

THE CALIGRAPH

QUARTERLY.

DECEMBER, 1883.

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H. ASHTON YATES,
AGENT FOR THE CALIGRAPH.

"The Best WRITING MACHINE in the World."
24 Carroll St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW YORK:
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE COMPANY,
27 Union Square.

Who Most Needs the Caligraph?

- 1st. The Business man and Manufacturer for his correspondence.
- 2d. The Stenographer for his reports.
- 3d. The Lawyer for his briefs.
- 4th. The Author and Editor for his copy
- 5th. The Clergyman for his discourses.
- 6th. The Teacher, Scientist and Specialist for his special work.
- 7th. Everybody who writes, for his relief in writing, and for legibility in reading.

A Few of the Caligraph's Good Points.

As a relief to overtaxed eyes the Caligraph is far superior to the best pair of glasses ever recommended by an oculist.

The advantages of the Caligraph over the pen may be briefly summed up thus:—

It is three times as rapid.

It is many times more legible.

It is far less trying to the eyes.

It requires less light.

And it does not, in the least, cramp the hand.

In construction the Caligraph is simple and durable. It is easily understood, and any one of average intelligence can learn to operate it skillfully in one-fiftieth of the time necessary to acquire a moderate degree of skill with the pen. In its general finish and convenience it excels all other writing machines.

A Word of Caution.

The Caligraph makes no claim to do the work of the type-setter, and is not a substitute for printing, but is simply what it is named—a writing-machine.

The Caligraph does the work of a pen better and more easily. But because its work so far surpasses in legibility and neatness ordinary writing, it is neither just nor reasonable to expect the exactness of line engraving.

In neither alignment, spacing, nor justifying is the result supposed to reach the perfection of the printer's art. A reasonable degree of exactness and uniformity has indeed been secured.

To claim more, is only to pave the way for misapprehension and disappointment.

Let agents and other friends of the writing-machine make this point clearly understood, that in all writing-instruments the same space is necessarily allotted to "m" and to "i;" the intervals cannot, therefore, be quite equal.

Relative Endurance.

We prefer to let others speak for us as to the enduring qualities of the Caligraph.

D. L. Scott Browne, a leading phonographer of this city, who has also a Type-Writing School, says in his Monthly:

"We are of the firm belief, gathered from the use of both machines in our type-writing school, where we have a thousand dollars invested in the instruments, using both the Remington Type Writer and the Caligraph, that the Caligraph outwears two Remington Type Writers. It will endure more abuse by learners practicing upon it, and will keep better in alignment, causing very little expense for repairs, and is really a cheaper machine to buy, by 50 per cent., than the Remington Type Writer, to say nothing of its advantages in portability, rapidity of work and simplicity. For manifolding it beats the Remington by a hundred per cent."

Answer on the Machine.

A prominent legal firm in a Southern city, is noted for the illegible handwriting of both members. They have a Caligraph in their office, and it is not unusual now for letters written to them to bear this significant postscript:—

"Please let the young man who writes with the machine answer this."

"P. S." and "P. D."

Four Words for Agents.—We have a very brief, but comprehensive, code of instructions to our Agents, of four letters—which when fully written out read as follows:—

"Push Sales and Pay Drafts."

THE CALIGRAPH QUARTERLY.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1883

No. 4

The American Writing Machine Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CALIGRAPH.

T. A. ALLEN, *President.* C. G. HARMON, *Treasurer,*
CORY, PA.

Manufactory, Corry, Erie Co., Pa.

SOLE BUSINESS OFFICE - - - 27 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

All communications, letters of inquiry and correspondence respecting the *Caligraph*, should be addressed

G. W. N YOST, *Secretary,*
27 Union Square, N. Y.

The Caligraph Quarterly.

This publication is issued as the Trade Circular of the American Writing Machine Co., and is designed to promote the introduction and general use of the *Ideal Caligraph*.

Copies furnished on application; address 27 Union Square, N. Y.

THE more intelligent the service an instrument performs the greater its use.

The Price of the Caligraph.

The prices given below will be strictly adhered to.

No discount except to *bona fide* agents.

PRICE LIST:

The Ideal Caligraph, No. 1,	- - -	\$70.00
The Ideal Caligraph, No. 2,	- - -	85.00
Wide Carriage, No. 2,	- - -	90.00

These prices include an office case, a ribbon reel, etc.

PRICE LIST OF EXTRAS:

Traveling Cases,	- - -	\$ 6.00
Ribbons, each,	- - -	.75 and 1.00
do per dozen,	- - -	\$7.00 to 9.00
do re-inked, each,	- - -	.35
Carbon Paper, per dozen,	- - -	.60

Our Agents.

The Caligraph is largely sold through Agencies established in the principal cities and towns.

Letters of inquiry from districts where we have a Resident Agent will be referred to such agent, from whom an instrument can always be procured upon as favorable terms as from the main office.

In fact, purchases made of local agents are usually at a saving in cost of freight, and secure the advantage of personal supervision and instruction when desired.

Always buy of your home dealer. No discount from regular prices.

The Ideal Caligraph.

The *Ideal Caligraph*, as will be seen, is an instrument of unique design and beautiful finish.

The materials of which it is constructed are brass, steel and iron, polished, japanned and nickel-plated.

The space it occupies is less than a cubic foot, and it can be easily lifted with one hand.

The type is fixed at the end of levers suspended about a concentric circle.

The key-board in front has all the letters, figures and punctuation marks in plain view upon little glass discs.

The paper, of any quality or reasonable size, is placed between two rollers, one visible in the cut, upon a carriage which travels back and forth along the top of the machine.

An inked ribbon moves automatically below the paper.

How Operated.

The method of operation is simple, easy and effective.

Any child who knows his letters can write.

The keys are simply touched, singly, in succession, by the fingers of either hand, with a staccato movement.

The depression of any key brings its corresponding type up to the centre, striking it against the ribbon, and making a clear impression upon the paper.

As the type falls, the carriage, with the paper, moves forward the space of one letter, and it is ready with no attention, for the touch of the finger tips upon the following letter.

The spaces between the words are made by simply touching the long keys at either side.

A sweet-toned bell gives notice when the writing approaches the end of the line, that the word or syllable may be completed, or properly divided.

A single movement of the curved lever in front pulls the carriage back to the starting point, and the paper is advanced ready to begin the next line.

By lifting the roller, which turns upon a hinge at the back of the carriage, the writing can be seen to inspect the work as it progresses.

The width of margin and distance between the lines are instantly regulated.

When at Rest.

The instrument stands upon rubber feet, which will not mar the finest furniture, and is an ornament to any office or parlor.

When not in use it requires only to be covered from the dust, and is always ready for service, with no other preparation than to insert the paper.

The Ideal, No. 2.

The No. 2 Caligraph is the popular size, having both capital and small letters.

It is a complete writing machine, adapted to

all kinds of writing, and as such stands unrivalled.



No. 2 Caligraph. Price \$85.

The No. 2 has two complete alphabets, eight figures, ten punctuation marks, "\$," and "&," or a total of 72 characters.

With this machine there is a choice of either one of seven different varieties of type, as seen on the sample pages.

This machine weighs about nineteen pounds.

The Wide Carriage, No. 2.

To meet certain commercial necessities, where a wide page and long lines are desired, we have made a special machine, with a platen of extra length, which we call the Wide Carriage No. 2.

It will take in paper eleven and one-half inches wide, and write a line nine and one-half inches long. This machine will be found convenient for use in tabulating or other work, where several columns of figures are to be transcribed. For most uses, however, the common width will be preferred.

The No. 1 Ideal.

The No. 1 Ideal is smaller and lighter than the No. 2, having but forty-eight characters instead of seventy-two. As a portable writing-machine it is without a rival. It weighs but about ten pounds, and is capable of the same rapid and perfect work as No. 2.

For press reports, manifolding and other work

gently choose the style of type suited to his taste or necessities.

Always name the type preferred.

Machine Numbers.

All Caligraphs are designated by numbers stamped upon the back of the front rail, right hand end.

Let each purchaser learn the number, and the identity of his machine is always preserved.

In all correspondence relating to special machines—inquiries for parts, changes, repairing, etc., the number of the machine and kind or specimen of type should always be mentioned.

The Ribbon Reel.

We send with each Caligraph a little instrument which has proved a mystery to some purchasers; it is the ribbon reel, intended as a convenience in removing and replacing the ribbon.

In removing the ribbon, attach the reel, by means of the clamp, to the guide-rail standard, at the right end of the carriage. Unpin one end of the ribbon, and pass it once or twice about the reel. It may then be easily unwound from the spool.

To replace the ribbon, slip the new ribbon, without unwinding, over the reel, tighten it by means of the adjustable arm; then affix the reel to the standard, pin the ribbon to either spool, and wind it from the reel. By means of this little appliance, the ribbon may be changed without soiling the fingers.

Press Copies.

Press copies can be obtained from caligraphic work as from the ordinary writing, using a copying ribbon, which is supplied unless otherwise ordered.

The impressions are clearer, and more durable than those taken from pen work.



No. 1 Caligraph. Price \$70.

where a variety of type is unimportant, or the appearance of the writing is secondary, this little instrument is all that could be desired.

The No. 1 Caligraph admits of but one size of type. A choice of four varieties is however afforded, large or small capitals in Gothic or Roman letters, as seen in samples.

The keyboards correspond, so that one can readily use either machine. Forty-six of the forty-eight characters on the No. 1 machine occupy precisely the same position at the centre of the No. 2 keyboard. These represent lower case letters, punctuation marks and figures. At each end of the No. 2 keyboard, right and left, are thirteen capitals.

Both machines are constructed of the most durable materials, finely finished, and with proper care will last a lifetime. They are unexcelled for ease of action, speed, durability, portability and convenience.

Our Sample Pages.

For the benefit of those who read the CALIGRAPH QUARTERLY before seeing the work of the instrument, we have, at considerable expense, prepared our sample pages by reproducing exactly the work of the Caligraph, with the several kinds of type. These samples exhibit the perfections and the imperfections of Caligraphic writing.

From these specimens the reader can intelli-

SAMPLES OF TYPE.

No. 1. - Small Roman Upper and Lower Case Type.

These samples of type were written with the machines, then Photo-Engraved and then printed, so that they are actual fac-similies of the work of the Caligraphs but not quite equal to actual work.

No. 2 - Medium Roman Type.

Gentlemen

We desire to express to you our extreme satisfaction with the No.2 Caligraph purchased yesterday from your factory. We have no words to express our admiration.

No. 3 - New Medium Roman Type.

G. W. N. Yost, Esq.

Dear Sir; --The Caligraph N. M. R. you sent me has been received and is most perfect in its construction and very ingeniously devised.

Have had no difficulty, whatever, in learning to manipulate the same.

No. 4 - Large Roman Type.

Gentlemen;

The machine obtained from you last May has been almost constantly in use by myself and others and has given entire satisfaction in every respect. It has not been out of order for a moment since its arrival. but works even more smoothly than at first

No. 5 - Italic Type.

Gentlemen;

After using the No.2 Caligraph bought of you, I am glad to say that no fault has been developed. It has had thousands of sheets passed over its type, with unfailing regularity in the work and the gain in time, by its use, has been a material saving

No. 6 - Large and Small Gothic Caps.

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE USED THE CALIGRAPH DAILY FOR THE PAST YEAR. IT HAS GIVEN VERY SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN THE TRANSCRIPTION OF BOTH LETTERS AND LEGAL PAPERS. THE PRESS COPIES TAKEN A YEAR AGO HAVE NOT FADED YET.

No. 7 - Large and Small Roman Caps.

GENTLEMEN:

IT IS NEARLY A YEAR SINCE I PURCHASED MY CALIGRAPH FROM YOU, AND DURING THAT TIME I HAVE USED IT ON AN AVERAGE OF FIVE HOURS PER DAY.

THE FOLLOWING STYLES OF TYPE ARE USED IN THE NO. 1, CALIGRAPH.

No. 8 - Large Gothic Caps.

GENTLEMEN;

WE HAVE USED THE NO.2 CALIGRAPH IN OUR BUSINESS FOR THE PAST FIVE MONTHS, WE CONSIDER IT A DECIDED "SHORT CUT" THROUGH A LONG DAY'S WORK.

No. 9 - Small Gothic.

THE CALIGRAPH. WHO CAN USE IT. LITTLE CHILDREN, OLD PEOPLE, THE BLIND--ANYONE WHO CAN SPELL CAN USE IT. MOST PEOPLE CAN IN LESS THAN ONE WEEK LEARN TO WRITE FASTER THAN WITH THE PEN AND CAN BECOME EXPERT IN A FEW MONTHS.

No. 10 - Large Roman Caps.

GENTLEMEN;

WE HAVE BEEN USING THE CALIGRAPH FOR OVER A YEAR AND HAVE FOUND IT OF GREAT SERVICE, BEING ABLE TO WRITE MUCH MORE RAPIDLY, AND WITH LESS FATIGUE THAN WITH THE PEN.

No. 11 - Small Roman Caps.

GENTLEMEN;

I ENCLOSE YOU HEREWITH \$1.00, FOR WHICH YOU WILL PLEASE SEND ME BY RETURN MAIL A COPYING RIBBON (FOR PRESS-COPIES).

The Genesis of Machine Writing.

Primitive Methods.

When man in early times wished to convey information to a distance, he drew a picture and sent it. Thus it came to pass that in the Greek language, the same word signified to write and to paint. It was by some such process as this (known as Ideographic writing) that the Indians of Mexico conveyed to Montezuma the news that the Spaniards had invaded his dominions.

Symbolic Writing.

The inconvenience of this mode of recording thought and conveying knowledge of facts, was so great, that in the process of time, things and ideas came to be represented by symbols. A siege was represented by a scaling ladder; a battle by hands holding a buckler and a bow; ingratitude by a viper; Providence by an eye, and so on. This was a step in advance, but it also had its embarrassments, for it was not always easy to know exactly what a correspondent intended to describe by the symbols he used.

Syllabic and Alphabetic Writing.

It being found that certain sounds were often repeated, they were at length indicated by signs formed from the pictures. These signs represented syllables, and the writing was called "syllabic." Pursuing the process still further, the composite sounds of the syllables were in turn analyzed and signs given to each simple sound found in them. Thus the alphabet was originated, but who was the wise man to effect its discovery, or where he lived is unknown.

Writing Material.

Progress in the search for good material on which to inscribe the characters was not rapid. A great variety of substances have been used for inscriptions. Among these are clay tablets, leaves, wood, bark, pith, cloth, bones, skins, stone, pottery, metals, wax tablets, shells and paper.

Writing Implements.

On these materials, the inscriptions have been made by instruments almost as various. The

picture or letters have been made with knives, brushes, chisels, with the iron or bone stylus, with pen of reeds, quills, metal, and finally by the "Caligraph," an instrument by means of which a single touch makes each letter complete and distinct.

Pens and Improvements in them.

Most of the processes of writing have been of necessity slow. It was not until 1820, that Gillott gave to the world its first steel pen. The goose-quill had for thirteen centuries furnished the writer his instrument, but its day was gone when the steel pen was invented. Pens have since then been made of gold, and in later years pens have been invented which contained in their handles the supply of ink necessary for a considerable time. These have come into extensive use.

Looking for a Writing Machine.

Inventive skill had been at work for a century on the problem without success, when the idea of an instrument that would put on paper a letter for each stroke of the finger presented itself to Mr. C. Latham Sholes, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, about the year 1866. This gentleman has the honor of pushing the invention to a successful issue. He interested in the subject Mr. Carlos Glidden, and the two labored together for years, encouraged by the faith and persistence of Mr. James Densmore, whose name also deserves a place in the history of Writing Machines.

The Type Writer.

At last an instrument was produced which was submitted to Mr. G. W. N. Yost, an inventor of experience, who promptly recognized the importance of the idea, but decided that the machine as then made had no commercial value.

Four more long weary years were spent in making experimental machines, each an improvement upon the preceding, until December 1872, Mr. Yost was invited to Milwaukee to see the invented Type Writer. He at once became interested in it, and from this point the history of Writing Machines becomes largely a personal biography of Mr. Yost.



G. W. N. Yost

G. W. N. YOST,

And the Origin of the Caligraph.

The Unwritten History.

Were it possible to fully depict in language the history of the Caligraph,—brief as its life has been, to paint vividly and graphically in words the obstacles that have been overcome, the barriers surmounted, the chasms bridged, the tempests survived, the foes within and without vanquished, every one of its ten thousands

of friends would feel, if possible, its value enhanced, and at the same time the most profound appreciation of those heroic and almost superhuman efforts from whence it comes.

An Impracticable Possibility.

A word and thought printing machine had an existence, only as a bare, impracticable possibility, prior to its being remodeled and improved by the genius of Mr. G. W. N. Yost. A tea-kettle lid, clattering above the boiling water on a kitchen stove, is about as nearly related to the modern steam engine as the Sholes and Glidden Type Writer, as made in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1871 would be to the perfected, Ideal Caligraph.

Dr. Virgil W. Blanchard has written respecting the early machine as follows:

"Although at that time the writer did most implicitly believe in the marvelous resources of the inventive genius of his old friend Yost, still he could not believe in, or dream of the possibility of his making a mechanical and financial success of the lumbering rattletrap of that period, called a Type Writer."

The World's Debt.

"If patient, persevering, weary toil, under the greatest conceivable difficulties, with a horizon at times devoid of a single bright ray of assured ultimate success—I say, if such toil, in a noble cause, in an effort to add a worthy element to the civilization of the nineteenth century, is worthy of a world-wide appreciation and gratitude, then the present age owes such appreciation and gratitude to the genius of G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of the Caligraph."

Biographical Sketch.

G. W. N. Yost, the Inventor and Manufacturer of the Caligraph, was born April 15th, 1831, in the town of Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y.

During his boyhood, and until his nineteenth year, he attended school and worked with his father on the farm. For some four years thereafter he traveled extensively in the West and South, and in March, 1855, his first patent was obtained for a Cotton Plow and Scraper. Many thousands of these implements have since been sold. From 1855 to 1873 (except some five years while engaged in the oil business) he devoted his time to inventing, patenting and manufacturing agricultural implements. During this time the Climax Mower and Reaper, also the Aeme Mower and Reaper were brought out and successfully introduced to the public.

Becomes Interested in the Type Writer.

In December, 1872, Mr. Yost was invited to Milwaukee to see the INVENTED Type-Writer. After a very careful examination of the Machine, as then made, he became interested in it, and, in connection with Mr. Densmore, took one of the

Milwaukee machines, in February, 1873, to the Remington Armory, in Ilion, N. Y., and made a contract to have one thousand of them built.

Not only were the first thousand machines taken, but between the fall of 1873 and the winter of 1877, nearly four thousand more were made and sold, mainly, however, through the energy and intense labor of the inventor of the Caligraph.

The Popular Demand.

The difficult work of selling Machines devolving on Mr. Yost, he soon discovered that a better machine was required. The popular demand was for a practical substitute for the pen, not a mechanical curiosity or toy.

The necessity for a Writing Machine that could be depended upon for long continued successful work so impressed itself upon his mind, that, failing to induce the Remington Company to manufacture what was required, he abandoned the Type Writer as a mechanical and commercial failure, and determined to construct his Ideal Writing Machine.

Beginning Anew.

Leaving the conservatism in the Remington Company to manufacture Type Writing Machines, that must in the nature of things become obsolete, Mr. Yost went to New York to carry his matured plans into execution. He left with the Remington Company his previous inventions,—the tools he had helped to devise for the manufacture of the Type-Writer, the skill of the workmen he had helped to educate in their use; the agents and salesmen that had been selected by his judgment, and drilled in his service—in short, he left to this company the entire fruit of six long years of patient, weary toil, feeling confident that superlative success in the enterprise in which he was engaged could never be attained through the exercise of a narrow, penurious conservatism.

After several months of tedious effort in the midst of the greatest financial difficulties, the distinctive features of the Caligraph were combined in a machine, and in it the *perfect ideal word and thought printing machine* had its birth

The Ideal Caligraph.

It is now fully believed that in the Caligraph, the public will find the Ideal Writing Machine. Mr. Yost's long experience and thorough knowledge of the defects of the old style of Writing Machines have enabled him to combine in the Caligraph all the good, and leave out all the bad elements in the machine as heretofore made. He has also been fortunate enough to secure the full legal right to use such of the inventions belonging to the old system of machines, as is required to manufacture the Caligraph, and having fully perfected the latter in all its details, he now feels that all the legal and all the mechanical difficulties have been overcome, and that after all these years of sowing, the harvest time is approaching.

The Advantages of the Caligraph

are so many and so great, that only a few of them will be referred to in this connection. In the first place, the Machine is more portable than the writing machines heretofore made. It is built of the very best material that money will buy; the very best of steel castings being used instead of common cast iron. No pains or expense is being spared to make the workmanship as perfect as possible. Another great feature is, the Caligraph is so constructed that an ordinary expert operator can keep the machine in perfect order for many years.

The Caligraph and Economy.

Never was the world in such a hurry as it is this latter part of the nineteenth century. The great and successful inventions of this age are those that save time. A machine that will allow one man to do the work of two is sure to find a market, those who will not take advantage of inventions that save time and nerve are bound to fail, the Caligraph comes to the front, saying to the penman, "I will save half your time; I will save your eyes and your strength, and besides I will give you a manuscript far superior to anything you could produce with your pen."

The ordinary penman writes fifteen words a minute. The ordinary Caligraph writes fifty. This single sentence ought to sell a Caligraph to every man who writes two hours a day. The time saved in a single year, reckoned at twenty-five cents an hour, would more than pay for the machine.

Worth \$1,000.00.

"One thousand dollars would not buy the Caligraph I purchased from you one year ago, if I could not get another in its place. I carry it in all my travels as I would a valise, and it is always ready for work. I write about sixty words a minute, and do it with ease. To use the pen is laborious, while to use the Caligraph is play. To me it is a talking machine.

"L. C. KEEVER, Cincinnati."

It Saves Paper.

The saving in paper alone is considerable, as a given amount of matter Caligraphed occupies much less space than the same written, a line of Caligraphing running from eight to twelve words, while a line of writing runs from three to eight, according to writers. This saving in a single year would go far towards purchasing a Caligraph.

The Caligraph lightens wonderfully the labors of literary men, lengthens their days and multiplies manifold their power for good.

It Saves Postage.

"We have effected a great saving in postage and stationery. Letters that required three to five sheets pen writing, and cost six to nine cents postage, we now print on one page, and send for three cents. We think we have saved in this way alone, since purchasing our machines, an amount sufficient to cover their cost.

"ATLAS ENGINE WORKS,

"Indianapolis, Ind."

The Caligraph and the Editor.

Every one who has prepared matter for the printer, must have noticed how much more rapidly and accurately they "set up" the printed clippings than the manuscript. Written with the Caligraph, all of the copy is as clear and unmistakable as print, and the proof, consequently, contains but few errors.

Why will men go on in the old method? Why will they wear out eyes, nerve and patience to produce a miserable scrawl, when in half the time they might make a beautiful and legible manuscript?

The Caligraph helps Composition.

Let it be understood, that any one can learn to use the Caligraph with facility in a few weeks; that one can write two or three times as fast with it as with the pen; that its use favors rather than hinders the flow of thought in composition, and that the work when done is neat and legible as print, and the advantages of its use are sufficiently apparent without further stating them.

No More Mistakes.

It is related of the late Horace Greeley, that on a certain occasion he wished to have some repairs made at the front entrance of the *Tribune* building, and wrote on a piece of paper for the painter to put in large characters at the front entrance, "No Admittance here. Entrance on Spruce Street." At evening he found these words posted at the front entrance of his establishment: "No admittance here. Editors on a spree." Who can tell how many young men that day went on a spree, and justified themselves in so doing by the thought that the venerable sage of the *Tribune* had set them the example. In the auspicious day that is now dawning on our race, let us hope that neither editors or printers will go on a spree. Everybody will use the Caligraph; a world of errors and misunderstandings between friends and lovers will

be done away with, peace on earth and good-will towards men will be mightily promoted.

The day is not far distant when the Caligraph will be thought indispensable to every writer, whether for letters, briefs or sermons, and already printers clamor for "machine copy."

The Caligraph for the Traveler.

D. R. Locke, (Petroleum V. Nasby) Editor of the *Toledo Blade*, writes from mid-ocean:

"I have used the machine with which these lines are written, over two years. It has been in almost every State in the Union, it has crossed the Atlantic twice, and made the tour of Europe. It has been banged about on railroads, on steamers, and in hotels, and in all that time, and with all that trying usage, it has never gotten out of order, and has always been a reliable and faithful, as well as indispensable instrument.

"I have written editorial matter, books and plays, and all other kinds of matter upon it, and it is so necessary to me that I take it with me wherever I go."

Too Confoundedly Indispensable.

Fred. R. Guernsey, of the *Boston Herald*, says: "The only complaint I have to make regarding the Caligraph is, it is too confoundedly indispensable. After a year's use of the machine, I would as soon think of going back to pencils and pens as making a journey to New York by sailing packet or stage coach. The Caligraph is the most useful of modern inventions after the locomotive, the steamboat, and the telegraph."

To be able to produce, without fatigue, not only legible but beautiful copy, and to do this when worn out with work, is only possible with this wonderful little machine. The Caligraph never gets tired, its fingers are never stiff, and loss of sleep does not dim the clearness of its brain.

"No excuse is left for literary persons to write illegible letters and articles for the press.

"Geo. P. BYINGTON, Westport, Vt."

The Caligraph for Clergymen.

The Caligraph possesses special advantages for the minister, not only as a convenience, contributing to his comfort and health, but also as a practical help to him in his work.

First of all, comfort, ease and health are promoted by its use, as contrasted with writing with the pen. The position is easy and natural, the motion not at all tiresome, and both position and motion are healthful and even restful. The cramped position of the chest, the aching of the arm and the danger of "pen palsy" attending the use of the pen, are all avoided. This is especially noticeable in a long sitting, or when the writer is driven to finish a sermon or other article by a given time.

The last pages are written with the Caligraph just as easily and just as neatly and legibly as the first.

"I have found my Caligraph a beautiful and perfect machine. It is a pleasure to work it."

"REV. J. S. PULLMAN, W. Winsted, Ct."

The Rapidity of the Caligraph.

The rapidity of the writing is an important advantage when the thought flows rapidly, as the slowness and labor of writing with the pen both weary and hinder composition. The speed of the Caligraph makes it possible to write a whole discourse at a single sitting, when the subject has been thought out. It is easier to write out a sermon at a single sitting with the Caligraph than at two or three sittings with the pen.

"I have had my Caligraph three weeks, and I would not part with it for \$500."

REV. NEWMAN SMITH, D. D.
New Haven, Conn.

"I advise all my friends who have much literary work to do, to invest in a Caligraph."

L. A. BOSWORTH, Pastor M. E. Church,
Somerville.

A Christmas Gift.

"What shall we give our minister!" A book? But we don't know what books he most needs, and if we did, he can buy them cheaper than we can. Fur gloves? overcoat? slippers? or a dressing-gown? Such are the common ministerial presents. Doubtless very acceptable often but while adding to his personal comfort, how much better if we could add to his real facility in his arduous daily work.

"Says a Clergyman writing from the study— I want to tell you, that *you can do better*; there is an article which will be worth more to the pastor, and so to the people, than all the study-gowns, and slippers, and seal-skins ever given; it is a *Caligraph*."

"My Caligraph works entirely satisfactorily, and has never got out of order. I had rather write three letters with it than one by hand."

D. O'DONAGHUE,
Chancellor Diocese of Vincennes.

No Trouble to Think.

"Writing Letters is now a great solace since I have this machine; I would not part with it for a kingdom. I am writing my sermons altogether on the Caligraph, and it is *no trouble* to adapt my thinking to it. The whole thing has become natural and easy so soon, and the pen is a weary burden. Pity those who wear their lives away at the end of a penholder."

REV. T. H. ROUSE,
Sandwich Islands.

A Clergyman can write a thirty-minute sermon in 50 minutes. It has been done.

"I do all my sermonizing and corresponding on it. I would not be without it again for any reasonable consideration."

W. N. BOSBECK, Pastor M. E. Church,
Springfield, Ohio.

Instantly Converted.

"After four years' use of the Type-Writer I was converted to the Caligraph almost as speedily as Paul was to Christianity. Since that time I have been a disciple of the Caligraph, and the longer I am in the service the more loyal I am to my faith. I have examined everything that has come up since, but have seen nothing to convince me that anything is ever likely to be invented that can surpass the Caligraph. I rattle off millions of words a year, and the older the machine gets the better it seems to work."

J. W. CROSWELL.

Sermons Printed for Use.

"I prize the Caligraph most," says Rev. J. M. Hervey, Pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church, Pittsburg, "for the writing of my sermons. The mechanical effort of writing is no longer a weariness but a pleasure. But above every other consideration, is the fact that the sermons thus printed are in a shape that I can hand them to the sick folks of the congregation, thus enabling them to read during the week what I have preached the last Sabbath morning. I would not like to have to do without my Caligraph."

"Hereafter I shall not be without one, until some one shall have invented a contrivance to be operated by magnetic influence, and where the only exertion required shall be sitting in an easy chair and thinking at it."

F. B. WHIPPLE, Erie, Pa.

Why Waste Time?

Every hour spent in writing with the pen (except in book-keeping) is at least *forty minutes* wasted, *worse than wasted*; a great deal *worse than wasted*, for the writer is doing *hard* work when he might do *easy* work, *poor* work when he might do *good* work, and *slow* work when he might do it from *three to ten* times more rapidly.

The Caligraph a Necessity.

The Caligraph is a necessity to any one unfortunate enough to be condemned to perpetual writing, for these reasons:

1st. It will write in the hands of only a moderately skillful person, from three to five times as fast as the pen.

2d. All the pain in the wrist, as well as the fatigue incident to writing, is done away with altogether.

3d. The writing being absolutely print, much greater accuracy is secured from the compositor.

The machine is a necessity, as much as the sewing machine is to the housewife, or the reaper to the farmer. It cannot be commended too highly to the editorial profession. It is a machine which no newspaper writer can afford to do without.

Says an old patron of the Remington:—"The writing machine is invented at last. Now stop, for heaven's sake! If you make a better machine than the one you sent me, I'll be downright mad. No; the next thing I expect to see is one with a set of rollers and inking fountain that will work with a continuous roll of paper like a Bullock Press, and all we have to do will be to turn a crank and any sort of a production desired will come out of the other side. After what you have done, even that wouldn't surprise me. If my italic machine works as well right along as it does now, a crisp, brand new treasury note for \$1,000 couldn't hire it. I have taken out a three years' insurance policy on the machine to protect it."

Lady Operators.

Thus far the demand for young lady operators upon the Caligraph—who really become the most proficient in its use—has always been in excess of the supply. It is not difficult to acquire facility in using the Caligraph, as by devoting one hour per day to practice, any person of ordinary intelligence, will at the end of the month be able to write faster with it than with the pen.

The Caligraph for Lawyers.

Many a weary hour has been passed in deciphering the proverbially illegible manuscript of the profession. Many a successful lawyer has died a victim of overwork, caused, not by efforts in the court-room, but by office drudgery, and nights spent in toiling through the badly written papers and minutes in use on the trial during the day.

The Caligraph an Emancipator.

Much of this drudgery can be saved by the use of this simple and comparatively inexpensive machine. The mass of correspondence which accumulates on every lawyer's desk can be disposed of in much less time, and with infinitely less physical effort, than if the tardy pen were required to be laboriously pushed through every letter.

The lawyer can finish his brief in half the time usually required, and have the balance for rest.

"I consider the Caligraph as much ahead of the pen for rapid and easy writing as the railway is ahead of the ox-team or 'prairie schooner,' for travel. I would not be without it."

B. DUFFIE, Takigrapher,
Bedford Station, Mich.

Printed Briefs.

In the preparation of an important case a large mass of papers is often accumulated. If these are in the beautiful and easily read caligraphic print, their examination during the trial is no more wearisome than reading from a printed book, and much tiresome and unnecessary labor is saved.

"It is a convenience which I would not dispense with for much more than the price of the machine."

R. W. BUTTERFIELD, Att'y-at-Law,
Grand Rapids.

Convenience for Duplicating.

It is frequently necessary to furnish certain papers to the Court or Referee, and copies to counsel upon the other side. With the Caligraph these copies, and one or more besides to be kept for one's own use, can be easily and quickly taken. With the pen, several times as much physical labor and time would be required to make the first copy, and of course the same amount for each of the succeeding ones.

"I am satisfied that the Caligraph is beyond any sort of question a far superior machine. It has proved all that is claimed for it."

DAN'L E. PRESCOTT, Att'y-at-Law, Detroit, Mich.

"I have been using the No. 2 Caligraph since May last, and find it a perfect beauty, both literally and practically. As an instance of its capacity I may say that in two and one-half days I transcribed over 400 folios of testimony."

W. R. CULVER, Law Stenographer,
Lockport, N. Y.

Economy.

Strict economy demands that every writer should own a writing machine, and the Caligraph is everywhere proving itself the best in the world!

"Time is money." The Caligraph is the most economical investment any writer can possibly make.

With the pen one can average fifteen words a minute, with the Caligraph one can write sixty words a minute, and many do write regularly an average of fifty words. And with the Caligraph one can work steadily any length of time, as there is no fatigue whatever incident to its use.

"It performs its work in excellent style, and the writing is always admired. I think it a long way ahead of its more expensive competitor, the Type-Writer."

GEO. S. BANMAN,
Steno. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.

The Caligraph for the Stenographer.

The great burden of the stenographer has been to rapidly transcribe his notes. With weary fingers, the reporter enters upon his larger task when the voice of the speaker ceases.

What the Stenographer needs is some way of preparing his notes for the printer, something like half as fast as they were taken down.

This is just what the Caligraph does. By its aid the stenographer sits down with his notes on the table beside him, and transcribes them with three or four times the speed that he could write them with a pen, and makes at the same time from one to ten copies as he may desire.

The Caligraph writes faster, more legibly, with greater economy of paper, postage, ink and, of course—labor. With this machine you can sit up straight and use both hands, thus saving your back.

I. W. GOODNER, Steno. for J. ESTEY & Co., Brattleboro, Vt., writes: "I do not see how a stenographer can afford to be deprived of this great labor-saving expedient."

A New Era in Writing.

A new era in the history of writing has arrived, marked by the invention of Writing Machines. Fingers of iron have been stretched forth at the bidding of inventive genius, to help the fingers of flesh; the left hand has come over to see what the right hand is doing, and, recovering from its disinclination to labor, now does its part right gallantly.

Caligraphy vs. Stenography.

If business men only knew how much could be accomplished by dictating direct to a caligraph expert, and enough accurate and rapid caligraph experts could be found, they would be employed by the majority for ordinary business correspondence.

Time Saved.

When dictating to a stenographer nearly all important business letters have to be read over, corrected and, perhaps, re-written and signed after they have been transcribed, all of which, too frequently, has to be done late in the day; done hurriedly; done when the subject matter is more or less out of one's mind; while if the matter had been dictated direct to a Caligraph expert, the letters or documents would have been read and signed as they were written, and while the subject was fresh in mind, thus saving much valuable time and labor.

"I am getting more and more in love with the Caligraph every day. After my brief experience, would not exchange and take a Type-Writer (Remington) as a gift, and be without the Caligraph."

S. D. HILLMAN, Rochester, Minn.

They Cost Less.

Another reason in favor of a caligrapher is that, as a rule, they can be employed for less salary than a stenographer, owing to the fact that it does not require more than one-sixth the time to become a good caligraph expert that it does to become a good stenographer.

Caligraph Writing Compact and Legible.

The Caligraph writing is compact, legible and cheap. As to compactness, the record of a case prepared on a Caligraph occupies but a small number of pages as compared with the same matter in longhand, and counsel and Court are not frightened at the bulk of matter and the difficulty of reading—hand-writing, always harder to read than print, and frequently requiring little short of a miraculous effort. Courts are but human after all, and many a good case has been lost because of the inability of the Court to make a thorough examination of the record owing to illegibility.

The Caligraph for Rapid Work.

The Remington Type-Writer is a self-destructive machine; the faster it is operated the more it tears itself to pieces. The momentum of the five-pound carriage shakes it out of align. The angular leverage of the type bars also draw it out of align, and the long and slow movement of the type arms causes locking and double impressions. It is not the machine for perfect, rapid work, and it will not endure hard usage. With care it is as good an operating machine as the Caligraph, but with hard usage the Caligraph surpasses it by fifty per cent. in durability and in quality of work.—*Browne's Phonographic Monthly*.

From J. A. WHITCOMB, teacher of phonography and type-writing, Washington, D. C.:

"Unquestionably the best writing machine made."

For Preservation.

Copies of the many instruments, pleadings, affidavits and other papers constantly being drawn can be taken in the copying press, or upon another sheet by using the carbon paper, and the latter copies, when sufficiently accumulated, can be bound in volumes and indexed.

This is accomplished, with no more trouble or exertion than required to make a single draft, and at the same time much greater neatness and legibility is secured than with the pen.

The Caligraph—Who Can Use It.

Little children can use it. Old people can use it. The blind can use it. Any one who can spell can use it.

Most people can, in less than a week, learn to write with the Caligraph faster than with a pen, and become expert in a few weeks or months.

Thousands of young people, of both sexes, are learning its use, as they find no difficulty in obtaining pleasant and profitable situations as soon as they become expert.

The Caligraph for Receiving Telegrams.

Associated Press dispatches have been successfully received and transcribed by the Caligraph.

It is eminently practicable, and furnishes a wide field for the use of Writing Machines. A speed of forty words a minute, easily attained, is more than the most rapid penman can do for continued periods.

The public may soon demand that their telegraphic messages shall be printed in legible characters, instead of being carelessly scribbled so as to be intelligible to the expert only.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of the improved copy—for Press reprints, and the advantages of manifolding as well.

Manifolding.

By the use of carbon paper between two sheets, from four to twelve copies can be made at once.

Superiority of the Caligraph.

Browne's *Phonographic Monthly*, speaking of this use of writing machines, says: "The simplicity of the mechanism of the Caligraph, its easy, short and quick touch, its every key making a letter, thus doing away entirely with the lost motions required by the Type-writer in capitalizing, makes it a better machine to use in connection with the telegraph than the Type writer, by a fourth, at least, we should think.

Besides, in rapid work a Caligraph is just as good as in slow work, its alignment stays perfectly and the keys will not lock, owing to its quick action."

"There is certainly nothing about it that is not as good as the Type Writer, and there are some dozen or fifteen improvements in it which are way ahead of that machine." On the whole it is superior to the Type Writer in every way."

RELD McMONAGLE,

Canton, N. Y.

The Caligraph as an Educator.

Children talk easily enough; they usually write with great difficulty. Teachers have little trouble in eliciting ideas from a class, if they are called out conversationally. Ask the pupil to write his thought, and at once an embarrassing obstacle is interposed. We scarce ever wholly outgrow this formidable impediment in the way of written expression. The fingers lag wearily behind the brain.

The clear, accurate and concise expression of thought is one of the most important problems in human civilization.

How may the youthful mind most easily and naturally acquire the habit of painting in words and sentences the outlines of thought forms which people the ideal realm?

What is wanted, is a method of writing thought with ease and rapidity by means of words similar to those found on the printed page, instead of by the slow, painful, laborious, imperfect process of pen, ink and blotter.

The Caligraph and the Education of Children.

It can require no very prophetic eye to foresee a most important educational use to be made of the Caligraph.

With this instrument the child may, without care or thought as to the formation of the letters or characters, at once and easily spell out his daily lesson, his words, his answers, his wishes and his infantile thought.

Imagine a school-room supplied—as undoubtedly they are destined to be—with a Caligraph in front of each pupil. The teacher delivers his lecture, reads a lesson, or propounds his questions. The listening pupil, with facile touch and in gleesome spirit, quickly prints his reply. The very manipulation of the instrument has a charm, and the rugged pathway of science becomes attractive, if not flower-encircled.

It seems impossible to overestimate the value of this wide, almost universal use of this "mechanical intelligence," as the Caligraph has been aptly termed. It belongs wherever human language is spoken, and serves as a quick, convenient instrument wherever thought is to be expressed to the eye.

An Early but Correct Conclusion.

Mr. Yost early became satisfied that the Writing Machine was the best known means of teaching children and others spelling, punctuation, the proper division of sentences, etc. Also, that it would afford pleasant and profitable employment to thousands of young people, who become experts in its use, and that it was especially adapted to give employment to intelligent and cultivated young women, hundreds of whom are already employed as experts. The demand for laborers in this field of enterprise is practically unlimited.

A. W. Brown, Patent Attorney, Boston, says: "My use of the Caligraph has been most extensive, and such as to call into operation the capabilities and resources of the machine. I can say, without hesitation, while the Caligraph is a marvel and is very ingenious in its construction and arrangement of parts, yet it is simple, practical and perfect, and capable of being easily and readily operated by persons of even ordinary intelligence and of no mechanical turn of mind."

The Labor of the Pen.

The ordinary penman can write thirty words a minute, and in doing it he draws his hand through the space more than sixteen feet, and makes, on an average, sixteen turns of the pen for every word. Writing at this rate, he makes twenty-eight thousand turns of the pen an hour, and carries the point of the pen about a thousand feet.

In the Caligraph we have a simple, marvellous machine for writing human thought with delightful ease and rapidity, in as perfect, beautiful printed words as can be found on the most splendidly executed page from the highest refinement of typographical art.

The Caligraph should be in the hands of every pupil in every public school in our land.

The Hygiene of the Caligraph.

Most writers fall into the habit of holding the pen in a cramped position, and the carrying of it through long spaces thus held, develops a rigidity of the muscles of the hand, which renders writing painful, if not at last impracticable. The pen does not then obey the will, but wanders off on tracks of its own, thereby showing the now proverbial depravity of inanimate things, and leaves its mark in a style of writing that is far from Caligraphy or "elegant writing."

Pen Paralysis.

In an article for number two of the QUARTERLY, J. E. Crowell says: "After the close of the war, chance or fate brought me into the editorial rooms of a daily newspaper in a reportorial capacity. Day by day I drudged away at the pen, and there was no imaginable invention in pens that I did not try, till I gave up in disgust. I had to work day and night to get through with the amount of work I had undertaken. Finally this produced the natural result, bringing on pen paralysis, till I could hardly control the motion of my hand, which had a convulsive movement that would put the tails of the letters on the wrong side, making the h's into y's and the b's into p's. This malady eventually extended to my face, and one morning I went home scared to death, with one side of my face drawn up like the false face of a comical character in the masquerade.

Saved by the Writing Machine.

"In this extremity I heard of the Writing Machine. The result was that I had one inside of a week. I could ill afford such a luxury in those days, but it was something like that or an abandonment of the profession I had followed for years. The machine cost \$150, and I bought it on installments. In two hours' practice I could write with the machine as fast as I could with a pen, and my copy in the composing room the next morning produced a sensation. It had hitherto been a fight to get clear of my manu-

script on account of the wretched chirography; but from this moment it became a contest who should secure my copy. The effect on my physical system was magical. The pen paralysis entirely disappeared, and the facial trouble soon followed suit. The nervousness resulting from the necessity of having to write so much in a given time soon left me, for I found that I was equal to any emergency that might arise without making any special effort."

Penmanship is one of the most laborious occupations. Caligraphy is one of the most delightful. If we take no account of time-economy, the saving of nervous energy, that most expensive of all force, would more than pay for the instrument in a single year. An upright, easy position may be maintained, and none of the weariness incident to pen manipulation is experienced.

Rev. Selah Merrill, D. D., U. S. Consul at Jerusalem, says: "The Caligraph is to me of great service. It saves time and strength. I write rapidly with the pen, but I can write much more rapidly with this instrument, and when done I have a far more satisfactory result."

"The present Caligraph will stand more hard usage, will keep in order longer, and is more easily repaired than any machine I have ever had, and I have had in use at different times and periods some half a dozen styles and varieties of writers."—R. D. JONES, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"I now use the Caligraph almost exclusively in correspondence and in the preparation of manuscript, at a saving of at least one-half in labor and time. I can most heartily commend the Caligraph to professional gentlemen of every class."

E. F. BULLARD, Principal Female Academy,
Jacksonville, Ill.

"Your machine is perfection."

H. A. MOODY, M. D., Longtown, Miss.

The Caligraph for Women.

Among the new occupations recently introduced none has proved more valuable than that furnished by writing machines. With it many girls have found employment and profitable work, and without any of the ill effects so prevalent in the majority of other occupations. It is an acknowledged fact, conceded even by professional manipulators among men, that lady operators make by far the best writers on these machines, not only in point of neatness and accuracy, but especially as regards speed, many of them averaging 60 and 70 words per minute in continuous writing.

Easily Learned.

The time required in learning to manipulate a writing machine at a high rate of speed varies with each individual—say, from two to four months—although in some cases the operator has been able to do first-class work after two weeks' practice. The rapid introduction of these machines during the past few years in all branches of business, both professional and mercantile, has tended greatly to popularize type writing and create a positive demand for the kind of work thus afforded. People have grown intolerant of bad penmanship, since it is no longer a "necessary evil," and insist upon neat and legible correspondence.

Healthfully Operated.

As the operator sits erect before the instrument while manipulating it, and brings into play at the same time all the muscles of each hand, there is not that exhaustive fatigue incident to a prolonged use of the pen, where the body is necessarily inclined forward and the muscles of but one hand are used, and they in a cramped position.

The sewing machine is useful wherever work is to be done. The Caligraph is useful wherever thought is to be expressed.

Ten Reasons for Preferring the Caligraph.

- 1st. The instrument is light, strong and durable.
- 2d. The parts are interchangeable and ADJUSTABLE.
- 3d. It has a separate key for each character, requiring but one movement for a letter, whether capital or lower case.
- 4th. The platen has a flat surface for the types to strike, thus giving a full impression of all letters.
- 5th. The carriage movement is simple and convenient, doing away with all straps or cords.
- 6th. It has a perfect automatic paper feed, with no rubber bands to break.
- 7th. There is an even, unvariable tension, with no shake to the carriage.
- 8th. It has a positive ribbon-feed, entirely disconnected from the carriage.
- 9th. It has a lighter carriage, reducing friction, increasing speed, and lessening the tension.
- 10th. The Caligraph has adjustable type-bars and connecting wires, by means of which any wear or lost motion may be taken up by the operator.

"I used the Remington until I found something better, and if there was no Caligraph I would doubtless be using the Remington yet."

L. C. KEEVER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Copying Establishments.

In all the larger cities writing-machine establishments have been organized, where the copying of manuscript, etc., is done by expert writers. They are generally presided over by a lady, with from half a dozen to a dozen assistants. There is a regular schedule of rates, varying from 5 to 10 cents a folio (100 words), according to the nature of the work.

The demand for skilled operators is in excess of the supply, and the large number of machines sold to ladies during the past year shows they are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity which this new business offers of making themselves independent of outside assistance.

Caligraph Manifolding.

To manifold successfully, it is necessary to use good carbon, which is obtainable from any dealer in writing-machine supplies, and to strike the keys hard.

Do not be afraid of injuring the Caligraph; it is light, but strong and durable.

To Manifold on Thick Paper.

For convenience use paper made up in pads glued at the end. Count as many sheets as you desire impressions, and tear all off together—this is absolutely necessary in using tissue paper—thus obviating any possibility of the work running crookedly in the machine.

Lay the leaves torn off on the table, placing a sheet of semi-carbon between each two. Put the glued end of the "book," as it is technically called, in the machine, being particular to have the black side of the carbon toward you. By following this simple rule you will never get the impression on the back instead of the front of the paper, and it will not be necessary to use a mirror to read it.

Never change the relative position of the carbon sheets; this rule is imperative. When the first sheet becomes worn and gives a faint impression, lay it aside (do not destroy it, as will be explained hereafter) and put a fresh one at the bottom. This arrangement will always secure a good impression for the last leaf.

To Manifold on Tissue Paper.

When a large number of impressions are required, oiled tissue paper should be used. Thirty good impressions may be taken at once by discarding the inking-ribbon, thus permitting the type to strike directly against the paper. When but ten impressions are wanted, it is not necessary to remove the ribbon.

To manifold on tissue paper use "full" carbon, or that which is blacked on both sides. When oiled paper is used, one sheet of carbon takes two impressions, and for five impressions but two sheets are required, as the first is made by the ribbon. When unoled paper is used, the carbon and tissue sheets should be arranged alternately.

Tissue paper should be oiled two months before it is used.

Start the glued end of the "book" in the machine, placing a thick sheet of hard calendered paper next to the platen or printing cylinder. This will prevent the tissue from wrinkling.

By using full carbon, three impressions on thick and two on thin paper can be made at once. Have the thin paper in single sheets, and place it with the carbon between the thick sheets. It has been found profitable to use full carbon for all kinds of work, as there is more "color" on it and it lasts longer.

To Renew the Carbon.

By observing the following directions good work will be produced and expenses lessened.

When a fresh lot of carbon is received, take an even number of sheets that have been used and put with it, placing a sheet of each face to face, or black to black. Then put it in a letter-press or lay a weight on it, leaving it in this position for at least ten hours—ten weeks will not injure it. The old or worn paper will absorb enough carbon from the fresh to make a number of good impressions and will leave the latter dry enough to prevent crocking or smutting.

The Caligraph, unless otherwise ordered, is furnished with a platen of medium hardness, which is adapted to both ribbon work and ordinary manifolding. When a machine is used exclusively for manifolding a large number of copies, and ribbon work is of secondary importance, it should be furnished with a very hard platen.

In heavy manifolding it is necessary to strike hard, using only the first and second fingers.

"I am charmed with its operation, and regard it as in every respect an improvement over the Type-Writer."—JNO. F. JOEEL,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

"I know the Caligraph will prove a joy forever."—CHARLES A. TIMEWELL, Stenographer.

Not Rebuilt Every Six Months.

It will doubtless surprise some people who think that writing machines should endure continuous hard usage for ever, to know that sewing machines which last in most families many years have, in factories, to be rebuilt once in every six months.

In some offices the use of the Caligraph is almost uninterrupted. Let those who use any instrument be mindful of the amount of its service; be prepared for the ultimate destruction or decay of all things of human production.

Press Copying.

The process of taking press copies from the Caligraphic writing, so as to obtain the best results, is easy enough if one is only versed in the *modus operandi* of so simple an art.

Common muslin cloths, or sheets of blotting paper, the size of the oiled sheets, should be used instead of a brush. The cloth should be thoroughly saturated with water and wrung out as dry as possible. Spread it out smoothly over the oiled sheet, then place the tissue or copying paper over it, and then the letter or document to be copied. An oiled sheet of paper should always be placed over the letter to prevent the ink from penetrating through the leaves of the copy book; it also serves as an original sheet for the next letter. The written matter is now ready for the press, and the greater the pressure the better the copy.

Length of Time Required.

Of course, some discrimination must be used in the length of time the book is allowed to remain in the press. If the ribbon used in writing the letter is new, a few seconds is sufficient time in which to secure a clear, bright impression. On the other hand, if the ribbon is somewhat old, two or three minutes is not too long.

One can readily understand that the writing—when a freshly-inked ribbon is used—in coming in contact with the wet tissue paper, imparts its impression in an incredibly short time.

Many have asked why common muslin cloths should be used in preference to the brush.

We prefer the muslin for the simple reason that when it is used it moistens the tissue paper and the letter just enough to obtain the most satisfactory result. The muslin process is a sort of happy medium—neither too wet nor too dry—the consequence of which is a beautiful, bright duplicate, as legible as its original.

When the brush is used the probabilities—nay, the securities—are that the paper becomes too wet to impart a clear, neat impression. You have a blurred, inky and almost illegible one.

To Copy a Large Number.

How many letters can be copied at the same time? That is a matter of choice. Just as many as you like. We copy fifty oftener than we copy one.

A word of advice when copying about fifty or sixty letters at the same time.

The first necessity is fifty oiled sheets and a corresponding number of muslin cloths, the latter to be wet, wrung out, and smoothed over the oil paper. When wetting the cloths be careful that they are placed one over the other, not crumpled up in all sorts of shapes, so that wetting, wringing out and smoothing is but the work of a few minutes. The remainder of the process depends upon the dexterity of the operator. It is simple enough; it is only a repetition repeated, and can be done very rapidly.

Durability of Copies.

Are these copies durable? Most certainly they are durable. They will last as long as you or your successors will have use for them. The black or purple copying ribbon is best as regards durability. There is substantially no difference in these two ribbons, as the work done with the black ribbon turns purple after being copied.

Another feature of taking copies is that two or more impressions of one letter can be taken at the same time. With the black or purple ribbon two good copies can be taken; with the blue ribbon four or five more can be taken, as the blue ink possesses a keener power of penetration than the other colors, although it lacks in durability.

The Hektograph and the Caligraph.

A few hints, in regard to the method of obtaining a large number of copies by the hektograph, from Caligraph work, may be valuable.

It is necessary to have a hektograph ribbon, obtainable of all Caligraph agents at ordinary price.

Write what you wish to copy with this ribbon; moisten the surface of the hektograph (if long unused) with a damp sponge, and dry with a blotter; place the copy, face down, upon it, taking care to have no wrinkles or bubbles, and to have it touch at all points.

Lay a strip of paper along two edges of the copy while in position, to serve as a guide in placing the subsequent sheets.

When the original has been upon the pad from one to five minutes, according to the consistency of the jelly (the harder requiring longer exposure), carefully remove it; the pad is now ready for printing. Having your sheets already at hand, lay them one by one upon the imprinted pad, guided by the strips of paper, and gently—but quickly—rub each with the hand, taking care that every spot fairly touches the surface. Remove it instantly, and the more rapidly you work the more copies you can take; for the ink is gradually absorbed and loses its transferring power.

Fifty legible copies may be taken from a single impression.

To clean the hektograph, carefully rub its face with a sponge wet with tepid water, until the last trace of ink is removed.

N. B.—In all work with the hektograph, use care not to displace the jelly, and thus cause crooked imprints.

How to use the Space Key.

The most natural movement in Caligraphic writing is to turn the hand partly over as it is lifted away from the keys. The operator should accustom himself to take advantage of this turning movement, and strike the space key with the side of the little finger. Never use the end of the finger in spacing.

The Enemy of the Caligraph.

The Caligraph has but one mortal foe. It suffers as do other instruments and many human beings, from unwise, unfaithful, ignorant or blundering friends, and possibly from disuse; but it has one unqualified foe—that is *Dirt*.

An untidy habit in the care of the Caligraph will reveal itself in every letter written, just as a similar defect in the housekeeper will appear at every meal. And in one case as in the other, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

We desire to emphasize the necessity for cleanliness and faithfulness in the care of this instrument. As well expect the best appearance from an ungroomed horse, or the best light from an untrimmed lamp, as to hope for good, clean work from an untidy Caligraph.

To every operator we would say, wear soiled linen if you must, forget to black your boots, go unwashed if you choose, but do not fail to dust thoroughly and protect carefully the Caligraph!

It is simply and easily done. Use the office case, or, what is easier, throw a light cloth over the instrument when not in use. Keep the guide-rail clean, and give a little ordinary attention at all times, and this little servant will testify its gratitude by work of which no one will be ashamed.

"The pen" may be "mightier than the sword," but the Caligraph is five times mightier and pleasanter than the pen." P. T. BARNUM.

The Type-Writer's Cramp.

"In reply to the inquiry in the *Sun*, relative to type-writer's cramp, I would say that if, instead of using the third finger for spacing, the writer uses the little finger, he will experience no further difficulty. The space key should never be struck with the end of the finger; strike with the side. After spacing the hand will naturally turn to the left over the keys in the proper position. The third finger is the most helpless and should never be used for spacing."—W. J. B. in the *N. Y. Sun*.

Which is the Better?

Had he not believed it possible and not only possible but necessary to make a better Type-Writing instrument than the Remington, the Inventor of the Caligraph might still have had control of the earlier machine, and the Caligraph might never have seen the light.

The honest conviction that the Ideal Caligraph is a better instrument, now truly adapted to popular use, is now shared by honest and disinterested judges, who have been slowly converted by the logic of real merit, and faithful trial.

We make no idle exhibit of partisan testimony. But simply state the fact that following more than seven years behind the Remington—the Caligraph is winning its way steadily, rapidly and solidly. We ask no healthier growth. We desire no better testing as to which is the better.

The Caligraph and Type-Writer.

Browne's Phonographic Monthly in recording the successful competition at the Canada National Exposition, adds:

"Recently the Caligraph has supplanted the Type Writer in quite a number of important places, one of which, is in the office of Mr. Edward F. Underhill, of this city, who has just put four new Caligraphs in his copying and lithographing offices and says they are giving great satisfaction, although the transition made by his operators from the No. 2 Remington machine was without a single day's practice on the Caligraph."

"Mr. Underhill has always said that the No. 1 Caligraph was 'the best writing machine in the world,' but would not recommend the No. 2 or adopt it till the present month, and now he finds it so perfect a machine that he has made it his standard in getting out law transcripts. Besides doing better work than the Type Writer, it will prove a more durable machine and thus greatly lighten the expense of machines in his office."

In spacing use the side of the little finger, with a rolling motion of the hand.

A Curious Omission.

A recently published essay entitled "A Brief History of the Invention of the Type Writer," is noticeable in two particulars. First the careful mention of all persons, save one, who have been nearly or remotely connected with the invention and development of Type Writing Machines; and, second, the studied omission of any mention of *One Name*—most intimately associated with the true history mentioned.

It is hardly necessary to add that the name is that of G. W. N. Yost, the Inventor of the *Caligraph*.

The omission can be explained in one way. The Caligraph so overshadows and surpasses the Type-Writer, that the author of the so called "history" felt constrained to omit any notice of Mr. Yost's connection with the less important machine, lest it sully his fair fame as the sole inventor of the greater and better one—*The Ideal Caligraph*. It is by such subtle and delicate services that friendship sometimes expresses itself.

A Valuable Testimonial

For the Remington Type Writer.

The Type-Writer people publish a pamphlet, thirty pages of which are filled with two or three hundred testimonials. They allege that most of these have been received within the past few months. They are, however, published without date, and may safely be regarded as the total gleanings of ten years' sales. Else, why such an example as this:

"I have a No. 1 Type Writer which I purchased in February, 1879. It is in perfect order, having never given the least trouble."

The real value of this testimonial may be inferred when we state the fact, that the individual, thus seemingly endorsing the Type-Writer, not only himself uses the Caligraph, but is one of its most enthusiastic friends, having influenced the sale of more than one hundred within the past year.

We don't think the *Type Writer* gives him the least trouble. The dead make no trouble.

Ten More Reasons for Preferring the Caligraph.

1st. The Type-bars are hung on bevel-shaped bearings of tempered steel—the most perfect bearing known in Mechanics.

2nd. The Carriage bearing is near the center of gravity, giving it steadiness and ease of motion, and making it light to handle.

3rd. The ribbon movement is instantly reversed by a simple device.

4th. The width of line-spacing is changed by a single movement.

5th. The bell trip and marginal stop are both in front, in sight, and easy of access.

6th. The ribbon is moved, directly by the key action, instead of the carriage movement,—a positive advantage.

7th. The Carriage is moved by the uncoiling of a long spiral spring. The full length of the line requires only one ninth of a revolution, thus ensuring absolute equality of tension.

8th. The ribbon spools move sidewise independently, thus allowing the ribbon to move diagonally, utilizing the entire surface.

9th. The instrument is always under the control of the operator.

10th. The Caligraph is the most pleasant to operate and produces the best work.

Rules to be Observed.

Never lift the carriage with the right hand.

Never lift the carriage at all, except to examine the work.

In line-spacing never lift the front wheel from the carriage rail.

Always use the left hand in raising the carriage to look after the work.

Always line-space before drawing the carriage back.

Grasp the lever firmly, placing the thumb well forward and pressing slightly with it, as the fingers raise the lever.

By so doing one avoids raising the carriage from the front rail, and it travels upon the wheel provided for the purpose.

Canada Industrial Exposition.

[*Toronto Globe*, Sept. 2d.]

Much having been said and written respecting the merits of the Caligraph and the Type Writer, a practical test was made yesterday in the Directors' room. Mrs. Henderson operated the Caligraph and Mr. Sims the Remington Type Writer. The judges were Messrs. W. H. Orr, John Inglis and A. H. Crawford. The competition was an exceedingly interesting one.

The judges reported that having examined the Type Writer and Caligraph and submitted them to test, the Caligraph is the simplest machine in construction, and on test made the clearest tenth copy or manifolding, while at the same time maintaining as high a rate of speed; indeed, there seemed to be but little difference in speed. Further, that for general use the Caligraph is the best adapted to the wants of the public; though, perhaps, taking everything into consideration, the difference is very slight.

The report is signed by Messrs W. H. Orr and John Inglis. Mr. Crawford assents as to the first two points, and dissents as to the third.

Millions to be sold.

During the early years of experimenting, the Inventor of the Caligraph arrived at the conclusion, that if the conditions could be made right, that is, if Writing Machines could be made cheap enough so the masses could afford to buy them, and good enough so they could use them, that millions of them could be sold.

He became satisfied that the Writing Machine was a greater labor-saver than the sewing Machine, and, that while the sewing machine saved the cheapest labor in the market, the Type-Writing Machine saved the most expensive labor.

The unprecedented demand already created verifies his sagacity, and affords promise that the future sales will indeed reach the millions.

Always raise the carriage with the left hand.

Ten Additional Reasons for Preferring the Caligraph.

1st. The Caligraph is the lightest, smallest and most portable lever machine there is in the market.

2d. It is the most durable machine, the parts being made of the best material.

3d. It is the most perfectly and easily adjusted machine in use.

4th. The Caligraph writes a longer line than any other type-writing machine.

5th. The No. 1, or smaller size, has forty-eight characters, or four more than any other all capital machine.

6th. The No. 2 Caligraph is the only type-writing machine with upper and lower case, or capital and small letter type; having seventy-two separate and independent characters.

7th. It affords a choice of the greatest variety of type.

8th. The letter-spacing arrangement is simple, durable and readily adjusted—far superior to that used in other machines.

9th. The tension of the carriage-movement is unvarying at all points of the line, carrying it with unabated force, fully to the end.

10th. The Caligraph is the only machine that will do accurate work at a high rate of speed.

Ten Years and Three.

The fact that more Type Writers than Caligraphs are in use, is sometimes referred to, as evidence of superior merit.

In the history of a single decade, seven years is a long start.

Even Truth has a hard race in overtaking Falsehood when it once gets the lead.

Give the Caligraph three years more of fair competition, and the relative number in use may then be regarded. In this case the Latest is the Best.

"I do not see how I could get along without it now, and would not be without it for double the cost."—C. O. REED, Supt. Tel., Jackson, Mich.

How long will the Ribbon Last?

The question "How long will the ribbon last?" We answer in the privileged Yankee way: "How long will a quart bottle of ink last?"

It depends, of course, upon the amount of use. For ordinary service one ribbon will last from three to six months. We have used one ribbon for the heavy correspondence of our office four months.

Two or three ribbons a year is not a heavy tax.

Rebuilding Machines.

We are repeatedly asked to exchange the new Ideal Caligraph for the early products of our factory—machines which lack the later improvements of the Ideal.

We are compelled to invariably decline exchanges. These machines can, however, be rebuilt, and the improvements added. When desired we will remodel the earlier numbered Caligraphs at the smallest possible cost, and can make them serviceable machines.

Objections to Writing Machines.

A racy reverend writer, in the *National Baptist*, offers sundry objections to type-writing machines, which may be abridged as follows:

First—Moral—"To admit that it is an improvement is to admit progress, which is dangerous.

Second—Personal—"It shows how badly I spell."

Third—Incidental—"If one uses the Caligraph for copy he can never say 'The printer did not read correctly, I wrote so and so.'"

Fourth—Final—"We have had all the trouble of writing and reading illegible writing; why should the next generation have an easier time?"

Never lift the carriage by the handle.

For Architects.

Members of this profession are becoming quite dependent upon Type-Writing Machines in the preparation of their specifications. Manuscript copies are decidedly unpopular with their patrons, and with all tradesmen who need to refer to specifications in estimating for work.

Advantages of the Caligraph.

"The No. 2 Caligraph gives us great satisfaction; we compose directly on the machine, without notes. It takes about the same time as writing with the pen, but the position is less tiresome, the writing more legible, and the letter-press copies clearer.

"Economy in stationery is another argument in its favor, since a specification that would cover, when written with a pen, about twenty-five pages, only occupies seven pages when written with the Caligraph.—RAY & EICHBERG,

"Architects, Atlanta, Ga."

For Railway Offices.

The legibility, accuracy and speed of the Caligraphic writing especially commends this instrument to railroad men.

In railway offices, if nowhere else, is time too valuable to be wasted in deciphering blind writing.

No ambiguity is permissible in official orders or correspondence, where one blunder in reading or misinterpreting may cost the company a heavy loss. This simple instrument is, therefore, *sine qua non*.

The Caligraph is already in use in all the more prominent offices. It must soon be found on every road and at every station.

The Caligraph, after short use, becomes an automatic instrument of the mind. The noblest tool ever invented.

The Caligraph—A Great Public Benefactor.

At last it is here! The long day of the ancient pen has ended. Inventive genius has surmounted all obstacles, and the result is the Caligraph.

Writers are free. The work of days is accomplished in hours. Weariness and exhaustion give place to exhilaration and delight. The writer comes from his work not worn and un-nerved, but fresh and jubilant.

It is indeed a great public benefactor.

"New Lamps for Old."

One might suppose, from the calls made upon us to give new Caligraphs for old ones, that some modern genii had endowed with the power of Aladdin's lamp a discarded writing machine, and our friends unselfishly desired us to get it!

We do not share this solicitude, and our desire to sell new Caligraphs does not imply a wish to buy old ones.

We decline exchanges.

For Every Household.

The time is near at hand when it will be conceded that a Caligraph is more useful in most families than a sewing machine. When its merits as an educator, a promoter of good grammar, good form and correct spelling, are better understood, this instrument will have an honored place in the household as well as in the counting room.

The Caligraph as a Kindergarten.

A type-writing machine is another name for a Kindergarten, a genuine play-work teacher; its use is an object-lesson to its operator. By its faults are so emphasized as to be recognized; an "e" is an "e" every time, you cannot slur and dot it so as to pass an "e" for an "i."

The Caligraph.

"One of the most interesting pieces of new mechanism which we have seen for some time," says the *American Machinist*, "is the new writing machine, called the Caligraph.

"It is the outgrowth of years of experience and much thought, which has been bestowed upon the subject of writing machines by able inventors. In it the defects of former machines have been overcome. Its advantages over former machines consist in its simpler, lighter, yet stronger construction; in its adaptability to a far wider range of work, and in its increased speed and ease of operation."

Advantages of the Caligraph.

1. It saves time.
2. It conserves health.
3. It condenses matter.
4. It is convenient for use.
5. It produces writing that is always neat and legible.

Re-Inked Ribbons.

It is for the interest of all who use the Caligraph to have the best of supplies. The paper should be suitable, the ribbon fresh and clear, the type clean and the machine in good order.

Old ribbons, re-inked, are rarely as satisfactory as new. There is a slight saving in cost, and where the fabric is not too much worn or uneven it is practicable to have the ribbon re-inked. But as it is impossible to ensure its identity, it is never certain that the best result will be secured by re-inking.

No man is too old, and no child who can read and spell, is too young to learn to use the Caligraph. Men who are too old to use a pen, or have become unable to use it by nervousness or disease, find the Caligraph as grateful a boon to them as spectacles are to him whose eyesight is failing.

Pen Writing was Slowly Learned.

We learn the use of pen and pencil in early life by slow degrees, and in adult life have forgotten the difficulties that have been surmounted. Forming the letters, making spaces between the words and sentences, leaving a margin at the left of the page, dividing syllables at the right, regulating the amount and flow of ink—all these have become matters of unconscious cerebration, and we do not think of them as obstacles to composition, or as being calculated to divert the mind from its train of thought.

The Stenograph.

A new device for short-hand writing, the invention of M. M. Bartholomew, of Belleville, Ills., is called *The Stenograph*. It is a unique little machine, with five markers, manipulated by nine keys, the use of which produces an alphabet similar to the telegraphic. The following advantages are claimed for stenographic writing:

First, simplicity, which admits of its easy acquisition; second uniformity, as with it all operators write alike; third, legibility—all who know the alphabet can read what is written, no matter by whom.

The alphabet can be easily acquired. Facility of manipulation will doubtless come with less practice than is necessary to become an expert in writing and reading phonography. Whether the practicable speed is sufficient seems yet to be demonstrated.

The Stenograph occupies the space, when carried, of an ordinary field glass, and is noiseless in operation.

The invention is now controlled by the U. S. Stenograph Company, St. Louis, who have a New York office at No. 15 East 14th Street.

"I am glad to say that I am very much pleased with my No. 2 Caligraph, and use it every day.

ALAN P. SMITH, M. D.,

"Dec. 7th, 1883.

Baltimore."

How to go to Work.

We receive many letters of inquiry as to employment in the use of the Caligraph. The demand for correct operators is steadily and rapidly increasing.

Procure a machine, and become expert in its use, and there are three avenues open:—

- 1st. To obtain work at copying.
- 2d. To secure a situation as amanuensis or corresponding clerk.
- 3d. To secure orders for the Caligraph.

A Word for Beginners.

You are to master the Caligraph; make it the facile instrument of your thought. To this end, learn the key-board. Begin practice as directed in the Instructions, using the fingers of each hand. While writing direct the mind to the positions of the letters, that they may become familiar.

Having the key-board so photographed upon the mind, as to enable the use of the instrument with the eyes closed, the work of writing is automatic.

The pianist determines the positions of the keys by unconscious cerebration. Far more readily can the Caligrapher.

The rapid manipulation of the Caligraph is no mystery, and is acquired by very little careful practice.

The Sense of Touch.

An instance of the facility acquired by the blind in "seeing with their fingers" is found in the readiness with which they use the Caligraph. With very little practice—having once learned the key-board—the blind make the keys vocal with their thought, and to other eyes most legible and clear.

"I consider the Caligraph the best private tutor a family can have."—DR. CHAS. A. HALL, N. Y.

Readers have Rights.

A prominent New York lawyer remarked: "If about one hundred of my legal friends would learn to use the Caligraph, what a blessing it would be."

People go on inflicting their disgracefully unreadable chirography upon their friends and the public, never thinking about the loss of time and suffering in patience they occasion those who are obliged to decipher it.

Readers have rights, and their voice is beginning to be heard in the popular requirement for machine writing.

The Blind Can Use It.

A large number of machines are being used with wonderful success by the blind. Several asylums have purchased a number for their inmates, and we have frequent calls from the blind outside these institutions.

Prejudices Dissipated.

"As a stenographer, in a law office, I have for the last two years used a 'Remington Type Writer' to transcribe my notes, and for a long time was strongly prejudiced against its rival, the 'Caligraph.' Having become acquainted with and used the Caligraph, I must say that my prejudice is completely dissipated, and knowing the qualities of both machines, nothing would induce me to give up the Caligraph as a labor saver and go back to the old Remington complication.—H. M. WILLIAMS, Jacksonville."

Instruction Books.

The only instruction book needed for the Caligraph is the spelling book. Any one who can spell can write with the Caligraph.

Rapidity of movement is acquired by practice. But there is no "art" to be acquired as in piano playing.

A few simple points, to be found elsewhere, as to handling the machine, are all that are essential.

Which is It?

Let the facts speak for themselves.

It is conceded that Mr. Yost left with the Remington Type Writer the entire results of six years' tireless energy in introducing that machine.

It is also well known that the Caligraph has been in market but about three years; and a portion of that time in an imperfect form.

• Notwithstanding these immense disadvantages to contend with, Mr. Yost and the Caligraph have gained a permanent position in the race—have overtaken the earlier machine in the public market, and actually outstripped it in the competition for sales. For the truth is that, within the United States, more Caligraphs than Type Writers are being sold to-day!

The conclusion from these facts must be that, either Mr. Yost is a far abler man to-day than he was three years ago; or, the Caligraph, in the estimation of the public, is a far better machine than the Type Writer! Which is it?

Public Sentiment.

The time is not far distant when business letters, legal documents and copy for the printer, written with the pen, will be regarded as antique curiosities. Only the most beautiful and legible penmanship will justify its use.

A letter or document written on the Caligraph has special weight, as it denotes enterprise. It is a passport to the good nature of the reader.

Public sentiment is becoming stronger every day in favor of the Caligraph. Correspondents choose, clients desire and Courts demand it.

The Best Proof.

The best proof that a writing machine is a good and useful thing—a paying investment—is found in the fact that the sale of these instruments is greatest where they have been most used.

Demand and Supply.

It is an interesting incident for the third year of the Caligraph that the demand has exceeded our utmost ability to supply.

The public has risen to an appreciation of the instrument faster than we could enlarge the producing capacity of our factory. And we have been compelled to disappoint agents and customers, and to carry unfilled orders on our books for months at a time.

We now hope, by constantly increasing our production, already doubled, to keep pace with the growing demand.

To our Agents and Friends.

A Word of Acknowledgment.

The Inventor of the Caligraph desires that this closing number, of the first volume of the CALIGRAPH QUARTERLY, may convey a word of appreciative acknowledgment to those who have so faithfully, and often so forbearingly and generously, stood by him in the darker days of this enterprise. For the great confidence in himself he tenders grateful thanks. For the untiring faith in the Caligraph he offers congratulations upon its assured success.

The year just closing completes the third in the history of the Caligraph, and never before was the outlook so bright and promising. The weary night of waiting is past. The long-looked-for day has come!

A Word of Encouragement.

Our factory has been removed to Corry, Pa., where is ample room, power and material. New tools and machinery are being constructed to do the work of manufacturing more perfectly and rapidly.

Skilled labor is being trained and fitted to the work of each department, and it is confidently believed that with the New Year we shall be able to fill all orders promptly; and with a quality of machines that will gratify our agents and satisfy the public.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

Emphatic Testimony

From a well-known Author.

"I have used the Type Writer almost daily for nine years, and consider myself an expert in its use and mechanical manipulation. I have also examined the Caligraph sufficiently to give my opinion absolutely.

More Easily Kept in Order.

"The Caligraph is far less liable to get out of order than the Type Writer.

"When out of order, by any mischance, the Caligraph can be put in order much more speedily and more easily by its user than the Type Writer.

Is Simpler.

"The machinery of the Caligraph is far more simple and easily manipulated, in every respect, than that of the Type Writer.

Is Lighter.

"The Caligraph is more than twice as light and readily handled on the desk or table, or about the room, than the Type Writer.

In Better Alignment.

"It is absolutely impossible to keep all the letters of the Type Writer in exact alignment, and when they lose the alignment it is nearly impossible for any one, not a machinist, to properly align them.

"The alignment of the Caligraph is almost perfect, and almost immovable.

Points of Superiority.

"The carriage movement, and regulation in all respects—as distance between lines, regulation of tension, movement of ribbon on the spools, ease of finger touch on the type keys, play of space bar, steadiness of letter stroke—of the Caligraph are undoubtedly far superior to those of the Type Writer.

No Tantalizing Straps.

"Were there no other improvements in the Caligraph over the Type Writer, than many so patent to any performer on each, the riddance of the tantalizing leather strap which enfeebles the action too much, or increases it too much, as it is in the Type Writer, would be sufficient to cause a wise and wary purchaser of a writing machine to select, emphatically, the Caligraph.

The Spiral Spring.

"Last, by no means least, the advantage of the spiral regulator under the Caligraph's mechanism, in place of the 'stiff and limber dogs' of the Type Writer, is immense to all users, raw as well as experts.

WM. HENRY PECK.

"Augusta, Ga., Nov. 17th, 1883."

Exercises for Speed on the Caligraph.

Each Sentence Contains Every Letter in the Alphabet.

1. The judicious advocate will never forget that a good cause may be quickly lost by too much zeal.

2. Dazzling jewels, pendant from her neck, were thrown quite in the shadow by exceeding wit, which ever flashed from her brilliant mind.

3. Old and quaint maxims filled the pages of that very curious book, on which with quiet joy he gazed for hours together.

4. The earthquake wrecked the grand old palace; next the ruins were ablaze; yet the Juna sat in their chamber with faces calm as ever.

5. Our queen was almost crazy with vexation, because the prince would not join the king's forces in the field.

6. A doctor's judgment sometimes fails, even when by zealous endeavor he has acquired an exact knowledge of the patient's malady.

7. Experts in jurisprudence, and learned writers on ethics, are alike greatly puzzled to solve the great and broad question how to repress crime.

8. We seize with joy on the thought of re-joining loved ones beyond the grave; it keeps alive exquisite memories of their presence here.

9. At the zenith of the Calif's power his subjects were ruined by knavish tax-gatherers quartered upon them, and even life was in jeopardy.

10. In yonder quiet nook, away from the exciting jostle of the city life, I lay and let the murmuring zephyrs cool my fevered brain.

11. A wilful and querulous priest, seconded by a lazy abbot, excluded the kind and gitted justice from the vestry chamber.

12. His jealousy was greatly excited when she left the feast, and quietly passed into the ball-room, and began to waltz with her kinsman.

13. Send by express twelve gross assorted jellies, and by first vessel one dozen kits mackerel, best quality, and charge us.

14. He was joined in the vestibule of the chamber by a queer genius, who showed by his wild talk that he was in a crazy paroxysm.



The Ideal Caligraph, No. 1.

Weight about 10 lbs.

The easiest, most rapid, convenient, and best all capital-letter portable Writing Machine in the world.

PRICE, including Office Case, - - - - - \$70.



The Ideal Caligraph, No. 2.

The No. 2 Ideal Caligraph is the best upper and lower case Writing Machine ever made; furnished with any one of seven styles of type.

PRICE, including Office Case, - - - - - \$85.

The Wide Carriage, No. 2.

Takes in paper 11½ inches wide, and is adapted to the use of Insurance Companies and others who desire to use wide paper.

PRICE, including Office Case, - - - - - \$90.