

the Government Parliamentary committees, Royal commissions, etc. Numerous important trials and law cases have been reported in it and published—enough to constitute a very considerable library. The late Mr Justice Gurney used the system for taking judicial notes—being one of the very few English judges who have lightened their labors in this manner. I believe other systems are used by some of Mr Gurney's staff.

*Byrom, John.*—The first edition of Byrom's Universal English Shorthand was published in Manchester in 1767; 2nd edition 1776. This was an important 8vo book of 102 pages and 13 engraved plates. A modified edition of 76 pages and 20 plates was published in Edinburgh in 1776. This system received the distinction of a special Act of Parliament for its protection. (The 15 George II., ch. 23, for 21 years from 24th June, 1742.) Byrom's system of shorthand became best known through his pupil, and ardent admirer, Thomas Molineux, of Macclesfield. His Abridgement of Byrom was first published in 1796; the second edition, Introduction to Byrom, in 1802, pp. 104, and 20 plates; the 6th edition, London, 1873.

John Palmer published an "Improvement upon Byrom" in 1774. Joseph Nightingale published several works based upon Byrom, between 1811 and 1823. C. W. Jones published "Byrom Improved," about 1832. R. C. Roffe, pupil of Molineux, published "Stenographical Accidence, or Byrom's Shorthand made easy" in 1883, which passed through several editions; also a Catechism of Shorthand upon the system of Dr John Byrom, in 1834. Roffe made Byrom still further known in the pages of "The Grand Master," 1860—a work of which but 20 copies were printed. Other writers, as James Adams, 1814; Gawtress, 1819, and Kelley, 1820, made Byrom's system known. Thus at least some 20,000 of Byrom's shorthand became circulated—probably many more. Some of the above are not unfrequently met with.

*Taylor, Samuel.*—Mr Taylor first published his "Essay intended to establish a Standard for a Universal System of Stenography" in 1786, price one guinea. It speedily passed through several editions with various titles; the so-called 5th edition (really the 7th issue at least) being published in 1814. Since then, various "new and improved" editions have been issued, the last in 1865. Beyond these the system has been reproduced in various forms and under the names of various authors. Thus, as early as 1812, there was published by Lackington and Co. "Stenography or the Art of Shorthand Perfected" which passed through various English editions; the 24th, without date, I have seen; and then was published by C. Mangan in Boston, U.S., and passed through three editions at least.

In 1812 Odell adapted it, with results which will be specified under his name; in 1823 William Harding, of whom I shall also