

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.

- 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:

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 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, 33. TORONTO, CANADA, Jan.-Mar., 1905. N^o. 83.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

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

As a scholar, as a student of the history of language, I simply maintain that in every rith language a reform of spelling is, sooner or later, inevitabl.—MAX MÜLLER.

I hav advocated speling reform for forty years, but real reform can never come by mere talk. Let persons of authority and position make the reform practical by actually bringing it into use.—F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D.

THE NATURE OF SPELING,

Riting is not language, but a more or les imperfect picture of language. A perfect system of riting wud hav to suply (1) a sign for each sound and one only, (2) an indication of its duration, or length, (3) an indication of the stres of voice that falls on a sylabl and the character of this stres, (4) an indication of the pitch and other modulations of the voice. Such an alfabet wud be very useful to a filologist; he wud be glad if all riting had been made in it. But riting is chiefly for practical purposes, and it is probably best that it contains no elements that the reader can more easily suply than interpret. Most alfabets aim only at the first and in part at the second requirement above.—HEMPL in *German Orthograpy & Phonology*, part 1, §24.

[So Orthograpy and Fonetics ar not co-extensiv, as is wel put. In the words of Plank 9 of our Platform, "Speling always lags a certn way behind actual speech."]

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

--That rich and flexibl voice from which Eton and Oxford hav not quite banisht fine roll-in; Doric r is how a Toronto newspaper (*Globe*, 6 Sept., p. 6) spoke of the Archbishop of Canterbury's speech when he visited us.

--This weak r (^r in HERALD notation) is believd to be that (mentioned on our p. 136) of Goldwin Smith, who, born in Re(a)ding, had an Eton-Oxford education. Such an r prevails elsewhere, however. Toronto foneticians shud study this good specimen.

--Toronto has been a very good field for study of the language's dialectic aspects. Of late this is better than ever becaus of increast immigration. From all over they flock to Canada.

--Beside r, listen for Northumbrian r

(r), as also for r trild and untrild, voiceles and voiced. All ar herd here.

--Shakspear is to be reprinted acording to the orthograpy and arangement of the more authentic versions. "Loues Labors lost" is first to appear. Moring, of the De La More Pres, London, is publisher and Dr Furnival editor. In his 'Forewords' Dr F. uzes amended forms, as: prest, publisht, enterd, lockt, resolvd, englisht, showd, surrenderd, miscald, markt, developt, enuf, thru, licenst, allowd, maskt. The editor reminds readers that central u often stands for v, initial v for u, I sometimes represents ay, then than, whither where, whither whether, and initial i for j. Long s appears, ct is hooded, was is vvas on title-page.

--Dr Furnival is to be commended for this adoption of modified spelings. Practis helps reformd speling more than mere arguments, as is wel put by Dr Barnard in our first colum.

--"The First Folio of Chaucer," to wit, the first collected edition by Thynne in 1532 is to be reproduced fotografically by the Clarendon Pres. Prof. Skeat supplies the introduction. The edition of 1532 occupies, in scholars' esteem, a place paralel to the 1623 folio of Shakspear.

--"The Settlement of Nova Scotia," rith by Hannay the historian anent the tercentenary celebration of the setlments at Annapolis and St Croix by De Monts, Champlain, Poutrincourt and Pontgrave (sevn pages illustrated, *Canadian Magazine*, August) treats of the French regime and then stops at a point of intense interest to us thus: "The last great wave of colonization to reach Nova Scotia had its origin in the American Revolution. 30,000 royalists setld there and almost dubld the population. They wer the real founders of New Brunswick which til 1784 was a part of Nova Scotia."

--The setlment of each state in the Union and evry province (now nine, soon twenty) in Canada shud be recorded from a linguistic viewpoint as part of the language's history upon this continent. Wer this done, Sweet's startling statement in 1888 wud not be so tru. He said (*Hist. Eng. Sounds*, page ix) "American-English and Irish-English ar equally important and at presnt equally inaccessible." He ment that a rigidly precise and scientific study of Irish and American speech wer not on accesibl record. Since, it has been done in small part.

--*Kebec* (Quebec) and *Gachepé* (Gaspé) appear on L'Escarbot's map reproduced in facsimile in the *Can. Mag.* for August, page 331.

--Ontario was setld like Nova Scotia. From 1733 refugee royalists, mainly from New Jersey and New York state, setld a fringe along the Niagara frontier and the northern shores of lakes Ontario and Erie. From New Hampshire came a band to setld north of St Lawrence river. A few on lake Erie shore wer from Virginia. Governor Simcoe organized all as Upper Canada in 1792. About 1804 and later "Pennsylvania Dutch" (Germans really) setld inland in Waterloo and northern part of York counties. The war of 1812 to 1815 stoppt all this. Plots of old-country immi-

grants began to arrive in 1824. By 1850 it was settled much as now, but towns were smaller.

—Hence Ontario has a basis of United-States speech in both orthoepy and vocabulary. Old-country immigrants' dialects die with them. Their children's speech is conformed greatly, but not entirely, to the fused average about them. Ontario and Michigan are much alike in speech.

—Mr Burch's twentieth article (Brit. & Col. Printer & Stationer, Sept. 1st) gave a cut of our co-worker, astronomer C.W. Knudsen (1818 to 1894) with an account of his work and a facsimile of his New Spelling from THE HERALD, vol., i, p. 117. Mention is made of Prof's Viator and Meiklejohn, Miss Watson, Messrs Story and Fleay.

—On Oct. 7th is found the twenty-first article giving a full account of Dr Larison and three lady assistants, Misses Rudiboc, Phillips and Prall, with cuts of all four and of the Fonic Publishing-House at Ringoes, N. J., also an account of their work and works with facsimiles. Brief mention is made of Witmer, Chase, George W. Moon.

—Mr Thornton's calendar for the Oct.-Nov. quarter has a clockface with no figures 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9. To show the twelve hours, 0, 1, 2, 3, and V are doubled and twisted to do duty for twelve numbers much as do a, e, i, o, u, to show the twelve vowels. The moral is plain: enlarge the number of vowel symbols to something like an adequate number. Send to Addison, N. Y., for the calendar.

—Mr E. L. Pontifex, Swansea, Wales, sends a donation of £2. It will be used to send a missionary (HERALD) to the unconverted. It is astonishing how many millions have never heard of the gospel we proclaim. \$1 will send postpaid 200 messages to as many addresses which donors may specify or leave to our discretion. Reader, send \$1 and 200 names.

—Distribution of literature is a problem not yet happily solved. We are willing to edit serial literature, but the cost of printing and the work of distribution should be met by a thousand willing workers. We assumed that at the start. Assumptions were too sanguine. Who will show increased interest, energy and steadfast enthusiasm as Mr P?

—This asks *you* to subscribe.

—The International Phonetic Association has about 900 members, distributed thus in 1904: — Germany 190, British Isles 138, Denmark 115, France 101, Chile 56, United States 33, Austria-Hungary 29, Finland 29, Switzerland 21, Sweden 21, Canada 21 (of whom 19 are in Ontario and 9 of these in Toronto), Holland 17, Norway 16, Belgium 11, Australia 8, Portugal 8, Russia (outside of Finland) 6, Italy 5, twelve have 4 or less each. The figures for Denmark, Chile, Finland, surprise.

—An International Phonetic Conference was the subject of a paper (Pedagogic Seminary, Dec., 1903) by Robert Stein of the U. S. Geologic Survey, Washington. Last summer the faculty of Boston University put forth circulars about it. Prof. J. Geddes junior, 12 Somerset st., Boston, Mass., is secretary. Prof. Paul Passy, who is now discussing some revision of the International Association, favors the project in a strong circular letter, suggesting that when there is a reasonable prospect for requisite funds, the French government could be got to take the initiative.

—The adoption of a Universal Alphabet is the aim of the Conference. At a conference in 1853, the identification of but seventeen sounds was agreed on, according to Bell. They were so self-sufficient as not to invite either Ellis or Pitman, the they met in London. Lepsius' alphabet and later Max Mueller's missionary alphabet appear to have folded as a result of the conference. The effects on spelling reform (in the interests of which it was not called) were negative.

LITERATURE

REPORT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE representing the National Educational Association, American Philological Association and Modern Language Association of America on the Subject of a Phonetic English Alphabet.

This pamphlet is the first report on a key alphabet for dictionaries. The chairman calls it a "preliminary report" and says "helpful criticism from all points of view is desired." Over 40 pages is the report proper, signed by all; though with differences of opinion on various points" (p. 45) there is no minority report. Three plates and an appendix of 6 pp. more are by Prof. Hempl on certain dictionary notations, phonetic micrometry, dialectic and foreign sounds. The main report is disappointing because not cosmopolitan, nor even British-American, as it "takes as the basis of its proposal the phonetic alphabet recommended in 1877 by the American Philological Association" (p. 3). We wish to quote it as a *Joint Report* on all fours with the *Joint Rules*, but such implication would be simply untrue and misleading. In it are (not judicial decisions covering advances from 1877 to 1904, but) an *ex parte* finding bolstering up a scheme hatched 27 years ago. Spelling Reform Associations were actively at work on both sides of the Atlantic under philological auspices and (outside the *Joint Rules*) gave birth in 1883 to alphabetic plans, one reflected in NED's Key to Pronunciation in 1884, the other in the *Standard's* in 1893. The two are in partial accord only. The fifteen years just past have done more to advance linguistic science than thrice fifteen years before that. Yet this 'basis' ties the committee's hand, gags its mouth, shuts its eyes, though a squint is made to "the monumental Oxford Dictionary—a work of the highest possible authority" (p. 10), then studiously neglected thereafter with its most excellent analytic notation. Much good work prevails, and dozens of moot points are past on. Weak neutral vowels have a symbol provided, an 'a' with its tail removed, which shows it a member of the *a*-family. Careful specimens of differing speech are given. One is three forms of Keats' sonnet, reproduced in New Spelling on our p. 142. We have abundance of "helpful criticism" left.

STYLEBOOK OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF PROOFREADERS. 3d edition, 60 pages 12mo, Ben Franklin Co., 232 Irving av., Chicago. 30 cents.

In the multiplicity of details in such an art as typesetting there must be questions on very many matters of detail. Without agreement on these uniformity cannot be attained. Uniformity expedites labor in a busy hive of workers, a fact too often lost sight of by them who would improve word-forms. Plank 15 insists on the absolute necessity of this. As a guide the *Stylebook* is the best we know of. Its wordforms are not

"reform'd" but advanced American ones, generally commendabl. Analogy seems to require *voltmeter* for *voltmeter* (p. 19).

WHAT IS THIS? a new teaching! 12 pages 16 mo. O. C. Blackmer, Oak Park, Ill. Free

In this is a call from Rev. Dr Chambers, misionary at Bardezag, Turkey (where is a mision scool of 200 boys), for a Pronouncing edition of Mark's gospel to teach nativs to read, rite and speak English. It is Blackmer's best work. Mark i, 1-29 is furnisht as specimen. Directions to teachers elucidate it. Thruout appear a, e, u.

IS THE SOUL A SUBSTANCE? by C. W. Larison, M. D., formerly Prof. of Zoology. 196 pp. 8vo, cloth. Fonic Pub. Co., Ringos, N. J. \$1.25.

Here is a book on heredity, atavism, origin of species, evolution, miscegenation, etc., in a New Speling with no les than ten differentials (as a, e, u, n, o, a...) and yet of remarkably easy legibility. We ar glad to note that the difthong in *oil*, *boy*, is now oi as authorized by NED. A stil more decided advance wil be ful use of o in HERALD fasion insted of partial use.

INTRODUCE DIFFERENTIALS.

Rational speling must employ as many vowel letters as the spoken language has distinct vowels. THE HERALD, recognizing this, urges new signs to complete the vowel scheme, most of them such as other reformers and foneticians uze. A variant of e (e) is uzed widely, but lawlesly by most. A few uze it exclusivly; some rite e after f, b, v, w, o, only, with which it joins better than e. I uze it in all riting for "short e," and recomend this to others.

Hillsboro, Kansas. J. G. EWERT.

[A main use of New (or ideal) Speling is to sho *what to work toard*. This e is in Passy's alfabet for e in *let*, with 'e' for e in *they*. Mr Ewert (pronounce ewert, not yūart) works toard that, and so has e in stronger syllabls of *swelling*, letter *Herald*, recognize, fonetic, however, already, better, recomend help]

OUR LETTER BOX.

P.E.H.: Yes, but maōri wil not do for *Maori*. It is ma'ri, an almost perfect rime with *dowry* da'ri (a as in *far*, its fundamental value; it is a widespred misuse to asign it to the sound æ. Scribes before the Norman Conquest new better).

E.B.T.: The vowel-system prevalent in America west of longitude 74, and north of Mason and Dixon's line is, speaking broadly, uzing NED symbols in natural-pitch (i-, e-, a-, o-, u-family) order:

i i, e e, æ v a, o o, u u

or, transliterated into HERALD-notation, since italics ar not alowd in Orthograpy.

i i, a e, æ a a, o o, u u

The U.S.-Canada boundary is a political,

not a linguistic one. In the south, the vowel-system is much the same, especally in districts (as in parts of Kansas and in Texas) setld from the north. About 1870 Ontario helpt to setl Kansas. The a-family is difrent in the tru south: northerners say æl' bām^a for *Alabama*; sutherners, a-la-bā-ma or al^abam^a with tru Italian a. It is a question of fact, not of opinion, to be setld by *acurat* observation of facts, for

"These difficulties can be grapld with only by scientific methods, if we hope for satisfactory results. . . . Acurat noledge of orthoepic facts wud help to setl speling."—SWEET.

WILL YOU?

[The National Educa'l Association recomends and uzes: tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout, program, catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog.]

If yu ar a *Legislater* wil yu favor apointing a Commision of Inquiry on Speling, as France did, which recently reported in favor of certn modifications? Wil yu favor introducing Recomendations by the London Filologic Soc'y being uzed in all government Departments, Bills and Acts?

If yu ar an *Author* wil yu uze all or part of said Recomendations in yur books, giving yur publishers special instructions to folo copy, as did Landor, Carlyle, Tenyson?

If yu ar a *Publisher* wil yu relax rigidity of "Office Rules," allowing authors to print their works in their orthograpy? Wil yu, where authors object not, uze improved speling, one more in harmony with mother-tung, as the Filologic Societies suggest?

If yu ar a *Newspaper Proprieter* wil yu by degrees introduce modified speling? Yu no how important is evry minut in getting out a daily: why not economize in setting-up? Evry useles letter is a waste of time, labor and ink, aditional wear and tear (with posibl los of clients). Modify Office Rules, efect a saving. Let editers accept MSS in unorthodox speling. Instruct riters to educate public opinion as to this.

If yu ar a *Compositer* wil yu cultivate an atmosfere for orthografic reform in or out of yur chapel? Wil yu welcome MSS deviating from Office Rules?

If yu ar a *Merchant* wil yu tolerate typists and clerks abbreviating transcripts?

If yu ar a *Lawyer* wil yu sanction briefier speling in letters, deeds, etc.? Yu no the wearines entaild by needles lettering. Why not deal summarily with intruders?

If yu ar a *Scientist* yu must no that speling is unscientific. We ar prest on evry side to adopt scientific methods. Shud we tolerate unreasonabl speling, wasting time for teacher and scolar, with indifrent results? Yu deplore lak of interest in sience by the many. Is it mainly due to difficulty in pronouncing and speling words un-

familiar but frequent in scientific works? Wer orthograpy robd of glaring inconsistencies, a scientific treatise wud be as welcome as *Robinson Crusoe*. As sience is clad in uncouth garments, let sientists insist that the tailor be changed or that he make atire more becoming. Like Darwin, wil yu enter the arena of scientific orthograpy on behaf of sience, truth, children unborn, economy of time, progres of education, the language, and greater Britan yet to be.

If yu ar an *Educater* consider orthograpy from an educational standpoint. Schooll Boards and Town Councils hav power to influence Education Departments to improve and develop educational methods. Wil yu help therby to lesn ambiguities, inconsistencies and wastefulnes of speling?

If yu ar a *Teacher*, difficulties of teaching to read and spel need not be enlarged on. Wil yu urge managers and trustees to mitigate this hindrance to yur other work?

If yu ar a *Tradesman* acustomd to advertise wil yu instruct newspaper and printer to uze spelings without useles letters, as color, catalog, thoro, shipt, deilverd, biskit, bild, quartett, rubarb, hymbook, dram, catarr, camfor, telefone, telegraf, arkitekt, kemistry, fether, advertize, tung, lether, fotograf, etc.

If yu ar a *Workingman* yur children cannot stay at scooll as long as the rich man's. Yur lak of means shud be made up in better methods. Yur child's education is more important to yu than that of theirs to the weltodo. Helth and brains ar yur child's capital. Unless these be uzed economicly yur child is poor indeed. English speling robs, and, unless reformd, wil continue to rob yu. If yur footrule tel yu a piece of wood is 11 inches long, and, turning the rule over, it showd 9½ inches, yu cud not go on. English speling does this: speaks with difrent voices creating ambiguity in the child, which stops, puzld at evry step. Yur child is two years longer lerning to read than is a German one, becaus printed German is more fonetic, more definit, les puzling. Encourage eforts to simplify speling. If yu no litl about speling, ask a frend to read aloud Herbert Spencer's *Social Statics* while yu rite a dozen sentences. Pas the transcription to yur frend, then to yur wife. Compare with the printed page, then blush, laf, and agree with Spencer:

"I entirely approve of fonetic reform. The hole system of English speling is ful of absurdity and contradictions" [retarding English progres]. Yur interest and help ar needed. Read Max Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language* and Prof. Skeat's *Principles of Etymology*. As serial literature get Dr Larison's *Journal of Orthoepy and Orthograpy* (monthly, Ringos, N. Jersey, \$1 a year) and *THE HERALD* (quarterly, 57 Harbord St., Toronto, Canada, 25 cents, or 12 penny stamps, for 8 copies for a year.)

H. DRUMMOND.

ON RITING A NEW LANGUAGE.

Questions of speling a new language ar much like ones of a New Speling for an old language. The *Athenaeum* has this to say (20 Aug., p. 235) about a *Handbook of Bemba*, an African tung now first printed:

"The question of speling a new language is always a vext one. It sounds very simpl to say one shud spel it foneticly—i. e., 'all vowels as in Italian, all consonants as in English,' or that one shud folo Lepsius' alfabet. But the former course may present the difficulty of sounds for which no signs exist in English, and the latter with its numeros diacritical marks is always a nuisance in practis, dubly so when teaching nativ children to read and rite, or printing books at a distant station with none but ordinary fonts of type. From a scientific view-point, no dout, each sound o't to hav its own character, and such combinations as sh, tsh, ch, shud be avoided, yet the rufly fonetic system above indicated has workt fairly wel in Zulu, and has now become fixt too firmly, by a groing vernacular literature of fifty years' standing, to be easily dislodged."

As to Ao Naga a course like that for Zulu, Bemba and other tungs has been in progres for fifteen years as recorded in our vol. i, p. 200. As to what basis shud be taken for a New Speling for languages alredy long ritn but whose speling and orthoepy hav drifted apart we hav had pronouncements from sevral. Skeat's has not yet apard in these colums. Speaking of Italian, he says (*Prin. Etymology*):

"The pronunciation of the vowels is tru and distinct, and may wel be taken as the basis of any reformd system of speling."—2nd Series, §211.

In New Speling.]

ON CHAPMAN'Z HOMER.

Mach hav ai traveld in ðe relmz ov göld,
And meni gudli stats and kingdomz s;n;
Raund meni western ailandz hav ai bin,
Hwich bardz in fralti tu Apollo höld.
Oft ov wan waid escpans had ai bin töld
Ðat dip-braud Hömer rüld az hiz demin;
Yet never did ai brüð its piur serin
Til ai herd Chapman spik aut laud
and höld:

Ðen felt ai laik sam worcher ov ðe skaiz
Hwen a niu planet swinwz intu hiz ken;
Or laik staut Corteth hwen wið igl aiz
Hr staerd at ðe Pasific—and ol hiz men
Lukt at ich ader in a waild sarmaiz,
Sailent apon a pik in Darien.

—Keats.

KEY: ð a i a ö ü oi ai au iu
as in they see us old moon oil aisle owl few
(Marking o or u is unnecessary in open syllabls.)

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

THE HERALD is publisht (with misionary object) in Jan., April, July, Oct., at 57 Harbord St., Toronto, Canada. SUBSCRIBE AND DISTRIBUTE in leters, in scoolls, 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. Is need for a post-year 10 c. Foren stamps taken. Yur influence to extend circulation is solicited