

scientific books and journals ar in Roman, a cause of thankfulness to the rest of the world compeld to read them to keep abreast of advances. Thru habit and prejudice, the masses, there and here, stil prefer the old way.

COLOQUIAL-LOCAL, OR STANDARD?

For something like fifteen years ther is a tendency to consider colouquy as *the* language insted of its standard or literary aspects. This has been very noticeabl in Britan—so much so that colloquial West-End speech is lookt on as synonymos with English on the continent, a view receivd with litl favor in America. That reaction has come in Britan is a fair inference from the meeting of the Mod. Lang. Asoc'n (of 347 members) at Liverpool, where a contest ensued recently over this motion:

"The aim of modern language teaching shud be literary rather than colloquial."

Mr Milner Barry moved in amendment:

"The aim of modern language teaching shud be colloquial as wel as literary."

In amendment Mr Siepmann moved:

"The chief aim of modern language teaching shud be in the erly stages the spoken language, next gramatic acuracy, in the final stage literary, and in all stages mental training."

Then all three wer withdrawn and this by Mr Eves unanimously adopted:

"Evry effort shud be made to maintain the literary and scolarly side of modern language teaching as wel as the practical side."

Next day, Dr Lloyd presented a report of the fonetic sub-committee which had 'instituted a census as to pronunciation of varios words—a census that was a partial but not discouraging failure. Some replies had been tabulated. The sub-committee considered this a time for ultra-conservatism in pronunciation and strong resistance to a movement that might ultimately split up the language."

The pendulum soon may swing to the other extreme, ultra-conservatism. Meantime we stand with equanimity on planks 1, 9, 11, 12, of our platform which is unlikely to colaps. We patiently await Lloyd's census, redy to giv its results due consideration along with those alredy reacht by Grandgent and Hempl in this cuntry.—The "split" is going to heal.

Again, in Viotor-Dörr's reading-book (*Englisches Lesebuch*), the new 6th edition (xvi+76 pages, Teubner, Leipzig, 1901) of which has E. R. Edwards' fonetic transcription, for foreners, especialy Germans, to lern English, is haf-changed from colloquial-local (Londonese) toard standard. Edwards says (in his preface):

"Standard English being only a name—I never herd of it til I went a long way from England—the pronunciation givn is my wife's or my own (both Londoners). . . In the weak forms which so many comon words possess, clipt forms, sluring and omision of final sounds, and, genrally speaking, departure from aparent or dictionary pronunciation, I hav, if anything, erd in being too conservativ."

Oh no, Edwards, yu 'r not too conservativ,

In it, iy for i and uw for ū ar abandond, tho ei for e and ou for ō ar yet kept. R is stil much dropt; h, not so much. The difthong in *now* is au, not æu, etc. Why hav two sets of these vowels when they ar so exactly alike in German and English. If yung Germans lern English (as they do by scores) to do busines in London *all* their lives, Edwards' transcription wil do, But, shud they go elsewhere, even to that litl place discoverd by Columbus where ar many milions—"mostly fools," said Carlyle—it wil be beter if their speech is free as may be from *local* color, or dialect.

In New Speling.]

A SONG OV WINTER.

Sing a song ov winter!
North wind'z biter chil,
Höm and rudi fairlait,
Kaindnes and gudwil.
Hemloc in ðe churchez,
Dataim sūn wiðdrön;
Sing a song ov winter—
Ah, but winter 'z gon!

Sing a song ov luving!
Let ðe sizonz go;
Harts can mak ðar gardenz
Under sun or sno:
Fir no fading blosom,
Nor ðe daiing da:
Sing a song ov luving—
Ðat wil last for a!

—ELIZABETH R. MACDONALD.

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WURD-FORMZ.

[Niu Speling wurdformz ar in larjer taip.]
alien avoud bailif filial nature peopl Sam
alien avaud balif " natyur pipl "

(p)sa(l)m shepherd title titl trublsome vender
sam " taitl " trublsom "

—Mark Twan'z best bo mo (*bon mot*)
sins returning tu America is hiz definision
ov a gud sitizen az an "unclasifaid polis-
man"—an uterli sirios saing ðat wil liv
az long az Mark's best jōks.

—Aparentli tu protest agenst ðe trinita
(Satan, Marz and Mamon) nau ruling ðe
world, Mark Twan ðus salūts ðe twenti-
eth sentiuri: "Ai bring yu ðe statli matron
Cristndom, returning bedragld, besmercht
and disonord from pairat radz in Kiao-
chau, Manchuria, South Africa and ðe
Filipinz, wið her sōl ful ov minnes, her
poket ful ov büdl, and her mauth ful ov
paios hipoc'risiz. Giv her sōp and tael,
but haid ðe luking-glas."

KEY: Sound i a u ð ō ö ū
as in we may run the old saw soon.
Difthongs: oi, oil; ai, aisle; au, owl; iu, cure; iu, due.
The makron over o or u is unnecessary when
the o or u manifestly ends a sylabl.