

that the pen or pencil is first placed in position for writing the consonant in the proper direction, but before writing the same, the circle vowel is traced to one side.

The same rule is observed in the lower half of the table for writing "pa," "ta," etc.: the consonant is first written, ending without angle into a small circle turned to one side. The consonants "b," "d," "v," "g," "r," "j," "ch," "z," "ng," follow exactly the same rules as their correspondents in the above tables; they are omitted for the sake of simplicity.

.

The second table, page 29, works on the vowel "o," in the same way as letter "ah," in the first table, so that when the first table has been well understood, the second one offers no difficulty; only be careful to make the "o" large enough, as well as to make the "ah" as small as you possibly can.

.

Coming to the third table, "oop," "oot," etc. It is again the same principle "to avoid angles"; observe how the "radius" or tail inside the circle is situated. In the upper part of the table "oop," "oot," etc., the phonographic sign must begin with the radius, and end into the proper consonant without angle.

The second or lower half of the table is much simpler, because the direction of the pen is indicated by the consonant, and the vowel circle has only to be turned to one side, and radiated.

.

The fourth table, page 31; "ow" and "p" make "owp," etc., exactly reproduces the second one, page 29, only a dot is added inside the circle to specify the sound of "ow."

The fifth table, page 32; "wa" and "p" make "wap," etc., requires a careful study. The shortest way must always be preferred in shorthand, and the table shows the shortest way to write down the double loop, and the shortest way to connect it without angle with the consonant that follows or precedes.

.

Ninth table, page 54. "i" and "p" make "ip," etc. We have four different ways of writing the hook for "i"; one that will connect without angle must be chosen, in every case. See how the rule is applied throughout the table. A great number of mistakes made by beginners come from disregarding this rule. "Avoid Angles." With an angle between "i" and "p," you write only 100 syllables in the same time that you write 150 words or more, by avoiding the angle. To write "ip" without angle, only one stroke of the pen is required, while it takes two to write the same with an angle between the "i" and the "p."

.

Remarks have been received that some of the letters of the alphabet have no sign to represent them in phonography. In answer, we will say that there are in the phonographic alphabet signs to represent all the sounds that occur. For example, "c" in "cap" sounds as "k," and will be written as "k"; in "city" it sounds as "s," and will be written as "s." In the same manner, "q" generally sounds as "k," and can be written as "k." "x" is the combination of "k" and "s," and will be written as "ks."

.

The syllabic tables in these numbers are clear enough to be readily understood by every one at first sight. Yet a few remarks will be added in the following issues, to try and dissipate any doubt that may occur.