

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 CLERK.

"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
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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.