

Duployan Phonetic Alphabet.

I. Simple, for Cansook.

o o o ow wa e u
 a o oo ow wa e u
 h p t k l sh s n m

II. Complete, for English.

o o o o o u u e e u u an in or un
 a o oo ow wa a ai e u u an in or un
 hpbt d f v k g l r sh ch s ts n ng mthetic

III. Numerals.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

- Rules. I. Write sounds only.
- II. Avoid Angles.
- III. Write l and r upwards.

Remark. The whole shorthand is there: you need only work it out.

The image shows a dense collection of handwritten shorthand symbols. These symbols consist of various combinations of straight lines, curves, and dots, arranged in a somewhat organized but complex manner. Some symbols resemble numbers or simple letters, while others are more intricate. The handwriting is cursive and fluid, typical of shorthand systems of that era.

This system of Shorthand was first published in France by the Duploye Brothers, in 1867. — It was first taught to the Indians of British Columbia, at Coldwater, in the fall of 1890.

A novel idea, some will say, to teach the Indians to read shorthand! Would it not be better to teach them common writing? — Somebody remarked in 1891: They are not able to learn the old hana writing, how can they learn shorthand? — Because this shorthand is one hundred, nay one thousand times simpler than the old writing. Any one can learn it in a few hours, and become expert in it in a few days.

Thousands of Indians all over this country are now able to read and write this shorthand. Most of them learned it in two or three days. They are thankful to God for the blessing of being able to read the shorthand. — "We receive now, they say, more instruction in one week than we could learn before in several months, when we had no other way of learning than by end^{less} repetitions."

Many of them can now begin to learn the English Language for the writing of which this shorthand is as well adapted.

Why not adopt this system of shorthand for use in the English schools, as it is used extensively, to great advantage, throughout France and Lower Canada.

Children can learn to read this Phonography in two weeks, with a fifteen-minute lesson every day. — Then, instead of dictation, exercises may be written in shorthand, on the blackboard or otherwise, to be transcribed into ordinary writing. Used in that way, this Phonography would become a powerful means of teaching orthography. Besides that, pupils trained in that way, would come out of School perfect Stenographers.

J.M.R