

<p>Using the following stenographics:</p> <p>1: run a single card 2: run two cards, etc. [2]: run 2 cards as a block [3]: run 3 cards as a block, etc. -: run a random size packet (instead of [n]) =: shuffle off *: run a single card injogging it #: throw remainder (as a block) U: undercut (ie. Initialize by taking the lower half of deck, at jog if there is one) O: overcut (ie. Initialize by taking the top half of deck) +: return a selection (to receiver pile) M: milk</p>	<p>Sample:</p> <p>$U + * =$ $U \#$</p> <p>Hold deck in left hand standard grip. Separate the deck by undercutting half if the deck into right hand. Have spectator return his or her card onto the left hand pile. Overhand shuffle first card, injogging it. Shuffle off. Cut the half below the injog to top.</p>	<p>We can add intuition by thinking of the jog as either a 'stop'-jog or as a 'start'-jog. In most situations we use the jog to 'stop' some (top stock) secret arrangement (eg. adding three cards onto a selection), or, we use the jog to 'start' a (bottom stock) arrangement.</p> <p>Sample:</p> <p>$(U +) * =$ $U \#$</p> <p>The brackets help remember which half of the deck (below or above the jog) matters, and also how to 'pronounce' the jog.</p>	<p>1. Control a selection to top</p>	<p>$(U +) * =$ $U \#$</p>
Intro	S1	S2	Generic Section	O1
<p>2. Control a selection to 3rd from top</p>	<p>$(U + 2) * =$ $U \#$</p>	<p>3. Transfer btm to top</p>	<p>$U = 1$</p>	<p>4. Transfer top card to inf-2</p>
Generic Section	O2	Generic Section	O3	Generic Section
<p>$M =$</p>	<p>5. Transfer top card to inf-2 while transferring inf-2 to top (exchanging top and inf-2)</p>	<p>$M = 1$</p>	<p>6. Control 2 selections, returned individually, to top and btm</p>	<p>$(U +) * =$ $(U +) * =$ $U \#$</p>
O4	Generic Section	O5	Generic Section	O6
<p>7. Controlling a selection to inf-2 while also transferring top to btm</p>	<p>$(O +) * =$ $U \#$ $M =$</p>			
Generic Section	O7			