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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,

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

Publisher.

VOLUME I.

OSHAWA, C. W., OCTOBER, 1858.

NUMBER IV.

### Phonetic Type.

At some expense we have procured a small font of Bugeo's phonetic type, for use in the columns of the "Phonetic Pioneer," the "Oshawa Vindicator" and the "Christian Offering," all of which papers are published at the same office. Having, at present, to attend to its composition with our own hands, time will not permit us to do more than present a specimen of it in this issue. We give the alphabet first, in order that our readers may study its characters well, and we hope they will all spend a few minutes in examining them. It will be observed that there are three more characters among the vowel than are given in the phonographic alphabet. These are called shade vowels, or intermediates. They are, by some persons, supposed to occur only in improper pronunciation, but the majority of people and among them the inventors of the phonetic types, hold them to be true vowels, and therefore they are represented in phonotypy. In phonography also, there are certain signs to represent them, but they are seldom used by anybody. Phonotypy, most of our readers are doubtless aware, is printing according to sound, just as phonography is, writing by sound. As phonography is the only correct method of writing, so phonotypy is the only correct method of printing, and of spelling. By means of articles which, from time to time, will find a place in our columns, we will show the usefulness and importance of a correct method of printing, as well as of writing, and chronicle such facts relative to the progress of the reform in this country, the United States or the old country, as may come to hand.

### Where Phonographers are to be Found.

The following is a list of the cities, towns and villages of Canada in which Phonographers are to be found, in more or less numbers, and in different stages of advancement in the art of writing with the ease and rapidity of speech. There may be many others in which Phonographers reside, of which we have

no account. Our list however, is correct so far as it goes:

Acton, Alouette Island, Altona, Akeester, Arkona, Arnprior, Ashfield, N. B., Ashton, Aultsville, Aurora, Aylmer, Ayr. Baden, Bagot, Baltimore, Barrie, Beaverton, Beaubrook, Benoid, Bell's Corners, Belleville, Bentuck, Bead Head, Bowmanville, Brampton, Brantford, Bridgeport, Brighton, Brockville, Bronte, Brougham, Bruce, Brucefield, Bruce Mines, Burnstown, Barratt's Rapids, Burwick, Caladonia, Campbellford, Carleton Place, Cayuga, Centreville, Chatham, Chelsea, Clinton, Cobourg, Collingwood, Columbus, Comber, Cornwall, Corcan Lanang, Coventry, Cowansville, Comarty. Lawa Mills, Delhi, Des Aulniers, Dingle, Doon, Duart, Dunbarton, Duncanville, Dundas, Dunganon. Eganville, Erasauus, Elm. Farmersville, Fenelon Falls, Feigus, Fuzroy Harbor, Fonthill, Forrester's Falls. Gait. Georgetown, Gleggarry, Goderich, Golden Creek, Gormley's Corners, Goreock, Guelph. Hamilton, Harpurhey, Hollin, Huntingdon. Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jorra, Kemptville, Ketch, Kettleby Mills, King, Kirkwall, Kingston, Kingsville. Lancaster, Lindsay, London. Mallorytown, Markham, Martintown, Merritsville, Millbrook, Milton, Mirckville, Montreal, Morrisdale, Nassagawiyia, Newburgh, New Dundee, Niagara, Nithburg, Norfolk, North Walsingham, Nottawasaga Station. Oakville, Onemee, Onondaga, Oshawa, Otonabee, Ottawa, Owen Sound. Pakenham, Paris, Pembroke, Peterborough, Peckering, Picton, Picton, N. S., Port Bruce, Port Dover, Port Elmsley, Port Hope, Port Perry, Port Stanley, Prescott, Prince Albert. Quebec. Richmond, Richmondhill, Rockwood. Salford, Sandhill, Sarina, Selkirk Selby, Seneca, Shakespear, Shefford, Mountain, Snerbrook, Silver Hill, Simcoe, Smith's Falls, Sombra, Southampton, Stirling, St. Charles, St. George, St. Hyacinth, St. Johns, St. Marys, St. Thomas, Sullivan, Sylvan. Thameford, Three Rivers, Thurso, Toronto, Troy, Tullamore. Unionville, Uxbridge. Warwick, Waterford, Waterville, Wellington, Wellington Mines, West Bolton, West M Givary, West Port, Whitby, White Lake, Widdet, Windsor, Windsor Mills.

**WRITE PHONOGRAPHICALLY.**—Our Phonetic friends who are able, will oblige us by writing all their correspondence with us, on business or otherwise, in phonetic short hand. No matter if you cannot write like a Pitman; we would rather have a badly written phonographic letter to read than a well written one in long hand. A phonographic letter is much more compact and legible. The eye has not to wander and toil over a whole sheet of paper to get an idea or a piece of information. Beginners need not be afraid about our not being able to read their writing. We never yet came across a piece of manuscript where the writer made any attempt to write phonographically, of which we could not make out the meaning, if we did fail to comprehend one or two unphonographic strokes.

⚡ Circumstances, and among them waiting the arrival of our new font of Phonotypes, have delayed our issue again, but we still hope to do better in future.

**THE HAND-BOOK OF STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY.** In five parts, bound in one volume. By ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Conductor of the Phonetic Academy, New York. Published by the Author.

We must confess our surprise, on opening our mail the other day, at finding a large, beautifully printed and elaborately got up work, of nearly 400 pages, bearing the title of "Graham's Hand-Book of Standard Phonography." Our thanks are due to Prof. Graham, in the first place, for a copy of the book, but that is not a beginning of our obligations to the author of so valuable a work. On behalf of the friends of the great Writing Reform we beg to thank the author of the treatise before us for the boon which it is calculated to confer upon the cause of writing according to sound with the rapidity of speech. We love the cause of Phonography, because we know something of the benefits which Phonography confers upon society in general, and individuals in particular, from only a few being acquainted with it, to say nothing of the time when its use will be all but universal,—and we therefore hail with delight every proper means used, and every effort made to spread the reform. We believe the Hand-Book of Standard Phonography will

## PHONETIC PIONEER.

do very much in the cause, particularly in arresting the attention of learned men and scholars; and by giving those who study its pages such an insight into the philosophical beauty of the system as will not only cause them to love it more and to more ardently desire its promulgation, but will qualify them for imparting to others a full knowledge of the principles upon which this beautiful system of writing is based.

But, for the information of the reader, we must proceed to an examination of the several parts of the volume.

The first part is called "An introduction to Phonotypy and Phonography." It gives a definition of *terms*, shows the defects and evils of the common mode of spelling, and the need of a reform; and furnishes an able and detailed analysis of the elements of the English language. Specimens of Phonotypy are then given, together with weighty reasons for its immediate adoption. Phonetic Shorthand is next introduced and its elementary principles illustrated by Phonographic types. Specific directions follow, for making the elementary sounds, accompanied by a chapter on phonetic synthesis.

Part Second is styled "The Compendium of Standard Phonography." It occupies about 250 pages, much of it in fine print, and contains just about everything that an aspirant to the dignified position of a Phonographic Reporter needs to know, commencing at the commencement of the system, and going up through to the briefest brevity of the reporting style. The whole is profusely illustrated with Phonographic types and engravings, and the latter part of it consists of about thirty pages of phonographic reading exercises, beautifully printed from stone engraving, executed by that excellent phonographic artist, Chauncy B. Thorne. These exercises are printed upon fine, clean, thick paper, and are not accompanied by any of the specks and spots which so sadly mar the beauty and legibility of some of Benn Pitman's phonography. The Compendium also contains at the bottom of the pages, carefully considered questions on the text, which, while they adapt the work to the requirements of schools and colleges, make it a complete self-instructor. The portion devoted to instructions in the Reporting Style contains an alphabetic list of words and phrases, each word accompanied with the letters, in common print, by which it is represented. For learners, this method is not so plain as that contained in the Reporter's Companion—where the method of writing each word and phrase is given in engraved phonography—but the latter method would render the whole work doubly expensive.

The title-page of the third part of the work is omitted, but we presume it should have come before the writing exercises mentioned above.

Part Fourth contains a series of very extensive and well-arranged writing exercises, with the method of writing the outlines indicated by letters in the common print.

Part Fifth is entitled "The Phonographic Orthographer: an expositor of principles for the

ascertainment of the best phonographic outlines." It contains matter of some importance to those who wish to become extremely rapid writers. From the comparison tables given, it is shown that the Reporting Style is nearly or quite twice as rapid as the Corresponding Style.

The Hand-Book of Standard Phonography, it will be seen, is a compendium of the whole system. It commences sooner and goes further than any other work ever issued. It, in fact, begins at the beginning and ends at the ending. The size of the book results from its completeness—from the plain and familiar manner in which it goes into every principle of the system. What some other books leave the student to find out or guess at, this work explains in full. Its author is a Reporter and teacher of Phonography of great attainments, and of many years standing and practice. We cordially recommend the Hand-Book to our readers; not that they actually need it in order to become first-class writers; that would be absurd, for there are thousands of thorough masters of the art who have had no other instruction than is afforded by the Manual of Phonography or a similar work; and hundreds of thousands who were such long before the Hand-Book was conceived. But we recommend it because we believe it will be worth its cost, many times over, to the student. It will save him from making many bad forms, and thus save to him a great deal of time which he would otherwise spend in learning and unlearning that which it would be just as well that he had left alone. The more facilities a person has for learning, the faster he will learn.

Perhaps some one is ready to ask whether, by having the Hand-Book the student can do without the Reporter's Companion. We answer yes; and a beginner by purchasing the Hand-Book, can do without the Manual of Phonography, for it contains the whole system. Yet, its plan of giving instruction differs very materially from that of the Manual. Some persons would succeed better with the Manual and others with the Hand-Book, and it is just so with other instruction books.—Some persons think one excels and some another. When we were learning the Corresponding Style, we spent ten or twelve dollars in instruction books, magazines, reading-books etc., and every cent of it was well invested in that way. We purchased five different Manuals in succession: Andrews & Boyle's, Webster's Teacher, Longley's Am. Manual, Benn Pitman's Manual, Isaac Pitman's Manual, and several other smaller books containing instructions. We did not require to study any but the first one, but we got them all and read them, because the first and second ones were got up some ten or fifteen years ago, since which a great many inventions have taken place in every branch of science and art, and phonography has not been behind the age. For the past five years, scarcely any change or improvement has been made in the system, but previously every year noted some important improvement, and consequently the student who did not want to be

behind the age was obliged to purchase every new book, and take the magazines in order to keep posted.

But to return. The Hand-Book, although teaching precisely the same system as Pitman's works presents it in a different style. It covers the ground of both the Manual and the Companion, and gives a great deal of information not contained in either. We would advise every body who wishes to progress in the study of Phonography with the greatest rapidity, and attain to a high standard of perfection, to procure both the Hand-Book and the Companion, in addition to the Manual of Phonography.

Another admirable feature of the Hand-Book is its cheapness, compared to other phonographic works. It is about four times as large as the Manual of Phonography, contains about six times as much print, is handsomely bound in muslin, and we can afford to send it, postage paid, from this office, for just double the cost of the Manual, namely \$1.50. With embossed and gilt side title, and marbled edges, \$1.75. In morocco binding, full gilt, \$3.

We shall have a full supply of the work, of all styles of binding, in a couple of weeks, and orders may be sent for the \$1.50 style immediately. The above-mentioned prices include the postage, which is pre-paid at this post office.

**THE TEACHER.**—We have a book with this heading, printed in the Corresponding Style, devoted to giving directions to those desirous of becoming qualified to teach the art in classes.—With "The Teacher" in hand, no one who has learned to read it, can fail of being able to teach the system to classes successfully. Phonographic teachers are now wanted in every section of the Province, and by charging pupils from two to five dollars for a course of ten or twelve lessons, a good living and much good might be effected by fifty or more enterprising young men or women. The price of the "Teacher" is \$1. It is well worth its price, simply as a reading-book. Teachers are supplied with the "Manual" for classes, at \$9 per dozen, post paid—or six copies for \$5.00.

"The Teacher" is a new book, and has not heretofore been advertised in the "Pioneer"

**PHONOGRAPHY, or Phonetic Shorthand,** is the invention of Isaac Pitman, Esq., of England. It is a system of writing the English and all other languages, by means of a Philosophic Alphabet composed of the simplest geometrical signs, in which one mark is used to represent one and invariably the same sound; the result of which is that Phonographic writing is as legible as the common longhand, while it may be written six times as fast. This system although so recently discovered is now used almost exclusively for securing verbatim reports of the debates in the American Congress, and the British Houses of Parliament. It has been introduced into many of the leading colleges and schools in England and in this country, and from its utility and importance is rapidly gaining the position of a regular branch of study in educational establishments.—[B. PITMAN.]

# PHONETIC PIONEER.

## THE PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.					
E e	A a	Ō ō	O o	Ū ū	Ŵ ŵ
ee,	ale,	arm,	all	ode,	ooze;
	Ō ō	Ū ū		E e	
	air,	ask,		earth;	
Fi	E e	A a	O o	U u	Ŵ ŵ
it,	ell,	am,	ou	up	foot;
DIPHTHONGS.					
	Ū ū	Ō ō	Ū ū	Ŵ ŵ	
	by,	boy.	how,	new;	
CONSONANTS.					
P p,	B b,	T t,	D d,	C c,	K k,
pp,	bb,	tt,	dd,	cc,	kk,
F f,	V v,	H h,	L l,	S s,	Z z,
ff,	vv,	hh,	ll,	ss,	zz,
life,	viva,	lath,	lath,	cease,	seize,
				she,	azure;
L l,	R r,	M m,	N n,	Ŵ ŵ,	Y y,
ll,	rr,	mm,	nn,	ww,	yy,
				way,	kuy.

**EDUCATING CHILDREN.**—A rjter in Hol'z Jurnal ov Helb maks de foloij sensibl remqrks, hwjz everi parent wud dō wel tu hed.

"Had j de qrs ov onli for diyz tu be tot tu mj gildren, da sud be tu sig wel, tu red wel, tu rjt wel, and tu skeq wel. Perfekson in dez wil ɛrn dar pozosor a mantenans in eni kuntri, and wil enabl him tu amuz himself or entertan a kumpani, hweder it be under a rok, in de dezert, or upon a kriag in de se."

**DE LORD'Z PRAR.**—Sr Pader hwjz art in heven, hallowd be dj i um. Hj kjndom kum. Hj wil be dun in ɛrb, az it iz in heven. Giv us dis da sr dali brqd. And forgiv us sr detz, az we forgiv sr detorz. And led us not intu temptasun, but deliver us from evil: for dñ iz de kjndom, and de pser, and de glori, for ever. Amen.

It iz estimatd dat wun hundred and eleven miliunz ov pasenjerz pas over de ruz-rodz trost de wurld, diyrj de yer, an averaj distans ov twelv mjz eg, or for wun man, 1,382,000,000 mjz, or enuf tu kari a man tu de sun and bak no les dan seven tñuz everi yer.

### Phonetic Printing.

A practical and vigorous attempt was made in 1841, by Isaac Pitman and Alex. John Ellis, of England, to realize the ideas of Dr. Franklin, Sir John Herschell and others, in the construction and appliance of a Phonetic Alphabet for the representation of the English language. After years of experimenting in this country as well as in England, and an expenditure of time and means which would appear fabulous to those who are not aware of the difficulties that have been encountered, an alphabet has been completed, by means of which the sounds of the language are, as it were, daguerreotyped; so that a child, or an adult foreigner, having once mastered the alphabet, has no greater difficulty in correctly pronouncing any word that may be presented, though it be for the first time, than in giving the name of a well known friend on seeing his faithfully daguerreotyped likeness.

By the Phonetic system children are not only easily and pleasantly instructed in reading, but they acquire a clear precise and finished enunciation, which heretofore has been grievously overlooked. The Phonetic scheme, moreover, presents the easiest and speediest means of acquiring the ability to read the common, or Romanic print. It has been demonstrated again and again, in private teaching, and in classes of children and adults, that at least one half the time and labor devoted to the acquirement of reading by the ordinary print, may be saved by commencing with the Phonetic.

Parents and Teachers, who have not tried this new method of instructing their little charges in the irksome acquirement of reading, cannot possibly realize the ease and delight attending the use of the Phonetic system.—[B. PITMAN.

The Christian Phonetic Correspondence Association having its head quarters at Cincinnati, is devoted to the spread of Phonography. Its members are classified in circles, from five to eight each. Each member of a circle writes an essay in short hand for the criticism of the other members. We think the objects of the Association very worthy. Phonography is invaluable now a days for reporting, and it will spread, in time, so as to be used by nearly all classes, and for a great variety of purposes.—[A. T. NORTON, Stockholm Depot, N. Y.

## 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,	alms,	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 italicised letters in the words beneath.

## Pecuniary Value of Phonography.

TO CLERKS, COMMERCIAL MEN, LECTURERS,  
MEDICAL STUDENTS, PHYSICIANS, LAW  
STUDENTS, MEMBERS OF THE  
BAR, AND COURTS.

The following recommendations of Phonography are extracted from letters published in the report made to the Controllors of Public Schools in Philadelphia, on the subject of Phonography, by a special committee appointed for that purpose:

From JOHN S. HART, Principal of the High School of Philadelphia.—Such of our students as have made Phonographic Reporting a profession, have got along in life, faster by all odds, than those in any other kind of business, and that without the possession of any special brilliancy of talents. Some of them, not yet turned twenty, are now making more money by Phonographic Reporting, than the Principal of the High School, after having given himself for more than twenty years to his profession. But, besides these professional reporters, there are hundreds of our students, in almost every walk of life, that are deriving benefit from this time-saving art. Even before leaving school, while attending lectures in other departments of study, I see them constantly using Phonography. Those who have not entirely mastered the art, still use it as far as it is at their command, taking notes, partly in Phonography, and partly in longhand. There is not an hour in the day, nor a class in the school, out of Division II, in which I do not see the students using this art, and with practical advantage.—Among the incidental advantages of Phonography, as a part of general education, I would mention the cultivation which it necessarily gives to the ear.

From JOHN J. McELHONE.—Phonography has been of vast benefit to me. To it I owe the honorable and lucrative position I now occupy, as one of the Official Reporters to Congress. The position has given me the acquaintance of the best men in the country; and a correct knowledge of nearly every part of this great Confederacy. I was in Richmond nearly nine months; and received on an average for my labor, between thirty and forty dollars per week. During the last Congress, I received about fifty dollars per week; besides three hundred dollars at the end of the first, and eight hundred dollars at the end of the second session;—my share of the amount voted by the House of Representatives, as a compliment to the first full report of its proceedings.

From A. L. GUNN, M. D.—None of the studies I pursued at the High School have been of so much immediate practical advantage as Phonography. During my stay at school, I was very frequently employed to report speeches of distinguished men; the proceedings of great anniversary celebrations, and suppers; and legal testimony and charges. On some of these occasions, I realized a great deal of money. This has been sometimes as high as fifteen and twenty dollars for thirty or forty minutes' work, where the speaker was distinguished, or the matter important.—For an important law-suit of a week's continuance, three hundred dollars will be paid to any young operator. After my graduation at the High School, I abandoned it as a profession, for the study of medicine; still at this time, I was offered by five professors three hundred dollars apiece, for sixty one-hour lectures, in other schools, a work I might readily have accomplished in four and a-half months.

## PHONETIC PIONEER.

From **RANDOLPH SAILER**, Counting House Clerk.—I regard a knowledge of Phonography as one of the most valuable acquisitions of my life. Immediately upon leaving school, I gained an eligible situation, for which my only recommendation, above other applicants, was the possession of this art.

From **FRANCIS WHARTON**, formerly Prosecuting Attorney.—In one case under my immediate observation, a lad, hardly seventeen, was able, in the course of three years, not only to support himself, but to establish a fund of nearly three thousand dollars, the income of which is ample to support him during the rest of his professional training. At present, the demand in the Courts and in private business, for this species of labor, is great and increasing; and I should much regret to see the supply stopped. Of the value of it, you can judge from the single incident that in a very late case, twenty dollars a day for reporting during Court hours, was offered, and with great difficulty two young men were found to undertake the work; all the disposable phonographic force of the city was engaged elsewhere.

From **SAMUEL B. DALRYMPLE**.—I have found a knowledge of Phonography, which I acquired at the High School, of very great advantage to me, not only in a pecuniary point of view, (in which respect it is very profitable,) but also in enabling me to take accurate notes of lectures, etc., while at the High School, and afterward at College, and in the Theological Seminary. To give you some idea of its value, I will state that another gentleman and myself were able, in one case, to make about a thousand dollars apiece, in less than five weeks.

From **ARTHUR CANNON**.—It has saved me years of unrecompensed labor which I should probably have experienced, had it not been for my present profession, which is Phonographic reporting. Its utility to me, say, cannot be spoken of in too forcible terms, for although by accident I have been deprived of the thumb of my writing hand, and my fingers are also maimed, still I am enabled to perform myself a handsome and independent livelihood. I pursued the study of the art under unusual difficulties, which have been at last surmounted by assiduity and constant practice, both of which are requisite to arrive at success in any business. There is no profession or calling in which it may not be useful, and, in time, it must supersede the present mode of writing.

From **FOWLER & WELLS**.—We regard Phonography as one of the most important inventions of the age, and one which should be opened to every person desirous of being considered educated.—As a system of reporting and general correspondence and memoranda, it is unparalleled in usefulness. In Chirography it is what Telegraphs are as agencies for transmitting thought. We employ three reporters, one in our office, and two who travel with lecturers from our house. A common farmer's boy who could not obtain more than his board in a grocery or lime store, and no situation at all in a genteel store in this city, may devote one year to Phonography, and obtain ten dollars a week as an amanuensis, the first year. A cool, steady temperament, with nothing of smartness, seems to succeed best in patient effort to master Phonography, and become reporters.—Every scholar should, by all means, learn it.

From **T. ELLWOOD GARRETT**.—There was no place open for me, and the only resource was to make a place. In this dilemma I remembered Phonography, and seized upon it as a means of improving my prospects. I soon gained all I had lost, and succeeded, by three months' daily practice, in arriving at a speed of one hundred words per minute, and could make full reports of speeches, sermons, etc. About this time, the Phono-

graphic reporter left the "Intelligencer," the paper by which he was employed, and out of numerous applicants I was chosen, on account of my knowledge of Phonography. I was also engaged by another paper on the same day, for the same reason; so that during the whole of last summer, from doing comparatively nothing, I acted as local and Phonographic reporter for two papers at a compensation of from 25 to 30 dollars per week. I had immediate use for the art after I had assumed the profession, in reporting the proceedings of a religious conference, of one week's duration, which was accomplished to the satisfaction of all parties. I do not look upon Phonography merely as a convenient and rapid system of shorthand—it is a perfect system of writing English, and all it wants is universality to make it subservient to all the objects of writing as well as of daguerrotyping speech.

From **DR. JAMES W. STONE**.—My shelves groan with the weight of the books and pamphlets of every name and nature, of speeches, and arguments, and lectures, that have been thus preserved to the community. My price has varied from ten to fifty dollars an hour. I deem Phonography far more valuable for business purposes, for journalizing, for correspondence, and for private and rapid jotting down of one's thoughts, so that none may be lost than for mere reporting. The acquisition of this art is, in my judgement, a vast aid to the memory, and day by day a perpetual time-saver.

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER is the name of a small but neat sheet, published monthly at the *Vindicator* office, Oshawa. The publisher is William H. Orr, and the price is twenty-five cents per annum. Phonography, or what is commonly called short hand, is an art which is making rapid strides in the world of intellect. Its excellence and its simplicity are universally acknowledged. Its only opposition is from a class of men who having spent years under the discipline of the birch in learning "long hand," are afraid of anything new jangled. To write as quickly as an ordinary speaker utters his words, is they admit, very desirable. But they argue that to acquire the ability to do so is what few can do, and that the time of many is only lost in its pursuit. If by pursuit is meant the listless inattention which one day causes a man to forget that which in the preceding day he learned, we agree with the opponents of Phonography. But if by it is meant a reasonable thirst for knowledge supported by an earnest will, we differ from them. Phonogra-

phy as an art in our opinion is more easily acquired than any other similar art. The child acquires it with ten times the ease that he does the prevailing style of writing; but the adult who has made himself master of the prevailing style has on learning the new style to shun mere conventionalism and work up to first principles, and in doing so as it were, to forget something of what at great trouble has previously learned. It is this fact which gives rise to prejudice against Phonography, and it is this prejudice which gives rise to its opponents. We hesitate not to acknowledge that the member of the bar who is a short-hand writer, possesses an advantage over his brother member who is not. The one seizes and fastens down for reference if necessary the winged words which to the other are gone and forgotten. It enables the possessor to prepare himself with a record of all that has transpired in the case in which he is engaged, and is to him a panoply more to be feared than despised by an opponent. The ability to take down a single passage in the speech of a learned counsel may be of the greatest possible use, but not at all equal to the ability to take down everything that has happened. In Canada where ju-

rior counsel are seldom engaged as in England, the necessity of an advocate being a short-hand writer is great.

The *Phonetic Pioneer* is a journal devoted to the spread of Phonography in all its branches, and as such we willingly recommend it to the notice of our readers. The price is so ridiculously low that no man can with reason assert that he is unable to subscribe. All who can subscribe ought to do so, and all who do so will we are sure, if not themselves to blame, profit by the trifling expenditure.—*Upper Canada Law Journal*.

### How Phonography Pays.

"At the beginning of the last session of Congress, Master Murphy was engaged in the Union corps [of reporters] by Mr. Parkhurst, and remained occupied there for only a few weeks, when he had a severe attack of illness, and, on his recovery, was obliged to return home to Philadelphia, and remain there near a month, in re-establishing his strength. Meantime Mr. Parkhurst had employed Master McElhone also from the Philadelphia High School, to take his place, and did not require the services of Murphy. Under these circumstances, Master Murphy made an engagement with Mr. Sutton, as a boy, attend dollars a week for the rest of the session. He had only been a few weeks with the Intelligencer corps, when Mr. Sutton, finding him more efficient than he expected, voluntarily raised his salary to fifteen dollars a week, which was regularly paid him through the session. But, in addition to this, finding that the boy did the work of a man quite as well as any man in the corps, Mr. Sutton, with great consideration, rated him as a man and paid by his extra wages saying nothing to any one of his intention, until the end of the session, when he paid over to Master Murphy the gross sum of 530 dollars as the aggregate of his extraordinary earnings. Master Murphy is still in the employ of Mr. Sutton, and though he is still a boy of sixteen years of age, he is ranked as a man—made a man by his knowledge of Phonography—dubbed a knight, not by the stroke of a sword, but of a pen. It is not probable that every boy who learns Phonography will be equally fortunate, but every boy who learns Phonography will have at his command a means of employment more or less lucrative; that is, every one who learns it thoroughly well, and who has a competent education in other respects to use it with propriety."—*From the Propagandist for 1851*.

### LIST OF BOOKS

[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 50 cents.  
 The above are the works necessary to commence the Study of Phonography.  
 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 neatly every word in the language.

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER  
 Is published monthly, at the *Vindicator* office, Oshawa, Ontar o Co., C. W.

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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