

in brackets [] alone has any change been made. Observe *woud, would, coud, trild, untrilling, separat, therefore, therfor, proovd, milt, eaz, easter*. Of doubl consonants, the rul- (with exceptions) appears to be, omit one in unaccented syllabls only.—[E.]

SCHOOL ORTHOGRAPHY.

By request, we giv sampl of such sp. as we wud prefer to use if teaching children to read. For that, ther is required something halfay between ordinary orthograpy and notation for orthoepy. Here it is:

The Ok and the Red.

An Ok hwich stud on the sid ov a bruk woz torn up hi the rüts in a storm, and az the wind tuk it down the stream, its bouz cot on sum Redz hwich grü on the bank. "Hou stranj it iz," sed the Ok, "that such a slit and fral thing az a Red shud fas the blast, hwil mi proud frunt, hwich til nou haz stud lik an Alp, iz torn down, rut and bransh!" A Red, hwich cot the sound ov thez wurdz, sed, in soft tonz, "If I mä be fre with yu, I think the coz ov it liz in yur prid ov hart. Yu ar stif and hard, and trust in yur on strength, hwil we yeld and hou tu the ruf blast."

For ð, th is used; *th* is for the corresponding voiceles consonant in *thin*, for which Saxon þ, heter Greek θ, might be used. Þ is capital for þ, Θ for θ. Where ng represents a singl sound, ligatured ng (ng) is used insted of y. When *n* comes before a k-sound (c, k, g, x), it is sounded y. The child shud be taut this til it givs it without efort. Otherwise, if preverd, y may be used before c, k, g, x, as in *uncle, ankle, angle, sphñr*. The sampl is so like comon spelling that no transition stage is needed.

trial corner.]

A VERY GUD GERL.

Our mery litl doter
Woz climing out ov bed—
"Dont yu think that I'm a gud gerl?"
Our litl doter sed:
"For ol da long this luvly da,
And ol da long tumoro,
I havnt dun a singl thing
Tu giv my muther soro."
—St Nicolas.

Gd the doning, tung and pen!
Gd it, hops ov onest men!
Gd it, paper! ad it, tip!
Gd it, for the our is rip
And our earnest must not slakn intu pla:
Men ov that and men ov acshn, cler
the wa. —Anon.

KEY: a a a e e i i o o o u u ü
as: a a: a: a: e: e: i: i: o: o: o: u: u: ü:

J, V AND G.—We wud hardly expect alfabetic improvement as late as 16th cent. Yet, about 1560, Pierre de la Ramee (Ramus) realized the confusion caused by using *i* as vowel and consonant in words like *jalousie, justice*, &c. Also the confusion of using *u* as vowel and consonant in words like *valour, vengeance, vertue*, &c. Consequently, Ramus substituted *j* for *i*, wherever *i* was to be pronounced like an aspirat [ʃ] as in *jalousie, justice*, &c. He also replaced *u* by *v*, wherever *u* was to be uterd like a labial, as in *valour, vengeance, vertu*, &c. *J* and *v* wer calld "Ramist consonants." Tho this distinction between *i* and *j*, *u* and *v*, was a decided improvement, Ramus did not liv to see it adopted; for the liberal savant was butcherd in Masser of S' Bartholomew, 1572. A publisher, Giles Beys, first used *j* and *v* in "Commentaire de Mignault sur les epîtres d'Horace," Paris, 1584. Next Louis Elzevir, a progresiv Dutch publisher, used Ramist consonants in his publications about 1650. It is to be hoped that in this 19th century wil arise a savant and publishers, who can appreciate the long-felt need of riting and printing Eng. as pronounced. The Greeks gradually aded letters to the ancient Cadmean 16 letter alfabet, and accents to the letters, as they felt the want therof: and about 240 B. C. the gramarian Carvilius aded *G* to Roman alfabet, probably to supply the want of a mild gutural. So the Jews introduced vowel points, the French accents, diëresis, cedilla, and the Germans umlaut. Hence alfabetic, digraphic and fonetic changes and additions to harmonize leter and sound ar no novelty, and English-speaking populations risk nothing and wil not be calld radical in imitating their illustrius Hebrew, Greek, Roman, French and German predecesors.—Dr Weisse in *Eng. Lit. & Lang.*, N. Y., 1879, p. 359.

COCO-NUT.—The Annals of Botany contains a short artiel by Prof. Balfour on the correct spelling of this word. Etymology and erly authority alike make "coco-nut" correct. "Cocoa-nut" is merely a relic of ignorance of those who supposed cocoa and chocolat obtaind from the coco-nut. This "ignorance, Madam, pure ignorance!" was unfortunately shared by Dr Johnson when he prepared his "Dictionary," and tho he afterward lernd otherwise, and in his 'Life of Drake' correctly rote *coco*, plural *cocoës*, this was after last edition of 'Dictionary' in his lifetime, so that he had no opportunity to correct his unfortunat and misleading eror. Botanists, however, long continued to use correct form — some hav never ceast to do so. Prof. B. calls on them to unite to abolish the misleading 'cocoa-nut', and put end to mischivus confusion be-