

# PHONETIC PIONEER.

ten called phonography. This has been done for about three years, and some of the pupils are already earning wages as phonographic amanuenses.

To those who are not acquainted with phonetic type, it may be interesting to know something of the mode of instruction. Primers are used containing a new alphabet. Twenty-three of our common letters are used, and twenty new ones added to take the place of th, ch, sh, the in all &c. The child is not taught at first to call any letter by name, but only to recognize its sound, and to utter its sound. Thus, on the teacher pointing to t, the child hisses; on the teacher pointing to m, the child hums with his lips closed; on pointing to l, the child makes a whispered explosion with the end of the tongue on the inside of his upper front teeth. By this means the child can actually spell out for itself, without difficulty, any word printed in phonotype, and soon learns to read at his primer. He is then put into a reader printed in phonotype, and when he can read it fluently, is put into a reading book in common type. A few hours' reading teaches him the new dress of familiar words, and he is then taught to spell.

He thus learns both phonotype and common type in less time than he could learn common type alone, although not in so much less time as was at first hoped. He is taught to spell, but as long as he is in school he is also taught to analyze the words. For instance a class stands up to spell, and the teacher gives out the word "though." All the class simultaneously make, first a sugging noise with the tip of the tongue between the teeth; secondly, say oh; thirdly say though. Then the first scholar says "tea, arch, ove, you, gee, nich, though." That is, the class together analyze the word into the two simple sounds of which it is composed, and one scholar then names the six letters by which we strangely represent those sounds. The teacher gives the word "three." The class simultaneously now with the tongue between the teeth, sing over the curled-up tip of the tongue, say e, and then say "three." Then the second scholar says "tea, alch, bre, Jouh's e, three." This is enough to show what is meant by analyzing and spelling. Frequently, also, in all grades of the schools the scholars are drilled by calling on them to pronounce all the forty-three letters successively, from a large chart which hung in every school-room.

This mode of instruction seems to be more in favor at the West than at the East, and a company has just got fairly into operation at Cincinnati, which proposes to publish a complete series of School Books, all printed in phonetic type. But we believe that in no case has the experiment of tuition been tried for so long a time as at Waltham, and the results there show that the experiment is worthy of a very careful and long continued trial everywhere. We wish abundant success to our friends in Syracuse, in our State of New York, who have just supplied the public Schools of that city with the requisite charts and books. These may be obtained by addressing Benn Pitman or Longly Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Phonetic Teaching in Our Schools.

In the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of the city of Syracuse, for 1857-8, we find the following:

"During the past year, the system of Phonetic Teaching has been introduced into several of our schools by way of experiment, and the results proved so favorable that the Board at once adopted it for all the principle departments.

Children taught by this method, learn the first rudiments of reading and spelling by the sounds only. The process is so simple and the connection so close between the sounds and the words they make when combined, that the children learn very readily to read, and that, too, with a distinctness of utterance never attained under any other system. This latter result is so marked that it deserves particular notice. Some of the classes experimented upon were composed of pupils of every variety of parentage, American, English, Irish and German, yet when trained for only a few months upon this system, they were found to have so completely lost all their peculiarities of pronunciation, that the most critical ear would find it difficult to detect their nationality. This advantage is not confined to the class pursuing the system, but is participated in by the whole school; and a continuance of frequent drills throughout the school course must effectually remove all provincialisms, and reduce our pronunciation to a uniform standard."

The Annual Report of the Schools of West Roxbury, Mass., speaks in commendation of the system, as used in two of the schools of that town.

in Waltham, Mass., it has been successfully employed for six years. It has been used with increasing approbation in the city Schools of Indianapolis, Ind., and Rockford, Ill., for more than a year, and it has recently been introduced into the Primary Departments of Girard College, Philadelphia.—Cincinnati Commercial.

## How do you Spell Erysipelas?

At a recent school examination in Illinois, the word erysipelas was given out to a class. On examining the slates it was found to be spelled in the following ingenious ways:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Errisipels,    | 16. Eresipilius,  |
| 2. Eryspeless,    | 17. Errecipilius, |
| 3. Erysyepelus,   | 18. Errecipilus,  |
| 4. Erusypolis,    | 19. Errecipolus,  |
| 5. Ercepelis,     | 20. Errecipulus,  |
| 6. Erysipelis,    | 21. Erysipolis,   |
| 7. Erisipolous,   | 22. Erisipalous,  |
| 8. Arcepelas,     | 23. Errecipolus,  |
| 9. Erissypelous,  | 24. Errecipolas,  |
| 10. Erisypilas,   | 25. Erressypelas, |
| 11. Aracypolous,  | 26. Errecipolis,  |
| 12. Erysyepelas,  | 27. Errecipulus,  |
| 13. Eresypilus,   | 28. Erresipilous, |
| 14. Erresayolous, | 29. Aracypolous,  |
| 15. Errecipylas.  | 30. Erresipillis, |
|                   | 31. Errecipiliss  |

This word which has been accidentally spelled in 31 different ways, may be spelled in more than 30,000 different ways, all justified by the spelling of other words containing similar sounds. Here is one.

Herrhuipscappuualachss

## The Phonographic Alphabet.

### CONSONANTS.

P \ \ B	F \ \ V
T     D	TH ( ( TH
CH / / J	S ) ) Z
K — — G	SH ) ) ZH
	L ( ( R
M ( ( N ( ( NG ( (	
W ( ( Y ( ( H ( (	

### VOWELS.

#### LONG.

E | A | AH | AU | O | OO |  
as in eel, ale, aims, all, ope, ooze.

#### SHORT.

i | e | a | o | u | oo |  
as in bit, bet, bat, on, up, foot.

#### DIPHTHONGS.

I | OI | OW | U |

It should be observed that the upright strokes under the head of "vowels" are only for the purpose of showing the positions of the dots and dashes which represent the vowels. The dots and dashes are sounded the same in the same position, when placed to any other letter of the alphabet. The true sounds or powers of the vowel characters are shown by the italicized letters in the words beneath.

## LIST OF BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE PIONEER OFFICE.

[The prices attached include postage, which is paid at this post office.]

Manual of Phonography—75 cents.  
Phonographic Copy-Book—double-ruled—25 cents. Three for 60 cents.

The above are the works necessary to commence the Study of Phonography. See notice elsewhere.

The Phonographic Reader—30 cents. A useful work for students. The second Phonographic Reader is the same price.

The Reporter's Companion—\$1.00 in boards; \$1.15 in cloth. A complete guide to the acquirement of Verbatim Reporting, showing the correct method of writing nearly every word in the language.

The Manners Book—\$1.00 in cloth, \$1.25 roan. History of Shorthand—\$1.00 and \$1.25.

The Phonographic Chart—75 cents. This is a splendid colored map of the alphabet, on heavy paper, 3 feet by 6. One of them should be hung on the walls of every school and public building in Canada.

The Phonographer's Song—30 cents. A beautifully illustrated sheet for framing.

The Phonographic Magazine and Reporter. Odd numbers for 1856, and 1853, at 12 cts. each. Subscriptions received for the Monthly Magazine, including a printed key, at \$1.00 per annum. Every student should take it.

Phonographic Envelopes—20 cts per 25. 75 cts. per 100.

Reporting and Letter Paper—15 cts per quire.

The above are American Works, published by Benn Pitman. The following are mostly English publications, by his brother Isaac Pitman, the inventor of Phonography.

The Phonographic Teacher and Manual, in one volume, roan gilt—\$1.00.

The Annual of Phonography, in paper cover—50 cents.

The Phonographic Teacher, in paper—20 cents. Easy Exercises in Phonography, with a key under each line—40 cents.

The Reporter's Companion—85 cents. This Manual is quite different from the American one.

The Teacher—an essay—30 cents. Reporter's Reading Book, with a printed key—\$1.00.

Edward's Dream, a story in Phonography—30 cents.

Monthly Magazines, bound in volumes. Sold at half price, 30 cents per volume. They embrace the "Star," for 1847 and '50; the "Reporter" for 1849; the "Rep. Mag." for 1848; the "Phon. Mag." for 1849; the "Phonographic Journal" for 1844; the "Phon. Correspondent" for 1845, '46, '50, and '53; besides odd numbers for 1856, at 10 cts. each.

Hart's Orthography of 1569—30 cts. Reporting covers, for holding paper for reporting. 50 cents.

Vasey's Knowledge Made Easy, or the art of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Phonography, taught simultaneously. Price 50 cts.

## THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER

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TERMS:—For a single copy, 25 cents per annum. Three copies, 50 cents per annum. Six copies, \$1.00 per annum. Sixteen copies, \$2.00 per annum.

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