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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 35. TORONTO, CANADA, July-Sept., 1905. N^R 85.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

(Cont'd from p. 87, 101, 107, 111, 115, 123, 127, 139.)

A change in English spelling is so necessary that it is bound to come in time.—Professor D. B. SHUMWAY.

The thraldom of ordinary spelling is unbearable and a wicked torture of innocent children, especially when they begin to learn to read.—Prof. OTTO SIEMMANN.

When foreigners find pronunciation indicated by spelling, the principal difficulty in learning English will have disappeared.—Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE.

I have taught English for twenty years to pupils of many ages, nations and races. If anyone realizes the hardships and difficulties imposed on teacher and pupil by present orthography, it is I.—HENRY WISE, School Inspector, Philipin Islands.

THE LATE J. B. RUNDELL.

[Our Cincinnati contemporary contains a notice and electrotype cut of a frequent contributor to our first volume. We are allowed to republish its cut with the notice condensed.]



J. B. RUNDELL had a sunny nature with burning zeal. Willing to follow, he could lead in ideas for the public good. A prolific writer on Spelling Reform, he published much that others wrote. At the S. R. Conference in 1877, with the Eng. S.

R. As'n, as at the Shorthand Congress, the subject had his energetic support. By his premature death (1889) the movement sustained heavy loss, as did kindred matters.

Personally, his departure was a shock. I never see his name, his letters, his cheery photo, without feeling the joy of having been privileged to know him. With unspeakable satisfaction I say what may keep his memory green. May his assiduity, amiability and ability be emulated by all.—H. DRUMMOND in *Phonographic Magazine*.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Manuel Garcia, born at Madrid 17th Mar. 1805, celebrated his 100th birthday—son of Manuel Garcia, musician, 1775 to 1832. The son, by mere accident, found in a Paris instrument-maker's shop a little mirror attached to a long stick. With it he succeeded in 1855 in seeing, by rays of sunlight, the vocal bands ("cords") in action. It led him to put voice-bildung on a scientific, physiologic basis, to explain tone-formation, registers, and tone-color (timbre, ton-farbe, klang-farbe) or voice modification. He first published in a lecture before the Royal Society. Like Helmholtz' ophthalmoscope invention, the laryngoscope was thus invented by a man not medical, and got little attention till taken up by Tuerck of Vienna and Czermak of Pes(h)th. Even then Garcia had to go, a medical missionary, to principal clinics of Europe, asserting with emphasis and demonstrating that he could see down a living human windpipe. This facilitates diagnosis and treatment of throat troubles, and supplies a rational, physical basis for research and progress in phonetics. Dr (later, Sir) Morell Mackenzie, a pupil of Czermak, promulgated the invention and its practice from London. Dr Louis Elsberg in the 'sixties, and later Dr Lefferts; a pupil of Tuerck, did the same from New York. In 1861 the Paris Academy of Science divided the Monthyon prize between Tuerck and Czermak. Later, a quarrel between Tuerck and Czermak revealed Garcia as the real inventor.

—It should not be inferred that the laryngoscope sprang Minerva-like from Garcia's head. Bozzini of Frankfurt early in the nineteenth century made attempts to see inside a living larynx. Instruments for that were devised by Senn (Geneva, 1827), Babington (London, 1829), Bennati (Paris, 1832), Baumes (Lyons, 1838), Liston (London, 1840), Warden, (Edinburgh, 1844), Avery, (London, 1844). None of them appear to have come into regular use. All died out, the priority has been claimed for Liston.

—Who "puld stroke oar" in Report of Joint Committee on Phonetic Alphabet (see p. 140)? A recent circular credits Prof. Hempl. This he disclaims (New York Nation, 6 April), saying that he was too busy then. It was Prof. C. Thomas.

—*The Voice*, a Prohibition Advocate, a 4-page weekly leaflet larger than THE HERALD, is published at Lexington, Ky. It has a Spelling Reform Department wherein appear quite a number of shortened wordforms, with f for ph generally.

—How wud empty jug (*empty jug*) do? Five letters (g, j, p, q, y) go below the line. They are liable to have their tails broken in printing especially at bottom of a column. To cure this, Mr J. M. Mott, South Haven, Mich., suggests (Jur. O. & O., Feb.) casting g and j to align with m, with p for p, y for y, with q dropt as useless. Type larger in face cut then be cast on the same body.

—Spelling reformers, quiet of late, should be stirred by the rising in France where 8000 schoolmasters petition their Academy to revise French spelling. "Down with double consonants" is one of their battle-cries.—L. F. AUSTIN in Ill. London News.

—An excellent *résumé* of *pro* and *contra* in the reform of French spelling appeared in the New York Nation of 20th April. It gives the attitude of the government or progressive party, and how far the Academy yields, how far opposes.

—The considerable changes promulgated by a decree of the French Minister of Public Instruction, on 26 Feb. 1901, affected syntax chiefly, rather than spelling. It is otherwise this time.

—The French Academy's chief ground of opposition is the etymologic one. Thus, rhapsode (for rhapsody) is allowed, tho' derived from Greek aspirated *r* (*rh*), because in Midl French (as in Cotgrave's dictionary, 1660) it was so speld. Altogether it permits reform in about 150 words: as confidential for confidenciel, poteuciel for potentiel, and seven words in -ou (*chou*, *caillon*, *bijou*, etc., which took *x* in the plural) may now be ritn with *s* like *clou* and *sou*.

—Our Type-Fund received a donation of 60 cents from Mr E. B. Thornton, Addison, N. Y. This totals \$20.35 less a liability for three new punches to be cut at \$3 each, contracted for last fall but not delivered yet (May 25th). Mr N. J. Werner kindly made drawings for the punches. Delay is due to some unexplained hocus-pocus at the type foundry in Communipaw, N. J. All Dr Larison's punches wer lost in the great Baltimore fire in 1903. Our three ar part of a new lot for him, cast to match the font of Century Expanded 8-point illustrated on our p. 113. \$20.35--\$9 leaves \$11.35. A 50-lb font with italic and some necessary sorts and cases wud cost about \$34.

—Its twenty-third article on Fonotopy appeared in The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer of 9th Feb. (2 pence weekly, 58 Shoe Lane, London E. C., Eng.) It deals with THE HERALD's work fairly, giving as specimen of Amended Spelling ("propagation of which is its chief *raison d'être*") part of our first page dated October last. For a specimen of New Spelling it goes rather far bak to McKay's lines (vol. i, p. 48) in an alphabet promulgated in 1884 before Northumberland Co. Teachers' Aso'n, and which, slightly revized, we uze yet. Passy's journal and work on the plane of ful fonetics receives notice and liberal illustration. Dr Tho's Hill's work is treated and exemplified by a page from his First Lesons in Geometry. Briefer mention is made of Fernald, Pierce, Collings, Campbell, Rogers, Bishop Taylor, Bancroft, Lord Tennyson, Simpson, Parker, Coombs, Molee, Lecky and Prof. March.

—A complete file of THE HERALD, 352 pages, may be consulted in the book department of the British Museum, London W. C.

—"How to get the Almighty Dolar behind Spelling Reform" is a 4-page leaflet of which Mr G. W. Wishard, North Tarrytown, N. Y., issues an edition of 25,000. Help him to get them red by the right peopl. He wil send a supply for distribution to any applicant. He wud overcome public vis inertiae by having the pres subsidized to introduce gradually a New Spelling: for "a billion dollars wud put the United States and the British Empire in a fonetic paradise."

—Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary* is finisht to the last word (zwober) folod by some words laid over during the dictionary's progres for treatment later, with a few corrigenda and a ful and excellent bibliografy.

—Wright's *Dialect Grammar* (heralded on our p. 70) is promist this year. It appears to be ment as a Complement or Supplement to the dictionary proper, to be bound with it (?)

—Wright's work deals more fully with speech in the larger iland, but Irish speech gets a fair share of attention—all the more important becaus of the enormos influence it has had o.

American speech, itself rather meagerly treated as Wright had but slim material to work with, a matter that shud be "taken up in good earnest, with all accuracy," as Max Mueller said.

—How the gutturals in Arabic ar made has not been clear'd up, Sweet's teaching that they wer made by contraction of the loer end of the cartilaginos larynx being untenabl. Later, Sweet (Le Maitre Phon., March 1901) says; "An American student, Mr P. W. Carhart, surprised me by the eas with which he pronounced the throat his(s), attributed to his being acustom'd when a boy to imitate the asthmatic wheez of a broken-winded-horse. He agreed with me in locating the contraction very far down."

Spasmodic asthma in man with its cooing and wheezing rales is much like heavs in the horse. With like pathology (spasm of bronchial musls) they ar help'd by like treatment. It has long been a question among fysiologists whether the bronchial musls acted voluntarily or belong'd to the involuntary system. Certnly voluntary musls may hav involuntary spasm, constituting disease. If the bronchial musls ar proved voluntary, we no no reason why Carhart cud not produce the requisit imitativ contraction by wil.

—The International Fonetic Aso'n has 40 members in the United States, 22 in Canada, 47 in Chile, 29 in Finland, 99 in Denmark.

LITERATURE

SONGS OF THE GLENS OF ANTRIM by Moira O'Neill, author of 'The Elf Errant,' etc. 61 p. 12mo, boards. Blackwood.

BALLADS OF DOWN, by G. F. Savage-Armstrong, M.A., D.LIT. 384 pages 12mo, cloth. Longmans, Green & Co. 7s 6d.

PAT M'CARRY, FARMER, OF ANTRIM, His Rhymes, with a Setting, by John Stevenson, 351 pages crown 8vo, cloth. Arnold, 6s net.

Antrim and Down ar Irish counties near Scotland. While Williams (*Mod. Lang. Quarterly*, Dec. 1903) first attempts to set forth Belfast speech acurately (Belfast is in both Antrim and Down) these volumes giv a literature to corespond. The *Ballads* ar by "the poet of Wicklow," professor of English literature in Queens College, Cork, a descendant of the Norman Savages who setld Down in the twelfth century. A good glosary is furnisht, with which a filologic study of this speech may be made, supplemented by Patterson's *Glossy of Antrim & Down* (Eng. Dialect Soc., 1880). We wish Prof. S-A. wud rite for this dialect as good an introduction (for which he is competent) as did Lowell for his. He says it

"is a veritabl dialect, not 'Irish brogue,' mere mispronunciation and ignorant misuse of standard English. Historically the Down dialect, with its variants, is an Ulster development of Loland-Scottish—principally Ayrshir—bro't by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I, tho a Loland-Scottish element is noticeabl in old Ulster documents ritn in English prior to that. The dialect is more or les markt according to locality and to the degree of the speaker's education. Some pesants hav it so strongly as to be hardly intelligibl to a stranger; some sho litt trace of it."—Page 375.

With this compare Williams' statement:

Modern Northern Irish represents a type of traditional pronunciation originally English, and which probably exercised its influence all over Ireland, not in the North alone. Oing to the large

number of desendants of Scots in the North, the Scots must hav had considerabl influence . . . Tho Belfast peopl as a rule look on their pronunciation as differin from the Suthern type represented by Dublin, ther ar yet many similarities, and one often hears gradations of pronunciation which make it difficult to say whether the speaker is a Northerner or a Sutherner.

A is put for I, properly and better as we think, becaus tru fonetically. Thus (p. 167):

"Lood bates my heart whun'er A meet thee
 Wi' thrabs wud rend a breast uv steel;
 Wi' trem'lin' lips an' han's A greet thee:
 Wi' tearfu' een A tak' far'weel;
 Yit, though tae sin it ne'er shud move thee,
 A dar'nae say nor think A luv' thee."

Mr Stevenson's *Rhymes* ar difrent, for

Critics may object that Pat McCarty is not consistently ignorant or lerned. He is irregular—saying old, auld, and ould in difrent rimes.—P. vi. yet its author is manifestly wel-informed, whose lyre has its cords of humor, shrewd comon-sense and pathos struk in turn. Variety of speling when keyd by rime is a hint of variant orthoepy, interesting and instructiv. His "seting" is a prose introduction for each clas of *Rhymes*. While *was*, *wash*, and others of the wa-clas, still keep wa in some parts, in other parts they shift in oposit directions (to e and o); as

I whitew^{ashed} a' the wa's mysel, I did them
 yesterday,
 I w^{ashed} the windys weel wi' soap and swep'
 the yerd o' strae.—Page 39.

In the *Songs* by Moira O'Neill (a pseudonym of Mrs Frances Skrine, who has been in Canada's Northwest), reprinted from Blackwood and the Spectator, we strike a Gaelic element scarcely aparent in Stevenson or Savage-Armstrong. In Ireland 600,000 stil speak Gaelic, and ther is there a revival of Gaelic. Acording to the latest census, 50,000 speak nothing else. It is more comon in Galway, Donegal, Kerry, Mayo, Cork and Waterford; yet it appears in Antrim, as shown in the *Songs* by such spelings as bether, wandher, afther, wather, thry, throuble, undher, hindher; in which th or dh sounds to our ear (not þ or ð, but) aspirated t or d [t' or d', t^h or d^h] (Our observations wer not at first hand in Ireland, but from immigrants.) We hav fut (fat, foot), consated, wi' (also wid), lave (leave), len'th (length), sthrollin', thon = those, that, yon, yonder; and pronounced don, to rime with gone. Thus,

But *thon* was the day [Page 9].
 But Cushendun lies nearer
 To the sea,
 An' *thon's* a shore is dearer
 Stil to me. [P. 55].

FIFTH REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA, Containing all Decisions to June 30, 1904. Printed by order of Parliament, Ottawa. Paper, 78 pages large 8vo. 10 cents.

This consolidates and supersedes all previous *Reports*. It has 53 pages of decisions proper, folod by an index of the names by the sixteen provinces or territories. A. H. Whitcher, Ottawa, is secretary. It is a

state paper just out this sesion of parlement (April). It is on right lines to which litl exception shud be taken. K often supersedes c or qu. Pee-pee-ke-wah-bekung becomes Pipikwabi, Payoonan is Peoran, Maganacipi is Magansibi, Hudson's bay drops 's (the apostrofe is dropt generally), Kah-shah-gah-wig-e-mog is Kasha-gawi, Chudleigh is Chidley, Equan is Ekwan, Temiscamingue is Timiskaming tho our printers ar slo to uze it, Esquimaux is Eskimo, Presquile is a New Brunswik river, Presqu'ile is an Ontario bay, and so on thru forty degrees of latitude and eighty of longitude. Zh is not uncommon: Nozheiatik, Kenozhe. The work is done carefully: yet, Chemulpho (page 11) shud hav no h, dropt by the latest decision of U.S. Board, (reversing a former decision, this shud be up-to-date); after q in Presqu'ile (page 74) insert u; after l in Carlton (p. 73) insert e tho better without, as Carlton st., Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL FRENCH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY: Editorial Critic of French Pronunciations, Paul Passy, Professor, etc.; Editorial Critic of English Pronunciations, George Hempl Prof., etc. 1312 square pages, half-leather. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 33 west 15th st., New York. \$2, postage 31 cents.

This, the first of a projected series of bilingual dictionaries for chief languages, appeared in April. Given a word in either French or English, it gives its orthoepy as considered normal with few variants, also the word's equivalent in the other tung—other dictionaries ar conflicting in their notations of orthoepy and giv meanings so many as to leav consulters puzld. One alphabet, "mainly the Internat'l Phonetic Association's" (p. 5), is to be uzed in the series, which Mr R. M. Pierce is to edit. Beyond two tables and some statements in the preface ther is no farther exposition of fonetics for the two languages. Passy has done this so fully and lucidly for French in his *Les Sons du Francais*, in the Michaelis-Passy fonetic dictionary (wherin ten major and more minor varieties of French orthoepy ar specified) and elsewhere, as to be as satisfactory for normal French as is Viëtor's for German. French and German ar ahd of English in this. In this unsetld state of normal English (with Irish-English and American-English comparatively unknown) Pierce-Hempl ar "up against" a very tangld snarl. Consulters of their work ar likely to bristl with interogations. i, a, o, u, ar considered difthongs, apparently got by undue exaggeration of the on-glide. Lloyd has wel said:

The glide is the normal germ of difthongization and of parasitic growths in general.

Sweet (oposed by Ellis) went wild on off-glides for the same vowels. 'To liv down' his mischief requires much patience. May

his off-glides be counter-balanced and neutralized by these Pierce-Hempl on-glides. Let old monophthongs survive new-fangled parasites. *Wh* is (not *hw*, but) a voiceless *w*, rectified *w*, which appears too between a voiceless consonant (*tw*-, *qu*-, *sw*- and *pw*-) and a vowel, as in *twin*, *queen*, *swift*, *thwart*, *w* assimilating the consonant and not the vowel. Is this so? Both *o* and *e* are used for *aw*-vowels, while *o* is an *a*-vowel labialized, as in *hot*, *horn*, *boy*. 15 vowels and weak *e* are distinguished. *l* and *n* may be syllabic, but *r* and *m* not (-ism is iz'm). The *but* vowel has an *A*-symbol. In the French part 50 pages are given foreign and French proper names—good, needful, true. There is no corresponding list in English. The editors are wise to say nothing on a subject so vast and noty as the orthoepy of foreign names in English. The work is done carefully; yet slips are found: it is startling to learn that Mauritania is in N. America (for *me* in America read *f*); under *étudier* (for *etu*' *die* read *ety*' *die*) and *music* (sound *s* as *z*) misprints appear.

ORTHOEPIC NOTES.

On p. 144 you say "In *Dialect Notes*, vol. i, p. 271, Hempl appears to hear *o* for *a* in *far*," etc. Grandgent rote page 271.

An *o*-like vowel in *car*, *park*, etc., (see p. 144) is characteristic of the Scoto-Irish part of the U. S. (nearly all our South and Midland) and is a direct importation. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat's* riter must have been from the North, as it is normal in St. Louis.

On p. 146 you say "*arm* and *on* are common pronouns with *de* same vowel in America." Strest *on* is not parallel with *hot* and has *a* (long or short) in most of the North only. In all Scoto-Irish territory, also in eastern New England, it has *o* (long or short).

Continue your good work in calling attention to movements of population from parts of the Old Country to Canada and the States.

GEORGE HEMPL.

[P. 146 was ritten with Grandgent's paper *Off and On* (published by Phonetic Sec'n of Mod. Lang. Assoc'n) in full view. On its p. 3 is found: "The case of *on* is different: in southern Pa., Maryland, central and southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and all the South *on* is the usual form; the West is evenly divided between *on* and *on*; the rest of the country is as good as unanimous for *on*." Again (*ibid.*, p. 2) "In eastern New England *o* is frequently rounded, whereas in the rest of the U. S. it has, with most speakers, no lip modification, being either a normal or a looser or more retracted *a*. Of the three vowels, a (*father*), *o* (*hot*), *o* (*haul*), many [most?] Americans have only two." Now, with all this in full view, and remembering that transatlantic

practice favors *o*, and that both sounds are common in America, how should *on* appear in New Spelling, 'an' or 'on'? That was the question on p. 146. *o*, so suggestively and so useful to show a shade-vowel of the *a*-family in orthoepy, is not offered as practicable in an alphabet for popular use. Settle about *on*, Analogy will settle hosts of others.—ED.]

LETTER BOX.

R.E.D.: In the language's early forms *ð* and *þ* were not given uniform sound-values. "In Icelandic, *þ* has the sound of *th* in *thin*, and *ð* that of *th* in *that*; but the Mid-English and Anglo-Saxon symbols are confused" (Skeat, *Concise Etym. Dict'y*, p. xv.) We use *ð* as now in Icelandic in which *ð* and *þ* still survive.

F.T.: *R* is the *litera canina*, dog's letter, named so because a dog's snarl is *r* exaggerated. *Snarl* (snarrl) is onomatopoeic. Growling is deeper in the throat (guttural), involving vibration of soft palate, uvula and (?) epiglottis by the dog. The human equivalent is the *r* discussed on p. 130.

THE FATEFUL WORDS.

At Studyvil, Ohio, a boy, about to graduate from common school, presented himself for a county examination. His township was one that paid tuition of graduates in any High School in the county.

He excelled in every branch but one. Where he could apply reason and analogy he was excellent, but could not remember arbitrary and senseless stuff. Such was his bent of mind.

At the test his grading was sufficient in every branch except spelling. He mist *phthisic*, *phlegm*, *wrought*, *sieve*, *receipt*, *wholly*. He failed by one mark, and so left school.—Hu Lo, Letterville, N. Y.

A SAVING OF ONE-SIXTH.

If we can save a sixth in space required for book or newspaper by spelling phonetically, we can, conversely, use type a sixth larger to fill the same space with consequent benefit to readers' eyes. All admit increased legibility in such type. Readers show a growing tendency to demand larger type in newspapers. Phonetic spelling offers a chance to publishers to meet it, and still, in effect, print as much as now. Thus, we would have books and papers at a sixth less cost, or a sixth more useful at present cost.—N. J. WERNER in *Brit. & C. Printer & Stationer*.

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