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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

VOL. II, 26.

TORONTO, CANADA, April, 1903.

N^R. 76.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

(Continued from pages 87, 100.)

I no few fields where so much good can be done as in simplifying speling. Begin by agreement among riters to change twelv of the worst twists, as *ph*'s and *gh*'s. —ANDREW CARNEGIE.

English orthograpy presents the most extreme ilustration of divorcement of ritn from spoken forms of language. Speling forms no certn guide to sound. The word and not the leter is the unit, appealing to eye, not to ear. One must lern each word by itself. Speling is neither fonetic nor etymologic, merely conventional. Judge inconsistency from a few ilustrations: the voiceles lingual sibilant is sh in *shine*, ss in *issue*, s in *sugar* and *sensual*, si in *pension*, sci in *conscious*, ti in *nation*, ci in *social*, ce in *ocean*, ch in *chivalry*, *charade*, *machine*. K is k in *book*, ck in *duck*, c in *music*, cc in *accuse*, ch in *chord*, q in *queen*, qu in *liquor*. The sound i is e in *me*, ee in *see*, ea in *sea*, ie in *piece*, ei in *conceit*, ey in *key*, eo in *people*, ay in *quay*, i in *marine*, æ in *Cæsar*. —B. I. WHEELER, pres't Univ. California.

WITHOUT NEW LETERS,

To get peopl interested, why not print this compromise between old and new :

i, e, a, ah, o, oh, u, uh, for short vowels;
ie, ei, æ, aa, ao, oo, ue, uo, for long ones;
(but only when necessary to preserv word-
forms long familiar);

rite ai, oi, au, iu, for compound vowels;
uze ch, th, dh, sh, zh, ng, as consonants, with
bo'h c and k, other consonants as uzual.

This plan aims at gradual introduction of a standard alfabet [with 8 vowel-pairs]. All who like it may study improvements.

Mayfield, Ky.

E. FULLER.

[For God so luvd dhe world dhat hie geiv hiz
oonli begotn sun dhat huosoever believeth in
him shuud not perish but hav everlahsting laif.]

NEWS-NOTES AND COMENTS.

—This asks *yu* to subscribe. We aim at a circulation of 10,000. Having no advertizments, we rely on subscriptions. Evry litl helps.

—“With hartiest wishes for a Happy Crismas and a joyus New Year from Mr and Mrs Drummond, Laburnum Hous, Hetton-le-Hole. The vizhonz ov memory ar the dreamz ov yuth. And fansy weavz garlandz ov flowerz ov truth.” So ran a HERALD greeting. We ask readers whether t shud be dropt in Christmas, Christendom, apostle, epistle, bristle, fasten, soften, etc. Our

presnt wordforms come from use of these ules
OMIT useles leters; CHANGE (if sounded so) to
ph or gh to f; let -er denote agent-nouns.

To get Mr D's wordforms, so far as exemplified, requires the second rule to be extended to read CHANGE (if sounded so) d to t, ph or gh to f, f to v, c to s, s to z, and uze zh for the sound j. Is it stil premature to go so far? Trials in these pages appear to sho that use of zh and dh ar not requisit.

—*The Markham* (Ont.) *Sun* givs a haf-colum editorial favoring amended speling. It says “Stedy persistent work by such misionaries as THE HERALD will make speling rational and uniform and remove what is complex, unsientific and anomalos.”

—“The Vowel I (as in *pique*)” is an artiel of five pages by Dr L. Bevier jun. (Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.) in the *Physical Review* (publisht by Macmillan for Cornell university) for November. It treats i from a musico-acoustic standpoint, much as did Helmholtz in his *Tonempfindungen*, translated by Ellis in a large volume entitled *Sensations of Tone*. It is the concluding paper recording a series of observations on vowels from a to i. A second series (a to u) is promist shortly. Bevier's conclusions ar from machine records. He finds “some speakers habitually articulate i more closely than others;” and defines i as containing these elements: “(1) A powerfully reinforced upper partial at a pitch between 1900 and 2500 [exceptionally in children's voices over 3000 vibrations per second] with considerabl freedom as to exact frequency, oftenest about 2050, therefore calld its normal pitch. American i is generally more open than German i, and its characteristic upper partial loer pitch. On the other hand, much greater frequency is occasionally found and does not destroy the i quality, provided other characteristics ar presnt. (2) A chord-tone, genrally presnt with large amplitude, much larger relatively than for more open vowels. (3) With these two tones presnt a tru i is farther characterized by, comparatively speaking, litl intermediat resonance. This fact is very important, and seems to giv i its peculiar thin timbre.”

—“Changes in the Pronunciation of English” is an artiel of over nine pages in the *Nineteenth Century* for December. Ritn from a British standpoint by Eastlake, it shud be perused by evry reader of our pages. It abounds in ex-ampels of past and pasing speech, and is from a popular and literary standpoint, not filologic.

—Scholars and practical peopl ar shy of the “reform.” Some ocourrences giv emfatic discouragement to il-balanced enthusiasts who undertake to force a grotesque confusion of orthograpy and destruction of etymology on us in newspapers, cheap magazines and cheaper books, whether we wud or not. Similar discouragement will be salutory for all who seek to make the language look like “pidgin” either for sake of fonetic theories or of paltry gain in composition.—*New York Tribune*, 7th Oct., 1901.

—The Modern Language Asociation of America met at Baltimore, Md., in Crismas week

A resolution past appointing a standing committee on spelling. Prof. Greene said, "It shud be distinctly understood, however, that it is not a committee on sp. reform, but simply on spelling."

—"The Dialect Dificulty" is treated by Mr Drummond both in Pitman's Jurnal and in Larison's. We hav space for but a few excelent points: (1) Broadly ther is standard pronunciation, with large and genral transgresions, divergencies ever presnt. (2) Presnt spelling is powerles to prevent shifting orthoepy. (3) A fonetic shorthand is in use in correspondence wherever the language is spoken, without creating a single element of confusion. Keen oponents and competeters of fonograpy hav never laid this to its charge. Presumably, an orthograpy rufly fonetic wud do the same. Fonograpy shows the position untenabl of those who raise the dialect diversity argument. (4) Rational (or regular) spelling will help dispel ignorance and spread noledge sooner than anything else. (5) More regular spelling will strengthen and purify standard orthoepy. Wherever fonetics ar taut pronunciation is improved and aquired with greater ease.

—The Illinois State Teachers As'n met at Springfield and past resolutions favoring "rational orthograpy" and appointed a standing committee (with a grant, understood to be annual, of \$100 for expenses) to create popular interest in the movement. Prof. J. H. Collins, supert of Springfield scools, led the fight, suported by W. F. Rocheleau, of Ravenswood, Joseph Carter, sup't of Champaign scools, O. L. Manchester, of Normal University, and W. L. Cox of Moline. Principal oponents wer Grace Reed, principal of a Chicago scool, and Prof. H. D. Harlan of Lake Forest Univ.

—Of sevn strong resolutions mentiond above, one was: "We urge on other educational, literary, scientific or filanthropic organizations the advisability ef activly co-operating with us in promoting simplified spelling."

—Two of the section Asocia'ns of Wisconsin, the Northwestern and the Northeastern, hav hitherto made like aproprations of money [\$50 per year?]. It is hoped that frends of Simplified Spelling will take up the subject in other states, reenforcing the movement.—Intelligence.

—Such concurrent action by representativ bodies of teachers signifies growth of sentiment. Naturally, teachers ar a litl in advance, but the peopl will folo. All they need is light. The two committees will undoubtedly act in concert and avoid duplicating work and expense. Suggestions and co-operation of frends ar now in order.—Intelligence.

—The Ella F. Young Club and the Geo. Howland Club, including most principals of the Chicago scools, hold a joint reception-banquet soon, taking as after-dinner subject, The Duty, Ways and Means of Simplifying Spelling. Among speakers will be Mrs Ella F. Young, prof. of Educa'n, Univ. Chicago; Dr T. C. Chamberlin, Hed of Geology Dep't, Univ. of Chicago; Hon. L. L. Mills, a leading member of the Chicago Bar; Judge A. N. Waterman, of the Apellat Court. Ther wil be brief, bracing letters from influential frends, aproving simplified spelling, and the short spellings adopted by the N. E. A. The adresses and letters wil be printed in advance, sent to the cuntry pres, and releast for publication next morn.

—The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer (a large trade-weekly, 58 Shoe Lane, London) givs articls headed "Some Typografic Incidents of the Nineteenth Century" and among them treats Fonotypy in sevrall long articls, of which three hav apeard under dates 30th Oct., 22d Jan., 5th Feb. They ar retrospectiv begining with Orm (about 1200, but not printed til 1852). Then folo Sir Tho's Smith (1512 to 1577), Sir John Cheke (1514 to 1557), John Hart (died 1574), Wm

Bullockar, Richard Mulcaster (about 1530 to 1611), and Milton's tutor, Alex. Gil (1565 to 1635). Then come Bishop Wilkins (illustrated) and sevrall co-temporaries up to Ben Franklin and Noah Webster (both illustrated) and others to 1843. The editor of Br. & Col. Printer and Sta'r desires specimens of American syatems with biograpy of evry author of such. Wil readers suply him?

—"Dr Angus and Speling" is an articl by Mr H. Drummond in The Canadian Congregationalist, a Toronto weekly, for 8th Jan. It givs an account of the decided views held by the late principal of the Baptist training Colege at Regents Park, near London, as to need of mending wordforms; saying "We need inquiry. Something we must hav, and ar resoldv to hav important changes in spelling in the interest alike of our language and of education." Dr Murray then and there endorst a main statement, that etymology wud not be destroyd. The articl apears in HERALD spelling.

—Capital letters ar losing as to frequent use. Daniel M. Parker discust the change recently in Evrywhere.

—On discussion of the education bil, Premier Balfour exprest this hevvy inditement: "This cuntry's educational system is caotic, inefectual, utterly behind the age and makes us the lafing stoc of evry advanced nation in Europ and America. It puts us behind not only our American cusins, but Germans, French, Italians."

—"The Coinage of Words," by G. L. Kirtledge, profesor of English in Harvard, takes four pages in Harpers for January. K. says: "Most of us ar neither purists by principl nor profest inovaters, but sober-minded persons, who respect mother-tung without making a fetish of conservatism. . . . Evry educated man has at least two dialects—unless, indeed, he is so nat as always 'to talk like a book;' and natural proceses of wordformation ar more easily observd in untramedl dialog of evry-day than in studid diction of platform or printed volume."

—"We want an English Language Society of affluent and vigoros peopl . . . to arange, select, print handsomly, illustrate beutifully, and sel cheaply and vigorosly EVRYWHERE, a series of reading books, and perhaps of teachers' companions to them, as basis of instruction in standard English thruout the world." So says H. G. Wells in the last twenty pages of the Fortnightly Rev. for January. An endowment of £100,000 he thinks sufficient. Fonograpfs wud giv standard speech. Mr W. may expect "Yu can't, yu no" from Britishers with Casandra-like neglect, indiferece, ridicule, contempt, til America suplies the haf milion dollars to hav the American language establishd, English playing second fidl, with John Bull chagrind and repentant, but too late!

—Ther is no reason at all why it shud not be posibl within a litl while to define a standard pronunciation of our tung. . . . The gist of this paper is that only a very small minority of English or American peopl hav more than haf mastered the splendid heritage of their nativ speech.—H. G. WELLS, IBID.

LITERATURE

THREE GREAT REFORMS—How may We Hasten them? By A. H. MacKay, LL. D., Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia.

This pamflet of 16 pages 8vo is a paper red before the Dominion (of Canada) Educational Asoc'n and deprinted from Dominion Educa'l Reports for distribution and other uses. The Three Reforms ar as to Weights and Mesures, Speling, and

Writing by some "very legible shorthand rithn three times as fast as ordinary long-hand." Dr Mackay givs good reasons for amendment. He is a hard but fair hitter.

MOTT'S PHONOLOGY AND PHONOTYPE, a Treatis on English Sounds, with a Distinct Letter for each, by John M. Mott, fonetic publisher, Chicago. Paper, 160 pages 8vo, 25 cents.

This has about 100 pages of mater, the others being a face-to-face reproduction in New Speling with 24 consonants and 8 vowel-pairs distinguisht by a circumflex (as *i*, *i̇*, *ė*, *e*, *á*, *a*, *ô*, *o*, *û*, *u*, etc.) thruout. It is dedicated to scool teachers, and is likely to prove a useful tool for clas purposes and for home use. As to orthoepy, a crucial point, vagaries ar not indulged in. Such work then is necessarily eclectic. At least one (it is claimd) of the standard dictionaries justifies evry pronunciation. It is questionabl if Funk & Wagnalls dictionaries realy allow "bilivur" for *believer*. The first sylabl is markt by a brev under under it, the last by a turnd brev; now

The mark *-* under an unaccented vowel indicates that in colloquial use the vowel varies toard *i* in pity. The mark *-* under a vowel indicates that in colloquial use the sound varies toard *u* in but, burn—Key to Pronunc'n, p. xx. Becaus a vowel *tends* to weak *i* (our *i*) or weak *ə* (our *ə*) in colouquy, does that warrant such wholesale change of *e* to *i* or *u*?—especialy as good authorities ar quoted (pp. 38 to 43) in favor of "careful, formal speech... in preference to quik, careles, slurring pronounc'n herd in colloquial utterance." Each sound is described and folod by a wordlist. Six new consonants ar uzed. Mott wud allow comon digraf substitutes for them; this with removal of circumflexes (except *i̇*, *ė*) leavs a rational New Speling of posibl acceptance by moderats. This is a special merit in Mr M's work: as redy extension or contraction as a telescope, fairly-ful fonetics or New Sp. "while yu wait." The diferentials of *c*, *s*, *z*, ar like coresponding ones in Bell's World English, but beter becaus on top in line of vision. *Z*'s diferential shud begin *z*. *D* and *t* hav diferentials (for *ð*, *th*) not deserving continuance. Altogether we hav a treatis on orthoepy in aproximat New Sp. "Acnelejments" on p. 129 go to sho that it is largely a consultativ product of the Chicago scool of reformers.

NEOHELLENIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, Three Lectures at Oxford, by Platon E. Drakoules. Paper, viii + 70 pages 12mo B. H. Blackwell, Oxford.

Neohellenic or modern Greek, miscalld Romaic, is, according to this nativ of old Ithaka, not a desendant of Attic or clasic Greek, but of the Greek of Alexandria (a meeting-place for the spirits of Palestine, Egypt, India and Greece) into which the Scvaty translated the Old Testament (3d

cent. B. C.) It is not and never has been a ded language. Koraês (= Coraïs, 1748 to 1833) establisht its literary form—a remarkabl solution, to which we hope to recur, of a problem like one in our own tung. We rite and print Tudor-English of the 16th century (cradled in the eastern midland counties), but speak British-American of the 20th. Our paralel problem is to reconcile these in a harmonios resultant of the varios literary forces at work.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE.

[Last year, before the British Aso'n, Italian's claims as a world-speech wer urged, becaus its use wud not stir up international jelosies and its gramar and vocabulary ar easy. Its mother-Latin and, before that, Greek wer world-tungs in the then known western world. The claims of Dr Zamenhof's Esperanto ar pusht by Mr Stead in his Review of Rev. in and after December.—Ed.]

Ther ar equally valid objections to German, French, Greek, Chinese, Turkish, Russian, Spanish or English. This language of the future must be the one that combines all qualities of the strongest languages of the ages, and none that we no of, not French, not German, not Spanish, nor even English, can compare with American, spoken by 70,000,000 Germans, Spanish, French, Italians, Russians and English, all of whom gladly, hapily and unresentfully accept as their own the free and independent language that we delight to uze, a language symbolic of our citizenship. Any good word from any source finds acceptance in and cordial welcome to our alredy rich vocabulary. It is a language of asimilation; and just as our citizenship is composit, a survival of all that is fittest in two hemisferes, so is our language a wel constructed organic thing that suffices for all the needs of man past, presnt and future. Then let us hear no more of Volapük, German, Italian, French or English. Ther is but one tung, American pure and undefiled, easy to lern, sometimes too easy to speak, always significant, vigoros and impressiv.—Editor of *Harpers Weekly* (25th Oct., 1902.)

MISUSE OF PRIMARY VOWELS.

In New Speling primary vowels shud not ocur in weak sylabls, as in them vowels tend toard and comonly reach secondary or weak forms. Primary ones require medium to strong stres. Conversely, a primary shows medium to strong stres, guiding the reader and suplying an admitted deficiency in orthografy as compared with orthoepy. Lately we hav seen "pärtikyulār" for *particular*. Now *ā* has maximum vowel latitude. At mc *ā*, secondary a or o (*ā* or *o* in colouquy) wu .be herd, according to which vowel-syster the speaker uzes.

THE A - FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Continuing what was said on pages 97 and 104, let us remove from the semicircle such *a*-vowels as are unherd in America except in its foren-born population or in their children still under domestic influence, tho' American-born. With severance of domestic influence, the child floats in the whirlpool of the American vowel-system, and then redily adopts it. His parent clings to his nativ vowels, intonation and other speech habits with tenacity proportional to his age on arrival and frequency of association with fellow-countrymen. But his accent, not propagated, weakens in time and passes with his death, tho' traces of its influence remain. From the semicircle on p. 104 the neutrals *a, a, a*, are withdrawn and others arranged in bird's-eye-view, to which the term "map" is hardly proper. They remain certain vowels classified thus:

Uncial symbols	I	E	A	O	V
Later script "	i	e	a	o	u
Primary vowels	ɪ	æ	[wanting]	ō	ū
Secondary "	i	e	æ	ɔ	o
Weak "	i	e	ɔ	o	u

In other words, in prevalent American speech are four primary vowels with Italian *a* wanting and seven secondary ones—eleven principal vowels, excluding weak ones. Those who count twelve get another by prolonging or otherwise modifying *o* in *nor*, or else find in *far* a vowel variant of *o*. These are "constituent elements of the language which in, and by, their difference from each other convey difference of meaning. Of such pregnant and tho't-conveying vowels English possesses no more than twelve." (Platform, plank 16). True, some dictionaries discriminate more than eleven or twelve vowels. This is done by introducing un-American ones from the British (or European) system. This bedevils and confuses. The systems correspond in most of their parts but seldom quite coincide. Miscegenation breeds mischief. Attempt to teach both and pupils are perplexed. You cannot ride two horses at once.

The chief mix-up is in the *a*-family. Rectify that tangle and the rest is simple. In the Cincinnati alphabet with fifteen vowel signs six were for *a*-sounds—too many for a common man's use every day, tho' the fonetician distinguishes still more. The key-words were *am, care, ask, art, but* and American *not*. The *Standard* dictionary gives sixteen vowels in eight pairs; of them seven, or three pairs (*a, a, u*) and one odd (*e*), belong to this family. Mott (*Phonology*, p. 35) gives at least seven in the angle of a vowel triangle, key-words being *care, cat, burn, bun, cask, calm, American not*. Fusing two systems succeeds in confusing.

This reduction to eleven principal vowels is not novel. Among many we specify two distinctively American: (1) Masquerier (born of Huguenot descent at Paris, Ky., in 1802, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1888) started to publish a fonetic dictionary in 1849, helped and encouraged by Horace Greeley. His key-words (beat, bite, bate, bet, bat, boot, boat, bar, but, bull, bot) represent *i, i, a, e, æ, ū, ō, o, a, u, o*, respectively. He says with emphasis:

"the vowel in cot and caught is exactly the same. . . . the human voice is composed of precisely ELEVEN [capitals are M's] vowels—as different as colors; tho' they vary in times of utterance, they are not the long, short, full, or stopt sounds of each other; they vary in pitch or intonation according to harmonic ratios, and constitute a better scale for music and solfeggio notes."

(2) Marvin Fosdick published *The United States Wurdur* at Kalamazoo, Mich., 1891, with fifteen vowel-sounds (the same eleven and four diphthongs) with considerable lists of words for each. His third sound (our *o*) is exemplified by this list:

are, bar, balm, calm, from, psalm, flock, hough, borrow, harrow, to-morrow, narrow, sorrow, bother, father, charge, large, debarred, guard, hard, dollar, squalor, far, forward, fog, frog, hog, hark, hearken, not, thought, what, yacht, of, on, rod, squad, rosin, was, squatter, trotter, water, yachter, volley.

— C C —

GLIMPSES OF DIALECT.

In Scotland *I don't no* is [a diⁿaken], *I am not very well* is [a m nōve^rawil]. Shud *I* be emphatic it is [a m nōve^rawil]. Burns' line *A man's a man for a' that* is there [a man z a man for a ðat]; in America it is red as [o mæn z a mæn for aw ðæt]; but, if this is challenged, [o mon z a mon for aw ðot] will be given as a nearer approximation.

Tennyson's mid-Lincolnshire *Northern Farmer* begins scolding the nurse (noorse) with "Wheer 'asta beän saw long" | wirast^t bi^{an} saw loŋ] and goes on: "Larn'd a ma' beä. I reckons I 'annot sa mooch to larn." [la:nd a ma bi^a ai rek^{onz} ai an^{ot} sa mu^f ta lan]. "Sa" is *sa* or *sa* according to stress. "Aw" is put for *o* in *nor* prolonged [o:] or held, or otherwise modified.

David Harum (N. Y. state) tells us that [a rɪzⁿobl a^umount av flɪz iz gud for a dog it kɪps^{im} from brɪdn: on bi^{an}adog] The original of *David Harum* was David Hanum of Homer in central N. Y. Westcott wrote *Harum* for *Hanum*, Homeville for *Homer*.

For fuller explanation and Platform see cover of *Annual of New Spelling* (postpaid, 10 c.) published every July as archives of each year.

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