

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/ There are some creases in the middle of the pages.
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER,

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

William H. Orr,

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

Publisher.

VOLUME I.

OSHAWA, C. W., JULY, 1858.

NUMBER I.

The Phonetic Pioneer.

To-day we have the pleasure of sending out to the public the first sheet in the shape of a publication exclusively on Phonetic matters, of any size, which has been issued in Canada.

Our object in commencing the issue of THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER is to aid in the efforts which are being put forth by many, in England, the United States, and, to some extent, in Canada, to awaken the attention of the public to the advantages to be derived from having our orthography based upon the Phonetic principle, and of employing the Phonetic Short-Hand system of writing instead of the old, cumbersome, slow-coach method now so generally used. For a more definite idea of our meaning, we would refer to the article headed "Phonography—What it is," as well as to the various articles and communications which will, from time to time, appear in the pages of our PIONEER.

We do not wish to underrate the value of the present system of writing. It has been of great service in its time, having done much in the way of civilizing and enlightening the races of men. But the state of things in the intellectual, scientific, and industrial world demands a change in the character of our written language. Within the last hundred years important changes have taken place in almost every department of industry. The mechanic is no longer obliged to seek the swiftly running stream to propel his machinery, but erects his mill or factory on the ground most convenient for labor or market, and brings the elements into subjection for the performance of his drudgery; the stage-coach horse-power, for locomotion, is almost forgotten in consideration of the iron-bound steed hitched to the enormous rail-road palace; the sea voyage of weary months is now performed pleasantly in as many weeks or days, by the application of steam to navigation; and the man of business no longer waits the rapid transmission of thought even by such means, but communicates through the length and breadth of the land with lightning speed.

Thus the genius of invention and improvement has been abroad in the land, and although for a long time she confined her skill to building steamboats and making railroads, constructing machinery and teaching the lightnings how to talk, she has not altogether forgotten the world

of intellect; and Phonography, her last, most promising and beneficent boon, presents to the world an alphabet of letters so simple and facile that he who uses it may readily keep pace with the fastest speaker,—affording a system of writing as much superior to the old method as railroads are to the ancient truck-wheeled wagon, or the speed of the electric telegraph to the post-boy's plodding gait.

At present, Phonography is chiefly used in professional reporting, in making memoranda of lectures, sermons, business transactions, etc., and by phonographic amanuenses. In these departments of usefulness it is of vast importance to the human family; but its mission to the world is scarcely yet begun. From its simplicity, easiness of acquisition, brevity, beauty and economy, in time, labor, pens, ink, paper and postage, it must, sooner or later, come into general use throughout the civilized world, for almost all business purposes. Even now there are many business men, in England, in the United States and Canada, who do almost the whole of their correspondence, and keep their books and memoranda in phonetic short-hand; and we know cases in which persons who thus employ Phonography, transact as much business in a year as three men, writing the usual hand would do.—This proportion might be doubled, were the use of Phonography more general, so that a letter might be written in that brief style and sent to any part of the world, without fear of its being indecipherable. As it is, many letters must be written over into long-hand, by clerks, before being sent to the mail from the offices of those who do their writing business in Phonography.

It is with the hope of being able to do something towards hastening on the period in which Phonography will, to an almost universal extent, take the place of the present unphilosophical, tedious, dark-age method of communicating thought to paper, that we undertake the expense and labor of this publication.

Of the first number, we intend issuing some fifty or sixty thousand copies, or a sufficiency to enable us to send one to every person in Canada whose address we can obtain. This cannot be done without great expense, but we trust to the assistance of those in whom the first number of the PHONETIC PIONEER may awaken an interest

in Phonetic science, to enable us to meet the heavy outlay.

From our first acquaintance with Phonography and Phonetics—seeing and knowing as we did, the great importance to the human race, of its acquisition becoming general, and its being acknowledged in our educational system—we have, to some extent, acted as a missionary in its behalf. And this, we may remark, is the feeling inspired in the minds of all who become thoroughly acquainted with the art. They feel a consciousness of superior power in being able to put their thoughts on paper at the rate of one hundred and fifty words per minute, and look with a feeling akin to pity, upon those who still toil on at the old drudgery of from thirty to forty words per minute. They feel the importance of all, and especially the youth of the land, becoming acquainted with this great time and labor saving art, and they consequently exert themselves to spread a knowledge of it, that others too may experience the benefits arising from having such a railroad system of writing at their finger's ends.

To the young, who are stolling up the bill of science, Phonography is peculiarly valuable.—At school, many exercises in grammar, composition, history, geography, philosophy, etc., require to be committed to paper. In the aggregate, the time consumed in doing this by the old method, for each pupil, amounts to many days in the year. How important then, to be able to save four or five days out of every six which are at present thus employed, even if the benefit of it to the subject were to end here, and the art never more be used throughout a life-time. Such the late Hon. THOS. H. BAYNES, late U. S. Senator from Missouri, when presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches taken by a little boy, twelve years of age, "Had this art been known forty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years of hard labor!"

We have much more to say upon the subject, but our limited space forbids, and we must therefore postpone further remarks for our second number.

"If any thing that has been contrived is worthy of being called railroad, this system of writing may be so designated. It is a railroad system literally—a true railroad by reason of its expedition—a railroad by reason of its ease."—REV. DR. RAYNES, Chairman at Mr. Puman's Liverpool Lectures.

Phonography—What it is.

The system of short-hand known as Phonography, was invented in the year 1837, by Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath, Eng. The word Phonography is derived from the Greek words 'phone,' and 'graphon,' voice or sound writing. To express its brief character, as compared with long-hand phonography, it is sometimes called "phonetic short-hand."

Phonography, or writing by sound is the only true and philosophical method of putting our thoughts upon paper. Nothing more is required to prove this proposition than merely to call attention to the fact that there are forty different sounds heard in speaking the English language, while we have, by the old method, but 26 letters to represent them! The consequence is that many of the 26 letters have to stand for four to seven different sounds; and when we add to this, that the same sound is represented, in many more instances, by from six to twenty different letters, we need not wonder at the years of patient toil which are required for a child to learn to read and write—at the blunders and bad spelling among grown up people—or at the difficulty which foreigners experience in attempting to master our absurd orthography.

As an illustration of the number of sounds represented by some of our letters, take the following words, in which o stands for seven different sounds, viz: *ode, woman, women, do, hop, work, glove.* In the following instances, the long sound of o is represented by twenty one different combinations of letters: *note, boat, pour, though, beau, throw, sew, woman, oh, owe, hauteur, haulboy, folks, depot, door, foe, Cockburn, Grosvenor, Pharaoh, sword, oglio.* A foreigner, studying our language, if asked to spell the single word *no*, might spell it in no less than twenty different ways, each justified by the spelling of some other word in which the sound of o occurs, and then not spell it right. Add to this the three different ways of representing the first letter of the word, viz: *n, ng, kn*, and this little word of two letters may be spelled in sixty different ways before the correct method is arrived at.

If this (which is but a sample of our whole absurd orthography) is not enough to condemn the old 26-letter alphabet, as a basis for a philosophical and permanent system of short-hand writing, we confess we do not know what would be. Isaac Pitman looked at the matter somewhat as follows:—Suppose a man of intelligence, not knowing anything of our present (the old) method of spelling and writing, were to set himself about the task of representing our language upon paper by means of some system of writing which would be constantly used by millions of people for generations to come. We may well imagine his first inquiry to be: How many different sounds are used in spelling the language.—With considerable study and care he would finally discover the number to be (including diphthongs) forty. "For each of these, then," he would say, "I must have a separate character or letter."

The next inquiry would be—"What kind of signs shall be used?" In view of the great amount of writing to be performed by the millions speaking the English language, for hundreds of years to come, he concludes that the characters ought to be simple, so as to be easily learned, easily remembered, and easily and rapidly written. That point decided upon, he proceeds to analyze the sounds, and to divide them into vowels and consonants,—the former being mere grunts, requiring scarcely the moving of the lips or teeth; and the latter being made almost wholly by contact of the lips, teeth and tongue. (In the instruction books the vowels and consonants are further divided into long and short, spoken and whispered, etc., into which it is not necessary to enter here.) To represent the vowels, Mr. Pitman took simple dots and dashes, and for the consonants, the simplest geometrical signs, straight and curved. A single straight *horizontal* stroke, one eighth of an inch in length, was made to represent four different letters by the position in which it was written, viz: perpendicular, inclining to the right, to the left, and horizontal. Then a *heavy* mark; of the same sort, is made to represent four more letters, in the same manner. Then follow curved lines, heavy and light, which, placed in the same positions as the straight lines, represent the remaining fifteen consonants. The vowels are represented by dots and dashes being placed in different positions in relation to the consonants, being divided into *heavy* and *light*, to represent the long and short sounds.

We shall conclude this portion of our subject by an extract from an article in the "Ladies Repository," written by Rev. D. D. WILSON, D. D., and Professor of Languages in a college in R. I., the name of which elips our memory:

"Phonography is, according to the measure of human approximation, a perfect alphabet. Its letters are the briefest and simplest possible marks, soon exhausted, the author doubles the number by adopting for each form the hair mark and the heavy stroke. By this means, with various superadded inventions of abbreviation, we soon arrive at the most finished of short hands. Next, as each elemental sound is represented by but one letter, and each has but one sole sound, no word can be spelled, written or read but one possible way. Does not the sole possible spelling result of necessity? Like Hogarty's learning, it comes by nature." By a cunning provision, sounds similar to the cure are represented by characters of equal similarity, so that, if a slight inaccuracy occur it makes a word so similar to the true one that you easily recognize what is meant."

ITS UTILITY.

Volumes might be written in demonstration of the great utility of Phonography. We confine our attention, however, mainly to individual opinions and testimonies. With reference to the advantages which we have experienced in its use, however, we scarcely know how to speak. If we do not owe our whole mental existence to Phonography, we certainly do owe our present position in the world, and our present attainments, entirely to the study of this great time-and-labor-saving, thought-catching art. Perhaps we are somewhat enthusiastic in its praise, but we have good reason to be. Did we know of a certainty that we were to live forty years longer in the world and gain our living by intellectual labor of almost any sort, we could not consent to part with a knowledge of Phonography for several thousand dollars. Scarce a day passes but we have occasion to make use of it more or less. In reporting for our weekly Journal—the "Oshawa Vindicator"—we could not dispense with its services; and for the information of our brethren of the press we ought mention one way of using

it in business, which would save considerable time in preparing packages of papers for the mails, were it adopted in all the newspaper offices in the country. It is this: When we get all the papers of each package addressed; we jot down, in a second of time upon the last paper, the name of the post office, county, and country, if necessary, to which the package is to be sent, and go on addressing the next one. An assistant proceeds to wrap up the packages, taking them from the pile, one by one, and addressing them, in plain long-hand, on the out side of the wrapper. In a short time we expect to reap more advantages from it than we have hitherto been able to, namely, by writing nearly all our editorial articles in short-hand. Several of our apprentices are learning the art, and in a few weeks more, will be able to 'set up' from Phonographic 'copy.'

We now proceed to quote from the testimony of others, making such a selection as will present the case in a variety of aspects.

"Our living flocks of thoughts need no longer trudge it slowly and wearily down the pen and along the paper, hindering each other, as they struggle through the strait gate of the old handwriting; our troops of feelings need no more crawl, as snails crawl, to their station on the page, regiments after regiments, sawing their way bravely forward, to fill paragraph after paragraph; and writing, once a trouble, is now at breathing ease. Our kind and loving thoughts, warm and transparent, liquid as melted from the hot heart, shall no longer grow opaque and freeze with a tedious dribbling from the pen, but the whole soul may now pour itself forth in a sweet shower of words. Phonoty and Phonography will be of a use in the world not dreamt of but by a few."—*The Evangel of Love*, by HEARST BURTON.

"Aside from the evident advantage derived from a vast saving of time, both in correspondence and composition, it has been found to prove of such great benefit to the memory, stimulating it to increased exercise, that that alone would compensate for the slight labor of its acquisition. It has been found to be a saving of John Quincy Adams, capable of adding an additional store. The person who learns Phonography thoroughly is enabled to put into his own possession a much greater supply of information, and this he secures from practice in recollecting the thoughts of others."—J. W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.

PHONOGRAPHY FOR SCHOOLS.

"The young should learn this art and use it as a means of intellectual culture not unprofitably might it prove a key wherewith to unlock a well-timbered cupboard!—I am glad to find Phonography among the regular studies at the High School of this city. Why should not so useful an art be introduced and taught in the Grammar, and even Primary Schools?"—B. F., in the *Philadelphia Register*.

"The cause of education, as I apprehend, is deeply interested in the dissemination of Phonography, and if it shall result in the teaching of this art in the District Schools as well as in the High School of this city, it will be productive of an amount of good not readily estimated. The introduction of it into these seminaries, as a regular branch of learning will not only familiarize the pupils with the elementary sounds of our language, and accustom them to the habit of analysis—so important for the purposes of comprehension—but will furnish them with an easy and rapid mode of recording thought, useful in acquiring other knowledge—valuable for their own purposes through life and upon which many of them may rely for support in cases of emergency."—TOWNSEND STARRS, *Philadelphia Register*.

"Youths at school should be taught this art. Those intended for the learned professions would save five-sixths of the time and labor attendant on the use of the tedious long-hand. Youths who are to fill situations in counting-houses, offices, etc., should be made acquainted with this art, as they would find their services of greater value to their employers, could they write drafts of letters, documents, and take orders as fast as they were dictated."—*Springfield Republican*, O.

"I consider the art as one of the most valuable inventions of our day. It should be taught in the common schools as one of the best possible aids in obtaining a subsequent education. At the higher instruction of our academies, colleges and professional schools is given by lectures—lectures which are forgotten in a month after delivery. Why should not every student take down at least the principles, and at the same time the practice of Phonography?"—Rev. THOMAS HILL, *Waltham, Mass.*

Phonography is regularly taught in the Waltham Common Schools.

PHONETIC PIONEER.

The sooner our youth learn short-hand, the more ready will they employ it when they become men. In reply to the question, What should boys be taught? one of the Greeks wisely answered, That which they will have to practice most when they become men."—*PITMAN'S History of Short-hand.*

"It is my humble opinion, that it will eventually supersede the present systems of writing, reading and spelling on the steam-carriage train surpasses the old eight-inch wheeled wagon."—*Sir WILLIAM DENBAR, Bart., Chairman at Mr. Pitman's Aberdeen Lectures.*

I use Phonography for reporting the lectures of the professors, while the students look on with wonder, possibly with envy. Most of the students here saw the half-dozen who practice the art, would consider no price too great to possess themselves of so admirable a means of securing the information daily presented to us."—*F. E. BRADBURY, Amherst College.*

"The time is not far distant when Phonography will be as regularly taught in the High Schools and Grammar Schools of this country as the so-called necessary branches of instruction are. This will be the case as soon as parents are led to see the advantages that would be secured to their children if Phonography were added to their other attainments. If this art were mastered by our youth while at School it would be found a most valuable auxiliary when learning ceased to be the business of life, and when the scholar was thrown upon his own resources for the acquirement of knowledge. Phonography would then prove itself to be one of the most effective instruments for advancing his interests, temporal and mental, with which his school days has provided him."—*The Teacher, by BENJ. PITMAN.*

"Some of our students, not yet turned of 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. 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 long-hand. 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."—*JOHN S. HAUT, Principal of the High School, Philadelphia, Pa.*

"A sermon was taken down, in Bath, by a phonographer, verbatim a few weeks since, and immediately forwarded to another phonographer who resided one hundred miles distant for his perusal, which was read off at first sight with as much ease and rapidly as though it had been written in the common long-hand; although after the report had been taken not a single word was retouched by the writer."—*Gazette, Birmingham, England.*

I do not know any one branch of knowledge which will so surely lead to immediate, permanent and respectable employ ment. It is to any youth who may possess the art, a capital of itself, upon which he may confidently rely for support. Two pupils of the High School have left my office, and are now earning by its practice a larger sum than they could have acquired by any other sphere of employment, and are able not only to support themselves, but to contribute to the maintenance of those who may be dependent upon them."—*ST. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Phil., Pa.*

PHONOGRAPHY FOR AUTHORS.

"The manuscript of these pages was entirely composed in Phonetic Short-hand, and set up by the compositor from this short-hand copy."—*A Plea for Phonetic Spelling, by ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, Esq., B. A. Svo., pp. 120.*

"I have been writing for Professor Agassiz during the last year, and within the last nine months have written from his dictation, and have copied out for the press more than one thousand pages of four hundred words each. He told me yesterday, that Phonography had enabled him to do more in one year than he could have done in three years without it, and that he finds the facilities which it affords him to exceed very much the power of the human mind for work—or intellectual effort."—*MR. EDWYD I. KIRCH, Boston, in the Phonographic Precursor, for Sept. 1856.*

"For five years I have depended entirely on Phonography for the transmission of my thoughts to my fellow men, and if the art were to perish to-day, I could not summon resolution enough to make any progress in the old track."—*C. EDWARDS LESTER, New York.*

"When written, Phonography has an exceedingly beautiful appearance. Our individual testimony as to the practical merits of the system, may not be without its value: we acquired its principles in an hour, in a few days wrote it with facility have continued its use for about six years, and never found the slightest difficulty in deciphering any manuscript, and although considered a rapid writer of the ordinary hand, can write on this simple and philosophical system of notation about five or six times more rapidly. Those who are unacquainted with the art, have little idea how powerful and facile an instrument of progression is within their reach—what a time-saving, dexterity-preventing method of writing, is at their service. No patent rights secure to the inventor the monopoly of the power he has created. It is open to all the world to partake of its advantages. That the world appreciates the boon, as it always does that which is true and useful, is seen in the rapid progress which the art is making both in this country and the United States."—*HERWORTH DIXON, Esq., London.*

"We may be thought extravagant, but we are conscious of speaking the truth, when we say, that we would not give up the use of Phonography for the addition of \$600 per annum to our income!"—*Editor Christian-Philanthropist, May, 1856.*

PHONOGRAPHY FOR THE CLERIC.

"I acquired a knowledge of this art some five years ago from Mr. Dyer. Since that time, I have been using it almost every day, and my sermons are written exclusively in Phonography. I have no more trouble in reading what I have written in that hand, than I have in reading the one which I now employ—perhaps not so much. I can take up any of my phonographic manuscripts, written a year ago, and read them without a pause.

"Pamphlets and sermons in Phonography have been set up by compositors in the printing office, and by persons who were but partially acquainted with the art. Sermons have been printed that were written in Phonography, with no expectation of their ever meeting the public eye, and I have invariably found fewer mistakes in the proof, where the matter was set up from Phonography, than when written in long-hand."—*REV. J. T. COOPER, D. D., Phil., Pa.*

"I know more than one minister who is able to write a sermon about as quickly as a sermon is delivered, and he is then able to read it just as easily as from equally good long-hand. And then, what a power to be able to catch and record, as it flies, some learned and valuable lecture, some eloquent speech, some impressive sermon! And who has not lost many a striking train of thought, many a clear, comprehensive view, many a brilliant image, which this magic art might have forever daggered and speared! Then comes the young man or woman, as a natural consequence, a most ennobling intellectual habit. The very practice of recording and journalizing selected thought, creates the habit of cherishing, valuing, selecting and cultivating thought."—*REV. D. D. WOODS, D. D.*

"I find Phonography a great service to me. I use it for all my pulpit notes, and writing them in a bold style, and on ever other line, I have not the least difficulty in reading them at a glance of the eye."—*REV. E. H. WARING, M. E. Church.*

"I can write in four hours a discourse that would otherwise occupy the whole working day; and I can then read and memorize it in less time, and with far more ease, than if it were written in the ordinary way. I love it for its beauty, its philosophy, and its eminent practical utility. It is as given me a clearer insight into the structure of the English language, and made me more exact in my pronunciation."—*REV. T. H. BAYBARR, Phil., Pa.*

PHONOGRAPHY FOR LADIES.

"It may not be uninteresting to state, that nine out of the ten days' verbatim report of this trial (the case of *Cornick vs. John Mainy* and others before the Supreme Court, Cincinnati) were written out by an amanuensis—a lady in this case—who did not hear a word of the trial."—*Pitman's Phonographic Reporter, Jan. 1856.*

"And what should hinder young ladies from becoming Phonographic amanuenses to merchants with extensive correspondence and literary men?"—*(Philadelphia) Bulletin.*

A young lady phonographer in England, makes the following remarks in the *Phonetic Journal*: "The large number of persons who have long practiced Phonography will, with enthusiasm, proclaim its admirable adaptation to express thought as it arises. How full and expressive are phonographic letters! None but those who have received them, can form any idea of the power which they have to call forth the kindly feelings of human nature and the spirit of universal brotherhood. I have a letter now before me which contains thirteen pages, with about two hundred words in each, written in about the same time that it would take to speak them."

"I have recently reported, verbatim, a course of eleven lectures on the phenomena of Spiritualism, every word of which has been written out for the press, from my notes, by a lady amanuensis, with ease and correctness."—*BENJ. PITMAN (Cincinnati), O., Feb. 1856.*

PHONOGRAPHY FOR REPORTING.

"From 1839 to 1845, I was a stenographer; from 1845 to 1854, I have been a Phonographer. In all, as you will perceive I have had fifteen years experience. Certainly, no one in New England has reported in full so much or has received so large a price as I have. 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."—*J. W. STONE, (Boston).*

"Its utility to me, sir, 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 unnamed, still I am enabled to provide myself a handsome and independent livelihood."—*ARTHUR CANNON, (Reporter).*

"I have written Phonography at the rate of one hundred and fifty words per minute, and any one interested in the subject, by devoting two hours each day to reading and writing it, would in six months attain the same proficiency."—*T. BILWOOD GARDNER, (Reporter), St. Louis.*

The Phonographic Alphabet.

For the purpose of giving our readers a somewhat clearer idea of the Phonographic characters than they could otherwise obtain without a "Manual," we have called into use the talents of that experienced Phonographer and engraver, Mr. GEORGE VASEY, in the office of Mr. J. B. Seymour, Toronto, who cut for us all the letters of the alphabet, which we give below. For a description see extract from an article by Rev. Dr. Whedon, under the head of "Phonography—what it is."

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
as in cel.	as in alms,	as in all,	as in ope, ooze.
SHORT.			
i	e	a	o
as in bit,	as in bet,	as in bat,	as in on, up, foot.

DIPHTHONGS.

I	Y	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.

The Ever-Circulating Magazine.

Ever-Circulating Magazines, we believe, are an "institution" peculiar to the phonographic world. At all events, we are not aware of their existence in other than phonographic circles. They are a most efficient means of promoting its study and extensive use among those who have commenced to learn the art. As many of our readers may be ignorant of their mode of operation, we give a description:—

A writer of phonography being acquainted with, or having obtained the addresses of four or five other phonographers, takes a sheet of paper, (phonographic letter or magazine paper is best) writes a heading or title for his magazine—"Observer," "Correspondent," "Investigator," or any other name he chooses to call his paper—then writes an "editorial," or an essay, or anything good and useful to fill his sheet, not neglecting to give at the conclusion, the names and addresses of the parties he expects to contribute to its pages.

This he encloses in an envelope and then sends by mail to the nearest phonographer on the list of contributors, instructing him also to contribute an article upon another sheet of paper, and send on to the next, and so on, until the little magazine has travelled the circle, and come back to its "conductor." He then takes out his former sheet and writes a new one, and again sends the little pilgrim upon its mission of peace. Each contributor, thereafter, as he receives the magazine, takes out his former article, reads over all the others, and contributes a new one. So it goes, an ever-circulating magazine,—uniting those who contribute in the bonds of social friendship—giving practice in reading and writing the beautiful art of phonography, cultivating the intellect and refining and improving the mind, by the interchange of useful ideas, and helping on the time when phonography will become general, and two-thirds, at least, of the time now taken up in using the old cumbersome long-hand, be devoted to other purposes.

Individual Effort.

As an instance of what may be done by individuals to spread a knowledge of phonography throughout the land, as well as to show how easily the art may be acquired, perhaps it will not be out of place to mention a little circumstance relating to ourselves.

At the age of 18 the writer had occasion to leave home for a couple of years. A brother, a carpenter by trade, and 26 years of age—then resided in Western Canada, and a sister soon after went to live in the center of N. Y., State. The writer's health being poor, and wishing to spend as little time as possible over the desk, he procured two copies of the "Manual of Phonography" and sent them to his brother and sister, telling them, jokingly, that if they wanted to hear from him they must learn to read his writing, for he could not afford to write letters to all his friends in long-hand. Although having as little time to spare as the writer himself, each commenced to study, devoting a little time nearly every morning and evening to it, and commenced correspondence by writing all the easy words of their letters in phonography. In return, the letters which they received were written in plain phonography, and all the hard words re-written underneath the short-hand characters. Deciphering the letters thus written were pleasing lessons, and in a few months all three corresponded in an easy style of short-hand. Scores of letters have passed between them during the past three years, and either of the three would as much expect a letter in the Chinese language from one of the others, as in the cumbersome characters generally used by letter writers of the present and past ages.

PHONOGRAPHY FOR PRINTERS.

At the Editorial Convention, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, it was resolved: That this Convention recommend to all persons whose learning, or who desire to learn, the printing business, a thorough practical knowledge of Phonography; and that it urge upon all young men who are fitting themselves to become reporters, or to be otherwise engaged in the editorial department of newspapers, the necessity of the same knowledge.

In connection with the report of the excellent address delivered at the great Corn Law demonstration, on Thursday, which will be found in our columns this week, we should state that, by the kindness of Mr. Isaac Pitman, of this city, we are enabled to give nearly a verbatim report of Mr. Cobden's speech, which our correspondents have sent from Mr. Pitman's phonographic notes.—*Each Journal*

PITMAN'S MANUAL of PHONOGRAPHY.
PRICE 75 CENTS.

The Phonographic Copy-Book.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

The above are the works necessary to commence the study of the art of Writing Phonography. Oral instruction, although desirable and profitable if it can be readily obtained, is not necessary when the student is in possession of the MANUAL of Phonography. All necessary instruction is given there, with copious engraved reading exercises on every alternate leaf, illustrative of the instruction given. The student reads a short paragraph on one page, conveying an item of instruction, and then glances to an opposite page, where he finds an illustrative line, with a figure corresponding to the number of the paragraph, which line is composed of a number of words written in accordance with the instruction communicated in the paragraphs. In fact the MANUAL of Phonography, as nearly as it is possible for printing and engraving to do, furnishes all the instruction which the most experienced teacher of this great time and labor-saving art could impart. It was compiled and published by Benn Pitman—brother to the inventor of Phonography—the first and greatest lecturer on Phonetics, and teacher of Phonography—after nearly twenty years' experience in writing, lecturing upon, and teaching the art throughout England and the United States. In compiling it, he had the advantage of observing the several merits and defects of four or five previously published instructors—two English, and two or three American, and it is probable that a more perfect work than Benn Pitman's Manual, or one from which the art of reading and writing Phonography could be learned with less labor, could not well be produced. Unlike all other Manuals, it carries the student entirely through the First or Corresponding Style of the art, into the commencement of the Second, or Reporting Style, enabling him to write upwards of 100 words per minute, which rate of speed, for all ordinary purposes, is sufficient. After mastering the Manual, by the use of the Reporters' Companion and the Phrase-Book, a speed of from 150 to 250 words per minute may be attained.

The "PHONOGRAPHIC COPY-BOOK" contains one quire of Phonographic, or double ruled paper. The ruling is in red ink, instead of blue, rendering it more legible for use by artificial light. By "phonographic" paper is meant that it is ruled with lines just the right distance apart for writing phonography between them. Phonography can be written on any kind of writing paper, with or without lines, but the use of this paper gives uniformity and neatness to the style, and it should be used by all students, in all their phonographic practice. The prices named above include the postage, both books being mailed, free, to any part of the British Provinces, on receipt of One Dollar. Address, post paid,

WILLIAM H. ORR,
OSHAWA, C. W.

REGISTER LETTERS.—When remitting money by mail, give the post-master a penny extra and request him to "register" your letter. It does not cost much, and generally insures the safe delivery of the letter.

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—22 cents. Three for 50 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—\$1.60 in cloth; \$1.35 roman.
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 8. 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 1858, at 12cts. 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—15cts 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, roman gilt—\$1.00.

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

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

The Reporter's Companion—25 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 1844; 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 1860—10 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

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

TERMS.—Per 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.

All communications to be addressed, (post-paid to) WILLIAM H. ORR, OSHAWA, C. W.

PLEASE CIRCULATE.