NINTH LESSON.

Only one consonant left: "m." It will be figured by a large semicircle, curved "to the left" and written "downwards."

ENTH LESSON.

The sounds "ow" and "wa". A circle, same size as "o," with a dot inside, will figure the sound of "ow," as in "cow," or "ou" in "out."

Write the vowel "o," but before lifting the pen, write a small circle inside, same as "ah"; you have the diphthong "wa," as in "water."

ELEVENTH LESSON.

The sounds "a" as in "age," "e" as in "here,"
"" as in "sell," "i" as in "mill," and all like
sounds are represented by a small semicircle,
which may take four different positions.

The position of the semicircle is not to be selected at random, but the one that will connect without angle is to be chosen.

"I" short may be precised by a dot above the semicircle.

- "E" long, by a dash above.
- "E" short, by a dot under.
- "A" long, by a dash under.

These dots and dashes are omitted generally, unless it be necessary in certain cases to determine precisely the word used. In ordinary cases, the context is sufficient to fix the meaning of the word employed.

The semicircle may be turned "up" or "forward," to represent "i" short or "e" long; and it may be turned "down," or "backwards," to figure "e" short or "a" long.

This rule applies only when the hook is final, and in a few cases, as illustrated in the exercises.

IX m (6666 ow: 0: va: 0

XI.