

# The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

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## OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

(Cont'd from p. 87, 101, 107, 111, 115, 123, 127, 139.)

A change in English spelling is so necessary that it is bound to come in time.—Professor D. B. SHUMWAY.

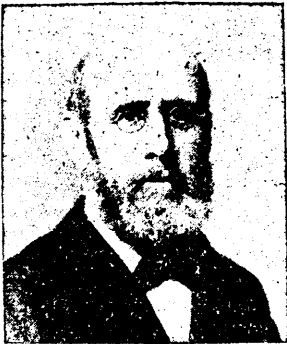
The thraldom of ordinary spelling is unbearable and a wicked torture of innocent children, especially when they begin to learn to read.—Prof. OTTO SIEMMANN.

When foreigners find pronunciation indicated by spelling, the principal difficulty in learning English will have disappeared.—Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE.

I have taught English for twenty years to pupils of many ages, nations and races. If anyone realizes the hardships and difficulties imposed on teacher and pupil by present orthography, it is I.—HENRY WISE, School Inspector, Philipin Islands.

## THE LATE J. B. RUNDELL.

[Our Cincinnati contemporary contains a notice and electrotype cut of a frequent contributor to our first volume. We are allowed to republish its cut with the notice condensed.]



J. B. RUNDELL had a sunny nature with burning zeal. Willing to follow, he could lead in ideas for the public good. A prolific writer on Spelling Reform, he published much that others wrote. At the S. R. Conference in 1877, with the Eng. S.

R. As'n, as at the Shorthand Congress, the subject had his energetic support. By his premature death (1889) the movement sustained heavy loss, as did kindred matters.

Personally, his departure was a shock. I never see his name, his letters, his cheery photo, without feeling the joy of having been privileged to know him. With unspeakable satisfaction I say what may keep his memory green. May his assiduity, amiability and ability be emulated by all.—H. DRUMMOND in *Phonographic Magazine*.

## NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Manuel Garcia, born at Madrid 17th Mar. 1805, celebrated his 100th birthday—son of Manuel Garcia, musician, 1775 to 1832. The son, by mere accident, found in a Paris instrument-maker's shop a little mirror attached to a long stick. With it he succeeded in 1855 in seeing, by rays of sunlight, the vocal bands ("cords") in action. It led him to put voice-bilding on a scientific, physiologic basis, to explain tone-formation, registers, and tone-color (timbre, ton-farbe, klang-farbe) or voice modification. He first published in a lecture before the Royal Society. Like Helmholtz' ophthalmoscope invention, the laryngoscope was thus invented by a man not medical, and got little attention till taken up by Tuerck of Vienna and Czermak of Pes(h)th. Even then Garcia had to go, a medical missionary, to principal clinics of Europe, asserting with emphasis and demonstrating that he could see down a living human windpipe. This facilitates diagnosis and treatment of throat troubles, and supplies a rational, physical basis for research and progress in phonetics. Dr (later, Sir) Morell Mackenzie, a pupil of Czermak, promulgated the invention and its practice from London. Dr Louis Elsberg in the 'sixties, and later Dr Lefferts; a pupil of Tuerck, did the same from New York. In 1861 the Paris Academy of Science divided the Monthyon prize between Tuerck and Czermak. Later, a quarrel between Tuerck and Czermak revealed Garcia as the real inventor.

—It should not be inferred that the laryngoscope sprang Minerva-like from Garcia's head. Bozzini of Frankfurt early in the nineteenth century made attempts to see inside a living larynx. Instruments for that were devised by Senn (Geneva, 1827), Babington (London, 1829), Bennati (Paris, 1832), Baumes (Lyons, 1838), Liston (London, 1840), Warden, (Edinburg, 1844), Avery, (London, 1844). None of them appear to have come into regular use. All died out, the priority has been claimed for Liston.

—Who "puld stroke oar" in Report of Joint Committee on Phonetic Alphabet (see p. 140)? A recent circular credits Prof. Hempl. This he disclaims (New York Nation, 6 April), saying that he was too busy then. It was Prof. C. Thomas.

—*The Voice*, a Prohibition Advocate, a 4-page weekly leaflet larger than THE HERALD, is published at Lexington, Ky. It has a Spelling Reform Department wherein appear quite a number of shortened wordforms, with f for ph generally.

—How wud empty jug (*empty jug*) do? Five letters (g, j, p, q, y) go below the line. They are liable to have their tails broken in printing especially at bottom of a column. To cure this, Mr J. M. Mott, South Haven, Mich., suggests (Jur. O. & O., Feb.) casting g and j to align with m, with p for p, y for y, with q dropt as useless. Type larger in face cut then be cast on the same body.

—Spelling reformers, quiet of late, should be stirred by the rising in France where 8000 schoolmasters petition their Academy to revise French spelling. "Down with double consonants" is one of their battle-cries.—L. F. AUSTIN in Ill. London News.