becaus Elizabethan sp. difers immaterialy from modern sp., the pronunciations wer much alike; that Shakspear respelt acording 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. uzed 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 ot we, obviosly, 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 leson 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.

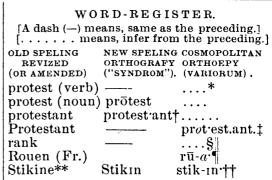
SPESIMEN OV FONETIK RAITRO (SISTEM OV EVACUSTES A. PHIPSON IN HWITC NO NIU LETERZ AR RIKWAIRD).

Aur Fâdher hwitc art in hêvn, hâlôd bi dhai nêm; dhai kiqdom kàm; dhai wil bi dàn on èrth az it iz in hévn: giv as dhis dê aur dêli bréd; and forgiv as aur tréspasez, az wi forgiv dhém dhat tréspas agenst às; and lìd as not intu temptêcon bat dilíver as from ívil: for dhain iz dhi kiqdom, dhi pauer and dhi glòri, for ever and ever: âmen.—Matt. vi, 9.

For God so làvd dhi werld dhat hi gêv hiz ônli-bigotn sàn, dhat husoever biliveth in him cud not peric bat háv everlâsting laif.—Djon iii, 16.

Nôt: Dher iz a ferdher advantedj in dhis sistem, dhat aksênted leterz nid not bi yuzd in dautful kêsez or for obskiur vauelz, nor îvn for emfasaizd wanz anlês 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 olso etimolodjikli korect (kompêr datc [Dutch] werk, wereld), for hwite rizon e cud bi adopted iu Rivaizd Speling tû, radher dhan o or u.

Kî: pârt, fête, ravine, rôle, rûle pát, pét, pit. pôt, pút gàn (gun) pòrt opal, open, devil, atom, lejur aisle, oil, kauri (cowrie), piu cud (should), lejur, tcèrtc, djàdj siqiq (singing).



* Pro.test is inferd, with \bar{o} becaus the first sylabl is open, t being atracted into the second sylabl by stres--second sylabl stres being the rule in such verbs. In 'protest' (noun), stresatraction brings t into the first sylabl, which is stopt therby. In the noun, therfore, o requires a macron, The macron then performs, in effect, the part of stres-matk. Markt o and u ocur mainly in sylabls stopt by stres having drawn the consonant immediatly foloing o ru into such sylabl and alowing the macron to sho quantity due to stres, as well as to mark quality, a dubl function.

 \dagger The stres-mark (·) will be requisit in scool-books alone. In the synonym protester, as in protestant, stres is the same as in the verb. Hence we hav protest, protester, protestant.

 \ddagger 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 n by position. It is considerd a work of supererogation to put it rangk in Orthografy, however necessary that may be in orthoepy-tonetics. 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 ocasional 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 orthografy shud be noncommittal (Platform, plank 13)—a farther reason for leaving wel enuf alone.

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

¶ Italic vowels (a, e, o, ϑ) in *French* or other foren word denote a, e, o, ϑ , nasalized, respectivly, (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 Geografic Names and the Geografic Board of Canada concur to recomend Stikine. Other spelings ar left to disapear from non use, the principal benefit of having Preferd Spelings.

the A good rule, "Don't slur I, $e, \bar{o}, \bar{u},$ " (alredy promulgated in HERALD, Jan., 1899) goes to sho that the second sylabl in Stikin is strong. This wil lead to proper orthoepy. When orthografy and orthoepy ar mutualy deducibl for most words, that orthografy is, in effect. fonetic.

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