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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 50. TORONTO, CANADA, Jan-Mar., 1911. N^R. 100.

A PROMISE FULFILD.

In 1897 we promist that a simpl Notation wud be developept for use in these colums. This now appears in the new cover (four pages in red) tu our *Annual of New Speling*. This notation is a means, a tool, not an end in itself.

The Notation includes a schematic enumeration of most sounds in the receivd speech of principal modern languages and dialects. The scheme givs aproximatly the latitude and longitude of vowels and consonants between throat and lips in a way new and tru tu fisiologic facts.

The weak vowels in our tung receiv therin lucid, tho condenst, treatment.

The cover caries also our Platform now extended from 18 tu 33 planks.

Since 1897 ther has been time for consideration of many problems of speech, observation and critical comparison with others' work and digestion of their statements. The matters involvd wer so fundamental as tu forbid haste. Altugether it is tho't that considerabl advance may be heralded along right lines.

A LITL STEP.

To and who we shal hereafter spel with u insted of o. The w in who then becomes useles and is dropt acordingly.

"MAORI."—On p. 141 yu say *Maori* is "an almost perfect rime with *dowry* dauri da-ŭ ri- (a as in *far*, its fundamental value)", making *Maori* a dissylabl. This *is* very comon, yet careful speakers giv tu each vowel a separat sylabl, exactly as in *Laodicea*. In *Maori* ao is never difthongal tho sylabls ar not sharply divided. The nativ difthong *is* au, as in *kauri* (a splendid timber-tree, yielding the famos resin highly prized by varnish-makers). *Maori* does not rime with *kauri*, a tru dissylabl variously spelt "cowry" and "cowree" in English books.—R. C. HARDING, Wellington, New Zealand. [We understand Mr H. tu mean ma-ō-ri-, tho o in *Laodicea* is o-mikron brief (ō). As ō and i ar under

EXPLANATION: OMIT useles letters; CHANGE (if sounded so) *d* tu *t*, and *ph* or *gh* tu *f*.

medium stres, they weaken tuward or tu o, i (tu °, i, under substres) as in *Yankee*, *cofee*, *Milwaukee*, *Tuskegee* (yæŋki, cofi, milwo'ki, tɪskɪgi). "Maori" remains the form in both Old and New Speling.—EDITOR.]

NEW ENGLAND'S DECLINE.

On pages 163 and 197 atention was directed tu the decline of New England's dialect as peple that speak it die out tu be superseded by other races. We read:

The Vermont census discloses actual los of population from 1900 tu 1910. This stagnation in rural New England is most notabl in Main, New Hampshir and Vermont, but equally in upland vilages of Masachusets, Coneticut and the rural counties of New York state.—*World Wide*.

Ther is a decline in quality too. The New York *Evening Post* deplores

'the fading out of many a sturdy Puritan lin in which the men hav retaind only the finenes with litl efficieny, while the women hav transmuted intu a sort of febril spirituality the vital energy their mothers gave tu perpetuate the race.'

The causes of such decay lie far and deep. What has bro't about this cancer that has nearly wiped out New England and givn it tu foreners? The same cancer sprede tu other States and Ontario! North and South alike sho difrent kinds of malignancy. As Montesquieu rote of Rome's grandeur and decay (*Grandeur et Decadence des Romains*), some future Montesquieu wil record American decay.

The tap-root the *Post* struk has grown long and spred. Peter Kalm, a Swedish naturalist, visited French Canada and New England in 1749. His records ar authority for historians now. He compared the women in Canada and in New England. He said in part:—

"In their noledge of economy they greatly surpass the English women in the plantations, hu indeed, thro all burden of housekeeping on their husbands, and sit in their chairs all day with folded arms.

"The women in [French] Canada, on the contrary, do not spare themselves, especially among the comon peple."

We get light when this is compared with Goldwin Smith's question, askt in

1893 (in *Questions of the Day*, p. 195) and stil pertinent: Why "the attitude of men in the United States toward women is that of subjection?" Onest work is the foundation of mental, moral and bodily vigor. Without vigor we hav an atony of muscular contraction with imperfect elevation of the soft palat and nasalized speech resulting, a fault but too prevalent in the States. Of this we shal hav more tu say.

SETTLEMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ILAND.

[Publish't as a key tu pronunciation there. Authority, *History of Prince Edward Island* by D. Campbell, Charlottown, 1875.]

Prince Edward Iland (between 46 and 47 n. lat., and 62 tu 64½ w. long.) was discovered by Cabot, hu named it Saint John. The French later asumed it as a part of Verazani's discoveries in 1523.

1623, granted by the Company of New France tu Sieur Doublet, a naval captan, hu establisht a few fishing stations.

1713, by treaty of Utrecht Acadia and Newfoundland wer ceded tu Britan, and many of their inhabitants removed tu Ile St John, then under French rule. Later a French oficer with sixty men garisond Porte la Joie (Charlottown).

1752, a Frenchman givs pop'n as 1354.

1755, many Acadians escaping expulsion went tu the iland, dubling its population, now nearly 4000.

1763, ceded tu Britan by treaty of Fontainbleau, and put under Nova Scotia.

1764-5, Capt. Holland made a ful survey. He ads:

"Ther ar about 30 Acadian families, hu ar regarded as prisoners and kept on the same footing as those at Halifax. They ar extremely poor, maintaining themselves by gardening, fishing, fowling, etc. The few remaining houses in difrent parts ar bad and the catl inconsiderabl."

Erl Egmont tried tu hav the right tu make the iland a feudal settlement.

1767, most of iland givn out as military grants. Few soldiers setld, tho; the majority sold their claims. 1769, constitution granted, and Paterson apointed governor. 1773, first assembly convened. 1780, Act past changing name tu New Ireland, but with a suspending claus.

1784-5, some royalists from New England wer induced tu setl here insted of in Nova Scotia. 1798-9, name changed tu present one. Population, 4372.

1803, Erl Selkirk bro't out 800 Highlanders around Port Prim formerly occupied by French settlers. 1827, population 23,000; 1833, pop. 32,000; 1855, pop. 71,000.

An apendix givs names of all families as per census of 1798. Judging by these names (givn as speld in census-reports) the population was much mixt, coming

from all parts of British Iles (especialy the Highlands) direct or *via* New England; but ther ar, also, many French and some German ones from Hessian troops that setld after the American Revolution.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

—Another of the Old Gard, Mr Benn Pitman, brother of Sir Isaac, past at Cincinnati, on 28th Dec. last, aged 88. He came there in 1853.

—An Ontario Branch of the Simplified Speling Society was organized in 1909. It meets anually in Easter week with the Ontario Educa'l Assoc'n at Toronto. Prof. Hume, of University of Toronto, is president; Prof. John Dearness, London, is treasurer; Mr A. McQueen, Elmwood av., London, is secretary. The annual fee is 25 cents.

—*Artemisia*, queen of Caria in 4th cent. B. C., bilt the magnificent mausoleum. The word givs botanic name to plants of the wormwood family. Grey county, Ont., has a township regularly mispeld *Artemesia*, tho pronounced right.

—The Schoolmasters' Club of London, Ont., is an organization of all the professors and male teachers of the University, Normal School, Collegiat Institute, Public Schools and Busines College. In annual meeting on 14 Feb. after discussing a paper on Improved Speling this resolution was past:— "The Schoolmasters' Club expresses tu publishers of journals in this city its approval of their practice tu spel words as *labor*, *governor*, *honor*, with *-or*; and suggests that they introduce aproved simplifications of such comon words as *program*, *catalog*, *tho*, *altho*, *thoro*, *thoroly*, *meter*, *center*, *theater*.

—About May 1891, the Macdonald government being then in power, and Sir John on his last legs (he died 6th June), a regulation was past that the government printer at Ottawa use *-our* in words like *honor*, *labor*, *favor*, tho the *-or* spelings ar good old Latin. The regulation was an outcome of political thwartings in the general election of March 1891.

—Twenty years hav elapst. Politicians rangl over new issues. The Laurier government rules, Petitions ar abro'd that the absurd regulation mentiond above be resinded. 1000 signature of influential peple or so't tu efect it.

—Some attempt was made in Toronto tu teach Chinese tu read thru New Speling. A sampl lesson is givn belo. After preliminary drill on the vowel-gamut, they proceeded tu read a rendering in New Speling of lesons they had in type already in a reader with Old Speling lesons *vis-a-vis* with Chinese ones. They took this up in clas with extreme redines. It was not continued for two reasons: (1) They move all over the city and Ontario from week tu week almost, thus breaking up the clas. (2) They prefer individual teachers, a sort of flirtation with white girls.

LESSON XII (12)

	Dū yū sī ðe man?
man age are six his	Hau ōld iz ðe man?
" ej ar sikshiz	lz hī an ōld man?
	Nō, hī iz not ōld.
ten him dry how sly	Hau ōld ar yū?
" " drai hau slai	Ai am ten. Hī iz siks

Vowel system: u

i	e	a	Λ	o	ū
	e	a		a(r)	

ai au oi iū [ð ð]

SOME NEW FORMS OF *y*, *w*, *L*.

I send sampl types lately cut (8-point Century Expanded) for experiment in Polynesian work, their absence being felt by both English and nativ students of Maori and cognate tungs. Use, for instance, of *g* for *y* in such proper names as "Pagopago", which commerce bro't intu daily use, is misleading, and in English work "ng" wud properly be uzed while current orthografy persists. Of three caracters sent, *Y* is an adaptation tu capital form of widely-accepted *y*, in use by fonotypists sixty years for this sound, initial and medial in Polynesian and other tungs. *Ww* stand for a sound as important as in English, aspirated [or voiceles] *w*, which slovenly speakers of our own tung neglect as shamefully as they do so-cald "mute" *r*.

Ar printers satisfied with the insignificant minim that medieval scribes cupld with historic and noble Roman *L*? It is hopeles tu artist-designers in type, and, especialy in fonts like Cheltenham and Della Robbia, weakens evry combination intu which its famisht and incompatibl figure enters. Compositors hate it, and with good reason, Here is an experimental modification which at least givs it space in the word and individual distinction worthy its intrinsic importance: *l*. In sanserif fonts it wud completely abolish present confusion among figure 1, capital *I* and minim *l*. It agrees with its capital, *Ll*; admits needed daylight tu combinations in which it enters; and is complementary tu its felo-liduid, *r*.

Wellington, N. Z.

R. C. HARDING.

MR BOND'S SCHEME.

Ai rejois dhat yu on p. 211 apruuv mai ceinj from ie tu *i*. *i* ounli ilongeits an aksent (dot) oalredi egzisting, an *i*zi mater: but *jal* wī faind substitiuts for *aa*, *ei*, *oa*, *ou*, *uu* (dhat stil sīm exelent tu mī) īquali *i*zi tu *ri*d and *rai*t? Whai not *c* for *ch* az in *church*, *curc*; *ʃ* for *sh* az in *sheep*, *ʃip*; *ʒ* for *si* in *vision*, *vizon*. Your opinion in *HERALD* ov dhis yuus ov *c*, *ʃ*, *ʒ*, wil bi welkom.

SIDNEY E. BOND.

[*C* shud hav its historic value. In chusing twelv symbols for duodecimal notation in arithmetic, it wud caus confusion tu put an old symbol, *5*, for ten or elevn. In *NED*, *ʃ*, *ʒ*, *y*, wer "from the Fonotypy of Messrs Pitman and Ellis" (p. xiv). *y* has not been betterd; *ʃ*, *ʒ*, go belo the line, a fault serios tu printers hu now object tu *p*, *g*, *y*, *j*, becaus their tails break off. For *ʃ*, *ʒ*, we uze *f*, *j*, but for pronunciation only, not in New Speling. Insted of abolishing long *s*, *f*, about 1800, it shud hav

been kept for *sh*—a lost oportunity! Why not uze *oʷ* for *oa*, *ū* for *uu*, as in *HERALD*? In open sylabls and many other definit positions the mark is unnecessary. *yōʷr* is *your* with *yu* (tu rime with *more*, *four*, *4*).—ED.]

REPLAI: Your argiuments feil tu konvins. Til 300 B. C., *c* stud for *g* and *k*. It past tu Britan az *k*. In alfabets deraivd from Latin (English, French, German, Italian, etc.) *c* haz aquaird a number ov different saundz: *tsh*, *ts*, *sh*, *s*, *z*. Duz suc histori forbid dhat wī meik mour histori, if gud and konviniēnt? Tu mī *c* stil sīmz supirior tu *ch*.

Wellington, Somerset, Eng.

S E. B.

PRONOUNCING FRENCH.

Belo is a specimen of French Orthoepey (not New Speling at all). *é* is French *e*; *u*, French *u*; *ə* is *a*, the vowel in our *up* but purst; *ɛ* is *e* tense and rather closer; *—* shows a final consonant usualy silent but revived before an initial vowel in the next word and pronounced along with it. *a* is haf-fronted *æ* (a use of *a* justified by *NED*); *e* varies from *é* tu *e*; *˚* means that the weak neutral (*˚*) *may* be omitted. It is unnecessaary tu mark the vowel before *r* as prolongd (that is, held) becaus that is a rule. Level stres is understood. *u* before a vowel is consonant-*u*, another *w*. The selection is from John *i*, 1 on.

évaʷjil s'lo' sa' ja'
fapitr' pr'myé

ō coma'sma' éte la parol; la parol étet avec dyə', é la parol éte dyə'.

2 el étet-ō coma'sma' avec dyə'.

3 tūt fōz o't-été fet par el, é rya' d' s. kī a été fe, n a été fe sa'z-el.

4 a'n-el éte la vi, é la vi éte la lumyer dez-om.

5 é la lumyer lui da' le ténébr', é le ténébr' n', l' o' pwa' r'su.

6 il i ut-ə'n-om, a'vwayé d' dyə', do' l' no' éte ja'.

7 il va' pūr etr' témwa', pūr ra'dr' témwanyaj a la lumyer, a'fa' k' tū crus par lui.

8 il n-éte pa lui-mem la lumyer, mez-il éte la pūr ra'dr' témwanyaj a la lumyer.

9 s éte la vérrtabl lumyer kī écler tūt-om v,na't-ō mo'd.

10 el éte da' l' mo'd, é l' mo'd a été fe par el; me l' mo'd n, l a pa co'nu

11 el é v,nu féz-el; é le sya' n' lo' pwa' r'su.

12 mez-a tū sə' kī l o' r'su, el lər a do'né l' pūvwar d' d'v,nir a'fa' d' dyə' savwar, a sa' kī crwat-a' so' no'.

13. kī n, s' o' pwa' né du sa', nī d' la volo'té d' la fer, nī d' la volo'té d' l om, me kī so' né d' dyə'

NORMAL AMERICAN SPEECH.

On p. 160 we gave a specimen of normal or average distinct speech as heard from the pulpit (in sam xxiii) in northern United States and Canada. Belo is given a fable in distinct (but not forced) pronunciation, as distinguished from New Spelling or orthography. It is offered as our contribution to new editions of *Aims and Principles* (see *MF*, Nov. '10) as noticed on our p. 145. Old editions gave specimens of speech in southern and northern England only. That of America, however, appears as *Anglais d'Amérique* in Passy's *Petite Phonétique Comparée* p. 126, wherein is much that is noteworthy. But we have space to mention only that before m and n all vowels, including both elements of diphthongs, are nasalized; *e* and *o* are (not *ei*, *ou*, as in Sweet, but) *eⁱ*, *oⁱ*, as in Skeat; while *your* is *yor*, tabu'd as "nigger talk" (southern negroes say *your*, *poor*, *pour*, *pore*, *more*, *door*, *floor*, *sore*, *before*, *snore*, etc., as *yō*, *pō*, etc.)

Our p. 160 has many remarks on normal American not repeated here.

This fable has no example of classes of words that vary (as *ask*, *not*) as sam xxiii has. *Ask* varies from *æsk* (a in *fit*) to *ask* (*far*). We requote from p. 206: "The long list of words like *fast* has *æ* of *fat* with probably nine-tenths of American speakers."

The large class of words, as *stop*, *mob*, *not*, spelt with *o* in a syllable stopped by *p*, *b*, *t*, *ʃ* = *ch*, *d*, *dʒ* = *j*, *k*, *g*, has the vowel in *far*, which in British speech has *o* in *for*. A few such words spelt with *a*, as *what*, *watch*, *yacht*, retain a in *far*.

The vowel-gamut is:

Primary:	<i>i</i>	<i>e</i>		<i>ō</i>	<i>ū</i>	} Ful
Secondary	<i>i</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ɪ</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	
or derived		<i>æ</i>		<i>a</i>		
	<i>i</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	

Of vowel-pairs, secondaries are opener than primaries. In British speech, primary and secondary (called "narrow" and "wide" in the Bell-Ellis-Sweet nomenclature) are distinguished by a difference of tension, producing bunching of tongue in narrow, and flat and relaxed tongue in wide vowels, a difference far less marked here.

Of weak vowels *i* and *a* prevail, while *e*, *o*, *u*, are commonly theoretic, though often heard quite distinctly. This is due very largely to pronouncing dictionaries, and to school ma'ams' use of fonic methods, which require some definite quality in many weak vowels. Let us requote from p. 203:

"Many speakers avoid obscuration, saying, e. g., *rekrd*, *e^{rt}*, *mōm^{nt}*, *en^{mi}*."

e and *ō* final become *eⁱ*, *ōⁱ*, when folded by a pause, and then only; so too in London colloquial according to Ellis, himself a Londoner all his life. See Chambers'

Encyclopedia; article, Phonetics.

ð^a norþ wind ænd *ð^a* sɪn wær dispyū-tiŋ hwitl woz *ð^a* strogg^{ar}, hwen *a* træv^{al}ar cem ^{al}og ræpt in *a* worm clōk. ðe ^{agr}id ðæt *ð^a* wɪn hū fɪrst med *ð^a* træv^{al}ar tək of hiz cōt sʊd bɪ consid^{ard} strogg^{ar} ðæn *ðⁱ* ^{ar}. ðen *ð^a* norþ wind blū wið ol hiz mait; bʊt *ð^a* mōr hɪ blū, *ð^a* mōr clōs-li did *ð^a* træv^{al}ar fōld hiz clōk ^{ar}raund him; ænd æt læst *ð^a* norþ wind gæv ɪp *ðⁱ* ^{at}emt. ðen *ð^a* sɪn fɔn aut worm^{li}, ænd in *a* fyū mōm^{nts} *ð^a* træv^{al}ar tuk of hiz clōk. sō *ð^a* norþ wind woz oblaidd^d tu confes^{ar} ðæt *ð^a* sɪn woz *ð^a* strogg^{ar} ov *ð^a* tū.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

What symbol for the vowel in *up*?—Hitherto we have used *u* from *U* or cut from *u*, and *ʌ* from *A* with its cross-bar dropt. Neither is ideal. We recognize that the vowels in *are*, *up*, are akin, and that both, the latter especially, have affiliations with *h*, *m*, *n*, *r*. It would be well to indicate this by similarity of symbol. Now, 'a' may be cut to 'ʌ'—better, have the base strait, as at end of *h*, *m*, *n*. This simplifies; and increases difference from 'a', and similarity to *h*, *m*, *n*, *r*, without conflict with them. In italics the new form is the last part of *h*, *m*, *n*, and first of *v*. Script resembles italics. We give specimens in two sizes of type:

Forgiv ɪs ʌur dets ʌz wɪ
forgiv ʌur detorz; lɪd ɪs not
ɪntu tɛmptʃən; bʊt delɪvər
ɪs frɔm ɪvɪl.

Aur Faðer hu art in hevn, haloed bɪ ðai nɛm; ðai kɪŋdɔm cɪm; ðai wɪl bɪ dɪn on ɛrθ ʌz ɪt ɪz in hevn; gɪv ɪs ðɪs dɛ ʌur delɪ bɪd; forɡɪv ɪs ʌur tɛspas ʌz wɪ forɡɪv ðɛm ðæt tɛspas ʌɡɛnst ɪs; lɪd ɪs not ɪntu tɛmptʃən, bʊt delɪvər ɪs frɔm ɪvɪl; for ðain ɪz ðe kɪŋdɔm, ðe paʊər, and ðe glɔri for ɛvər and ɛvər. Amen.

Let ɪs du ðe praktɪkəl thiŋg: Tɛk ðɪs ʌlfabɛt ʌz ʌ provɪzɪɔnəl bɛsɪs, and prɔsɪd tu gɛt ðe bɛst ʌlfabɛt wɪ kæn baɪ ɪm-pruʊvɪŋ ðɪz lɛtɛrz or sɛlɛkɪŋg bɛtɛr.

KEY: *ð e ɪ ɪ ō ū oɪ aɪ au iu*
as in they see us old rule oil aisle owl few
(Marking *o* or *u* is unnecessary in open syllables and some other definite positions.)

Alphabet: *abcdðeefghirjklmnpqrstuvwyz*

For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Spelling (postpaid, 10 c.)

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