

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.

S U P L E M E N T (JAN. 1903.)

HIAWATHA. INTRODACSION.

YI hu LAV ðe hants ov Netyur,
LAV ðe sanshain and ðe medo,
LAV ðe shado ov ðe forest,
LAV ðe wind amang ðe branchez,
And ðe rən-shau'r and ðe sno-storm,
And ðe rashing ov grət riverz
Thru ðer palisədz ov pain-triz,
And ðe thander in ðe mauntenz,
Hūz innumerabl ecoz
Flap laik ıglz in ðer ariz,—
Lisn tu ðiz waıld tradisionz,
Tu ðis Song ov Hiawatha.

YI hu LAV a nusion'z lejendz,
LAV ðe baladz ov a pipl,
Ðat laik voisez from afar of
Col tu as tu poz and lisn,
Spik in tōnz so plən and chaildlaik,
Scæršli can ði ır distingwish
Hwēder ðe ar sang or spōkn;—
Lisn tu ði Indian Lejend,
Tu ðis Song ov Hiawatha.

YI hūz harts ar fresh and simpl,
Hu hav feth in God and Netyur,
Hu beliv, ðat in ol vjez
Evri hiuman hart iz hiuman,
Ðat in ıvn savaj buzomz
Ðer ar longingz, yerningz, stravingz,
For ðe gud ðe comprehend not,
Ðat ðe fibl handz and helples
Grōping blaindli in ðe darknes,
Tach God'z rait hand in ðat darknes,
And ar lifted ap and strengthend;—
Lisn tu ðis simpl stōri,
Tu ðis Song ov Hiawatha!

YI, hu samtaimz, in yur ramblz
Thru ðe grin lenz ov ðe cantri,
Hwær ðe tangld barberi bushez
Hang ðer tafts ov crimzon beriz
Over stōn wolz grē wið mosez,
Poz bai sam neglected grēvyard,
For a hwail tu miuz and ponder
On a haf-efest inscription,
Ritn wið litl skil ov song-craft,
Hōmji frūzez, bat ıch leter
Ful ov hōp and yet ov hart-brēk,
Ful ov ol ðe tender pathos,
Ov ðe Hir and ðe Hirafter;—
Stu and rid ðis rūd inscription!
Rid ðis Song ov Hiawatha!

— H. W. Longfellow.

EVOLUSION OV DIFERENSIALZ.

Jast az introdacsion ov ten simbolz (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0) haz mēd calkiuləsion in arithmetic and haier mathematics posibl (imposibl in Rōman notusion) and in ðat wu haz advanst nolej in meni fildz (for eczempl, astronomi and navigusion); so, development ov aur alfabet, bai adision ov simbolz safisientli diferensieted from leterz olredi in it, wil giv aur langwaj a rectifaidd speling mōr regyular ðan ði admirabl wanz nau in yūs in Jerman, Italian and Spanish, and ðas render it so ızı tu acwair ðat it wud spred rapidli, becam a werld-langwaj, and help tu ecstend nolej and advans sivilizusion thruaut ði erth.

Obzervesion, comparison and traial go tu sho ðat ðe vauelz in *they see us* ar an irrediusibl minimam niding separet alfabetik reprezentusion if aur langwaj iz tu hav an orthografi aprocsimatli regyular wið its alfabetik simbolz emloid in a saientific and cosmopolitan method. In derivusion, ðe vauel in *us* iz mēnli from ði *u*-saundz. Acordingli, a simbol (v) got from u haz faund fəvor. Foneticali, however, ðis vauel apriz alaid tu ðe *a*-famili, and so mē hav an *a*-simbol (v) or els wan (Λ) diferensieted from *a*—ðe later bring yūzd hrrin. ðe vauel in *they* shud hav an *e*-simbol, az *e*; perhaps beter, wan (v) diferensieted from its mēt (e) in thri wēz: (1) its *ap*-strōk haz ðe carv ov *e*; (2) its strut daun-strōk iz a perpendikyular macron; (3) it endz in a stop. ðe vauel in *see* shud hav an *i*-simbol; for it, dotles i (ı) iz emloid. Bōth ı and ð ar (not invent-ed, bat) restōrd simbolz. For ð, dh mē bi yūzd olternetivli.

In ðe past, thri diferensialz hav obtēnd alfabetik admision: w and u (from v), j (from i). Thri mōr shud hav admision— an irrediusibl minimam mensiond abav.

KEY: ð v ı Λ ō ū au ai oi iu
az in they see us old moon now my boy Hugh

THE HERALD is publisht (with misionary object) in Jan., April, July, Oct., at 57 Harbord St., Toronto, Canada. SUBSCRIBE AND DISTRIBUTE in leters, in scools, privatly 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.

PLATFORM.

1. An alphabet intended for use by a vast community need not attempt an exhaustive analysis of elements of utterance, and a representation of the nicest varieties of articulation; it may well leave room for the unavoidable play of individual and local pronunciation.—*S. R. A. Bulletin*.

2. No language has ever had, or is likely to have, a perfect alphabet: and in changing and amending the mode of writing a language already long written, regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possible quite as much as to what is inherently desirable.—*S. R. A. Bulletin*.

3. The Roman alphabet is so widely and firmly established in use among leading civilized nations that it can not be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, efforts of scholars should be directed towards its use with uniformity, and in conformity with other nations.—*Ibid.*

4. Preserve, while useful in transition, the traces of order and system already existing.—*New York Home Journal*.

5. Keep in view the co-operation of reforms in pronunciation when desirable to restore breaks and complete the regularity and symmetry of the language.—*Ibid.*

6. Keep in view the adoption of a common standard of values among all nations using the Roman alphabet.—*Ibid.*

7. The right spelling of a word may be said to be that which agrees best with its pronunciation, its etymology, and with the analogy of the particular class of words to which it belongs.—*Philologic Museum, vol. i, 647*. [The three together, namely, pronunciation, analogy, derivation, (PAD), are the tripod on which Orthography rests. Pronunciation is the most important in determining word-forms. Where P. is uncertain, varying, or conflicting, A. or D., or both, will decide usually—especially requisite in a language, like ours, full of weak vowels.]

8. The fonetic party defeat their own object by demanding too much. Their treatment of English is so rough that they have found no general favor. It would be sufficient to change words in which correct pronunciation is manifestly different from spelling, but they would go farther than this and change every word.—*H. B. Wherry, in Transactions of Philologic Society, 1867*.

9. Orthography and orthoepy, though about co-extensive, do not quite coincide. Dr J. A. H. Murray (as president of the Philologic Society, in *Annual Address, 1880*) said: "Spelling will always lag a certain way behind actual speech especially the careless, lawless speech of familiar conversation. In my opinion, therefore, it is wiser to aim at representing this in practical spelling; let us aim at providing a means of spelling what men MEAN to say, AIM at saying, and in measured or formal speech or song DU say, not

at the shortcomings which, though inseparable from speech, are none the less unintentional, and to be discouraged. Every system of writing, except one on a purely physiologic basis, like Bell's Visible Speech, must be not merely conventional, but even to some extent inconsistently conventional; we should do well if we can arrive at the stage of writing English in a way that shall practically represent the ideal of speech to which all educated Englishmen [and speakers of the language generally] approximate, though none may reach it and which is as far removed from the stilted or imperfect utterance of the average Londoner (which seems to be the cynosure that attracts some authors of proposed systems), as it is from the archaic or even semi-foreign pronunciation of distant provinces. This bears I think on such matters as the representation of obscure and unaccented vowels riting sounds which educated men aim at producing, not what men in a hurry actually succeed in producing! If the reader aim at the former, he may be trusted always to reach the latter; if he aim only at the latter, he will soon fall short even of them, and want still newer spelling for his still more defective utterance."

10. Orthography is conventional.

11. Orthography reflects "formal speech" (Murray), "vocabulary speech" (Bell), liturgical or solemn speech, not colloquial talk.

12. The distinct speech aimed at is cosmopolitan, free from local or dialect tinge.

13. Where varieties of pronunciation prevail, Orthography should be non-committal.

14. Every language has its own orthography (or literary dress) and literature, which are interwoven. A single symbol may be approximately universal; a set of word-forms, its spelling, is peculiar to each tongue, and reflects its own speech customs. Universal orthography is a dream, a delusion, and a snare. Dr A. J. Ellis (in *Encyclopedia Brit., vol. xxii, p. 390*) says:—

"The modes of combining sounds in these three languages [French, German, Italian] and English are so different that the alphabet has to be differently conceived for each. This is the final breakdown of universal writing. An English, French, German, and Italian reader each requires an alphabet founded on his own linguistic habits, and very insufficiently comprehends any other."

15. The requirements of the printer, as well as of literature, alike demand spelling fixed for almost all words.

16. Language restricts itself for expressing thought . . . to a very limited number of typical vowels and consonants. Of the large number of sounds . . . catalogued from the various English dialects, those only can be recognized as constituent elements of the language which, in, and by, their difference from each other convey a difference of meaning. Of such pregnant and thought-conveying vowels, English possesses no more than twelve.—*Max Mueller On Spelling*.

17. Make only final changes, such as will not have to be set aside in subsequent revisions.—*Home Journal*.

18. Orthography is the reverse of present Spelling, characterized by Prof. Sayce as: "A mere series of arbitrary combinations; embodiment of wild guesses, a ymologism of a pre-scientific age, haphazard caprice of ignorant printers."