

REMARKS.

40. Line 6 shows how *ke*, *ge* and *ve* are applied to stroke *re*.
41. *Ke* and *ge* are applied to a Vowel after *ing*, as in the Examples, line 7.
42. The words of line 8 show some peculiar forms, in which several Consonants follow each other: In such cases the general rule is to keep the order of the Consonants moving to the right as much as possible.
43. After *ke*, &c., *st* may be added, as in line 10, by a small loop inside the Vowel line; *st* is added in the same way to either end of a Vowel.
44. The *se* circle and *st* loop may be put inside any of the hook letters.
45. *W* may be indicated after *ke* and *ge* loops by lengthening them. At the termination of a syllable *te* or *de* may be added in the same way to these two loops, as also to *ith* and *the*. (Line 11.)
46. In general it is better that the Vowels should not cross each other; but in cases where they do not interfere with legibility it may be allowed.
47. The *me* circle, when applied to a stroke Consonant, is applied to the same side as *ne* hook, viz: to the inside of the curves and to the left or lower side of the straight stems.
48. *Se* circle, when joined to circle or loop letters, is applied wherever the loop line begins or terminates, as the case may be, no matter on which side of the Vowel line it may come.
49. The curve strokes *the* or straight *ge* or *ke* may be used in any case where loop *the*, &c, cannot be formed to the Vowel.
50. The Short Vowel *e* may often be omitted between two Consonants, where it is but slightly heard.
51. *Le ne* hook may vary from the usual form to accommodate itself to another Consonant coming after, as in the word *fish*, line 2.
52. In any case that may occur in which it would be difficult to write an attached hook, loop or circle Consonant, a supplemental stroke should be used.
53. As previously noticed, the Vowel Phonographs are made about one-fourth of an inch in length; when lengthened