

an issue otherwise, removes it not. Beside British-American divergences, all fonetic questions ar cast in the fire of criticism, whence, now and then, come sparks having fundamental bearing on alfabetics. Far from shirking fonetico-filologic questions, THE HERALD began this volume by two quotations, one from a filologist (Latham), the other from one (Sweet) both filologist and fonetician. THE HERALD declared their statements fundamental. FACTS and PRINCIPLES! is the key-note and rallying-cry of this volume—determin the facts of orthoepy, establish principles for orthography. Unscientific, slipshod work wil serv no longer. Latham counseld bilding on solid roky principls, not shifting sand. Sweet wisht stopt this neverending "hatching of one scheme after another," maintaining that "acurat noledge of the facts of pronunciation must be grapld with by scientific methods, and that these marshald facts wud help setl speling." A singl fonetic FACT surely establisht may be far reaching in efect, and change the entire aspect. We must face the music, meet cold facts in scientific method, or els we may as wel stop now. Let foneticians and filologists hav it out. We stand by, deeply interested orthografers, redy to cronicl, consider and adopt conclusions wel considred.

—Type-funds ar now in order. Beside ours of \$12, Dr Larison reports one of \$45.61, and the editer of Intelligence reports one with a \$5 nest-eg to enable Mr O. C. Blackmer, Oak Park, Ill., to print specimens of New Speling in Intelligence, a jurnal for educaters.

—We need . . . to Anglicize quasi-foren spelings and pronunciations, yet exercise greater care in riting those purely foren, especially proper names like Habana, Chile, Buenos Aires, now habitually corrupted.—Evacustes A. Phipson.

—Prof. C. P. G. Scott, Etymologic editer of the Century dict'y, Editer in chief of the new dict'y being made by Lippincott & Co., Philad'a, wil adress the Nat'l Edu'l As'n at Minneapolis, Minn., 11 July: subject, Simplific'n of Speling a Presnt Duty.

—The Committee on Variant Spelings appointed by the Ontario Educa'l Asoc'n in April has twelv members with power to ad to their number. They ar Prof's Cameron, Horning, Keyes, Squair, Principls Fraser, Hicks, MacAlister, Pakenham, Messrs Hamilton, Houston, Locheed, White. They find five clases of variant spelings: (1) Scripture names; (2) Indian names in America; (3) place-names; (4) chemical terms; (5) miselaneous, including Greek names spelt with k alternativ with c, as Thukydidcs.

—"How the Voice Looks," an ilustrated articl by Prof. Scripture of Yale in The Century magazine for May, is a popular introduction to experimental or machine fonetics.

—"Commercial English," a term coind by Mr Blackmer, appears to him more truly indicativ than New Speling. His speling, exeuplied p 56, he considers purely fonetic, consistent with itself, representing what to him is standard pronunciation, to be put into use to teach foren-ers to read, rite and speak our tung as a commercial language. Its Roman vowel values make it redily lerned. A Spaniard, e. g., may lern to speak it, and he is to spel it in the fonetic way only, to read and rite it so, and lastly to read print and riting in the old way. He wil not be required to spel in the old way; and British-Americaus corresponding with him wil read, without trubl, his commercial English, thus made a medium of communication throuth the world. A book cud be made to enable most Europeans to read and rite Commercial English quikly.

—On the above we remark: the Direct Method of aquirng our language, explaind p. 88, is such a system, but leavs the lerner with (no

New Speling, but) Old Speling to be memorized and curst at evry step becaus of inconsistencies and irregularities. Pupils taut by Direct Method might take Commercial English as their text. Then they wud be left with a cosmopolitan New Speling. Who wil start?

—The Geographic Board of Canada (A. H. Whitcher, Ottawa, secretary) was establisht 1897, amended 1899. "All questions of geografic names in the Dominion [alone] arising in departments of the public service shal be referd to the Board, all departments shal accept and uze in their publications names and orthografy adopted by the Board." At first "its decisious wer binding on such departments only. Provincial governments' [sevu now, groing fast as new territories organize] publications wer not governd by the Board's decisions with lak of uniformity in geografic nomenclature." Later, all hav come in except Kebec (Quebec) and Manitoba. The Board has publisht its Third Annual Report for 1901 in a large blu-book for the department of Marine and Fisheries, Marine branch, but may be had separatly for five cents. It is known as sessional paper 21a, 1902. It contains 44 large 8vo pages, of which 33 ar a catalog of decisions on names.

—Mr Broomell's pamflet on Speling (see our p. 67) proves excelent amunition to fire at an unconverted world. Acordingly, ther is a stir to hav its publishers, the Ben Franklin Co., put it in type for a new edition from stereotype plates, from which editions cud be struc off ever after at cost of paper and preswork, to be used profusely as campain literature. To help meet first cost \$11 is in hand, and more wil be gratefully receivd by H. R. Boss, 232 Irving av., Chicago.

—All three of Toronto's morning dailies giv favorabl symptoms. The World (April 26th) had a colum editorial givn to sp. ref'm. The Mail last summer dropt u from -our, which it had inserted stedily since 1872. The Globe redily puts in correspondence favoring amendment in sp.

WITH THE LINGUISTS.

(Continued from p. 90.)

AMERICAN O IN *not*

In *The Journal of Orthography and Orthoepy* (Feb., '02) Mrs Burnz says "Most pupils don't appreciate the difrence between *a* short and *o* til special dril is givn." The veteran H. M. Parkhurst, Brooklyn, N.Y., in the same number, tels that, as to vowels in *not, what, arm,*

"a yung man cud not recognize any difrence, as I cud not make him perceiv it in my pronunciation, nor I in his. I hav found sevral who considered them the same except in quantity, and many, especially, from the South, who habitually pronounced them the same, when the question was not raised."

Note Mrs Burnz' "special dril" and connect it with Parkhurst's words "when the question was not raised" and that wil help to our conclusion: Americans say *orm,* *not, hwot* (also *wot, mot, ar herd*). Seeming difrences ar slight, and due to pitch, intensity, duration, and influence of adjacent sounds, as in any vowel. In other words, they ar the same. *Pass*, when not pronounced *pæs*, is *pos*, just the same as the first sylabl of *possible*. Emerson says

"Old English short *o* was an open sound not unlike the vowel in *law*, but shorter. This sound when not lengthend is preservd with consistency in London English as *hot, lot*. The same sound