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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., SEPTEMBER, 1858.

NUMBER III.

Our issue for September is rather behind time, owing to the pressure of other duties upon our time, but we shall endeavor to appear not later than the 15th of the month hereafter.

The Editorial Fraternity.

Through an oversight in getting out the August number of the PIONEER we were left without a sufficient number of copies to enable us to send one to each of our brethren of the press, and at the same time have a proper reserve for subscribers to come. We very much regretted this, for we are under obligations to the fraternity for their kind assistance and sympathy with us in our efforts, and to cut them off without a single copy of our second number must have appeared to many of them ungratefully slighting. Having made this apology, which we hope will be accepted, we trust that our cotemporaries will receive us as cordially and treat us as kindly as they did upon our first intrusion into their honorable society.—We ask favors at their hands, however, not for our personal self, but for the cause we advocate. Our method and style of advocating the phonetic reform may be, though we hope they are not, objectionable in a great degree, but we ask our brethren of the press to aid the cause by such means as they may think proper and effectual in its promotion. We shall strive to present each month, either original or selected articles of a character suitable for copying into the columns of the newspaper press, and hope they will be freely made use of. In connection with them we shall, on behalf of the cause we advocate, feel truly grateful for any allusion to our own efforts in connection with the subject.

—As many persons who received the first number of the PIONEER free, are not aware as to its continuance monthly, owing to the second number not having been sent to the exchange press, we will be much obliged to those of our cotemporaries who will have the goodness to notice, in such terms as they see fit, the reception of the September number.

—We would be much obliged to our Phonetic exchanges if they would inform their readers that [Persons in the United States who wish to subscribe for the CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER (published by Wm. H. Orr, Oshawa, C. W., at 25 cents per annum, beginning in July last) should

put a ten cent stamp on the outside of their letters, besides the enclosed subscription money, which may also be in one, three, or ten cent stamps.] We received the other day a letter from Pittsburg, Pa., enclosing a Spanish quarter of a dollar, worth 20 cents in Canada, and the letter being double weight, and the postage unpaid, we had to pay 20 cents postage before getting sight of it. It does not require a very profound mathematician to discover that John Bull's and Uncle Sam's post office departments made most money out of that transaction.

Mr. DAVID J. WALLACE, of Union, C. W., a school-teacher, in writing to Mr. J. Jessor, a school-teacher of this place, says of Phonography. "I am acquiring it myself without a teacher. Any person of ordinary talents, by a little close attention, can get hold of it himself without a teacher as well as with one. I am charmed with the study. I think it would be a vast saving of time and labor if all knew how to write it. For example I could write this letter in one third of the time in short-hand that I now use, though I have only been at it a short time.

SAMUEL CLAIR writes from Hamilton, C. W. "I have very great pleasure in informing you that Mr. McCallam, the Principal of the Central School here, has consented to introduce Phonography as a branch of study, for ten or twelve weeks as an experiment; after which, if he is satisfied with its workings, he will recommend it to the Board. I have at present a class of thirty-six, all of whom seem much pleased with Phonography."

Mr. J. T. Lockwood, a distinguished Phonographer of Hartford, Ct.—whose formal acquaintance we made at the second Anniversary of the American Writing, Spelling and Printing Reform Association, held in New York City some three years ago—in a very complimentary letter with reference to our humble sheet, writes. "I love all those who love Phonography, and never refuse to speak a word or do anything in my power for its spread: and I never lay my head upon my pillow without asking God's blessing upon Phonography. I do love the words of that poet who so sweetly sings. God bless the land and bless us all—With wisdom we beseech,—And grant henceforth that writing be—As fleet and free as speech." We say Amen to that.

American Phonetic Periodicals.

TYPE OF THE TIMES: A JOURNAL OF WRITING AND SPELLING REFORM. Published semi-monthly, by LONGLEY BROTHERS, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price \$1.00 per annum.

This is the oldest phonetic periodical now published on the continent, and has nearly completed its eleventh year. It consists of 16 two-column pages, the print of which measures 5½ by 8½ inches each. It is printed mainly in phonotyp—three or four pages, however, being given in the common print. It is an ably conducted and highly useful journal. Sent for 75 cents in clubs of four or more. The "Phonographic Magazine" is furnished as a monthly Supplement to the "Type" for 50 cents per annum additional.

AMERICAN PHONETIC JOURNAL. Edited and Published by R. P. PROSSER, A. B., Cincinnati, Ohio. Published monthly. Price, including the engraved phonographic Supplement, \$1.00.

This is a work of 16 pages monthly, got up in first-class magazine style. It is printed with new phonetic type, on beautiful white paper, stitched and covered. Its page is composed of two columns, and is 7½ by 4½ inches in size. It is a clear-cut phonetic periodical, its pages not being defiled with a single line of the ordinary absurd orthography. It contains a Key to the Reporting Exercises in the "Phon. Magazine," which—the Magazine—is sent with it as a Supplement. It is, on the whole, the most creditable phonetic periodical issued, and should be well sustained.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE. Edited and published monthly by BENN PITMAN, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price 75 cents.

This is a little magazine of eight beautifully engraved pages. It is engraved on stone, in both the Reporting and Corresponding styles of phonography, but chiefly in the latter. Every student of phonography should have this magazine to use as a reading book, than which there could not be a better. The numerous paragraphs of phonographic news which it contains give it a freshness and interest which chain the attention of the learner. It is a rare case that the student ever wearies with his studies when provided with the monthly visits of this charming little courier. It is the only phonographic periodical now published in America.

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THE LITERARY LOCOMOTIVE, An Expositor of the Phonetic Reform Edited and published monthly, by J. B. Moores, Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Price 30 cents per annum.

This is a little magazine of eight pages, of two columns each, about the same size as the "Phonetic Journal." It is printed on fine paper, and contains a large amount of interesting matter.—One feature which renders it very useful, is that of a course lessons in Phonography, illustrated by suitable engraved characters. It is printed partly in phonotypy, and partly in the common style. Five copies of it are sent for \$1.00.

PHONOGRAPHIC PENS.—The "Phonographer's Pen," (steel) made by McIntyre, about which a correspondent inquires, we never heard of, and if such exists, we have no hesitation in saying that it is but a name given to his wares by some sharp manufacturer for the purpose of conveying the impression that his pen is superior to others. There is really no such thing as a Phonographic pen, except it is any pen which may be used exclusively for writing phonography. A pen which will write long-hand well will write phonography well. A first rate soft gold pen however, is a thing every student who can afford it should have. The Phonetic publishers of Cincinnati, and Messrs Fowler & Wells, of New York, sell gold pens, which write Phonography beautifully, but anybody who knows how to select a good pen can please himself just as well in any of our own cities.

Why we Should Study Phonography.

PERHAPS no greater injury has been inflicted upon the phonetic reform than the attempt to recommend it to the public for its pecuniary value. That it has a pecuniary value—that it may open for many a poor young man or woman a place in the world they never could have attained by other means—admits of no doubt; but serious objection is to be made to the practice of perpetually appealing to selfish motives to induce persons to commence the study of phonography.—Zeal founded upon such motives generally disappears in a short time, and the phonetic cause suffers from the discouraging reports made by those who started well in the phonographic race, but discontinued it because their motives for study were insufficient. What are the motives for studying the higher branches of mathematics compared with those for studying phonography? The probability is, that phonography would, to the majority of persons, be of practical service ten times where the higher branches of mathematics would be of service once. Looking at these different studies, in respect of the training they give to the mind, phonography must be adjudged as quite equal to mathematics. What for every-day life, is the ability to compute ec-

line, to determine the risings and settings of the sun, to ascertain the cubical contents of a barrel, to arrive at the length of the hypotenuse of a right-angle triangle, the length of the other side being given, compared with the ability to jot down a memorandum, to sketch a letter or speech, to make an extract from a letter or book, to take in full or in part a lecture or sermon, with the rapidity of speech? To the lawyer, what would be a knowledge of algebra compared with phonography, by which he could preserve an indisputable record of testimony or the charge of the Court? To the principal of a commercial establishment, what a knowledge of the laws of permutation or the ability to find the cube, or square root of a number compared with the ability to use phonography in such a manner as to conduct his own correspondence, instead of committing it to the hands of a corresponding clerk? To the general writer for the press, what is a knowledge of conic sections or the ancient languages compared with the knowledge of phonography, by means of which "many ideas which daily strike us, and which are lost before we can record them in the usual way, may be snatched from destruction, and preserved till mature deliberation can ripen and perfect them."

It ought to be urged upon educationists, that phonography should take its place in our common schools, because it will make its students thoroughly acquainted with the elements of the English language; because it will tend to correct faulty pronunciation; and because of the facility it affords in the acquisition of learning. John Howard Tice, Esq., General Superintendent of the St. Louis Public Schools, in his Annual Report for 1854, says: "An education that does not embrace a knowledge of phonography must be regarded as incomplete, and short of the wants of the age; and I would therefore recommend its early introduction into the Grammar and High Schools, as one of the regular branches of study." Says Dr. James W. Stone: "I deem phonography, when thoroughly learned, an invaluable adjunct to education; and one which, acquired in youth, would not be parted with in manhood for thousands of dollars."

If the value of phonography as a time-saver in writing, as a facility in acquiring education, as a means of improving the memory, taste, and invention, does not induce a young man or woman to learn phonography, other motives need not be sought for. By those who are preparing for literary pursuits, or who are already devoted to literature, phonography will be accepted as a boon as soon as it is presented. To such chiefly phonography must look for support.

Steam—Lightning—Phonography.

Within the last hundred years important changes have taken place in almost every department of industry. The mechanic no longer seeks the swiftly running stream to propel his machinery, but erects his mill or factory on ground the most convenient for labor or for market, and brings the elements into subjection to perform his drudgery; the stage-coach horse power, for locomotion, is almost forgotten in consideration of the iron-boned steed, hatched to the enormous wheeled palace; the sea-voyage of weary months is now performed pleasantly in as many weeks, by the applica-

tion of steam to navigation; and the mar of business no longer waits the rapid transmission of thought by such conveyance, but communicates through the length and breadth of our wide-spread country 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 lightning how to talk, she has not altogether forgotten the world of intellect; and PHONOGRAPHY, her last, most promising and glorious 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 that of the old script alphabet, as railroads are to the old truck-wheeled wagon, or the electric telegraph to the post-boy's plodding gait.

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 present state of things in the scientific world demands a change in the character of our written language. Science is a stern ruler; her laws encircle every art; and although for a long time they may remain undiscovered or not applied, yet as the world progresses in knowledge and learns wisdom from experience, it will cause them to be developed, and future ages will derive the advantages of conforming to them. These facts have been illustrated in the various facts to which we have alluded; and they are still to be expected in such departments as have not yet undergone the remodelling process of modern ingenuity. They take their turn in the great circle of progression; and it is our privilege to demonstrate the laws that apply to the art of writing, as required at this stage of the world's history.

The spirit of our age demands two new features in the art of writing: First, *Speed in its execution*; second, *System in its orthography*. In treating of the first desideratum, we shall briefly refer to the old roman alphabet, and the habit of writing it requires.

Like the ancient implements of industry and modes of labor, the alphabet of our fathers was constructed at a time when the ingenuity of man had not been brought into full play. The letters are complex, and the use of them cumbersome in the extreme. To illustrate: take the letter *b* for example; to make this letter, the fingers have to perform four inflections or movements, while it represents but a simple sound; in making the letter *m* seven inflections are required, while it, too, represents but one sound; and every letter of the old alphabet is thus complex, to a greater or less degree, although they are designed each to represent but a single sound.

Now while there is this complexity in the

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art of writing, in spoken language the organs of speech perform but *one* movement in the enunciation of each letter; and hence the labor of the penman is four or five times as great as that of the speaker; while the latter is moving off freely, as on the wings of the wind, the former is trudging along at the snail's pace, weary and provoked at the contrast.

The object is to be accomplished, therefore, is to present an alphabet each letter of which can be written by one inflection of the pen, so that the writer need no longer be four times distanced by the moderate speaker.

But a greater difficulty, if possible, than the mere substitution of a new alphabet, is to be overcome. The orthography employed in using the old alphabet is nearly as cumbrous as the formation of its letters; while its want of system makes it a study of many years to memorize the spelling of the fifty or eighty thousand words in our language.

Thus, take the sound of *a*; if we had nothing to do, in order to represent it in our common writing, but to write the one letter called *a*, the evil would be trifling compared with what it is. But we more frequently have to write two or three, and even four letters to represent this one sound. It has, in fact, thirty-four different modes of representation, consisting of various combinations of nine different letters, a few only of which we have room to exhibit. Thus *aa*, as in *Aaron*; *ai*, in *pain*; *aig*, as in *campaign*; *aigh*, as *straight*; *eigh*, as in *weighed*, &c. Now common sense, as well as the laws of science, suggests that the sound of *a* in each and all of these should be written with the same letter. When this shall be done, more than *two-thirds* of the labor of representing this sound will be saved; but by substituting a new letter that can be made with one movement of the pen instead of the four that *a* requires, and of the four times four that some of the above combinations require, *nine-tenths* of this labor will be avoided. In writing the sound *a* in those five words, instead of making *fifty* inflections of the pen, we will have to make but *five*!

The sound of *e* is represented in *forty* different ways. Examples: *ea* as in *each*; *eaue*, as in *league*; *eye* as in *keyed*; *eig*, as in *signor*; *eigh*, as in *Leigh*. We need not repeat that the sound of *e* in each of these words should be represented by the same letter; or that by substituting for the complex letter *e* a simple character that can be made with one motion of the pen, seven-eighths or nine tenths of the labor in writing would be saved.—Those are facts that are evident, after the illustrations are presented. And we might thus illustrate the unscientific mode of representing every word in the language, with equally formidable results.

Such inconsistencies and mischievous errors as we have referred to, are not in harmony with the developments of order and

science in most other branches of industry and art, and hence they must be superseded by something truer and more expeditious.

Phonography is based upon a correct and practical analysis of spoken language, and represents words as they are really pronounced. There is every reason to believe, that, in the course of time, it will entirely supersede Longhand, except in legal documents, titles of manuscript books, addresses of letters and parcels, etc.; where the bold appearance of Longhand, in comparison with Shorthand, affords greater facilities for reference. The following facts may be taken as indications of the future general adoption of Phonography:—No one who is practically acquainted with the system, ever thinks of employing Longhand when writing to a person who has a knowledge of the Phonetic Shorthand alphabet. The alphabet of the system, and the ability to read it, may be acquired in three or four hours' study. The ability to write Phonography at the rate of twenty words per minute, the average rate at which Longhand is written,—may be acquired by any one who can already write longhand, in one month, by practicing from half an hour to an hour per day. By continued practice increased facility is obtained, and in six months or a year, the student of the art is able to report a slow speaker verbatim, at the rate of a hundred words per minute. Additional practice will enable him to write at the average rate of public speaking, which is one hundred and twenty words per minute.

Within a few years, more than two hundred thousand copies of Phonographic instruction books have been sold, and hundreds of teachers are constantly engaged in instructing classes in the art; on account of the scarcity of teachers, however, it is more frequently learned by private study. We append a few testimonials in regard to the system, and refer the reader to the advertisement in another column.

"We regard Phonography as one of the most important inventions of the age, and one which should be open to every person desirous of being considered educated. As a system of reporting, general correspondence, and memoranda, it is unparalleled in usefulness. In chirography it is what the telegraphs are as agencies for transmitting thought. We employ three reporters, one in our office and two who travel with lecturers from our house. In ten minutes we can dictate an article for publication which we could not compose and write in two hours, besides it contains more spirit and freshness than if labored thro at the slow pace of ordinary composition. A common farmer's boy, who could not obtain more than his board in a grocery or lino store, and no situation at all in a general 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, nothing of smartness, seems to succeed best in patient effort to master Phonography, and become a reporter. Every scholar should by all means learn it."—FOWLETS & WELLS, Phonologists.

"Opinion of Professor Hart, Principal of the Philadelphia Central High School.—Phonogra-

phy has been introduced into this Institution two years and a half, and has been learned by about four hundred. Two hundred are studying it now. It is one of the regular branches of the course, being attended to three times a week during the whole of the first year. I do not feel at liberty to express an absolute opinion on a subject comparatively so new, but I am free to say that I have not, since the introduction of Phonography, noticed any deterioration in the spelling of the pupils, or in their pronunciation. Had I not supposed it to be of much practical benefit, I should not have urged its introduction, a measure which I have seen no occasion to regret."

"It is my humble opinion that it will eventually supersede the present systems of writing, reading and spelling, as the steam carriage train supersedes the old eight inch wheeled wagon."—REV. Wm. DUNBAR.

PHONOTYPY is the system of phonetic spelling applied to printing, in which the old letters are used as far as they go, and new ones added to make up the proper number. The system is also adapted to longhand writing in the same way.

Phonographic Lessons.

The translation of the "exercises" in the Manual of Phonography, as commenced in our last number, having been welcomed by our correspondents as a great assistance and encouragement to beginners, we continue them. A caution to students must here be given, however, lest some of them depend upon the key, to their injury. In studying the exercises, it is well to have the key at hand, but only for the purpose of determining whether their reading of the letters is correct or not. A slip of paper should be kept over the key, so that in examining as to the correctness of his rendering of one combination of letters, the student's eye may not catch the next, and so defeat the object of his study. A combination of key letters should only be brought under the eye after the corresponding exercise has been deciphered, or at least an attempt made to decipher the character.

PAGE 33.—Line 1,—te ta tah tau to too. (Give the vowels their long sound—the e as in eke; a as in take; ah as in bah; etc.) 2nd, ke ka kah kaw ko koo 3rd,—le la lah law lo loo. 4th,—me ma mah maw mo moo.— 5th,—eat ate aht ought oat oot. 6th,—eef afe ahf awf ofe oof. 7th,—eem aim, ahm (not am) awm ome oom. 8th,—me may no nay gnaw low law. 9th,—tea toe too see so she sho. 10th,—the they tho' day do gay go. 11th,—eat ought ease owes ooze aid ode. 12th,—own oak aim ache eel ear oar.

PAGE 34.—take talk teem tame keep rape gape. Line 2,—meek meek came name main meal male. 3rd,—peel pale pole keel coal gale goal. 4th,—stake stalk speak spake s, ke snake smoke. 5th,—same fade feed nave paid pave page. 6th,—lee law leap leaf leave loaf loaves. 7th,—ray row raw rope reap hay hoe. 8th,—ear ears air airs ark arm arms. 9th,—seat sought soap soup seal sale soul. 10th,—seem same psalm seen soon

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safe sare. 11th,—case cases face faces pace paces. 12th,—see say saw so ease ooze ask. 13th,—steam steed speed spado steep speet scheme.

PAGE 37.—“Short I.”—it knit nip nib pill mill. 2nd,—silly finny pity sticky guinea ninny lily. 3rd,—get let red deck peck beck bell. 4th,—bellow fellow perry berry merry ready manv. 5th,—at rat rap cap cob pack back. 6th,—tarry marry marrow barrow fallow valley carry. 7th,—cot cob rot rod rock rock. 8th,—knotty copy folly volley rocky spotty loggy. 9th,—cut cup duck love rub tusk musk. 10th,—money funny mummy muddy musty fusty lucky. 11th,—took book look rook pull nook soot. 12th,—fully pully pullet bully bullet sooty.

PAGE 38.—Line 1,—deem dim leave live peel pill leap lip. 2nd,—ream rim reap rip beat bit deep dip. 3rd,—gate get bake beck pale pell bale bell. 4th,—robe rub roge rug role rut loaves loves. 5th,—room rum dome dumb coat cut cope cup. 6th,—mode mud mole mull spake speck mate met. 7th,—psalm sam palm pack balm back calm cap. 8th,—pool pull tomb took boom book food foot. 10th,—tusk (not tsuk) desk (not dsek) musk (not msuk).

PAGE 41.—Line 1,—time pile bile mile mire rise life knife. 2nd,—miry fiery mighty tiny china tyro filo tidy. 3rd,—toy toil boy boil coil sow spoil. 4th,—out our bow row thou sow cow mouth. 5th,—due few view sue use (yoo) use (yuze) youth youths. 6th,—wide wife wives wire wipe wire twice wiles. 7th,—weed weep weave wave sweet swede swear swain. 7th,—walk woke wore wore swore quote wode wood. 9th,—wit wet twill twig wag watch wash warm. 10th,—year yates yoke yawn yon young yellow yankee. 11th,—heed hear heap hot hide white home hope. 12th,—house husk hasten hue hearty hero hollow honey.

From the Brighton Weekly Flag.

Phonography.

Mr. Editor:—I hail with peculiar delight the advent of the Canadian Phonetic Pioneer, and hope it may meet with a reception both cordial and encouraging. Its Editor has made a move in the right direction; as such a Paper evidently is required in our rapidly improving Province. Although the sheet is small and makes its appearance only once a month, as the principles which it presents and advocates become known and appreciated, its dimensions will enlarge and its circulation become more extensive. As a people we are too much inclined to think ourselves wise, and pride ourselves on our mental freedom, forgetting that being wedded to the errors of the past we have yet scarcely entered on a career of intellectuality, and that we have still nearly everything to learn. The fact that our language—so copious and beautiful—has been so long suffered to exist encumbered by

a barbarous, unnatural, and disgusting system of spelling, is proof positive, that in pure intellect, we have scarcely got beyond boyhood, if we have really left the stage of infancy.—Phonography as a system of spelling, is so simple, easy, and natural that we can only wonder that it was not discovered long ago; and now that it is discovered, the wonder is that all who are interested in the progress of education are so exceedingly slow to learn its principles and adopt them in practice. But what else could we expect? New truths and inventions from time immemorable, have had to fight their way into existence, amidst the apathy and errors of their avowed friends, and the sneers, jests, and determined opposition of their bigoted and conceited enemies. But truth in opposition to error, and its natural ruler, daily gains ground and in the lapse of ages totally annihilates its antagonist. So phonography being natural and truthful, must not only force its way into all the ramifications of our educational establishments, but forever expel from our schools, the present bungling system of representing sounds. This once accomplished, it will save our noble but abused youth many bitter tears and years of regret. Being beautiful and natural it will give them a love for further study, and time to be applied to the acquisition of such branches of learning as they may need to fit them for after usefulness. Leaving out of the question all the other advantages of Phonography; as a system of spelling, alike applicable to all languages, it will accomplish an amount of good totally beyond the powers of the most profound Intellect to fathom, and which shall place Pitman in the grand and glorious galaxy of well directed and noble-souled men who have been the benefactor of our race. Most persons who have heard of this wonderful invention regard it mainly as a system of Reporting, or writing short-hand, and so they let it pass almost, if not totally neglected. But its grand use is in reference to the masses lies in the simple fact, that in the short space of two weeks any child of ordinary intelligence may be taught to spell correctly all the words in the English or any other language. Every child spells phonographically because he spells naturally, and it is exceedingly painful to see children scolded and whipped for spelling as nature dictates: and for not remembering the hundreds of unnecessary and silent letters in the words which occur in their lessons. Need we wonder that so many of them become disgusted at the very idea of books and that their minds remain so useless both to themselves and the world?

There may be said to be three systems of phonography, all alike in spelling, but differing in the characters or letters representing the sound.

The systems are the long-hand, corresponding, and reporting style. The long-

hand system is much easier learned, as it consists chiefly of our present Alphabet slightly modified so that one letter never has two sounds. Any good reader may become perfectly acquainted with it in a few hours. The alphabet of the correspondent style is represented in the first number of the Pioneer and is certainly quite simple; from this is developed the reporting system,—the most rapid and accurate method of taking down speeches and sermons in existence. In this age of the world, when man is but just awaking from his long and profound slumber, to the fulfilment of his lofty and glorious mission—when the dominion of mind over matter is becoming more positive and general—when, by a single mighty pulsation of the great Atlantic Telegraph, the whispers of Europe are distinctly heard across the broad waters of the ocean on the American shore—when our thoughts being quickened, we naturally look forward for greater achievements in the future—when every man waxing prophetic, is certain that the very next important discovery will be that of “Aerial Navigation”—and when all things conspire to enlarge our present vision and to bring new and extended fields of knowledge and true wisdom in grand panoramic review before our enchanted sight, why should we bind the budding powers of our children with a burden we have felt to be too heavy for ourselves to bear, and tax their opening and expanding minds with a monstrous system of spelling, which can only be acquired by years of hard study, and which a more advanced age will compel them to consign to oblivion? In conclusion, I would earnestly hope that every true and progressive Canadian will take this neat little monthly, and faithfully aid its spirited Editor in this noble enterprise.

A TEACHER.

Colborne, Aug. 27th, 1858.

LIST OF BOOKS

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[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 nearly every word in the language.
The Manners Book—\$1.00 in cloth; \$1.25 roan.

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