was duly received, and we forward the goods this day per Merchants' Despatch, as directed. Inclosed find invoice. Your obedient servants,

Cashier First National Bank.

Sir:- We propose to open a deposit account in your bank, and would refer to F. M. Stevens, Esq., and to Messers Browning & Co., as to our standing, &c. Respectfully your servants,

Gentlemen:- Will you oblige us confidentially with some information relative to Messers J. B. Jones & Co., of your town. Do they stand fair, and would you consider it safe to sell them at four months?

Respectfully your servnats,

Gentlemen:- Your favor of the 10th is at hand. We regret that we cannot give you any satisfactory information relative to the parties you inquire about. Our opinion of them is unfavorable.

Very respectfully yours,

Gentlemen:- In reply to yours of the 10th inst, we would say that the house you inquire about is in good standing, and we should not refuse them a reasonable credit; but we do not know the extent of their responsibility. Respectfully yours,

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 10th inst, we would say that the house of J. B. Jones & Co., is in first rate standing, and in our opinion will assume no indebtedness for which they are not amply responsible.

## THE GALLERY.

EXTRACT FROM BENN PITMANN.

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The qualifications required in a good reporter are various, and they are not so easy of attainment as is generally supposed. In the first place, a man who pretends to be an ornament to his profession, must be a good shorthand writer. There are certainly many excellent persons in the Gallery, who use abbreviated longhand, but still a quicker mode of note taking is in general desirable, and, in many cases, absolutely necessary, unless the reporter is favored with an extraordinary memory. Some persons have been known to supply a column of a newspaper, and that even on financial questions, in which figures form the bulk; entirely from the exercise of memory, no notes having been taken; but these are rare instances.

## THE TRUE GLORY OF A NATION.

EXTRACT FROM MUNSON.

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The true glory of a nation is an intelligent, honest, industrious Christian people. The civilization of a people depends on their individual character; and a constitution which is not the outgrowth of this character, is not worth the parchment on which it is written. You look in vain in the past, for a single instance, where the people have preserved their liberties, after their individual character was lost. It is not in the magnificence of its palaces, not in the beautiful creations of art lavished on its public edifices, not in costly libraries and galleries of pictures, not in the number or wealth of its cities, that we find a nation's glory.

Messrs. Fleischmann & Co.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Gentlemen: —

We are sorry to inform you that we cannot fill your order of the 8th inst., in less than ten days. We have so many orders on our books for this class of goods, that we are obliged to take them in rotation, notifying each customer of the necessary delay. We have, however, sent you the two crates of No. 342, Cut Glass, and enclosed the two packages of French Porcelain. These goods we have sent by Merchants Despatch to-day. Please notify us if we shall fill the balance of the order at the time specified.

Yours very respectfully,  
Taylor & Stevens.

Every intelligent stenographer will concede that the use of light lines and a separate and distinct character for every sound, will increase the legibility of shorthand very materially; but they suppose that a light line system cannot be arranged without disadvantages of some sort. A comparison of the extracts from Pitman and Munson (on pages 29 and 30) with the originals, will show that Light Line Phonography is not only three hundred per cent. more legible, but is briefer, more facile, and better in every respect than ordinary shorthand. Of course an occasional outline will be found that is longer than that used by Pitman or Munson, but the majority of the outlines are shorter, and an actual count of the pen strokes, will show to the advantage of the Light Line Phonography.

The only real difficulty in ordinary shorthand is its lack of legibility. In rapid writing the strokes which ought to be shaded are frequently written light, and the position indicates the accented vowel, which may be in any part of the word; the consequence is, in reading, the words cannot be spelled.

In Light Line Phonography, every sound is represented by a separate and distinct character, so we know exactly what the consonants are. The position vowel, reads immediately after the first consonant, unless otherwise shown. The consequence is, in reading Light Line Phonography, the outlines can be spelled out, almost as well as if every letter were actually written.



Letters.

19 29 9 5

2 2 2 4 2 4  
M 3 7 11 - 15 x 3  
6 - 7 6 x

4 17 2 2 1 2 2

29 3 1/20 92

M. H. 2 2

1 7 3 4 B 7 - 7 1/2  
2 2 2 2 2 2  
3 2 2 2 2 2  
2 2 2 2 2 2

2

1/2 = 2/4 = 4/8 = 8/16 = 16/32 = 32/64 = 64/128 = 128/256 = 256/512 = 512/1024 = 1024/2048 = 2048/4096 = 4096/8192 = 8192/16384 = 16384/32768 = 32768/65536 = 65536/131072 = 131072/262144 = 262144/524288 = 524288/1048576 = 1048576/2097152 = 2097152/4194304 = 4194304/8388608 = 8388608/16777216 = 16777216/33554432 = 33554432/67108864 = 67108864/134217728 = 134217728/268435456 = 268435456/536870912 = 536870912/1073741824 = 1073741824/2147483648 = 2147483648/4294967296 = 4294967296/8589934592 = 8589934592/17179869184 = 17179869184/34359738368 = 34359738368/68719476736 = 68719476736/137438953472 = 137438953472/274877906944 = 274877906944/549755813888 = 549755813888/1099511627776 = 1099511627776/2199023255552 = 2199023255552/4398046511104 = 4398046511104/8796093022208 = 8796093022208/17592186044416 = 17592186044416/35184372088832 = 35184372088832/70368744177664 = 70368744177664/140737488355328 = 140737488355328/281474976710656 = 281474976710656/562949953421312 = 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2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696 = 5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392 = 11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784 = 23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568 = 47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136 = 95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272 = 191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544 = 383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088 = 766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176 = 1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352 = 3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704 = 6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912777468817408 = 12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912777468817408/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825554937634816 = 24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825554937634816/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651109875269632 = 49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651109875269632/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599302219750539264 = 98079714615416886934934209737619787751599302219750539264/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198604439501078528 = 196159429230833773869868419475239575503198604439501078528/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397208879002157056 = 392318858461667547739736838950479151006397208879002157056/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794417758004314112 = 784637716923335095479473677900958302012794417758004314112/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588835516008628224 = 1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588835516008628224/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177671032017256448 = 3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177671032017256448/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355342064034512896 = 6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355342064034512896/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710684128069057792 = 12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710684128069057792/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421368256138115584 = 25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421368256138115584/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818842736512276231168 = 50216813883093446110686315385661331328818842736512276231168/1004336277661868922213726307713

Handwritten scribbles on a set of three horizontal lines, including a large loop and several smaller marks.

Handwritten scribbles on a set of three horizontal lines, featuring various loops, lines, and symbols, possibly representing a complex drawing or a series of abstract marks.

4

no day 8 6 x 7

H = 2 4

2 9 12 5

U 8 20 6

2 2 x 7

11 2 4

2 7 1 6 1 6

5 1 6 4 7

5 5 x 7

2 x 7

2- (12) 10 x - 15  
 1 20 = 40  
 20 x 5 40 (1 x 1)  
 10 6 1 x 4

2- (10) 10 x  
 1 20 = 40  
 20 x 5 40 (1 x 1)  
 10 6 1 x 4

2- (10) 10 x  
 1 20 = 40  
 20 x 5 40 (1 x 1)  
 10 6 1 x 4

— J.W. — 29 — 20  
 20 — — — — — 20  
 50 — — — — — 14  
 — 50 — — — — — 16  
 — — — — — "2" — — —  
 14 } — — — — — 16  
 — — — — — — — — —

— B B — — — — —  
 — — — — — — — — —  
 — — — — — — — — —  
 — — — — — 28.75 — — —  
 — 27 — — — — — — — — —



8

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and beams connecting notes. There are also some symbols that look like 'x' or 'v' interspersed with the notes.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, continuing from the previous section. It features similar rhythmic notation with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and beams. The notation is dense and fills most of the staff lines.





2 we 1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15

16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25

26

27 28 29 30 31

32 33 34 35 36

37 38 39 40 41

42 43 44 45 46

47 48 49 50 51

52 53 54 55 56

57 58 59 60 61

62 63 64 65 66

12

$2 \times 10^2 = 200$   
 $2 \times 10^3 = 2000$   
 $2 \times 10^4 = 20000$   
 $2 \times 10^5 = 200000$

$2 \times 10^6 = 2000000$   
 $2 \times 10^7 = 20000000$   
 $2 \times 10^8 = 200000000$   
 $2 \times 10^9 = 2000000000$

$2 \times 10^{10} = 20000000000$   
 $2 \times 10^{11} = 200000000000$   
 $2 \times 10^{12} = 2000000000000$   
 $2 \times 10^{13} = 20000000000000$



$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \times 1}{3 \times 2} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{3 \times 2}{5 \times 9} = \frac{6}{45} = \frac{2}{15}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} = \frac{3}{8}$   
 $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4 \times 2}{7 \times 6} = \frac{8}{42} = \frac{4}{21}$   
 $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{5 \times 3}{8 \times 10} = \frac{15}{80} = \frac{3}{16}$   
 $\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{4}{12} = \frac{6 \times 4}{10 \times 12} = \frac{24}{120} = \frac{1}{5}$   
 $\frac{7}{11} \times \frac{5}{15} = \frac{7 \times 5}{11 \times 15} = \frac{35}{165} = \frac{7}{33}$   
 $\frac{8}{13} \times \frac{6}{18} = \frac{8 \times 6}{13 \times 18} = \frac{48}{234} = \frac{8}{39}$   
 $\frac{9}{14} \times \frac{7}{21} = \frac{9 \times 7}{14 \times 21} = \frac{63}{294} = \frac{3}{14}$   
 $\frac{10}{16} \times \frac{8}{24} = \frac{10 \times 8}{16 \times 24} = \frac{80}{384} = \frac{5}{24}$   
 $\frac{11}{17} \times \frac{9}{27} = \frac{11 \times 9}{17 \times 27} = \frac{99}{459} = \frac{11}{51}$   
 $\frac{12}{18} \times \frac{10}{30} = \frac{12 \times 10}{18 \times 30} = \frac{120}{540} = \frac{1}{4.5} = \frac{2}{9}$

15

— 5.4 — 100  
— 200 —

— H.B. —

— 100 —

2 — 10 — 100

2 — 10 — 100

10 — 100 — 100

10 — 100 — 100

10 — 100 — 100

10 — 100 — 100

10 — 100 — 100

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

14

7 2 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

— 9 7 0 0 0 0  
 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

k - or 60 60 60 60  
 7 7 7 7 7 7  
 20 20 20 20 20 20  
 40 40 40 40 40 40  
 1 6 6 6 6 6 6  
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3  
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4  
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5  
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6  
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7  
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8  
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9  
 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3  
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4  
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5  
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6  
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7  
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8  
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9  
 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

19

✓ + ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19  
 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19  
 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19  
 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19  
 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19  
 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19  
 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19 ✓ 19

20  
 20 → B ✓ 7  
 19 19 (23) 19  
 19 19 19 19  
 19 19 19 19  
 19 19 19 19  
 19 19 19 19

4 + 6 7 + 2 9  
 ( 7 ) 1 2  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

21

of T. L. 2

of " "

L. 517 } ( 240

✓ L. 17 } ( 20

→ 240 } ✓

✓ 20 } ✓

✓ 73 32 } ✓

✓ 14 } ✓

✓

— R. a 94 L. 17 ✓

2 } ✓ 149

✓ 150 } ✓ 157

✓ x ✓ 2 } ✓ 156 ✓

✓ } ✓

✓ } ✓

22

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 4} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 5} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$   
 $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{4 \times 5}{5 \times 6} = \frac{20}{30} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{5 \times 6}{6 \times 7} = \frac{30}{42} = \frac{5}{7}$   
 $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{6 \times 7}{7 \times 8} = \frac{42}{56} = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{7 \times 8}{8 \times 9} = \frac{56}{72} = \frac{7}{9}$   
 $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{8 \times 9}{9 \times 10} = \frac{72}{90} = \frac{4}{5}$   
 $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{10}{11} = \frac{9 \times 10}{10 \times 11} = \frac{90}{110} = \frac{9}{11}$   
 $\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{10 \times 11}{11 \times 12} = \frac{110}{132} = \frac{5}{6}$   
 $\frac{11}{12} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{11 \times 12}{12 \times 13} = \frac{132}{156} = \frac{11}{13}$   
 $\frac{12}{13} \times \frac{13}{14} = \frac{12 \times 13}{13 \times 14} = \frac{156}{182} = \frac{6}{7}$   
 $\frac{13}{14} \times \frac{14}{15} = \frac{13 \times 14}{14 \times 15} = \frac{182}{210} = \frac{13}{15}$   
 $\frac{14}{15} \times \frac{15}{16} = \frac{14 \times 15}{15 \times 16} = \frac{210}{240} = \frac{7}{8}$   
 $\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{16}{17} = \frac{15 \times 16}{16 \times 17} = \frac{240}{272} = \frac{15}{17}$   
 $\frac{16}{17} \times \frac{17}{18} = \frac{16 \times 17}{17 \times 18} = \frac{272}{306} = \frac{8}{9}$   
 $\frac{17}{18} \times \frac{18}{19} = \frac{17 \times 18}{18 \times 19} = \frac{306}{342} = \frac{17}{19}$   
 $\frac{18}{19} \times \frac{19}{20} = \frac{18 \times 19}{19 \times 20} = \frac{342}{380} = \frac{9}{10}$   
 $\frac{19}{20} \times \frac{20}{21} = \frac{19 \times 20}{20 \times 21} = \frac{380}{420} = \frac{19}{21}$   
 $\frac{20}{21} \times \frac{21}{22} = \frac{20 \times 21}{21 \times 22} = \frac{420}{462} = \frac{10}{11}$   
 $\frac{21}{22} \times \frac{22}{23} = \frac{21 \times 22}{22 \times 23} = \frac{462}{506} = \frac{21}{23}$   
 $\frac{22}{23} \times \frac{23}{24} = \frac{22 \times 23}{23 \times 24} = \frac{506}{552} = \frac{11}{12}$   
 $\frac{23}{24} \times \frac{24}{25} = \frac{23 \times 24}{24 \times 25} = \frac{552}{600} = \frac{23}{25}$   
 $\frac{24}{25} \times \frac{25}{26} = \frac{24 \times 25}{25 \times 26} = \frac{600}{650} = \frac{12}{13}$   
 $\frac{25}{26} \times \frac{26}{27} = \frac{25 \times 26}{26 \times 27} = \frac{650}{702} = \frac{25}{27}$   
 $\frac{26}{27} \times \frac{27}{28} = \frac{26 \times 27}{27 \times 28} = \frac{702}{756} = \frac{13}{14}$   
 $\frac{27}{28} \times \frac{28}{29} = \frac{27 \times 28}{28 \times 29} = \frac{756}{812} = \frac{27}{29}$   
 $\frac{28}{29} \times \frac{29}{30} = \frac{28 \times 29}{29 \times 30} = \frac{812}{870} = \frac{14}{15}$   
 $\frac{29}{30} \times \frac{30}{31} = \frac{29 \times 30}{30 \times 31} = \frac{870}{930} = \frac{29}{31}$   
 $\frac{30}{31} \times \frac{31}{32} = \frac{30 \times 31}{31 \times 32} = \frac{930}{992} = \frac{15}{16}$   
 $\frac{31}{32} \times \frac{32}{33} = \frac{31 \times 32}{32 \times 33} = \frac{992}{1056} = \frac{31}{33}$   
 $\frac{32}{33} \times \frac{33}{34} = \frac{32 \times 33}{33 \times 34} = \frac{1056}{1122} = \frac{16}{17}$   
 $\frac{33}{34} \times \frac{34}{35} = \frac{33 \times 34}{34 \times 35} = \frac{1122}{1190} = \frac{33}{35}$   
 $\frac{34}{35} \times \frac{35}{36} = \frac{34 \times 35}{35 \times 36} = \frac{1190}{1260} = \frac{17}{18}$   
 $\frac{35}{36} \times \frac{36}{37} = \frac{35 \times 36}{36 \times 37} = \frac{1260}{1332} = \frac{35}{37}$   
 $\frac{36}{37} \times \frac{37}{38} = \frac{36 \times 37}{37 \times 38} = \frac{1332}{1406} = \frac{18}{19}$   
 $\frac{37}{38} \times \frac{38}{39} = \frac{37 \times 38}{38 \times 39} = \frac{1406}{1482} = \frac{37}{39}$   
 $\frac{38}{39} \times \frac{39}{40} = \frac{38 \times 39}{39 \times 40} = \frac{1482}{1560} = \frac{19}{20}$   
 $\frac{39}{40} \times \frac{40}{41} = \frac{39 \times 40}{40 \times 41} = \frac{1560}{1656} = \frac{39}{41}$   
 $\frac{40}{41} \times \frac{41}{42} = \frac{40 \times 41}{41 \times 42} = \frac{1656}{1742} = \frac{20}{21}$   
 $\frac{41}{42} \times \frac{42}{43} = \frac{41 \times 42}{42 \times 43} = \frac{1742}{1836} = \frac{41}{43}$   
 $\frac{42}{43} \times \frac{43}{44} = \frac{42 \times 43}{43 \times 44} = \frac{1836}{1938} = \frac{21}{22}$   
 $\frac{43}{44} \times \frac{44}{45} = \frac{43 \times 44}{44 \times 45} = \frac{1938}{1980} = \frac{43}{45}$   
 $\frac{44}{45} \times \frac{45}{46} = \frac{44 \times 45}{45 \times 46} = \frac{1980}{2052} = \frac{11}{13}$   
 $\frac{45}{46} \times \frac{46}{47} = \frac{45 \times 46}{46 \times 47} = \frac{2052}{2142} = \frac{45}{47}$   
 $\frac{46}{47} \times \frac{47}{48} = \frac{46 \times 47}{47 \times 48} = \frac{2142}{2232} = \frac{17}{18}$   
 $\frac{47}{48} \times \frac{48}{49} = \frac{47 \times 48}{48 \times 49} = \frac{2232}{2352} = \frac{47}{49}$   
 $\frac{48}{49} \times \frac{49}{50} = \frac{48 \times 49}{49 \times 50} = \frac{2352}{2450} = \frac{24}{25}$   
 $\frac{49}{50} \times \frac{50}{51} = \frac{49 \times 50}{50 \times 51} = \frac{2450}{2550} = \frac{49}{51}$   
 $\frac{50}{51} \times \frac{51}{52} = \frac{50 \times 51}{51 \times 52} = \frac{2550}{2652} = \frac{125}{1326}$   
 $\frac{51}{52} \times \frac{52}{53} = \frac{51 \times 52}{52 \times 53} = \frac{2652}{2736} = \frac{51}{53}$   
 $\frac{52}{53} \times \frac{53}{54} = \frac{52 \times 53}{53 \times 54} = \frac{2736}{2850} = \frac{46}{250}$   
 $\frac{53}{54} \times \frac{54}{55} = \frac{53 \times 54}{54 \times 55} = \frac{2850}{2970} = \frac{53}{55}$   
 $\frac{54}{55} \times \frac{55}{56} = \frac{54 \times 55}{55 \times 56} = \frac{2970}{3080} = \frac{297}{308}$   
 $\frac{55}{56} \times \frac{56}{57} = \frac{55 \times 56}{56 \times 57} = \frac{3080}{3192} = \frac{55}{57}$   
 $\frac{56}{57} \times \frac{57}{58} = \frac{56 \times 57}{57 \times 58} = \frac{3192}{3306} = \frac{56}{58}$   
 $\frac{57}{58} \times \frac{58}{59} = \frac{57 \times 58}{58 \times 59} = \frac{3306}{3420} = \frac{57}{59}$   
 $\frac{58}{59} \times \frac{59}{60} = \frac{58 \times 59}{59 \times 60} = \frac{3420}{3540} = \frac{58}{60}$   
 $\frac{59}{60} \times \frac{60}{61} = \frac{59 \times 60}{60 \times 61} = \frac{3540}{3660} = \frac{59}{61}$   
 $\frac{60}{61} \times \frac{61}{62} = \frac{60 \times 61}{61 \times 62} = \frac{3660}{3780} = \frac{60}{62}$   
 $\frac{61}{62} \times \frac{62}{63} = \frac{61 \times 62}{62 \times 63} = \frac{3780}{3900} = \frac{61}{63}$   
 $\frac{62}{63} \times \frac{63}{64} = \frac{62 \times 63}{63 \times 64} = \frac{3900}{4020} = \frac{62}{64}$   
 $\frac{63}{64} \times \frac{64}{65} = \frac{63 \times 64}{64 \times 65} = \frac{4020}{4140} = \frac{63}{65}$   
 $\frac{64}{65} \times \frac{65}{66} = \frac{64 \times 65}{65 \times 66} = \frac{4140}{4260} = \frac{64}{66}$   
 $\frac{65}{66} \times \frac{66}{67} = \frac{65 \times 66}{66 \times 67} = \frac{4260}{4380} = \frac{65}{67}$   
 $\frac{66}{67} \times \frac{67}{68} = \frac{66 \times 67}{67 \times 68} = \frac{4380}{4500} = \frac{66}{68}$   
 $\frac{67}{68} \times \frac{68}{69} = \frac{67 \times 68}{68 \times 69} = \frac{4500}{4620} = \frac{67}{69}$   
 $\frac{68}{69} \times \frac{69}{70} = \frac{68 \times 69}{69 \times 70} = \frac{4620}{4740} = \frac{68}{70}$   
 $\frac{69}{70} \times \frac{70}{71} = \frac{69 \times 70}{70 \times 71} = \frac{4740}{4860} = \frac{69}{71}$   
 $\frac{70}{71} \times \frac{71}{72} = \frac{70 \times 71}{71 \times 72} = \frac{4860}{4980} = \frac{70}{72}$   
 $\frac{71}{72} \times \frac{72}{73} = \frac{71 \times 72}{72 \times 73} = \frac{4980}{5100} = \frac{71}{73}$   
 $\frac{72}{73} \times \frac{73}{74} = \frac{72 \times 73}{73 \times 74} = \frac{5100}{5220} = \frac{72}{74}$   
 $\frac{73}{74} \times \frac{74}{75} = \frac{73 \times 74}{74 \times 75} = \frac{5220}{5340} = \frac{73}{75}$   
 $\frac{74}{75} \times \frac{75}{76} = \frac{74 \times 75}{75 \times 76} = \frac{5340}{5460} = \frac{74}{76}$   
 $\frac{75}{76} \times \frac{76}{77} = \frac{75 \times 76}{76 \times 77} = \frac{5460}{5580} = \frac{75}{77}$   
 $\frac{76}{77} \times \frac{77}{78} = \frac{76 \times 77}{77 \times 78} = \frac{5580}{5700} = \frac{76}{78}$   
 $\frac{77}{78} \times \frac{78}{79} = \frac{77 \times 78}{78 \times 79} = \frac{5700}{5820} = \frac{77}{79}$   
 $\frac{78}{79} \times \frac{79}{80} = \frac{78 \times 79}{79 \times 80} = \frac{5820}{5940} = \frac{78}{80}$   
 $\frac{79}{80} \times \frac{80}{81} = \frac{79 \times 80}{80 \times 81} = \frac{5940}{6060} = \frac{79}{81}$   
 $\frac{80}{81} \times \frac{81}{82} = \frac{80 \times 81}{81 \times 82} = \frac{6060}{6180} = \frac{80}{82}$   
 $\frac{81}{82} \times \frac{82}{83} = \frac{81 \times 82}{82 \times 83} = \frac{6180}{6300} = \frac{81}{83}$   
 $\frac{82}{83} \times \frac{83}{84} = \frac{82 \times 83}{83 \times 84} = \frac{6300}{6420} = \frac{82}{84}$   
 $\frac{83}{84} \times \frac{84}{85} = \frac{83 \times 84}{84 \times 85} = \frac{6420}{6540} = \frac{83}{85}$   
 $\frac{84}{85} \times \frac{85}{86} = \frac{84 \times 85}{85 \times 86} = \frac{6540}{6660} = \frac{84}{86}$   
 $\frac{85}{86} \times \frac{86}{87} = \frac{85 \times 86}{86 \times 87} = \frac{6660}{6780} = \frac{85}{87}$   
 $\frac{86}{87} \times \frac{87}{88} = \frac{86 \times 87}{87 \times 88} = \frac{6780}{6900} = \frac{86}{88}$   
 $\frac{87}{88} \times \frac{88}{89} = \frac{87 \times 88}{88 \times 89} = \frac{6900}{7020} = \frac{87}{89}$   
 $\frac{88}{89} \times \frac{89}{90} = \frac{88 \times 89}{89 \times 90} = \frac{7020}{7140} = \frac{88}{90}$   
 $\frac{89}{90} \times \frac{90}{91} = \frac{89 \times 90}{90 \times 91} = \frac{7140}{7260} = \frac{89}{91}$   
 $\frac{90}{91} \times \frac{91}{92} = \frac{90 \times 91}{91 \times 92} = \frac{7260}{7380} = \frac{90}{92}$   
 $\frac{91}{92} \times \frac{92}{93} = \frac{91 \times 92}{92 \times 93} = \frac{7380}{7500} = \frac{91}{93}$   
 $\frac{92}{93} \times \frac{93}{94} = \frac{92 \times 93}{93 \times 94} = \frac{7500}{7620} = \frac{92}{94}$   
 $\frac{93}{94} \times \frac{94}{95} = \frac{93 \times 94}{94 \times 95} = \frac{7620}{7740} = \frac{93}{95}$   
 $\frac{94}{95} \times \frac{95}{96} = \frac{94 \times 95}{95 \times 96} = \frac{7740}{7860} = \frac{94}{96}$   
 $\frac{95}{96} \times \frac{96}{97} = \frac{95 \times 96}{96 \times 97} = \frac{7860}{7980} = \frac{95}{97}$   
 $\frac{96}{97} \times \frac{97}{98} = \frac{96 \times 97}{97 \times 98} = \frac{7980}{8100} = \frac{96}{98}$   
 $\frac{97}{98} \times \frac{98}{99} = \frac{97 \times 98}{98 \times 99} = \frac{8100}{8220} = \frac{97}{99}$   
 $\frac{98}{99} \times \frac{99}{100} = \frac{98 \times 99}{99 \times 100} = \frac{8220}{8340} = \frac{98}{100}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$   
 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{15}$   
 $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$   
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{20}$   
 $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{15}$   
 $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{8}$   
 $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{21}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{2}{21}$   
 $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{40}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{40}$   
 $\frac{1}{9} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{27}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{27}$   
 $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{40}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{40}$   
 $\frac{1}{11} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{33}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{2}{33}$   
 $\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{20}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{20}$   
 $\frac{1}{13} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{39}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{13} = \frac{2}{39}$   
 $\frac{1}{14} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{56}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{14} = \frac{3}{56}$   
 $\frac{1}{15} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{45}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{2}{45}$   
 $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{80}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{80}$   
 $\frac{1}{17} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{51}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{17} = \frac{2}{51}$   
 $\frac{1}{18} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{24}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{24}$   
 $\frac{1}{19} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{57}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{19} = \frac{2}{57}$   
 $\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{100}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3}{100}$   
 $\frac{1}{21} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{63}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{21} = \frac{2}{63}$   
 $\frac{1}{22} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{88}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{22} = \frac{3}{88}$   
 $\frac{1}{23} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{69}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{23} = \frac{2}{69}$   
 $\frac{1}{24} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{40}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{40}$   
 $\frac{1}{25} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{75}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{25} = \frac{2}{75}$   
 $\frac{1}{26} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{104}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{26} = \frac{3}{104}$   
 $\frac{1}{27} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{81}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{27} = \frac{2}{81}$   
 $\frac{1}{28} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{140}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{28} = \frac{3}{140}$   
 $\frac{1}{29} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{87}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{29} = \frac{2}{87}$   
 $\frac{1}{30} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{40}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{30} = \frac{1}{40}$   
 $\frac{1}{31} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{93}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{31} = \frac{2}{93}$   
 $\frac{1}{32} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{160}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{3}{160}$   
 $\frac{1}{33} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{99}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{33} = \frac{2}{99}$   
 $\frac{1}{34} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{136}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{34} = \frac{3}{136}$   
 $\frac{1}{35} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{105}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{35} = \frac{2}{105}$   
 $\frac{1}{36} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{60}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{60}$   
 $\frac{1}{37} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{111}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{37} = \frac{2}{111}$   
 $\frac{1}{38} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{152}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{38} = \frac{3}{152}$   
 $\frac{1}{39} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{117}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{39} = \frac{2}{117}$   
 $\frac{1}{40} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{200}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{40} = \frac{3}{200}$   
 $\frac{1}{41} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{123}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{41} = \frac{2}{123}$   
 $\frac{1}{42} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{56}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{42} = \frac{1}{56}$   
 $\frac{1}{43} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{129}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{43} = \frac{2}{129}$   
 $\frac{1}{44} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{220}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{44} = \frac{3}{220}$   
 $\frac{1}{45} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{135}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{45} = \frac{2}{135}$   
 $\frac{1}{46} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{184}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{46} = \frac{3}{184}$   
 $\frac{1}{47} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{141}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{47} = \frac{2}{141}$   
 $\frac{1}{48} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{80}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{48} = \frac{1}{80}$   
 $\frac{1}{49} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{147}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{49} = \frac{2}{147}$   
 $\frac{1}{50} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{200}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{50} = \frac{3}{200}$   
 $\frac{1}{51} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{153}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{51} = \frac{2}{153}$   
 $\frac{1}{52} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{260}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{52} = \frac{3}{260}$   
 $\frac{1}{53} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{159}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{53} = \frac{2}{159}$   
 $\frac{1}{54} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{72}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{54} = \frac{1}{72}$   
 $\frac{1}{55} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{165}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{55} = \frac{2}{165}$   
 $\frac{1}{56} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{280}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{56} = \frac{3}{280}$   
 $\frac{1}{57} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{171}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{57} = \frac{2}{171}$   
 $\frac{1}{58} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{232}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{58} = \frac{3}{232}$   
 $\frac{1}{59} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{177}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{59} = \frac{2}{177}$   
 $\frac{1}{60} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{100}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{100}$   
 $\frac{1}{61} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{183}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{61} = \frac{2}{183}$   
 $\frac{1}{62} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{248}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{62} = \frac{3}{248}$   
 $\frac{1}{63} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{189}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{63} = \frac{2}{189}$   
 $\frac{1}{64} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{320}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{64} = \frac{3}{320}$   
 $\frac{1}{65} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{195}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{65} = \frac{2}{195}$   
 $\frac{1}{66} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{88}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{66} = \frac{1}{88}$   
 $\frac{1}{67} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{201}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{67} = \frac{2}{201}$   
 $\frac{1}{68} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{340}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{68} = \frac{3}{340}$   
 $\frac{1}{69} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{207}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{69} = \frac{2}{207}$   
 $\frac{1}{70} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{280}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{70} = \frac{3}{280}$   
 $\frac{1}{71} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{213}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{71} = \frac{2}{213}$   
 $\frac{1}{72} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{120}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{72} = \frac{1}{120}$   
 $\frac{1}{73} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{219}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{73} = \frac{2}{219}$   
 $\frac{1}{74} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{316}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{74} = \frac{3}{316}$   
 $\frac{1}{75} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{225}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{75} = \frac{2}{225}$   
 $\frac{1}{76} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{380}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{76} = \frac{3}{380}$   
 $\frac{1}{77} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{231}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{77} = \frac{2}{231}$   
 $\frac{1}{78} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{104}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{78} = \frac{1}{104}$   
 $\frac{1}{79} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{237}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{79} = \frac{2}{237}$   
 $\frac{1}{80} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{400}$   
 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{80} = \frac{3}{400}$   
 $\frac{1}{81} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{243}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{81} = \frac{2}{243}$   
 $\frac{1}{82} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{328}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{82} = \frac{3}{328}$   
 $\frac{1}{83} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{249}$   
 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{83} = \frac{2}{2$

23

h - h L v / - h  
h - h L v / - h  
h - h L v / - h

R B e 29 59

L a g h v 19

h h g v 20 x h

g u g a u h

h h a u h

h h h h h

h h h h h

h h h h h

19 29 56 7

L h g a 74 2 9 P

h h h h h

24

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various rhythmic symbols, stems, and beams, with some notes marked with 'x' and 'o'. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex rhythmic exercise or a short piece of music.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, continuing from the previous section. It features similar rhythmic symbols and stems, with some notes marked with 'x' and 'o'. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex rhythmic exercise or a short piece of music.



6 G. A. C. M.

7 F. D. x

8 R. L. v. d.

9 L. (E) p. x

10 R. L. v. d.

11 L. p. x

12 R. L. v. d.

13 R. L. v. d.

14 R. L. v. d.

15 L. p. x

16 L. p. x

17 R. L. v. d.

18 L. p. x

19 L. p. x

20 L. p. x

27

A → C x

13 S. A. A - R

P. = S. A

P 1 2 R L L - M  
L 4 x

14 S - SE L L

7  
47 → 1 2 3 4 5 6  
P → 6 x

15 S → A 6 M  
7 8 9 10 11 x

16 S → A 6 1 7

S - 3 x 10 x

17 5 9 } 72 M

28

- L to W x o o  
o o ~ +

18 L } M L R  
- B to H x ~  
✓ ~ ~ +

19 7 2 ↓ }  
J . 3 { x 7 2 ↓ 4 7  
- 2 - 3 show x

20 L R or L  
} L ~ } ~ 1 x  
} L ~ } ~ 1 x

21 R h m s p  
? M x / /  
~ / / x

## LETTERS.

19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MR. B. BAILEY,  
34 Smith Street, Cincinnati, O.

DEAR SIR :—

I have shipped you to-day 4 sample books of cloth marked J. M. numbers 3, 7, 11 and 15. I shall be glad if you will examine these goods and compare the prices.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

No. 1.—62 words.

J. C. ACKER.

29 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK, June 20, 1893.

W. H. FRANK, Esq.  
General Manager S. & B. Railroad Co.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR :—

Kindly instruct Mr. Taylor to issue transportation orders for my car, over R. & D. lines in North Carolina and oblige,

Yours very truly,

No. 2.—52 words.

J. H. HILL.

JOHN FARRINGTON, Esq.  
Pres. S. & B. Railroad Co.

DEAR SIR :—

If consistent with your rules, I would thank you for trip pass, for my secretary T. J. Smith, from New York to New Orleans and return.

Yours truly,

No. 3.—38 words.

T. Jackson.

Major Thomas H. Radcliff,  
General Manager F. & W. S. R. R. Co.

Dear Sir :—

I am in receipt of your favor of the 3rd inst. and also of the forms of release vouchers therein advised, for which I am much obliged.

No. 4.—45 words.

Yours truly,  
J. E. Baker.

Colonel H. Walker,  
Commissioner.

Dear Sir :—

Your wire of the 4th inst. duly received, giving summary of the contents of shipment from Atlanta, over Atlanta and Florida Railroad, for which I am much obliged. Mimeograph copy will supply all the details which I desire.

No. 5.—50 words.

Very truly yours,  
M. G. Ames.

Thomas T. Jackson, Esq.  
Traffic Manager.

Dear Sir :—

Your telegram in regard to original paper in matter of advance in Orange Rates, from Florida, was received by Mr. Graham just as he was leaving the office. I have seen Mr. Cloud in regard to the matter and he says the original paper was given to the Jacksonville people, and that so far as he knows no copy of it was made. Mr. Cloud says it was very short and in almost the following language: "The Pennsylvania Railroad has notified the Jacksonville people, that they too, as the outlet of the all rail lines have demanded an advance of ten cents over last year's rates."

No. 6.—118 words.

Yours truly,  
B. Bennett.

Colonel H. Walker,  
Commissioner etc.

Dear Sir :—

I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst. with attached statement and correspondence, relative to the maintainance of rates at Brunswick, for which I thank you.

Yours truly,

No 7.—38 words.

W. Burke.

W. H. Frank, Esq.,  
General Manager.

Dear Sir :—

I am unable at the moment to find the papers regarding the terminal station at Athens, requested in yours of the 5th inst. I will have further search made and advise you.

Yours truly,

No. 8.—42 words.

W. Burke.

J. B. Freeman, Esq.  
33 Barclay Street, New York.

Dear Sir :—

Your favor of the 12th inst. received and I have written a letter to Messrs. Green & Co., a copy of which I enclose herewith; I also hand you their reply, which after reading please return.

Yours truly,

No. 9.—41 words.

W. Burke.

Mark Gaylor, Esq.  
229 Trenton Street, York, Pa.

Dear Sir :—

I am in receipt of yours of the 10th inst. with the proposed mortgages for the North Carolina Midland. I

have sent the mortgages to Messrs. Farley & Serl, our General Counsel, and will return to you for execution after the revision.

Yours truly,

**No. 10.**—57 words.

J. Engelhardt.

Dear Sir :—

Please send me a few blank revenue sheets, say three of each division ; better send the new form for the Schenectady District.

Yours truly,

**No. 11.**—28 words.

John Hill.

Mr. J. W. Morrison,

29 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dear Sir :—

We are in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., and also acknowledge receipt of your previous communication of the 14th, inclosing 50 cents in stamps. On the 16th we mailed you a copy of "Adam Bede," which has no doubt come to hand by this time; if not let us know and we will take steps to ascertain why delivery has been delayed.

Yours respectfully,

**No. 12.**—80 words.

R. Glover.

Messrs. C. B. Harrison & Co.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen :—

We take pleasure in handing you a copy of our jobbing price list as per your request of the 23rd inst. Our draft on you for \$28.75, bill of May 27th, has been returned indorsed paid. As no such remittance has been received by us, it has probably been lost through the mail. May we therefore request that you furnish duplicate of the draft or

check, and should the original turn up it will be at once returned to you.

Very respectfully yours,

No. 13.—100 words.

M. Kirby.

R. M. Wells, Esq.

Cross Street, Geneva, Ill.

Dear Sir :—

We acknowledge receipt of your favors of the 11th and 12th, from Cedar Rapids. We have sent Mr. J. B. Smith a copy of "My Favorite Receipt" and would say that there is no expense attached to this, in cases where they are given out with care and for the use of our customers. With regard to request of Waters & Wilson, we are compelled to refuse to ship any rollers to that point, as the duty is enormous. We should have been glad to have inclosed some of these in the shipments of baking powder, but as it is shipped in cases and not in barrels, we cannot do so.

You will explain to Waters & Wilson about the duty, as we think under these circumstances they would not want them.

Very truly yours,

No. 14.—147 words.

James Infanger.

Messrs. Smith & Jones,

19 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen :—

We are in receipt of your favor of the 18th inst. with inclosure as stated, which over pays your purchase of the 9th inst. 75 cents, for which we inclose postage stamps to balance. We have deducted only half of one per cent. instead of one per cent., which we allow when payment is made within ten days.

Very truly yours,

No. 15.—72 words.

T. Coots.

R. Dixon,

13 Bond Street, Trenton, N. J.

Dear Sir :—

Your favor of the 10th inst. duly received. I am also in receipt of the contracts between this company and the city of Syracuse, in regard to Johnson Street, under the belt line railroad, near Hollis Mill Road Crossing, County of Fulton, State of New York. Both copies have been duly executed and I send you same to-day, per Adams Express.

Very truly yours,

No. 16.—75 words.

C. Holmberg.

Dear Sir :—

I notice in your March statement, that you have R. and D. credited with \$8,500 more than we should have, and I ask you to make this change in your balance sheet and return same to me.

Very truly yours,

No. 17.—44 words.

M. Daus.

M. B. Bush, Esq.

Cincinatti, O.

Dear Sir :—

If consistent with the rules of your company, will you kindly issue trip pass, New York to Washington and return, in favor of Mr. John Thompson, assistant secretary of this company, and oblige,

Very truly yours,

No. 18.—37 words.

J. Danmar.

Dear Sir :—

I have yours of the 22nd inst. and have telegraphed Mr. Smith to be here on Tuesday, at 10 A. M. sharp. Will you kindly meet us in this office at that time, when I trust we shall be able to settle the Lawson claim without further trouble.

Very truly yours,

No. 19.—53 words.

William Scott.

Dear Sir :—

I have yours of the 25th inst. and will have a rough draft of a contract prepared and forwarded to you, with as delay as possible.

Yours truly,

**No. 20.**—33 words.

John Dwyer.

Dear Sir :—

In answer to yours of the 25th inst. I will endeavor to find an expert for the examination of the brick and fire clay property. I do not know just where to look, and may take a little time, but I will move in the matter as fast as possible.

Yours truly,

**No. 21.**—57 words.

P. Delancy.

Dear Sir :—

I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th inst. inclosing list of subjects to be presented at the meeting of the board, on December 5th, for which I am much obliged.

Yours very respectfully,

**No. 22.**—40 words.

B. Lessing.

Dear Sir :—

Herewith I return agreement in duplicate with Jas. L. Taylor, concerning the rental to May next, for land in the city of Danville.

Very truly yours,

**No. 23.**—30 words.

F. Clayton.

Dear Sir :—

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th inst. and regret that I am unable to send you the pass therein requested.

Yours respectfully,

**No. 24.**—29 words.

M. Mundell.

Dear Sir :—

In reply to your note of Saturday, I enclose check

for \$10,000 on account of balance, and will remit the remainder as soon as practicable. Please sign and return the inclosed receipt and oblige,  
 Yours very truly,  
 No. 25.—38 words. James White.

J. B. Harrison, Esq.,  
 Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir :—

Herewith I enclose a letter which explains itself. Have you any information regarding the matter referred to? I have no knowledge of it whatever.

Yours truly,  
 J. R. Van Brunt.

No. 26.—38 words.

Mr. B. Riley,  
 Parker House, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir :—

Major Black wishes me to say, in answer to your personal communication of the 24th inst., that he cannot at present hold out any encouragement to you in reference to a position with our company; he desires me to say however, that he will keep your favor before him for possible future reference.

Respectfully yours,  
 T. Sinclair.

No. 27.—67 words.

Captain H. R. Smith,

Dear Sir :—

Your favor of the 10th inst. came duly to hand; I am also in receipt of your favor of the 9th inst. for which I am obliged. Kindly inform Mr. Harrison that I shall be in the city to-day and to-morrow, and I hope to see you also. We have settled the Jacksonville matter satisfactorily.

Very truly yours,

No. 28.—65 words.

H. Stevens.

Messrs. James Smith & Co.,

35 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen :—

We take pleasure in handing you herewith invoice and bill of lading covering shipment of 40 cases of soap, as per your order of the 20th inst. We have your request for a larger margin on these goods, and in reply hand you our jobbing price list, and beg to assure you that these figures, the same that you have always enjoyed, are positively our lowest, in any quantity, to any jobber in the country. At present we are not prepared to make any reduction in our prices, but should we at any future time have any favors to grant in this respect, you will be among the first to receive them. Trusting that your shipment will come safely to hand in due course, we remain, Very respectfully yours,

No. 29.—144 words.

J. B. Volk.

Mr. H. B. Green,

Hotel Royal, New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir :—

On the 10th inst. you wrote us from Nashville, concerning a plan for inducing the jobbing trade of Nashville to resume handling our goods, and in that letter you said that you expected to return to Nashville about the 20th inst. We wrote you on the 16th, care of the Central Hotel, as per inclosed (page 201). We also wrote you to the Central Hotel a letter on the same date, saying, while you are in Nashville please call on Robert Brown, and if possible, make collection as per inclosed draft. We have repeatedly endeavored to induce settlement but without success. We inclose herewith your letter from Messrs. Green & Taylor as you request, having noted its contents with interest. We hope that your plan will succeed. We notice, however, that you have not returned to Nashville as you intended. We

have your route list indicating that you are to visit other points, and you have sent us no information that would lead us to suppose that this route list is not good. Now we wish to call your attention to one matter which you will see is important. You must sign every one of your reports giving your next mail address, allowing sufficient time for the passage of mail both ways. This will do away with such difficulties as we have been contending with in your case for a few days past; and while we are on the subject, let us call your attention to the fact that you do not report the percentages as frequently as you might. We send to-day three copies of our last issue of the "Syracuse Herald." Please let us have your opinion of the marked articles.

Yours truly,

No. 30.—300 words.

B. F. Schrempf & Co.

Mr. G. W. Powell,

731 Arlington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—

We are in receipt of your report of the 22nd from Baltimore, together with your orders of the same date. We have stated a number of times our objection to orders for the quantity that you sold to T. B. Meyer. The order is altogether too small, and while you feel justified in selling this case perhaps, for the reason stated in your report we are fearful that you will feel the consequences of such a course hereafter. The order of James Hiram is also scarcely acceptable; we have concluded to ship this time, however, but trust you will not take such an order again. Mr. Hiram should either buy in larger quantities, or he should arrange with some other jobber to even up his stock, until he can do so; in other words do not let the jobbing trade of Baltimore crowd the size of their orders down.

Yours truly,

No. 31.—174 words.

B. F. Schrempf & Co.

Mr. Arthur Murray,  
21 Market St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir :—

We are in receipt of your application for a position with this house, and have read with interest what you say regarding the influence of the retail trade on the sale of our goods. You are probably however, not aware, that we have a very large force of traveling men canvassing the whole of the United States, and watching the interests of this company, and at the present time there are no vacancies in our force. We will file your application however for future reference.

Yours truly,

T. M. Warren & Co.

No. 32.—97 words.

Mrs. Anna T. Watson,  
Richmond, N. Y.

Dear Madam :—

Mrs. B. Taylor acknowledges the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 23rd inst. and wishes me to say in reply that the advertisement of which you complain is contracted for in Scribner's, Century and Harper's Magazines for September, and as these magazines have already been issued, it is now too late to countermand these orders. She has however countermanded all other orders for the publication of the advertisement in question, and the same will not appear again. She regrets exceedingly that the publication of the advertisement has caused you any annoyance or embarrassment, and trusts that you will have no further cause for complaint.

Very respectfully yours,

No. 33.—117 words.

J. Weber.

Phoenix Silk Co.,  
Gentlemen :—

With regard to your offer on four bales Kadekas, I wrote Messrs. Taylor & Co. and am pleased to say with the result as inclosed, which I consider all right. I will send

contracts to-morrow. Kindly return the inclosure. With  
many thanks for the transaction, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

No. 34.—56 words.

J. T. Wills.

Messrs. T. L. Walker & Co.,  
Youngsville, O.

Gentlemen :—

Replying to your valued favor of the 24th inst. we  
beg to say that your remittance of the 20th overpayed your  
your account 24 cents, which amount we inclose in postage  
stamps to balance. The acknowledgment should have  
been made for \$93.32 as per receipt herewith; the mistake  
made by yourselves was in the ten cent size.

Very truly yours,

No. 35.—76 words.

B. Williams.

Mr. R. Wilson,  
94 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir :—

In compliance with your request we inclose our 149  
for \$150, receipt of which please acknowledge and oblige.

We sent you a check for \$150 last Monday, but have not  
yet received your acknowledgment of the same.

Very truly yours,

No. 36.—59 words.

Randall & Miller.

Messrs. Smith & Johnson,  
33 Worth St., City.

Gentlemen :—

I send you herewith two sample books re-reeled Canton,

No. 15, 20 bales No. 2 white.

No. 17, 20 bales No. 3 white, at least they are so graded

by Messrs. Clark & Co., but I think the two together might average a good standard No. 3. I think I can buy them for \$2.90 net. Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours faithfully,

No. 37.—83 words.

W. C. Noble.

J. W. Jones, Esq.,

376 Broadway, City.

Dear Sir :—

In reply to your inquiry for quotations on "Japan Orgazine" I can sell a very good quality at \$5.75; an extra quality at \$5.95 four months. I presume you want about 1¼ drams in size per thousand yards. Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours faithfully,

No. 38.—68 words.

W. C. Noble.

Messrs. R. B. Harrison & Co.,

29 Wall St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen :—

We have your circular of April 19th and your esteemed favor of April 20th. We take pleasure in informing you that we have requested our Mr. Walker who is now in New York City, to call on you, and if he thinks the goods will answer our purpose to purchase them at the prices stated in yours of the 20th.

Yours very truly,

No. 39.—78 words.

H. L. Law.

19 Nassau Street,

New York, Jan. 7th.

James E. Smith, Esq.,

77 Broad St., City.

Dear Sir :—

I have the honor to inform you that on the first of the present month, I commenced business at the above address as broker in cotton and cotton goods. My position

as sole agent for Messrs. Johnson, Wells & Co., of New Orleans, enables me to execute any orders I may receive, to the best possible advantage. Inclosed find market report. Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

No. 40.—94 words.

Henry Wallace.

Messrs. Henry Welsh & Co.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen :—

We confirm our purchase from you this morning by telegraph, ten thousand bushels No. 2 red wheat, New York grading, at \$1.28 per bushel, October delivery; also two thousand bushels white oats, at 38 cents per bushel F. O. B. (Free on board).

Yours truly,

No. 41.—58 words.

Thomas Lynch & Co.

Orange, N. J., July 23rd, 1893.

Messrs. Sampson & Clark,  
34 Leonard Street, New York.

Gentlemen :—

On the 14th inst. I sent you an order for the inclosed list of articles, stating that I wanted the goods as soon as possible. I have not yet received the goods, neither have you advised me of the reason for delaying shipment. Yesterday I was obliged to send a special messenger to Newark for the drums, as I was out of sizes. Having to pay Newark prices deprived me of half my usual profits, to say nothing of the expense and delay. If you cannot send these goods to-morrow please wire me on receipt of this.

Yours truly,

No. 42.—120 words.

B. F. Clayton.





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UNEQUALED for simplicity, easy manipulation, durability, speed and all the qualities most desirable in a machine intended for daily practical work.

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Every improvement calculated to increase its superiority and to enlarge its usefulness is added to the Remington Standard Typewriter, as soon as careful and prolonged tests by our experts have satisfactorily proved its practical value.

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327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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TEALE'S  
SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,  
121 COURT STREET, near Atlantic Ave.,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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“ Underwoods ” Superior Typewriter Ribbons,  
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We would call your attention to our “SMITH” RIBBONS. Indelible Copying, Black Record, Purple Copying, Black Copy Purple, Black Copy Green, Blue Copying, Blue Record, Green Copying, Green Record, Purple Record, Red, Brown and all colors, for REMINGTON, CALIGRAPH, SMITH PREMIER, HAMMOND, CRANDALL, BAR-LOCK, NATIONAL, HAND STAMP, and all other machines.

ALSO PADS FOR YOST TYPEWRITER AND ALL PAD MACHINES.

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14 Park Place, New York.

NO ONE knows the faults of the old typewriters better than the stenographer. Since writing machines came into general use operators have been looking for a typewriter that would overcome the difficulties they have been obliged to endure. This is the reason why "THE SMITH PREMIER" has met with such a phenomenal success. We have profited by the shortcomings of the old typewriters, and have overcome their defects.



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**IS THE BEST**

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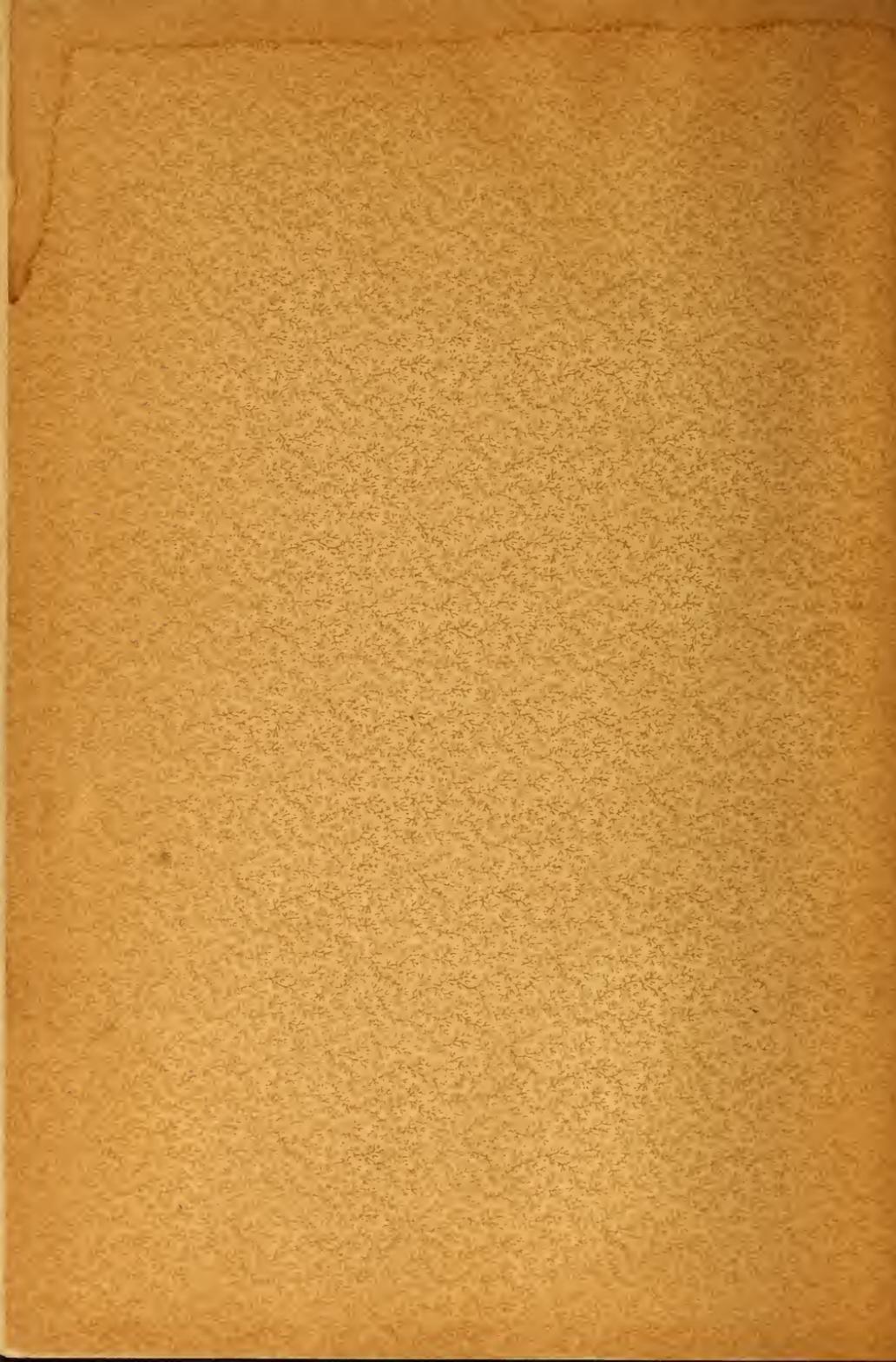
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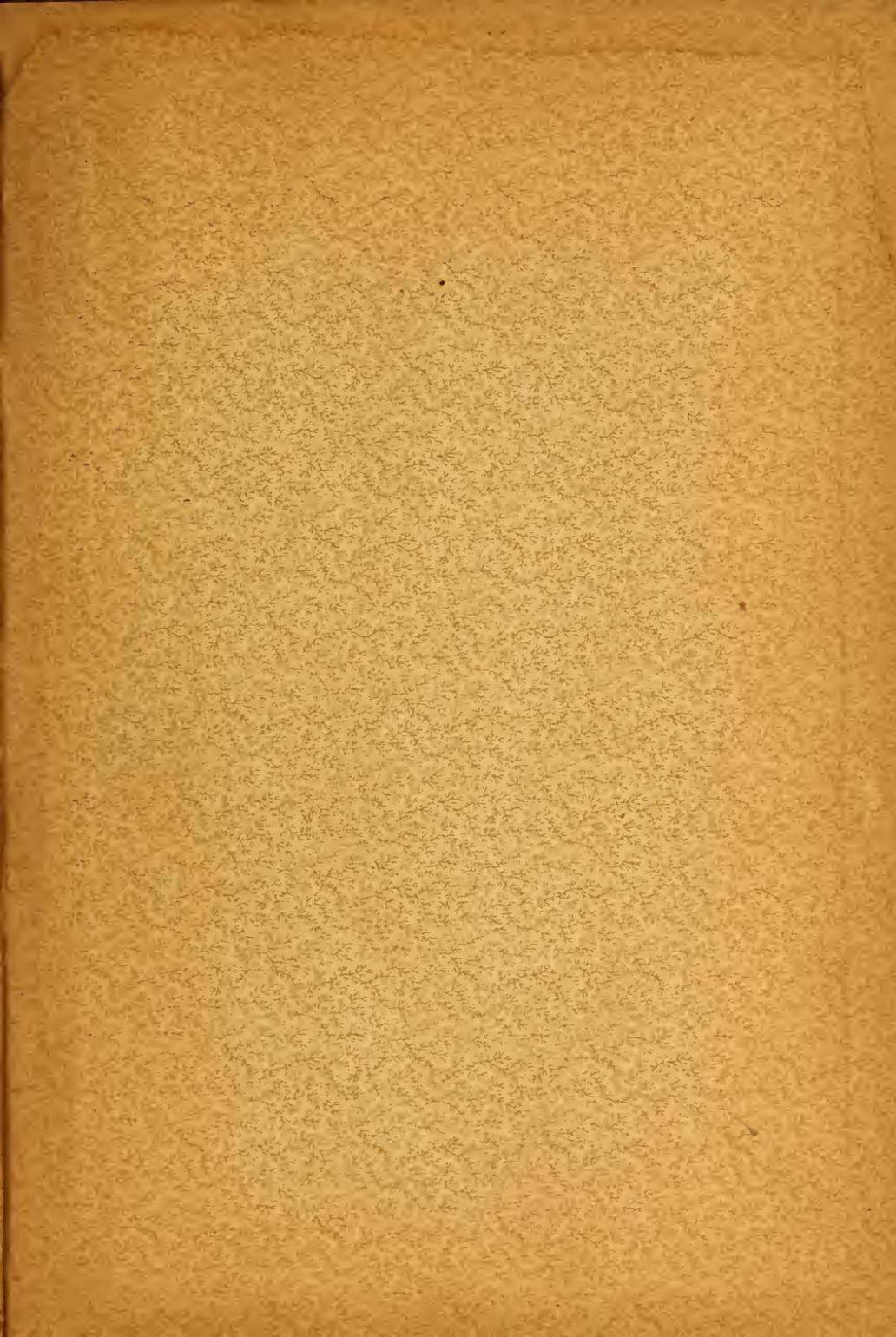
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