

COSMOPOLITAN SPEECH.

The brief eulogy delivered by his Highness was read in a clear distinct voice and enunciation not to be improved on. The Duke talks English, which is more than can be said of some Englishmen, and if his standard is to be accepted the clergyman who said "He who hath yaws to yaw, let him yaw," did not employ our tūng. Some one said, as the Duke finisht his reply to adresses the first day at Ottawa, "Why, his pronunciation is Canadian." Except that he givs a broader sound to *a* and slightly slurs *r* the description is correct. As to what they tho't of this in Australia and New Zealand, where language is a cros between Whitechapel and Vermont, contemporary anals ar silent. Linguistically we Canadians, with the one or two slight difrences noted, ar decidedly in good form.—Ottawa dispatch to Toronto *Globe*, 23d Sept. ["He that hath ears to hear let him hear" (Matt. xi, 15) occurs in the Anglican liturgy. Bell says London curats may be herd any Sunday rendering it as, r'ðət.əp yə:z tə:yə: let'im.yə: This and "houli goust" for *Holy Ghost* arrests a stranger's attention.]

The Duke's coming gave certn Canadians a severe shok. The average Canadian speaks good English. A few cultivate a speech imagind the style of the upper clases in England. The irreverent call it the "blawsted" style, and make mery. But the fad's victims stuk bravely to it til the Duke's arival. Then "blawsted" style Canadians wer amazed that he spoke ordinary, plain, evry-day English, without frils, accent or nonsens. We hope it wil result in droping nonsensical imitation of the Lord Dundreary variety of Englishman, one that exists princpaly on the American stage.—Hamilton *Spectator*.

Dean Thomas, adresing the students of Bryn Mawr, comented on American English and British English. These two parlances differ, in mouths of peopl of equal culture, chiefly in pronunciation. London English is recognized in a moment by its cadence, even when no words ar distinguisht. What is standard English? Not London English, certnly, for educated residents of Ireland, Wales, the north of England, and Scotland do not uze it, but pronounce, barring local difrences, nearly like good American English. The future standard wil be much like cultured American pronunciation of today, both because of mere weight of numbers and becaus American speech fasion is a mean between greatly varying British modes.—N.Y. *Post*.

Recently, conversing with a gentlman whose English I tho't particularly precis and pure, I found him, *on inquiry*, to be a

Canadian of Toronto.—Dr R. J. LLOYD, of Liverpool, in *Neuere Sprachen*, July, '95.

MARKT LETTERS.

Shud cut, turnd, or markt letters be adopted? Mr Spurrel of Carmarthen, Wales, a well-known publisher, author and printer, has givn much attention to theoretic fonetics, and understands wel the exigencies of printing. He says:

"I ofer a hint from the printer's view-point. No scheme wil find favor with the trade unless on a digraf basis. Markt letters of any kind ar virtually new, necessitating ading to fonts and alteration of cases. As a rule, capitals hav no accents, nor hav script. Old English, German text and other fancy sorts, so that in first stages of reform accented letters can hav optional use only: otherwise, printing wil be more expensiv, requiring special fonts. Turnd letters wil not do. Ther wil be constant erors, the turnd in a rong place, the unturned in a rong place, a printer's reader wil hav to challenge evry letter capable of being turnd. A turnd letter must be a new letter, and shud differ in some way from the unturned."

This, in substance, has been urged all along by Ellis, Evans and others with large experience in fonetic printing.

Liverpool, Eng.

E. JONES.

[Our readers (of vol. i, p. 196) alredy no Ellis' opinion against markt letters. R. C. Harding, Wellington, N. Z., had this to say recently in *The Practical Printer*:

"If ther is one thing more than another foren to English grafics, it is anything in the shape of accents or diacritic marks, aptly likend to 'a ro of [broken] glas botls on a wall.' Oing only to the comon delusion that the dot is a part of i has it been tolerated so long."

. We think turnd letters quite inadmissibl in Orthograpy (= New Speling). Such as ə, ɛ, ɪ, ar found only in Orthoepy and Fonetics in which we take freer rein, uzing whatever is convenient and consistent, as ɓ, 3, ɔ, ɤ, 3, ʃ, φ, θ, λ — outlawd in Neo-orthograpy or New Speling. These five characters, fi, fl, ff, ffi, ffl, hav separat boxes in type-cases. However, in THE HERALD outfit, type of this size has f not overhanging. These five boxes then ar unnecessary and ar uzed for two or three indispensabl vowel-diferentials with boxes to spare. In the capital case a few empty boxes ar found for "sorts" which ar utilized for new capitals. Then be cute enuf to buy right f's, now obtainabl with most fonts, and Spurrel's "alteration of cases" wil not be requisit so far as New Speling goes at any rate.—EDITER.]

For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Speling (postpaid, 10 c.) publisht evry July as archives of each year.

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