

that the phonographic art will do for them more, in this respect, than the best of memories. There is, indeed, scarcely any occupation whatever in the pursuit of which it cannot be easily shown that phonography will prove most serviceable in a variety of ways. Then if the Phonographer exemplifies to all, from his own practice, the truth of what he asserts, our numbers will be daily augmented in a most gratifying proportion, even by means of single-handed effort.

But, how are we to act in a collective capacity, so as to promote the reform most effectually? We reply, by joining ourselves together in one vast brotherhood. Towards the accomplishment of this, something worthy of so noble an object has already been done, in the publication of the *Pioneer*. Through the influence of this little monthly visitant, we have no doubt scores, if not hundreds, in this country, have been led to make praiseworthy advancement in short-hand writing; and we will not withhold from Mr. Ort his meed of praise. Every friend of the cause ought, by all means, to take the *Pioneer*, and procure for it as large a circulation as possible. We hope it will long continue in operation, to diffuse the light of phonetic truth through the entire extent of our country. As another auxiliary we may mention "The British American Phonetic Association." This institution is yet in its infancy, but if well husbanded and managed, who can tell to what size it will grow? It is highly desirable that every lover of the cause in these Provinces should avail himself or herself of the privilege of becoming a member of the Association. We call it a privilege, and a very great one it is. The advantages arising from it will be numerous and important. By uniting ourselves together in this manner, we will be able to make extensive acquaintance with our phonographic friends, and encourage each other in the performance of the work which lies before us. It will enable us the more readily to settle any difficulties we may meet with in the course of our labors, and to come to decisions with regard to the adoption or rejection of any changes that may be proposed. It will afford greater facilities for the establishment of periodicals, and tend to produce oneness of opinion and uniformity of practice. Let there be a unity of action and a unity of purpose, and our ranks will be invincible.

A FRIEND OF THE PHONETIC REFORM.  
Newmarket, May, 1859.

### Abstinence and Phonetics.

From the Weekly Journal of the Scottish Temperance League.

The abstainers of Scotland seem to recognise it as a settled principle, that in carrying on the great movement, every inch of ground gained, must be kept. This is a sound mode of action in the political department, and it is quite as sound and applicable in the moral. We must defend our Forbes Mackenzie Act, and take good care that the enemies of temperance gain no new advantage in Parliament. Our position, however, must not be defended on one side only, leaving the other open to the tender mercies of an unscrupulous enemy. Each individual reclaimed must be kept, and the enemy's ravages amongst the unvictimized

checked as far as possible. How is this to be done? Let us find our answer in the efforts of the Glasgow Abstainers' Union, whose active and intelligent philanthropy does honor not merely to the abstainers of Glasgow, but to the city itself. As their respected president, well remarked, on the occasion of opening the Queen's rooms to the public, on New Year's day evening, they have acted upon the assumption that a man cannot be in two places at one same time, so that if present at the concert he will be absent from the public house. For the same end the social reform and other meetings have been instituted; but the great mass of our towns and villages throughout the country have no facilities for carrying on such meetings, and even where they are carried on they occupy at most only one or two evenings of the week. Many will, no doubt, go home from such meetings with noble resolutions and aspirations; but how easily are these destroyed where adverse habits have been formed! During the greater part of the week they are left open to dangerous influences. Such parties must have something to occupy their minds—they must guard against idleness as against sin itself, for to them the two are nearly synonymous. As a suitable and profitable recreation for their leisure hours, we would propose the study of phonography and phonotypy. The latter is so easily acquired that they could, even in a short time, commence to teach those who are unable to read. Cheap editions of the Bible are now printed on the phonetic system, so that great good could thus be done. From our knowledge of the members of the Phonetic Society we have no doubt that they would, in their respective localities, cheerfully give their services gratuitously in such a work, which, while it would do much for the cause of sobriety, would also do much to bring the merits of the great Spelling Reform before the community, and might also be the means of enabling some to read the Holy Scriptures who are at present unable to do so.

We earnestly hope that the temperance committees and phonographers throughout the country will take up the idea, and do what they can. Nothing but good could result from it. Besides the study of phonography, there are many other suitable occupations that might be resorted to. For instance, mechanics' institutions, literary associations, etc.; but the selection must depend upon the tastes and circumstances of the various localities. One thing, however, applies to all, and that is, that some kind of employment should be provided for those who have been accustomed to find it at the public-house, and also for those who have not yet become attenders at such dangerous places.

J. F. Bruks, of Springfield, Illinois, rijts for informasjon in regard tu de us ov Fonetik spelig in Kanada, az splid tu tegin gildren tu red de Romanik stil. We do not no dat it haz ben so yzd in de Britij Provinces, az yet. Mr. Bruks is carman ov a komite appointed by de Illinois Stat Temperaz Association, for de purpos ov kolektig informasjon az tu de valk ov dis meaz ov tegin gildren tu red. Mn Bruks, in komon wid ol wel posted spelig reformerz, mantanz dat redig kan he tot in wun haf de tijm bide element ov Fonetik Primerz fozet.

### The Phonographic Alphabet.

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 O OO  
as in cel, ale, alma, all, ope, ooxe.

SHORT.

i e a o u oo  
as in bit, bet, bat, on, up, foot.

DIPHTHONGS.

I 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 rounded the same in the same position, when placed to any other letter of the alphabet. Their true sounds or powers of the vowel characters are shown by the italicised letters in the words beneath.

### THE PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.

E e a a A a O o O o U u W w  
cel, ale, arm, all, ode, ooze;  
air, ask, es rth;  
ell, am, on up foot;

DIPHTHONGS.

E i O o S s U u  
byr, boy, low, new;

CONSONANTS.

P p, B b, T t, D d, C c, J j, K k, G g,  
pip, bib, tat, did, church, judge, cake, gag,  
F f, V v, R r, A a, S s, Z z, X x, Y y,  
/ife, vira, lath, lathr, ceare, seize, ste, azure,  
L l, R r, M m, N n, U u, Y y, W w, H h,  
all, rare, maine, wun, sing, yon, way, lay.

Mr. G. A. Knowlton iz tegin a Fonografik klas in Ameyst Kolej, Mas., numberig forti-foor-pupulz, ov de frefman klas.

Mr. Jorj Rijt iz tegin a Fonografik klas in Stij Sig, Ny York. He garjez eg pupil \$5 for de kors ov twelv lesonz.

Mr. Carlz Eg Lwis iz instruktig a klas ov twelv pupilz in Fonografi, in de Literari Institut of Sufeld, Konotikut.

Dr. Rigardz, ov Birmingham, Pa., haz a klas ov abst silti pupilz tu hom he iz engasid in koptig a nolej ov dis grat labor-savig art.