

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été filmées.
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips,
tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the
best possible image / Les pages totalement ou
partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata,
une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de
façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or
discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best
possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des
colorations variables ou des décolorations sont
filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image
possible.

This copy is a photoreproduction.

Continuous pagination.

The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 21.

TORONTO, CANADA, January, 1902.

N.^R 71.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—A memorial of Sir Isaac Pitman, a mural tablet, was unveiled recently at Bath. The occasion received notice by the London and provincial press. The Bath Chronicle said: "No difficulty danted this brave, devoted Inventor-Missionary, with step activ as a bird's wing, mind boyant and lambent as air. Wherever he went, and he went nearly evrywhere, he told his Mesage. . . . With amazing zeal, energy, faith, enthusiasm self-sacrifice, ther was no reason why he shud giv up days and nights to this work, but he was fild with his Idea, and saw in it vast power for the benefit and progres of his kind."

HERE LIVED So reads the tablet men-
SIR ISAAC PITMAN tioned above, put upon
B. 1813 D. 1897 the hous, 17 Royal Cres-
cent, Bath, Eng., wherin Pitman past his latter
years. He was a citizen of Bath continuously from
1839, and it was put by the city corporation, the
first so placed in honor of a presnt day worthy.
It was unveiled by A. W. a Beckett, pres't of In-
stitute of J(ournalists, of which Sir Isaac was an
erly member. Besides, his shorthand is al-
most indispensable to jurnalism. Afterward, lun-
chon was servd on the lawn, with a son, Alfred
Pitman, as chairman, to a distinguisht company
among whom wer Lady Pitman, another son (Er-
nest), the mayor, aldermen and councilors of
Bath, town clerk Watt, Hall Caine, a Beckett
(asistant ed.tor of Punch), and many notabls.

—This paragraf from *The Toronto World*
was copid and provoked coment among British-
ers: "In England, the feature that strikes the col-
onial pres is the mother cuntry's bakwardnes to
move in any progressiv direction, especially one
that wud promote the empire's trade and com-
erce by improved speling and decimalization of
weights, mesures and coinage. Reformd speling
wud go far toard making the language the vehicl
of all the world's comerce."

—The London (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle*
as well as The Star and The Morning Leader now
hav these spelings: program, favor, labor, honor,
etc. It seems as tho the world does move when
three daily newspapers in its conservativ center
take Prof. Brander Matthews' advice on page 81,
"Start, but go slo"

—"Wake up, John Bull!" is a series of
articles in the Review of Reviews. John (a later
Rip Van Winkle) shows signs of waking when
daily papers in his metropolis adopt Websterian
spelings and other Americ n methods. He rubs
his sleepy eyes now. Wil they not be wide open
when he finds how far behind in the race he has
slipt while he slept hypnotized into a state of
self-satisfaction by trecherous flatery? An Eng-
lish leter just to hand says: "Keep on stirring us
up. It wil take all the proding yu can giv to get
us into a canter."

—"A Plea for Simplifying the English
Language" is an artiel of three pages in Harper's
Monthly for July last by the author of Ayres'
Orthoepist. He is a purist, begining by saying
French in Paris and German in Berlin ar spoken

with greater acuracy as to gramar and orthoepy
than is English anywhere, in which censurabl
slovenlines is too prevalent. From much els,
we quote three points: (1) A sound always made
by educated Englishmen and herd only to a lim-
ited extent in American speech, is e in person,
i in girl, o in word, u in murder, y in myrtle [not
e in person, gerl, wørd, mœrdœr, mœrtl, comonly
herd]. Before fifteen years ago the sound was
seldom herd from lips of American actors. Now
ther ar very few that do not make it properly.
It is very important in refined uzage. (2) A com-
on eror is giving s in version, excursion, Asia, Per-
sia, etc., its z sound, for which ther is no diction-
ary authority. (3) A most comon sin against
good uzage is mangling final vowels. Even in
some prominent players ment is mœnt, sent is
sœnt, less les, ed œd, and the like. Such pronun-
ciations as perœl, intœrœm, chapœl, Latœn, Helœn,
ar comon.

—Slurd ə (strictly, °), the weak neutral
vowel, if too much in use in the United States, as
Ayres complains, is still more frequent in British
speech, where about evry vowel outside of strong
sybls is slurd. In U. S. ther is a large propor-
tion of medium-strest vowels (or, betœr, medium
strest sybls, denoted in HERALD-notation by a
hyfen after the sybl, while weak sybls hav a
period thereafter). Grandgent says (p. 2 of Ger. &
Eng. Sounds, Boston, 1892): "Haf-accented sybls
ar much more numeros in America than in
the mother-cuntry: difcult, e. g., is in England
difc'lt, while with us u has its ful value. The dif-
ference is especially noticeabl in words accented
on fourth sybl from end: compare American
solitary [sol'i.tœ-ri] and Eng. sol.i.tœ.ri or sol'i.t.ri.
This development of secondary accent is, I sup-
pose, part of a tendency (much stronger in Amer-
ica than in England) to pronounce words as they
ar speld."

—Canadian speech, as compared with
that of the United States, has slurd vowels in
greater frequency. Thus, towel and Martin ar
words herd here comonly as tau œl. and martœn
or martœn. In the United States they wud be
likely to be herd with distinct vowels in the
final sybls (tau'œl. and martin.)

—An acute observer, Prof. Skeat, says:
"The best method of denoting o in 'come' is th^o
real crux in evry system proposed." The vowe-
in question is not universal—at any rate it is not
comon as a principal vowel. Thus it belongs not
to German, Italian or Spanish. Something like
it, not identical, is herd in French. Germans
employ the weak neutral much as we do, as do
other nations; but a weak neutral and a princi-
pal vowel ar difrent. Where ther ar great ups
and downs in stres, weak sybls ar thik, especi-
ally in colouy. Weak neutrals ar taboed in Or-
thograpy, a set of fixt word-forms, tho more or
les requisit in Orthoepy, a fluctuater.

—See, they come appears a betœr test for
any scheme, judged by the light of our experi-
ence. An accepted notation for the vowels in
these three words wud solv the problem of New
Speling virtually, ading three diferentials to the
alfabet, discarding q and x.

—This invites *yu* to subscribe.

—The Hamilton *Spectator* says: "A week ago she ordered the printer to make her "dawuce cawds." The Duke intervened. Yesterday she calld and askt for her "dance cards."

—Shud the vowel in *up* hav an u-sign or an a-sign? This question is broct up by Mr Phipson's statement (taut too by Whitney) on p. 81 that u in *up* is more akin to a than to u. If an a-sign be chosen, turnd a (ə) wil hardly do. A more acceptabl sign is the Internat'l Fonetik Asocia'n's a-sign (A), got by removing cross-bar from a. An u-sign (U) has been much uzed in America, tho in at least two quarters the other (A) has apeard. In Europ an a-sign of one kind or other is uzed. Mainly, the sound has desended from an u-sound even tho spelt with o. Etymology favors U; fonetics favors A. Here ar sampls. Wel bigun iz haf dun. Such juj wun shud shun. Wel bigun iz haf dan. Sate djadj wan cud can. Wel bigun iz haf den. Sate djødj wan cud cən. Wel began iz haf dan. Sach jaj wan shud shan.

—Anent the above, readers wil recall a statement by Mr Tuttle on p. 64: "Londonese A is similar to a of father, hard, calm. In U. S. accented vowel in fungus, other, under, is not appreciably difrent from unaccented ones. The same is tru of England's northern shires (Lloyd)." If A be proven local, that makes a great difrence.

LITERATURE.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN BRAID SCOTS rendered by Rev. Wm Wye Smith, with a Glossary. 331 + xiv large 8vo pages; Gardner, Paisley, cloth, 6 shillings net.

Of all dialects of our language, those in suthern Scotland hav develop't farthest toward an establisht literature and its indispensabl vehicl a setld speling or fixt set of wordforms (Platform, plank 15). Long ago Scotland had a vigorous nativ literature chekt by politico-religios upheavals and disputes. After the rebellion in 1745 peace alowd a literary revival. Ramsay and Burns in the 18th century wer folod by a host in the 19th. Dictionaries and glosaries apeard. Words asumed forms setld mostly after coresponding ones in English or imitations of them. It is interesting and instructiv to observ how such wordforms waver and hover amid varying orthoepy and Old Speling to setl in their own sort-of-system. Its problems paralel ours. Mr Smith's rendering of the *New Testament* deservs study in this light. It is, like the *Nineteenth Century N. T.*, colloquial, rather than stilted, and "juist Scots eneuch no to be unfathomable to the ordinar English reader." Mr Smith edited Scottish words in the *Standard* dictionary. Leaving his nativ Jedburg when three years old, he was reard near Brantford, Ont., the family uzing its border dialect in daily speech. In this book we meet an Orthografy develop't amid varying orthoepy, ever hidebound by servil imitation of current Old Speling. We lern :

"Burns' dialect, fixt as the literary form of Broad Scotch: has been mainly folod, notwithstanding many Border predilections on the part

of the translator, Burns, Scott, and Hogg ar the great dialectic authorities in Scottish, to whose diction all must conform; and the world accepts as the language's representativ form a dialect uzed by these, and which is not strictly peculiar to any definit locality."—Foreword to Glossary.

In other words, when this speech, a lineal desendant of Old Northumbrian, develops fixt wordforms, it folos literary leaders, with an orthoepy understood evrywhere tho spoken just so nowhere. In America the book is to be had by mail for \$1.50 from the translator, St Catharines, Canada.

OUR ACCURSED SPELLING: WHAT TO DO WITH IT. Paper, 142 pages 16mo, edited and publish't by E. O. Vaile, Oak Park, Chicago, Ill.

In this the editor of *Intelligence*, a semi-monthly educational jurnal, presents definit statements by sevral authorities favoring amendment of orthografy. Of them four (Müller, Whitney, Haldemann, Medill) ar ded, three (March, Harris, Lounsbury) ar with us yet. Müller's articl, out of print except in *Chips*, shud be kept to the front as a campaign document. It is reproduced here with others of like tenor for that end. The colection givs authoritativ statements and reasons for most that we contend for. Its asertions, made deliberately by men taking ful responsibility for their words, the result of strong and mature convictions, shud hav great weight. Endorst by scolars so far, their *words* shud be suplemented by concerted *action* along moderat lines until jurnalists and educaters take hold of these questions as practical problems within their sferes. In speling this pamflet, after putting in practis most Preferd Spelings with genral change alone of ph to f, its editor at p. 117 asumes the contributor's quill as to alfabetics for nine pages and then givs place to Mr Blackmer for ten pages more to resl with script and print diferentials that lead to such New Speling as readers hav had exemplified in DEVELOPMENT (B) on our p. 56. It sels for 25 cents, \$2.50 a dozen, which may be adrest separatly.

ANOTHER JURNALIST SEES IT.

The Globe, a Toronto morning daily establisht in 1844, has got some haf advanced light. In its issue of 2d Oct. it said:

"Educational authorities claim that lerning to spel—memorizing thousands of combinations of letters to expres words—ocupies two years of a pupil's average scool atendance, an estimat not exagerated, . . . Absolv'd from this they naturally make more progres in other branches."

The two years of scool life and energy ar wasted by the age of fourteen. By the end of a university cours, four years ar lost. Ontario has lately herd Pres't London (Toronto University) declaring that German students go over virtually the same ground as our students for degree

of B. A. by the age of 19, while ours average 23! The key to the puzzle is, the Germans learn to spell as ducks learn to swim.

A New Spelling hants *The Globe*, for

"By adding ten or twelve new letters it would be possible to spell most words phonetically, and such letters as are useless duplicates could be eliminated. The change would remove the greater part of the mental burden of learning to spell . . . progress in reading and writing would be quite as rapid as now under the fonic system, with no resultant incongruity like the 'bad' spelling seen in subsequent use of an alphabet that never can be phonetic."

Instead of "ten or twelve new letters," but two or three vowel differentials are requisite to produce a New Spelling phonetic approximately and in effect. In *The Globe's* city is a little paper heralding its feasibility and demonstrating its practicability. A generation brought up partly on this and partly on the fonic system will be quite likely to "kick against the pricks" and outrageous irregularities of Old Spelling and demand amendment. This, too, *The Globe* sees:

"The reformer will say that the fonic system, with its early mastery of reading and writing and its subsequent anarchic [?] spelling, may be a blessing in disguise. A generation that has not memorized the traditional spelling of words in common use may be more willing to recognize the need of fundamental reform."

A few objectors, who should no better, still harp on the oft-answered, stale and quite-exploited etymologic bugbear. *The Globe* puts itself right in this:

"Improving the method of expressing the language in printed characters involves not loss of the history of words, or even the history of spelling. We can preserve the history of the evolution of a Mauser rifle from the old matchlock without burdening the modern weapon with some trinket or device from each intermediate form."

PREFERED SPELLINGS.

When, in good usage, a word is spelled in more than one way, it is requisite that one be selected and adhered to. Referring to what we quoted from Murray (our p. 80), we have often to choose between what "is at present favored by preponderance of usage, and what is intrinsically best." Now what is intrinsically best is sometimes not easy to determine. Each word must be determined on its merits, involving intricacies not that of at first. Mere shortness, though a desideratum, should be allowed to decide but exceptionally, and in equivocal cases.

Such selected spellings are not at all reforming spellings. They are in good use every day somewhere. We call them Preferred Spellings, a class preliminary to Amended Spellings, and useful to the timid.

Lists of preferred spellings used in the *New York Independent* and in publications of Funk and Wagnalls Company appeared in these columns for July, 1897.

The report on Variant Spellings before the Public School section of the Ont. Ed'l

Assoc'n (referred to on our p. 78) as amended appears in the Aso'n *Proceedings*, 1901, p. 43.—a list of Preferred Spellings given as:

"RULES OF THE SCHOOL:

1. Write e for æ and œ.
2. Omit u in -our, as honor.
3. Do not double the consonant in weak syllables of verbal derivatives, as 'traveler.'
4. Spell 'center' 'fiber,' 'meter,' etc.
5. Scripture names as in Revised Version.
6. Omit apostrophe in such names as St. Marys.
7. Word-list: abetter abridgment accouter acknowledgment advertize adz agast altho aluminum analyze anemia Algonkin ambassador appareling arbor archeology ardor armor atheneum ax ay (yes) aye (ever) balk baptize barreled bark bazaar behavior belabor benefited benzin bequeathe beveled biased blithely blithesome bourn brier bromid burgeois burden by (noun) by-law by-and-by calcimine caliber caldron calipers calk candor carbid catalog center cesura centimeter chastely chasteness check (noun) checker chlorid chlorin chints cigaret civilize civilization clamor clangor cocain color connection coquet (verb) coquette (noun) cottar councilor counselor conservator creasote curtsy curtesy cyclopedia dactyl decalog decigram decliter defense dekameter demagog demeanor develop divest dialog diarrhea dieresis dike discolor disfavor disheveled disk dispatch distil diversness dolor domicil dram draft driblet driverel dueler duelist dulness embarkation enameled enamel encyclopedia endeavor enrolment envelop epaulet epilog equaled esophagus Eskimo Eskimos esthetic etiquet fagot favor feldspar fervor fetal fiber Fiji flavor flier forbad fort fulness gaiety gage gaily gamboled gang gantlet gelatin glycerin gipsy good-by governor graveled groveler gild (noun) guaranty (noun) guarantee (verb) harbor Harrisburg hemorrhage harken havoc hektogram hektoliter hektometer hight (noun) homopathy homonym honor hoveler humor hydrid hydroxid idolize immortalize intrust iodid iodine jailer jeweled jeweler jewelry judgment Kelt kilogram kilometer labeled labor lacrimal lanch leger Lewis legalize leveled libeled license licorice Linnean liter (and derivatives) lodgment luster mama Manchuria marshaled marveled marvelous materialize meager medaled medieval meter milligram milliliter millimeter miter modeled mold morphin mustache neighbor niter novelet ocher odor esophagus offense oleomargarin ombor oriflam oxid paneled paraffin paralleled paralyze parceled parlor partizan penciled periled peroxid Phenician phenix phenomenon plow polyp practise (or practice) pretense preterit program Punjab prophecy (n.) prophesy (verb) quarreled rancor raze receipt reconnoiter redout reveled reveling rime rimer rigor rivaled riveted roweled rumor saber saltpeter saviour savor scepter seamstress sepulcher sherif shoveled show shriveled simitar syrup skeptic skillful smolder smoothe sniveled sniveler somber sovran specter spelt spelled stanch stedfast stencil-story sty sulphate sulphide sulphur sulphurate sulphuretted sulphuric sulphurous sumerset synagog tasseled teazel technique tendriled theater theolog tho thrash tinseld toveling trammeled tranquilize traveled traveler troweled tumor tunneled umber valor vaporvial victual vigor vise (a tool) vizer vizer wagon whisky wiful woolen worshiper wo woful wreathe (verb)."

When this amended report comes before the Ont. Ed'l Aso'n next April, we think it cannot do better than appoint a committee of half a dozen educators to stand for eight or ten years and make an annual report on Preferred (of variant) Spellings. In this way a valuable collection of Preferred Spellings will be had by consolidation of their several reports.

COSMOPOLITAN SPEECH.

The brief eulogy delivered by his Highness was read in a clear distinct voice and enunciation not to be improved on. The Duke talks English, which is more than can be said of some Englishmen, and if his standard is to be accepted the clergyman who said "He who hath yaws to yaw, let him yaw," did not employ our tūng. Some one said, as the Duke finisht his reply to adresses the first day at Ottawa, "Why, his pronunciation is Canadian." Except that he givs a broader sound to *a* and slightly slurs *r* the description is correct. As to what they tho't of this in Australia and New Zealand, where language is a cros between Whitechapel and Vermont, contemporary anals ar silent. Linguistically we Canadians, with the one or two slight difrences noted, ar decidedly in good form.—Ottawa dispatch to Toronto *Globe*, 23d Sept. ["He that hath ears to hear let him hear" (Matt. xi, 15) occurs in the Anglican liturgy. Bell says London curats may be herd any Sunday rendering it as, r'ðət.əp yə:z tə:yə: let'im.yə: This and "houli goust" for *Holy Ghost* arrests a stranger's attention.]

The Duke's coming gave certn Canadians a severe shok. The average Canadian speaks good English. A few cultivate a speech imagind the style of the upper clases in England. The irreverent call it the "blawsted" style, and make mery. But the fad's victims stuk bravely to it til the Duke's arival. Then "blawsted" style Canadians wer amazed that he spoke ordinary, plain, evry-day English, without frils, accent or nonsens. We hope it wil result in droping nonsensical imitation of the Lord Dundreary variety of Englishman, one that exists princpaly on the American stage.—Hamilton *Spectator*.

Dean Thomas, adresing the students of Bryn Mawr, comented on American English and British English. These two parlances differ, in mouths of peopl of equal culture, chiefly in pronunciation. London English is recognized in a moment by its cadence, even when no words ar distinguisht. What is standard English? Not London English, certnly, for educated residents of Ireland, Wales, the north of England, and Scotland do not uze it, but pronounce, barring local difrences, nearly like good American English. The future standard wil be much like cultured American pronunciation of today, both because of mere weight of numbers and becaus American speech fasion is a mean between greatly varying British modes.—N.Y. *Post*.

Recently, conversing with a gentlman whose English I tho't particularly precis and pure, I found him, *on inquiry*, to be a

Canadian of Toronto.—Dr R. J. LLOYD, of Liverpool, in *Neuere Sprachen*, July, '95.

MARKT LETTERS.

Shud cut, turnd, or markt letters be adopted? Mr Spurrel of Carmarthen, Wales, a well-known publisher, author and printer, has givn much attention to theoretic fonetics, and understands wel the exigencies of printing. He says:

"I ofer a hint from the printer's view-point. No scheme wil find favor with the trade unless on a digraf basis. Markt letters of any kind ar virtually new, necessitating ading to fonts and alteration of cases. As a rule, capitals hav no accents, nor hav script. Old English, German text and other fancy sorts, so that in first stages of reform accented letters can hav optional use only: otherwise, printing wil be more expensiv, requiring special fonts. Turnd letters wil not do. Ther wil be constant erors, the turnd in a rong place, the unturned in a rong place, a printer's reader wil hav to challenge evry letter capable of being turnd. A turnd letter must be a new letter, and shud differ in some way from the unturned."

This, in substance, has been urged all along by Ellis, Evans and others with large experience in fonetic printing.

Liverpool, Eng.

E. JONES.

[Our readers (of vol. i, p. 196) alredy no Ellis' opinion against markt letters. R. C. Harding, Wellington, N. Z., had this to say recently in *The Practical Printer*:

"If ther is one thing more than another foren to English grafics, it is anything in the shape of accents or diacritic marks, aptly likend to 'a ro of [broken] glas botls on a wall.' Oing only to the comon delusion that the dot is a part of i has it been tolerated so long."

. We think turnd letters quite inadmissibl in Orthograpy (= New Speling). Such as ə, ɛ, ɣ, ɿ, ar found only in Orthoepey and Fonetics in which we take freer rein, uzing whatever is convenient and consistent, as ɓ, 3, ɔ, ɣ, 3, ʃ, φ, θ, λ — outlawd in Neo-orthograpy or New Speling. These five caracters, fi, fl, ff, ffi, ffl, hav separat boxes in type-cases. However, in THE HERALD outfit, type of this size has f not overhanging. These five boxes then ar unnecessary and ar uzed for two or three indispensabl vowel-diferentials with boxes to spare. In the capital case a few empty boxes ar found for "sorts" which ar utilized for new capitals. Then be cute enuf to buy right f's, now obtainabl with most fonts, and Spurrel's "alteration of cases" wil not be requisit so far as New Speling goes at any rate.—EDITER.]

For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Speling (postpaid, 10 c.) publisht evry July as archives of each year.

THE HERALD is publisht (with misionary object) in Jan., April, July, Oct., at 57 Harbord St., Toronto, Canada. SUBSCRIBE AND DISTRIBUTE in letters, in scools, privately in a hundred ways. 8 copis to one adress 25 cents a year in advance; 20 copis, 50 cents; 45 copis, \$1; 100 copis, \$2. Issues for a past year, 10 c. Foren stamps taken. Yur influence to extend circulation is solicited.