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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 18.

TORONTO, CANADA, April, 1901.

NR. 68.

ACHIEVEMENT OF NEW SPELLING.

Spelling reform o't to be easy. Almost evrybody giving the subject attention admits the presnt system absurdly and ingeniously bad, necessitating enormos work, needles and profitles, first in lerning, then in practising it. When it comes to defining the extent and rate of change desired, and exactly the alterations to be made, difrences of opiniou become manifest, relating to details not principls, therefore of no great consequence. When, however, efforts ar made to practis any improvement, much oposition, some activ, some pasiv, is developt. Its les judicios oponents make a fetish of familiar forms of printed and ritn words, and, as in Masachusets Legislature recently, talk nonsens about uglines of fonetic combinations and cruel hardships imposed on filologists by establishment of closer relations between leter and sound. Tho't of puting "fotograf" for *photograph* moved a Bay State lawmaker almost to tears, and, to believ him, if "fotograf" came into use, the origin of the word wud be lost forever. "Fotograf" comes nearer to the original Greek than does "photograph"—the same for the rest. Latin and Greek spelling was probably strictly fonetic. If wud-be reformers wud only asume that success depends on united action they might accomplish something. The proclamation of a State Legislature, if secured, wud be ineffectual. English-speaking nations must move together. When they once determin to advance, any haf dozen filologists can point out a strait road.—*New York Times*.

PRINTERS, AWAKE!

I am of opinion that the time has come when we must meet inovation in spelling. Scholars hav agreed on 3572 new spellings givn in Webster's International, Century and Standard dict's, many of them adoptd by these great lexicons. Webster of today varies in numeros spellings from the Unabridgd that many of us wer "bro't up on." The other dict's named go farther; accepted and aproved spelling has altered much in 25 years. Scholars—educaters—peopl who make dict's, stamp approval on

words, endeavor to make greater changes.

Which is wiser, to wait til scolars force on us a system—or two or three systems—compeling us to "lern to spel" again, or, by taking hold of the movement, so guide and direct it that it shal cost us least in time, labor and money? The world's scholarship is almost a unit in favor of change. Shal printerdom's comon sens step in and help the movement in right directions?

I can asure my felo-craftsmen that spelling-reform—mending our grosly misleading, unhistorical and defectiv orthografy—forges ahed, soon shal we meet it armed with new strength.—HENRY R. BOSS in *New York American Printer*.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

—This invites *you* to subscribe.

—Rime by F. Ritchie in *Longman's* for December is of great interest. He says "rime is corect spelling" and "rhyme, due to false etymology with the Greek word rhythm, is quite modern." Again, "Comparativ acuracy in rime of a dozen wel-known poets is ruffly indicated in this table, figures shoing imperfect rime: in 1000 lines at random, corectnes of rime being judged by modern standard pronunciation, except where notoriously pronunciation has been changed:

Shakspear 55	Scott 36	Campbell 28
Dryden 47	Wordsworth 36	Moore 28
Pope 38	Tennyson 32	Keats 20
Cowper 36	Byron 28	Goldsmith 11

Ritchie concludes that "similarity of spelling is ofn accepted as covering want of any real identity in vowel sounds. In a few words having alternativ spellings Dryden naivly employs what afords best rime to the eye, thus

Which well the noblest objects knew to chuse,
The fighting warrior and recording Muse;"

R. then quotes a couplet with (choose depose) and instances (show go) and (shewed conclude). Examining 2800 lines (couplets?) by Pope, who, he says, "comits the atrocity of cupling 'clothes with 'those,'" he finds 97 imperfect rimes, analysis shoing "(1) Imperfect rimes very rarely ocur between words ending in a vowel sound—but 4 out of 97, and 3 of them almost certnly explaind by changes in pronunciation since Pope's time. Identity in final consonants is therfore evidently regarded as justification for a certn amount of disparity in the vowel preceding. (2) Over one-fifth of imperfect rimes ar in words with a vowel folod by r. (3) Imperfect rimes ocur (with few exceptions) only between sounds that, tho not identical, ar fonetic alies." Ritchie's standard sounds ar 16, viz., 6 primary (so-cald long) vowels, those in beet, bate, balm, bawl, boat, boot; 6 secondary (so-cald short), bit, bet, bat, botch, but, book; 4 difthongs, file, foil, foul, few. His elevn pages sho earnest reserch.

—On 1st Jan. last vol. iv of Murray's dictionary was complete, and vol. v finish to the midl of J.

—The American Dialect Soc'y publisht recently Notes on American-Norwegian with a vocabulary, twelv pages in all.

—“A Dissertation on Accents and Markt Letters by N. J. Werner” fills five pages of the St Louis Practical Printer for January. It is a “plea for uniform and scientific dictionary accents” to supersede the too numeros and puzzling ones now in comon use. We agree with him that “lesening the number of diacritic marks wil beautify the appearance of a page.” That is, the fewer of such marks the les the disfigurement, which “must apeal to the esthetic taste of all concernd.”

—The paper on fonetics last May at the first year exam's in Toronto University had ten questions. Among them wer: (1) Describe the vocal cords. To what cartilages ar they atatch? Explain how they ar bro't paralel and caused to vibrate. (2) Function of soft palat in formation of speech sounds? Illustrate by reference to at least two consonants and two vowels, shoing distinctions. (3) Define “vowel,” and criticize: “A vowel is a leter which may be sounded alone.” (4) Define “high” vowel; giv exampls of “high front” and “high bak” rounded vowels. (5) Giv sub-classes of “bak” consonants, with at least two exampls of each from difrent languages. (6) Discuss whether French t, d, l, n, s shud be clasifed as “point” or “point teeth” consonants. (7) Describe, izing diagrams, the difrence in formation between English r and German (or Italian or Spanish) lingual r. (8) What is a “brethglide”? Giv exampl of a stop consonant folod by a breth glide in English, where a voiced glide is necessary in French (or Italian or Spanish).

—“Across the water” came Mr and Mrs Drummond's dainty greeting to the HERALD:

“Cristmas begets the kindest:
And erth a paradise becums
When we more ov Cristmas sho.”

—The English Dialect Dict'nary is finisht for words in G. Haf of them in H ar redy, and all is to be finisht about five years hence. It is publisht at pecuniary risk of its editer, Prof. Joseph Wright, who is engaged preparing an English dialect grammar. He collects fonograf specimens of dialects, partly to chek material for the grammar, partly to hand down to posterity a faithful record of dialects spoken at the 19th century's close. When peopl a hundred years herce debate how their ancesters spoke, they can apeal to the specimens.

—Co-laborer Werner is bak at St Louis. He spent last winter in Philadelfia; but May saw Mrs W. and him off to Europ (how we envid!) to pas sumer in travel, visiting relatifs and type-foundries, and seeing Paris exposition.

—Reforms in French grammar and spelling of which we gave an abstract on p. 63 ar givn in *Le Maitre Phonétique* for Aug. and Sept-Oct. They wer authorized by the French Minister of Public Instruction on 31st July last.

—The French reforms mentiond above have been orderd to be taut by state authorities in Denmark and other cuntries including (marvelos to relate!) conservativ England where Civil Service Comisioners, the Oxford and Cambridge Local and Schools Examination Boards, and the Society of Arts, all recognize these reforms in their examinations.

—Students of French will be glad to no that a pamphlet of twelv pages has been publisht by Pitman's Sons, London (1 Amen Corner), Bath, and New York (33 Union sq.), for 2½d or 5 cents postpaid, and giving the French Grammar Reforms (its title) as mentiond above. It is a

simpl (wel done, not school-boy) translation of the French Education Bureau's recent order. It has numeros exampls and is intended to be slipt into bak of French grammar for reference.

—A stedily groing subscription list is indispensable to publication of these pages. Ther is not much fun in even a labor of love. We shal not stand stil: ther must be progres.

—Of Broomell's pamphlet (see p. 67) the Chicago Economist says: “It is an admirabl exposition, in small compas, of the crookednes of English spelling, and a strong argument in favor of reform. The whole scory of this evil is told. In these days converts ar made rapidly. The reform wil come gradually like other reforms.”

—Mr Boss, Chicago, rites: “I think Mr Broomell's pamphlet an admirabl campaign document. I endeavor to place it where it wil do most good. Printers and proofreaders hold the key to the situation. I find very many of more tho'tful ones favorably disposed. The Proofreader's Society meets to-night; I shal bring it up there. I believ the time ripe for a long step forward.”

—A singl bak number of THE HERALD may be had during the year to which the number belongs; after that, in yearly sets only. The sets for 1888 and 1889 ar nearly exhausted and wil be furnisht as parts of complete sets only—272 pages, archives of alfabetick progres from 1884.

—The spelling of Old French is stuid largely from Roland's Song (*la Chanson de Roland*), elevnth century vers, 300 years before Chaucer. French wordforms since 1600 ar found in the Jesuit Relations and alied documents, explorator-t-avel records by French Jesuit missionaries in Canada and northern U. S., 1610 to 1791. An exact verbatim et literatim reprint of these rare French, Latin and Italian originals, manuscript and printed, accompanid page for page by a ful translation, is publisht by Burrows Bro's Co., Cleveland, O., (73 vol's 8vo, 300 pages each.) Each riter izes wordforms a generation older than he. Its pages deserv study. Thus, ie for je and avoit for avait, vn and vne for un and une, sho that Pierre Ramee's two diferentials (j,u) had not taken establish place. Oh for a twentieth century Ramee to enlarge our alfabet by two or three more diferentials! The batl wud be, in efect, won. Again, faict (Latin, fact-) for modern fait, scavoir (Latin, scire) for savoir, sho that school pedants had their inings then in French as they had in our language.

—Dr Joseph Wright succeeds Max Müller in the chair of comparativ filology at Oxford. In 1870 a working lad of 15, unable to read, he spoke his nativ valy's Yorkshir dialect. Interestid by hearing talk of Franco-Prussian war then on, he lernd to read newspapers, taut himself Latin and Greek in diner-our and od intervals. Soon junior master in an unpretending school, he enterd London university, but soon found that to reach scholarship aspired to he must study in Germany. Funds carid him to Cologne, whence he trampd to Heidelberg in 1882, suporting himself there by teaching. In 1888 publication of his text-books on Midl and Old High German establish fame as a filologist. Onors then came. His age is 46. The chair brings £600 a year.

—An efectiv trinity for propogandism is that mentiond on p. 61, viz., ERNEST WORK, WISE, RIPE COUNSEL, MONEY. Reader, unless yu'r lazy, yu can giv a hand with one of them, perhaps two or all three. Do more than shout for the other felo to do something. That's not work.

—Use of Roman insted of Gothic type is a main plank with German spelling reformers. This comes gradually as statistics sho that forty years ago the proportion of Roman type used was but haf that now used: in 1861, 21.42 per cent; 1871, 27.96; 1881, 35.24; 1891, 38.74; 1898, 40.40. Most

scientific books and journals ar in Roman, a cause of thankfulness to the rest of the world compeld to read them to keep abreast of advances. Thru habit and prejudice, the masses, there and here, stil prefer the old way.

COLOQUIAL-LOCAL, OR STANDARD?

For something like fifteen years ther is a tendency to consider colouquy as *the* language insted of its standard or literary aspects. This has been very noticeabl in Britan—so much so that colloquial West-End speech is lookt on as synonymos with English on the continent, a view receivd with litl favor in America. That reaction has come in Britan is a fair inference from the meeting of the Mod. Lang. Asoc'n (of 347 members) at Liverpool, where a contest ensued recently over this motion:

"The aim of modern language teaching shud be literary rather than colloquial."

Mr Milner Barry moved in amendment:

"The aim of modern language teaching shud be colloquial as wel as literary."

In amendment Mr Siepman moved:

"The chief aim of modern language teaching shud be in the erly stages the spoken language, next gramatic acuracy, in the final stage literary, and in all stages mental training."

Then all three wer withdrawn and this by Mr Eves unanimously adopted:

"Evry efort shud be made to maintain the literary and scolarly side of modern language teaching as wel as the practical side."

Next day, Dr Lloyd presented a report of the fonetic sub-committee which had 'instituted a census as to pronunciation of varios words—a census that was a partial but not discouraging failure. Some replies had been tabulated. The sub-committee considered this a time for ultra-conservatism in pronunciation and strong resistance to a movement that might ultimately split up the language."

The pendulum soon may swing to the other extreme, ultra-conservatism. Meantime we stand with equanimity on planks 1, 9, 11, 12, of our platform which is unlikely to colaps. We patiently await Lloyd's census, redy to giv its results due consideration along with those alredy reacht by Grandgent and Hempl in this cuntry.—The "split" is going to heal.

Again, in Viotor-Dörr's reading-book (*Englisches Lesebuch*), the new 6th edition (xvi+76 pages, Teubner, Leipzig, 1901) of which has E. R. Edwards' fonetic transcription, for foreners, especialy Germans, to lern English, is haf-changed from colloquial-local (Londonese) toard standard. Edwards says (in his preface):

"Standard English being only a name—I never herd of it til I went a long way from England—the pronunciation givn is my wife's or my own (both Londoners). . . In the weak forms which so many comon words possess, clipt forms, sluring and omision of final sounds, and, genrally speaking, departure from aparent or dictionary pronunciation, I hav, if anything, erd in being too conservativ."

Oh no, Edwards, yu 'r not too conservativ,

In it, iy for i and uw for ū ar abandond, tho ei for e and ou for ō ar yet kept. R is stil much dropt; h, not so much. The difthong in *now* is au, not æu, etc. Why hav two sets of these vowels when they ar so exactly alike in German and English. If yung Germans lern English (as they do by scores) to do busines in London *all* their lives, Edwards' transcription wil do, But, shud they go elsewhere, even to that litl place discoverd by Columbus where ar many milions—"mostly fools," said Carlyle—it wil be beter if their speech is free as may be from *local* color, or dialect.

In New Speling.]

A SONG OV WINTER.

Sing a song ov winter!
North wind'z biter chil,
Hōm and rudi fairlait,
Kaindnes and gudwil.
Hemloc in ðe churchez,
Dataim sūn wiðdrōn;
Sing a song ov winter—
Ah, but winter 'z gon!

Sing a song ov luving!
Let ðe sizonz go;
Harts can mak ðar gardenz
Under sun or sno:
Fir no fading blosom,
Nor ðe daiing da:
Sing a song ov luving—
Ðat wil last for a!

—ELIZABETH R. MACDONALD.

* * * * *

WURD-FORMZ.

[Niu Speling wurdformz ar in larjer taip.]
alien avoud bailif filial nature peopl Sam
alien avaud balif " natyur pipl "

(p)sa(l)m shepherd title titl trublsome vender
sam " taitl " trublsom "

—Mark Twan'z best bo mo (*bon mot*)
sins returning tu America is hiz definision
ov a gud sitizen az an "unclasifaid polis-
man"—an uterli sirios saing ðat wil liv
az long az Mark's best jōks.

—Aparentli tu protest agenst ðe trinita
(Satan, Marz and Mamon) nau ruling ðe
world, Mark Twan ðus salūts ðe twenti-
eth sentiuri: "Ai bring yu ðe statli matron
Cristndom, returning bedragld, besmercht
and disonord from pairat radz in Kiao-
chau, Manchuria, South Africa and ðe
Filipinz, wið her sōl ful ov minnes, her
poket ful ov būdl, and her mauth ful ov
paios hipoc'risiz. Giv her sōp and tael,
but haid ðe luking-glas."

KEY: Sound i a u ð ō ö ū
as in we may run the old saw soon.
Difthongs: oi, oil; ai, aisle; au, owl; iu, cure; iu, due.
The makron over o or u is unnecessary when
the o or u manifestly ends a sylabl.

WORD-REGISTER.

[A dash (—) means, same as the preceding.]
[..... means, infer from the preceding.]

OLD SPELLING REVIZED	NEW SPELLING	COSMOPOLITAN ORTHOGRAPY	ORTHOEPY
ensure†	ensur	
enure†	enur*	
inquire§	inkwair	
insure†	insur	
inure‡	inur*	
khaki	—	χɑ'ki, χɑ'ki.¶	
Latin	—	læt ⁱⁿ , not læt'n:	
Shakspear	?	?	¶
toe	to	..	
to	tu	..	
too	tū	..	
two**	"	"	

* Enyūr, inyūr, may be beter, but y begins weak syllabls as a rule.

† "Insure" might be confined to the commercial use and "ensure" ritn genraly.—Athenæum, 26th Dec., 1900, p. 850, in notice of a new part (in I) of Murray's dictionary.

‡ "Inure" might wel be left to lawyers and "enure" adopted as the only speling in the sens "habituate."—IBID. Cf. Standard et al.

§ The articl on "inquire" makes it clear to all that the speling "enquire" halts between two opinions. Those whose feelings incline toard "enquire" wil see at a glance that consistence demands either "inquire" or "enquere."—IBID. We take this as suficient warant that "enquire" shud be dropt altogether, as does THE HERALD.

¶ *Khak* (= χɑk) is Persian for dust. *Khaki* is dusty, dust-color'd. Sometimes, *kharki* is the way it is speld, such spellers mistakenly suposing that all readers wil make r silent at a syllab-end as themselvs do. This is to sho that a sounds a and not æ. Ther is danger that r may stay and lead to permanent mispronunciation, as has ocurd with the word Tartar, wherin first r shud be silent. Wer h inserted (*khakhi*, *Tah-tar*), readers wud be led aright. Such h is nearly needles, and wud be quite so wer readers taut to sound a as a in oriental words; its æ-sound is occidental, the farther west the more of it. Kh is the oriental voiceles gutural (χ in our notation).

¶¶ The first syllabl of *Shakspear* was speld *Shak*, *Shax*, *Shag*, in his own time. Its prevailing orthoepy was fæk probably. The e foloing k was slurd (ə) or silent. Meter requires silence in This Figure, that thou here feeft put,

It vv as for gentle Shakepeare cut;
composed by "B. I." (Ben Jonson) to face title-page of 1623 folio. This silent e has had mischivous efect, to change sound of a preceding k from that in mat to that in mate. So, while selecting "Shakspear" from among many ways of speling the name for use in these pages, we leav readers to chuse conjoind orthoepy and new word-form.

**Two and twō ar comon pronuncia'ns in northern English. Now, the current speling (two) favors this and appears to spring from one of them, yet neither is accepted as standard—both ar considered dialectic, or non-standard. It seems that former printers chose a word-form (two) justified by northern speech so that it shud not conflict to the eye with another word-form (too) which again was distinct from another (to) and yet another (toe)—all of which but goes to sho that Old Speling is conventional as well as New Speling (Platform, plank 10), tho just when or where such conventions met cannot be pointed to as specificaly or definitely as Presbyterianism points to Westminster and Geneva.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Q. 1.—If dh be uzed for the sound ð (as in *radher*, *anudher*, for *rather*, *another*) how wil *adhere*, *madhouse*, be spelt?

Ans. 1.—Adhir, madhaus or mad-haus. The same imaginary dificulty arises with any other digraf, as ch, sh, th, ng. Compare *tachamer*, *mishap*, *pothook*, *engraver*. Dh for ð is les likely than the others to conflict with d+h.

VOWEL OR DIFTHONG?

Modern dictionaries reveal strong tendency to put ū after palatals: *chew*, *Jew*, *issue*, *uzual*, *rude*, *blue*, etc., (in older dict's with iū foloing palatals tʃ, j, ʃ, j, r, l) hav ū uniformly in the Century and Standard. This tendency apears in Webster, wherin ū folos r, tho genraly adhering to older practis. Even in newer dict's the rule is not workt out fully after l, for ū folos l only when l is part of a dubl consonant, as in *plural*, *blue*, *clew*, *glue*, etc. Where l is simpl, as in *lure*, *Luke*, *illumine*, etc., the difthong is stil ritn. Murray seems not clear on this: *clew* has iū, but *blew* is corct either way, ū preferd; *glue* is the revers, both givn, iū preferd; *chew* has iū, but *chufa* has ū; *adjure*, *adjudicate*, *adjutant*, hav iū, but *assure*, *assurance*, etc., hav ū folod by a vanish [ə]; *assure* rimes exactly with *poor*; *brute*, *garrulity* hav ū.

Not improbably in cours of a generation or two *lure*, *Luke*, *illumine*, etc., wil be pronounced lūr, lūk, ilūm, etc. The groing tendency to substitute ū for iū may reach even dentals, and *Tuesday* become *Toosday*, and *duty*, *dooty* [tūzde, dūti] as they ar now "in mouths of the vulgar." Beyond this the change shud not extend: *beauty* shud not become *booty*, nor *pure*, *poor*.—*Phonografic Magazine*.

[Murray's statement (in Genral Explanations, p. xiv) shud be rememberd: "After r, simpl ū, u take the place of iū, iu; also the uzage of many after l, as in *lien*, *lure*, *lunar*, where others make, or try to make, a difthong. This doutful difthong we rite iū, iu, as l'ū, l'ū^a. i, u ar also uzed to expres the imperfect or doutful difthong in *fate*, *note* (fæ't, nō't), which many treat only as a. ð; ° is similarly uzed to expres the non-recognized vowel-element developt between i, a, ð, ū, and r or r in *pier*, *pare*, *pore*, *poor*, *weary* (pi^a, wi^ari)."]

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For fuler explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Speling (postpaid, ten cents).