

SHORT.	<i>i</i>	⌒	it, this, biscuit.
	<i>e</i>	⌒	met, less, guess.
	<i>a</i>	⌒	at, mat.
	<i>o</i>	⌒	not, of.
	<i>u</i>	⌒	but, nut
	<i>oo</i>	⌒	foot.

2. The Vowel Phonographs should be copied several times, making them as nearly as possible like those of the Table; and it is a good plan to sound each aloud, as it is written. This process should be continued till sound and sign are both thoroughly associated in the student's mind.

3. The Long Vowels are made about one fourth of an inch in length. The Diphthongs are of the same length. The Short Vowels are half that length, or one eighth of an inch in length.

4. The Vowel Phonographs, when written alone, are always made forward, or from left to right, and always maintain their angular relation with the horizontal line, on which they rest. In combination, it is often convenient to write them backwards.

5. The Diphthongs are made a little more curved than the Long Vowels in allusion to their double nature. In writing them, their raised ends should be kept well up from the line of writing, to distinguish them respectively from the inclined Long Vowels, which latter should be kept well down to the line for similar reasons.

6. In commencing, do not attempt to write rapidly; make each Phonograph carefully; speed comes by practice and will take care of itself. Writing too fast in beginning gives rise to a slovenly habit, which is apt to be deficient in speed as well as in legibility.

7. The student, it is hoped, can have no difficulty in estimating the exact sound of the Vowels. In order to assist in this, examples are given opposite each in the Table in which two or more different spellings of each sound are given.