

number of desendants of Scots in the North, the Scots must hav had considerabl influence . . . Tho Belfast peopl as a rule look on their pronunciation as differin from the Suthern type represented by Dublin, ther ar yet many similarities, and one often hears gradations of pronunciation which make it difficult to say whether the speaker is a Northerner or a Sutherner.

A is put for I, properly and better as we think, becaus tru fonetically. Thus (p. 167):

"Lood bates my heart whun'er A meet thee
 Wi' thrabs wud rend a breast uv steel;
 Wi' trem'lin' lips an' han's A greet thee:
 Wi' tearfu' een A tak' far'weel;
 Yit, though tae sin it ne'er shud move thee,
 A dar'nae say nor think A luv' thee."

Mr Stevenson's *Rhymes* ar difrent, for

Critics may object that Pat McCarty is not consistently ignorant or lerned. He is irregular—saying old, auld, and ould in difrent rimes.—P. vi. yet its author is manifestly wel-informed, whose lyre has its cords of humor, shrewd comon-sense and pathos struk in turn. Variety of speling when keyd by rime is a hint of variant orthoepy, interesting and instructiv. His "seting" is a prose introduction for each clas of *Rhymes*. While *was*, *wash*, and others of the wa-clas, still keep wa in some parts, in other parts they shift in oposit directions (to e and o); as

I whitew~~ash~~ a' the wa's mysel, I did them
 yesterday,
 I w~~ash~~ the windys weel wi' soap and swep'
 the yerd o' strae.—Page 39.

In the *Songs* by Moira O'Neill (a pseudonym of Mrs Frances Skrine, who has been in Canada's Northwest), reprinted from Blackwood and the Spectator, we strike a Gaelic element scarcely aparent in Stevenson or Savage-Armstrong. In Ireland 600,000 stil speak Gaelic, and ther is there a revival of Gaelic. Acording to the latest census, 50,000 speak nothing else. It is more comon in Galway, Donegal, Kerry, Mayo, Cork and Waterford; yet it appears in Antrim, as shown in the *Songs* by such spelings as bether, wandher, afther, wather, thry, throuble, undher, hindher; in which th or dh sounds to our ear (not þ or ð, but) aspirated t or d [t' or d', t^h or d^h] (Our observations wer not at first hand in Ireland, but from immigrants.) We hav fut (fat, foot), consated, wi' (also wid), lave (leave), len'th (length), sthrollin', thon = those, that, yon, yonder; and pronounced don, to rime with gone. Thus,

But *thon* was the day [Page 9].
 But Cushendun lies nearer
 To the sea,
 An' *thon's* a shore is dearer
 Stil to me. [P. 55].

FIFTH REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA, Containing all Decisions to June 30, 1904. Printed by order of Parliament, Ottawa. Paper, 78 pages large 8vo. 10 cents.

This consolidates and supersedes all previous *Reports*. It has 53 pages of decisions proper, folod by an index of the names by the sixteen provinces or territories. A. H. Whitcher, Ottawa, is secretary. It is a

state paper just out this sesion of parlement (April). It is on right lines to which litl exception shud be taken. K often supersedes c or qu. Pee-pee-ke-wah-bekung becomes Pipikwabi, Payoonan is Peoran, Maganacipi is Magansibi, Hudson's bay drops 's (the apostrofe is dropt generally), Kah-shah-gah-wig-e-mog is Kasha-gawi, Chudleigh is Chidley, Equan is Ekwan, Temiscamingue is Timiskaming tho our printers ar slo to uze it, Esquimaux is Eskimo, Presquile is a New Brunswik river, Presqu'ile is an Ontario bay, and so on thru forty degrees of latitude and eighty of longitude. Zh is not uncommon: Nozheiatik, Kenozhe. The work is done carefully: yet, Chemulpho (page 11) shud hav no h, dropt by the latest decision of U.S. Board, (reversing a former decision, this shud be up-to-date); after q in Presqu'ile (page 74) insert u; after l in Carlton (p. 73) insert e tho better without, as Carlton st., Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL FRENCH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY: Editorial Critic of French Pronunciations, Paul Passy, Professor, etc.; Editorial Critic of English Pronunciations, George Hempl Prof., etc. 1312 square pages, half-leather. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 33 west 15th st., New York. \$2, postage 31 cents.

This, the first of a projected series of bilingual dictionaries for chief languages, appeared in April. Given a word in either French or English, it gives its orthoepy as considered normal with few variants, also the word's equivalent in the other tung—other dictionaries ar conflicting in their notations of orthoepy and giv meanings so many as to leav consulters puzld. One alphabet, "mainly the Internat'l Phonetic Association's" (p. 5), is to be uzed in the series, which Mr R. M. Pierce is to edit. Beyond two tables and some statements in the preface ther is no farther exposition of fonetics for the two languages. Passy has done this so fully and lucidly for French in his *Les Sons du Francais*, in the Michaelis-Passy fonetic dictionary (wherin ten major and more minor varieties of French orthoepy ar specified) and elsewhere, as to be as satisfactory for normal French as is Viëtor's for German. French and German ar ahd of English in this. In this unsetld state of normal English (with Irish-English and American-English comparatively unknown) Pierce-Hempl ar "up against" a very tangld snarl. Consulters of their work ar likely to bristl with interogations. i, a, o, u, ar considered difthongs, apparently got by undue exaggeration of the on-glide. Lloyd has wel said:

The glide is the normal germ of difthongization and of parasitic growths in general.

Sweet (oposed by Ellis) went wild on off-glides for the same vowels. 'To liv down' his mischief requires much patience. May