

be Done" yet along this and other lines.

—THE HERALD is named by a correspondent in the *Pioneer*, p. 22, as a predecessor has sown where the *Pioneer* "enters in to reap."

—Dr Isaac K. Funk, of Funk and Wagnals, died rather unexpectedly on 4th April aged 73. He had just completed the manuscript of a new edition of the *Standard Dictionary*.

—Dr Henry Sweet, the fonetician, died on 30 April. His great work was extension, elaboration and completion (so far as scientific work is ever completed) of the Bell-Ellis-Sweet system, has parts do not conflict, tho they may differ.

—"Interesting Characteristics of Modern English", by Dr A. F. Chamberlain, (5 pages in *Pop. Sci Monthly*, Feb., 1912) notes how words from all sources ar bro't in "at the sycologic moment" and adopted if tho't desirabl despite pedantic vetos. Numeros ilustrations ar givn.

—*Nadowessioux* is from natowé (snake), he says, which means a small ratl-snake, and is aplyed in the sense of "enemy" tu Indians of Siouan stok by Algonkian neighbors as Crees, Ojibwa, etc.

—Presqu'ile is a bay in Ontario. Presquile is a river in New Brunswic. Saint John is a city in New Brunswic. Saint Johns is a city in Newfoundland. Saint John's is a city in Kebek (Quebec) We cite these tu sho how variant spelings and diacritic marks ar needed tu distinguish wordforms: As tu the apostrofe, that is tu be dropt from proper names (as St. Marys, St. Johns) unless requisit *exceptionally*. So say the Geografic Boards.

THEN, AND NOW

All but our oldest subscribers will be surprised tu lern that the International Fonetic Aso'n's organ began in May, 1886, altugether in standard English. Its pronunciation was very acceptabl, quite apart from some symbols (j, dj, c, tc, œ, é) having French insted of cosmopolitan values. Here is a specimen from Oct., 1886 :

**Mai Kat.**—Dhis iz mai kat. Her ném iz Pus. Her fœr iz nais and worm. Ci laiks tu plé : luk at her, ci haz faund a kork, si hau ci thröz it about widh her pø! Hau nais ci luks! Last sprin ci woz boet a kitn : nau ci haz gron tu bi a kat. Last nait ci koht a litl maus and kild it. Pur litl maus! Ai woz sô sori for it. Boet mamâ sez, if Pus døzn't kate and kil dhi mais, dhé 'l it œp evri thin in dhi haus. Stil, ai kudn't help biin sori for dhi maus.

Ther is a mere trace of colloquialism, but no difthongization of primary vowels (i, e, o, u), left pure monofthongs. Words ar not run tugether and slurd beyond recognition.

Soon, editor Passy was hypnotized by Sweet, then colloquialisms, clipt and slurd words, flew thik as autum leavs; "slurd or imperfect utterance of average Londoners (. . . the cynosure that attracts some authors of proposed systems)" tu requote Murray's words from our Plank 9. We tried tu avert the false step by a two-page

protest (*MF*, May, 1889, another in July, 1891). Sweet's own cuntrymen oposed it *The Athenæum* spoke out. A controversy arose. Rev. J. H. Kidder, Owego, N. Y., and Mis Soames, Brighton, Eng., took a part *pro* and *con*. All was vain. *MF* became polyglot, but its English was never satisfactory. Stil it has gon on for twenty years, doing great good in speech-analysis outside English. Lately Sweet, strange tu say, condemd its notation of English:

Sweet's Romic systems wer made the basis of the 'International' alfabet uzed in *Le Maître Phonétique*. . . . Tho this system is now more widely known and uzed than any other, and tho constructed on the international Romic principl, it is (not a system realy international, but) an attempt tu make a special adaptation of the Romic basis tu needs of French intu a general notation for all languages. But the structure of French is so abnormal, so difrent from that of other languages, that attempts tu force a Broad Romic French notation on such a language as English is even more hopeles than it wud be tu reverse the proces. Tho wel suited tu French this alfabet must, from a wider view-point, be regarded as a failure; too minute and rigid for practical, and yet not precise enuf for scientific purposes. In short, tho it has done excelent service, and has helpt tu clear the way for a notation which shal comand general acceptance, it cannot be regarded as a final solution.—*Ency. Brit.*, xxi, p. 461.

THE HERALD has pursued a course consistent (but progressiv) thruout. We giv the same selection in New Speling:

**Mai Cat.**—Dis iz mai cat. Her nem iz Pus. Her fir iz nais and worm. Shri laiks tu plø: luk at her, shri haz faund a cork, si hau shri thröz it about wið her pø! Hau nais shri luks! Last spring shri woz bit a kitn: nau shri haz grøn tu bi a cat. Last nait shri cøt a litl maus and kild it. Pur litl maus! Ai woz so sori for it! Bit mama sez, if Pus døzn't catch and kil ðe mais, ðe 'l it ip evri thing in ðe haus. Stil, ai cudn't help bring sori for ðe maus.

In provisional New Speling.]

STRIGL.—Prevalens ov meni disizez iz veri grethi diu tu loerd *morals*—a jeneral stët ov inefisiensi—so markt a fritur ov ol sivilaizd prplz (*kulturvoelker*, culture-folks) tu-dø. In short wi hav bin tũ prøn ov let tu forget ðe esensial prinsipl ov laif, stragl for self-rrealizesion agenst rezistans. Wi hav sherkt ðe strigl, meking Camfort [wiðaut Werk] aur diviniti, and sach infiziolodjic living haz had its inevitabl Nemesis.—Dr A. J. Brock in *Praktitioner*, Feb., 1912, p. 320.

"LIVING ON HIZ WITS" (INTELECT).—Ðe intelect, praimarili deveLOPT az ðe instrument or servant ov ðe wil—mrlri in fakt tu help it tu fuller ecspresion—haz