

not failed to strike the eyes of our readers, and many, no doubt, will have found them the right thing for teaching phonography in schools. Some already wish these instructions in shorthand, given in the January number, as well as those in the following issues, were condensed together in a separate volume, to be obtained at a low price and put into the hands of pupils. Such is also our intention, as soon as the instructions are complete, and there is a sufficient demand for them. In the meantime the numbers of the "Wawa," as they appear, will have to do: When ordered in numbers, they will be given at such low figures as will render them acceptable to every one.

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The table "pap," "pat," "paf," etc., March "Wawa," is very important to find out the shortest and most correct way of connecting the vowel "a" sounded as in "fat," with any preceding or following consonant. The first table in this number, "pop," "pot," "pof," etc., does exactly for the vowel "o," what the last table of last issue did for the vowel "a." These tables show how to connect, without angle, the consonant which precedes and follows the vowel. In most cases, there is only one way, and that is the way which is marked down in the table. Only nine consonants appear in those tables, the sharp or short consonants: The other consonants, corresponding one by one with those in the table, follow the same rule—"b" same as "p," "d" same as "t," "v" same as "f," "g" same as "k," "r" same as "l," "ch" same as "sh," "z" same as "s," "ng" same as "n."

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The second table in this number, "poop," "poot," "poof," etc., follows the same rules as the preceding one, only a break is made in the circle to make it figure the sound of "oo," as in "fool," "good," etc.

No table for the vowel "ow." It is exactly the same as for the vowel "o," with a dot inside.

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The table "pwap," "pwat," "pwaf," etc., is a queer looking one, at least as far as typography is concerned. But it is the most important of all these tables, as it shows the correct way to make a double loop between any two consonants without always completing two circles. The table studies the shortest way in every case.

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The following table "pip," "pit," "pif," etc., will appear pretty simple. Take notice, this table may be made to represent as well "pape," "pate," "pafe," etc., by placing a short dash under the vowel hook; or "peep," "peet," "peef," etc., by placing a short dash above the hook. Or still "pep," "pet," "pef," etc., by placing a dot under the vowel hook. Of course, in current shorthand, all those dots or dashes are dispensed with, unless it be necessary to precise the sound. In ordinary cases the context will be sufficient to make out the meaning of the word written.

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We come now to the two pages of "The Imitation of Christ." The "Wawa" shorthand is not a changing one. It must be always the same, from beginning to end, for English the same as for Chinook, or French or any other language. Yet for the sake of evenness in writing, one or two modifications are adopted. The words "we," "which," "when," "without," etc., will be more easily written if the "w" is represented by a large quarter circle same as for "u." These words are figured in that way in the pages of "The Imitation of Christ" in this issue. But when the "w" is accompanied by "a," sounding as in "fat," "far," etc., it is written as marked in the alphabet, "wah," "woh," etc.