4. air, care, there.

Altho some wud hav burn and urn placed in the same list as carn, etc., it wil not afect conclusions

Observ: the vowel is folowd in each word by $r$. May not $r$ hav something to do with the preceding vowel? Such change does not always depend on $r$ alone. for we frequently find vowels not afected by $r$. as in $m^{r} \cdot r y$, error,spirit. carriage. In each of the latr, however, the $r$ is imediatly folowd by a vow el in the same word. So, looking again at the list above, we ar struk by the remarkabl fact that the $r$ is either final in sound, or els is imediatly folowd by a consonant. In care, $r$ represents the final sound, the $e$ being silent. If yu ask for several exampls of a shade vor. el. it wil ofn be quite amusing to observ that the above rule holds thruout the list. For exampl. the singl vowel givn by Knudsen is ilnstrated by bird, earth, berth, mirth, fur, fir.

It apears, then, that when certan vowels ar folowd by $r$ and another consonant imediatly in the same word, or if the $r$ be final in sound, the nreceding vowel either undergoes (i) an actual change, producing a shade rowel; or (ii) no change ocurs. What is this change? if any. Is it one of quality? We believ observation to say not. It is one of quantity only. Acordingly, as it is no function of a letr-shape to rep. resent quantity, but quality only, ther is no need of aditional shapes.

If no change is produced, ther is no use for a distmetiv sign to mark an imaginary diference. If yu take the other case however that a change (whethr of quantity or quality or both makes no diference) the $r$ tinal or the $r$ and the other consonant wil bealways there to indiczte such change. In either case "Afay withe Seade Vowelsl" They ar oposed to simplicity and ar superfluus to boot.

MEAN: To receiv the Herald month after month in silence and then return it when s bil is readerc.

Giv Yur Namb. - We hav receivd a subscription without name or adres. Some one (in Toronto?) has returnd the paper in like manner. Who?

NEW MINIMUM.-On page 31 we stated the folowing Rules:
A. OMIT evry useles letr.

In efect, they amount to very nearly the 24 Soint Rules. In some respects, they go a litl beyond them; in others, they fall a litl short. Rule B is fuly justified by the 24 ; Rule $A$ is very nearly so. Both of them a peal to sound or pronunciation as guiding fundamental principl. We propose inat these be made a new minimum. They ar not to be adopted until fairly and fuly illustrated and tested in modifying the present forms of words so as to giv an aproved aproximation in recording pronunciation. We hav drifted grad. ualy from the principl of speling by sound, and we expect to get bak to it by succesiv aproximations rather than by sudn revolution. In this issue we ilustrate the Rules partialy. We hope our readers wil note our orthografy, criticise and sugest a betr. In sugesting a betr, changes must be founded on definit guiding principls. In other words, alterations must not depend on individual whims but general consent.
"REVISOD SPELING" might be employd as an expresir term for the orthografy givn by Rules A and B, as they may be considerd as the outcome of the Revision of Speling now in progres, or so much of it as is generaly agreed on. We hav as gond a right to spel by them as we hav to uze the Revised Translation of the bibi? insted of that of 1611. No one shud be compeld to uze the arbitrary orthografy of this or any past century insted of one that is aproximatly rational and regular.

FURTHER STEPS.—At page 22, we gave the succesiv steps by which so low a minimum as the Five Rules was reacht. The next step wud apear to be the adoption of the Ten Rules, as givn p. 28. After that wud come the Joint Rules or their equivalent, Rules A and B. The latrar in much simpler form than the Joint Rules, and apealing as both A and B do to the principl of sound, ar capabl of redy use without resort to memory, but uaing the ear as a gaide, aided by reason.

