Trial Corner.]

## SOKRATES' PRER.

Grant, n Olimpian godz sūprım! Not mai wish, and not mai drim; Grant mi nıðer gold ðat shainz, Nor rudi coper in ðe mainz, Nor pau'r tu wild $\partial \mathrm{d}$ tairant's rod And bi a fūl, and sim a god, Nor presios rob wið jüeld frinj Splendid wið st-born purpl tinj, Nor silken vest on dauni pilo, Nor hamok hard on hrving bilo; But giv ol gudli thingz dat br Gud for ðe hol and best for mi.
Mai thôts ar fūlish, blaind and crüd;
Đau pnli noest hwat iz gud.
-J. S. Blackie.

## NOTES ON WORDS.

Sokrates.-The fashon of uzing $k$ insted of $c$ in Greek names is seting in, exampl being givn by some historians, as Grote, Freeman, Schmitz. The latter says (in Preface to History of Greece) :-
"As Greek has no c, Greek $k$ has been retaind; and ins: ed of Latin-us, I hav givn Greek os. It wud, however, be niere pedantry rigorosly to aply the same rule to all proper names, for in case of some the koman form, either in its entirety or in abridged shape, has almost become part of English itself."
Uzing $c$ before a consonant or $a, o$, or $u$, makes no great difrence; but before $e, i$, or $y$, it leads to fals pronunciation: as in Thucydides, Phocis, Cynoscephalæ. Cilicia, Greek Kılıkıa, we hav herd calld ofn $s^{2} . l i l^{\prime} \cdot \partial-$ Anglicized pron. of Sokrates is sok•ra.tız, while the Greek was sd-kra'tesWhich shud prevail?

Prayer.-It is tho't beter to distinguish prayer, one who prays, from prayr; a petition. In acord with this, the former becomes "preer" in Orthografy; the latter, "prar"-a gain in distinctiv definitues as wel as in brevity and indicating pronunciation: count 3 for Orthografy in comparison with old-fashond Speling.

Gront.-This word is one of a large clas pronounced in two ways: 1st, grænt, with the vowel in man, of which ther ar two or three varietis; $2 n$, grant, with a, but comonly les open than in ah! Worcester says it is "intermediat" between $æ$ and 1 . For this reason it seems best to uze a for both in Orthografy. In Orthoepy, stil mure in Pure Fonetics, unequivocal signs ar uzed. In Orthog., then, a is admitedly equivocal, just as Murray in this clas of cases uzes a symbol "avowedly ambiguos."

Oh! O, ah! ch? aye, ay... Establisht Speling apears right in indicating by $h$ in oh!
$a h!e h ?$ the post-aspirat herd after the vowel. It is not herd after $O$, the vocativ, uzed in adressing, as, $O$ King. It shud be D, not uzing a capital, unnecesary in this as in Oh! Aye, meaning ever, is pronounced $e$; while $a y$, meaning yes, is ai, to rime with $m y$. So, we conclude that in a new Orthografy, these six words shud be bh! d, ah! eh? e, ai.

God, rod, not, what, copper.-These words ar most comonly pronounced god, rod, not, hwot, cop.rr in this the region of the Great Lakes. In other districts, and here too, they ar givn with o in nor, and Goll as gôd. Prof. Max Müller, On Spelling, says:-
"Archbishop Trench wud be right in twiting fo-
netic reformers with sanctioning two spelings for the same word.
"I cud mention the names of three Bishops, one of whom pronounced the word God like Gawd, another like rod, a third lik gad. The las pronunciation wud probably bo condemid by evrybody, but the other two wud remain, sancioud by tre highest authority, and therfore retaind.
"So far, I admis that .rrehb. Trench has pointed out a real dificulty inherent in fonetic riting."
The 3 pronunc'ns mentiond ar probably gôd, god, god, o being one sound of the $\alpha$ group. A 4th, god, prevails in Scotland, where they call the church " ${ }^{\circ}$.hū"。 Go:d" When the Pres insists on "Fixt Speling," and scolars like Trench twit us on sanctioning two forms, it is high time that we agree on one for each word.

Power.-This word is "pauer" in Orthografy, but the meter requires "pau'r."

KEY:- I-amended sphling.
Its extent is givu in this issue, first page. II-orthografy.
a a e e i $\mathfrak{l}$ o $\hat{0}$ o $u$ u $\bar{u}$ as in at art ell ale ill eel nor gnawer no up put do ask err not lawu
Đð, in thy, is restored Anglo-Saxon crost d. A fuler list of key-words is on p. 4, $\mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{r}} 51$. III-onthoepy.
Primary (or "long.") vowels: $\mathfrak{l}, \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{c}, \hat{o}, \mathrm{~b}, \overline{\mathrm{u}}$. Secondary (or "short") " i, e, $\propto, 0, o, ~ \partial, ~ u . ~$ Tertiary (or "obscure")" i, e, a, ${ }^{a},{ }^{a},{ }^{0},{ }^{n},{ }^{n}$, calld weak, faint, rudimentary, theoretic. $\mathfrak{c}$ as in man; 0 is mid-bak a to low-bakclose a, as in ox, not; a, e, e, i, io, ô, b, u, $\overline{\mathrm{u}}, \partial$, as before; $\partial$ is mid-neutral, as in " $p$ -
 $[\cdot]$ denotes over-stres in preceding sylabl. $\begin{array}{lll}-1 \\ .7 & \text { medium-stres } & \text { under-stres } \\ \text { " } & \text { ". }\end{array}$ holding " sound. IV-wonemics.
This wil be developt later.
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