

(1) *e* is not *e'*, much les *ei*, becoming *ei* or *ey* when folod by a paus only, including drawling speech.

(2) Similarly, *ō* is not *ō'*, nor *ou*, but may be *ōu* or *ōw* after a paus.

(3) *i* is not *iy* nor *i'* but a monofthong.

(4) *ū* is not *uw* nor *u'* but a monofthong.

(5) *wh* in *when* is leveld tu *w*, is not *hw* nor *Λ* = voiceles (aspirated) *w* = *w'*

(6) *o* in *George, wall*, etc., is open-*o*-tense, *o'*, not open-*o*-lax-held, *o*, far more comon in natives ov N. America.

(7) *e* in "care" is open-*e*-held or prolonged, but whether tense or lax is not clear. By analogy it shud be tense, as Bell and Sweet consider it. Ellis appears tu agree with NED's *ē*, open-*e*-lax-prolongd, as noted in an other colum.

(8) *i*, *e*, *ō*, *ū*, when before *r* ritn, become *i*, *e*, *o*, *u*, folod by a very weak neutral or breth-glide. Thus, *near* is *ni'* (This explains such rhimes as *spirit near it* in Shelley's *Skylark*)

(9) 1-tense is used, never 1-lax. Before dropt *r* (as in *observd*), 1 is held or prolonged (*r'* = *rr'*)

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

[See Plank 22. Cont'd from pp. 203, 206 231, 235]

(10) We Cubans hav spoken no language other than Spanish, tho some can speak, as our "Nigger language," English.—A.P. ENCINOSA in *Saturday Review*, 26 Oct. '07. Take this along with note *g* on page 191: "Suthern whites despise *r*-dropping as 'Nigger talk,' preferring northern teachers for their children. Emigration is from north tu south alone."

We hav had Canadian governesses chosen for this reason in Cuba and the South, as speech there is tabu'd as "Niga to'k," northern speech geting preference, and is soon tu hav no rival, since New England speech, of sister origin tu suthern speech (see our page 181), is likely doomed tu disappear (according tu pages 155, 163).

(11) In Edinboro *of* is (not *ov*, but) *of*. Sylabls du not end with a voiced cōnsonant in German: *lieb* is *lip*, *zug* tsu *Λ*, *hund* hunt. This prevails in Scotland: *beyond* is a yont, *connected* cōn nek it, *enjoyd* en djoit. Was this speech habit bro't by the Angles hu extended tu and beyond the Frith ov Forth? Is Edinboro 'of' a survival?

(12) *The Test* puts on record that a public lecturer, askt how he pronounced *of*, anserd, "ov, of cōrs" — tho't tu sho that a good speaker of his gard givs *f*. We believ *v* became *f* thru influence ov an after-coming voiceles consonant (*c*) in "cōrs." Atraction ("asimilation") ever goes on in speech. Abstract sounds, consider them 'apart from neighboring fones, the lesson co ived by "Lern tu Abstract Sounds" on p. 220. Read the first line in Wright's *Eng. Dialect Dict'y*.

A RETRACTION ABOUT OF

In our article on p. 234 with heding "F, S and TH" we declined tu spel *of* as "ov" becaus an old Anglo-Saxon rule as tu *f*, *s* and *th* apeard tu cover all three. As tu *f* this rule "is onord more in the breach than in the observance" now-a-days, for a rule ("Nouns in *f* or *fe* change *f* or *fe* tu ves in the plural") is folod by all. The old rule apears valid stil as tu *s* and *th*. When *f* sounds *v* it is speld *v* so often as tu make it wel tu let the comon word *of* du so too: *of* is "ov," *off* is "of".

NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS

—The SSBoard publisht but one number ov its *Bulletin* in 1915, presumably due tu lak ov paid-up subscriptions. Speling reformers ar ful ov talk, fond ov "hatching one scheme after an other" (Sweet), but "as poor as church mice" in pocket, poorer stil in spirit, afraid ov work on ploding lines. Ther ar noble exceptions.

—The SSSociety in 1915 publisht its organ, the *Pioneer* (ov late speld *Pyoneer* with questionable impruvment), as a bi-monthly in sted ov monthly — due tu the War.

—HERALD subscribers ov \$1 a year receive each as many copies as can be distributed tu advantage in letters or otherwise, with a missionary purpose.

—Lyman Abbott celebrated in December his 80th birthday. As an apt interpretation ov his message tu the world some one sent him:

If the day looks kinder gloomy,
And yur chances kinder slim,
If the situation 's puzzlin'
An' the prospect 's awful grim;
An' perplexities keep pressin'
Til all hope is nearly gon.
Just bristl up an' grit yur teeth,
An' keep on keepin' on.

—Mr Douglass, ov Toronto, is a leading singl-taxer. He encourages simpler speling by precept, but not by exampl. Long we urged him tu stop making "ass" ov his name by dropping an *s* as du other Duglases, but without effect. He sees imaginary "lions in the way."

—Dr W. F. Coleman, oculist, aurist and electrician, Chicago, rites that no changes shud be made in speling personal names. In Vienna they told him his name shud be speld Kohlmann after German analogies — outrageous, he said.

—Relativs often spel the same name in difrent ways. In these pages we instanced brothers Macnachtan and McNaughton. How about Coburns and Cockburns? Variety in the same name is a terror tu makers ov directories.

—As a rule speling reformers admit and act up tu Dr Coleman's contention in the same language—not in an other. Herr Kohl'saat, hu has so many restaurants in Chicago, might just as wel be shokt at Colesaat!

—We say "in the same langage" — for transliteration intu an other presents difficulties. Russian has 38 (some count but 34) letters in its alfabet. We hav but 23 efectiv ones.

—Mendele'yef (French Mendeléieff) is how we wud spel the name ov the great Russian chemist, the greatest since Lavoisier, Priestley and Dalton laid the foundations ov chemistry a century ago. The Germans put it Mendelejeff, or translate it intu Mendelssohn. The English make absurd jumps-in-the-dark at it.