

bentifully the relationship in each pair is shown by similarity, yet sufficient difference, in shape, close a (o) being but open a (a) with strait downright part removed. A like relationship exists between pairs of e and i-sounds; thus, e:i::a:e where e and i ar now open as compared with e and a which ar close.

As Part I treats of fones singly, Part II explains their mode of combination into words, frases, etc., with principls of accent, emfasis, pitch, cesura, etc. As sort of apendix to this part we find several attempts to indicate the spoken form of the three tungs. This is done by diacritic marks, not by letrs of shape differentiated from existing ones. This is not offerd as Orthograpy but to secure its object: scientific notation of actual speech—the raw material so far workt as to be plain to the eye as wel as ear, material for Orthograpy, not Orthograpy itself.

Turning to his exampls of our language, we find in them a reflex of certn ritters on fonology rather than a broad general view of the language. We cannot resist the conviction that after the evidence is all in it will much modify the verdict. Diphthongization is made by far too much of, for not only is it quite modern, as our author is aware (p. 32), but it is far from general—the preponderating majority using the three diphthongs in *now, my, boy*, only and do not diphthongize close i to iy, close e to ei, close o to ou, nor close u to uw. Our author is wel aware that Ellis does not agree with Sweet, who is quoted (p. 50) as saying: "I certnly make no distinction between *mourning* and *morning*. Scotchmen do, as also arcaic speakers in London, but it is certnly extinct in the yunger generation." The riter of the above shud come across the Atlantic and lern that ther ar a few milions good speakers neither Scotch nor old foggy Londoners. The standard speech is broad or general as distinguisht from naro local: it is that of British Isles, N. America and Australia.

Turning now to Dr. Larison's book, we find no references to literature of subject unles mention of Webster, Worster, Walker, *et al.* be such. It is intended for scool use, actual clas-room work, and may be said to be the theory of Orthograpy. If V.'s book was material for Orthograpy, this is such largely workt up; and, altho not completed, is a fairly close approximation to Orthograpy. These remarks ar justified by its being in a 12-vowel alfabet in which a, e, i, o, u, ar properly givn their powers in pat, pet, pit, poet, put, respectively. The new forms ar differentiated from these. It being printed thruout in the 12-vowel alfabet givs pupil practice in proper pronunciation of words, the more comon ones recurring frequently. So many words hav the apparently personal pronunciation of the author that it is hardly a safe guide to folo in evry word. This

mars its value. Of several such clases of words space wil permit us to call atention to one only. Open o is givn before r (without dropping his rs tho), where it shud be close o. Thus, (p. 77), *hoarse* is pronounst exactly as if it wer *hourse!* whil *war* is pronounst to rime with *war* insted of with *shore*. One to several exampls can be found on evry page. What then shud be fold? The anser must stil be "The Dictionaris," somewhat perplexing tho their notation be, and their orthoepy not uniform. A plain idea of how we speak is givn by diagrams which may be explaind as a sort of blak-board way of indicating breth-sounds. So-cald mutes ar taut to hav no proper sound of their own. We believ that Wolf and Madam Seiler, independently, more than a dozen years ago, reacht the conclusion that all our elements (yes, even p, r, k) hav tones of their own, and no none ar strictly mutes. In this respect, the teaching apears hardly up to date. The plan of key-words is fold. We fail to find acurat descriptions of how the several sounds ar product. Why? Ar they too difcult for academic use? Surely not; that wud ad to the pupil's interest. Insted of acurat description once givn for each, the statement "the oral vocal tube is so maneuvred" is too much used, Manifestly, L. has curage of his very decided convictions. He must be a bold, brave man, who has lancht out so far orthograpically and expects to get a pecuniary return from public. As a scool manual for use it shud hav a large sale as the orthograpy product is legibl. It is a worthy part of fast-growing bibliography of speech-analysis, and apears wel adapted for pupils aquirng the elements of vocal physioly.

ENGLISH SPELLING CONDEMD.

The present mode of spelling English has been tried before the tribunal of reason, and has been condemd.

It has been condemd by the unanims voice of filologists, who declare that it distorts facts, obstructs study, and hinders helthy growth of the language.

It has been condemd by teachers, who declare that it burdns the growing memory, deceivs the growing reason, and dwarfs the growing understanding of children, and makes of 'their teachers' eforts an enormus waste.

It has been condemd by economists, who declare that it causes evry year in the total a loss of milions of days and milions of dollars, in lerning, teaching, riting, and printing superfluous leters.

It has been condemd by statesmen who see in it the main cause which raps more than one-tenth of our hole population in total, and nearly one-haf in almost total illit:acy.