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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 13. TORONTO, CANADA, January, 1900.

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THE HERALD is published (with missionary object) in Jan., April, July, Oct., at 57 Harbord St., Toronto, Canada. SUBSCRIBE AND DISTRIBUTE in letters, in schools, privately in a hundred ways: 8 copis to one adress 25 cents a year in advance; 20 copis, 50 cents; 45 copis, \$1; 100 copis, \$2. Issues for a past year, 10 c. Foren stamps taken. Yur influence to extend circulation is solicited.

OUR CASE IN BRITAN.

Speling, like curenry, weights and mezuers, is a national question. Alterations for genral adoption must come with governmental sanction and authority,

We hav 5,000,000 children atending elementary scools at £10,000,000 a year. The president of the Council on Educa'n says: "After the army and navy the second line of defens as a nation lies in intelligent education of the great mas of population."

Vice-president Sir John Gorst exprest himself emfatically to like efect. From a third to a fourth of all a pupil's elementary-scool life is devoted to reading and riting. Results ar unsatisfactory. Government inspectors constantly lament: "Reading is weak;" "Speling inaccurat."

As to "Wepns of Warfare" for the *First* line of defens, the army and navy, we hav "instruments of precision" at £40,000,000 a year, not begrudged by the nation.

Look on *that* picture and on this:

The alfabet is the tool for teaching essential and initiatory subjects, Reading and Riting mother-tung. Linguists and teachers declare its use

"a mas of anomalies repugnant to good taste and comon-sens, without rule, method or system, unscientific, unhistoric, unteachabl."

In Italian, German, Spanish, Welsh, etc., the alfabet has been corected and simplified so that Reading and Riting mother-tung ar redily ataind with reasonabl practis. Why not ours? Why doesn't the Education Department enquire into it? In the army and navy evry invention and suggestion for improving Wepns of Warfare ar carefully enquired into and adopted if tho't desirabl. It wud be paralel if the war office persisted in uzing "flint and steel" rifles; or the admiralty, "Wooden Walls."

This is the age of scientific acuracy. In arithmetic, symbol and number corespond with faultles acuracy. In music, signs giv no uncertn sound. These subjects ar lernt easily with reasonabl practis: our alfabet is left to the chapter of accidents—no-

body's child. The universities disclaim it. Speling is left substantially in that confusion and caos made by Caxton's ignorant foren compositers and their successers up to 300 years ago. Before printing authors rote fonetically under difficulties. Transferring manuscripts to print with an imperfect Roman alfabet was difficult for erly printers, whose faults and blemishes wer handed from generation to generation of printers. Johnson copid these defects and compilers of dictionaries copy print; printers swear by authorized dictionaries; so the stupid game goes on. Printers ar masters of the situation; only an Act of Parlement can move them. My difficulty is how to move the authorities; it will take an erthquake to stir them. If government, after inquiry, wud permit use of *some* consistent system of teaching reading in elementary clases, it wud be a blessing. At the rate the Empire is extending, haf erth's population wil want to lern English.

Liverpool, Eng.

E. JONES.

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

—Q, Ø, U, (capitals), and q, ø, u, (loer-case), ar differentials belonging to the Scientific Alfabet, an alfabet so enlarged and uzed in printing the Standard Dictionary. The Inland Type Foundry, Saint Luis, Mo., recently aded these characters to the Quesnel series, a hevvy face, in its pica (six lines to an inch) size. "Now boys avoid ful brooks" looks thus in capitals:

NDU ØØIZ ØVØID FUL BRUKS

while loer-case forms ar illustrated by:

Prolong Nashunal Baundari

—*The New Voice* is *The Voice* with new name, a prohibiion weekly newspaper published in New York with large circulation. For a year or two it printed all preterits (as banisht) ending in a t sound with t insted of ed. This was stopt with change of name. An old subscriber remonstrating with the publishers for this receivd this reply typeritn: "The Funk & Wagnalls Company 'adopts the speling referd to, in 'The Misionary 'Review' and in 'The Homiletic Review.' In 'The 'New Voice', oing to the number of complaints 'receivd from varios contributors, the editor pre'ferd to adopt the spelings promulgated by 'The 'National Educational Association'; as catalog, 'program, thru, thruout. By comparing our 'publications, yu wil find that we adopt more 'reformd speling than when merely foloing use 'of t for ed when pronounced so. The trend of 'our march is onward. Chicago leads with some 'reforms, tho not yet accepting t for ed. That is 'mere mater of time. We just as strongly favor 'reform as ever."

—Dutch vowels and Dutch men ar in front of late. Roemer (pronounce, rumär.), who o't to no, as his name is Dutch enuf, and who is professor of French in the College of the City of New York, has publisht (in Origins of Eng. Peopl and Lang., Appleton, 1888, at p. 434) this table:

DUTCH	AS IN ENGLISH
a, articulated by a foloing consonant,	a in man
a, not so articulated, and aa	a in father
e, in prefixes be, ge, and final e	e in battery
e, articulated by a foloing consonant,	e in met
e, not so articulated, and ee	a in cable
i, articulated by a foloing consonant,	i in pin
ie, articulated or not,	ee in bee
ei, articulated or not,	ie in lie
o, articulated by a foloing consonant,	o in lot
o, not so articulated, and oo	oo in more
oe, articulated or not,	oo in room
ou, articulated or not,	ou in house
u, articulated by a foloing consonant,	u in us
u, not so articulated, is French u. [?]	
ui has no equivalent in English.	
y, articulated or not,	i in like.

By "articulated by a foloing consonant" is ment that a consonant immediatly folos in the same sylabl, the same as saving that it is a stopt vowel or sylabl, while it wud be an open sylabl if it had a vowel ending. This doctrin of open and stopt sylabls then plays the same part in Dutch as in German speling, except i-vowels in both tunges. Fuler explanation was givn in HERALD for Jan., 1899, p. 4. We then extended this principl to o- and u-vowels and hav uzed it so for a year. It works wel. As for a-vowels, Dr March appears to hav caut a glimps of the principl when he promulgated the dictum "a . . . ending a sylabl is a."

—In Chicago, conservativs hav ralid and sho fight, th' their case is hardly defensibl. Dr Andrews, sup't of city scools, having got twelv words with amended speling (as advized by the N. E. A.) regularly taut therin, the University of Chicago tho't to folo suit. The university pres board unanimously instructed their printer to adopt the twelv spelings too. The pres board consists of Pres't Harper, Prof's Thurber, Coulter, Donaldson, Blackburn, Price, Freund, Goodspeed, Hulburt, Laughlin, Small, Hale, and Mr N. A. Flood—be their names inscribed on our roll of onor. Then the watch-dog of conservatism barkt and alarmd that household of lerning: the governing board, deeming this action of the pres board too radical, revoked it pending decision of the congregation. Then, erly in October, it came up before the twenty profes-sers composing the university congregation. After extended discussion, decision was deferd to next meeting in January. Two profe-sers, heds of Greek and Latin departments, especialy argued against the new spelings. Prof. Shorey (Latin) said: "So long 'as we trust to the series of historical accidents "[Oh! Onest confesion is good for the soul!]" that "has bro't the [speling of the?] language to its "presnt state we ar safe, but when we introduce "an arbitrary change we take liberties with what "we hav no way of righting." We say that with the clear-cut planks of our Platform before him ther is no ocasion to fear "arbitrary changes."—The days of whimsical or capri ios changes ar or shud be over. They hav workt harm in past years. We proceed now on definit lines with establish't principls. . . . Some unfavorabl coments in the Chicago pres on this university step provoked Mr Kimball to retort: "It is wel enuf to be conservativ, but one shud not so glory and stik to intellectual decrepitude."

—The University of Chicago has a creditabl reputation for advanced and advancing research. We trust that it wil not stultify its record by weakly yielding to the unreasoning clamors of a few non-progressiv objectors to any revision, however slight, of speling disgracefully bad, the worst in the world. The University of Padua did so once in like case. It was in the midl ages, as

decimal notation was making its way from India thru the Arabs, who, seeing its merit, adopted it erly. Slowly making its way into southern Europ, the univer-sity bookseler at Padua markt prices of his books so, prefering "49" to "xliv," and "488" to "ccclxxxviii," etc. The university board stultified itself, ordering its bookseler to desist and uze Roman notation! They wud put a stop to any such new-fangld nonsense! They preferd "the ould way" to any "arbitrary" ten-base! Yet nine new symbols and a place-marker (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0) hav wonderfully facilitated and workt a revolution in mathematical calculations, and marvelosly helpt science to advance by furnishing it a precise tool working on a simpl system. One-third as many differentials aded to our alfabet, and uzed with principl and system, wil giv results yet more far-reaching, stil greater.

—Mr J. M. Mott, Chicago, had a medal and diploma awarded his alfabet at the Columbian Exhibition there in 1893. He wil exhibit it at the Paris Exposition this year. He has in pres a pamphlet giving trial applications to French, German, Italian and Spanish.

—The Old Speling Revized found in these colums is comon speling revized in acord with the foloing principls: OMIT useles letters; CHANGE (if sounded so) d to t, ph or gh to f; let -er denote agent-nouns.

—Mr A. J. Pierce, Grand Forks, Dakota, rote to the papers about beter speling, besides otherwise calling atention to it on the part of sumer scools meeting there!

CORRESPONDENCE.
U AND V IN SCRIPT.

STR: Mr Tuttle says, p. 46, that script u and var not redily distinguisht. As I form them, ther is posibility (not probability) that u wud be taken for v, as u alines with m and has a round base, while script v is a desender ending in an acute angl. See Script Formz on p. 52. Blackmer's v is a letter most desirabl, legibl, open-faced, wel adapted to clean pres-work, the proper loer-case form of U, and is asignd a power of u most comon. In my script, pen isn't lifted from paper except to dot i or cross t. The ritn page looks not difrent from one in the ordinary alfabet. The new letters ar graceful.
Chicago, Ill. JOHN M. MOTT.

A MODERAT PROGRAM SUITS HIM.

STR: I am glad that the British empire can keep at least one publication going in the caus of beter speling. Stik to yur moderat program. Only by the wedge can the rotn trunk of [not ortho-, but] kakografy be rivn. We progress in this cuntry: notice "rime" in *Notes and Queries*. I send a second ten shilings. Alot some of it to send copies where the gospel is likely to take root, as universities and coleges. Reform must come from above, not belo, and where beter than from educational centers.

Yu say "we must agree or fail." But, points of agreement far exceed points of difrence. Ther is no difrence about the Five Rules, or even as to the bulk of the Filologic Society's Rules. If these ar adopted in our time we may wel be content. Reserv all our force to drive these Rules into the literature of the language. Defer further advance to the next generation.
Swansea, Wales. E. L. PONTIFEX.

“PAIR” AGAIN—VARYING ORTHOEPY.

SIR: *Re yur ansers* on p. 46, e was suggested becaus of plank 3. If yu wil uze new types, wud *pair pare pear* = per do?

The slight variation in pronunciation mentiond p. 47 requires very litl resling with: (1) the vowel in *pair* in America is not [exactly] long “short a,” tho nearer this than to “short e;” in London I hav herd both this (e:) and (e:), never (e:). (2) Why notice this small point, overlooking greater variations (if yu folo plank 13) as: (i) *parse* in London has no r, in America r is comon; (ii) *pass* in L. has a, “Italian a,” in A. long “short a;” (iii) “short o” in L. some sort of o-sound, in A. almost universaly short “Italian a” [our o]; (iv) *dense, tenth, French* L. dens, tenth, frensh, A. dents, tenth, frentsh (genrally); (v) *new, due* L. nyoo, dyoo, A. noo, doo; (vi) *while* L. wile A. hwile; (vii) *been* L. bean, A. bin.

I enclose \$1 to send THE HERALD’s extra edition for January to Ontario teachers. New Haven, Conn. EDWIN H. TUTTLE.

[What is said goes to sho that the vowel in *pare* is herd in two (among other) ways as shade vowel of (1) e in *let* or (2) a in *cat*. THE HERALD, after rather ful (we wil not say exhaustiv) consideration, reacht this conclusion in vol. i, p. 34, that shade vowels shud not hav separat alfabetic distinction. Ther is considerabl pro and contra between pages 22 and 59. Correspondents Clare (p. 23), Lyon, Larison, Albro, p. 30, Gholson, Rouse, Burnz, and others, wer lisnd to atentivly, and the authorities they quoted and others examind. Hence e wil not do. Phye (vol. i, p. 28) counts no les than six shade vowels, and so e wud need five mates!—right in Orthoepy-fonetics, not in Orthografy. The question is, which of eight vowel-signs now uzed (a, e, i, o, u, a, i, u) shud be taken as nearest what we shud “aim at” (plank 9). The “Oxford” Dicty favors e in *let*, the *Standard* favors a in *cat*, and we uze a out of deference to others, not becaus it is our own personal practis (for it is not) or choice. Shal *despair* on p. 52 be as there, *despar?* *despär?* (ü implying e:, or e held), *despær?* or something els? Who wil resl with this, giving it exhaustiv consideration, and thro it? Old subscribers no that (insted of overlooking) both eyes hav ever been wide to the cold, hard fact of varying pronunciation, as witnes on THE HERALD’s red cover our notation for it. Results ar deducibl from THE HERALD’s Word-Register, a record of conclusions. Words mentiond above as exampls ar considerd in the Register belo.—ED.]

Q—AN I-E SIGN—ð OR dh—“BRANCH.”

SIR: On p. 42 yu ask for a shape better than either a or ê. I think a very good. Yu can’t better it. While an e-form to suit continentals, it is so like script a that En-

glish-speakers read it redily. It is like Pat’s fidd: shaped like a turkey, it looks a goose.

We do need a better shape for the vowel in *meet*. i difers so litl from i that an American wud call it ai (*eye*) or i. An e-form, as oposed to European uzage, wil not do. The problem is, find an E-form that shal be an i to the forener, an E to the American. Detach top and botm of E and reduce them to two triangular dots (a modified colon, uzed as a holder) that may be considerd ï. Reduce the midl tung of E to a strait line, a makron, past completely thru the upright (as in Pitman’s 1844 sign for this vowel), thus, I. Printers may uze i: as substitute. Script may be ï or e. The capital of e shud be E. [We uzed Ee, Ee, but abandond them.]

I favor ð insted of dh. Dh seems contrary to plank 17.

Why “bransh” on page 43? It is practicaly imposibl (or only with effort) to say t after n without t (more or les distinct) between. Find 75 c. enclosed for yur extra edition. Addison, N. Y. E. B. THORNTON.

[Is not *pension* redily pronounced without t? *Branch* is givn in the *Standard* as of disputed orthoepy, tho it appears to select -nch (= ntf); the “Oxford” givs -ntf alone, without t. See *French* above and belo. In this word too ther is the same difrence in the dictionaries named. The two sides of “the water” (the Atlantic) appear to difer. Is not this insertion of t between n and a foloing lingual an American habit? Shud it be resisted or adopted? We ar neutral. We took “bransh” merely becaus we must take one or other. How can Orthografy be non-comittal? Who shal decide? This is not a ded-lok but mater of detail to setl (plank 10)].

WORD-REGISTER.

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

OLD SPELING REVIZED (OR AMENDED)	NEW SPELING ORTHOGRAFY (“SYNDROM”).	COSMOPOLITAN ORTHOEPY (VARIORUM).
been	bin	— bin, ben*
branch	bransh	brantf, brantf
dens(e)	dens	— dents
due	diu dyū, dū
French	Frensh frentf
new	niu nyū, nū
pars(e)	pars pa:s
pas	—	pas
tenth	—	tenp tentp
while	hwait wœil, mœil

*In the *New York Nation* (27th Oct., 1898, p. 310) a scolarly riter, F. Tupper jun., of the University of Vermont, under heding Provincial Rimes, says “How regard the cupling of ‘been’ and ‘seen’ as evidence of English sweldom when we Yankees hav always mated the two sounds.” Yet, most teachers correct bn to bin.. Whittier once rimes it with “pen.” Prof. Sheldon (in *Dialect Notes*, vol. i, p. 38) riting on *A New Englander’s English*, says “been is bin, not bn, which I hav herd from a Canadian.” In conclusion, we prefer to “aim at” (plank 9) pronouncing been, bin, to rime with seen, sm, tho we shal not insist on it.

[TRIAL PAGE: "Try all, adopt the good."—PAUL.]
 KEY: Sound I e u ð o ö ü
 as in we may run the old saw soon
 Diphthongs: 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 syllabl.

MAGNA EST VERITAS, ET PREVALEBIT.

Trüth iz grät, and must preval!
 Trait ði adej; hau? and hwen?
 Traial telz anuðer tel;
 Trüth haz fald, wil fal agen,
 If not bakt bai trüthful men.

Trüth iz man'z matiurest thöt
 ðat ði earnest grasp and trai.
 Hu for trüth haz never föt,
 Hu lets fols-hud nön go bai,
 Propagats himself ðe lai.

Trüth thru dezerts lidz ðe wa,
 Laik ðe gaiding fair from God;
 ðöz hu no its bim, and stra
 Far from hwar ða 'r 'saind tu plod,
 Kip ðe paðz ov trüth untrod.

Tu ðe plau ðen la yur hand!
 Trüth is nöt hwen not embräst!
 Luk not bak, nor listles stand
 Hwar yur lain ov wurk iz trast.
 Fols-hud vanishez hwen fast!

Waizli sed ðe Man ov Luv
 "Hu not gað'reth, scatereth!"
 Trüth 'z aur mision from abuv,
 Wurk alön can sho aur fath;
 Help iz laif, indifrens deth!

—Alex. J. Ellis.

HORORZ OV WOR.

Oh! tel mi, if ðer ar eni relentingz ov
 piti in yur buzom, hau cud yu endiur tu
 behöld ði agoniz ov a daiing man az, gōd-
 ed bai pan, hi grasps ðe cöld ground in
 convulsiv enerji, or fant wið los ov blud,
 hiz puls ebz lo, and a gaðering palnes
 spredz itself över hiz cauntenens, or rap-
 ing himself raund in desper, hi can önl
 mark bai a fiu fibl kwiveringz ðat laif
 stil lurks and lingerz in hiz laserated
 bodi, or lifting up a faded ai, hi casts on
 yu a luk ov implöring helplesnes for ðat
 sucor hwich no simpathi can yild. It ma
 bi penful ðus tu dwel in imajinasion on
 a distresing pictiur ov wun individyual;
 but multiplai it ten thauzand taimz—se
 hau much ov ol ðis distres haz bin hipt
 on a singl fild. Giv us ði arithmetic ov
 ðis akiumiulated retchednes and la it be-
 för us wið ol ði akyurasi ov ofisial com-
 piutasion, and, stranj tu tel, not wun sai
 iz lifted up amung ðe craud ov iger lis-
 nerz az ða stand on tipto and catch evri
 silabl ov uterens red tu ðem aut ðe rejis-
 terz ov deth! Oh! se hwot mistic spel iz

ðat hwich so blaindz us tu ðe sufering ov
 aur breðren: hwich defnz tu aur ir ðe
 vois ov bliding humaniti hwen a ravated
 bai ðe shriek ov daiing thauzandz; hwich
 maks ðe veri magnitiud ov ðe slöter thro
 a sofning disgaiz över i's crueltiz and its
 hororz; hwich cözez us tu ai wið indifrens
 a fild crauded wið möst revolting abomi-
 nasionz, and arests ðat sai hwich ich in-
 dividyual wud singli hav drön from us
 bai ðe repört ov ðe meni ðat hav foln and
 bröd ðer last in agoni along wið him.—
 Chalmerz.

A PARLEMENT OV MAN.

Til ðe wor-drum throbd no longer,
 and ðe batl-flagz wer furld
 In ðe Parlement ov man,
 ðe Federasion ov ðe wurld.

—Tennyson: Locksley Hall.

SCRIPT FORM Z
OV MOTT'S FONETIC INGLISH ALFABET.

Letters.	Names.	Key Words.	Letters.	Names.	Key Words.
Aa	ä	äsb ase ärm arm	Nn	en	net net
—	äi	rime gain	Oo	ö	öby öb öld öld
—	äu	out aut	Oo	ö	nöt mol mör mor
Aa	ä	äm am äir ar	—	öi	bol bol
Bb	be	bit bit	Cc	ke	cat cat
Cc	ke	cat cat	Gg	che	chim gim
Gg	che	chim gim	Dd	de	did did
Dd	de	did did	Äd	the	them den
Äd	the	them den	Ee	ë	ënd end
Ee	ë	ënd end	Ee	ä	äpe ap
Ee	ä	äpe ap	Ff	if	fit fit
Ff	if	fit fit	Gg	ge	gel gel
Gg	ge	gel gel	Hh	he	hem hem
Hh	he	hem hem	Ii	i	it it
Ii	i	it it	Ee	ë	evv ev
Ee	ë	evv ev	—	iu	new nu
—	iu	new nu	Jj	jay	jet jet
Jj	jay	jet jet	Ll	el	lid lid
Ll	el	lid lid	Mm	em	met met
Mm	em	met met	Jj	ge	gest gest
Jj	ge	gest gest	Jj	ghe	vision vigion