

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:/ Parts of pages [1] - [4] are missing.
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 fifty years ago, it would have saved me twenty years hard labor.—Hon. Tho's H. Benton.]

Publisher.

VOLUME II.

OSHAWA, C. W., JUNE, 1860.

NUMBER XII.

Ever-Circulators.

S. G. Cutler, Esq. 1175, Toronto, writes that he has started an Ever-circulator, entitled "Perseverance" with Messrs Josiah Fenwick, W. Kennedy, and Samuel Lee, all of that city, as contributors. All four are first-rate Phonetic writers, having put the finishing strokes on from Graham's Hand-Book. Mr. Cutler wishes another contributor, a resident of Toronto, who has studied the Hand-Book and can write neatly.

Mr. Alexander M. Ray, of Georgina, writes that the Ever-circulator with which he is connected, which was started on our recommendation by Mr. Grant, of Port Hope, some months ago, is progressing finely, an interest having been awakened by it in the minds of its contributors in the subject of Phonography which nothing else could well do. We agree with Mr. Ray when he says "It is one of the best things yet discovered for the advancement of the Phonographic reform, and if it were only adopted by the generality of the phonographers of Canada, immense benefits would result therefrom." Mr. Ray wishes to become connected with a second Ever-circulator. As he has now had some experience in connection with them, we will appoint him the conductor of a circle to be composed of the following parties, all of whom are good writers, and most of whom have expressed their willingness to bear a hand in the work:

1. Alex. M. Ray, Georgina, P. O.
2. Wm. Wallace, Bradford P. O.
3. Wm. P. Morrison, Barrie P. O.
4. Geo. Campton, 135 York-st., Toronto.
5. Michael J. McSwenny, Oshawa.
6. Geo. B. Newbery, Richmond Hill.
7. Jacob Neelands, Brampton.

Mr. Isaac McMichael, another contributor to the Ever-circulator conducted by Mr. Grant, has, we learn, started another Ever-

circulator with three or four contributors.— We shall be happy to hear from the conductors and members of each Ever-circulator as to their progress and success. If the conductors of each will send us their budget about once in three months we will take much pleasure in glancing over its contents and contributing a few lines, which, after going round once, may be taken out by the conductor.

We know of no Ever-circulator in the eastern section of the Province, and should be glad to see one organized. Perhaps it would facilitate the forming of one if we were to nominate a conductor and list of contributors.

We think the following list will answer the purpose for a beginning:

1. Henry Schroder, Portsmouth, C. W.
2. W. Richardson, Manningville, C. E.
3. Lois Faber, East Farnham, C. E.
4. John H. Meikle, St. Andrews, C. E.
5. Rev. A. Andrews, LaChute, C. E.
6. Adam C. Orr, " "
7. Edwin Pope, Quebec, C. E.
8. J. S. Henderson, " "

Mr. Schroder will please act as conductor, and communicate with each of the other seven according to the directions which will be found in the March number of the *Pioneer*. We have given a large list of names because it is some time since we have heard from some of those mentioned, and it is therefore possible that some of them may not be in a position to prosecute the study of phonography just now.

Any other phonographers who wish to join an ever-circulator can do so by communicating their wish to Alexander M. Ray, Georgina, Isaac McMichael, Brantford, or to this office.

BENN PITMAN'S *Phonographic Magazine* for June, July and August, three numbers in one—is just to hand. They consist of 24 pages of common print, and eight pages of phonography. Sixteen pages of the former, are a sort of *Reporter's Dictionary*.— No doubt they are a portion of the new *Reporter's Companion*, attention to getting out which is part of the cause of the singular appearance of the *Magazine*.

Standard-Phonographic Reader.

We have delayed this issue of the *Pioneer* for the purpose of being able to announce the publication of Graham's "First Standard Phonographic Reader," a copy of which work is now before us. We must say that we feel well repaid for the delay, in the handsome appearance of the book. We had expected something worth speaking about, from the hands of Chauncey B. Thorne, Mr. Graham's engraver, and are not in the least disappointed, except that we did not anticipate receiving quite so beautifully executed a book as it is now our fortune to possess. Already we have perused a considerable portion of it, and find the selections of reading matter fully equal to the style of the phonography in which they are set forth. The "First Standard-Phonographic Reader" is uniform in size of page with the Hand-Book and contains, in all, 84 pages, neatly bound in muslin, with handsome gilt side-title. The work is beautifully illustrated with sketches, and with vignette and floral borders, and while engraved in the corresponding style, contains a large number of reporting grammalogues and phraseograms. To each of the latter is affixed a figure, and in the latter portion of the book are found eight pages of notes and references, in which the translation of each difficult word or phrase is given, or else references made to the paragraph in the Hand-book wherein the principle involved is explained. Of these note-figures, there is an average of about ten in each page. This Reader like the Hand-book itself, is a credit to the reform, and is also destined to obtain a very extended circulation. We are sure no phonographer can see it without being at once seized with a strong desire to make it his own. We would urgently recommend all our readers who can write phonography at all to purchase this Reader at once, and peruse it thoroughly again and again, until

every word it contains can be read as freely as in common print. By that time, in all probability, the next book of the series, the "Second-Standard Phon'o Reader," in the reporting-style, will be issued.

We have announced the price of the Reader at 80 cents, but we find its cost is such that we shall have to send it with postage unpaid for that price. The postage is 7 cents. To receive it post free it will be necessary to send 87 cents. For \$1.00, the Reader and a quire of Phonographic Letter Paper will be sent, both post paid.

PHONOGRAPHIC PENCILS.—We have just received from New York, a lot of A. W. Faber's best composition lead pencils, with ivory heads, for the benefit of Canadian phonographers. Faber is universally known as the best pencil maker in the world. The description of pencil above referred to, obtained prize medals at the World's Exhibitions, in London in 1851, New York in 1852, and in Paris in 1855, also the Prussian, Bararian & Saxony Grand Prizo-medal at Munich, in 1854. We think these pencils, though small, decidedly superior to any we ever before met with, they keep their point longer, write more freely, and their marking is very difficult to efface. Price, post-paid, singly, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; seven for 75 cents.

WHO WANTS IT.—We have on hand a blank Phonographic Diary, or Journal, composed of the best quality of cream-laid paper, double ruled, constituting a strongly bound book 8 by 7 inches, three-quarters of an inch thick, and containing 200 pages. Each page has a blue rule run down each side, about three quarters of an inch from the edge, making a margin for dates, titles, etc. It is just the thing for keeping a daily or weekly Journal of events, transactions and thoughts in Phonography. We will send it, post-paid, to the first applicant, for the low price of \$1.00. It is the only one of the sort we have, but others can be procured, if they are wanted, at the same price.

SYNOPSIS OF STANDARD-PHONOGRAPHY.—This is another new work, which will be issued in a few days. It is designed to give a general view of the Standard-Phonographic system, as a useful preparation for becoming, by the aid of the Hand-Book, a thorough practical phonographer. Price, in paper binding, post paid, 25 cents.

A Liberal Inducement!

We have on hand a very large stock of reporting or phonographic writing paper, double ruled, done up in books of one, two, three and five quires each. About one-half of the books are coarse paper for pencil use and the other half fine, for pen use. In order to get them at the cheapest rate, we got a large quantity manufactured at once, depending upon their sale to meet the cost. We have sold a good many, but the prospects now are that we shall be unable to raise but a very small portion of their cost before they will have to be paid for in full. We got them manufactured for the purpose of benefitting the Phonographic Reform in Canada—the only object we have had in view from the commencement of our connection with the sale of phonetic books—and though we would like to be able to make the transaction pay the expenses of time and labor spent, yet we need money, immediately, to pay for this paper, more than we do for time and other expenses in connection with it, and we therefore have a proposition to make to our phonographic friends which we trust will meet their approval and result in placing us in a position to meet the obligations undertaken by us for their good. Our proposition is to furnish this writing paper, during the months of August and September, at *less than cost*, to every person enclosing five dollars or more at a time, either for it alone or for other Phonographic works in connection with it. For FIVE DOLLARS we will send SIXTY QUIRES of this double ruled phonographic writing paper, either for pen or pencil use, done up in books of all the four sizes, one, two, three and five quires each. As this is less than its cost to us, the purchaser must pay express or other costs of conveyance. To any place, town or city, on the G. T. Railway, between Toronto and Kingston, inclusive, the express charge for such a package is only 25 cents. To almost any place on the same road beyond those cities, or on any other road, the charge from Oshawa is 50 cents. To some distant and out of the way places, the cost will be 75 cts. The postage on sixty quires would amount to nearly \$2.00. In buying the same quantity of paper in single books and having it sent through the mail, the cost would be \$10.80 to the purchaser, while by doing us the favor of accepting the offer we now make, our friends will get that much worth of phonographic paper at from \$5.25 to \$5.75. We hope this will be a sufficient inducement to bring in a considerable number of Fives. We need 20 of them to pay for our present stock of paper alone. Recollect, the offer is only for a limited period and it is hoped those

who can, will favor us with their orders at once.

It will be all the same to us if, for a portion of the FIVE DOLLARS, other books at their regular prices are taken. For instance, those who wish to have the new "Reader" may send us five dollars and receive in return the "Reader" and 50 quires of paper. Or, those who wish the "Hand-Book" & "Reader" can have them sent by Express for \$2.45, and 37 quires of paper along with them, for five dollars, or, those who wish, say, four dollars' worth of books can have them at as much less than the publication price as the postage amounts to, and 12 quires of paper besides. Friends, send us as many five dollar bills as you can, they will all be used for the advancement of the Phonetic Art in Canada.

PHONOGRAPHIC ENVELOPES.—Is each of our readers provided with a good supply of these cheap and useful articles? We fear not. We sell them extremely cheap, considering their heavy quality, and there is no knowing how much good may be done by each phonographer using them in all his correspondence. The recipient of one of these envelopes around a letter may never have seen a specimen of phonography before, nor even heard of the science, until it is usually brought under his notice, although he may, of all persons, be one of those to whom a knowledge of the art would be of very great importance. Phonographers should use every legitimate means of extending the sphere of usefulness of this valuable art among his or her fellow creatures. Of all methods of doing this, the use of Phonographic Envelopes is one of the cheapest and most unobtrusive. By their use, too, phonographers often make the acquaintance of other phonographers, in the persons of correspondents whom they never suspected of knowing anything of the art. We send these Envelopes, in packages of 25, postage paid, for 15 cents. Try them.

THE STANDARD PHONOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY. Besides the Second Reader, which is promised by Mr. Graham about the 1st of October next, another new work is in course of preparation for the press entitled "The Standard-Phonographic Dictionary." It is to be ready for sale about the end of the year, but the price cannot yet be announced. It will give the pronunciation and the best corresponding and reporting outlines of more than forty thousand words, indicate the method of writing several thousand phrases, contain a complete index to the Hand-Book, useful remarks as to orthography, pronunciation, outlines, contractions, distinctions, phrase-writing, and many special contractions for the various subjects of reporting.

A FRESH STOCK.—We have just received, along with the new Reader, a fresh lot of the "Hand-Book of Phonography," both plain and marble-edged, orders for which are respectfully solicited. Also of the "Biographical sketch of Dr. James W. Stone, with a portrait." We can now furnish the latter at a reduction from its former price—namely, at 25 cents per copy postage pre-paid. The engraving on it was also done by Mr. C. B. Thorne. Every phonographer should read this account of the achievements of one of their number, aided by that powerful engine of which every youth should have command on commencing the active battle of approaching manhood—phonography. It will richly repay perusal, and stimulate the young phonographer to further exertions in acquiring a full knowledge of the art.

Send along your subscription of 25 cents for the next volume of the *Phonetic Pioneer*, at once. The first number will be issued in a couple of months, but we want the subscription early, so that we may have some idea of how many copies to print.

G. C., Toronto.—Your Magazine was ordered some months ago from Mr. Pitman.—We shall make enquiry respecting it. Cannot say exactly when we will have a stock of the Companion on hand, but very likely in the course of a few weeks.

Phonography in Law Courts.

"The people of this community are becoming awake to the fact that Phonography can be used in our Courts and be a means of a very great saving of time and money. The payment of thirty-six jurors, added to the various expenses of our county and other Courts, is no small item for the county to pay. A Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer have recently been held in this place, which were presided over by Hon. A. T. Knox, one of our Circuit Judges, who is becoming very popular among all classes from the fact that he employs a reporter to take the testimony and report his charges to the jury, and thus expedites the business of the Courts, and saves a vast amount for the county. Heretofore the business has been delayed in order to give time for the judge and counsel to take testimony in longhand, but Mr. Knox relies wholly upon his reporter, who, if necessary, writes off in longhand what the judge needs to refer to. The saving to the pockets of the people of this county must have been about \$300, and the business of six to eight days done in four."

JOSEPH JONES, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Reporting in the Olden Time.

(Continued from our last.)

The grand debate upon Wilkes' Middlesex election made the mouth of the public water for these forbidden reports, and the proprietors of magazines and newspapers to offend afresh. Colonel George Onslow took the most leading part in the persecution of these sinners, and with a considerable feeling of personal irritation: they had called him "Cocking George"—in allusion to his attachment to that favorite pursuit, we suppose—and had even described himself and his cousin "as astronomers distinguish the constellations of the two Bears in the heavens, the one being called the great and the other the little scoundrel." A reward was issued for the apprehension of one Whibley, the printer of the *Middlesex Journal*,—but upon his being seized, and taken before Alderman Wilkes, that gentleman discharged him from custody. Subsequently, Lord Mayor Crosby, also a member of Parliament, discharged a similar case; whereupon his lordship was committed by the House to the Tower for the remainder of the session, but with such an excitement and uproar of the people, that the result of the whole business was, that the right of the public to know everything about the proceedings of Parliament was silently acknowledged, and has never since been questioned.

Though the debates were permitted to be recorded, no sort of accommodation, nevertheless, was granted to the reporters themselves, who had to scramble for their seats in the Strangers' Gallery, and hear without being permitted to write. Their note-books had to be used furtively, and under the most disadvantageous circumstances; and to be a good reporter, it was above all things essential that you should possess a good memory. "One of the most celebrated of these 'memory' reporters was William Radcliffe, the husband of the eminent novelist of that name. It is said that this gentleman would carry the substance of the debates in his head straight to the compositors' room, and without referring to any notes, or committing any portion of his materials to paper, would there dictate to them two distinct articles, embracing the principal points of what he had heard. Another of these memorized gentlemen was William Woodfall—not Julianus' Woodfall, but his brother—who had so quick and tenacious a memory that it obtained for him the name of Memory Woodfall, and his renown was so great and so widely spread, that when strangers came up from the country to hear the debates, they asked in a breath, "Which is the Speaker, and which is Mr. Woodfall?" He would sit in the gallery from the time the door was opened until the rising of the House, without any other refreshment than a hard-boiled

egg or two, which he would carefully take out of his coat-pocket, and taking off the shell in his hat, would devour it with great gusto; stooping down all the while, for fear the Serjeant-at-Arms should see him, and march him off for such an infraction of the rules of the House against strangers." The circulation of Woodfall's paper was increased by this means, stale as his news necessarily was, until Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle* took the wind out of his sails by publishing the debates several hours earlier; this he accomplished by having relays of reporters, and so by a division of labor being enabled to print and publish in the morning a report of the previous evening's debate. His staff was generally formed of quick-witted but vulgar Irishmen, who came over to England, it was said, "to be porters or reporters, as luck might have it." One of them, Mark Supple, had as much wit and fun as an Irish porter could carry and often more than he himself could carry or know what to do with. "One evening as he sat at his post in the gallery waiting the issue of things, and a hint to hang tropes and figures upon, a dead silence happened to prevail in the House. It was when Mr. Addington was Speaker. The bold leader of the 'press-gang' was never much on serious business bent, and at this time he was particularly full of meat; delighted, therefore, with the pause, but thinking something might as well be going forward, he called out lustily, "A song from Mr. Speaker!" Imagine Addington's long, prim, upright figure; his consternation and utter want of preparation for or a clue to repel such an interruption of the rules and orders of Parliament. The House was in a roar. Pitt, it is said, could hardly keep his feet from laughing. When the bustle and confusion were abated, the serjeant-at-arms went up into the gallery to take the audacious culprit into custody, and indignantly desired to know who it was, but nobody would tell. Mark Supple sat like a tower on the hindermost bench of the gallery, imperturbable in his own gravity, and safe in the faith of the brotherhood of reporters, who alone were in the secret. At length, as the mace bearer was making fruitless inquiries, and getting impatient, Mark pointed to a fat Quaker, who sat in the middle of the crowd, and nodded assent that he was the man."

The number of reporters varies according to the size and prosperity of the journal on which they are engaged. The *Daily News* has about 15, and the *Times* 18, or so. They are divided into two bodies, one for the Lords, and one for the Commons, but changing their scene of duty every week. When either House rises before the other, that portion of the corps which is relieved goes in and helps their brethren; and so, by reducing the length of the "turns," the work is

lightened, and the printer—which is the great desideratum—gets "copy" the more quickly. The man that has the first turn—and the order is decided by lot—goes in to the Commons at 4 o'clock, and stays here three-quarters of an hour, perhaps, taking down all that is in his opinion worth reporting; when the next man takes his place in the gallery—now appropriated to the craft, and placed just over the Speaker's head—he goes to the Reporter's Room, which is close by, and there converts his short-hand notes into writing, which, leaf by leaf, as it is thrown off, is immediately taken to be set up in type. It takes two or three hours to write out one half hour's "turn," according to the importance of the subject and the ability of the reporter: but it is said of Mr. Charles Dickens, that when on Perry's staff he wrote out the copy of a whole column and a half of the *Morning Chronicle* in an hour. The length of each "turn" is much reduced as it grows late, and if the debate be prolonged to 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, will not, perhaps, exceed as many minutes.

Sometimes, when there is a stiff debate on hand, such as a "no-confidence" question, the Prime Minister will speak for several hours together, and consequently all the reporters will have a hand in it. The speech may be in several places at the same time: part may be in the act of being written out by the reporter, part on the way from the House to the printing-office, part on the editor's table, where he is writing his leader, part in the compositor's hand, and part in the process of delivery. Nay, more: in these days of electric telegraph, the first portion of a speech is often read in Liverpool or Manchester before the remainder has passed the orator's lips at Westminster."

The "gallery" view of Parliamentary orators is of course somewhat different from that of the general public, who have not to write down what the orators say. "A reporter does not care so much about your crack speakers, unless they are slow of speech. Lord Palmerston is liked very much, altho' generally speaking, his *ipsissima verba* have to be taken down. He is not a quick speaker and by no means a fluent one, especially in the beginning of a speech. He is like an old coach-horse, whose limbs are rather stiff at first, but work better when the blood gets warm and the circulation quicker. It is so, decidedly, with the "Bottle-holder": he cums and hals, and—ur—speaks—ur—as—ur—though—ac—though—he—ur—were unaccustomed to it. Now he proceeds very hesitatingly and with caution; and presently, all on a sudden, he proceeds briskly with a few sentences—somewhat in the style of one walking along the street and treading on an orange peel by accident. He is an easy man to report: he delivers his words as if they were printed, and should not

be lost to those for whom they were intended. He is undoubtedly a very deliberate speaker, and being a popular and a leading man, whenever he is on his legs the House is remarkably quiet, but on holdings are abandoned, and private conversations cease. Lord Stanley is not so bad, he speaks with a tolerable fluency, but is rather indistinct in articulation. His father, Lord Derby, is by no means a friend of the reporters, for a great deal of 'copy' has to be written out whenever he opens his lips. Bright is fluent, distinct—and often wrist-aching. So are Gladstone and Sir George Grey, Macaulay, when in the Lower House, was the terror of the reporters, as he had a most rapid delivery, and rarely stammered or hesitated for an apt mode of expression, for he generally prepared his orations beforehand. In the year 1836, he delivered a most brilliant oration at an Anti-Slavery meeting. At the close of the meeting, Mr. [afterwards Mr. Justice] Therry told Mr. Macaulay that, from his rapid mode of speaking, and from so much of the merit of the speech being dependent on the accurate collocation of the words in which his many metaphors and figures were expressed, it would only be an act of justice to himself to furnish a report of the speech. At first, he hesitated, and expressed some doubts whether he could furnish sufficiently ample notes for the purpose. However, on Mr. Therry telling him due attention should be paid to any notes he thought proper to furnish, if he forwarded them to the *Morning Chronicle* office by 8 o'clock that evening, he agreed to do so. On going to the office of that journal at the above hour, Mr. Therry found a large packet, containing a verbatim report of the speech as spoken—the brilliant passages marked in pencil, and the whole manuscript was thumbed over, furnishing manifest denotement that no speech in Enfield's *Speaker* was more laboriously and faithfully committed to memory than that delivered by the great historian of the age.

In *David Copperfield* will be found the most accurate as well as humorous description of the difficulties of stenography, by one, as we have said, of the ablest that ever sat in the Reporters' Gallery. Lord Campbell, when a young man, sat there also, and also on Perry's staff; so did Hazlitt and John Payne Collier. Justice Talfourd, too, was a reporter, and Courvoisier Phillips, and last, but by no means least, Mr. Special-
Correspondent Russell.

AN ORTHOGRAPHIC SNARE BY RUFUS CHOATE.—One day, when some nice questions of philology were being discussed by a select party of Boston humorists, Rufus Choate asked them each to write down the

following sentence. To the surprise of all except the proposer, no two copies were alike in orthography. We have tried the experiment, and we yet have been unable to find any one able to write it correctly. Please read the words aloud to some of your learned friends, and compare their written copies with any standard dictionary.

Profering the carnelian hues, and separating the innuendoes, I do declare that the peddler's gray pony ate a potato out of the cobbler's wagon which the sibly had gauged.

"A Bad Spell."

At a recent spelling exercise of the Students of the South-Western Normal School I gave out the word *Erysipelas*. One hundred and nine students engaged in the exercise, about fifty of whom spelled the word correctly. Three or four made no attempt, and the remaining fifty-four invented the following original forty-five spellings:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Eresipelas. | 24. Earisipillus |
| 2. Eresypelas. | 25. Eycersipelas |
| 3. Erycipelas. | 26. Errysipelas |
| 4. Erysipelous. | 27. Errisiplys |
| 5. Erysipilas. | 28. Erryisylys |
| 6. Erysipulus. | 29. Errisiphis |
| 7. Erysipilus. | 30. Erycipelas |
| 8. Erycipalous. | 31. Eresipilus |
| 9. Erecipalus. | 32. Erisipilus |
| 10. Erecypelas. | 33. Eresipelas |
| 11. Erecipelas. | 34. Ayresipelas |
| 12. Erecipelas. | 35. Aracipolis |
| 13. Ereyipilas. | 36. Eresipalus |
| 14. Eresypelous. | 37. Araciphis |
| 15. Eresipillous. | 38. Arecypilus |
| 16. Eresypalis. | 39. Aracipilous |
| 17. Eresypilas. | 40. Irecisipilas |
| 18. Erasyppalis. | 41. Irresipilous |
| 19. Erasipelas. | 42. Irricipilous |
| 20. Erasipelis. | 43. Irrescipilous |
| 21. Erasypal. | 44. Irresipilis |
| 22. Erisipelas. | 45. Iruisippias |
| 23. Ericipilous. | |

It will be observed that the student who is responsible for No. 21 was so exhausted with his attempt that he could not finish the word.

About two years ago, this word was spelled thirty-one incorrect ways, by the same number of pupils, in a Western graded school. The class numbered thirty-six, four of whom spelled the word correctly. "One was sensible enough not to undertake it."

I believe that there is but one spelling in this list (that of the graded school) that is like any one of the forty-five methods given above, viz. No. 25 and No. 2.—W. I. HENKLE, in the *Indiana School Journal*.