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SHORTHAND IN TEN EASY LESSONS

LESSON V--Upward and Downward L and R.

As a thorough knowledge of the alphabet is essential to the student, the same should be written out from twenty-five to fifty times every day until the student is perfectly familiar with the various signs.

Concerning the upward and downward writing of r and l, we find on page 29 of the "Teacher" that "when r is the first or only consonant in a word, it is written downward if preceded by a vowel, and upward if not preceded by a vowell," as any rake.

There are many hundreds o words in our language in which i is the first consonant, and it is either preceded or followed by a wowell. By this rule it is known by the shorthand form of a word that if it is written with \kappa_k, there is

a vowell before 1, as ank or anm, and that if it is written with, 1, a vowel tollows 1 as (read past tense) or 1 reads.

But there are about a dozen words, mostly of fare occurrence, in which the observance of the rule would produce inconvenient outlines. In these cases we disregard the rule, and write the word in the easiest way. Therefore in any case where the downward presents an awkward or inconvenient outline or joining, substitute the upward v.

When i is the last consonant in a word it is written downward when it is the final sound, and upward if a vowell follows, as

after a single straight upstroke. The final r is also written upward, for the sake of case in writing in such words as answer.

In words that contain three or more stroke consonants, and also when the use of the downward r would carry the hand more than one stroke below the line, the final r is generally written upward.

When r is preceded and followed by a vowell, there being no other consonant in the word you should use the downward r, as \(\) arrow. Do not overlook the fact, however, that the circle or a loop changes this: thus, \(\) storn.

Initial l before either of the horizontal consonants (k, g, m, mp, n, ng), not hooked initially, is written upward if it is the first sound in the word, and downward if a vowell precede

as like, walke. In other cases it is generally written upward.

Final / is generally written upward: but after f, x, kw, sk, and the upstrokes r, w, r, h, it is written upward if followed by a vowell, and downward if it is the last sound of the word After n, ng it is generally written downward.

Examples: \ fall, \ fully, \ g vell. \ \ relling, \ T only, \ T annual.

preceding circle or hook occurs: as, plush,

brush: but after a horizontal character
the sh is most conveniently written down-

the sh is most conveniently written downwards; as cash.

After the upward / standing alone or preceded by a horizontal consonant sh is written downwards, as / /a/h. When / is preceded by

For h. is written upward. Sh is written upward after downward. also upward initially, as English, sugar.

When i is written down or sh up, the vowells' places are reckoned accordingly

Work for this month to end of Exercise 49.