

used to the turns of the long hand writing, that when we think we have attained natural speed in writing shorthand, we may discover on close examination, that we write out more quickly the turns of the old long hand.

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A good practice in the study of shorthand is, when you come to a word that offers some difficulty, write it a certain number of times, say fifty or a hundred times, so as to get well used to it.

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Compare what you write with the printed model; in that way you will surely acquire correctness in writing.

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Do not rush or be in a hurry, especially at the beginning: the more you hurry in the beginning, and the more you will retard your progress. Write slowly, and be careful to write correctly from the beginning: when you are sure of what you write, and that you write it correctly, speed will come in its proper time.

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On page 125 you have a few exercises to compare speed in writing with or without angle. Write down a hundred times or so monograms like those on the first line of No. 1, and see how many seconds it takes to write them. Now write one hundred of the monograms of the second line, which have no angle, and you will find out that it took you fifty per cent less seconds to write them than

to write the first ones. The difference will still be more striking in writing the monograms of No. 2, because there are two angles in the monograms of the first line, while there is no angle in the monograms of the second line. You will find out also that it takes more time to write the perpendicular for "p," with a dot near it than to write "pa" according to our system without angle. In the same way, it is shorter to write "pat" as in No. 4 lower line, than to write "pt," and lifting the pen for adding a dot. The difference will still be more sensible in No. 5, where in the first line there are three different signs, while in the second line there is only one.

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The table in No. 7 is the complement of the other syllabic tables in the preceding numbers.

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No. 8 shows three ways of writing "wep," "wet," "wef," etc.: the first is the one used in Chinook; but as it is rather clumsy, two other ways are here given, one that gives to the "w" the same position as to a consonant, and the other that avoids all angles, and is of course the quickest.

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Two manners are given, under No. 9, of writing "wipe," "wite," "wife," etc., but the first is as good as the other for most cases, and it corresponds better with the table in No. 10.