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D. T. ABES, Editor and Proprietor.
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Lesson in Practical Writing,
No. X.



BY D. T. ABES.



In the present lesson we will offer some hints upon the size and proportions of writing.

In its practical application to the affairs of life, writing must be greatly varied in its size, according to the place in and purpose for which it is used.

It would be obviously bad taste to use the same size and style of writing for the headings of a ledger and other books of account or record, that would be employed on the body of a page. In the address of a letter and inscription upon the envelope much greater license as regards size and style may be taken, than in the body of the writing. Nor is it practical at all times to maintain a uniform size for body writing. It may with propriety be written larger upon white than upon narrow ruled paper. Care should always be taken to give the size of the writing according to the space in and purpose for which it is to be written. This should be done by varying the scale

rather than the proportions of the writing. When writing upon ruled paper, we should always imagine the space between the lines to be divided into four equal spaces, three of which may be occupied by the writing, the fourth must not be touched save by the horizontal extended letters from the line above. This open space between the lines separates them, and enables the eye more readily to follow and distinguish between the lines when reading. A small or medium hand is the best, both as regards the readiness with which it is read, or ease and rapidity of its execution.

In a large hand the writing is apt to be more or less intermingled and confused, the loops of one line often cutting into and obscuring the writing upon other lines, while the more extended sweeps of the pen in the large writing are proportionately slow and tedious.

For legibility, ease and rapidity of execution, small unadorned writing is decidedly the best. Below we give an exercise for practice upon the conditions, and we here repeat what we have before urged upon the minds of our readers, that it is the care with which they practice rather than the time and amount that measures their improvement. It is notoriously a fact that thoughtless scribbling does no good; it neither disciplines the hand nor improves the taste. It is only when the hand strikes for a definite purpose, and the mind studies and criticises the result of every effort that marked improvement is made. When there is a disposition to scribble stop at once; to continue is to undo that already accomplished, and go backward rather than forward.

After practicing carefully upon this exercise, (using the forearm movement), sufficiently to make it with accuracy and facility, the following regular copy for the lesson may be practiced.

A member of the class asks if we would in every case, use or teach but a single form of a capital. We answer, no. We have no objection to a variety in capitals so far as they can be made without introducing radically different forms, as for instance there is no objection to the use as capitals of the small *a, m, n, o, e, v, c, u, g, a, y*. It is the propriety of using different forms for the sake of variety to which we object, simply as a loss of labor.

Practical Penmanship.

BY PAUL PASTOR.

In my articles to the JOURNAL hitherto, I have insisted mainly upon the artistic and ideal features of penmanship, because these aspects, being new and somewhat unfamiliar to the general reader, and furthermore of the highest importance in the present advanced stage of the art, seemed to me eminently worthy of consideration. If penmanship has grown to be an art, why not study it as such on principles? It is no art if it does not admit them; and

I have labored to show, in my previous studies of the subject, that it *does* admit them, and that too, as naturally and properly as any of its sister arts.

But I do not wish to confine myself altogether to one side of the subject; and, perhaps, it is due to say something about practical, as well as ideal penmanship; to study it in its relations to utility, as well as to beauty.

In this respect penmanship differs very decidedly from almost all the other arts: it is eminently useful, practical, while at the same time affording the very highest expression of the beautiful. The aim, the sole aim of poetry, music and painting is, to delight the mind and the soul, to express in the most charming language and the most lovely forms that inner truth which science fails to grasp. These arts are perverted when they are employed to do anything other than please mankind. For instance, didactic poetry, which is sometimes employed as the means of instructing the mind, is the farthest of all from the true form of poetry. It is scarcely worthy of the name.

But penmanship has a double function. While there is no art better fitted to please and to elevate the mind, by presenting the Beautiful in its purest forms, there is also no science, no profession more valuable as an acquisition, more helpful in the world's work. Think of all that the pen has done for modern civilization! What achievement has ever been entirely performed without its help? Is there a great invention ready to be brought before the public? The fact must be made known; the drawings must be prepared, which explain the working of the mechanism; the pen must traverse its roads, and perhaps miles, of careful explanation. If the inventor be also a good draughtsman and a good penman, his success is so much the more likely. A neat manuscript, whether it be of an ideal or an actual creation, is one of the most effective passports to the good opinion of those to whom it is submitted.

Not only as an adjunct, a helper of other industries and occupations, however, is penmanship useful; it is of practical value in itself. "Business, when you come to analyze it," says a well known writer, "is three parts mental and manual facility to one part brain-oil." And it is true. I think, that mechanical dexterity plays a larger part in mercantile success than is usually supposed. Penmanship is the highest form of "manual facility." A good penman, with "mental facility" proportionate, is sure to claim a premium on his services. He can always command a good salary and steady employment. It is pleasant to note how many of our leading business men have built their fortunes on the foundation of penmanship! It was their first and most important acquisition, and it has enabled them to scale the ladder of success. If a young man applies to them for a situation, one of their first requisitions is: "Let us see a specimen of your handwriting." A slovenly or crude penman rarely obtains a position at their disposal. "Rapid business hand" is an accomplished

ment which it pays a young man to spend years in acquiring, for when once secured it is as good as the nucleus of a fortune.

And even in its most artistic form penmanship is of practical value. The time has come when beautiful creations of the pen command a market value. Like all works of art they are the products of genius and skill, and deserve the reward which this God-given power receives in other departments. From whichever side we look at it we cannot fail to see the true utility and desirability of penmanship. One cannot make a better practical beginning of life than to educate himself in the use of the pen.

Nerve Force in Penmanship.

No trade or profession in which a young man may engage calls for the expenditure of more nerve force than penmanship.

The general penman who holds himself in readiness to execute all kinds of ornamental pen-work must have in store a large amount of "nerve," he must also know how to feel and care for his machine so that the manufacture of this force is constantly going on, and the product must be equal to or in excess of the demand, otherwise the penman becomes nervous, and if he continues to work in this condition he is sure to impair his health and perchance resort to the use of so-called stimulants which by deadening his nervous sensibility enable him for a time to do his work.

There is a curious mistake often made by leaury young men who "take a liking" to penmanship. With the hand and arm trained to guide the plow or wield an ax the pen is taken in hand and because the muscles at first cannot be controlled to execute the delicate forms, made seemingly without effort by the teacher the student exclaims, I am too nervous to ever become a good writer. Such persons instead of being "nervous" have an abundant supply of nerve force, just what every penman needs, and to make good penmen they have only to keep up the supply and by careful, well timed practice train the muscles of the hand and arm to execute the beautiful forms of letters with the same force and precision with which the ax was wielded.

We have said that the penman must know how to care for his machine and in the next issue we will give a few practical suggestions on that subject, which will be of value to learners and possibly to some who have worked long at the art.

Expertise.

Editors of the Penman's Art Journal: GENTLEMEN: There is no class of professional workmen more subject to ridiculous exaltation and downright stupidity than Experts—unless it be the Business College proprietors, who are as far from being "experts" as possible. And of all classes of professional experts none are more liable to abuse. I was on the point of saying *how desecrate* abuse more than this class Experts in handwriting. When I say *more desecrate* abuse more than this class I mean my statement taken as it is meant, to cover that species of the class who are

W. H. Hamilton

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The original from which the above cut was photo-engraved was designed and executed by J. C. Miller, Penman at Allen's Business College, Mansfield, Pa. The size of the original is 20x24, and is an elegant specimen of penmanship.

always looking out for a job and always ready to serve the party that will pay them best, or, I might say that will pay them anything, for they are hardly ever permitted to appear in court except on the losing side, and then only upon the theory that one expert will balance another, and that the only thing for the jury to do is "find" for the side which has the largest number of experts. And it is a very common thing for experts to be introduced on the desperate side of a case, for the very purpose of bringing expertism under ridicule, and thus weakening the damaging testimony. For this purpose a very ordinary tramp is sufficient, as he will count as much as a real expert and can give his "opinion" that all that is claimed by the other side is false, and can show in his own person and testimony of what miserable material experts are made. Such material can be found doing about, and can be "retained" for a very small amount of ready cash.

Lawyers are very variable as to their judgment of the value of expert testimony. If they happen to be on the side which depends wholly upon this kind of evidence there are no bounds to the respectful consideration they will show, not only to the testimony itself, but to the purveyor of it and "all his relations and friends." He is proven to be a first-class gentleman, an undoubted scholar, and a judge of every good thing. If he should happen, on any subsequent occasion, to be interested in proving that the same learned gentleman are paid to have discovered, it is interesting to notice how rapidly and irreflexively he sinks in the scale of intelligence and respectability. On cross-examination his persecutors will leave on the minds of the jury an unsettled question as to whether he really did or did not rob a honest and murder his washerwoman.

A few weeks ago I had occasion to be present at court when a forgery case was on. The expert who had been working in the interest of the prosecution had spent some fifteen days of exhaustive toil in preparing his evidence so as to enlighten and not confuse the jury, and his testimony as he had arranged it was simply irresistible.

The attorney for the defence was a lawyer of great repute, as well as of great discernment, and saw at once that his only chance was to ridicule the expert, and attack expert testimony. So he announced at the start that he should object to all explanations and analysis on the part of the expert as irrelevant and incompetent, and stated also that his chief business would be to explode and destroy this "new profession" that has so dangerously sprung up in our midst. The whitaker did as asserted had disgusted the whole country, and had shown clearly that there was no such thing as a reliable expert on handwriting, and that the courts were engaged in the foolish and expensive business of keeping about a lot of ignorant and impudic writing masters. I laughed in my sleeve at the burst of righteous indignation, knowing full well that should the gentleman receive a proper retainer in a case requiring expert testimony on writing, his first move would be to secure the best talent available in this "exploded" profession and exhibit the skill and reliability of his showing and conclusions.

The fact is, there is no testimony so satisfactory to a jury, to the court or to the public as that of a reputable expert who understands his business, and knows how to make himself understood. But it is true, nevertheless, that the whitaker trial has disgraced the country as to the reliability of what experts say, and as to the intelligence and honesty of persons

who are willing to act as experts. It is not that a sharp lawyer with an expert at his elbow cannot confuse a witness or "catch" him in a well laid trap, but that witnesses give evidence of starting out with a "theory," and attempting to make everything bend to it, so that when they are tripped up, as they often easily are, they can do nothing but "stick to" what has been proven to be false and what everybody can see is false. Right here is where the business or "the profession" of expertism is made to suffer in public esteem. Of course, it must be readily seen that when two experts, having the same facts before them come to different conclusions, one of them must be wrong; and if in the examination it should clearly appear which is in the wrong—appear to the witness at fault as well as to others, the cause of expertism would be greatly benefited by an open and honest acknowledgment of the fact. And no expert would lose standing, but would rather gain it by such a course.

Expertism can never receive the confidence and respect of the public until experts themselves earn this confidence by never judging of a case even preliminarily, except on full examination; and never accepting a "retainer" for under any circumstances nor promise a client that they will stick to a present theory through thick and thin.

An honest expert will always reserve the right to change his opinion at any phase of the trial, if facts are developed which shall lead him to a different conclusion. It is doubtful whether such expert can be found in sufficient number to establish the "profession" on a higher plane than that of the lawyer whose business it is to "square" these self-sufficient charlatans." In fact, the very name "professional expert" is an offence, and lead to an unjust conclusion that those who are so proud

of their expert knowledge can be made available are ready to be retained on either side. There is nothing wrong in a lawyer working honestly for his client, and even when he knows his client to be in the wrong his efforts to prove him in the right are accepted as professionally proper. Not so with the expert, however. He is in no sense an advocate, and has nothing to do with anybody's interests. His office is to establish the truth, let it end where it will. And when expertism can stand on this basis it will be respected—not as a "profession," but as a valuable aid in getting at truth.

Yours sincerely,
S. S. PACKARD.

KEOKUK, IA., May 22, 1881.

Editors Penman's Art Journal:

Will content myself in answering such questions as Prof. J. W. Westervelt offers for the present and then I would suggest that those having a successful experience in graded schools come forth and in concise language through articles convey that information which has been too jealously guarded and which doubtless will help the fraternity.

In answer to 1st question No. In answer to 2d question. But little and that with pupils who are entirely wrong. Will explain my position in one or more articles at your convenience. In answer to 3d question. No; because they cannot comprehend as much. In answer to 4th question. Certainly; a limited amount.

Very respectfully,
C. H. PIERCE.

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BUSINESS AND PLENTY.

BY A. W. TALLMAGE.

Along the green valleys and over the hills,
The billings of plenty are sounded,
The toll by the cataracts sung by the rills,—
The story of business unbounded.

The hum of the spindle, the click of the loom,
The ring of the anvil and hammer,
Brooches to the idle, there's plenty of room
For all in the business drama.

The skillful, the learned, and the willing are
called,
To centres with business teeming,
And all in a paying position installed;
While the idler is left to his dreading

The trowel, the sickle, the PEN and the spade,
Are emblems of worthy employment,
Respeaking a business of every grade,
Profile of wealth and enjoyment

'Tis plain to be seen there is business for all,
It is in the right light you will view it,
Remembering always a BUSINESS CALL,
Is ONLY FOR THOSE WHO CAN DO IT.

Then make yourself useful, with plenty to do;
Your talents 'twere wrong to abuse them;
These emblems of labor are not for the few,
But all who are able to use them.

Be master of something, though common it be;
If useful 'tis worthy devotion,
The glory that crowns at the highest degree,
Is gained by a gradual promotion.

Some boys in the field, who are wielding the hoe,
Displaying an earnest ambition,
In embryo of greatness, are hoeing a row,
That will end in a higher position

Be sure young man, that you "hoe your own
row,"
A sowing of oil, with a mould,—
A duty performed, in the future may show
To your credit,—is added a haul.

Oh business and plenty we'll joyfully sing,
And echo in gladness the story,—
That industry triumphs and labor is king,
While a nation responds to the glory.

Educational Notes.

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The Harvard Library is maintained at an annual expenditure of more than \$200,000.

In the "Illuminator of Words," the new Bengalese dictionary, the words are arranged according to their final letters.

Columbia College has an endowment of \$5,000,000, and an annual income of \$325,000.—*Notre-Dame Scholastic.*

There are in France 243 local words to designate waste land, not one of which is understood out of the neighborhood in which it is used.

Worcester's new dictionary has the word "boom"—"an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a person, thing or cause."

Sixteen young women have already entered Somerville Hall, the new women's College at Oxford, Eng.—*N. Y. School Journal.*

A Chinese chart of the heavens made about 600 years B. C., giving correctly the positions of about 1400 stars, is preserved in the great Paris library.—*Western Educational Journal.*

Thomas Carlyle willed to Harvard University the books he used in writing the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great.

The bonded debt of the University of Virginia is \$80,000.—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

Upward of 2,200 young girls are at present attending the painting and drawing classes in state and municipal schools in France.

Jacob Berry, for several years principal of Public School No. 14, of Buffalo, recently committed suicide at his brother's residence by shooting himself through the heart. He was a graduate of Yale College, taking a first prize. He leaves a wife and two children.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon President Garfield.—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

PONUNCIATION.—Adverse to my easement in my parents' house, in an oasis in the green environs, stands an alcove or balcony of an hospital. I contemplate there often a plethoric, peremptory, splenetic invalid inmate, who seems thoroughly acclimated, whose figure might indicate him to be the patron or confessor of Magdalen or Cains College. He, according to the legend, is an expert and an aspirant for the lunc of a conjurer. He holds in his hand a vase, illustrated by a distich from a Latin satire, the contents whereof are a patent, economical almond cement, with which he tries to envelop and cement a certain schedule into an envelope. This object is never perfected from irremediable discrepancies in the sizes of the objects. As the wind sighs, his apron, which is an accessory, often and again falls into the sewer below, from which it is haled by his nephew, who rushes after it with the speed of a winged Mercury.

A pupil teacher in Hull, (England),

while engaged in striking a boy, let fall a pen from behind his ear into the left eye of another boy sitting by, which completely destroyed his sight. The law court gave damages of \$500. The practice of carrying pens behind the ear began when quill pens were used. The steel pens now used are dangerous as arrows.

A student at the Theological Seminary at Andover, who had an excellent opinion of his own talent, on one occasion asked the professor who taught elocution: "What do I specially need to learn in this department?" "You ought just to learn to read," said the professor. "Oh, I can read now," replied the student. The professor handed the young man a Testament, and pointing to Luke xxiv. 25, he asked him to read that. The young man read: "Then he said unto them, O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." "Ah," said the professor, "they were fools for believing the prophets, were they?" Of course that was not right, and so the young man tried again. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken," "According to this reading," the professor suggested, "the prophets were notorious liars." This was not a satisfactory conclusion, and so another trial was made. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken," "I see, now," said the professor, "the prophets wrote the truth, but they spoke falsehood." This last criticism discouraged the student and he acknowledged that he did not know how to read.—*Teacher, in "Methods of Instruction."*

The Chinese Professor at Harvard wears silk and satin, and does not speak English fluently.

Stand up ye spellers, now and spell,
Spell Phonocscope and Knell;
Or take some simple word, as Chilly,
Or Ganger, or the Garden Lily,
To spell such words as Syllogism,
And Lachrymose and Synchroism,
And Pentateuch and Saccharine,
Apoeryphi and Celandine,
Lactiferous and Cecily,
Jejune and Homoeopathy,
Paralysis and Chloroform,
Rhinoceros and Pachyderm,
Metacarpophysis, Gherkins, Basque,
Is certainly no easy task,
Kaleidoscope and Tennessee,
Kantshacka and Dispensary,
Diphtheria and Erysipelas,
And Etiquette and Sassafras,
Infalible and Pyralis-ut,
Allopathy and Rheumatism,
And Catechism and Belaguer,
Twelfth, Eighteenth, Rendezvous, Intriguer,
And hosts of other words are found
On English and on Classic ground,
Thus Behring Strait and Methaetmas,
Thermopylae, Cordillere,
Suite, Hombroinge, Jalap and Havana,
Chinquefol and Ipecacumha,
And Rappahannock, Shenandoah,
And Schuykill, and a thousand more,
Are words some prime good spellers miss
In Dictionary lands like this;
No one need think himself a Scroyle,
If some of these his efforts foil,
Nor deem himself undone forever
To miss the name of either river,
The Dnieper, Seine or Gaudalquivir,
—*Christian Advocate.*

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

An ice education can be had at a freeze school.

It is said the Vassar College girl who caught cold by drinking water from a damp tumbler is convalescent.

One of our exchanges is surprised to learn that the professor of Chinese at Yale does not keep a laundry.

A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject "a cow." She wove in this complimentary sentence: The cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion.

Arithmetic—How many perches are there in a chain of lakes?

A would-be teacher in Toledo recently replied to an examination question Do you think the world is round or flat? by saying, "Well, some people think one way and some another; I'll teach round or flat, just as the parents wish.

Law Professor: "What constitutes burglary?" Student: "There must be a breaking." Professor: "Then if a man enters your door and takes \$5 from your vest pocket in the hall, would that be burglary?" Student: "Yes sir; because that would break me."

Teacher in high school—"Are pro and con synonymous or opposite terms?" Scholar—"Opposite." Teacher—"Give an example." Scholar—"Progress and Congress."—*Minneapolis Weekly.*

One-half of the children cried in chorus, "Yes, sir!" Upon which the other half, seeing in the gentleman's face that yes was wrong, cried out in chorus, "No, sir!" as the custom is in these examinations.—*Dickens.*

In the review of the past lessons at Sunday-school the question was asked: "What did God do on the seventh day?"

Answer: "He rested." "What else did he do?" Promptly a little 8-year-old boy: "He read his newspaper."

A Chinese boy, who is learning English, came across the passage in his testament: "We have piped unto you, and you have not danced," and rendered it thus: "We have toot, toot you, what's the matter you no jump?"

A lawyer's brief is very long,
And Mr. White is black;
A man is dry when he is green,
And when he's tight he's slack.
A fire is hot when it is cooled,
A bump is heavy though it's light,
A shoe is bought when it is sold,
A man can see when out of sight.

Professor, lecturing on psychology, "All phenomena are sensations. For instance, that leaf appears green to me. In other words, I have a sensation of greenness within me." Of course no harm was meant, but still the class would laugh. *Et.*

"Yes," said the schoolgirl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horse shoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot."—*Yankees Statesman.*

"Aha, THE DIFFERENCE"—Tom, who has come to grief at college, has been making a clean breast of his pecuniary difficulties. Fond Mother: "But, my dear, you have made a very bad return for all your father's unremitting kindness." Tom: "That's just where it was. If he had the kindness to remit a little oftener, I should have liked it better."

Professor in Grammar: "Master B—, what is the feminine of hart?" Master B—, (promptly)—"Gizzard, sir." [Red light.]

What becomes of the cream that rises in the Milky way? Oh! that is taken care of by the birds that skim the air.

What branches of learning have you been pursuing at school to-day?" said a father to his son. "None in particular, sir; but a birch branch has been pursuing me."

A "classical student" says, "You ask, if Atlas supported the world, what supported Atlas?" The question, dear sir, has often been asked but never, so far as we are aware satisfactorily answered. We have always been of the opinion that Atlas must have married a rich wife and got his support from her father.—*N. Y. School Journal.*

"What," asked a Galveston Sunday-school teacher, "is that invisible power that prevents the wicked man from sleeping and causes him to toss about upon his pillow, and what should he do to enjoy that peace that passeth understanding?" "Sew up the hole in the mosquito bar," was the prompt answer from the bad boy at the foot of the class.—*Galveston News.*

Hints to Correspondents.

Every person who has any experience in the newspaper business knows that many a good article sent to the press for publication is necessarily rejected, from the sheer impossibility of unraveling the chirography. The m's and n's, u's, i's and r's have such a loving affinity for one another, that there is no such thing as unclasping them long enough for identification. It is a mooted question as to who will be held responsible for the irrepressible anathemas of many a jaded printer, while wrestling hopelessly with a mystical continuity of indecipherable hieroglyphics. Anything in the wide world but a bootless till with pot hooks! The stone of Sisyphus, or the waters of Tantalus, are nothing when compared with it. A thoughtful observer would have the conclusion forced upon him that there were successful schools devoted to the art of anti-pennmanship, and well patronized besides. Might it not be wise for the bureau of education at Washington to issue an edict compelling every man, woman and child in the commonwealth to write a legible hand? In case they fail to act, we call upon "the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals" to take the matter in hand. It will not do to slowly murder types at their ease, or kill off the editorial fraternity by inches.

There are a few simple rules which all newspaper correspondents should observe. Not the least of these rules is the frequently reiterated request to write plainly, and only on one side of the paper. They should also remember that brevity is the soul of wit and the substance of all communications, and write only the news of their respective localities, as briefly and as comprehensively as possible. The names of individuals and places, especially should be written so distinctly that no mistakes in that respect could occur. In this connection we venture to recall Hood's pertinent suggestions in relation to this subject. He says: "Buy the best paper, the best ink, the best pens, and

then sit down and do the very best you can; do as the school boys do, put out your tongue and take pains. So shall ye happily escape the rash rejection of a furious editor, and the heartfelt imprecations (?) of the compositor, and fortunately avert those awful mistakes of the press, which at times, ruin a poet's sublimest effusion, by pantomimically transforming his roses into noses, his angels into angles and his happiness into pappiness." **HISMAN.**

The "Water-Mark" in Paper.

A recent number of *The Printers' Register* of London, England, gives the following interesting information in an article condensed from a lecture on "Paper and Paper-making," by Henry Pittman:

"One feature of paper remains to be noticed—namely, the 'water-mark,' the origin of which explains some of the names by which papers are known. In the days when few persons could read, pictures and symbols were commonly used as signs or emblems of employment, such as the barber's 'pole,' the wool-stabler's 'fleece,' the 'chequers,' on the tavern, and in signs generally. Every trade had its 'trade-mark.' The new trades of printing and paper-making naturally followed the custom by inventing emblems for different makes of paper and the title-pages of books. The marks on paper used by the early printers consisted of an ox-head and star, dog's head and collar, a crown, a shield, a jug, etc. The last mark originated the name of 'pot' paper. The picture of a fool's head, with cap and bells, gave the name of 'foolscap,' often shortened into 'cap' paper. 'Post' and 'bath post' are supposed to have originated from the mark of post-horn. A figure of Britannia or a lion rampant supporting the cap of liberty have replaced the foolscap and post horn. The term 'imperial' is supposed to have been derived from the ancient name given to the finest specimens of papyrus. Modern water-marks are conspicuous on the paper used in printing the *Times*, bank-notes, cheques, bills, and postage-stamps. The marks can be seen distinctly when the paper is held up to the light. The commonest marks are the paper-maker's name and the date. Ingenious water-marks have been contrived as preventives of fraud and forgeries. Bank and legal paper is sometimes treated chemically, so that any tampering with the ink can be instantly detected. The Shakespearean forgeries of Ireland, and Chatterton's pretended discoveries of old poems, would not have imposed so long upon the learned had not cunning been displayed in the use of ancient-looking paper. The mode of Ireland's deception is disclosed in his 'Confessions.' He says, 'I discovered that a jug was the prevalent water-mark of the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of which I inspected all the sheets of old paper then in my possession, and having selected such as had the jug upon them, I produced the manuscript upon these.' Caxton's 'Game of chess' was printed on paper bearing an old English letter 'P' surmounted by a star. This book was reprinted some years ago as a tribute to Caxton's memory, and paper was made expressly for the purpose, imitating the original even to the water-mark. An old method of producing the water-marks was to fix a strong wire on the gauze of the handmould in the form of the object to be represented. The numbered water-marks on Bank of England notes are produced by a more complicated process. Any person who can afford so distinctive a luxury, may have paper made expressly for him, bearing his name, crest, or any device in the form of water-marks."

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as endorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

On the subject of penmanship M. Ernest Legouve tells his granddaughter: "The people who praise you to your face and laugh at you behind your back say, 'Ald all clever people write badly.' Answer by showing them, as I have shown you a hundred times, letters of Guizot, Mignet, and Alexandre Dumas the elder which are models of calligraphy. Write well, my child, write well! Pretty writing in a woman is like tasteful dress-ing, a pleasing physiognomy, or a sweet voice."—*Evening Post, April 30, 1881.*



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LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to render the JOURNAL sufficiently interesting and attractive, to secure not only the patronage of all those who are interested in skillful writing or teaching, but their earnest and active co-operation as correspondents and agents. Yet knowing that the laborer is worthy of his hire, we offer the following:

PENMANSHIP.

To every new subscriber of renewed, enclosing \$1.00, we will mail the JOURNAL, one year and send a copy of the "Lovers' Progress," "The Fishmarket," "The Centennial Picture of Progress," "The 'Booming' String," "The Marriage Certificate," "The Normal School," "The Spectacles of Knowledge," "The 114th Regiment," "The Normal School," "The Fourishing," "The Three main and one," "The Large Continental plate," "The 2840 in, retails for \$2.

For ten names and one, we will forward a copy of "Williams & Pick's" retails for \$1.00. For twelve subscriptions and \$12 we will send a copy of "The Normal School," "The Fourishing," "The Marriage Certificate," "The 114th Regiment," "The Spectacles of Knowledge," "The 114th Regiment," "The Normal School," "The Fourishing," "The Three main and one," "The Large Continental plate," "The 2840 in, retails for \$2.

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TO CLERKS:

Without special attention to the center, we will mail the JOURNAL, one year with a copy of the four premiums, to each subscriber, as follows:

2 copies \$1.25 10 copies \$4.25
 4 " 2.50 20 " 8.50
 6 " 3.75 30 " 12.75
 8 " 5.00 40 " 17.00
 10 " 6.25 50 " 21.25

To those who prefer, we will pay equally liberal attention to the center, to each subscriber, as follows: for insertion must be received on or before the 15th of each month.

Remittances should be by post-office order or by registered letter. Money enclosed in letter is not at our risk.

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,

20 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LONDON AGENCY.

Subscriptions to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, may be made by order of the London Agent, who will receive all orders promptly attended to by the INTER-CONTINENTAL NEWS COMPANY, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, England.

NEW YORK, June, 1881.

Our Most Valuable and Provoking Writing Lesson.

The spring of 1836 found us a student in a solitary in Mass. Our name also appeared in the Catalogue, among the faculty as the Professor of Penmanship. A long summer vacation was approaching which we desired to improve in some manner to report to our students and writing flatters, when we claimed to observe a newspaper from "the hub" an advertisement headed "Agents wanted" which set forth in the usual glowing manner of such advertisements, the certainty and ease with which one might become possessed of a fortune.

We lost no time in holding an epistle of three letter short pages in our most elaborate and gorgeous style. Great flourishes bleibled with the well rounded and shaded master strokes or chirographic curves of the numerous capitals, in such a manner as to present to our eye wondrous beauty; and who, on beholding such a manifestation of genius could have any question our capability for filling any agency. The letter was enclosed in an envelope which we addressed to the great dispenser of fortunes.

The magnificence of the chirography of that letter and the gorgeousness of that superscription remains vividly impressed upon our mind to this day. And why? We regard it as the first of a "sight draft for a fortune." Even the position of the postage stamp we remember as it was

placed sideways in the only space unoccupied by the aforesaid superscription, at the lower left hand corner of the envelope. Hastening to the Post-office we watched our opportunity to reach the letter directed to the hands of the Post-master; for why should not our vanity be gratified, for the extent of having him to note the genius of that superscription; and did we not flush with pride as he remarked that "it was written with considerable dash."

Impatiently we waited for the mail to bring a response. It did so promptly; nervous with expectation we opened the letter and read:

Mr. D. T. Henning—
 DEAR Sir—Yours of—last is received. "It is done up to boyish taste."

The further import of the letter we do not now recollect. That sentence "done up to boyish taste" was quite enough for us. No prospective fortune could have induced us to become the mental of the author of such a villainous comment upon our chirographic skill. We read it over and over with well-nigh unceasing and unrelenting indignation. Our first impulse was to seize our pen and properly send so outrageous an insult, but our anger finally gave place to a feeling of pity and utter contempt for a man thus destitute of good taste and so blind to the beauties of artistic penmanship. Having no special pride of ownership in that letter we deposited it in the stove, but the memory of that sentence and the deep impression it made upon our mind was not to be effaced, "done up to boyish taste" fairly rung in our ears for days and months and even now after the lapse of twenty-five years that sentence stands as if given upon the sheet before us, but the resentment that at first caused has long since changed to a deep feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to its author for the most valuable as it was the most impressive writing lesson we have ever received. We never again mingled flattery with writing intended for a man of business, even when he has been tempted to add an unnecessary line in business writing "done up to boyish taste" has stood out in bold characters as a warning before us.

Practical Origin of the Spencerian.

At the age of sixteen years, the author of the Spencerian, Platt R. Spencer, by reason of his marvelous skill with the pen and ready knowledge of accounts, held the responsible position of book-keeper and cashier for Anan Harmon Esq. of Ash-tabula, Ohio. Mr. Harmon owned several mills, a shipyard, also a store and bank.

In the store where the banking and merchandising business were conducted, almost at the same counters, the books of the extensive interests of the concern were kept by young Spencer for some years. The affairs of the store, mills and coal-mining business brought him in communication to some extent, by correspondence and otherwise, with business men and noted financiers at commercial centers, enabling him to become familiar with the current customs of transacting business and recording its myriad steps according to the approved methods known to the science of accounts. The responsibility of his position, requiring the almost constant use of the pen, in summarizing the records of the large business interests of his employer, effecting in his relations the property right of many people connected with the producing, building, transportation, manufacturing and trading enterprises of that early period, gave to his young mind a discipline which he carried thoroughly with him, in the practical application of his style of writing. Hence it is that in the light of history we find the *Spencerian style of writing* was born within the pale of commerce to meet the manifold necessities of the active affairs of business. The simple grace and beauty of Mr. Spencer's writing led many to apply to him for counsel as to how they could master the "great secondary power

of speech," as he was wont to call the art of writing. In response, he instructed many by letter. The demand for his instruction led him, at times, to give lessons to classes. The extensive publication of his style of writing and system of instruction, subsequently, was in answer to an urgent demand throughout the country. As County treasurer for fourteen years, broad scope was given for the employment of his talents as an accountant and the practical test and application of that which was destined to become national—his popular system of writing, in making up the debit and credit of accounts, and the thousands of taxpayers of Ash-tabula County. The practical utility, combined with the graceful features of his system of writing, has made it by common consent the standard in business colleges and common schools of the land, and millions of American youth passing from the halls of study to the marts of business, bear in their handwriting the impress of the Spencerian.

Expert Testimony.

In view of the conflicting opinions of judges and others respecting the reliability of expert testimony in courts of justice, and consequent distrust with which it is often received, the following suggestion is offered from the work of Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court of New York, is eminently worthy to be adopted as a guide to every person who is consulted with the view of giving evidence upon any subject as an expert, and is what we have frequently advocated through these columns and which has been an inflexible rule with us in all cases where our opinion has been sought regarding questioned handwriting. Judge Pratt says:

"Where an expert is sought to be employed who has no previous knowledge of the case, it will inspire him with confidence and give him the greatest weight if he will act in accordance with this rule, to wit; peremptorily refuse to be informed upon which side of the case his services are to be rendered. A full statement of the facts has been made and he has given his opinion thereon. He will then decline to give any further opinion unless he is unbiased by any consideration whatever. If this rule should be adopted as the settled practice by medical experts it would go far to dispel the prejudice that is so oftentimes produced by a zealous and partisan manner upon the witness stand."

We believe that the above is the rule, so far as is practical, with every honorable expert. It is with most; but the bad feature of the above rule, as business, as in all other things, is the fact, that it is not without its injury charlatans, who from knavery or incompetency seek to appear as witnesses only to guess or falsify upon either side of any case in which they can procure their employment, and get a fee. Of course such advice as Judge Pratt offers is wasteful upon the client, to professional experts. So long as there is no mutual seeking between the charlatan witness for a fee, and attorney to sustain by any means a bad cause, expert testimony can and will be made to appear to jurists and the world as strangely conflicting. It is this class of testimony knowingly given and procured, rather than the occasional difference of opinion between skilled and honest experts, which so often discredits expert testimony.

Which?

Recently the twin brothers Henry and Harry Spencer, the associate authors of the *Spencerian system* visited our sanctum.

When both were present one of them, (it is of course impossible to say which, said that a few days before, at a time when his brother was in New York he was at an assemblage of friends in Washington, one of whom in apparent earnestness asked him, "Is it you or your brother who has gone to New York?"

Extra Copies of the Journal

will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

Obituary.

Few men have been better known in Central New York than A. W. Talbot, who died suddenly but a few weeks since at his home in Squiput, N. Y. In another column will be found a somewhat extended review of his life and labors, by C. E. Carhart, of the Albany Business College. Mr. Talbot was a skillful writer and successful teacher. He was energetic, shrewd and successful in all his business arrangements. His loss will be deeply felt by all who have known him, either as relative, friend, instructor or associate. Mr. Talbot was also possessed of considerable literary taste and accomplishment, being a ready writer in both prose and poetry, as his many communications to the JOURNAL and other publications bear evidence.

In another column we present a characteristic specimen of his poetical composition.

Send \$1.00 Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that we do not desire postage stamps in payment for our publications, and should be sent out for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight—if properly directed not one miscarriage will occur in five hundred. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the post-master we will assume all the risk.

A Card.

Mr. Kelley begs leave to call attention to the fact that, as orders for written cards accumulated beyond his ability to promptly fill them, the advertisement in the JOURNAL was some months since discontinued. But, as there seems to be no abatement of the "nuisance," he wishes it understood, that as a rule, no order for any number, from one dozen upward, can with certainty be filled in less than ten days from the date of its receipt.

He also desires it understood that he sends by mail, at present, nothing but written cards—a dollar's worth, plain or fancy, for one dollar.

B. F. KELLEY,

205 Broadway, New York.

Hon. Ira Mayhew, President of Mayhew's Business College, Detroit, Mich., announces a Normal class for teachers during the month of July and August. This will furnish a rare opportunity for teachers to acquire, what every teacher ought to possess, a knowledge of book-keeping and business, with a good handwriting and a knowledge of the best method of giving instruction. Prof. Mayhew justly ranks among the first educators of this country; alike distinguished as an author, instructor, or public school officer. No one is better fitted to become a teacher of teachers than he, and the teachers who can avail themselves of his aid and experience should count themselves fortunate.

On the 28th day of May, the teachers and students of the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., took their annual excursion down the Hudson to New York on the steamer Mary Powell. We returned with a specialty of all kinds of card stock; and are also the general agents for the Stokes Shading Board for which see advertisement in another column. Persons desiring anything in the card line will do well to address them.

We are pleased to learn that Carhart's class book of Commercial Law notified at some length in a previous number of the JOURNAL, and has been advertised in another column, is at once proving itself a selling card in large numbers. It is a good work and deserves success.

A Brief Sketch of the Life and Work of the late A. W. Talbott.

To many of the readers of the JOURNAL, the name of A. W. Talbott, will recall with pleasant recollections, the many happy hours they have passed in his company, or under his instructions; and their hearts will be pained to learn of his death. But so it is; the hand that guided the pen with so much grace is motionless. The voice that always carried with it hope and encouragement, is silent. The friend who was always ready to reach out a helping hand to a brother in want, or distress, has laid his armor down and passed on, over the river. *The pen is broken the writer has gone; but his work lives.*

Mr. Talbott, was one of the olden time penmen, and whose writing always looked as if it could speak; original in style, bold in execution, and beautiful in form. Many, very many are the penmen of today, who look back upon the time when he was their teacher, as a bright spot in the halls of memory, and who owe to the inspiration and instruction received from him, their beautiful penmanship.

But not alone has he instructed, and charmed with lines and curves of beauty, but by many will he be remembered as one whose very soul and life were filled with poetic fire, and which burst forth in rhymes that glow and thrill with the beauty of the life that was breathed into them, and which will live after some of us are forgotten.

Mr. Talbott was born in Lawshell, Suffolk Co., England, May 7th, 1826. His parents came to America when he was but ten years of age, and settled in Sequoit, Oneida, County, N.Y., which has always been his home.

His life until twenty years of age was passed upon a farm. At the age of twenty he went to New York city and took lessons in penmanship of O. B. Goldsmith; also of a Mr. Wheeler of the same city, and of O. R. Chamberlin and G. W. Eastman. After teaching some ten or twelve years in the counties of Madison, Otsego and Herkimer, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and took lessons of old P. R. Spencer, receiving of him a diploma. This was in the summer of 1862; in the fall of this year he went to Brooklyn with Bryant & Stratton; from there he went for a short time to Montreal, Canada; thence to Newark, N. J., and then again with Bryant & Stratton to Utica; here he remained for two or three years; first with Bryant & Stratton, and then with Walworth. In 1868 and '69 he was in Syracuse with Warren & Mead; then again we find him in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh with Carpenter. He was also at one time with Ellsworth and also with Fairbanks of New York.

The winter of 1871 or 1872 found him with Mayhew of Detroit. Then again we find him with Walworth of New York, and in the spring of 1873 with Sadler of Baltimore. Several years were passed in the employ of E. G. Folsom, of Albany. At the time of his death he was engaged as canvassing agent for Folsom & Carhart of Albany, alternating with P. R. Spencer of Cleveland. Mr. Talbott's earlier years were passed as a teacher of penmanship, but latterly he devoted his whole time to canvassing.

In the year 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Phelps, of Eaton, Madison, Co. New York. She was a grand niece of

General Stuyvesant, of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Talbott was a man who loved his wife and family, and whose whole life seemed to be devoted to their welfare.

For thirty-three or thirty-four years he was an earnest worker in the cause of practical education; during that period he spent much of his time away from home, always denying himself that little ones, or that some friend might be helped.

My pen cannot do him justice, the few words we can now say cannot measure the worth of his kind life, only God can give him the crown we trust he wears.

Respectfully,
C. E. CARHART.

Books and Periodicals.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, published at No. 205 Broadway, New York, may justly be classed among the most successful special or class publications of the times. From our intimate acquaintance with it which has extended over a

period of more than two years, we feel justified in saying that it is a journal worthy the patronage and support of accountants, cashiers and business men generally whose duties bring them more or less into the counting-room or office. It is more especially devoted to the practical department of chirography, and yet introducing just enough of the artistic element to make it spicy and entertaining. It is not the advocate of spread eagle flourishes, grand quillamajigs, etc., in business writing, which too many teachers place great stress upon and far too many feather-weight clerks and book-keepers endeavor to practice in ordinary correspondence and books of accounts, but it offers much sound and sensible advice to writers, and points out many features wherein business writing may be improved without endeavoring to acquire the skill of a professional penman.

The articles on disguised writing, forgery of signatures, etc., which have, during the past several months, appeared in the columns of this journal, exhibit the evidence that they were prepared with great care from a knowledge gained by large experience in the work of an expert and professional penman. This forms a field of study in which accountants should feel an interest and to which they should devote no small amount of attention. Skill in deciphering poor and odd penmanship is something that book-keepers and clerks in counting-rooms should strive to acquire; and in this direction the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL will prove especially valuable. Every book-keeper knows how highly he is appreciated by the "house" if he is able to read with moderate ease the communica-



L. Fairbanks, formerly President of Fairbanks' Business College, Philadelphia, is now practicing law in Boston.

Prof. W. H. Duff, of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pa., sailed on the 10th inst., for Europe where he goes for a summer vacation. He has our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

Messrs. Eaton and Burnett of Baltimore, Md., have recently published a manual of Commercial Law for use as a text book in Business Colleges. Read their card in another column, and send for a copy.

T. E. Smith, general agent for Spen-

ard and the college chartered the fast sailing steamer "Americus" and accompanied the "Republic" down the Bay to Sandy Hook and Rockaway, and all joined heartily in cheering Mr. Packard on the way and wishing him a "Bon voyage." About eight hundred persons were on board the "Americus," and notwithstanding a rain storm set in soon after the departure, all on board appeared to enjoy the trip right merrily, the time in going and coming was beguiled with music and dancing. The "Americus" returned to her pier at the foot of Rector street, at 7:30 P. M., and a half hour later started up the Hudson for a "moonlight" excursion. It returned the second time about midnight. Professor Packard has promised to favor our readers with some reminiscences of his travels and observations through the columns of the JOURNAL. With his habit of close observation and ready and spicy manner of writing, will undoubtedly contribute many interesting and valuable items.

In our last number we announced that Professor S. S. Packard, President of Packard's New York Business College, was intending to make a foreign tour during his summer vacation. According to announcement he sailed on the 3rd inst., upon the White Star steamer "Republic." Upon which occasion the students and numerous friends of Mr. Pack-



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original design, executed by W. L. Dean, Teacher of Penmanship in the Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa. Mr. Dean is not only a skillful penman but a popular teacher of writing.

cerian pens with the house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., is on a trip to Birmingham, Eng., the place of their manufacture, with reference to future supplies. We learn that the sale of these pens during the past year has been quite unprecedented.

Prof. H. Russell, Proprietor of the Joliet Ill., Business College, reports that his school is unusually prosperous. Prof. Russell is an energetic teacher and is also a ready and entertaining writer, as will be acknowledged by all the readers of penmen's papers to which he is a frequent contributor.

A. H. Hinman who lately opened a Business College at Worcester Mass., is meeting with encouraging success. He has also resumed the ownership and control of the college which he established at Pottsville, Pa. Prof. Hinman is a skillful and popular teacher, and will at all times deserve success.

Prof. C. L. Martin has resigned his position in the Quincy Commercial College, and proposes spending his vacation in editing a book, after which he will be connected with an educational institution in Kansas City, —Quincy (Ill.) News.

Prof. Martin is a skillful writer and popular teacher, and will undoubtedly do honor to any position which he will accept.

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of Folsom's Albany, (N. Y.) Business College, is engaged upon the revision of his work entitled "Folsom's Logic of Accounts" of which the advance sheets of the first twenty-nine pages are before us. We

ard and the college chartered the fast sailing steamer "Americus" and accompanied the "Republic" down the Bay to Sandy Hook and Rockaway, and all joined heartily in cheering Mr. Packard on the way and wishing him a "Bon voyage." About eight hundred persons were on board the "Americus," and notwithstanding a rain storm set in soon after the departure, all on board appeared to enjoy the trip right merrily, the time in going and coming was beguiled with music and dancing. The "Americus" returned to her pier at the foot of Rector street, at 7:30 P. M., and a half hour later started up the Hudson for a "moonlight" excursion. It returned the second time about midnight. Professor Packard has promised to favor our readers with some reminiscences of his travels and observations through the columns of the JOURNAL. With his habit of close observation and ready and spicy manner of writing, will undoubtedly contribute many interesting and valuable items.



J. A. Wesco, Quincy, Ill., writes a very handsome letter and card.

W. W. Cox, Mendon Centre, N. Y., sends an artistic specimen of flourishing and lettering.

H. W. Kibbe, artist penman and teacher, Utica, N. Y., writes a handsome letter.

He is among the most skillful of professional pen artists in the country.

J. C. Whitlow, of Columbia, Texas, sends a beautiful specimen of flourishing and writing.

J. B. Moore, Fowler Springs, Ga., incloses several beautifully executed specimens of writing.

An elegant specimen of letter-writing comes from Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md.

George E. Trenchell, Bridgeport, Conn., sends two unique and skillfully executed designs of letters, scrolls and leaf work.

W. E. Deems, at present with Wright's Business College Brooklyn, N. Y., recently exhibited his art before a public school in specimens of pencil writing prepared by him for engraving, which evinced a high order of artistic skill and taste.

Some of the finest card specimens we have seen come from Mathews; but we suppose it is useless to speak of them as it is probable that most of our readers have seen his art before. We believe, if not, it will pay them to send him an order.

Messrs. E. L. Burnett and I. S. Preston send a card of flourishing and writing which is to the perfection of good taste and artistic skill in the use of the pen. They are at present together teaching penmanship at the Mechanics' College, Philadelphia, where they are having large classes.

Answers to



F. H. C., Worcester, Mass., Please inform me if you can supply all the back numbers of the *JOURNAL*, and at what cost?

Ans. Back numbers can now only be supplied here, and inclusive of January 1878, in all forty-two numbers, which will be mailed for \$3.00. To January 1883, with four premiums \$4.00.

J. A. G., Atlanta, Ga. Will you explain the special advantages of an oblique pen or holder?

Ans. The advantage is in the fact that with a straight pen or holder it is necessary to turn the hand toward the body beyond what is natural in order that the nibs of the pen may squarely face the paper and each rest under equal pressure which is necessary for perfectly smooth lines, which difficulty an oblique pen or holder obviates by changing the angle of the pen points instead of forcing the hand into difficult and unnatural position.

W. A. T., Vienna, Ohio. Is it best to prepare India ink by use of it, or can be prepared and kept on hand as other lakes are? Please state which is best and how to prepare it.

Ans. India ink in order to flow best and be hardest when dry should be ground from the stick on the clay that it is used. This should be done in a stopping tray having a well at the lower end of the stopping pan in which the ink will be of sufficient depth to prevent the point of the pen striking into the sediment, use rain or distilled water. Prepared India ink or that which has been long ground will not flow as readily as that freshly ground. Care should be exercised to procure a fine black quality of ink especially if there is any purpose to reproduce by any of the photographic processes and the pencil lines should be carefully removed with sponge rubber.

W. A. H., Lewistown, Minn. Being a subscriber to the *JOURNAL*, I beg leave to ask a few questions to be answered through its columns. 1st, what part of penmanship is a science in writing, and why does Prof. Musselman differ from Fred Spencer, while they both take the small *a* and *u* as a standard unit for measurement. Musselman gives the *a* one space in width, the *u* two spaces, the *a* one space, while Spencer gives the *a* three, the *u* four, and the *u* three spaces.

Ans. A space in writing is always proportionate to the size of the writing and cannot therefore be given in the fractional parts of an inch. In the medium sized copies of the Spencerian, as in Book No. 4, a space is about one



This work is universally convoked by the press, professional penmen, and artist-generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship ever published. Sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium to a club of twelve subscribers to the *JOURNAL*.

The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11x14 in size.

Pen Lettering and Brush Marking.

By E. M. HUNTZBERG,
of the Providence R. S. Business College,
Providence, R. I.

The ability to rapidly and neatly letter a tag, package or box is of great importance to any young man no matter what may be his aim in life.

When one looks about and observes the lettering and marking on the packages and boxes there, no one can dispute the utility of such skill as can be so easily acquired from the penmen of the numerous commercial schools located all over the country.

The ability to letter with pen or brush is required from the lowest scale of business to the most extensive wholesale houses and manufacturers, and so extensively is this kind of skill needed that numerous business houses in our large cities are obliged to hire a man simply to do their packages, boxes and metallic marking.

From these facts no further arguments should be necessary to convince the business college teachers and proprietors that such instruction should be furnished to all their pupils, whether full or partial courses. In my experience as a commercial teacher I have found that nine out of every ten young men and ladies that attended our school could put such abilities into practice the first day they entered upon their business career. It is also a well-known fact that employers always retain those who can use themselves most generally useful, and such are the ones who command the best salaries.

This skill should be furnished by the Commercial schools free of charge. It has always been and should be being introduced into the regular course of study, and an examination required at graduation as well as in the other studies. This course of instruction I regard as a good medium of advertising the school from the very nature of its utility, besides making a pupil feel that he is pretty well treated at those schools which have been run down by the oligarchs, who profess to give much, and in some cases do give a great deal, but more of the ornamental than the practical. I have made a great deal during the past three years to instruct all of my pupils in pen lettering and brush marking, and have been successful beyond my own as well as my school's expectations.

Next a few hints to the young and inexperienced teacher how to proceed in such a course of instruction. Pen Lettering should be taught first, using either the muscular or combined movement. In my teaching I give them straight-hand letters first, and then the lettering first, ever keeping in mind that there can be no good building without a good foundation, and I consequently teach them at straight even shades for at least two lessons; then teach them the philosophy of the curved shaded line, and then the slanted letters. I give them the small letters should be so grouped that letters of like structure will come together, and thus will take hold surprisingly working with intense interest. After a good degree of perfection and order has been acquired in the first group of small letters, I give them the extended and finally the oval letters which completes the small alphabet.

Next lesson for the young men followed by the capital alphabet systematized so that it will require only three or four lessons.

Having finished both alphabets and figures it is advisable to give the classes a drill in lettering addresses of firms in which you give your own letters to be gone over. If not too much crowded for

time, I generally give the classes a lesson of an hour in simple embellishment of one lettering which they never fall of appreciating.

Prepare for brush marking by securing five or six quills, and give them fair quality wrapping paper, good camel-hair brushes, size three or four and a bottle of marking ink, all of which I sell on retail terms.

I now illustrate upon the blackboard the various styles of lettering employed in box marking, describing the one simple and consistent style. A very good style of brush marking was designed by Mr. Walworth of the City & Malvern Business College, New York. New York, a copy of which I presume they would send for a small amount.

The great merit in brush marking is similar to that in pen lettering. A great deal of care is required to start the pupils aright in using the brush. In order that they may in the shortest time possible become skillful with the brush and rapidly change from light to heavy and heavy to light lines. It is advisable to have the pupils standing while they mark, as they will then feel at home when they are actually marking boxes and packages. I have seen many schools where the use of a school reputation does not alone depend upon newspaper advertising, but it is a more general extension of the actual amount of practical instruction given, which will be well advertised by the patrons of the school, who are anxious to see the result in the form of an institution that furnishes a most thorough and practical education.

For answers to questions may be sent to—

I am yours truly,

E. M. HUNTZBERG.

Exchange Items.

The *Bookkeeper* published every two weeks by Selben R. Hopkins, at 76 Nassau Street, New York, is one of our most interesting and valuable exchanges. Each number comes just as every one acquainted with its editor knew it would be a gem of interest to the subscribers of every department of book-keeping. Mr. Hopkins is not only a thorough accountant and popular author of works upon scientific book-keeping, but he also has the real genius for editing an able, spicy, and instructive journal. Every person who has aught to do with book-keeping, either as pupil, teacher or practical accountant should be a subscriber to the *Bookkeeper*.

The last issue of the *Penman's Gazette* was one of unusual interest. An article by S. S. Packard gives reminiscences of "Writing Masters of Olden Time" which will be read with much satisfaction by all, and especially so by those who have had more or less acquaintance with the celebrities whom he mentions.

Brother Gaskell is sustaining our prediction that he would make the *Gazette* spicy and interesting.

The *Bookkeeper* and *Penman* published by J. F. Davis, Altoona, Pa., is a very readable and interesting paper.

The *Teachers' Guide* published monthly by John D. C. Mack, of the Free Press, Creek, Ok., is one of the sprightliest and most entertaining of our educational exchanges, and at the small subscription of five cents per year it comes into the hands of every teacher in the country.

J. W. Swank, the accomplished penman of the *Journal of Penmanship*, Wilmington, D. C., writes an elegant letter in which he says the *JOURNAL* for May is received.

"It is the finest number of a penman's paper that I have ever seen. I congratulate you upon your rare good taste and your ability with a single year in conducting it, and also upon its growing popularity, not only with penmen, but with all persons engaged and interested in the subject of education."

Subscriptions to the *JOURNAL* may date from any time since, and inclusive of January 1878. All the back numbers from that date with the four premiums, and all the back numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.

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Testimonial to Mrs. Hayes.

Chicago, June 10.—The autograph testimonial album to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes by the women of Illinois has been finished. The work consists of six large volumes of 650 pages each elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco. All through the volumes are scattered India ink drawings. The inscription reads: "From the ladies of Illinois, who have admired the courage Mrs. Hayes has displayed in the administration of the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion, God grant that the influence of this signal and benign example may be felt more and more as age follows age in the life of this great Republic!"

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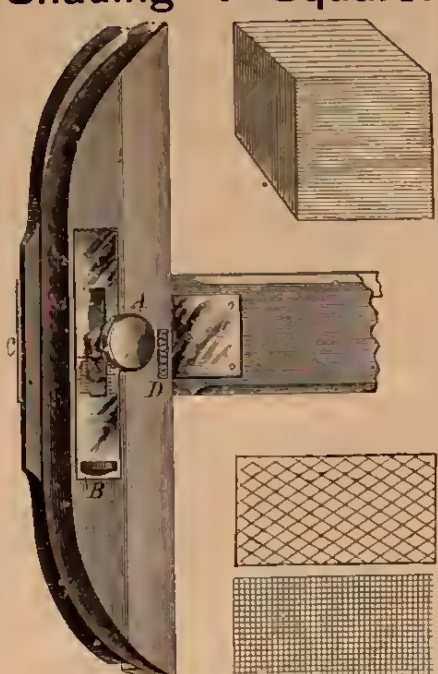
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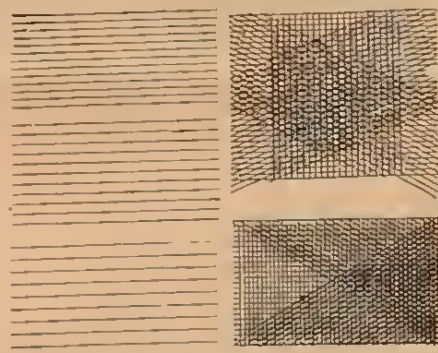


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