

trofe takes its place (c'er, ne'er, e'er, hev'n, etc.) Dropping weak e helps to preserv melody for the weak (not long) eard readers (Harrison, HERALD)

—Michigan has its Agricultural College at Lansing and alumni-secretary Sam. Langdon used simpl spelings in its *Record*. Prof. Barrows, oldest in the faculty, tried to stop it, says Detroit *Evening News*. When it came to vote he was the only one to suport hisown motion! The faculty then resolvd to recognize certn wordforms in *all* their publications. Let progres go on.

—The principal component ov Yiddish is a form ov High (or South) German.

—All no that "sometimes w and y" ar vowels. W is a vowel when it sounds u in *put* as in this paragraf, while w is for the consonant—similarly, Y is i in *sit* in this paragraf and above, while y is as in *yet*. We folo Paul: "Try all, adopt the good." We try it out as tu w and y in these feu lines. "y" for a vowel breaks the rule that no vowel-sign goes belo the line. Is it worth farther tryal and use in scool-books? We ask readers to respond after due consideration.

—Y came from the Greek alfabet, not Roman originally. Capitals du not go belo the line. The singl exception is "old style" j, (J). y-belo-the-line dates from printing's advent 400 years ago, while j, a Kamist letter, came 300 ago. Modern J (not "old style") is on the line.

—In England the field is open. They need efficient, intelligent, conservativ, co-operat v co-workers—hard to find.—*Jur. Or. & Or.*, '09, p. 17.

—The literary use ov dialect tu aid tu individualize character seems tu depend on seizng and reproducing the spirit, the idiom ov dialect, rather than on fonetic or lexicographic accuracy.—H. W. SMITH in *Dial. Notes*, iv, p. 263.

—All hu study Greek or French no what a nuisance diacritics ar, and what perplexities, not to say profanities, they constantly inspire. Very few forin lerners hav really mastered them. Tu "simplify" English by the r introduction is worse than ridiculos.—HENRY HOLT, LL D.

—It wud be easy tu spin out an alfabet that wud be a cumbrus nuisance. The tendency has been tu pare alfabets down.—IBID.

—Any thing humans hav tu du can be overrefined into futility — a great danger where experts prescribe for evryday work ov a era e people. Ther is no practical need tu try tu make ritn words represent *all* shades ov spoken worls, nor chance ov success, especially as pronounciations vary with locality and time.—IBID.

—One great enemy ov Simplified Spelling, perhaps greater even than excessiv conservatism, is counsel ov perfection. Expert filologists and foneticians not only heap up suggestions ov superflous refinements, but oppose obvious reforms becaus not perfect, and becaus ov ded-and-burid historic considerations.—IBID.

—Economy is the wedge's thin end — Among adults movment is inevitably and reasonably slow. But the time seems near when children's labors will be lightend, and their appreciation ov law and order increast, by teaching the *u* some system both economic and rational.—IBID.

—Probably the most frequent, certnly most obvious, ov all economics is *yu*. Why it was not one ov the "twelv words," and why some others wer when it was not, puzzles. Riting and printing utterly superflous *o* in *you* (including *your*) costs millions ov dollars evry year; — tru, in les degree, ov a still greater absurdity: spelling *tu* as *too* and *two*.—IBID.

—Tu disturb materialy the verbal forms [speling] peple ar used tu wud be cruel — more

cruel tu inflict on children and teachers present spelling. Ther is no real necessity for either cruelty. The present generation can be acustomd tu better forms thru ordinary busines correspondence and advertizing; also tu the idea ov bringng up children tu find better forms naturally in literature and correspondence ov moment.—IBID

—This idea shud be peculiarly welcom becaus it wil save children many tears and much time—estimated by some as high as two years—now wasted over inconsistent speling. If tant rational and consistent forms, they wil become acustomd tu current forms also, without consios effort.—IBID.

—The American Board recomends several excelent impruvments, but attempts not tu reduce our spelling tu system. The English Society attempts such, many ov huse features correspond with the Am. Board's work; and many more (not all the Am. Board has formally adopted) ar apruvd by the majority ov its members. If this debateabl ground is ever put in order it wil be by individual effort, most efforts going tu waste, the most fit surviving.—IBID.

—The SS Board's Secretary givs reasons why but one issue ov its *Bulletin* apeard in 1915. One was that field activities interfered with editorial duties; an other, obstacis arose tu prevent carryng out the proposed program: 4 special issues tu giv in 4 parts a proposed handbook ov SS.

—The *Bulletin* is not self-supporting—money wel spent, as it circulated widely among non-subscribers, important in publicity.

—Dr Robert Bridges, born 23 Oct. 1844, was educated aristocratically at Eton and Oxford, became a fysician and workt hard in London hospitals. Posest ov privat means he retired before 40 tu liv at Oxford tu rite essays and poems beautifully finisht. The distinguishing characteristics ov his poetry: stateliness, gravity and a certn unusual music that charms many.—*Med. World*.

—*The Pyoneer* apeard quarterly in 1916.

—Sir William Ramsay, world-renownd chemist, quoted on an other page, died 23d July. Born in Glasgow 1852, ov late he livd in London.

—James Whitcomb Riley, Hoosier (Indiana) dialect poet, died on the same day. All riters ov dialect help us tu study pronounciation.

PRONOUNCING FRENCH.

LESSON II — (LESSON I is on page 215)

é v'a jil s' l'o s'a j'a, fa pitr' pr' myé

14 é la parol a été fet fer é a a bité par mi nu, plen d' gras é d' vérité; é nuz a v'o vu sa glwar, un glwar tel k e sèl du fis unik v' nu du per

[Et la parole a été faite chair et a habité parmi nous, pleine de grâce et de vérité; et nous avons vu sa gloire, une gloire qu' est celle du Fils unique venu du Pere.—St. Jean, i, 14.]

John i, continued from p. 215, is (not colloquial, but) deliberat and reverent. é, insted ov e, is kept for close-*e*-tense, é and e correspond and ar nearly identical. In French, é is close-*e*-tense, seldom open e: é keeps this before the lerner's eye, e does not. Two other es ar distinguisht: one, (e), nearly as close as e, or e, symbolic, meaning e-in-e-position, an