

The beautiful simplicity of their graphic system, the logic and method with which its characters are formed and grouped, the ease with which the respective position of each is discerned and the corresponding sound realized, but, above all, the fact that with them to spell is to read have alone rendered such satisfactory results possible:

Thus, to quote but a few points in favour of our syllabics, the direction of the curve or angle of each sign infallibly determines the nature of the vowel added to the fundamental consonant, and this direction is always perceived without the least effort of the mind ($\triangleleft C E \Xi$; $\triangleright D B \Xi$; $\triangle \cap M \text{m}$, etc.) All the cognate sounds are rendered by similarly formed characters the general shape of which denotes the phonetic group to which they belong, while their modifications determine the particular sound they represent, so that our 30 sets of letters are practically reduced to 9, viz.: $\triangleleft C \triangleleft E \triangleleft C \triangleleft E$. Nor should it be forgotten that those modifications take place in conformity with logical, and therefore easily learnt, rules. Take, for instance, the sign Ξ . The student who already possesses the aforesaid prin-