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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 47.

TORONTO, CANADA, July, 1909.

N^o. 97.

OBITUARY: E. JONES.

EDWARD JONES, B. A., born at Aberystwyth, Wales, 25 Dec., 1823, died near Liverpool, 17 Sep., 1908. At 22 he entered Boro' Road Training College, London. At 24 he taught a colliery school at Blaena. His energy in his work secured government encouragement and salary doubled to £200 a year. Next he is master of the Hibernian School at Liverpool. He married a sister of Sir I. Pitman. There survives a second wife, most active of late years to help along his work for temperance, as a poor-law guardian and political liberal, and, more especially for us, his untiring advocacy of orderly orthography—Max Müller called him "spelling Jones." This many-sided man's interest in this was due to the ease with which reading of Welsh (compared with English) is acquired, to his teaching experience and to his contact with Pitmans. From his pen came *Common Sense of English Orthography*, *Essentials of Spelling*, the *Place of Welsh in Aryan Family of Languages* and endless pamphlets, letters, articles. In 1876 he attended the Sp. Ref'm Conference at Philadelphia and was secretary of a like one at London in 1877. To the end he held to old-letter schemes, favored a government inquiry (presumably joint British-American), but never realizing the mountain of prejudice and ignorance needing removal before slow and timid officialdom dares lay hands on the orthographic deity that English people worship and fear. Present agitation results from work by many. In it he had a large part. Gratified by this, he longed to see more done in England. This the SSSociety just formed in London promises.

H. DRUMMOND.

SETTLEMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[This synopsis gives a key to pronunciation. Authority, Bourinot's *Builders of Nova Scotia*.]

What De Monts, Champlain and De Poutrincourt did for France (1604 on), and Sir W. Alexander by grant of James I (1621 on), were but overrunning and exploration, and failures as to settlement, as were

like attempts in Virginia then. Argall's expedition from Virginia destroyed Port Royal in 1613. It was partly restored and remained under French influence till captured by Nicholson, 1710, named Annapolis, and ceded to Britain by Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

1714, Luisburg founded; after 1720 for several years it was made a strong fortress.

1745, Luisburg taken by Pepperel's expedition from Massachusetts (Gov. Shirley).

1748, Luisburg rebuilt by France.

1749, Halifax founded by Cornwallis.

1755, of an Acadian population of about 10,000, some 6000 were actually deported; 1000 remained in forests and southwestern coast; 3000 went to east New Brunswick, and appear to have extended over northern New Brunswick. The total French population reached 30,000 in 1890. About 12,000 of them are descendants of Acadians; 18,000 are of other French origin.

1760 on, pre-loyalist settlers from Massachusetts to present counties of Annapolis, Queens, Shelburn, Yarmouth, Cumberland and Colchester, especially in the beautiful townships of Cornwallis and Horton where Acadian medos were richest. Others settled at Margerville and other places on St John river, now Sunbury county. Sakville township was settled from Rhode Island.

1767, total population of what is now N. Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was 13,374, of whom 6913 were Americans, 912 English, 1946 Germans, 1265 Acadian French (a low estimate), 2165 Irish Presbyterians brought out by Alex. McNutt, some from New Hampshire. There is a Londonderry in New Hampshire, in Colchester co., N. S., and in Kings co., N. B. A few others of this class went to Windsor, Amherst and Wilmot.

1784, population 43,000, of whom 28,000 were "new inhabitants" (loyalists and disbanded troops). "The old British inhabitants," (the immigration before 1783), are given at 14,000. Only 400 were Acadian French. Of loyalists nearly 10,000 settled on St John river, 8000 in Shelburn co. With them were some Negro slaves, most of whom were deported to Africa later. Descendants of the remnant drifted to Halifax mainly.

Scottish immigrants came to Halifax in its

EXPLANATION: OMIT useless letters. CHANGE (if sounded so) *d* to *t*, and *ph* or *gh* to *f*. For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of *Annual of New Spelling* (postpaid, 10 c.)

erly days. Many New England imigrants of 1760-2 wer of Scottish descent. Chief Scottish imigration began in 1773 when 30 families came to Pictou co., where a few American colonists from Pennsylvania preceded. A stedy tide flowd into eastern Nova Scotia til after 1820 (mainly from islands and Highlands) chiefly to Pictou, Antigonish and Cape Breton (pictū, antig-nish, colouqial 'tign'ish, bret'n). At least 25,000 setd after 1802.

Irish Catholics came later chiefly to the city and county of Halifax.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

—*Reform*, our German co-worker, says the poet Klopstock was a zelos advocat of better speling. The first edition of his *Messias* (1780) was in a simplified orthografy.

—The Academy of Brazil adopts some improvements in Portuguese speling that the Academy of Lisbon yet chokes at. New cuntries ar ever more progressiv. They change epocha to epoca, photographia to fotografia, teatro to teatro, vagao to vagao, phisica to fisica, mesa to meza, and casa to caza, for exampl. So far as we no, ther is no conflict between them and us. Or, amendment there and here is in accord.

—Mr Andrew Lang (in *New Collected Rhymes*, Longmans, at p. 44), himself a graduat of Balliol, scores "Oxford Cokny Rimes" as found in the *Oxford Magazine* in 56 lines thus:

"Ah, never was the English tung
So flayd, and rakt, and tortured,
Since one I love (who shud be hung)
Made *tortured* rime to *orchard*.

"Yes, G—y shines the worst of all,
He needs to rime *embargo*;
The man had *Margot* at his call,
He had the good ship *Argo*;
Largo he had; yet doth he seek
Further, and no *embargo*
Restrains him from the odios, weak,
And Cokny rime *Chicago*!"

—Tawch^{ad} and awch^{ad}, for *tortured, orchard*, was more than this Oxford graduat cud stouac! Let him ad *cargo, Fargo*, and tel us how he likes the comon London pronunciation of *hospital*, namely, *awe!* + *spittle!*

—HERALD receipts for 1907: Wishard \$10; Pontifex \$2.90; Drummond, Halls, each \$2.43; Thornton, Werner, each \$2; Wilcox \$1.25; Lyon, McKay, McGregor, Flynn, Orr, each \$1; Cameron, Blanch, each \$0.50; Blackmer \$0.40; Gardner .30; Curtis, Fally, White, Whitney, Woollen, each .25; Bond .24; Evert .22; Chalmers .10. Total \$31.52.

—Some Negro colloquial appears p. 204. In two places final r before a vowel stays dropt, tho herd in speech of the educated. Uneducated Negros, unconsios of r there, drop it. Fuller and farther observation is requisit.

—Others than Negros do so. J.M. Black of Adelaid, an Englishman representing Australia, does it in *Maille Phonétique*, 1908, p. 82.

—The outlook in France is summarized thus by Prof. Paul Passy, who rites in this speling: "Speling reform, as such, makes litl hed here for the present, owing chiefly to opozition in Government circles. But fonetic riting gains ground stedily from day to day — only as an educational help, ov course, for the present; but whenever it gets to be largely used in that capacity, it wil replace the old speling by a natural process ov substitution. Now that ther is prac-

tically only one alfabet in use, the process goes on pretty quickly. I think men ov our age hav a chance ov seeing the old spelings, if not ded, yet wounded to deth."

—Prof. Page givs account of steps toard simplifying French speling in *Educational Review* for Sept., 1907.

—The best way to keep abreast of development in pronunciation and speling is to send THE HERALD 35 cents a year (\$1 for three years). This wil bring at regular intervals 3 copies (to be uzed as ammunition), 25 c. a year. The 10 c. of difference wil bring the *Annual of New Sp.*, a complete file year by year.

—Part II (Ojibway-English) of a Dictionary mentioned on p. 147 is out; price 60 cents.

—Close observers think they can stil trace the race characters of the two districts of Old France whence French Canadians came, and distinguish Breton Kelts from more solid and shrewder Normans; but general characteristics prevail. It is denied that the language is a *patois* that a Parisian cud not understand, tho ther ar in it old Breton and Norman words and frases. English words and frases hav intruded also, but these French patriotism now tries to weed out. —GOLDWIN SMITH in *Canada & Can. Quest.*, p. 7.

AN EXPLICIT STATEMENT.

The American Filologic Aso'n's Committee to examin Report of Joint Committee bro't in a Report signd George Hempl, C. P. G. Scott. It appears as an Appendix to vol. 37 of their Transactions for 1906, publisht 1908. It recites what was done by the Asoc'n as to alfabetics from 1874, and then copies the Report to the Mod. Lang. Aso'n noticed on p. 167. The Mod. Lang. men and filologists then agree to amend *Report of J. U.* We need not repeat what was said on p. 167, nor on p. 171 on fundamental vowel-values.

A radical change is involvd in *a*-signs for most speling reformers, especially Americans (not THE HERALD, whose course in this is now endorst). It is wel to giv an explicit statement as to how *a*-symbols ar to be uzed, for "the man in the street" is puzld by multiplicity of reports from 1877 on.

The old sign 'a' uzed in all centuries to now keeps its establish value in *far, bazaar*. In the vowel in *cut* Anglo-Saxon scribes recognized a difrent sound between 'e' (*get*) and 'a'. They uzed æ.

In a considerabl clas of words (as *ask, cast*) pronounced indifrently with æ or a, NED puts 'a', "avowedly ambiguous" as it says, vol. i, p. xiv.

Between æ and a "intermediats" ar comon, not wel enuf fronted for æ, nor bak enuf for a, and some opener than either. Haf-fronted æ is comon in Kébec, parts of U. S.-Canada, midl and northern France, midland England and Scotland. Haf-bak or neutral a is comon in midl or northern England (as Linconshir, Tyne vally), Scotland (as Midlothian, Aberdeen), suthern France, much

of Germany, including especially 'received German' with no æ at all. Denote "intermediats" all by a. This accords:

The vowel in *chant, past*, varies with difrent speakers . . . with varios intermediat sounds, and is here, with intentional ambiguity, indicated by a, as *fant, past*, (without determining quantity or quality).—N. E. D., page 1.

Two difthongs ar implicated, as is explained in Report to Mod. Lang. Asoci'n (p. 6): "The changed values of a and a involv riting ai, au, for the difthongs in *time, house*, insted of ai, au."

Use of one sign (a) is now rectified. For right use of another (o) we shal hav to wait so long! Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra!

OLD-LETTER SCHEMES

In the erly '80s the Eng. Speling Ref'm Aso'n restld with plans to represent pronunciation with what is in the printer's case, excluding markt letters. 28 schemes wer examind; and all but 7 rejected. The same words wer printed in each of the 7. (In America Vickroy publisht a part of each.) The final plan selected, publisht 1884, was stilborn. Other plans folod in England. In America digrafs find no favor. Except Mrs Burnz' plan hardly one other can be named.

In Aug., '08 Mr S. E. Bond, Wellington-in-Somerset, British Iles, issued a leaflet (postpaid 2½d a doz.) deserving careful, critical attention for its good points. It has i, e, a, o, u, u, for "short" vowels in *it, pet, pat, pot, up, put*; with ie, ei, aa, oa, ou, uu, for "long" ones, and oi, ai, au, as real difthongs; He tels us of

"dhi aparent difficulti ov prodysing, widh prezent materialz, a reyregular and lojical alfabet [orthograf?], widhout rendering its apierans unkuoth and repulsiv. Yet ai believ, and houpfufl submit dhistext az pruuf, dhat it iz posibl tu rait English in a stail sufshentli saientifik tu bie apruuvd bai skolarz, and sufshentli esthetik tu bie apruuvd bai personz ov teist, and an imparshal publik.

"Dhi daigrafs representing long vauelz oal kontein dhi leterz ov dhi koresponding short wunz aproximetli, and ar tu dhat extent lojikal.

"Dhei ar oal faund in kontinental languejez, and wil dheirfour bie akseptabl tu forenerz, hu inkriesingli studi English, and wud du sou much mour but for aur irregular and difkult speling."

We recall Mr Ben Pitman's plan givn on p. 155, a revision of that on p. 128. He put out a litl volume (Solution of Alfabet Problem) bound and decorated artistically, containing select sayings and Gray's *Elegy*

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

(Continued from page 199).

(e) Many speakers avoid obscuration; saying, for exampl, rek'rd, ef'rt, mōm'nt, en'mi. . . . Remember . . . we but provide a Notation for speech facts. To weaken a vowel is such a tact, and a very important [becaus comon] one.—*Report of J. C.*, p. 31.

(f) The sign generally employd by fonecians [for the weak neutral] is ə. . . . We prefer ə, an easy modification of 'a.' It looks like ə, while in many words, such as sepəret, daiselect, sōfə, norməl, it has a not unwelcome suggestion of 'a', with which it is closely related.—*Ibid.*

(g) E. R. Edwards, a Londoner, givs (in *Maitre Phon.*, '08, p. 112) a stanza of Tenyson's *Brook*, first, as recited by a Cokny scoolboy; second, "in standard suthern English," whatever that may mean. We don't no a standard suthern. "Standard" English sprang from the midland countries, is givn in pronouncing dictionaries, of which two (*NED* and *Standard*) wer specially chosen on p. 162-3, and they with Ellis' wonderful work ar setlment enuf. Midland speech prevaild in London until 1850 and is stil herd from old Londoners. Mongrel Suthern-Cokny is not "received speech" any more than Bowery-Gotham's. Special pleading that London is "the capital" is bosh. A line from Cambridge thru Birmingham, Liverpool, Dublin, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, is a better aproximat.

(h) We suppose Edwards means normal or average suthern, not "standard" as others do. Pasing over his specimen of Cokny, we transliterate his Suthern into HERALD-Notation :

ai cam fr'm ho'nts əv cuwt and haa'n,
ai meik ə sadn səli,
and spaakl aut əmaj ðə fAA'n,
tu bikə daun ə væli.

A turnd period (·) givs strong stres; the accent (˘) givs high tension, distinguishing "narō" from "wide" vowels (Bell). Tense ones, a markt element of English speech, ar uncomon with nativ Americans. Before dropt r, ʌ is held (AA), tense and closer than our ʌ. Our *fern* is farn, with ʌ in *fun* modified by r. Edwards' cuwt (or cuwt) is cūt here. *Out, down*, seem æut, dæun, with most Londoners now; yet E. givs aat^h, daan, as Cokny. With aged Londoners aat, daun, is yet herd and prevails here.

(i) Mr John Uri Lloyd says of the melo speech of the suthern Negro:

If this Suthern accent be due to corruption of language, as some asert, it is delightfully bewitching, and, I believ, if it is ever abandond, English will not be the gainer, while the South will be the loser.—*Dialect Notes*, vol. ii, p. 179.

(j) In an eco foloing Roosevelt's manifesto the New York *Nation* remarkt

"the very swallos in their annual migration become sucessivly 'buhds,' 'boids,' and 'burds.'" In the South where r is dropt *bird* is baad; over the Bowery, much of N. Y. city, Jersey and Brooklyn, boid; while "up-state," where r is kept, it is bard. *The Standard* givs e tending to ʌ in colouqy in *bird, fern*. Larison insists that *bird, birth*, hav i.

CLASIFICATION OF VOWELS.

Primary:	i	e	o	ū	} Full		
Secondary	i	e	æ	ʌ		a	o
or derived	i	e	ʌ	o	u	} Weak	

WORD-REGISTER.

[Line 1 is Old Spelling; 2, Amended Sp.; 3, New Sp.]

1	orang-utang	watch	success	revolution	
2	orang-utan	"	"	"	
3	"	watch	successes	revolution	
1	people	condense	project (v.)	reject (v.)	toad
2	peple	"	"	"	"
3	pipl	condens	projekt	rejekt	tōd

NOTES

The current spelling is but a jingl-jangl (°ræpʰtæŋ) for Malay ōraj (*man*), ūtan (*woods, wilds*). Marking u as ū is not required as between u and a but a single consonant intervenes. See page 200.

In America *watch* has a (*fur*) comonly, but o (*for*) in Britan. So of *what, yacht*.

Had *success* main stres on first sylabl it wud be 'saksēs': its being "saksēs" shows that the second sylabl is stronger.

Between l and u shud *revolution* hav y, i, or nothing (as we prefer)? We quote

After r, simpl u, u, take the place of iu, iu; which is also the uzage of many speakers after l, as in *lieu, lunar, lure*, where others make, or try to make, a difthong.—N. E. Dict., vol. i., p. xiv.

K in *project, reject*, shows strong stres.

In provisional New Spelling.]

SIMPLIFAIÐ FORMZ IN PERIODICALZ.

Tich pipl ðat reform in speling iz no sakrilej, no tabu on it. Brek ðe crast ov konservatizm; get pipl in ðe habit ov sring serten dezairabl chenjez, and lern so, ðat farðer dezairabl chenjez ar posibl. It iz meziurabli important ðat evri chenj rekomeneded shud bi in ðe lain ov permanent imprūvment, so ðat it wil not hav tu bi chenjd agen later; bat it iz mōr important tu mek sam dazenz or handerdz ov imprūvments in we ov simplifcesion at wans and acastom ppl'z aiz tu ðem, and ðas shatar ðe crast ov ðer prejudis. Wi shud not wet til wi can dro'p a fainal skim and caunsel ov perfekcion, and wet til it iz setld on befōr wi mek eni chenj. Wi shud not hezitet tu mek nau eni chenj obviosli gud, rven if not obviosli fainal. It iz not o'ful if, after wi hav to't pipl ðat ðe can chenj a speling wiðaut ōverturning ðe Inglish yunivers ov letarz, ðe shud bi askt tu chenj a betar for a best. Iz not ðat ðe we ov ol progres?—W. H. WARD, D. D., SSB *Circ.* 20. [Dr W. puts hiz viuz in praktis tu sam eestent in hiz *Independent*, a pauerful wikli, pablisht in Niu York. Hi haz dan so consistentli for meni yirz.]

KEY: ð e i ʌ o ū oi ai au iu
as in they see us old rule oil aisle owl few
(Marking o or u is unnecessary in open sylabls
and some other definit positions.)

Alfabet: aʌbcdøeefghijklmnoprstuvwyz

ʌ AND R.—Betwim r and ðe niutral vauel ðer eczists a peculiar relesion. . . . r iz an anyuziuali labōrios prodaksion. . . . ðe tang-pozision from hwich its aterans iz mōst izili richt iz ðat inaktiv wan hwich givz ðe niutral vauelz.—Diz lai az natyural intermidiets betwim eni ʌðer vauel and r. ðe vois iz perfectli ebl tu mek ðe tranzision so rapidli ðat no intermidiet stej iz o'dibl; and it daz so after a 'short' vauel; bat in ðe greter deliberetnes ov a 'long' vauel or difthong it givz ðe tranzisional saund a chans tu aprir. In werdz laik *care, fear, sore, cure, fire, sour*, a niutral vauel (*) foloz palpabli tu ðe ir, mōr nōtisabl ðan i and u ov e and o, olmost c'wait az plēn az i ov oi-difthong. If ðe sem insersion iz tu bi rekognaizd theoreticali az med after ðe ʌðer tū 'long' vauelz, a and o (in *far, for*), it iz at eni ret hōlli inconspikyuos, a glaid vertiuali ino'dibl. In ðat stail ov pronansiesion, ðen, in hwich r haz cʌm tu bi not ʌterd at ol, ðe tranzision saund iz left az its substitiut, and iz alōn herd. *Care* becamz cæ^a insted ov cæ^r; *cared*, cæ^d; and so on; hwail *caring* haz bōth tranzision saund and smūð or antrild r, cæ^rŋ.

Wið ðis fenomenon standz in evident coneksion a substitiusion ov ðe long niutral vauel for a mōr oriĵinal saund in sach werdz az *worth, mirth, earth, scourge, curse*; ðe formerli distinkt vauel haz bin ōverpauerd and replēst bai ðe tranzisional saund at first developt after it. Hwerever r iz faund, it tendz tu giv ðe presiding vauel a niutral calor; and asosiesion wið it helps convert ðe vauelz ov ʌnacsented silablz tu niutral ʌ.

Becoz ov its tendensi tu develop ðe niutral vauel, and ðen itself tu disapir, in Inglish pronansiesion, r never becamz in Inglish (az it daz in verios ʌðer langwejez, mōr fulli ðan eni ʌðer consonant) ðe aktiual vauel ov a silabl, laik l and n. In sityuesionz hwēr ðiz tū wud bi left alōn, wið vocalic ofis, r iz replēst bai brif ʌ (*but*); or if itself pronauunst, it haz sach a vauel prefikst; *acre*, e. g., iz ek^a or ek^r.—W. D. WHITNEY, LL. D., in *Oriental and Linguistic Studies*, 2d Series, p. 237.

NIGRO COLŌKWIAL.—In oð^a t^a bi * regl^a opt^am^{ast}, its * gud aid^a t^a staat aut wif yō *renjm^{nts} ol med fo' thri scwæ^a mlz * de *n d^a pem^{ant} ob d^a rent.

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