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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 46.

TORONTO, CANADA, April, 1909.

N^R. 96.

NEW ENGLAND INVADED.

According to Census Bulletin 22, children born of native parents 1890 to 1900 decreased 13 percent, while children of foreign-born parents increased 44 percent. Mr Kuczynski concludes: "after careful consideration of Massachusetts, the native population is dying out. If so, the people who supplanted Indians are supplanted by immigrants."—"A Year Among Americans" by London Times correspondent copied into *Living Age*, 15 Feb. '08.

Midtown, Conn., is a typical New England city, 250 years old, and very conservative in temper. Until recent years the native element was everywhere supreme. Within 25 years the population (now 19000) has been doubled by Swedes, Germans, Italians, Poles and Canadian French. So far the effect on the language is not very marked though the distinctive speech of the older and less educated natives becomes rarer daily. —*Dialect Notes*, vol. iii, p. 1.

ELEMENTS OF VOWELS.

In vowels we distinguish: quality (*timbre*), quantity, intensity, sharpness (*acuité*).

Timbre is the vowel's essential quality, what constitutes its individuality. It results (in a physiologic view-point) from organic movements peculiar to each vocalic articulation; (in a physical view-point) from superposition, on the fundamental laryngeal sound, of secondary resonances, of the same origin in normal conditions, but reinforced in the upper cavities.

Instead of counting as many vowels as there are qualities perceptible [to the ear], we group, for greater convenience, vowels by families (*séries*) and say that vowels of each family are distinguished among themselves by quality.....

Quality is characterized physically by particular sounds more or less sharp; whence the appellations flat quality, sharp quality: *é* is sharp; *è* is flat.

Again, differences of quality may be referred to differences of openness and closeness of the vocal organ at the point where the

vowel is produced. *é* (sharp) is at the same time e-close, *è* (flat) is an open e.

As this distinction is grasped easily, we extend it to all vowels; and, instead of referring to the ear to characterize shades, we hold to what sight and sense-of-touch teach. Thus, we classify vowels as open, close and medium (where of intermediate degree).

Quality is modified again according as air passes by mouth alone, or by mouth and nose together: a new distinction of vowels into *oral* (pure) and *nasal*.

Quantity is the vowel's duration.....

Intensity is the degree of force with which the vowel is pronounced.

Sharpness (*acuité*) is the vowel's musical height.—ROUSSELOT in *Precis de Pron. Franc.*, p. 27.

[All this is from a French standpoint. By *acuité* pitch seems meant; not sure of it, we render it sharpness. Intensity is synonymous with loudness. We prefer to read: Quantity is measured by duration; true, if remembered that of French Ellis says

The former should pronounce each syllable that is not weak with about equal force and length and hurry over weak syllables as fast and lightly as he can.—*Pron. for Singers*, page 106.

So, neglecting weak syllables, duration measures quantity (or $q \propto d$)—not true of English, wherein stress bobs up and down, like a steam-gauge, and duration the same, and quantity is a compound function of stress and duration, or $q = f(s, d)$].

NEWS-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—*Ariel*, (monthly, Westwood, Mas.) has a great many preferred spellings and some amended ones, as *enuf*.

—Letters on Amended Spelling appeared in *T. P.'s Weekly* for several months. Some of them were printed in such spelling.

—**HERALD** receipts for 1906: Wishard \$15; Drummond, \$5.20; Lyon, \$5.05; Pontifex, \$4.87; Broomel, Kimbal, McKay, Wilcox, \$1 each; Boss, \$0.62; Everts, \$0.60; Phipson, \$0.56; Gardner, Tuttle, \$0.50 each; Barnard, Blackmer, Blanch, Miss Coleman, O. G. Coleman, Conquergood, Buerhle, Gasteiger, Stetson, Tillberg, Woollen, \$0.25 each; McClure, \$0.45; Carhart, \$0.35; Fuller, \$0.16. Total, \$40.61. In 1907 \$31.52 was received, making a (not very grand) total of \$291.62 in eleven years.

—Substitutes for *i*, *e*, (mere makeshifts for them) are sometimes needed for other fonts of type. Use what printers call "old style" *i*, *e*. Thus, "Giv as tu-de aur deli bred. Forgiv as aur dets az wi forgiv aur detarz. Lid as not intu temptesion, bat delivar as from ivil." To show another size of type see *Albro's words*, p. 200.

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

For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of Annual of New Spelling (postpaid, 10 c.) published in August as archives of the year.

—The matter (as well as form) of these words deserves attention. Every letter has attached a cosmopolitan or fundamental sound-value, disregard of which in many a scheme makes its rejection foregone. Whitney well said (*Or. & Ling. Studies*, 2nd Ser., p. 198): "every letter of our alphabet had originally, and still preserves in the main, outside of our own language, a single unvarying sound." Story, of Chicago, in the '80s, assigned old letters to sounds that suited Story. Wud that he was the last to commit that folly!

—Virginia's settlement and history appear in *Sketches from Old Virginia*, by A. G. Bradley, historian, who wrote sketches for magazines, and collects them in a volume (Macmillan, 284 pages) with an Introduction of 39 pages. Therein is an account of settlement from 1640 on by English immigrants along the coast, later by Scotch-Irish Protestants, who cleared it to the Alleghenies, thence spreading west into Kentucky, etc.

—Virginia and Massachusetts are not merely our two most ancient and interesting colonies, but from them sprung, not wholly but in great measure, two diverse types of Anglo-American, Northerner and Southerner. The Westerner has appeared lately and diverts attention and significance from old line of cleavage.—*Ibid.*, p. 2.

—The immense immigration of Irish Roman Catholics to America is quite a modern affair. It hadn't begun in the 18th cent., nor did it reach serious proportions till after the famine of 1849. The modern Irish immigrant is found in towns chiefly.—*Ibid.*, page 15.

—"Spiced the News Abroad" is a plea by Mr Drummond for earnestness and activity in distributing our literature. Markt copies of these pages serve an admirable purpose if inserted in letters. Markt paragraphs receive double attention.

—The spring of 1908 saw a great influx of people from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma chiefly, thru Winnipeg to Alberta and Saskatchewan. Most were natives of U. States who "no a good thing when they see it." Britishers avoid new districts. Many were returning Canadians.

—The rush to Canada and the Southwest is mostly of native American farmers from East and Mid West who sell their farms and buy larger holdings in newer territory. They take with them (not urban, but) rural speech.—E. B. T.

—Some French Canadians leave New England to settle in colonies in Alberta. In 1906 Alberta and Saskatchewan were granted constitutions (by enactment at Ottawa) that allowed the Roman church privileges (as to schools) denied in some Provinces and all the States. Hence their priests favor exodus and lead the way.

UNPROGRESSIV BISHOPS.

Recently U. S. Episcopal church bishops met in council. Moved that their Prayer Book have its scripture selections altered to accord with the Revised Version—lost. Will they go back to 16th cent' y spellings? Why not? Old spellings are as consistent as old verbiage in this 20th! They accord with antiquated theology! They, like the woman in the story, say, in effect, "Gimi ði auld we yit!" as that story by Leigh Hunt, who relates,

recounting the history of the substitution of crooked s for long s by Bell about 1801, that the Rivingtons were printing a book for the then bishop of Durham in which this was done. After printing three sheets the bishop returned them requesting that four s be reinstated. As Rivingtons had destroyed the old font, they had to get a

fresh supply cast of long s to gratify the prelate's conservatism. No one would go back to long s now; but how few dare employ a new spelling, to say nothing of a new letter? Are they more courageous than the bishop?—H. D. in *Jur. Or. & Or.*, Oct., '07.

Contrast the unprogressive bishops and this progressive rabbi: The president of Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College, Dr Coleman, told us that a Jewish rabbi came to be taught aseptic surgical methods in performing circumcision. Bishops Thirlwall and Temple are noteworthy exceptions to such assinine stupidity. Authority rules churchmen as Precedent rules lawyers. Dr Gould well says

The stupidest, most disgusting thing in the world is the brute conservatism that refuses all change, good or not good, from stolid unreason. Better (chorea, aye, better epilepsy than absolute paralysis. Conservatism is the sham coyne of linguistic old-maidism, a crinolin fig-leaf of filologic prudery, a fig-leaf, too, not of too much but too little knowledge—indeed, of abysmal ignorance of the language's history.—*Philad'a Medical News*.

DOCTORS TO THE RESCUE.

A remark on p. 194 requires full statement and justification. Dr Sweet advised to make no change in established spelling till a brand-new one had been agreed on by experts. We decline to take the advice. It looks like suicidal delay. Prof. Skeat, too (see our p. 171), expects when continental pronunciation of Latin is general in secondary schools, which he, Postgate and others champion, then the millennium will come redily thru letting abroad so many who do not and appreciate rational vowel representation in pairs. Vain hope! Instead of lying on our oars as in the past, with little but disappointment, we follow a course that yields encouraging results.

What has been done in America since the Spelling Reform Association's broke down on both sides of the Atlantic? The American one, established 1876, was kept alive till 1894; the English one, established 1879, in 1884-5 died. Everything looked "blue."

Strangely, while organized effort lasted individual exertions, expectant, stood paralyzed. These began again ten or twelve years ago, because to wait idly was useless. Wiser thru experience, individuals took a sounder, because more moderate, course.

It is remarkable that most of these were physicians; yet not so strange, since, as Dr Gould, in an address before annual meeting, at Milwaukee, of the Medical Editors Association, explained that

most strange is a dead-blank wall of conservatism by medical men. Their science is progressive, their life harassed and hurried with a crush of duty and opportunities. Every one's experience teaches them to ignore precedent and to cut by shortest route to the end desired. No body of men is more hampered, and in no calling is labor thwarted so much as in theirs, by popular inherited prejudices and old unsluiced snake-skins of quackery, of myth, and of mummery.

On this lower plane much is already done

while waiting for sience, God's mil, slo but sure, to grind out farther advances. Dr Larison began his *Jurnal* in Jan. 1884. THE HERALD apeard a year later. In the '90s Gould practist in some degree what he preacht. A Philadelfia publisher, Davis, made amendments, tho a Newcastle translater (see our p. 88) of a French book disclaimd responsibility for them, as did a Dublin man (see our p. 194) for a German one of 12 large volumes publisht by Saunders. Gould rites large and popular medical dictionaries (with a \$5 suplement of new words alone). Dr Dorland, Gould's former asistant, edits rival dictionaries. Gould rites other books as much literary as medical. These two publishers (Davis, Saunders) hav large annual outputs. Other large and old medical publishers there (Blakiston, Lea, Lippincot) go no farther than "American speling."

American works on medicin ar much so't in the British Iles. Their entrance is largely thru King, Gower st., London, who often puts his imprint on them, the type not being reset.

In New York, Wood, a large medical publisher, does wel, while Appleton is conservativ. Yet Apton, yielding to editors, bro't out Foster's *Med'l Dict'y*, 4 vol's, over 3000 pages 4to, in which (see its preface) quite advanced ground is taken noingly.

Dr Taylor's *Medical World*, Philadelfia, monthly, goes farther (since 1901 and on comendabl lines) than Gould, who edits another monthly, *American Medicin*. Ther ar many others that lak of space forbids mention, as the *Chicago Jurnal* of Amer. Medical Asoc'n, weekly, and *Modern Medicin*, monthly, Battle Creek, Mich.

Linguists who say much and do litl ar in markt contrast to these doctors that say litl, do something and keep at it. For exampl, Andrew D. White, LL. D., ex-president of Cornell, etc., had a great oportunity in publishing his two vol's on *Chapters in the Warfare of Science*. Yet it was in the worst old-cuntry speling! Some who say nothing ever herd of do better. Tho's Day Seymour, professor of Greek at Yale (died 31 Dec., 1907), has his remarkabl book, *Life in the Homeric Age*, in American speling, tho publisht by Macmillan, printed in Glasgow! The good book says: Not evri wan hu selh Lord! Lord! bat hi hu dueth.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

(a) A peculiarity here is transformation of weak final vowels: * is changed invariably to i, *America* is a'markⁱ, *California* is cælfornⁱ; i, o, u, become a, *Cincinnati* san-snæt^a, *Oswego* oswig^a, *Porto Rico* pot^aric^a, *potato* potet^a, *Honolulu* hon^alūl^a.—R. H. GEGHEOGAN, Seattle, Wash., in *Jur. Or. &*

Or., Jan., '06. S. M. F. says (*Ibid.*) such is not herd from educated Americans. That is, receivd speech there is, more or les, selectiv or conventional, as plank 10 says.

(b) Peple here sometimes dropr: *sassa-parilla* is sæs^ap^arill^a [sæs^ap^arell^a is comon in Ontario] or sæs^af^arill^a; ¹ *Herbert*, hr^abrt or hr^abt; ² *Hurlburt*, hr^al^abrt or hæl^abrt; *Worcester*, wūstr; *burst*, bast or brst. We bast or brst a bom, boiler, etc., but bast a "trust," bank or assembly. *Curse* is cas or crs, but "pure cussednes" is piūr cas^adn^a; *horse* is hos with old peple, but scools for a generation hav taut that this is inelegant and incorrect; *marsh*, *harsh*, ar often mæsh, hæsh; *partridge*, *cartridge*, ar pætridj, cætridj, les than formerly; *dares not* is dæsn't—[pætridj, cætridj, dæsn't ar comon thruout the Great-Lake region]—*February* is feby-u-ari [from mistaken analogy to *January*] worsted is wustid; *surprise*, s^apraiz. We hav *Casson* (caas'n), *Carson*; *Foster*, *Forster*, *Forester*; *Shant*, *Shorl*. Teachers forbid dropt r unless in proper names whose owners pronounce so. *Dog* has no intrusiv r, but *widow*, *window*, *yellow*, etc., may be widr, windr, yelr, etc., among old peple, tho not sanctiond: *halloo* is halr (a as ah!)

Addison, N. Y.

E. B. THORNTON.

[Notes: 1, Perhaps from mistaken analogy to *sassafras*. 2, Mr T. holds that r (as wel as l, m, n) may be vocalic and syllabic (when held, or prolonged a litl, the prolongation being denoted by a raised comma). Such r is herd: shud it be recognized in Orthoepy or "correct" speech? Whitney and Ellis cud be quoted contra.—EDITOR.]

(c) "Dialect Speech in Nebraska" is a paper of 12 pages by Prof. Pound. It says:

Los of r is fairly frequent, mostly thru either asimilation or disimilation: dasnt, cuss, pussy (pursy), fust, bust, hoss, sassa-parilla (sassafrilla), passel, nuss, yestiddy, scasely, supprise, Febuary, potrait, pattridge, cattridge, library, woyyer (warrior), they is (ther is), hankachif, comf table.—*Dialect Notes*, vol. iii, p. 58.

Intrusiv r is very comon: George Warshington . . . woosterd (worsted) . . . Final r is aded occasionally in wordslike fallow, wallow; but idear, visitar, before a vowel, ar imported only.—*Ibid.*, p. 57.

Now, eastern Nebraska, wherin Pound observs, is 1250 miles west of Addison in central New York. Striking resemblances ar explaind by New York state being a gateway from New England to the west all thru the last century when westward, ho! was the cry. Upper Canada, Michigan, northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois wer so setld or pioneerd by actual extension before the advent of railways in midl '50s. Then the flux crost lake Michigan and the Misisipi. Britishers came with children. The children (in scool and out) lernd the prevailing vernacular and practist it after their parents past. The proces is stil in ful swing. Now they cry, northwestward!

(d) Pound reports: "words like *spoon*, *room*, *hoof*, *roof*, etc., generally shorten the vowel [i. e., shift from ū to u. Sometimes *spoon* has a." (*Ibid.*, p. 56). From Addison Mr T. reports (our p. 183) *spoon*, *spool* (and *food* from Kansas) with u. From Michigan Fosdic reports with u: *root*, *soon*, *hoof*, *hoop* (in *U. S. Wurdur*, page 17).

WORD - REGISTER.

| | | | |
|--|------|-------------------|---------------------|
| [Line 1 is Old Spelling; 2, Amended Sp.; 3, New Sp.] | | | |
| 1 | duma | current accent(v) | learned (adj.) view |
| 2 | | | lerved |
| 3 | " | arent accent | " viu |

NOTES

Of the two forms (duma, douma) in use *duma* is both shorter and better. The *ou* in it for *ū*, like *ou* in Soudan (better Sudan) appears to be merely the French way of spelling *ū*. When *u* has but one consonant between it and the vowel next after, the consonant belongs to the after-coming syllable. In other words, *u* ends an open syllable, and so sounds *ū*, tho unmarkt.

In our language *u* occurs in stopt syllables only. Wer an *r* dropt from 'current,' the rule above for *u* wud lead to *cūr^{ant}*. This doubl *r* is not required in New Spelling.

Urged to drop *i* from *view* to acord with *few*, we hesitate, becaus, so far as can be foreseen, it shud be restored in New Sp.

In provisional New Spelling.]

A SYMBOL FOR WIK NIUTRAL.

'Twud bi ^a veri stupid man hu didn't rī^alaiz ^ōt, if hi shud pablis^a a gret werk on math^amatics, in hwich hi yūzd 3 wi^ō ^ōa valyu ^v 5, and 5 wi^ō ^ōa valyu ^v 9, and ^ōen ^ajasted valyuz t^a ^ōi ^ader niu^ar^alz mōr or les in ^agrim^ant wi^ō ^ōa com^an praktis, ^ōa confiu^az^an ^araizing wud mōr ^ōan ofset ^ōa valyu ^v eni thing hi cud posibli hav t^a tich.—W.C. ALBRO in *Jur. Or. & Or.*, Feb., '08. [Mr A., hu livz in Pokep^asi, N. Y., advocets representasion ov ^ōe wik niutral. Hi yūzez ^ōe bobteld-a put fōrth in Repōrt ov Joint Comitti, for hwich wi hav a betar simbol (^a) put in hwerever A. puts ^ōe former. We beliv ^ōis simbol, be-said shoing colōkwial, wud bi ov yūs tu wik spelarz and illiterat pipl, hu cud rezort tu it in raiting a script *a* abav ^ōe lain hwen anserten hwot ^ader wik vauel tu yūz—an izi spel for ^ōem. Printerz shud not emploi it in Orthografi, unless tu giv aktiual colōkwial. Colocwi iz broder and mōr fluid ^ōan "resivd spich" hwich Orthografi atemptu tu reflekt.]

ORTHOGRAFI IZ INTERMIDIAT.

Der iz a nid intermediat betwin ^ōi ordinari rider^az and ^ōe fonetic ekspert's, nemli, nid ov simpl, yet *saund*, instrak-sion az tu *elementari* fakts ov pronansiesion—a nid ^ōat ^ōe popyular diksionariz and orthoepic manyualz em tu mrt. For ^ōis ^ōi alfabet comonli yūzd iz insafisient, hwail eni alfabet ^ōat wud complrtli satisfai ^ōi ekspert's demand^az wud bi tū compliceted. Tu mrt ^ōis intermediat nid

KEY: *ō e i a o ū oi ai au iu*
as in they see us old rule oil aisle owl few
(Marking o or u is unnecessary in open syllables.)

fonetic micrometri mast not bi carid tū far. Ov cōrs ^ōer iz rūm for difrens ov opinion az tu hwot ar 'elementari fakts.' Wi min saundz hwich, wi^ōaut stadi ov langwejez ^ader ^ōan Inglish, and wi^ōaut long and labōrios trēning in fonetics, can bi distingwisht and reprodiust bai eni wan wiling tu giv sirios atension.

Aur alfabet, ^ōen, shud provaid wan (and preferabli bat wan) sain for ich izili distingwishabl saund in aur langweje. Praimari consideresionz ar ^ōat it bi izi tu lern, izi tu rid, and anmistekabl. ^ōis minz ^ōat it shud mek ^ōe larjest posibl yūs ov familiar Rōman letarz, and list posibl yūs ov daiacritics, olwez mōr or les confiuizing. An alfabet ov niuli invented simbolz ^ōo az injinios az in Vizibl Spich wud hav no prospect ov coming intu jeneral yūs. ^ader demandz having brn satisfaid, sam regard shud bi had for biuti or, ra^ōer, ^ōat sens ov congruiti acward bai ^ōe habit ov riding.—*Report of Joint Committee*, p. 5, conferming opinio^az eesprest at botm ov aur p. 193, 1st col.

Reform iz ever betwin ^ōe devil and ^ōe dyp sr. A new sistem mast not bi 1) foneticali ansaund; 2) tū kompleks for ordinari raiting. 1) eesclūd^a ol atemptu tu jeneralai^az ansaund Inglish daigrafs—^ōe "aul, grait, bloo, oashun" scūl smz ^aterli imposibl. 2) eesclūd^a ol strikt fonografi. Hwen A raita a biznes letar hiz wan aida iz tu eespres hiz tho^ats az ecwikli az posibl, not tu giv a miniut eezemplar ov hiz pronansiesion. Fonografi iz neseari for fonetics, not ordinari raiting.—Dr R. Ross in *Jur. Or. & Or.*, Feb., 1907.

HI DIDN'T WONT TRUTH.

Fa^ōer E——, a parish prist in York caunti, n^ar Toronto, iz nōted for redi wit. Hiz bishop or sam ^ader supirior instrakted him tu sabscraib for *The Orange Sentinel*, and tu rid, mark, lern, and wotch it, az it woz tho^at tu nid wotching. *The Sentinel* woz ^ōen pablisht in Truth bilding, on Adeled st., hwerein Mr S. Frank Wilson pablishez hiz wikli, *Truth*. Fa^ōer E——'z sabscripsion ran aut, az sabscripsionz ar apt tu du, and hi cem in tu reniu. A yang ledi hu bukt sabscripsionz woz thanderstrak tu sr a prist sabscraib, and gaspt in brethles amezment: "Izn't ^ōer sam mistek? Izn't it *Truth* yu wont? Its ofis iz nekst dōr." Wi^ō meri twinkl and wel trild Hibernian r, hi sed: "Ah, shūrr, and if it's trruth ai wont it izn't hrrr ai 'd cam!"

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