LITERATURE.

MINUTES OF SIXTH CONVENTION of the Provincial Educational Asoc'n of Nova Scotia at Truro Halifax, N. S. 1886. This pamflet of 70 pages contains an able paper presing claims of Revised Speling. It was prepared by Principal McKay of Pictou at request of Dr Alison, Superintendent of Education. As vigorus a plea for l'evision shud make an efectiv impression if repeate lanualy which shud be done. Frends of Am ended Speling in Ontario hav been remis in this respect since 1883. Vigorus skirmishing can redily be kept up all along the line of States and Provinces. Another important paper is that by J. B. Calkin, A. M., Principal of Normal Scool, Truro, on Methods of Teaching Beginers to Read viz., Alfabetic, Fonic. Fonetic, Word and Sentence methods. With present alfabet it is found that a use of the fonic or word method is best acording to what the word is; with an enlarged alfabet, the fonetic method wud at once come into vog, supersede evry other and render both Reading and Pronunciation perfectly simpl,

PRONUNSIGSHUN.

Psalm, sam or sam, not som. amen, &'men' '' a'men' '' omen In singing it is comonly pronounst amen. Walker says it is the only word in the language which has two consecutiv accents.

Tokio, (Japan) Tokyo been, ben or bin, not ben, altho ben is favord by the rime in these lines from Whitier

"Uf all sad words of tung or pen, The sadest ar it might hav been." Don Juan, Don Hwan(Spanish) but Don or Don Ju'an Anglicized as Byron rimes it with ruin.

-Mr ISAC PITMAN, the venerabl inventor of fonografy, rites us from Bath, Eng., that Hule B givs but 3 changes in the old speling while 10 ar required for even a first stage. We ansr that it is intentionally so restricted as ther is not perfect agreement beyond these 3. The rule is so framed as to admit of a redy extension when wisht as thus

CHANGE $\begin{cases} d, ph, gh c s g u q, \\ \text{if sounded so} \\ \text{to } t, f, f s z j w k. \\ \text{Mr } F \text{ objects that Rule } A - Omit evry \\ \text{useles letr } \text{ is dificult of a plication } hy \\ the multitude as they wil not be able to \\ \text{tel when a letr is useles. To any reader \\ this wil not aply; we expect no riter to \\ aply it who laks the litl noledge of the \\ \text{use of letrs requisit. Such a one wil still } \\ \text{go to mil with grist in one end of bag } \\ \text{across horse's bak. a stone to balance \\ in the other. as did his grandfather. \end{cases}$

A E I O U. - In the following list, each vowel, insted of having an onest caracter which might be depended on "plays many parts."

A -hating, father, lather, water, many, want.

E -- be. clerk, pretty. let.

I -invalid, sin, bind.

0-go do, women. on, son, woman. U-unruly, busy. bury, but, using, pull persuade.

No one cud posibly tel from the a in hating what its sound o't to be in father, and the same of any other two words in the list.

MARKTLETRS ar objectionabl becaus 1. Markt letrs ar tantamount to new letrs in trubl and then ar not as distinct as good new shapes. Evry accented letr has to be cast separatly and kept in a separat box in font. 2. They ar almost imposibles capitals. 3. The space above a letr is ofn wanted for extra marks. 4. They require a frequent raising of the pen: that is, after a word shud be finisht we must stil tinkerit up in one or several places. 5. They disfigure the page: a correspondent rites "they make it as frekld and spoted as a turky s eg. They ar wel enuf for a sientiticalfabet: we want a practical alfabet for evryday use." DrT.R. Vikroy has had experience and rites to Jurnal Am. Orthoepy: 'we caution printers not to use markt letrs. They ar so trublsom as to be impracticabl. New letrs of caracteristic shapes ar superlativly betr."

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