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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 28. TORONTO, CANADA, October, 1903.

NR 78.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

(Continued from pages 87, 101, 107, 111.)

The reform is inevitable. It is only necessary for its advocates to move slowly and so reassure a timid and conservative public that their designs are [evolutionary] not revolutionary.—CECIL F.P. BANCROFT, PH. D.

Spelling reform is destined to assume larger proportions and to triumph at no distant date. Phonetics has its own laws of historic development, as well as etymology. If orthographic reform is conducted under judicious and scientific guidance our wordforms will have still historic suggestiveness and significance.—THO'S CHASE, LL. D.

— C C —

FROM A GENIUS TO A BLOKHED.

Peter Bunsen, born in Germany, went to school there. Spelling being regular, soon he learned to read, and became much interested in little stories about pets and plays. Then his parents brought him to America.

That he soon learned to talk English, yet he had his troubles. Teachers said he *must get* the spelling. So, time he should have put on reading was spent on crooked orthography. Literature was interesting. Memorizing senseless spelling was to him a dull, stupefying process. He dropped into reasoning from analogy, but that did not work on our absurd collections of letters. Poor Peter! across the Atlantic he was called a genius; on this side, a blockhead.

Teachers many a time told him to "get his lesson over again," scolded and threatened.

So one night Peter took his tattered, tear-stained, time-killing book home, tore it in a thousand pieces, and threw them into the fire. As the blaze leapt up, he shouted: "Now, I've burnt the bridge behind me! I'll never face the teacher again!"

His father put him at the hardest, dirtiest work on the farm, hoping to make him willing to return to school. But Peter declared he would burn his brains out against a stone wall, before he would burn them out against the spelling book. So, like many others, he grew up in ignorance.

Lettervil, N. Y.

Hu Lo.

[We consider this a "short story." Let its writer supply us and other periodicals with like anecdotes till public opinion is aroused.—EDITOR.]

NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—This asks *you* to subscribe and so help to reach the circulation aimed at—10,000.

—Our right address is, THE HERALD, 57 Harbord st., Toronto, Canada (no more, no less).

—A question arises, how far should Dr Chase's opinion (in column preceding) as to historic suggestiveness and significance be carried? He was long president and professor of philology at Haverford (Pa.) college, later devoted to literature at Providence, R. I. Has he made statements more definite? What are they?

—On p. 113 is the statement, "forced mismatching of the 'no' and 'nut' vowels should be abolished." Unnatural union hardly requires divorce. Shorthand finds such pairing a convenience. Science rejects it.

—In the recent controversy about new high school entrance examinations in Ontario, Principal Reed of Markham High School and D.A. MacKay say: "The weakest point was spelling. These mistakes were found in one paper: cardiac, mucous membrane, digestion, system, incisors, biceps pads, whitish, perose, teeth, denton, auffle, weakons, artary, ventracle, pharoxn, wrings, tobacco." Is the pupil at fault, or the system?

—Young Germans have four years start of our young men (see p. 111) so long as present spelling retards that long in a university course. The ugly fact pointed out by Pres't Loudon gives an opinion that something is wrong, but no diagnosis is made. Our educators are in the dark as to both cause and cure. Both should be inferred easily from Peter Bunsen's experience as given in column preceding.

—The charge is, every English-speaking person is kept back two years in his public-school course, a third year in high-school, and a fourth in a university course. For Loudon's statements that our young men are four years behind German ones see Univ. of Toronto Monthly for Oct., 1900.

—American cities have an Italian population largely engaged in sale of peanuts, which they pronounce pinots instead of pinets. Yungers (or American-born) ones say nets pretty well, older ones say nets with *o* their open *o* (*o* aperto), much like *o* in our word 'nor.' To them, the 'no' and 'nor' vowels — both heard in 'Livorno' (Leghorn) — are pairs. Such vowel-pairing is right because found in languages generally. Both Passy and Ellis have the same symbol (*o*) for open *o*.

—This pronunciation by foreners has received a notable contribution (in Dialect Notes, vol. ii, p. 257 to 268) in recording the way English is spoken in a settlement of Norwegians begun at Utica, Wis., in 1840. The following words (having *A* or *ø* in received orthoepy) are given with *o* in nor: bluff, blunder, buggy, bucket, buckle, buckskin, bundle, butry, drug, front, gum, humbug, hunt, company, country, custard, cover, lunch, money, monkey, mutton, plumber, plush, pumpkin, run, puzzle, rubber, rug, supper, tug, trunk, umbrella, truck, bust, insult, rough, spunky, study, tough.

--Authority for pronunciation stated is Prof. Flom, university of Iowa. Ther is genral coroboration of Flom's observations in a paper by Prof. Nils Flaten, o St. Olaf's college, Northfield, Minn. It is on American-Norwegian, and appears in Dialect Notes, vol., ii, p. 115 to 123.

--Four words (cut, cutter, husk, nut) ar givn with a (in art) where one expects o (in nor). Why this is is not clear. Flaten confirms the a-sound in two words (husk, nut).

--O in these words is givn an a-sound by Americans as a rule: accommodate, block, blotter, bob, bonfire, bother, box, common, job, knock, locket, mob, molasses, mop, nominate opera, spot, top, volunteer. The American Norwegian's ear teaches him to folo suit, says Flom.

--A New Yorker, too modest to hav his name publisht, sends \$5 to help swel THE HERALD circulation to 10,000 as projected. By this we shal send THE HERALD for two years to a hundred papers in his state. This shud attract notice by editers and proofreaders. Who folos his lead?

--The National Educa'l Asoci'n met in Boston last July. At it was a first meeting of a committee to devize some beter and more uniform system of dictionary notation of orthoepy, so that, having lernd that system, one can understand the notation of all books indicating pronunciation. The committee had fifteen members, five from each of three sister aso'ns, Modern Language, Am. Philologic, and National Educl. Ten attended. Prof. Calvin Thomas, of Columbia univ. was chairman, and E. O. Vaile, Oak Park, Ill., secretary. Ther was very free interchange of views. Result: Prof. T. was instructed to apoint a committee of six, himself ex officio chairman, to devize such a fonetic alfabet to be uzed as the basis at least of a system of notation, and report to the ful committee. Prof. T. has apointed his six. Ther ar influences that wil keep after the committee until it formulates a report.

--Sir Isaac Pitman's Sons hav two lb. of evry HERALD issue sent them which they distribute by inclosure in letters.

--Prof. Paul Passy's helth does not permit as much mater as usual to be got redy for his jurnal, Le Maitre Phonetique. Erly in the year he had plurisy, so apt to eventuate in serios chest mischif of which his brother Jacques died. Later he cud go out in his garden but did not increase in strength. In summer he resided in the Swis mountains bak of Lausanne.

--Ther is a hitch or something worse as to Mr Carnegie's promist help to push on spelling reform for ten years as mentiond on p. 112. No money has been furnisht yet. Wil ther be any? We stil hope to anser yes in a few months.

--"Speeches at a Banquet of Chicago Scol Principals with letters from prominent educators, editers and publishers" is a pamphlet of 56 pages "publisht by the Illinois State Teachers' Asocia'n and Northern Ill. Teachers' Aso'n thru their Committee on Simplified Spelling." It is for misionary work within the state. Send the secretary (E. O. Vaile, Oak Park) \$1, more or les, for a suply for distribution in acord with yur zeal. He has a roomful.

--We agree with the Preferd Spelings in the pamphlet mentiond above. "Duelling" on p. 31 shud hav dropt that superfluos l.

--Two corections shud be made on p. 48 where it says The Globe of Toronto abandond N. E. A. spelings after two years trial: (1) The Toronto World (not The Globe) adopted them nearly four years ago. (2) It has not abandond them. It appears bright and newsy evry morning before sunrise. One spelling (thru) does a world (uo

pun) of good thruout Ontario by its silently but practicaly and efectually directing public attention therto.

--"British vs American English" is an interesting articl (Dialect Notes, i, p. 428) by E. A. Phipson. H. W. Horwill treats the same subject (Leisure Hour, July) as "Pitfalls of American English" We ar reminded of when we bo't shoes in London. "Wot koind wud yer loik?" "Gaiters." (After explanation): "The roit nime faw them 's sold (side-springs)."

--Our Type-Fund has been increast by \$2 from Mr E. B. Thornton, Addison, N. Y. Dr T. B. Welch, Philadelphia, sends a like sum. Mr N. J. Werner (removed from Saint Louis, Mo., to Philadelphia) contributes \$2 in "sorts." For other "sorts" \$1.40 has been spent. So that the \$12.15 announced on p. 89 is increast to \$18.15 les \$3.40 spent, leaving \$14.75. THE HERALD shud hav an outfit to do good work. Italics for this size of type wud suply a want. A 50 lb. font with italic and "sorts" of the type exemplified on p. 113 wil help immensely. A small Greek font cud be made good use of. All this wil cost \$50.

--The Report of the committee on Vari-ant Spelings, mentiond p. 112, appears in the Proceedings of the Ontario Educa'l Asocia'n for 1903. The Annual of New Speling for 1903 has it too.

--"Foreign Words in English Speech" (Harper's, Aug.) by Brander Matthews occupies four pages. He wud hav the plurals of memorandum, index, and such, formd regularly. And so genraly: "It is not hoesome for our own language to employ foren words governd by foren rules of gramar and rebelios to those of our own. If these words are usefule and necessary, we o't to admit them to ful rights and to insist that they obey the regulations of our language."

--"Barrister and Solicitor" is often seen. We advocate genral use of -er as the ending for agent-nouns. Such rule simplifies a large clas of words. Matthews' remarks include this.

--Standard Pronunciation (in Harper's, July, eight pages) by T. R. Lounsbury, LL. D., professor of English, Yale university, is the first part of an articl important to all, us especially. He rites from a popular, not a filologic, point of view, and discourses, in an interesting way, about pronouncing dictionaries from their start in the eighteenth century, their authors' personalities and rivalries.

--Educated uzage, so far as regards the imense majority of words, is esentially the same where English is spoken. It is markt, indeed, by variations of intonation, of modulation, of acentuation. But, after all, these variations ar only slight, comparatively speaking: they ar realy of slight importance. They do not interfere with mutual understanding nor do they create embarrasment.—T. R. LOUNSBURY, *Ibid.*, p. 261. As New Speling shud be non-comittal (plank 13) on more than haf these difrences in orthoepy, the orthografic problem is therby much simplified.

--Thomas Sheridan [1721 to 1788] was born at Quilca, [near Dublin], Ireland. His father, a teacher and clergyman, was intimat frend and chosen companion of Swift. To some extent on personal relations between the two the son based his title to speak with authority. According to him, in Queen Anne's time, the Augustan age of our literature, special attention was paid the language, then pronounced with great uniformity and elegance. With the house of Hanover and indifrence to learning and letters, this disappear'd. Men became careles in riting and speaking. Sheridan had receivd his orly education from a master, his father, trained in old-scool traditions, and who, thru Swift, had ampl facilities for aquirng pronunciation when at its best. To this master

he red daily for ours, receiying constaut corection. Subsequently he had come in contact with men distinguisht for rank and genius.—Lounsbury, *Ibid.*, page 266. He was father of Richard Hainsley Sheridan, and was an actor and maauager of theaters in both Dublin and Loudon, and won fame as a lecturer on elocution and author.

—Lounsbury's second articl (*Harper's*, Sept.) quotes Ellis' anser to inquiries as to doubtful or variant orthoepy. He specified what pronunciation he selected for himself, and left it so. It shud be rememberd tho that Ellis throuot his long work continually recognized and mentiond receiyd pronunciation. In fact the frase ocourd so often that it had a special contraction (rp.).

MR STEAD ON SPELLING

Advocats of English as the international tung shud remember that we ourselvs hopelesly bar the way by insisting on our presnt absurd speling. Wer English spelt as pronounced in acord with genral fonetic principls adopted by other nations, we wud giv an imense stimulus to spred of our language on the continent. At presnt we ar not prepared to pay the price. We prefer the look of our language with all its drawbaks to the barbaros shok our eyes receiv in reading Shakspear or the Bible in English spelt as pronounced. If we radicaly reformd our speling, we might discuss the posibility of any audacios attempt to foist our language on our neighbors. Until speling reform is an acomplisht fact the les we say about English as the universal tung the beter. What is wanted as the comon denominater of all tungs is a language (1) not now that of any one nationality; (2) very simpl and easily aquired, based on fonetic principls, with a minimum of complications in its gramar.—*Review of Reviews*, Oct., 1902.

In Esperanto evry word is red exactly as ritn—no silent leters—the vowels ar those comon to evry language except English: a, e, i, o, u, as in *father, bear, machine, note, food*. The accent falls on the last sylabl but one. The gramar is very easy, the words formd on scientific principls easily graspt and applied.—*IBID.* H. DRUMMOND.

OBITUARY: MRS BURNZ.

ELIZA VICTORIA BOARDMAN BURNZ (*nee* Boardman), born at Rayne, Essex, Eng., 31st Oct., 1823, was "bro't up on shorter catechism," in later life became les rigid, a member of the Soc'y of Ethical Culture. An alling child, for helth's sake in part, in 1837, she reacht Pulaski, Tenn., where she taut scool, later at Salem, Mis., marid the yung son of a coton planter, in '44, was left,

a year after, a destitute widow with a girl a month old. She taut again; in 1847 was principal of a girls' academy at Bolivar, Ten., and marid Rev. John B. Burns (who studid medicin later, practist, was an army surgeon in "the war," dying 1875). In the fifties wer born a dauter, Fonetta, and two sons, Ellis (died 1867) and Channing, who became his mother's partner and keeps on the busines at 39 east 8th st., New York. The children's names indicate her heroes. She was asociated in Cincinnati with the Longley brothers in fonic publishing and taut scool there. In the sixties she taut illiterat freedmen to read by fonetic methods, at Nashvil, Ten., in the erly days of what is now Fisk university (colored). In 1869 shorthand teaching and publishing was begun in New York. Eight years ago dizines caused a fall, fracturing a hip, rendering her an invalid ever after. Lately her stomach, always weak, developt cancer. Later a dropsical condition supervened to mitigate suffering, and this earnest, activ, strenuos, restles spirit enterd into rest on June 19th at a sanitarium at Walters Park, Pa., where she stayd for sevn years. Larison's *Journal* for July and Aug. has a ful and appreciativ notice from which we take much of the above. We hope to find space for an estimat of her work.



OUR LETER BOX.

A. McG.—The statement on p. 114 that use of the acute accent or macron dates from the first century B. C. rests, not on manuscripts (as yu asume) which ar lost, but on inscriptions stil extant on stone. One such is that of a yung actres dated by Mommsen and Ritschl at the end of the Roman republic (1st cent. B.C.). In it ar found two words so markt (LÉTI and HÓRA in uncials). Papillon transliterates it in *Manual of Comp. Philology*, APPENDIX I.

R. T. C.—Speaking broadly, and omitting weak vowels, the ful vowels in Northern England and here may be grafically put thus (capitals sho primary vowels):

Northern Eng.				American			
		u U			u U		
I i		O		I i		O	
E e		o		E e	^	o	
		a			æ	o	
		A					

Forgiv AS aur trespasez az wi forgiv ðem ðat trespas agenst AS.

Forgiv AS aur dets az wi forgiv aur deterz; lid AS not intu temptesion, bat deliver AS from ivil.

A RETROSPECT: TWO DECADES.

In the evolution of New Speling—ther will be no revolution, no clean sweep with a fresh beginning—progres, to be safe and sure, must be slo. Spasmodic spurts and leaps produce a reaction that retards. Let us in this issue see where the moderats wer twenty years ago. We say moderats because it is waste of time to deal with extremists who but defeat their own ends (plank 8). Let us in next issue make a retrospect of *ten* years. Then let us try to get our latitude and longitude *now*.

After the Philadelfia convention in 1876 sevrul years wer spent under filologic auspices in trying such new forms as taidl i (j), reverted s, a Siamese-twin conjunction of i and e for the vowel ɪ, ç, ũ, two ligaturred th's, etc., oferd as 'transition forms.' Dr March in 1880 rote a Circular of Information (n'r 7, 36 p. 8vo, publisht in 1881) for the U.S. Bureau of Educa'n, but it had no sampl of New Speling. The foloing we take from *The Fonetice Teacher*, organ of the Sp. Reform Aso'n, publisht at Saint Louis, Mo. It apeard as editorial in 'Mød-el Speling' of the Sp. Ref'm Aso'n. Both words and word-forms sho a master spirit.

"Let us dū dhi practical thing. Tac dhis alfabet az a provizhunal basis, and prosid tu mak dhi best alfabet wi can bai *impruvving* dhiz leterz ēr selecting *beter wunz*."—Page 77, June, 1883. (A)

It was not put forward as an all-sufficient *ne plus ultra*. It rings with the spirit of progres and toleration. It invites criticism and strengthening of weak links.

The English Sp. Ref'm As'n (establisht in 1879 under filologic auspices too, which makes comparison fair) publisht an Annual Report in 1883. The London Philologic Soc'y and Amer. Phil'c Aso'n never joint hands beyond the Joint Rules agreed on in that year (more sweeping asertions from interested motivs or ignorance to the contrary notwithstanding) and, in efect, almost tantamount to the simpler, more redily rememberd and aplied Two Rules **giving** HERALD Amended Speling. The Eng. SRA's eforts toard New Sp. culminated in 1883 in their Scool Fonetice Alfabet in which was renderd a selection of a page (The Iceberg) from a school reader. It had twelv vowels and ð, ʒ, ŋ. Rendering the selection above, it wud read:

"Let us duw ðe praktikal thip. Tak ðis alfabet az a provizanal basis. . . ." (B) except the vowel in *take*, *basis*, is (not a, but) e and ɪ conjoind, and for i in *pique* they put j made of the same length as i. We lak type to giv a longer selection, but that is unnecessary.

In the American specimen (A) as compared with the English one (B) the signs

for the vowels in *they*, *keep*, do not conflict tho not the same, nor do dh and ð for th in *they*. In (A), however, an *u*-sign (v) is givn the vowel in *us* as derived from an *u*-sound historically or etymologically. If from o (as *come*) it is stil from an *u*-sound as such o comonly sounded ū or u in *put* in the language's elier stages and stil so in dialects. In (B) an *a*-sign (p) is used in *us* as being, fonetically, often historically, at least allied to the *a*-family.

In (A) the fundamental value asignd o is that in *no*, *potato*. In (B) the keywords for o ar *pot*, *cork*—conflicting. (A) is compeld to invent a diferential (e) for o in *pot*, with (ō) for o in *cork* in which a macron is surely out of place and misleading in a weak word (as ēr, *or*, above) or sylabl (as in "refērmēshun" and many such in the *Standard* dictionary). Let o stand in *or*.

So, too, an old sign (a) is in (A) givn a in *man* (our æ) : in (B) the keywords for 'a' ar *pat*, *part* (A) is drivn to invent a diferential (ā or ā) for *a* in *part*. Alredy (pages 109, 114) we hav objected to use of ā in weak sylabls. Let 'a' stand in *part*. Later filology requires this.

THE CORE.

A veteran worker, Prof. F. A. March, advocated alfabetice enlargement before the Amer. Philologic As'n at its annual meeting in New Haven, Conn., last July. He wud ad three diferentials of a, o, u (ɑ, e, v). This question of enlarging the alfabet is the core of the hole mater, because "Ther can be no satisfactory speling reform without enlargement of the alfabet."—A.M.BELL. Then comes the question where to begin as holesale enlargement but "defeats its own object by demanding too much" says plank 8. Now, Prof. Skeat has said

"The best method of denoting o in 'come' is the real crux in evry system proposed." and ther shud be no question that the vocal in *but*, *up*, *us*, *come*, is to hav its diferential. In the frase *us they keep from harm* the vowels ar in order of importance as candidates for diferentials. How shal we print *they keep us* is a question we wish setld in the light of latest filology. Prof. Hempl (this year president of the Philologic Aso'n) is at work on a new alfabet or, rather, notation for the Amer. Dialect Soc'y. Tuttle's and a dozen other good ones hav apeard and much has hapnd in twenty years. The Passy-Sweet contention is stil on. Shal we be blind leaders of the blind, or reflect latest light?

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

*REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VARIANT SPELLINGS.**

Your Committee notes that the German language has of late attained an orthography made uniform, or free from variants, which becomes operative by State enactments this April. Hitherto, differing spelling-books have been used in Baden, Bavaria, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Würtemberg, Austria, and Switzerland. All are now made to coincide, "a consummation devoutly to be wished" for our language.

This continent, from the Gulf States to the Arctic Ocean, is full of Indian names derived from Algonkin and other stocks of languages. Fenimore Cooper, in the Introduction of one of his novels ("The Last of the Mohicans"), says that the spelling of these names is in a state of utter confusion, a condition still true, unfortunately. A preliminary found necessary to setting these in order is to have a vocabulary of, say, 2000 words, with principal meanings for each, and a list of radicals, say, 200 or 300 in number, from which these spring. At a meeting of Americanists in New York City last October, your Committee took steps, thro' Ontario's representative, Mr. Boyle, to ask Americanists to make such vocabulary and list of radicals. It resulted in appointment of a committee likely to report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The New English Dictionary" (N E D), under the editorship of Dr. Murray and others, gives, after the etymology of any word, in many cases, authoritative statements as to spellings preferred, where they vary. It has been thought well to pay respectful attention to this, as both more authoritative and more recent than other lexicons. But of N E D little more than half is in print. Accordingly, it was thought well to confine this year's report to words beginning with "A," and to proceed to other letters in subsequent years. Herewith is submitted a list of preferred spellings of words in "A," with appended notes in some cases.

A Canada Board on Geographic Names has been established, and made a Fourth Report. Its Fifth Report, promised this year, will be a consolidation of previous reports. Your Committee think well

* Reprint from Proceedings of Ontario Educational Association, 1903.

to await this before putting on record a list of geographic names with their preferred spellings.

The Committee has been enlarged by addition of Messrs. Aubrey White and J. C. Bailey, Toronto, and Mr. A. F. Hunter, M.A., Barrie, who have consented to act.

The Committee has to thank Messrs. E. A. Phipson, of London, Eng., and L. Lyon, of Ashtabula, Ohio, for long lists of words and valuable suggestions which have been utilized.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. HAMILTON, *Chairman.*

CHAS. G. FRASER, *Secretary.*

Toronto, 14th April, 1903.

WORDLIST IN "A."

The following words, all spelled in at least two ways, have these forms preferred:—

abatis, *abetter, abietin, abnormal, abridgment, absinth, absinthin, absinthol, accacin, *accessary (sb.), accessory (adj.), acclimatize, account, accountant, accouter, acetanilid, *acetometer, acetyl, ache, Achean, acherium, achilbein, acknowledgment, acmite, aconitin, acrolein, *addable, addorsed, adessin, adipocere, adjudgment, adjutage, admittable, adopter (chem.), adscititious, adulteress, adulterin, advertize, advowson, adz, affecter, affeer, affiliate, afraid, *agast, aggrandize, agister, aglet, agrarianize, aid-de-camp, aigret, aisle, alanin, alantin, *albumen, albumenous, *albumin, albuminous, alcaid, alchemist, alchemy, alcoholometer, Alcoran, alexipharmic, Algonkin, aline, *alinement, alizarin, alkahest, alkali, alkalize, allege, alley (a passage), ally (a marble, alliance), allyl, almacantar, almanac, almonry, alnager, aloin, altho, alum, alumine, *aluminium, *amarant(h), amarant(h)in, amassment, *ambergris, ambace, *Ameer, amercement, *amability (objective), *amiability (subjective), *amiantus, amice, amide (sb.), amidin, amine, amortize, amperometer, amphitheater, *amygdalin, amyl, amylen, amylin, anurin, anabaptize, anacoluthon, anadem, analyze, anamirtin, ananas, anapest, anathematize, anatomize, anbury, ancestral, anchoret, anchusin, ancient, andiron, android, anemia, anemone, anemonin, anent, anesthetic, anethol, *angiography, angiology, angiotomy, angusturin, anhydrid, anil, anile, anilid, anilin, animalize, ankle, annat,

annatto, antagonize, antechamber, antelope, antemetic, anterior, anthocyanin, anthrapurpurin, antiarin, antichrist, antihypnotic, antimonid, antipyrin, antitoxin, apanage, apiol, apocynin, apodictic, apologize, *apostasy, apostatize, aposteme, apostil, apothegm, apothem, *appall, appalment, appareled, appareling, apprize (to notify), appraise (to fix a price for), appui, *appurtenance, aquilin, arabin, *arbalest, arbitrament, arbor, arbutin, archduchess, archean, archeology, acheus, ardor, argol, armor, armory, arnicin, [harquebus], arsenate, arsenid, arshin, arsin, artizan, artocarpous, arval, *asafetida, asarin, asbestin, asbestos, asbolite, ascendancy, ascendant, aselepin, ashlar, askance, askant, askew, asparagin, aspidin, assize, assizer, astrean, atheneum, atropin, attar, attitudinize, attracter, auger, aught (sb.), aurin, author, authorize, autocracy, autoptic, avenin, avellan, aventurin, *averdepois, avoset, avowry, awkward, awn, *ax, *ay (ever), *aye (yes), azotize.

* NOTES.

Abetter.—Under *-er* N E D says: “Romanic *-our, -or* of agent-nouns have been in most places replaced by *-er* where the related verb exists in English.”

accessary.—The sb. is etymologically *accessary*, and the adj. *accessory*, compare emissary sb. and promissory adj., but as the adj. was first taken directly from the sb. it was naturally spelt *accessary*. Being afterward “rectified” by scholars to *accessory*, after Latin *accessorius*, it drew the noun after it.—N E D.

acetometer, see *-ometer* in N E D.

addable.—Under *addible* N E D says: “*addable* follows purely English and French analogies.” *addible* follows a hypothetic Latin *addibilis*.

agast.—Erroneously written *aghast*.—N E D.

albumen and *albumin* are not synonyms.

alinement.—The English form *alinement* is preferable to *alignment*, a bad spelling of French.—N E D.

aluminium.—The termination *-ium*, now preferred, harmonizes best with other names of elements, as sodium, potassium, magnesium, lithium, selenium, etc. Both *aluminium* and *aluminum* lived for some time.—N E D.

amarant(h), also the name of a township in Dufferin Co. The *h* is not justifiable etymologically. See N E D. Milton has *amarantin*.

ambergris.—The spelling variants are due to attempts to explain *-gris* as grease, Greece, etc.—N E D.

Ameer.—As a historical Saracen title commonly spelt *Emir*; the spelling *Amir*, *Ameer*, is used of Indian and Afghan rulers.—N E D.

amability and *amiability* are thus distinguished in N E D.

amiantus.—Spelling corrupted by confusion with *polyanthus*, etc. The correct form *amiantus* should be used.—N E D.

amygdalin, formerly *amygdaline*.—N E D.

angiography.—Under *angeio*- N E D says : “sometimes spelt *angeio*-; but Roman \bar{i} is the true equivalent of Greek *ei*.”

apostasy.—The derivation (L. and Gr. *apostasia*) gives no countenance to *·cy*.

appall.—Both on etymological and phonetic grounds the better spelling is *appall*, as in the derivatives.—N E D.

appurtenance.—The second vowel has varied as *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, but the last is now the accepted spelling.—N E D.

arbalest.—As the word survives only in military antiquities, it has no standard modern spelling.—N E D.

asafetida.—The British Pharmacopœia (latest edition) gives this spelling.

averdepois.—The best modern spelling is the 17th century *averdepois*; in any case *de* ought to be restored for *du*, introduced by some ignorant “improver” from 1640 to 1650.—N E D.

ax.—The spelling *ax* is better on every ground of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than *axe*, which has of late become prevalent.—N E D.

ay (ever).—*Ay* is preferable on grounds of etymology, phonology, and analogy.—N E D.

aye (yes).—*Aye* is in accordance with parliamentary usage and better on every ground.—N E D.