

ture judgment led to aī.

8. In north Linconshir ou (as in *house, cow*) is ū, as in Yorkshir, etc., and Scotland. In mid- and south-L. it is au, not ū.

ERLY NORTH AMERICAN SETLMENTS.

[Extract from a Lecture by Dr A. Hamilton on Tennyson's Dialect Poetry before University of Toronto Modern Language Club, the Toronto Tennyson Club and Saint Pauls Church Y. P. A.]

Tennyson's Linconshir, with its port of Boston, is in speech much allied to what is yet calld Puritan East Anglia, whence came most pioneers to New England, the first English-speaking setlment (erlier setlments being mere adventures, or else failures.) Dutch setlment in Hudson vally coincided in time; French adventure started at Kebec in 1608, but real setlment with wives and families much later. Ellis raises the query, what shire contributed most New England settlers? —hard to anser, as they wer mixt. By speech-evidence, perhaps Norfolk gave the leading note. For twenty years after 1620 emigration was rapid from the district between Thames and Humber. At one time twelv sailing vessels in the Thames wer being loaded by these emigrants with their worldly goods, bound for New England. This emigration was bro't about thru the Cavalier-Roundhed or Anglican-Puritan strugl going on. Up to 1640 the Puritan was under dog in the fight, Charls I and Laud led the Anglicans. In these twenty years New England was founded.

The Puritan emigration stopt completely in the twenty years between 1640 and the restoration. Why? The Puritan was top dog now: the Parliament with Cromwel ruled. The ax severd the heds of Laud and Charls. The Anglicans, chiefly from the same district, began to emigrate. They cud not wel join their Puritan foes in New England, and so't fresh fields. Too hot for them at home, they went to Virginia. Washington's grandfather went in 1657. Both setlments soon became slaveholding with interchange of slaves. Erly speech in New Eng., especially east of Conet'icut river, and in Virginia wer much alike, as they wer setld from the same district. From their masters the slaves, more in the household then than later, acquired their speech. Hence the suthern Negro now reflects the main characteristics of fused Thames-to-Humber speech.

Quaker setlments in Pensylvania wer made later in the same century.

Germans from the Palatinat, co-religionists of the Quakers, soon folod to the same district. A notabl contingent went

to central South Carolina.

The great Scoto-Irish emigration began in 1699.

LITERATURE.

SIMPLIFIED SPELING IN WRITING AND PRINTING. A Publisher's Point of View, by Henry Holt, LL. D. 10 pages.

This, the SSB's latest, givs an estimat of the money los caused by superfluos letters taken at 5 per cent average. It is by the hed of a New York publishing house alredy nōn to our readers. For the U. S. only, he figures (p. 8) that

"a grand total of \$100,000,000 [a year] is not extravagant. . . . So far the publisher. Superfluos letters make but a fraction of the trubl in our speling, but the rest of it is not so directly in the publisher's province."

Publishers and printers shud wake up!

SIXTH REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA, containing all Decisions to 30 June 1906. Paper. 82 p., Gov't Printer, Ottawa. 10 c.

Decisions proper occupy pages 12 to 70. On p. 10, 'canyon' is accepted insted of 'cañon,' and the use of the words 'city' and 'town' as parts of names is discouraged. Curiously, the Report laks some Canadian names (Abino point on Lake Erie, e. g.) found in the U. S. Report. General principls alowd, each word shud be consider on merit. Objectionabl ar qu for k in Algonkin, y for i in Prejev-alski, ll in Tilsonburg. Questionabl ar o in Ingonish, ey in Hawtry unless ey is pronounced as in 'they.' Comendabl ar Atikwa for Deer (as atik is Ojibway for deer), Ausable for aux Sables, Chidley for Chudleigh, Dispatch for Despatch, Eskimo for Esquimaux, Kaministikwia for Kaministiquia, Lelu for Le-loo, Kushog for Kah-wah-she-be-ma-gog, Klemtu for Klemtoo, Miskwabi for Mis-quah-be-nish, Otanabi lake as distinct from Otonabee river, Otauwau for O-Tow-Wow, Tyendinaga for several others, Washagami for Washegummy. Gami or gami (a as in 'far') is Ojibway for water, but 'a' in it, as in many cases, becomes ʌ as in 'gum' or 'gummy' above—proof, wer it needed, that ʌ and a ar mates.

A BETTER WAY TO LEARN TO READ.

In improvement of speling I take deep interest. While a student I new Sherif Watson, of Aberdeen, a man of great originality. He founded industrial scools, gathering ruf illiterat lads to teach them to read. He uzed an alfabet with a letter for evry sound. The lads red with greater acuracy in six months than in two years by the comon way. Then they lernd to read ordinary books in two or three weeks. Like trials in England or Scotland led ever to the same result, as recorded in pamflets by Ellis, pres't of