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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 24.

TORONTO, CANADA, October, 1902.

N^o. 74.

WITH DR MURRAY'S APPROVAL.

Dr Murray's address on spelling reform in 1881 as president of the Philologic Society asked it to draw up a list of amended forms. This was done in 1883, British and American Societies co-operating. The result appears in the *Century* and *Standard* dictionaries. His address deserves attention by both advocates and opponents of reform, as it shows what prudence can accomplish for truthful spelling. Opponents will find

HIS ARGUMENTS IRRESISTIBLE.

Take omission of final e in *hav*, *giv*, *liv*. Previous to 1630 v represented u, and final ue stood for v. When v was chosen as a consonant, and u as vowel, this final e became needless.* It should be dropped, unless it influence a preceding vowel. In *hav*, *giv*, *liv*, a and i are short; e affects them not—omission is on good grounds and authority. Mr Gladstone considered it essential to enlist high authority for any reform of our spelling. Dr Murray's standing is unquestioned. All, not slaves to fashion, should follow his recommendation and write *hav*, *giv*, *leav*, *liv*, *griev*, *conceiv*, *groov*, etc.

Again, Dr Murray enforces this point:

PHONETIC SPELLING IS TRUTHFUL.

Hav we realized this? Sir Isaac Pitman, fond of the term, felt its force and gave shape to his feelings. No one, not even a liar, likes to be called untruthful. The charge strikes home like a sword. Why not so in orthography? Lord Lytton leveled a strong thrust at it by calling it "a lying, roundabout, puzzle-headed delusion." That was strong, but not war, for he adopted no more truthful method. Had Lytton preferred this charge against one, and still retained friendship with the liar, his diatribe would have been measured at its worth. Ar

*The old rule that no word in the language ends in v is due to the time before 1630, when silent e was needed after u (as in *have* for *hav*, *give* for *giv*, etc.) to prevent u functioning like a vowel when its consonant power (v) was meant—a clumsy expedient, yet not more so than most. A generation ago occurred the first break in the rule forbidding final v in the word *Slav*, plural *Slavs*, which at first came into use as *Slave*, *Slaves*, in obedience to the rule. *Slave* conflicted with *slave*. The stupid rule, outgrown over two centuries, was broken. *Slav* prevails. In French, *Slave* yet prevails because not conflicting with *esclave*, their word for *slave*.—EDITOR.

sp. reformers to be so measured, willing to wound, but afraid to strike out untruthful spellings? They cannot deny that they have ample opportunities. Fonotypists aim high, though their ideal is yet unattainable. Their heights cannot be reached by sudden flight; to show the way and serve as school furniture is all we dare to ask for fonotypy. Meanwhile, segments of truth must be forged till the world accepts the circle. Think of absurd combinations printers continue to set up and children are required to learn till that happy time arrives! Some foolishly

IMAGINE ETYMOLOGY THUS UPHOLD.

Dr Murray says "I need hardly add that my Dictionary experience shows me that ordinary appeals to etymology against spelling reform utterly break down on examination." If our orthography causes bad spelling and its consequent bad pronunciation, waste of time, labor and money, and is not etymological, it should be reformed in truth.

Hetton-le-Hole, Eng.

H. DRUMMOND.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—English was spoken considerably in Vienna twenty-five years ago, especially at court, though French was more common, while German prevailed. Recently a committee of the Reichstag appointed to consider the teaching of French in Austrian secondary schools, adopted a recommendation by Prince Liechtenstein that English be substituted for French, because French was but the language of drawing-rooms, while English was that of literature and commerce, and far richer and more practical.

—Improved methods to teach reading are yet needed. A plucky veteran, Mr C. R. Needham, of 55 Pockock st., Blackfriars road, London, Eng., finds none better than his method, most successful and highly commended forty years ago. He wishes to reprint his plan as the "Readwell Primer," and says "The method does not displace any schoolbook; it explains how to use them. I appeal to friends of Education for donations to print an ample exposition. To do so, well and soon, I ask liberal contributions, glad if donors bring it before friends, or send addresses." Activity for many years back was prevented by his late wife's total blindness.

—"Our Unhappy Language," an anonymous article in Macmillan's Magazine for June, deprecates American departures from British usage as to words, phrases and grammar, but not of spelling till toward the close is: "Here is a list of American words [sic—he means spellings] on which our only comment shall be a note of exclamation: defense, pretense, rumor, dishonor, labor, counselor, traveler, imperiled, groveled, marveled, un-

trameled, maneuver!" In much soro and pity we perceiv, that John Bull's stubbornly blind jurnalistic champions lead him to destruction. Prof. Brander Matthews on American Speling is a complete anser. It apeard in Harpers' Magazine, July, 1892, reprinted among his essays.

—*The Dial* (Chicago, 16th July) has a special anser to the articl in MacMillan's. It is by P. J. B., of Malden, Mass., who "wonders why the English cling so jelosly to u in honour, but drop it in pallor, horror, terror, author, and a hundred other words having exactly the same Latin-French pedigree. Retaining French u in certn cases why does the Englishman insist on discarding French s in offense, defense, derived originally from Latin forms in -ensa? In Middl English we find forms in -ens, -ense; the form in -ence is a comparatively late departure from good spelings. Likewise, -or represents, as a rule, an erlier English -our; but wheras our cusins have reverted to Latin in some cases, not in others, we in America, for the sake of both brevity and uniformity, drop u almost without exception. Ogilvie givs 'pretense' as the beter speling."

—"The Algonkin Element in English" (Athenæum, 21st June, by James Platt jun., 77 Saint Martins lane, London) says "Nativ American terms naturalized in English ar derived chiefly from one or other of the languages calld colectivly Algonkin. Among Northern Algonkin ar Cree and Ojibway of which dictionaries exist by Watkins, (1865) and Baraga (Montreal, 1880). Among Eastern dialects ar Abenaki (dict'y by Rasles, 1691), Delaware (Brinton and Anthony), Micmac (by Rand, Toronto, 1888), Narragansett (by Roger Williams, reprinted 1866), etc." He then treats of the words cariboo, mummychog, pemmican, persimmon, pone, powwow, quicxhatch, sagamore, seawant, squeteague, terrapin, tullipee.

—"Charli, dear," said yung Mrs Torkin, "which canal route do yu think they 'l select?"—"I don't no. What 's yur preference?"—"The Panama, so much easier to spel."—Daily Star.

—The outlook in conservativ Britan is givn thus by Mr Drummond in Pitman's Jurnal: "The litl hope ther is of progressiv reform rests with (1) the action of Americans and Colonials; (2) the desire of comercial men to get rid of a needles burden; (3) presure of scool life necessitates utmost economy; (4) printers' conservatism givng way to methods more economic."

—Rules and Regulations of the Hetton-le-Hole (Eng.) Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath Scool, a pamflet of eight small pages, contains quite a large number of amended spelings, mostly comendabl, as "termd, scool, raisd, preacht, suitabl, hym, ther, shal, ful, evry, deemd, purpos, receivd, discust." This is useful and worthy of imitation, for dul is the scolar not redy to infer that reformd speling is (1) a live issue, (2) justifiabl, (3) redily practist, at least so far as to omit useles letters, with change of -ed to t if sounded so.

—Founding a British Academy (see our p. 91) is acomplisht. It starts with 49 immortals, a sectional filosofic academy with Herbert Spencer left out, not an academy of letters for Hardy, Meredith, Dobson and Hewlett ar not in it. Had it been formd on like lines when Victoria's reign opend, Macaulay, Gladston, Froude and Freeman wud hav been in, but Wordsworth, Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning and Carlyle, out. Its utility on a basis so naro is questionabl.

—A Supplement, two pages, belongs to this HERALD. It contains our Platform and a specimen of proposed New Speling by Mr Phipson (diacritics) with an attempt to render Latin orthoepy by English vowel-values (as i by ee, u by oo, a by ah, etc.)—a reductio ad absurdum, so

far as concerns us. It makes us tired to see Rumania speld Roomayneeah or Roomahneeah, especially as the bawl, insular versus continental vowel-values, was fo: to a finish ful thirty years ago by the late Duke of Argyle and Mr, later Sir Wm, Hunter. It is particularly tiresome to hear advocats of insular values proclaim their and our ideal—a sign for each sound—and then, without waiting for their breth to cool, uze oo and alike stupid complicated dubls for simpl singl u, a, e, i, o, alredy to hand and in world-wide use! How much longer wil yu abuze our patience, O inconsistent ones! [Qousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra!—as Cicero with fiery eloquence began in the senat his face-to-face adress of a ploting traitor, drest down in good style.]

—Readers of this who hav not seen the Supplement mentiond above shud aply for it—Britishers to Mr Phipson, 151 Strand, London.

—*Qousque Tandem?* was the name, moto and key-note of an organization in Germany for amended speling. Prof. Vietor, of Marburg, formerly of Liverpool, was a moving spirit.

—The New England dialect receivs exemplification by G. S. Wasson in The Bo's'n Hill Ground (Atlantic Monthly, July), a coasting story. Beside Lowell, always standard, is Profeser Sheldon with an articl, precise and scolarly, on A New Englander's English, nine pages (Dialect Notes, i, p. 32). He comes from Bath, Maine.

—Uniformity of German orthography, as heralded on our pages 77 and 87, is acomplisht. British-Americans ar behind with theirs—like a cow's tail, always behind. Sevrul treatises expound German progres in this, while we hang our hed in shame at our non-progres. Dr Duden has publisht two at Leipzig and Vienna. one of 338 pages 8vo, one of 129 pages 12mo; Dr. Matthias, at Leipzig, one of 355 pages 8vo; K. Erbe, Stuttgart and Berlin, one of 56 pages 8vo; and so on.

—In Germany hitherto ther have been difrent sets of variant spelings in use in Prussia, Bavaria, Austria, Wuerttemberg, Switzerland and elswhere, just as we hav American sets of variants along with British sets in our language. All these giv way to uniformity—establisht Preferd Spelings. When wil British-Americans hav as much progresivnes and good sense?

—The *Journal fuer Buchdruckerkunst* reviews the ro of books apearing simultaneously on its editorial table anent the field of German uniformity as to word-forms mentiond above. Its critical observations go over the ground. A translation and reproduction of them is an excellent piece of work done by Mr N. J. Werner, of St Louis, and fills over eight pages in The Journal of Orthoepy and Orthography for June. We wish and beg as much for such work as ask money.

—The apeal for funds for an edition of a pamflet by Mr Broomell on Speling has been met generously by Mrs Burnz, a semi-invalid now at Walters Park, Pa. Unable to work, she supplies \$50 to put out a new edition from stereotype plates, which Mr Boss wil bring out when he recovers from serios stomach trubl. Its paragraphs ar to hav explanatory captions. In speling, the Ten Rules wil be folod, wisely we think—go not too far or too fast. Thus, by proxy, Mrs Burnz is stil activ.

—Sledge-hamer nudges of Wake up, John Bull! wer givn at the Belfast meeting in September of the Asoc'n for Advanc't of Siense. Prof. Dewar said British bakwardnes was an extraordinary and disastros fenomenon; the cuntry was two generations behind Germany! Profeser Armstrong pled for infusion of American life and energy into their educational system, or els send it to the scrap heap, and refit scools and their masters along scientific lines!

THE A-FAMILY.

[These difficulties can be grapt with only by scientific methods, if hoping for satisfactory results. Acurat noledge of orthoepic facts wud help to setl spelng.—SWEET.]

Vowel sounds ar infinit in number. A traird ear can recognize many varieties of evry principal vowel. Yet it is wel to consider four sub-varieties of the *a*-family and to treat them as four separat entities. Some readers wil then be les puzld.

(1) "Italian *a*" (*a* in HERALD-notation) is open-neutral *a*, most open of them all, with tung neutral (that is, neither front nor bak). Western, of Frederiksstad in Norway, teaches so—limited space prevents discusion now. (2) Close-neutral *a*, our *a* or *a*₂, not so open as *a*, the "short *a*" of continental Europ. (3) Close-front *a*, our *æ*, as in *man* mæn as comonly spoken (but *ma*₂*n* in northern English, including Scottish). (4) Close-bak *a*, our *o*, as in American *not*. In a givn dialect they ocur in pairs, *o* and *æ* in America, *a* and *a* in northern English and on the continent—all this speaking broadly.

Sometimes a shades

{	<i>æ</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>
		<i>ɑ</i>	

 off toard *æ*; again, to-ard *o*; *a* may aproach *a* from insuficient mouth opening. This schematic diagram with *a* at corner of a triangle, or, better, at loest part of a segment of a semicircl, concave upward, wil help memory and understanding.

The American boy's *papa* is *pop*·ə, *pop*, *pæ* or *pæp*. Try to hav him say *pa.pɑ*—Yu ask him to giv two vowels foren to his vocal scale; his *o* occurs in *stopt sylabls only* (i. e., ending in a consonant) while *pa.pɑ* has both open—and he (feeling all this by speech habit) wil giv *pæ.paw* or "paw". If yu ar not satisfied with his *fi.cog*·o for *Chicago*, he wil alter the midl vowel and either hold it (*o*·) or thro more stres on it (at the expense of neighboring vowels, rendering them obscure) saying *fæ.cawg*·ə. This forcing proces is unnatural to him, and wil prove futil. In one district the vertical pair (*a*, *ɑ*) wil be prevalent; in another, the horizontal pair (*o*, *æ*) is so. A good ear wil discriminate all four, even more, but in practis two is all the average ear diferentiates and uezes in discrimating tho't-pregnant words (platform, plank 16).

Mrs Burnz' "special dril" mentiond on our p. 92 is to discriminate *a* and *o*, the 2d and 4th sounds above, the closest of all. She has described this dril recently (*Jur. Or. & Or.*, Aug.) and says "The uniqueness of *o* is that it cannot be lengthend or drawld;" tru, and chiefly due to its ocurrence in *stopt sylabls*, mainly in ones *stopt* by *stopt consonants* (*p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, inclu-

ding, of course, *ch* = *tf* and *j* = *dj*), thus explaining its characteristic ("uniquenes") snap and short duration. Mrs B. ads "To produce *o* the jaws ar wel apart, the tung slightly drawn bak and thus thiknd, while the voice is thrown *upward* as tho thru the bak roof of the mouth. In making ah [*a*] the tung lies flat, the jaws ar wel apart and the voice is thrown freely out of the open *front* mouth."

Last summer a riter (H. T. C. A., of Hunwick) in the Newcastle (Eng.) *Chronicle* gave a popular account of speech in Tyneside in which he said:

"The personal pronoun, in either forms, maintains its Latin sound on Tyneside. The short sound is comon in English, but the long sound is difrent, only the Northumbrian does it justice. He uezes the short sound in anser to a question not replied to by yes or no; for instance, 'Wer yu there?' 'I was. [*a waz*] In the case of the pronoun there it wud be the short sound. Now if the question was 'Who was there?' 'I was' [*a waz*], the pronoun wud be long and spelt *Aa*."

Now, a newspaper riter, however clear and tru his views, is handicapt for lak of a good notation, type for which is not at hand. For this, editors care litl; readers, les. Tho the *Chronicle's* riter is on the spot and knows what he is talking about, too—more than is tru of his clas—let us turn for "acurat noledge of orthoepic facts" to some one with "scientific method" and notation. For one, Ellis has done this with paleotype for the district (in *E. E. Pron.*, pages 2069 to 2083); and for Newcastle itself was at "great pains to make this comparativ specimen as correct as posibl." In it the vowel *æ* occurs not—*has* is *hez*, *have* is *hev* (Germans say *hef*). We ar in dout whether Ellis discriminates *o* and *a* in his notation. He records *a* (our *a*) in

a, ask (aks), babble, (be)cause, fast, going (gan), happen, hold (had), I, Jack, lad, lass, last, laugh, man, my, old (ad), that, very, want, was, what, would, wrong.

He records *aa* (our *ɑ*) in these words:

all, call, certain, crow, I (emfatic), know, law, own, talk, yard.

"Momus" pertinently asks (in *Jur. Or. & Or.*, Jan.) : "Why spel *what* with *ø* when clearly the vowel is the short of that in *arm*? Why spel *not* with *ø* when clearly we hear short *a*? Why spel *owl* with *eu* when *au* wud indicate beter?" Manifestly, in America, for *not*, *what*, *watch*, we say *not*, *hwot*, *wotf*, and *wot*^r for *water* is comon, tho *wot*^r (with open *o* = short *aw*) is authoritativ.

Tabular comparison of symbols in main systems of notation wil help elucidate :

HERALD-notation	<i>o</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ɑ</i>	<i>æ</i>
Amer. Dialect Society	<i>o</i>	<i>à</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>æ</i>
Standard dictionary	<i>ø</i>	<i>ɑ</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>a</i>
Ellis' notation	?	<i>a</i>	<i>aa</i>	<i>æ</i>
Tuttle's "		<i>ɑ</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>α</i>

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

(Continued from page 72.)

Q. 2.—Why retain *e* final after *th* as in *wreathe* (verb) and like words on p. 85?

Ans. If *th* sounds ð, as it does in most verbs ending so, it appears well in Amended Spelling to retain *e* arbitrarily to point that out, and to omit *e* when *th* sounds þ, as in the type-words *breath* *breth* (brɛþ), *breathe* *brīð*. Plank 4 of our Platform covers this and more. Besides, it appears woven into our literature: e. g., Tennyson (*In Memoriam*, xlix) has:

"The fancy's tenderest eddy wreath,
The slightest air of song shall breathe."

while beside this we find (*Ibid.*, lxxiii):

"The head hath miss'd an earthly wreath:"

Q. 3. Why does Drummond spell *one* as "wan" and not w-o-n as wud be expected after what is said in HERALD p. 93?

Ans. Drummond's genral treatment of the *up*-vowel is as stated, exemplified by this from the first piece in *The Habitant*:

Dey ronne wit' deir moder, an' play wit' each oder
An' jomp all de tam jus' de sam' dey was crack
Another stanza reads:

An' down on de reever de wil' duck is quackin'
An' down by de shore leetle san' piper ronne—
De bullfrog he 's gr-rompin' an' dore is jompin'
Dey all got deir own way for mak' it de fonne.

In this, where *ə* is a principal vowel as in *run*, *mother*, *other*, *jump*, *fun*, change to *o* occurs as stated; this does not hapn in *just* and *duck*, tho why is not clear. Dialect ritters ar apt to be inconsistent, unles, like Lowell, they ar scolarly and hav "scientific methods." The question is what ar the "orthoepic facts" in actual speech by the Kebec habitants. The personal equation of the dialect riter must be taken into the account. Drummond was born in Dublin which he left in childhood, stil under domestic influence til educated in Montreal. Irishmen and Londoners say wan for *one*. What does the habitant say for *one*, *just*, *duck*, *time*, *same*? Has *just* French *u*? We hav herd Dr Drummond read his verses on three separat ocasions. We hear ta'im for *time*, sam (not sɛm) for *same*.

Q. 4.—Yu spell *Quebec* as *Kebec* on p. 93. Do peopl in Canada pronounce it so?

Ans. In Kebec province and city it is ke.bec. Drummond spells it Kebeck. In English-speaking Canada the prevailing orthoepy is kwɪ.bec, where *i* represents a vowel varying from *ɪ* thru *i* to weak *e* (e) or weak ə (ə). Such mispronunciation is due to the misspelling "Quebec" in which *qu* has no more right than in Eskimo or Algonkin. The word is Micmac meaning the straits, the naros, closure, and applies to where the broad St Lawrence river is narod between Cape Diamond and Point Levis. HERALD spelling (Kebec) occurs in the *Jesuit Relations*—an old, beter word-

form deserving restoration. Accordingly, HERALD "office rules" restore Kebec.

WORD-REGISTER.

OLD SPELLING	NEW SPELLING	ORTHOEPY
Baireuth* (Bavarian town)	baï-roit·	
Beirut* (a town in Syria)	ba-rūt, ba¹-rūt	
Chile (S. America)	
Chili (a province in China)		
creosol	-----
creosote†	creosōt
Cnut‡	Cnūt
Harðicnut	Harðicnūt
hors de combat (Fr.)	or ^{da} co-bá·	
Misisipi§	-----
road	rōd	..
rode	"	..
row(e)d	"	rō:d
Rumania	-----

* Presumably, *h* in Baireuth wil disappear now as it does genrally from *th* in German spelling recently made uniform as explained elsewhere. Beirut is the spelling authorized by the geografic societies. The several other spellings yet found shud vanish from non-use,

† From Greek *kreas* (flesh) and *sōtḡr* (saver, savior, preserver), *Kreo-* or *creo-* is "the combining form" according to Murray (see NED under *creosote*). So, for *creosote* in list of Preferred Spellings on p. 85 read *creosote*. Analogy requires *creosol* also.

‡ *Cnut* (for *Canute*) is found in recent histories, as Green's and Freeman's. *Canute* is indefensibl, a being inserted without warrant between *c* and *n* as tho *cn* wer unpronounceabl. On his coins the name appears as *CNVT*, so that *e* final is indefensibl also.

§ This is the actual spelling in Spanish ahead of English in having reformd its spelling in the first quarter of the 19th century. Our convictions gro that dubld consonants, very rare in Spanish, shud be as rare in English, to be used when plainly requisit, as in *coattail*, *bookcase*, *unnecessary*, *illegal*, etc. No dubld consonant is requisit in *Misisipi* thru either orthografic base (Platform, plank 7). The word is from Indian *misi*, or *mifi* (French *michi*) meaning big, great, and *sibi* or *sipi*, river.

|| *Rū-mā-ni-a*, for which ther is authority, is questiond. So far east, and in the Orient genrally, a has one or other (a, a) of its Roman values. Becaus a is misnamed with us is no reason for teaching out-of-joint orthoepy. Geografic Societies favor the spelling *Rumania* with Roman value for *u*, which is the rule when but a singl consonant comes between it and the next vowel. In newspapers just now the spelling *Roumania* is comon with *ou* as in French or in our word soup. We hope no one wil so far forget his sense of propriety as to suggest *Roomaynia*—suplanting a bad French weed (*ou*) by two worse ones (*oo*, *ay*) from England.

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

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