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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 27.

TORONTO, CANADA, July, 1903.

N^R 77.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

(Continued from pages 87, 101, 107.)

Spelling must remain a separat art, pictorial in its nature and lernd chiefly by eye.—A.M. BELL in *World English*, p. 27.

The English language has an imense future. But ther must be harmony between ritn and spoken words.—CHA'S SUMNER.

Ther can be no satisfactory sp. reform without amendment of the alfabet.—A.M. BELL in *Sounds and their Relations*, p. 70.

The logical inconsistency of the ordinary alfabet makes the old system a very injurios disiplin for the yung mind. The erliest studies shud be the most logical and consistent.—W.T. HARRIS, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

If we expect and wish that our tung become one day a world-language, understood and employd on evry continent and in evry clime, then it is our bounden duty to help prepare the way for taking off its nek this hevvy milstone.—W. D. WHITNEY, Editer-in-chief of *Century* dictionary.

DICTIONARIES AND PRINTERDOM.

Changes in spelling in 25 years ar more numeros than mere newspaper readers no; for, taking any great dictionary—*Century*, *International*, or *Standard*—as guide, ther is not a daily newspaper in Chicago that uzes corect orthografy. Webster's Unabridged, which most wer "bro't up on," is a bak number, becaus its succeser, the *International*, varies so much from it in spelling. Yu might as wel buy a copy of the old fotograff fifty-year-old "Webster's," with which many wer deceivd of late, as buy the Unabridged. The *Century* and *Standard* go much farther than the *International* in use of simplified spelling. Farmacists and chemists almost revolutionize the spelling of their tecnicl terms, and changes made ar crystalized in standard works, as Gould's *Dictionary of Medicin*, etc., and many of them in dictionaries named above.

Our language, both ritn and spoken, is mater of growth. Yet, tendencies toard change and improvement can be and ar hastend by eforts of scolars who perceiv

ou deficiencies and incongruities. The great obstacl to progres in this direction is the daily pres, many of the conductors of which seem totally unobservant of the changes that appear in all other clases of publications.—HENRY R. BOSS in *Chicago Chronicle*. [Our readers shud send a copy of this markt to "conductors" aforesaid with words "to rub it in wel."—EDITER.]

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

—The banquet of two clubs Chicago scool principals (heralded by us on p. 108) came off at the Sherman Hous on April 4th — quite a success in evry way (forgetting a deficit). A pamphlet ful of favorabl fresh opinions from leading profesers, educaters, jurnalists, publishers and literary peopl, was sent late in March to all principal newspapers. It had very decided effect in silencing all papers in the cuntry which hav criticized the movement. So, favorabl coments alone wer seen in the pres after April 4th. Hereafter it wil be safe on seeing "smart" and hasty criticism to asume that "he does't no any beter,"

—"The Two Lost Years" (*The Dial*, 16th April, Chicago) is a leading articl wherin is askt what shal be done to remedy the los of two years in primary education. No solution need be expected while its caus is ignored—as wel try to discover perpetual motion. What is the caus? Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette Colege, pointed this out in a circular of the Bureau of Education at Washington. He said; "Three years ar spent in our primary scools in lerning to read and spel a litl. The German advances as far in a twelv-month. A large fraction of the scool time of the milions is thus stolen from useful study and devoted to most painful drudgery. Milions of years ar thus lost in evry generation. Then it affects the intelect of beginners. . . . we thro away \$15,000,000 a year paying teachers to adl our children's brains with bad spelling."

—The Four Lost Years is another term worse than wasted by the time a colege education is aquired. Pres't Loudon (Toronto univ.) calld atention to it in a Convocation adress on 1st Oct., 1900, and which has been printed and publisht far and near. The fact was plainly put that Germans go thru a course equal to one for a B. A. degree with us by the age of 19, which our students reach when aged 23. "But if we examin what is acomplisht in some other cuntries, notably in Germany, in the same time," says Pres't Loudon, "we become at once convinced that ther is something radically rong." Two years ar lost in primary education, and two more in secondary and colege work. Meantime, yung Germans hav 'four years' start.

—Why is it then that our yung men lag years behind the yung men of Germany in attainment? Ar they not industrios, and ar their teachers not painstaking? I hav no hesitation in ansering both in the afirmativ. Both children

and teachers ar burdend to the limits of fysical endurance.—PRES'T LOUDON, IBID.

—Three letters (i, e, u) for the new Century Expanded Type hav been cut (for Mr O. C. Blackmer, Oak Park, Ill.) in both 8- and 10-point. To acustom the reading public to sight of them, the forms may be uzed in current spelings, where the old letters, a, o, u, hav coresponding sounds. A specimen of this 10-point, with the new letters:
**father alms art heart net ough
 er herse but burn murmur sulfur**

—A Fonic Survey of the U. S. is to be made under Prof. Scripture of Yale. A special railway car wil be equipt with a gramofone laboratory to be sent to difrent parts of the cuntry. Records wil be made in a new way aud originals carefully preservd. Duplicats wil be furnisht to libraries. This summer wil be recorded the rapidly disappearing American Indian languages. The Carnegie Institute grants \$1600 for this reserch work in 1903.—Le Maitre Phonetique.

—The Scottish education department has made instruction in fonetics compulsory in all training coleges for elementary teachers. Dr Scholle, of Aberdeen, helpt by others, has ritn a textbook, using Lloyd's Northern English as a basis.—IBID.

—The Liverpool city council, thru its committee on tecnical education, invites all foren-language teachers in city secondary scools to atend clases and lectures on practical fonetics. Dr Lloyd conducts the course.—IBID.

—Catalog? or catalogue? that is what printers ask now. It is a comon word in advertizements. Redymade stereotyped plates of ad's ar furnisht printers. These vary as to spelling of catalog, and ar mixt in advertizing colums. This is then a fair index as to comparativ frequency. Mr E. B. Thornton, of Addison, N. Y., has counted how often the word occurs in a Philadelphia monthly, The Farm Journal, for March. Catalog occurs 54 times; catalogue, 100 times.

—“Ther is no dout that the reform is needful and that it servs to beutify the language as well as simplify it.” So said, on 15th April, The American Inventor, a semi-monthly jurnal publisht at Washington. Inclined to adopt the twely improved wordforms, it asks subscribers to rite giving opinions as to the advisability of making the changes.

—Mrs Eliza B. Burnz, favorably known to most of our readers for earnest, prolongd and conservativly progressiv eforts, is afflicted with genral dropsy at Walters Park, Penn. It wil be fatal soon.

—“In Union is Strength” A Plea for Concert of Action among those who favor Revision of English Orthograpy. By Mrs E. B. Burnz. Printed in Amended Speling according to the Ten Rules. This has 4 pages 8vo. Price 20 c. a dozen.

—ENGLISH SPELLING. By Prof. George D. Broomell. A lucid and ful Exposition of the Irregularities and Absurdities of comon Orthograpy. Printed in Amended Speling, with the “Ten Rules” apended. 27 pages. 50 cents a dozen. \$3 a hunderd. This is a second edition of what we noticed on p. 67. Mrs Burnz paid for its publication.

—For Whom do we most Need a Better Speling? By Mari B. Rudiboc. 4 pages. 50 cents a dozen, \$1 a hunderd. The anser givn the title is “the litl ones just entering scool, and the litl ones who wil enter scool.”

—The Fonic Publishing Hous, Ringos, New Jersey, has on sale the literature mentiond above. It is intended for propagandism.

—“Criticisms of All Sorts” by Brander Matthews, in Harpers for April, takes four pages. “The standard, the source of authority, is no longer in the practis of any singl city or cuntry, rather is it to be so't in the traditions of the language itself. . . . localisms may be fairly considid as noking for admission at the portals of the language; they ar on probation, and only a very few wil ever gain entry.”

—“The Prospects ov Speling Reform: The New Education Act” is the title of a 4-page leaflet put forth by Mr E. Jones, Liverpool, his latest efort, but not his last for speling reformers ar irrepresibl, even the octogenarian as Mr J. It is anonyous, but its authorship is reveald by this speling: “A frend has said that simplification ov Speling wud doo more for true educashon than aul the new Educashon Act wil doo.”

—*Our Language*, devoted to Extending, Preserving and Improving English Speech. So is entitled a 4-page monthly whose initial number is receivd. Its price is 50 cents a year. Address Prof. E. Fuller, Mayfield, Ky. It spels “without new letters” in a vowel system of eight pairs. Its Platform has six planks of which the first five ar almost identical with our 15th, 3d, 4th, 7th, 2d. So much of its foundation is sound.

—Andrew Carnegie has establisht in New York an institute to facilitate easy aquisition and worldwide use of English. The new institute is to be governd by a board of nine members selected by Comisioner Harris Pres't Butler (Columbia), Pres't Cilman (Washington) and Prof's Hempl and C. F. Smith. Mr Carnegie givs \$10,000 a year for ten years to its suport.

—Mr Carnegie has put \$100,000 in the hands of Melvil Dewey, state librarian at All any, N. Y., as expenses for ten years of an office for a vigoros campain for simplification of speling—aparently another version of paragraf above.

—If British scolars wil co-operate with their American confroes, Mr Carnegie is redy to supply them with another \$100,000 on like terms for the same purpos.

—The Standing Committee on Variant Spelings apointed by the Ontario Educ'l Asoc'n in April, 1902, made its First Report at the annual meeting in April last. It mentiond as desirabl a uniform orthograpy like that now just introduced wherever German is ritn (tho outside the German empire, as in Austria-Hungary, Switzerland). It stated the felt need of a wordlist of say 2000 Algonkin words with principal meanings (not a dictionary) from which shud be made a list of say 300 roots. This wud suply a basis for setlment of variant place-names of Algonkin origin, now very puzzling. The same is tru of Ojibway. The Report shirkt geografic names this year. It gave a list of words (about 240, fairly complete) in A with spelings preferd and notes on some, giving authoritativ reasons for choice.

—The Report mentiond above was receivd and orderd printed. It shud appear in the annual volume (about 600 pages 8vo) of Transactions publisht in July. Messrs. L. Lyon (Ashtabula, Ohio) and E. A. Phipson (London, Eng.) contributed valuabl material for the Report.

—A biennial meeting of Americanists was held in New York last October. The riter tho't it oportune to move in direction of having Amerindian words and their roots reduced to some sort of order. A committee was apointed (thru eforts by Ontario's representativ, Mr Boyle) of Prof. A. F. Chamberlain (of Clark university Worcester, Mass.) and Dr J. H. McGee, of Washington. Both hav had much to do with Indians. Dr M. was acting president of the Bureau of Ethnology during the ilnes preceding Major Powell's deth last summer, tho not apointed his successor

(therby hangs a tale). Prof. C. has publisht numeros artiels on Amerindian linguistics and ethnics, an authority on folk-lore, sociology, child-development. They ar likly to report to the Amer. Associa'n Adv't Science this summer as the Americanists do not meet til 1904 at Stuttgart.

LITERATURE

JOHN WYCLIFFE: His Life and Writings, by Rev. Hugh Rose Rae. Paper, 93 pages 12mo. A. H. Stockwell, 3 Amen Corner, London, E. C. This shiling's worth is one of a series on British Free Church Heroes. Wiclif and Wesley wer two Oxford scolars who succeeded in a like reforming work, four centuries apart, largely becaus scolarly, a quality ever needed by us, without which victory wil not perch on our baners. Tho ritn by an advocat of beter wordforms, the printer and his prevail. Rae's concise acount deservd some improvement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"VIRCHOW" AND "WALDHAMBACH."

On p. 104 *Virchow* is respeld fir χ ov, an eror: it shud be fir δ o—o is long; w, silent; cf. my *German Orthography & Phonology*, §215. If sounded finally, it wtd be f, so Slavic names, §239, R(f). I supose yu use χ for both velar and palatal.

I am not in the habit of pronouncing *Waldhambach*, but normal German pron. wud be valt-am.bax (GO&Ph., §364), even if not originaly so, which it was if the word is realy Wald-am-bach (§348). Ann Arbor, Mich.

G. HEMPL.

[We use χ for the velar or bak, δ for the palatal or front sound. Attraction of the bak vowels (δ , in this case) appears to favor χ rather than δ . §215 reads: "ow in Low German names and a few foren words = δ : *Virchow*, *Bourle*." §239, (f): "When final or next a voiceles consonant in Slavic names w = f: *Turgenjew* Turgeneff, *Padziewski*." *Wald-am-bach* (wood-on-brook, Brookwood) exemplifies German *bach* as the *beck* of English dialects. It is found thrice in stanza XIII of Tennyson's *Village Wife*.—EDITER.]

DEFENSE OF "BILIVUR."

On p. 109 the speling bilivur is questiond tho justified by both *Century* and *Standard* dictionaries and by distinct, careful pronunciation? In the *Century*, the first e means lightening without los of its distinctiv i quality; the dot over last e in *believer* indicates the vowel in *heard*, *fern*, *her*, *burn*, *fur*, *murmur*. The *Standard* says "er in her is pronounced substantially like ur in burn, yet has a formal pronunciation like er in merry."—Page 2105. I agree with this. See Mott's *Phonology*, pages 54, 55, 74, 75. In the A.F.A. alfabet e is as in *met*, a sound not herd in *believer*.

Referring to HERALD p. 110: I giv (*Phonology*, p. 35) 16 vowels in 8 pairs (iden-

tical with the *Standard*'s) puting neutral v as medial point. Ther is no American A-family, a mistake due to misuse of leters in current speling and by need of fonetic speling to sho standard speech,

Chicago, Ill.

JOHN M. MOTT.

DON'T OMIT TOO MUCH.

Many ardent sp. reformers favor reten- tion of dormant consonants where alive in primitiv or derivativ words. Analogy and sentiment ar outraged by los of t in *Christ- mas*, and *apostle*'s relation with *apostolic*, *fast* with *fasten*, *soft* with *soften*, is blurd without t. Retain them, except in such words as *receipt* where p puts it out of line with words of the same family, as *deceit*, *conceit*. To go as far as yur first rule is premature. Reformers hav work enuf to rectify anomalies worse than these. E. L. P.

To omit t in *Christmas*, *Christendom*, *fasten*, *soften*, *listen*, *nestling*, etc., is a grave mistake, as t is in *Christ*, *fast*, *soft*, *list*, *nest*, and this root-element is distinctiv of the derivativ. We protest against use of the forms *Crismas*, *Crisendum* by Cristian peopl, who shud certnly strive to perceiv the Crist-element of these words.—S. M. F. in *Jur. Orthoepy & Orthog.*

I shud spel words as I wisht them pronounced. I wud make no concessions to so-calld etymologies.

Venice, Ill.

WELLINGTON WILCOX.

ELEVN OR TWELV VOWELS.

What yu say about Masquerier and Fos- dicker on p. 110 and their analysis of their speech into ELEVN vowels but agrees with and confirms my use of twelv.

Tunbridge Wells, Eng.

F. J. CANDY.

[Prof. C. and the Pitmans (Isaac and Ben) get their twelfth vowel (ω) by pro- longing or holding the vowel in *nor*, pre- sumably without other change. So, they get six pairs, this sixth cupl not being a tru pair becaus difering in quantity only like large and small men. Tru pairing re- quires qualitativ difrence. Six cupls giv a convenient and expedient dot-and-dash shorthand vowel notation, one more expe- dient than truthful. Again, forced mis- mating of the *no* and *nut* vowels shud be abolisht, however convenient.—EDITER.]

— C C —

NEW TYPE FOR NEW SPELLING.

Dhis iz a spesimen ov dhi 8-point saiz ov "Century Expanded" taip, shôinj dhi niûli-kut Saientifik Alfabet leterz mêd tu yûz in kennekshun widh it:

ɑ ɵ ũ ũ̂ ê ũ̂ â ê î ô ũ ɲ
a e u â ê û â ê i ô û η

Dhis taip iz mêd bai dhi American Type Founders' Company, at New York, and iz sôld at êl its branch hauzez and êjen- siz in dhi Yûnaited Stêts and Kanada.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY VOWELS.

The distinction between primary vowels and secondary (or derivativ) ones is important. On page 109 we complaind that the relation of primary and secondary was not only ignored but that a sign (\bar{a}) manifestly only apropriat for a primary was uzed in the (not secondary even, but) weak sylabls of *particular*, for which *par tic yu lar* (colloquial *par tic y^a lar*) is the orthoepy and "particyular" quite good enuf New Spelng for us moderats. Theory is pusht too far when "p \bar{a} rtikyul \bar{a} r" apears. Recently we hav seen \bar{a} (as in *day*) uzed in the third sylabls of *temporary*, *ordinary* and *advantage*, and in the second of *certainly*. THE HERALD and its notation mis the mark if this goes on.

The distinguishing of primary vowels began erly in use of the Roman alfabet. Dubling of the vowel sign is found on inscriptions; so, too, enlargement is found, especially of I, as LIBERI, IVS, IVBETO. In the first century B.C. apears the 'apex' (') becoming almost universal in the Augustan age, lasting til the empire's fall, when the church kept up its use in both world-language (Latin) and the vernaculars. With the advent of printing this went into comparativ desuetude, tho continuing as acute accent (as \acute{a} , \acute{o}) and macron (as \bar{o} , \bar{u}). Before Caxton, the distinction was in ful blast, the five vowels being paird and having Roman values, so that they had a ten-vowel scale and consistent paird symbols in evryday use by scribes—a lost art, much needed in these degenerat days. Printers did not pair vowels (at any rate, exceptionally only) and the dark ages of vowel notation began. With disuse of vowel pairs came misnaming of a, e, i, u, and genral drifting and shifting of the vowel elements of most words, with dropt gutturals and other changes. All this time printers went on for generation after generation copying the wordforms uzed by their p edecers in the Tudor period—result, a jumbl, C(h)aos, which Johnson in 1755, with more lerning than wisdom, attempted to rivet on the language, and succeeded but too wel.

What ar we to do about it? Rename the vowels by their fundamental values. Restore their use in pairs (or triplets, if yu wil) and fix (plank 15) a New Speling in acord therwith, as also in acord with such speech habits (plank 14) as ar genral, or non-local, in the language.

The cat's mew (or meow, if the mouth is opend wide) givs us an exampl of how primary, secondary, and weak vowels ar related and produced by diminution of force acording to the formula found on p. 88, $s = f(d, i, p)$, or as duration, intensity

and pitch vary. Desending in strength, we hear $mr:a:\bar{u}$; $mi\bar{a}\bar{u}$, $mi\bar{a}\bar{u}$, $mi\bar{a}\bar{u}$, $mi\bar{a}\bar{u}$, $mi\bar{a}\bar{u}$, $mi\bar{a}\bar{u}$. In this, we hav the sequence i, i, i, y; a, a, a, a, and \bar{u} , u, u, u. To make the ful orthoepic vowel-scale we require a, e, e; \bar{o} , o, o; with \bar{a} , a, a. For \bar{a} , we hav rival symbols in New Speling (\bar{a} and \bar{u}).

Old Speling, bad tho it be, has this one redeeming feature: the vowel before ck is secondary, as is that before the sound η . We no no exception. These sho speech-habits inwoven with Old Sp. Exampls: i in *sick*; e, *neck*; \bar{a} , standard *tack*; a, northern *tack*; o, American *knock*; o, British *knock*; u, *cuckoo*. It is so in German.

OUR LETER BOX.

A. R.—For him^o who has eyes as wel as ears, American literature is ful of change of Italian *a* to *aw*. Longfellow (translator of Dante, and, so, familiar with the vowel, yet, to suit his audience) rote

Came the Pawnees and the Omawhaws,
in the erly part of *Hiawatha*. *Pani* and *Omaha* ar other spelings of French origin. Even with 'ah' to sho the sound specialy in *Fahrenheit*, we hear \bar{a} and not *aw* nor \bar{a} in its first sylabl, due to ther being but a singl consonant (r) between it and the next vowel. It then becomes \bar{a} acording to rule stated and exemplified on page 43. The latter law overrides the former.

E. A. P.—Ther is no receivd Anglicized pronunciation of French names in Canada. They who no (or think they no) French ar apt to folo the analogies of receivd Parisian. Others ar misled by speling and by imitation to giv a ruf aproximat. Some of these get an establisht currency, as *de. troit* for *Detroit*, $s\bar{u}$ - $s\bar{e}$ nt. $m\bar{e}$ -ri for *Sault Ste. Marie*, etc.

S. E. O.—Masquerier was preceded by others in his analysis of orthoepy into eleven vowels. Sheridan in 1780 distinguisht but nine in his, the first pronouncing dictionary, counting u in *pull* the same as \bar{u} in *rule*, also considering \bar{a} and a as one—u- \bar{u} and \bar{a} -a being stil much alike in northern speech. Sheridan was Irish. Soon Stephen Jones, whose preface dates from London, issued a "Sheridan Improved" u- \bar{u} and \bar{a} -a wer separated, eleven in all. We hav his twelfth edition, dated 1807. Walker, also a Londoner, and teacher of elocution there, discriminates twelv in his.

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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