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# THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER,

A Monthly Journal, Devoted to the Spread of the Writing, Printing, and Spelling Reform.

William W. Orr,

[“Hast this art (Phonography) been known forty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years hard labor.”—*Hon. Tho's H. Binton.*]

Publisher.

VOLUME I.

OSHAWA, C. W., FEBRUARY, 1859.

NUMBER VIII.

## Phonetic Convention.

Since the last issue of the *Pioneer*, we have received but comparatively few letters pertaining to the proposed Convention, but these we have received are strongly in favor of the step, and most of the writers promise to attend if possible. We have also received several applications for membership in the proposed society, the draft of whose constitution and rules were published last month, some of them from persons unacquainted with Phonography, yet desirous of seeing the cause prosper.

After consultation and consideration of the matter we have come to the conclusion to announce that a Convention of Phonographers and Phoneticians, and all well-wishers to the cause, will be held in Toronto, on Thursday the 24th day of March next, commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock. The place will be announced in the next issue of the *Pioneer*, and also in the Toronto daily papers, a few days previous to the time. We hope as many of our readers, and their friends, as possible, will make it convenient to attend on the occasion.

**NEW PHONOGRAPHIC COPY-BOOK.**—We have just got up a new and beautiful article, which we have christened “The Canadian Phonographic Copy-Book.” It is considerably larger than Benn Pitman’s Copy-Book, and contains, on the back of the cover, a Price List of books for sale at “The Canadian Phonetic Depot”—meaning, at the office of this paper. We can send six of them, postage free, for \$1.00; or eight, postage unpaid. They are about the cheapest and best article for use in the Reporting Covers, or otherwise, for either pen or pencil practice, that we have for sale.

Owing to the want of time we are unable to give our usual Phonetic matter this issue.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. WILLIAM HALSTAD, of Victoria College, Cobourg, sends for five copies of the Reporter’s Companion, for several students of Phonography in that institution. Phonography has been represented in Victoria College, by one person and another, for a number of years, and is of late attracting considerable attention on the part of the students.—We hope soon to see it made a regular branch of the instruction imparted in the College.

MR. G. F. WHITFIELD, of Waterford, in sending for a set of books for a friend, writes: “With pleasure I note the spread of the Phonetic system of writing, as one destined, from the very nature of its relation to the advancement of all science and art, to become universally understood and applied. It is sad to reflect that, while physical science has engraved her name in letters of iron on every mountain and in every valley of the civilized world—has spread her metallic pinions from continent to continent—has breathed from shore to shore and from sea to sea, so little has been done to develop the mighty mind—the conscious thought. True, men think, but their thoughts, like flowers born to blush unseen and waste their fragrance on the passing breeze, are spoiled in the hands of the potter, ere they receive the angel’s form and speak. Many of the world’s best thoughts are lost forever, for the want of a brief system of writing. Good thoughts are scarce, and great thinkers are short lived, simply from the excessive toil they have to undergo in developing their minds, and getting their thoughts properly coined and before the world—What better system could be invented than Phonography? What greater aid has ever been before the world for the cultivation of *Mind*, and the preservation of *Thought*? None, certainly. Then who could be backward in so great a work?”

MR. A. SUTHERLAND, of Cobourg, sends for twelve sets of instruction books, with which to teach a class in Phonography. Thus the cause progresses.

A short time since, we issued and sent to the address of the clergymen of Canada, a Circular, calling their attention to the value which a knowledge of Phonography would be to persons in their profession. We received numerous responses, and orders for books. Rev. J. O. PUMROY, of L’ORNOVAL, in ordering our Manual, &c., writes as follows. “I have received your Circular to Clergymen, and gladly avail myself of your offer. I have not had any book but Webster’s Teacher (of 1853.) I commenced studying last summer, but through press of business I have only studied about 30 hours, yet I am able to write faster than with longhand. Surely you deserve our gratitude for introducing to our notice so beautiful, philosophical and labor-saving a method of writing. I intend if possible to stimulate some of the young men of this vicinity to study it.”

MR. JAMES B. DIXON, Teacher, of Colborne, has commenced the business of teaching Phonography, and orders about two dozen books to be sent by express. He writes that he is likely to have a large class. We wish him every possible success in his new and laudable enterprise.

MR. ALBERT ANDREWS, Teacher, of Aurora, who has done considerable for the cause of phonetic reform in his vicinity, writes, under date of Jan. 31st: “I cannot express in words the satisfaction which arises in my mind from the consciousness that I can write a letter in short-hand. No great interest has been taken in this movement by the community in general, in this vicinity, but there are a few individuals who are entering heartily into the cause of phonetic reform. Mrs. M’MALLY (also a Teacher) is pushing forward with considerable zeal.

MR. CLARK, one of my fraternity also, who is now teaching in one of the adjacent sections, has so far become acquainted with the art as to be able to read the Corresponding Style. One of my scholars has written all the exercises in Pitman’s Manual, and is going over them a second time. She understands well what she has done, and writes a fair hand. Three or four others are making some advancement, but being so much employed at home by their parents, during the evening, and not attending school with much regularity, are not making as great proficiency as I could desire.”

# PHONETIC PIONEER.

Mr. Andrews wishes to know if the *Magazine and Reporter* are yet published, and their price.—The former is still published, at 75 cents per annum, but the latter was discontinued two years since.

Mr. HENRY SONRODKA, of Portsmouth, writes: "I am happy to inform you that the Phonetic Reform is taking quite a hold in this place. I have already experienced enough to prove the value of personal effort. I am fully convinced, that the subject has only to be properly brought before the public to gain for it the attention which it deserves. I have used what little influence I have among my friends, and have enlisted a few in the good cause. I have generally found that the feature which takes the deepest hold is its suitability for rapid correspondence. The very idea of having a superior method of communicating with our friends seems to spur them up and enlist them in this great reform. Its benefit to us depends, in a great measure upon the speed with which the reform spreads; for the more it comes into general use, the more opportunity will we have of using it. I enclose \$8 for which I wish you to send me, post-paid, twelve sets of the *Manual and Copy-book*."

DANIEL HOLBROOK, Esq., one of the leading citizens of Charleston, S. C., who has practiced Stenography for many years, has recently become acquainted with Phonography, and in sending \$30 to Benn Pitman for a complete set of his publications, in the best style of binding, writes:—"There are few things in which I have taken more interest than in this (the phonographic) system of chirography. I would have given much to have known it years ago. I consider it, for the literary and intellectual man, as great and useful an invention as the discoveries made in the application of steam have been to the laborer and the artisan."

HENRY S. OLDS, of Mich., in writing to the *Phonographic Magazine*, says that his belief is that the time is not far distant when Phonography will be taught in all the schools of Michigan.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction, he says, is favorable to the reform.

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER.—This neatly printed monthly paper has often appeared before us, and as often have we negligently omitted to notice it. It is published by Mr. Wm. H. Orr, of Oshawa, O. W., and is devoted to furthering the cause of Phonography. For the purpose also of disseminating so important a reform, the publisher is prepared to sell the "Manual of Phonography" and the "Phonographic Copy Book," sent by mail free to any part of the Province, for the small sum of \$1. Mr. Orr is an indefatigable worker in the art, and judging from the number of testimonials published in the Provincial press, his skill as an instructor of the system, ranks high. The "Manual" is guaranteed to learn Phonography to any one who can learn, so that the student with moderate application, will be able to pen the words of a speaker in a few months.—Address Wm. H. Orr, Oshawa, O. W.—*St. Catharines Post*.

## Gold Pen and Holder Lost.

Some time in January, last we folded up a Gold Pen and Holder to send to a person at Draktonson's Landing, but instead of putting the right address upon it we put that of some other correspondent, whose name was familiar to us. The package was taken to the post office before we discovered the mistake, and we have not since been able to recollect to what address it was sent. Upon discovering the mistake, we sent another to the person who had ordered the pen. It is quite probable that the party to whom, by mistake, we sent the first Pen and Holder, is a reader of the *Pioneer*. If so, he will ascertain, from this notice, to whom the stray article belongs, and if he does not wish to purchase it, he will oblige by returning it, by mail, at our expense.

THE NEW PHRASE-BOOK.—At last we have this long-expected work on hand and ready for sale. We must confess ourselves extremely pleased with the manner in which the *Phrase-Book* is got up. Its plan is different from that of the *Reporter's Companion*. Instead of the engraving and the print occupying the leaves alternately, the engraving is all by itself, in the first part of the book, and the key also by itself. This is a great saving of cost to the publisher, in the binding department, and hence we have the *Phrase-Book* well bound in cloth for the same price that the *Companion* is furnished in paper. It contains 159 columns of engraved *Phraseographs*, besides several engraved introductory pages, containing directions for practice, etc., and 53 pages of *Phraseograms*—being a key to the *Phraseographs*. In the latter portion of the book, also, there is a quantity of double and cross ruled writing paper, for practising *Phraseography* upon. *Phraseography* is the most beautiful and attractive part of the whole system. Perhaps some of our readers, who are only just commencing the study of the *Phonographic* art, do not fully understand the meaning of *Phraseography*. Our definition of the word is:—the writing of phrases. "*Phraseogram*" signifies the phrase itself, when written or printed. A phrase, everybody knows, is a collection of words—a part of a sentence. We will illustrate by giving a few of the *Phraseograms* contained in the new *Phrase-Book*—each of which, in *Phonography*, are written without lifting the pen or pencil from the paper:—"And when there is not sufficient," "Because there is nothing more," "From their own confession," "I have every reason to think you will not have their," "Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," "Many circumstances are mentioned," "Of such is the kingdom of God," "Peculiar circumstances of the case," "There is another point of view," "With which it may nevertheless," "With respect to the manner in which it is," &c., &c.

A thorough knowledge of *Phraseography* increases the reporter's speed about one quarter, and greatly reduces the arduousness of his task, when a rapid speaker is encountered. We send the *Phrase-Book*, bound in cloth, postage free, for \$1.

## About Postage.

We must again remark, for the information of a few, that all letters addressed to this office, must come to hand postage free, to receive the required attention. Our expenses for postage are very great, and increasing so, and if letters continue to come to hand, as they have been doing of late, without the postage being paid, we shall have to decline taking them out of the office. In that case they will immediately be sent to the Dead Letter Office by the postmaster, and in the course of time go back to the sender. We do not wish to go to that extreme, however, if we can conveniently avoid it. Our efforts to spread a knowledge of *Phonography* throughout the British Provinces are put forth at a heavy expense, both in time and money, and unless we look carefully after the various items, nothing but an empty cash box, instead of the partially full one with which we commenced, will be the reward of our toil.

But hold; we commenced to write about postage. Our friends "across the line" should remember that the postage on letters between the United States and Canada is ten cents per half ounce, instead of three, as they are accustomed to paying. And further, the putting on of a three cent stamp, or any amount less than ten, is only throwing it away, for we have to pay the full ten cents, if it is not fully prepaid. Our friends in Canada, too, should remember this, when writing to the United States. To California, the postage is fifteen cents per half ounce. Another thing to be remembered is that very little weight can be put into a letter without making it more than half an ounce, in which case the postage is doubled.—Fifty cents in silver may be enclosed in a light envelope, with very little paper, without increasing the weight, but anything more than that seldom passes. In case a person "across the line" should take a sheet of heavy post or foolscap, enclosed even twenty-five cents to us, and pay ten cents postage upon it, we should, in all probability, have to pay twenty cents to get the letter, because no less sum than the full amount of postage is counted as anything, when coming from the U. S., or *vice versa*.

Then as to Papers. Regularly issued Periodicals can be sent free of postage from the office of publication in Canada to the subscribers, but when a subscriber happens to live in the U. S., he (the subscriber) must pay one cent on every paper. Subscribers to American papers who live in Canada, have to pay one copper on each paper, and either they or the publisher must pay the American postage of one cent per ounce also. Canada is a little ahead of the U. S., in newspaper postage, though behind on letters. All transient papers sent by mail in Canada, whether to places in Canada or the U. S., must bear a half-penny stamp, otherwise the postmaster throws them into his waste basket without further ceremony.

## PHONETIC PIONEER.

Book postage, in Canada, is about one half-penny per ounce, and in the U. S., about the same, or a little higher perhaps. Differing from letter postage, no amount of money can pay the postage on both sides of the lines at once. Canadians are often deceived by the announcements of U. S. booksellers, who advertise to send books, etc., to any place in the U. S. or British Provinces post paid, or postage free. Perhaps some of these publishers are not aware of the fact that they cannot send a book to a British Province free of postage. They cannot do otherwise than pay the U. S. Postage, but the person in Canada to whom the book is sent, must pay the full Canadian postage of a half-penny per ounce. This, on books which are sold for one dollar, will amount to from twelve to twenty-five cents, according to size.

### A Canadian Edition of the American Manual of Phonography.

Almost ever since we commenced to work in the promulgation of the Phonetic Reform in Canada, we have been subjected to delays and disappointments, for weeks at a time, sometimes, owing to the inability of Mr. Pitman to supply the Manual of Phonography. The manner in which Benn Pitman's Manual is got up—that of being partly engraved and partly typic, and interleaved—renders its production a tedious and expensive process. It is an excellent work, but the trouble and uncertainty connected with getting a supply of it, rendered it necessary for us to make some other arrangement for supplying the demands upon us for instruction books. Between Benn Pitman's and Messrs Longley Bros' Manual there never has, in our estimation, been much to choose. The Phonography taught is the same precisely.—The manner of teaching it is different. As to which is the easier of the two for a novice to acquire the art from, we are unable to say. An elder brother of the writer, however, holds that Longley's is a vast deal easier to understand than Pitman's—he having *tried* both and succeeded best with Longley's. There are two special points of difference between the two works. In Longley's, the phonographic characters are printed from wood engravings, and are large and plain, so as not to be easily mistaken, one for another, by the dullest student;—in Pitman's they are printed from stone engraving—a slow and expensive process—and though the exercises are copious, the characters are too small to make their study, at night, a very pleasant operation.—

Another difference is that Longley's work gives the student a knowledge of Phonotypy as well as Phonography,—although there is also an edition which does not explain Phonotypy. This is a valuable feature, considered in relation to the whole Phonetic Reform.

Owing to the above circumstances, we have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to issue a CANADIAN EDITION of the American Manual of Phonography, which will be published at this office; and hereafter, our friends may calculate upon finding us, at all times abundantly able to fill their orders, by return of mail or express, for almost any quantity of either Manuals or Copy-books—both published in Canada. We will also still continue to keep a stock of Benn Pitman's Manuals, when we can get them. Both Pitman's Manual and the American Manual will be sold at the same price, namely 75 cents per single copy and sent postage free.—By the quantity, the same as advertised in December number: \$8 per dozen, post paid, or \$7, sent by express unpaid.

Our Cincinnati Phonetic publishing friends seem to have got into a little squabble among themselves, concerning what we consider a very small matter. Longley Brothers, publishers of the *Type of the Times*, saw fit to amalgamate their paper with the *People's Paper*, a journal devoted to the advocacy of Land Reform, in order to render the publication of both papers less expensive to their respective proprietors. Thereupon Mr. Pitman and Mr. Prosser, the former particularly, denounced the Messrs Longley, because they have mixed up phonetics with another subject in their paper, and predict their speedy failure. We don't see that Mr. Pitman need trouble himself about it, for there's another very excellent phonetic periodical—the *Phonetic Journal*—which those phoneticians who choose to discontinue the *Type of the Times* can take. A good many phoneticians, we have no doubt, are in favor of land reform, and such will make no objection to having a paper partly occupied with that subject, while the introduction of a phonetic paper into the homes of the 3000 subscribers of the *People's Paper* may gain for the phonetic cause, thousands of new friends in a very short space of time.

### THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER

Is published monthly, at the *Vindicator* office, Oshawa, Ontario Co., O. W.

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

All communications to be addressed, (post-paid,) to

WILLIAM H. ORR,  
OSHAWA, C. W.

### Spoken and Written Language.

What may have been the origin of language, it is not the object of this treatise to discuss. Whatever might be the speculative ideas of the author on that subject, they would not add to the positive knowledge of the reader, and would therefore be unprofitable. Whether human language originated from a few monosyllables, as *HA HE HI HO*, as Lord Monboddo contends in his work on "the Origin and Progress of Language;" whether it was developed, as Dr. Murray supposed, from nine monosyllables, *AO, BAO, DWAO, GWAO, LAO, MAO, NAO, RAO, SWAO*, or whether, as Maupertuis thinks, "language was formed by a session of learned societies assembled for that purpose"—is a question of no practical moment. It is sufficient to know that spoken language exists, and is intended for a representative of ideas.

To the reflecting mind it must ever be pleasing to contemplate the wonderful process by which we reproduce, to a greater or less degree, in the minds of others, the mental sensations we ourselves experience. To make by no means an exhaustive enumeration of the links in the mysterious chain which connects soul to soul in feeling and thought,—we have a certain effect produced upon us by an oration, say, which oration is divisible into sentences, which can be divided into clauses, which are composed of words, which are constituted of syllables, which consists of indivisible parts of speech. These sounds we get by hearing, which is experiencing certain sensations indirectly produced by vibrations of the different parts of the ear; which vibrations were produced by certain vibrations of the air; which vibrations were caused by the ejection of the air from the lungs through the variously modified passages of the mouth and nose. We have not yet arrived at the fountain of power which, through various instrumentalities, has set in motion the organs of speech, and sustained them in numerous simultaneous, and rapid operations while producing the words which have impressed us. Not only have the words been delivered, but they have been modified by tone, accent, emphasis, modulation etc., which concur with the words in effecting the desired result. Words are the viewless bearers of arbitrary meanings, and are variously grouped to suit the purposes of the speaker, and are clothed with the curious intertexture of tone, accent, emphasis, modulation, etc., furnished by each speaker as he sends them on their mission to his auditor.

Then, how wonderful is written or printed language! Here we have, or should have, certain signs as the representatives of the elementary sounds of speech; which signs being placed in the order of the sounds they represent, become the representatives of words, and sustain to the light and sight the same relations the words they indicate bear to the *HA* and *HE*. Observe the circuit which a thought ordinarily travels in passing from the mind of an author to that of his reader. It passes from the brain of the author through his nerves, muscles, fingers, pen, and ink; to paper; then mounting through the eyes of the compositor, to his mind; it comes back through his brain, nerves, mus-

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cles, and fingers, to type and ink, and then to paper again; whence the rays of light transmit it to the eye of the reader, whence it passes on its mysterious journey to the soul.

Languages vary in respect of their utility as instruments of communication. That language which, all things considered, is best, must eventually become the general medium of communication, or be the immediate predecessor of a universal language.

**Excellence of the English Spoken Language.**—The English language—which has drawn riches from various sources to answer the demands of the numerous and grand experiences of the race who use it—which is well adapted to poetry or prose, to science or art, to commerce or philosophy, to religion or law, to the delicate ornations of literature, or the sternest and most practical life-experiences—will become the universal medium of communication, both by reason of the indomitable energy of the Anglo-American race in every phase of life, and by reason of its superior merits as a spoken language, unless we shall prove blind to the anomalous orthography by which it is now represented, and fail to provide in its stead (which may be easily done) a scientific mode of writing and printing it.—Prof. Grimm, a noted German philologist, has paid no unmerited compliment to the English spoken language in the following paragraph:

"The English language possesses a power of expression such as never, perhaps, was attained by any other human tongue. Its altogether intellectual and singularly happy foundation and development has arisen from a surprising alliance between the two noblest languages of antiquity, the German and Romanesque—the relation of which to each other is well known to be such that the former supplies the material foundation, the latter the abstract notions. Yes, truly, the English language may call itself a universal language, and seems chosen to rule in all future times in a still greater degree in the corners of the earth. In richness, sound reason, and flexibility, no modern tongue can be compared with it, not even the German, which must shake off many a weakness before it can enter the lists with the English."

K. M. Rapp, another noted German philologist, in his "Physiologie der Sprache," has given the following testimony in favor of the English language:

"Although the French has become the common language in a diplomatic and social sense, it has never acquired a firm footing in extensive regions out of Europe. The English, on the contrary, may pass for the universal language out of Europe; and by its bold fusion and consequent decomposition of the forms of its Gothic and Roman elements, this idiom has acquired incomparable fluency, and powers especially destined by nature more than any one of the other living languages to undertake that part. Were not the impediment of a bizarre, antiquated orthography in the way, the universality of this language would be still more apparent; and it may perhaps be fortunate for us other Europeans that the Englishman has not made the discovery."

**Defects of our Written Language.**—But we are beginning to make the discovery.

Read what Sheridan says of it:

"Such is the state of our written language, that the darkest hieroglyphics, or the most difficult ciphers ever intended by the art of man, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those who use them, from all who do not have the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words from all except a few well-educated individuals."

It is said, in "Chambers' Papers for the People," that "we violate every principle of a sound alphabetic system more outrageously than any other nation whatever. Our characters do not correspond to our articulations, and our spelling of words can not be matched for irregularity and whimsical caprice."—[ORAHAM'S HAND-BOOK.]

## Defects of the Common Orthography.

TOO MANY SIGNS FOR A SOUND.

Let it be understood to be a principle of a correct alphabet that no elementary sound of the voice should have more than one sign provided for its representation, and, in that respect, the common orthography will appear defective. It does not, however, furnish a sufficient number of single signs for the elements of the language, and of those provided, so far as the representation of single elements is concerned, *e*, *g*, and *x* are redundant, for *x* = *ks*, *kz*, or *z*. But let the combinations of letters (which are used as the signs of single sounds) be regarded as so many separate signs, and the proposition that the common orthography employs too many signs for a sound can be easily sustained. It is a fact, that the number of signs employed to represent about thirty-four elements is not less than three hundred; and instead of every sound having its uniform representative, as should be the case in a correct orthography, not a single element of the language has a uniform representation in the common spelling! The elementary sound produced in naming 'a' is represented by sixteen different signs; thus by *a* in *making*, *a-e* in *male*, *ai* in *pain*, *au* in *straight*, *au* in *gaol*, *aw* in *gauging*, *aw-e* in *gaug*, *ay* in *pray*, *aye* in *prayed*, *ea* in *great*, *ei* in *veil*, *ei* in *reign*, *ei* in *weigh*, *ei* in *weighed*, *ey* in *they*, *eye* in *conveyed*.

The elementary sound produced in naming the letter 'o' is represented by seventeen different signs; thus, by *e* in *be*, *ee* in *bee*, *e-e* in *complete*, *ea* in *each*, *ea-e* in *leave*, *eg* in *impregn*, *ei* in *conceit*, *ei-e* in *conceive*, *eo* in *people*, *ey* in *key*, *eye* in *keyed*, *i* in *albino*, *i-e* in *magazine*, *ie* in *grief*, *ie-e* in *grieve*, *uay* in *quay*, *ui* in *mosquito*.

The sound heard in naming the letter 'i' has sixteen different signs. The sound indicated by *ew* has nine different representatives.

The sound of *k* is indicated by *c* in *can*, *ch* in *charm*, *ck* in *back*, *gh* in *lough*, *k* in *kill*, *lk* in *walk*, *q* in *quack*.

The sound of *t* is indicated by *bt* in *debt*, *ct* in *indict*, *ed* in *lacked*, *ph* in *phibisc*, *pl* in *plarmigan*, *t* in *to*, *th* in *Thomas*, *tl* in *letter*.

The sound of *f* in *for* is indicated by *ff* in *off*, *gh* in *lough*, *ph* in *phisc*, *pph* in *Sappho*.

The sound of *s* in *sin*, is represented by *c* in *cede*, by *ps* in *psalter*, *sc* in *sceno*, *ss* in *loss*, *sch* in *schism*, *sw* in *sword*.

The sound of *l* in *low* is represented by *ll* in *hall*, by *ln* in *lin*, by *lc* in *cas le*, *ll* in *belles-lettres*.—[Graham's Hand-Book.]

## THE PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

### VOWELS.

E e	U u	A a	O o	O o	O o
cel,	ale,	am,	all	ode,	ooze;
	A a	U u		E e	
	air,	ask,		earh;	
I i	E e	A a	O o	U u	U u
it,	ell,	am,	ou	up	foot;

### DIPHTHONGS.

I i	O o	S s	U u
by,	boy,	how,	new;

### CONSONANTS.

P p,	B b,	T t,	D d,	C c,	K k,	G g,
pp,	bb,	tt,	dd,	cc,	kk,	gg,
F f,	V v,	R r,	L l,	S s,	Z z,	X x,
fife,	vira,	lath,	lnthe,	cause,	seize,	she, azure;
L l,	R r,	M m,	N n,	J j,	Y y,	W w,
ll,	rare,	main,	nun,	sing,	you,	wany,

## PHONOGRAPHY,

## WRITING BY SOUND!!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily-learned system of Writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented. During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons, in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post office. Now is its great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written six times as fast. In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one; one man can do the work of six! So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks will enable any person to write Phonography with certain, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures, sermons or conversation, and to read them with accuracy. Dr. J. W. Stone, of Boston, says: "I deem Phonography an invaluable adjunct to education and one which, when acquired in youth, would not be parted with in manhood for thousands of dollars." The late Hon. THOS. H. BAXTER, upon being presented with a verbal report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: "Had this art been known 40 years ago it would have saved me 20 years hard labor." The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish Phonography will perform in one.

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WILLIAM H. ORR,

OSHAWA, N. W.