

while waiting for sience, God's mil, slo but sure, to grind out farther advances. Dr Larison began his *Jurnal* in Jan. 1884. THE HERALD apeard a year later. In the '90s Gould practist in some degree what he preacht. A Philadelfia publisher, Davis, made amendments, tho a Newcastle translater (see our p. 88) of a French book disclaimd responsibility for them, as did a Dublin man (see our p. 194) for a German one of 12 large volumes publisht by Saunders. Gould rites large and popular medical dictionaries (with a \$5 suplement of new words alone). Dr Dorland, Gould's former asistant, edits rival dictionaries. Gould rites other books as much literary as medical. These two publishers (Davis, Saunders) hav large annual outputs. Other large and old medical publishers there (Blakiston, Lea, Lippincot) go no farther than "American speling."

American works on medicin ar much so't in the British Isles. Their entrance is largely thru King, Gower st., London, who often puts his imprint on them, the type not being reset.

In New York, Wood, a large medical publisher, does wel, while Appleton is conservativ. Yet Apton, yielding to editors, bro't out Foster's *Med'l Dict'y*, 4 vol's, over 3000 pages 4to, in which (see its preface) quite advanced ground is taken noingly.

Dr Taylor's *Medical World*, Philadelfia, monthly, goes farther (since 1901 and on comendabl lines) than Gould, who edits another monthly, *American Medicin*. Ther ar many others that lak of space forbids mention, as the *Chicago Jurnal* of Amer. Medical Asoc'n, weekly, and *Modern Medicin*, monthly, Battle Creek, Mich.

Linguists who say much and do litl ar in markt contrast to these doctors that say litl, do something and keep at it. For exampl, Andrew D. White, LL. D., ex-president of Cornell, etc., had a great oportunity in publishing his two vol's on *Chapters in the Warfare of Science*. Yet it was in the worst old-cuntry speling! Some who say nothing ever herd of do better. Tho's Day Seymour, professor of Greek at Yale (died 31 Dec., 1907), has his remarkabl book, *Life in the Homeric Age*, in American speling, tho publisht by Macmillan, printed in Glasgow! The good book says: Not evri wan hu selh Lord! Lord! bat hi hu dueth.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

(a) A peculiarity here is transformation of weak final vowels: * is changed invariably to i, *America* is a'markⁱ, *California* is cælfornⁱ; i, o, u, become a, *Cincinnati* san-snæt^a, *Oswego* oswig^a, *Porto Rico* pot^aric^a, *potato* potet^a, *Honolulu* hon^alūl^a.—R. H. GEGHEOGAN, Seattle, Wash., in *Jur. Or. &*

Or., Jan., '06. S. M. F. says (*Ibid.*) such is not herd from educated Americans. That is, receivd speech there is, more or les, selectiv or conventional, as plank 10 says.

(b) Peple here sometimes dropr: *sassa-parilla* is sæs^ap^arill^a [sæs^ap^arell^a is comon in Ontario] or sæs^af^arill^a; ¹ *Herbert*, hr^abrt or hr^abt; ² *Hurlburt*, hr^al^abrt or hæl^abrt; *Worcester*, wūstr; *burst*, bast or brst. We bast or brst a bom, boiler, etc., but bast a "trust," bank or aseembly. *Curse* is CAS or crs, but "pure cussednes" is piūr cas^{ed}dn^s; *horse* is hos with old peple, but scools for a generation hav taut that this is inelegant and incorrect; *marsh*, *harsh*, ar often mæsh, hæsh; *partridge*, *cartridge*, ar pætridj, cætridj, les than formerly; *dares not* is dæsn't—[pætridj, cætridj, dæsn't ar comon thruout the Great-Lake region]—*February* is feby-u-ari [from mistaken analogy to *January*] worsted is wustid; *surprise*, s^apraiz. We hav *Casson* (caas'n), *Carson*; *Foster*, *Forster*, *Forester*; *Shant*, *Shorl*. Teachers forbid dropt r unless in proper names whose owners pronounce so. *Dog* has no intrusiv r, but *widow*, *window*, *yellow*, etc., may be widr, windr, yelr, etc., among old peple, tho not sanctiond: *halloo* is halr (a as ah!)

Addison, N. Y.

E. B. THORNTON.

[Notes: 1, Perhaps from mistaken analogy to *sassafras*. 2, Mr T. holds that r (as wel as l, m, n) may be vocalic and syllabic (when held, or prolonged a litl, the prolongation being denoted by a raised comma). Such r is herd: shud it be recognized in Orthoepy or "correct" speech? Whitney and Ellis cud be quoted contra.—EDITOR.]

(c) "Dialect Speech in Nebraska" is a paper of 12 pages by Prof. Pound. It says:

Los of r is fairly frequent, mostly thru either asimilation or disimilation: dasnt, cuss, pussy (pursy), fust, bust, hoss, sassa-parilla (sassafrilla), passel, nuss, yestiddy, scasely, supprise, Febuary, potrait, pattridge, cattridge, library, woyyer (warrior), they is (ther is), hankachif, comf table.—*Dialect Notes*, vol. iii, p. 58.

Intrusiv r is very comon: George Warshington . . . woosterd (worsted) . . . Final r is aded occasionally in wordslike fallow, wallow; but idear, visitar, before a vowel, ar imported only.—*Ibid.*, p. 57.

Now, eastern Nebraska, wherin Pound observs, is 1250 miles west of Addison in central New York. Striking resemblances ar explaind by New York state being a gateway from New England to the west all thru the last century when westward, ho! was the cry. Upper Canada, Michigan, northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois wer so setld or pioneerd by actual extension before the advent of railways in midl '50s. Then the flux crost lake Michigan and the Misisipi. Britishers came with children. The children (in scool and out) lernd the prevailing vernacular and practist it after their parents past. The proces is stil in ful swing. Now they cry, northwestward!

(d) Pound reports: "words like *spoon*, *room*, *hoof*, *roof*, etc., generally shorten the vowel [i. e., shift from ū to u. Sometimes *spoon* has a." (*Ibid.*, p. 56). From Addison Mr T. reports (our p. 183) *spoon*, *spool* (and *food* from Kansas) with u. From Michigan Fosdic reports with u: *root*, *soon*, *hoof*, *hoop* (in *U. S. Wurdur*, page 17).