

WORD-REGISTER.

[A dash (—) means, same as the preceding.]
[..... means, infer from the preceding.]

OLD SPELLING REVIZED	NEW SPELLING ORTHOGRAFY	COSMOPOLITAN ORTHOEPEY
Canada*	
Dunsinan(e)†	Dunsin'an	dən-sin'an.
Leipscic	laip'sic†	
Leipzig	laip'tsi:k†	
thrash	—	bræf, præf§

*In hurrid speech *Canada* is cæn'æ.dæ. but in speech a litl more leisuely cæn'æ.dæ. is herd (where æ is put for weak æ). Such use of æ seems usefial and necessary, and we purpos to employ it in future (in orthoepey-fonetics only, not in New Speling which wil not tolerate turnd leters). Pronunciation is inferd from orthograpy (*Canada*) by bearing in mind two establisht linguistic habits of our language: (1) a strong tendency to put hevly stres on first sylabl; (2) the first a has a singl consonant between it and the next foloing vowel and so sounds æ like a in cat, caterpillar—a rule stated and more fully exemplified on p. 49 and which is fairly sweeping in its aplication to determin æ in such case.

†Shakspear (in *Macbeth*) uzes this word. From his meter it is plain that he ment the last sylabl to hav strong stres—a mistake to which comentaters hav call'd attention. With Shakspear it appears to hav been a bookword, borod from Holinshed from whose records he took most of his history. Ford on p. 40 of his "Tayside Songs" (Gardner, Paisley and London, 1895) says that Dunsinane is "locally pronounced Dunsinnan," and this speling (with dubl n) and orthoepey he proceeds to adopt in his anapestic mesure, as in 'In the woods an' the glades o' Dunsinnan again.' This use of dubl n to mark stres on the second sylabl is quite remarkabl. Otherwise one wud put strong stres on the first (see *Canada* above). In New Speling we ar drivn to adopt a dubl consonant now and then (exceptionaly, like Spanish) or els must resort (in Scool Orthograpy only) to shoing stres in uncomon place (*Dunsin'an*).

‡According to the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, Leipzig is the capital of Saxony; while Leipsic is a river in Kent co, Delaware. Establisht difrences in speling prevent confusion.

§Both *thrash* and *thresh* ar in good use. Among those uzing it most frequently in actual speech and not as a bookword an overwhelming majority say thræsh. For this reason it appears beter to abolish the speling thresh.

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WORD-LISTS.

[Our Word-Register is a machine thru which all words shud be run, with necessary coments—space forbids. A fixt New Speling presuposes ful word-lists. Accordingly we begin such, giving only words involving principls already considerd. New Speling word-forms ar in larger type.]

advance	avenue	calico	colonel	comfort
advan	aveniu	"	curnel	cumfort
cuntry	cot	coat	caut	cavity
cuntri	"	cōt	cūt	caviti
				fiutiuriti
governer	Hoboken	incision	isolate	jan-
gouverner	Hobōken	insizion	isolat	jan-
dice	kernel	later	latter	ligature
dis	"	later	later	ligatiur
money	monetary	movement	shalo	shado
muni	munitari	mūvmēt	"	"
spasm	sing	singe	stomac	scool
spazm	"	sinj	stumac	scūl
			skul	shew
			skul	sho

smoother	shufl	shutl	solicit	superstition
smuðer	shufl	shutl	solis'it	superstision
superficial	sullen	siv	since	sins
superfisial	sulen	"	sins	sinz
subjectiv	tabular	talent	talo	throat
subjectiv	tabyular	"	"	thrōt
Tibet	tooth	torture	troop	tropic
"	tūth	tortiuur	trūp	"
union	onion	nsefulness	utterly	victual
yunion	yunion	yūsfulness	uterli	viti

ENGLISH IN THE ORIENT.

English-speaking peopl hav a great advantage in China now becaus their language is popular in Asia, and more uzed than any other foren tung. This advantage shud be folod up by making it stil more adaptabl to needs of nativs. Presnt popularity is due to circumstances. Britan controls India, and when they found their way to China ahed of other European nations they bro't their language. It is not easy to lern. Chinese ar not slo in lerning, but it is not right that unnecesary obstacls be placed in their path. I am not partial to English. It is evidently here to stay. It may be call'd already the oriental comercial language. In all treaty-ports and important centers it holds a place in scool and counting-house which no other language can claim. Spoken in the streets of Shanghai, taut in the scools of Yokohama, it has obtaind such vogue that merchants of all other nations resident in the east uze it in busines and in their families. If ther is to be any international language, it wil be English, and therefore I say it o't to be improved to facilitate lerning it.

A hole language cannot be sudnly reformd. Changes must be of slo growth. Ther is one respect, speling, in which improvement can be without violence to idiom or construction. If fonetic speling is adopted, it wud bles those with whom English is not a habit, and who find ourselvs continually triping and stumbling over words not sounding as they appear to the eye. It wud be worth while to change. Americans, I find, acomplish many results by meeting and discusing question. Why wud it not be posibl to hav a great convention, with object to bring speling to conform more closely to sound?—Chinese Minister in *Ainslee's Magazine*.

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For fuler explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Speling (postpaid, ten cents).