

preconceived opinion and prejudice, that all hav more or les of ("present company excepted," of cours, reader). As to the interrelated questions of vowels not under accent and distinctnes of articulation:

"As for unaccented vowels, I hav estimated them as wel as I cud, according to a good and careful reading style, (that is, "liturgic" and) not a colloquial one; no one, I presume, cud go over the same passages twice and reach precisely the same results both times."

Transliterating into our symbols, the result is:—

r	741	i	590
n	676	o, u	566
t	593	e	334
d	494	a	332
s	469	ɛ	280
l	384	'short' a [= o]	259
ð	383	ū	200
m	306	ai	191
z	292	ɔ(r)	185
v	237	o	176
h	234	ɑ	161
w	231	o	154
k	217	au	83
f	205	a	56
p	171	æ	47
b	164	u	44
sh	86	vocal l	35
g	79	" n	16
y	79	oi	12
v	66	ō	8
θ	58		
ch	53		
j	47		
ɟ	2		

As to r, ch and j, we ar told:—

"It shud be noted that the number givn for r represents the more accepted pronunciation, rather than my own natural one (which wud leave

370 of 744 [or one haf] unpronounced.) "I hav—I confes, with questionabl judgment—reknd ch and j as independent elements, becaus of their distinct origin and etymological value, and especally becaus they ar after all not accurately represented by t and d and accompanying sibilant."—§41.

Of ə and u together, 350 ar estimated by W. to be ə, leaving 216, or 2·16 per cent., as u. Manifestly, this wil vary according to distinctnes of utterance, a careless colloquial speech tending to greatly increase ə, the slurd vowel. Of 200 assignd ū, fully 100 shud be givn u according to dictionaris. The exampls of ū sho that that sound is favord. Ading this 100 to 44, the number for u, also 83 for au, yet neglecting "u", the u after o when difthongized, as some hold it shud be nearly always, we reach a total of 227. Ading numbers for ū, u and u together, we hav 327 u-sounds; and if 176 be aded for ou, or o", we hav 503 u-sounds or ful 5 p. c., not counting u at all as u-sound.

M^r D. P. Lindsly, of Philad^a, has counted 20,000 sounds. We rote M^r L. asking to hav his figures set oposit those above givn, sound for sound, with strictest acuracy as

to the comparison, without which it wud be wors than useles shakey foundations wil not last. His ansner is that he is too busy riting a book to giv it atention.

FONIC METHOD. This teaches reading by drill in sounds insted of alfabetic or old hamer it in by never ending and cannot spel then repetition method. To our nol edg, it has been in use in Port Hope and Toronto scools for ten or twely years, and those using it hav no desire to go bak to alfabetic methods. It is taut by riting a word in ordinary form on blak-board; the teacher crosses out silent leters and marks each vowel with diacritic (as ǣ for a, ǣ for a, ǔ for o, ǔ for o, ǔ for e, ū for u, u for u, ū for u) giving the correspondng sound *viva voce*. It is but a haf-way method to a ful sound or fonetic system. Miss Soumes rites *Jur. Education*:—

"If anyone dout effect on children's pronounciaⁿ of an attempt to giv them symbols correspondng to sounds, they shud go to a good infant scool instructed on the fonic system, where it wil be found that, notwithstanding serious defects of that system, the children havng been made to study sounds, pronounce words, and especally final consonants with utmost distinctnes."

GERMAN-ENGLISH.—(*Grip*, Canada's great comic weekly, for 16th Feb., p. 101, in an artiel giving brokn English as spokn by one whose mother-tung is German, twice givs *business* as "pee-zness," which difers from M^r Connor's observation who says they say "bes'nes." This leads us to remark that papers which attempt giving brokn speech, 1, usually er, like Anglo-manias and other imitators, by overdoing; 2, comit other egregius blunders. In "pee-zness" both p and z ar such. This is haf excusabl in any newspaper which is nothing if not funny, and is so loosly edited that it shud make no pretensions to acuracy; inexcusabl in papers beter edited, to which *Grip* belongs, as we suppose. Such shud hav a dialect editor to correct blunders and make dialect conform to actual speech, as *Punch* and others do. Wordsworth says,

"To the solid ground
Of Nature trusts the mind which bids for ay."
As an exampl from the actual, we recently herd one say:

"(Ai hef pæn in mai het."
This was for "I hav pain in my hed;" or

"(Ai hav pæn in mai hed"
as we wud hav uterd it. Notice that the speaker, a German woman, uses, 1, ai for difthongal i; 2, not a, but e, in *hav*, becaus ther 's no a in Ger., e and a being comon, and our a lying between e and a in vowel-scale e is chosen; 3, v in *hav* is changed to f, a simpl case of a general law: no voiced consonant except with liquid ends a Ger. syllabl; she chose f, mate of voiced v, as in *hed* she chose t, mate of voiced d.