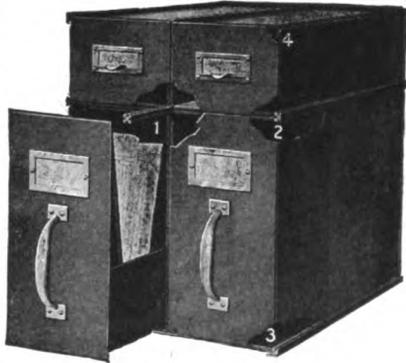
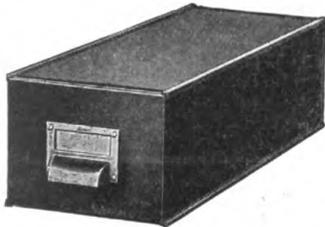


The line is an ideal one for both the consumer and the dealer, having many advantages over the old style of filing cabinets. It is not necessary for the office equipment dealers to carry a stock of different size cabinets, such as one-drawer, two-drawer, three-drawer, four-drawer, and larger size cabinets. With a small stock of each size cabinet a dealer can fill any order that he may receive, and as the customer's records increase additional units can be attached on either top or sides.



The construction of the Units is the latest, electric welding being used exclusively which does away with rivets. The Units can be furnished in olive green, mahogany and oak finishes. All hardware is made of solid brass.



At the present time the company is manufacturing the 5" x 3", 6" x 4" and 8" x 5" Card Units and the Document Unit and will manufacture other sizes, including vertical letter and legal files, as soon as they increase their plant.

Although the line has only been on the market a few months they have been found very satisfactory both to the consumer and dealer and sales have been increasing daily. Additional information can be obtained by writing to the company at 2026-2032 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**The Cipher Typewriter**

The cipher typewriter, invented by Frederick Sedgwick, is a modification of the ordinary typewriter and is intended to safeguard private letters, telegrams, etc. The chief characteristic of this machine is that the particular characters printed for the depression of a given key on the keyboard are determined by the revolution of a perforated disc placed on the machine at a selected starting point, and is entirely out of control of the operator while writing a letter on the machine.

The discs are of peculiar construction, being perforated by a series of holes in two circles, which are adopted to receive a greater or lesser number of pins, to be placed in any of the perforations, thus closing them. These pins, as the disc revolves, break the continuity of the cipher printed in a most remarkable manner.

Any particular arrangement of the pins produces a particular cipher as the disc revolves, and acts continually upon the machine to produce changes in the letters printed. It should be understood, that after the disc has made a complete revolution, it does not begin again to displace letters from the first initial starting point, but acts upon the type arrangement already displaced by the first revolution

of the disc, resulting in a more tangled cipher the farther the writing proceeds.

Mathematicians who have worked out the problem state that it is possible to place the pins in a given pair of discs



having thirty perforations, in 100,100,100 different ways. It will thus be seen that the machine is, as the officials of the State Department at Washington have reported to the Secretary of State, "ABSOLUTE."

The cipher is translated by placing upon the machine, at the right starting point, a disc of the same construction. This disc must have the perforations filled with pins in precisely the reverse order from that of the disc used in enciphering the message to be translated. When this is done properly, the striking of the cipher characters will give a regular typewritten copy of the original.

In enciphering, word spaces are lost, being represented by some cipher letter. In the translation, these spaces come up in their respective places by properly striking the cipher characters. Thus, by reason of the inability to detect the length of enciphered words, any attempts to translate, without knowing the combination with which the cipher has been written, are defeated, and the cipher remains an absolute secret.

These machines are manufactured by the International Cipher Writing Machine Co., with offices at 709 Reaper Block, Chicago.

**Wasted Postage on Porto Rican Mail**

[From United States Commercial Reports.]

Although Porto Rico has been American territory since 1898 and during that time has enjoyed domestic postal rates, this fact does not seem to be known even yet to many representative American business houses, who continue to put 5 cents postage on ordinary business letters. The local postal authorities (all of whom are employees of the United States Post Office Department), say there is still a surprising lot of letter mail from the United States which carries 5-cent stamps. They tell that large corporations, many of them in New York and others scattered throughout the United States, annually waste important sums in excess postage on their Porto Rican mail.

Another point on which many business houses seem to be misinformed is the fact that Porto Rico, being United States territory, does not have any American consuls. Every mail from the United States brings letters addressed to the American Consul or the American Consulate, Porto Rico.

Generated on 2018-11-26 05:09 GMT / http://hdl.handle.net/2027/nypl.33433035151384  
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access\_use#pd-goo