

because Elizabethan sp. difers immaterialy from modern sp., the pronunciations wer much alike; that Shakspear respelt according to a modern fonetic system wud be litl alterd. The history of English sounds tels a difrent tale. It is easy to modernize Elizabethan sp., as sp. ized now is tolerably wel adapted to pronunciations then in use. We largely retain sp. of that date, then fairly fonetic. This does litl harm, as we ar near the mark. But to adapt Shakspear to a pronunciation which wud *now* be fonetic wud be purely ridiculos, and wud do no good. Rather oit we, obviously, to begin by reforming the presnt system, which, however suitabl then, is, by experience of milions of lerners, utterly unsuitabl *now*. We shal get no reform til the genral public realy lern to understand what the sp. of Shakspear's age, of Chaucer's age, and of Alfred's age, realy ment. When once the lesen is lernt that all these varying sp. wer ment to be fonetic, we shal then understand that our ancesters wer wiser than we, and that it is high time that we understand the problem as wel as they.

SPESIMEN OV FONETIK RAITIQ
(SISTEM OV EVACUSTES A. PHIPSON
IN HWITC NO NIU LETERZ AR RIKWAIRD).

Aur Fådher hwite art in hévn, hálöd bi dhai nêrn; dhai kiqdom kâm; dhai wil bi dân on êrth az it iz in hévn; giv as dhis dê aur dêli bréd; and forgiv as aur tréspasez, az wi forgiv dhém dhat tréspasez agenst às; and lid as not intu temptécon bat diliver as from ivil: for dhain iz dhi kiqdom, dhi pauer and dhi glôri, for ever and ever: Amen.—Matt. vi, 9.

For God so lãvd dhi werld dhat hi gëv hiz ônli-bigotn sãn, dhat husoever biliveth in him cud not peric bat hãv everlãsting laif.—Djon iii, 16.

Nôt: Dher iz a ferdher advantedj in dhis sistem, dhat aksénted leterz nid not bi yuzd in dauful kêsez or for obskiur vauelz, nor ivn for emfaisaidz wanz anlêd dher iz posibiliti ov eror, az in cip (*ship*), cip (*sheep*); or nôt (*not*), nôt (*note*), nôt (*naught*). Dhi sain è iz tu bi rekomended for werk, werld, az not onli fonetikli bat also etimolodjikli korect (kompêr date [Dutch] *werk, wereld*), for hwite rizon e cud bi adopted in Rivaizd Speling tû, rather dhan o or u.

Kî: pãrt, fête, ravine, rôle, rûle
pât, pêt, pit. pôt, pût
gàn (*gun*) pòrt
opal, open, devil, atom, lejur
aisle, oil, kauri (*cowrie*), piu
cud (*should*), lejur, tcêrtc, djãdj
siqiq (*singing*).

WORD-REGISTER.

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

OLD SPELLING REVIZED (OR AMENDED)	NEW SPELLING ORTHOGRAFY ("SYNDROM").	COSMOPOLITAN ORTHOEPY (VARIORUM).
protest (verb)	—*
protest (noun)	prōtest
protestant	protestant†
Protestant	—	prot'est.ant.†
rank	—§
Rouen (Fr.)	—	rū-a.¶
Stikine**	Stikin	stik-in††

* Protest is inferd, with ò because the first sylabl is open, t being attracted into the second sylabl by stres—second sylabl stres being the rule in such verbs. In 'protest' (noun), stress-attraction brings t into the first sylabl, which is stopt therby. In the noun, therefore, o requires a macron. The macron then performs, in effect, the part of stres-mark. Markt o and u ocur mainly in sylabls stopt by stres having drawn the consonant immediatly foloing o or u into such sylabl and allowing the macron to sho quantity due to stres, as wel as to mark quality, a dubl function.

† The stres-mark (·) wil be requisit in scool-books alone. In the synonym protester, as in protestant, stres is the same as in the verb. Hence we hav prot'est, prot'est'er, prot'est'ant.

‡ Italic vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) ocuring in English words denote certn establisht varieties of pronunciation specified explicitly in our Key.

§ Before k or g, n sounds ŋ by position. It is considerd a work of supererogation to put it rangk in Orthograpy, however necessary that may be in orthoepy-fonetics. Experience proves ng useles before k, g, x. Besides it wastes time and space as wel as offends the eye by being de trop—too much g. An occasional word (as engraver) may caus slight hesitation. In some words (like congregation) it is not setld among orthoepists that n is sounded ng. In such words Orthograpy shud be noncommittal (Platform, plank 13)—a farther reason for leaving wel enuf alone.

¶ The sound ŋ never folos immediatly either a primary vowel or a difthong. Conversely, givn ng, a secondary vowel precedes. Hence, in rank, and all such words, the vowel is æ, not a—the Orthografer distinguishing the two before ng (and elsewhere, too) performs useles work, as the two can be distinguisht redily by position.

¶ Italic vowels (*a, e, o, æ*) in *French* or other foren word denote a, e, o, æ, nasalized, respectively, (that is, spoken thru the nose).

** The Stikine, a river in Alaska and in British Columbia, is speld Stickeen, Stikeen, as wel as Stikine. Both the U. S. Board on Geographic Names and the Geografic Board of Canada concur to recomend Stikine. Other spelings ar left to disappear from non use, the principal benefit of having Preferd Spelings.

†† A good rule, "Don't slur i, e, ò, ū," (alredy promulgated in *HERALD*, Jan., 1899) goes to sho that the second sylabl in Stikin is strong. This wil lead to proper orthoepy. When orthograpy and orthoepy ar mutually deducibl for most words, that orthograpy is, in effect, fonetic.

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