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—The Campbellford *Herald* is agitating that the name of the vilage be speld Camelford.

—The Amer. Filologic Asoc'n met in Burlington, Vermont, July 12 to 14. Prof. March read a paper on "Standard English" therein maintaining, against Sweet, that a standard pronunciation shud be taut natives and foreners insted of a colloquial dialect: for a dialect *grew up* of itself by accident, whim, and blind imitation of asociats, whereas a standard language was *built up* by reason and taste of tho'tful riters and speakers (who wer ever pruning and training natural speech). A paper on "Music in Speech" was red by Mr. Rous, Toronto, a synopsis of which we hav already givn. The section or comitee on Amended Speling made report that the filologic work was now completed, the 24 Rules being a synopsis of it, and that all that remained was to rite a dictionary on the new basis.

—THE S. R. A. MEETING was held, as usual, just after adjurnment of Filologic Asocia'n's meeting, at Burlington, Vt. Three filologists remaind from one meeting to the other and wer join'd by some members. Another, going to it, informs us that he was kept a litl late by a boat and having to get his boots blakt, when lo! he met them coming down the hill! The session—about an hour long—was over. Ther cud hav been litl more than time to formally pas audited acounts and elect a cut-and-dried batch of officers. We hav some tho'ts of calling a meeting evry year of an Asoc'n to be call'd the great International Orthografic Asoc'n (must have big name yu no) just after either the Amer. (U. S.) or Canadian Medical terminats its session, whichever wud best suit our convenience as to date, distance, etc. The Canadian Asoc'n may meet anywhere from Halifax to Vancouver and the other from San Francisco to New York. Then a few of us cud vote ourselvs *the* Asoc'n and call on evrybody to bow the nee and pay their dues. The scheme is grand on paper. Its only weak point is its transparently presumptuous arrogance. If then we wer to insist on some shiboleth of an alfabet we cud "run things" (in the ground so far as geting general confidence of reformers evrywhere). The fact is, meeting at distant points never can be anything but a delusion, a snare, and a farce. The only effectual way, we hav all along taut and practist, is to hav a printed jurnal with a minimum agreed on and a provisional alfabet subject to revision according to proved advances in the progres of the sience of speech-sounds. We trust we hav seen the last of the old policy.

—In *conscience*, how many C's ar ther; and what is the sound of each? The first and last represent diferent sounds. What about the midl one?

—Ther ar three principal sounds, which ar those in 'a', 'i', 'u,' not according to the valyu of those signs in English naming, Aa, Igh, Yow, but according to the valyu which they most commonly represent in European languages, and which we may spel thus, ah, ee, oo. It is the sound of 'a' in *father* of 'i' in *dig*, and of 'u' in *full*.—EARL (*Philology*, 2nd ed., § 108.)

It folos as a corolary to the above that in European tungs 'a', 'i' and 'u' most comonly represent the vowels in *father*, *dig*, and *full* respectively. Ther ar, however, two forms of the first letr. One (a) is that most comonly found in print; the other (ɑ) is found in *italic*, script, in riting, and in the Gothic shape of leters, for exampl, German. Let us use the two forms properly. Qɑ is *not* a "new letr."

GUESS AND RECKON.—Mr. A. Stevenson rites to the *Week* that it is a mistake to consider either *guess* or *reckn* as an Americanism. He finds *reckon* in authorised version of Bible (Romans viii., 18, et *passim*.) He givs quotations to sho that *guess* is a good old English word in use in England before America was herd of with extracts from Wiclif, Chaucer and Gower, in none of which is ther a *u* in the speling. He further says:

"It wud seem that at a period subsequent to that represented in these extracts the word "gesse" in the sens indicated became obsolete in literary English but continued to be used colloqually thruout England for many years. The Puritans evidently bro't the word over to England in the *Mayflower*; and while it died out in the old land a vigorous new life has been accorded to it in America. . . . It may not be out of place to call attention to the speling "gesse." It has ofn been urged as an insuperabl objection that any scheme for reforming our orthografy wud obscure the derivation of the alterd words. But it is evident from this, and from very many others that cud be cited that speling might be greatly simplified by merely returning to the old etymologic forms."

#### NOTICE.

ANY PERSON FOUND  
INGUREING THIS FENCE  
OR TREES WILL BE  
PROSECUTED BY ORDER  
OF TOWN COUNCIL.

T. BLAIN.

The above notice is found in no les than three places on the fence of a public park in Barrie. I have copid it with care and wil vouch for its accuracy. It is imediately oposit the Colegiat Institute. What struck my untutord mind was the depth of meaning thrown into the word *ingureing*. The town council inust hav run out of stops, or they surely wud hav placed one after *prosecuted*, for we ar left to infer that the person who is unfortunat enuf to be "found ingureing this . . . . . trees" will be prosecuted, not in the usual way, but by an order of the town council which wil pursu him to destruction.—A. H. O'B. in *Grip*.