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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 4.

TORONTO, CANADA, October, 1897.

N^R. 54.

SECOND LINE OF ADVANCE. "SYNDROM."

In these pages for April last, we gave an outline of a First Line of Advance as Amended (or Revized) Speling. Speling on this page is a sampl of it. It is far in advance of any jurnal practising Amended Speling in any degree. At presnt it is useles, even mischivos, to go further in this direction, becaus who cud folo? It is mistaken tactics for any leader to be out of sight ahed of his foloers. They shud be close behind marshald in compact order. Can New Speling not be bro't about by gradual change? It wil take as long as it took Niagara to erode that roky gorge of sevn miles from Queenston Hights—during which the natural drift of the language wil hav carid it away faster than its speling is rectified! This "stil begining, never ending" proces wil not do. While Amended Speling is great gain, it cannot be final—a start, not a terminus.

The Second Line of Advance shud look to a finisht system of Orthografy, syndrom to traditional speling. This system wil require subsequent slight rectification at infrequent intervals of a century or two, just as the calendar, once radically corected, stil requires trivial corection by a preconcerted plan. It has been a great mistake to suppose that Orthografy wud, shud, or cud be made to supersede at any specified date Speling long in use and in which a national literature has been embamd.

Between Amended Speling and Orthografy ther shud be no other stage. But a few years ago, Pitman had four stages, all too radical. Recently these had been reduced, wisely we think, to two, both yet too radical.

The two must strugl, side by side, for mastery; just as Roman forms now strugl in Germany with Gothic ones; just as decimal coinage has superseded other systems in all cisatlantic states, tho in transatlantic ones a peopl of the same stok, speech and similar institutions yet prefers £. s. d.; just as a metric system of weights and mesures yet strugls on both sides of the Atlantic for recognition in "the good time coming" against retched systems yet prevalent.

Analogy or paralel wil make clear:—Amended Speling is like navigation before the days of the mariner's compas—the mariner hugd the shore; losing sight of land was a fearful calamity. So, in Amended Speling, traditional speling is kept ever in view. Orthografy is like venturing on the broad ocean trusting to compas for direction, cronometer for longitude, sextant for latitude. So, Orthografy boldly promulgates new word-forms, led by its guiding principls.

To put the vocabulary of a language in a new stereotyped or "fixt" dres is quite an undertaking—a work done for Greek twenty centuris ago; for Hebrew, twel centuris ago, after much consideration by Alexandrian and Palestinian Jews and consultation between them, their language being ritn with consonants only for twenty centuris after Moses; for Japanese by a man stil living. For our language, however, the work has been done alredy in a great mesure. Now it is mater of detail that is to be setld—such work as is done "in comittee" in legislatures, and not in comittee of all either. Each word has to be past on—or enuf words examind and past on that the remainder may be inferd by Analogy, and so all become "fixt."

To put this explicitly before the reader it may be wel to giv a first draft of a part of such a list as might be named a

WORD-REGISTER.

AMENDED (OR REVIZED) SPELLING.	PROPOSED ORTHOGRAFY ("SYNDROM.")	COSMOPOLITAN ORTHOEPY (VARIORUM.)
dispatch	—*	dis.pætʃ
God	—	gɒd
laf	—	læf
lern	—	lɜrn
natural	natyural	næt.yu.rəl.
nature	netyur	næt.yur.
president	prezident	prez.i.dent.
precedent	president	pres.i.dent.
rebl (noun)	—	reb:l
rebel (verb)	—	ri.bel
save	sav	—
saver	saver	sæv.er.
savor	savor	sæv.or.
Savior	Savier	sæv.i.er.

*A dash (—) means "same as the preceding."

PROGRES IN DIALECT WORK.

In Britan sevril interesting volumes hav appeared, publisht by The Dialect Society. *The English Dialect Dictionary* is the most important, edited by Joseph Wright, M.A., Ph. D., deputy profeser of comparativ filology at Oxford. Three parts ar publisht, completing words in A, B, and C as far as *caddl*. Part four is due in January. Two parts ar publisht yearly, costing about \$5 on comon paper. It is to be finisht in sevn years from now, and so wil cost unbound about \$40. Of its scope a "Prefatory Note" tels us:—

"The Dictionary wil include, so far as is posibl, the complete vocabulary of all English Dialect words stil in use or non to hav been in use with-in 200 years in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It wil include American and Colonial dialect words stil in use in Britan and Ireland or found in erly printed dialect books and glosaris."

It givs the cream of the hundred or so of pamphlets, books and glosaris publisht by the Society during a generation, and wil be of great service for reference in settling details—fundamental principls ar already fairly wel setld—of a new set of word-forms, a true Orthograpy.

The American Dialect Society, whose advent we anounced (HERALD, vol. i, p. 181), has publisht nine parts of *Dialect Notes*, now indext to complete vol. i. It has myriad notes on vocabulary and pronunciation, sampls of colloquial speech in difrent states, interesting and important papers, and a ful acount of the "Ithaca Dialect" by Prof. Emerson, Cleveland, O., made when profeser at Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y. Tho a study of speech at Ithaca, it is practicaly that of New York State with its three milions of population (not New York City with another three milions who hav difrent speech). In the setlment of the north and west the state of New York was a gateway thru which pourd floods of a population from the east to the Great Lake region especially, stoping long enuf in most cases to aquire vocabulary, modify dialectic peculiaritis and fuse all into a resultant comparativly homogeneos. In this wider sens, Emerson's work is of great value. We can bear testimony to its acuracy as to Ontario, Illinois and Michigan. It is suplemnted by a paper by B. S. Monroe, who in June of last year took for his graduation thesis at Cornell a study of the "Pronunciation of English in New York State" basing it on the speech of 141 felo-students from all parts of the state, mostly nativs and all resident therin from erly years. His results ar interesting, ofn surprising in their variation from "dictionary" speech, as when for *askt* 71 said æskt, 67 said æst, 2 said ast, 1 said askt; or, 138 uze æ, 3 uze a.

ANOTHER ADVOCAT.

With improvement of word-forms ther is going on a movement for a simplified system of weights and mesures, while a change in basis of our numeration from ten to eight, twelv or sixteen is urged. *A Journal of Communication*, (quarterly, R. M. Pierce, 320 E. 14th St., New York, \$1 a year,) of which the fourth number, dated May last, is receivd, furnishes a mouth-piece for workers on these lines, being "devoted to linguistic, metric, and numeric progres." Of editer Pierce we ar told that he was born in 1869 at Andover, Mass. He studid at Harvard, 1892 to 1894, later in 1894 at Würzburg, now a student at the University of Pennsylvania and revizer on a new edition of Worcester's Dictionary.

The editer favors cosmopolitan vowel-values, for he says:—

"tho some wud retain values for the signs of the vowels difering from those values so familiar in the languages in which the Roman letters ar or hav been uzed, but not as familiar to speakers of English, ther is reason to believ, as indeed all or nearly all living filologists . . . believ that continental, or Latin, vowel values shud be adopted in a plan of reform for English which seeks to attain its end in the most satisfactory maner. These values ar quite familiar, even now, to English-speaking persons, and wud be more so, wer it not for lak of noledge of the relations of short and long vowels. Children wud find the Latin values easy, and English-learnin races wud, I think, find them convenient."

The *Journal* uzes a spelling revized to a les extent than the HERALD but along like lines. Sampls of proposed Orthograpy ar givn. One such is these lines from Matthew Arnold's *Self-dependence*:—

"Weary of myself, and sick of asking
What I am, and what I ought to be,
At this vessel's prow I stand, which bears me
Forwards, forwards, o'er the starlit sea.

which is renderd thus:—

ui: 'ri əv maise 'lf, and sik əv a 'skiŋ
huət ai am, and huət ai ɔ:t tu bi;
at ðis ve'selz prau ai stand, huitc barz mi:
fə'ruardz, fə'ruardz, o:r ði starlit si:

Avowedly, in this trial flight, "ar many points of doubtful advizability." So, we forbear criticism, tho much cud be said. We urge that evry point be considerd wel; then leav the result to season a while before presentation for criticism. Ther ar excelent points about this sampl.

SPECIMEN.—Page four givs that remarkable scene at the fall of Richmond. It is a theme worthy a great poet and a great painter, but, as yet, untucht by either. In our "trial corner" it servs to illustrate two points: first, that "a" may be uzed for either æ or a—which being determind, in nearly evry case, by its relation to sounds that folo immediatly; second, use of ɾ for difthongal i.

RIVAL MEDICAL DICTIONARIS.—Readers of our July number will remember a forcible plea by Dr Gould and his reference to sordid interests of publishers. This or other reason has spurd Messrs Lippincot, Philadelfia, to announce a new edition of their Thomas' Medical Dictionary to be calld Lippincot's. Gould's notation of orthoepy is not the best: so, Lippincot says:

"The system of indicating pronunciation . . . is new and original. . . . It renders possible accurate representation of sounds to a degree that no other system has as yet attained, and almost entirely without confusion of diacritical marks." Their way is to mark secondary and weak vowels by italic letters. Their orthoepy is acceptable, tho we wud rather see *acidulous* with "yu," not "iu," in third syllable. In *abducens*, etc., "iu" is preferable, because in mid-syllable. *-tion* is "shon." Further, "In spelling, wise conservatism has toned down the radical tendency of the times [Oh! no.] into a moderate course, suited to a decent and literary use of the language, good usage and thoughtful consideration rather than hasty enthusiasm being the guides."

which but means that Gould's hot shot is not without effect! Keep it up!

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUOTATIONS—PRETERITS IN CARLYLE—FREDRIC.

SIR,—In your April number you quote Tennyson's lines

"That man 's the true conservative
Who lops the withered branch away."

without dropping a useless e at the end of *conservative* or the second e from *withered*. You treat a quotation from Campbell in like manner. Why?

While it is true that our poets have all along used preterits in t of the types *sipt*, *drest*, they have never disappeared wholly from our prose, as witness *stormtost*, *frostnript* in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* (Book II, chapter 2); as also *rapt* in Book II, chapter 6. There are quite a number of noteworthy spellings in his *Frederick*. Why do we spell *Frederick* as three syllables and with unnecessary c or k, when German *Friedreich* has but two syllables and no k? Did not we get the name from German on accession of the House of Hanover? The son of George II, the Prince of Wales who predeceased his father, was so named. Have we earlier examples in our literature?
Toronto. A. E. H.

[In quotations from classics it seems better to give the author's word-forms, or, if not his, then his printer's (for that is what it amounts to commonly) or those of his time. So, in quotations from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Goldsmith, Tennyson, *et al.*, we try to give originals.—ED.]

DIFTHONGS—ILLIBERALITY.

SIR,—As signs for diphthongs I prefer *iu*, *ai*, *au*, *oi*. There has been much fussing about *ai*. We may as well settle down to *ai*, which shows that it is a diphthong.

Tho a Liberal and Reform government reigns at Ottawa, it seems that it is illiberal to spelling reform. You may well envy your fellow-journalists their privilege of mailing sample copies at the usual rates. I don't see why it can justly be denied THE HERALD—not an advertising dodge, but discussing for the public weal neglected questions of great import. Long live THE HERALD! Every friend of progress should give it generous and enthusiastic support. Its size and frequency of appearance are matters of secondary consequence; of prime importance are that it should, first, give the right key-note; second, be kept going.
Ashtabula, O. L. LYON.

PAPERS PRACTISING AMENDMENT.

SIR,—I am glad to find *The Voice*, which I get weekly from New York, continuing to use some Amended Spelling. It would be well to publish a list of papers which regularly print reformed spelling of some sort. It might be no harm too to urge friends of spelling reform to patronize such papers in preference to others devoted to similar objects but using old spelling. I hope that you will live long and be adequately supported in your efforts to disseminate better spelling.
Toronto. WM. H. ORR.

[The list will be suitable for our cover.—ED.]

NEWS NOTES.

—Mr H. Drummond, Hetton-le-Hole, Eng., is the new secretary of the "Spelling League." Prof. Max Mueller retains the presidency.

—"The Annual of New Spelling" for 1898 will be ready in November. It will consist of the four issues of THE HERALD for 1897 with suitable cover, sent postpaid for 10 cents. The cover will contain a Platform. Anyone "having ideas" of the thoughtful, well-digested, sterling kind is invited to contribute sound "planks." The day for loosely reasoned "glittering generalities" has passed: we should get to work earnestly.

—A new dictionary was projected by the Philologic Societies and material therefor begun to be collected forty years ago. After a world of trouble and delay the Clarendon Press, Oxford, undertook the gigantic task and pecuniary risk of publication. The first part, half the words beginning with A, appeared in 1884 with title: A New English Dictionary on Historic Principles. By this is meant that it shall give, amid much else, word-forms as they changed in past centuries, each proved and exemplified by apt quotations from originals. Succeeding parts have completed words in A, B, C and E. Those in D and F are nearly so—likely to be finished this year, and G started. A, B, C, D are in charge of Dr Murray as editor-in-chief; E, F, G are under Mr Henry Bradley. The first volume, comprising A and B, costs about \$13; the second, C only, the same. Tho yet unfinished, it is of great service for words beyond F, for many of which what we wish to do at the time may be inferred by Analogy from a word in earlier parts.

TRIAL CORNER.]

LINCON ENTERING RICHMOND.

Nau folod ðe clozing sinz ov ðe wor. ðe suðern armiz fôt bravli tu ðe last, but ol in van. Richmond fel. Lincon himself enterd ðe siti on fut, acumpanid bɪ onli a fiū ofiserz and a skwod ov salerz hū had rod him ashor from ðe flotila in ðe Jamz River, a nigro pikt up on ðe wa serving az gɪd. Never had ðe wurld sɪn a mɔr mod-est conkerer, and a mɔr characteristic trɪ-umfal proesion,—nɔ armi wið banerz and drumz, onli a throng ov ðɔz hū had bɪn slævz, hastili rɪn tugeðer, escorting ðe victorios chɪf intu ðe capital ov ðe vankwisht fɔ. Wɪ ar tɔld ðat ða prest araund him, kist hiz handz and hiz gar-ments, and shauted and danst for joi, hwɪl tɪrɪz ran daun ðe Prezident's car-furod chɪks.—SCHURZ: *Essay on Lincoln*, p. 104.

NOTES ON WORDS.

Few.—In this and others like it, as *hue*, *duty*, the difthong is yū in colloquial and ofn so in more formal or solem speech. Strict anayisys makes it ɪ.ū; an iambic difthong with stres on the first element so weak as to make it strike the ear as i in-sted of ɪ. Low-strest ɪ has its pitch much lowerd, aproaching i, which in Orthogra-fy had beter represent it. This aplies to sylabls begining with a consonant; when otherwise, “yū” shud be uzed, as yūnit for *unit*. Conversely, y begins a sylabl; iū, not —to no which is a great help in reading.

Procesion.—In this word, o is ofn ɔ in quality, but with low stres and falling in-flection, so that its pitch is lowerd almost to o in *nor*, thru which it pases to ə, giving prɔ.sɛf.ən., prɔ.sɛf.ən., prə.sɛf.ən., or even pr^o.sɛf.n: For Orthografy it apears beter to choose o, the medium: becaus ɔ wud invite undue stres to the first sylabl, and ə, tho rare in solem orthoepy and very fre-quent in colloquial speech, is inadmisibl in Orthografy. The same is true of a host of other words, as *flotilla*, *follow*, *fellow*, *widow*, *victory*, *agony*, *Methodist*, *apostolic*.

Syndrom.—This word means anything concurrent. It is rarely found in diction-aris. It is from Greek “sündromos” com-pounded of “sün,” with, together, and “dromos,” a race, a runing. It is a noun; the equivalent adjectiv is *concurrent*, of a coresponding Latin derivation.

Thron-diuck.—The *Toronto Globe* says:

“Tho gold is somewhat important it is altogeth-er secondary to orthografy. It is therfore neces-

ary to setl spelings before going any further. Is it Klondyke or Thron-diuck? Mr Ogilvie of the Geologic Survey, who is the Livingstone of the north, says that Klondyke is a mere miner's cor-ruption of Thron-diuck, the Indian name of the now famons creek. Like all Indian names it is descriptiv. It means ‘plenty of fish,’ the Thron-diuck being a famous samon stream. In maps of the Department of the Interior, Ogilvie's speling is adopted and wil undoubtedly eventually prevail.”

Is its orthoepy ɔrɔn.dræk? That is, is it ɔrɔn.dræk? ɔrɔn.dræk? ɔrɔn.dræk? or..?

Dispatch.—It has long been a question whether the speling of this word shud be dɪs- or des-, both being in use with about equal frequency. Acording to a part of Murray's Dictionary just out the evidence apears to be about altogether in favor of dɪs-, which we adopt for these pages. French *depeche* apears to hav nothing to do with it. Within a generation ther has been a revolution in etymology, but stil far from complete. Even the latest dictionary, the *Standard*, givs *depecher* as its derivation.

Kinematograf.—Recently, a Frenchman, Mons. Lumiere, invented a wonderful in-strument for picturing moving bodis. Be-thing a name, he apears to hav derived from Gr. “kinema,” motion, and “grafo,” French having no k, he speld it with c! —“cinematographe.” The exhibiter has to explain repeatedly that c sounds k, not s! How stupid of these Frenchmen! We can ask them to remove the mote from their eyes, but not with much consistency, as our own eyes ar fild with worse! For k, the French put qu, too, as *Esquimaux*, *Esquimaux*, for *Eskimo*, *Eskimos*. Shal we never finish copying the faults of French speling into our alredy overcharged list! For these pages we adopt “kinematograf.”

KEY:— I—AMENDED SPELING.

OMIT useles letters; CHANGE (if sounded so) d to t, ph or gh to f; let -er denote agent-nouns.

II—ORTHOGRAFY.

a	e	a	i	ɪ	ə	ô	ɔ	u	ū
as in	at	all	ale	ill	eel	nor	gnawer	no up	put do
	art	err				not	lawu		

Anglo-Saxon crost d, ð in *thy*, is restored. Alternativs: dh for ð, ɪ for ai in *aisle*, *my*.

III—ORTHOEPY.

See THE HERALD for April, 1897, page 4. In English, a singl vowel in Italic is a vari-ant: a varies from æ to a, as in *fast*; e, from e to ə, as *learn*; i, from ɪ to i, e or ə, as *depart*; o, from ɔ to o, as *fond*; u, from ū to u, as in *value*, *venture*.

—This invites *yu* to subscribe.

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