Osler 23

7664 Vol. V

'St. Thelema. English literature honor paper, 1911,' a skit, signed by 'E. Y. Davis'.

'Renal stone, an auto-clinique', written at Oxford; incomplete.

'An introduction to the study . . . of medicine, a pocket companion.'

'The nervousness of American women' (1909 ?).

'The Transatlantic voice.'

Miscellaneous notes.

'The Marsh Market', by 'E. Y. D.', 1895, an election parody on Keats (printed in no. 7746, i, p. 424).

7664 vol. V

7664
v. 7

FROM
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OXFORD

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7664. vol. 5.

St. Thelema
English Literature
Honor Paper
1911"

endorsed by Sir William Osler "St Thelema examination Paper. C. J. Davis"

[a mock 'paper' set for two young guests]

St Thelema, a mock English Literature Paper set for two young guests

ST. THELEMA

English Literature

Honor Paper

1911

I. In the poem beginning "I sing the progress of a deathless soul" justify the author on Evolutionary views, for starting its progress in an apple.

II. How far did Democritus Junior draw upon Democritus Senior for the foundation of his immortal book?

III. Trace the influence of the life of Thomas Hobson on John Milton.

IV. Write, and justify, an imaginary love letter from Damaris Cudworth to John Locke.

V. Write a bibliographical essay on the vicissitudes of "Queen Mab."

VI. Sketch the life of Rose Aylmer and explain physiologically how Charles Lamb was able to live for weeks on Landors' verses to her.

Egerton Yorrick Davis,

Senior Examiner.

St Thelema

Examination Papers.

E. J. Davis

Draft for
"Renal Stone
an auto-clinique"
[written in Oxford]

p. 893. E foot N
p. 894

See "Life" 17 Jany 1910
re attack then &
"8 years before" in Bulto-

Renal Stone

an auto-clinique

The paradox ~~lends truth~~ in it gives point to Platos remark that no physician ~~should~~ is fit to treat a disease he has not had; and he returns to the same theme in the Thaeletus when he ~~remarks~~ says that only women who have borne children should be midwives. ~~Fortunately~~ many of us happily on this rule would have very few patients, but there is more than a grain of truth in the statement, and we look with very different feelings upon a disease to which our own machinery is liable. When in the chair I have sometimes wondered whether dentists ever have their own teeth filled, or whether they have instructions in the distensibility of the buccal tissues. On Platos rule I am always glad ~~to hear that~~ when I hear that a surgical colleague has had his appendix removed, and one confessed (twas with a sigh!) that it had him good and taught him lessons. I was always found of the medical student who tried all sorts of things in himself, and ~~no man~~ The ~~always urged~~ ~~the~~ clinical clerks who passed ~~to pass~~ the stomach tube on ~~himself~~ before trying it on ~~[illegible]~~ patients displayed a proper spirit

Of three grand ~~of the~~ avenues down which stream the myriadous of disease. Extra-mural, intro-mural & ancestral – the first is

Material for and outlines of

"An Introduction to the Study & Practice of Medicine"

...n leaf headed "An Introduction to the Study of Medicine a pocket companion for med students of all ages"

3.

Date in the afternoon of Jan I was most comfortably engaged in looking over a group of old books that had just come in – some from Paris some from Hodgkins – and ~~has~~ become ~~deeply~~ interested in pamphlet

I felt a pain in the right side, ~~right~~ it rather in front than behind; it felt along the course of the descending colon, and I thought it something I had eaten at tea had disagreed. ~~but~~ ~~I thought~~ I seemed strange that the ~~colic~~ pain, not at all severe should be so much on the one side. It was not epigastric or high up under the liver but antero-lateral, and I thought it most likely to be wind colic. After an hour and a half the pain passed away. It seemed strange that it had not been followed by any movements from the bowel. I ate very little dinner, and there was no return of the pain thro. the night. I felt quite well in the morning and about ~~8.45~~ as I was beginning to dress a dull uneasy sensation began in the right lumbar region.

...suggest

...Life" (1905)

...Medicine.

...st leaf.

...og Life

Material for and outlines of

"An Introduction to the Study & Practice of Medicine"

another leaf headed "An Introduction to the Study of Medicine a pocket companion for med students of all ages".

[unfinished and unpublished. The headings suggest an expansion of the theme of "The Student Life" (1905) and of "The Way of Life" (1913) as affied to Medicine. The date of writing is uncertain; on the last leaf is the phrase-"in the war"--.]

(Expansion of "The Student Life" & "The Way of Life" projected)

Introduction 4

I have written this book for help students - of to teach them how to work & what to work at, to try to make them realize early the place of the medical ~~[illegible]~~ profession in the world and in addition to make them think, ~~to try~~ to ~~put~~ infect them with the philosophy of life. ~~I have tried to keep the~~ Unless infected with the student spirit early ~~and~~ I hope I may be able to

Women"

Is this news to you?

M. E. Hibbard

BLACKER

Credit Pliny With First Chemical Test.

A Roman scholar, Pliny, has been credited with developing the oldest recorded test for a chemical element more than 2000 years ago. Dr. John H. Yoe of the University of Virginia credited his early fellow-chemist with devising a test for iron in sugar.

Pliny's test, Dr. Yoe pointed out at the American Chemical Society meeting in Miami, is the first known instance of the use of colorimetric analysis.

As a "reagent", or chemical detective, Pliny used a piece of papyrus soaked in a watery extract of gallnuts. When dipped in vinegar, Dr. Yoe explained, the papyrus turned dark blue or black if iron was present.

"This seems to me the first chemical reagent on record, and, although now more than 20 centuries old, it still may be used for the detection of iron in vinegar and other liquids, though filter papers, rags, or wood shavings, have replaced the ancient papyrus," Dr. Yoe said.

Science News Letter, May 4, 1957.

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Women"

nded originally

William Osler

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909

IX The healing art Doctor & Doctor

X The healing art Doctor & the public

Introduction to the Study of Medicine 6.
a pocket companion for med students of all ages

General remarks on the Student Life

a) How to study

b) The care of time – method

c) The days work.

(d) The healthy mind in the healthy body
Literature – after each chapter – habits

Profession of Medicine – what it is – you have had personal experience of illness

How the Present position has been reached

(a) a summary of the history of medicine

(1) what the Greeks knew. Pictures –

(2) " " Roman "

[illegible] century. 17th 18th 19th

An Introduction to the Study & Practise of Medicine 5.

I The problem stated – The aims of medicine Sciences –

II The Present status, The wonderful – the fighting line

III How Present position was reached. – the contributions of the centuries

IV The student – (a) who should study medicine
(b) Preparation (1) general culture (2) science lore.
(c) How to study. – care of time – method. (d) The days work. (e) care of the mind. (f) care of the body.
9. The students library

V The patient – the human machine – description

VI The patient – what is disease? dissipation

VII Disease – continued

VIII The healing art – Doctor & patient

IX The healing art Doctor & Doctor

X The healing art Doctor & the public

Women"

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909

An Introduction to the Study of Medicine 6.
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I General remarks on the Student Life
(a) How to study
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(c) The days work
(d) The healthy mind in the healthy body
Literature – after each chapter – habits

II The Profession of Medicine – what it is – you have had personal experience of illness

III How the Present position has been reached
(a) a summary of the history of medicine
(1) what the Greeks knew. Pictures –
(2) " – Romans "
(3) 16th century, 17th, 18th, 19th
vest. Hon.

IV The science & art of Medicine today
(1) Prevent sickness, (2) to heal all manner of ills (3) to relieve suffering
The living man – the unit – – Life –

V What is disease – classification
(1) of what people sicken
(2) of what people die

VI The worn-battles – the fighting line – the outlook 7.50

VII The healing art – How to practice medicine 2
(1) personal qualities – head & heart study Post grad 5.5

VIII My brothers keeper – the outlook 20.000
on life 75 400

IX The Students Library

X Symbols & signs

"Women"
...nded originally
... William Osler
...iodical
...ations of
909

...y death –
as Lauch remarked "Truth should not always be told – some people do not know what to do when it is offered them"
One cannot be too careful. There is the happy mean between the blunt Johnson abernethy style who & and Wellesley whose optimism & soft heart no patient ever got a bad prognosis
~~and yet~~ the question is a pressing one, of every day importance and to save the patients feelings we often get ourselves out a pack of trouble. The relatives encourage lying by insisting that if anything serious is found the patient shall not know. The phrase is a stock one – Doctor if you find anything serious the matter do not tell him – let me know. There are circumstances in which the lie – or equivocation seems justifiable
Only the other day a woman was sent to me who had had some

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$1.00

8

...d symptoms. There was a large tumour of ...nach – most probably cancerous. She was full of ...ension and plied question upon question. If this evident ...doctor had not declared the tumour. She would not be ...f and put the question point blank – "Have I ...gnant disease". Now I felt certain that she had, ...t tell ~~the~~ bluntly to an excessively nervous woman ...ed a worse fault than, shading oneself under the ...ability of error which is always potent, & put her off with ...impossible to say – you have some internal trouble ...using the symptoms, I will talk it over with your ...tor & we will let you know. No end of trouble may follow ...stemate deception practicably relatives who insist ...in ~~the~~ concealment of the truth & in the softness of him ...ot the doctor becomes particeps criminis. A ...nsas city merchant consulted me for a tumour ... The

...homen"

...nded originally

... William Osler

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...ations of

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and Study of practice & medicine – How much shall the lord

7

(a) attitude towards the public

~~It~~ are often said that a little lever of humbug is a good thing for a doctor to possess. ~~I don't~~ It is not the case. Popular & will deer dick – the public wishes to be deer – deceive them as of all mottos the one most insulted to their man ~~who~~ one of whose main duties is per life & word to preach honesty to the people

In short I firmly do believe
In humbug generally
For its a thing that I perceive
To her a solid rally

is the creed of the quack – The three London doctors

(1) He is usually found not both by the professors & by the public
(2) ~~The~~ It takes some brains & energy ~~devoted~~ to have a successful career as a humbug
~~Had~~ Them is one end – I went by & to be was gone
. case of W. A. Hammond,

Truth to patients . no more difficult problem. In the first place you may not know the whole truth – which is likely – or you may be mistaken which is also possible. Bluntly to tell what you feel to be the truth may be very hurtful to the patient. As old Fuller in his article in the Good Phy in his Holy & Profane State well says "Tis unfortunate that adjutorium vitae – supported of life – should be "Nuncii mortis" – messengers of death –

as Lauch remarked "Truth should not always be told – some people do not know what to do when it is offered them"

One cannot be too careful. There is the happy mean ~~wherever~~ the blunt John abernethy style when & and ~~[illegible]~~ whose optimism & soft heart no patient ever got a bad prognosis

~~and you~~ The question is a pressing one. ~~Of~~ Every day importance and to save the patients feelings we often get ourselves into a pack of trouble. The relatives encourage lying by insisting that if anything serious is found the patient shall not know. The phrase is a stock one – Doctor if you find anything serious the mother do not tell him – let me know. There are certain stories in which the lie – or equivocation seems justifiable. Only the other day a woman was sent to me who had had other

Obscure abd symptoms. There was a large tumor of the stomach – most probably cancerous. She was full of apprehension and plied question upon question. It was evident that he doctor had not declared the tumor. She would not be put off and put the question point blank – "Have I malignant disease". Now I felt certain that she had, but to tell it bluntly to an excessively nervous woman seemed a worse fault than, shading oneself under the possibility of error which is always present, & put her off with "It is impossible to say – you have some internal trouble causing the symptoms, I will talk it over with your doctor & we will let you know." No end of trouble may follow the systematic deception practiced by relatives who insist upon the concealment of the truth & in the softness of his heart the doctor becomes particeps criminis. A Kansas city merchant consulted me for a tumor in the right iliac fossa as big as an orange. The symptoms had at first suggested appendicitis; Open ~~appendix~~ ation showed malignant disease but the patient was told the appendix was removed & very weakly the physicians & the surgeons yielding to the blandishments of a cornelius & masterful wife wastered out a carrer of deception from which they hoped I might extricate them. The patient has himself discovered the tumor, six months had passed since the operation, the pains had persisted, he had steadily lost ground, and his suspicions were aroused. I did what I could to save my colleagues while letting him know that the condition I found was undoubtedly serious. The well thoma

One thing avoid any judgment of your professional brother even when the circumstances seem strongest against him. You have not his case – you have only the stories of

uncertainties of medicine serve a useful shield in many of these cases. In a large majority of patients the truth can be sugar-coated & made palatable

...Women"

...nded originally

... William Osler

...iodical

...lations of

...1909

Material for an article on

"The nervousness of American Women"

[never finished, never published. Intended originally for the Ladies Home Journal. Sir William Osler

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...lations of

and of one gets into the habit of smothing truth at the first consideration 4 person & soon furnishes the sugar. There are patients who fool their doctors & friends - shrewd fellows who fall in with the deception all the while knowing the truth. ~~I remember~~ A fine cheery fellow who had seen much of sickness & suffering in the war asked his doctor & relatives to leave the room while he gave me his own orders on his disease. "I have fooled them 'he said' & they think that I do not know. ~~but~~ it pleases my wife - now tell me the truth as you see it". On the other hand illness often brings a curious ~~of~~ mental state - an apathy sometimes, an indifference to the future and the patient does not care to know anything about himself.

1909

Material for an article on

"The nervousness of American Women"

[never finished, never published. Intended originally for the Ladies Home Journal. Sir William Osler thought that to publish it in a lay periodical might be considered counter to the regulations of the Royal College of Physicians, London.]

Date, probably 'Empress of Britain', June, 1909.
I crossed with him.
W.S.F.

The nervousness of American women' 11

Life is a series of reactions bodily & mental — the sight of food causes a flow of saliva, a tickle laughter, a solemn thought a sad face — but with such limitations that in health such reactions never become painful or disturb the smooth working of the machine. The normal limit is easily exceeded — the flow of saliva may become excessive, a tickle may throw a person into a convulsion, and sad thoughts long indulged, may lead in a permanent melancholy. Health is a state in which the three great actions of the machine are performed smoothly & without unpleasant sensations — the fuel is taken in as food & prepared in the stomach & furnish up in the body supply force & heat; the engineer, stationed in the brain, controls engine aeroplane, regulating its speed and determining its direction while out of the old one new machine are constructed in a wonderful way. Only in Utopia does the human machine work in this way; in one or other or in all three divisions things are very apt to go wrong — the motor creaks & groans, the engineer gets worried or even drops off, the plate altogether, and, worst of all, the new machines are imperfectly or badly made. The simile need not be followed further, but let it be understood that the engineer, represented by the grand nervous

Though infinitely more important in man it is only on our farms & stables that we recognize practically the value of breed & stock. We arrive in this breathing with capacities as varied

the forms of horses — from the little Shetland pony to the Percheron, from the cob to the blooded race horse. Heredity, one of the cold facts of nature, is as potent in mind & manners as in form & face. The sweet & tractable the irritable & peevish, the morbid & introspective the gay & sunny

3 13.

System controls in all details the working of the machine, and this article will try to deal in a simple & brief manner with her troubles as I shall speak, & particularly of the female variety

Let me state first that what I mean by Nervousness is a condition in which there are abnormal reactions to the Every day stimuli (Events) of life. Table In illustration — Mary S. as a child a visit from friends — the night's sleepless & disturbed; as a girl if spoken to sharply by her mistress, she lived in tears for hours; as a wife of her husband failed to keep an appointment she was in an agony of apprehension until he appears; and now as an old woman, she is miserable because of fancied slights and imaginary grievances. She Though started life with a pretty good bodily make of machine, it has been a hopeless failure in life — a worry to herself and a burden to her friends. We all know the type, unfortunately only one of many in which the the efficiency of life is marred by an unfortunate inability to keep the reactions of life within normal bounds.

Among the chief causes of nervousness are heredity, Education & environment may be considered important. Though infinitely more important in man it is only in our farms & stables that we recognize practically the value of breed & stock. We arrive in this breathing with the world varying as much in our capacities as varied

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R.M.S. .....

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as the forms of horses — from the little Shetland pony to the Percheron, & from the cob to the blooded race horse. Heredity, is one of the cold ~~grim~~ facts of nature, is as potent in mind & manners as in form & face. The sweet & tractable ~~disposition~~ ~~as well as~~ the irritable & peevish, the morbid & introspective ~~as well as~~ the gay & sunny ~~are~~ inherited qualities ~~which~~ which make life easy or rough, and for which we are in a measure irresponsible. As Sir Thomas Browne so happily puts it "among thy many mercies lift one hand to heaven that thou wert born of honest parent that virtue honor & humanity lay in the same egg & came into the world with you."

This is very nice for the even balanced soul but ~~it comes hard in those who have a~~ for others it makes life a long fight against taints of blood and blots of brain. ~~And it is not only our parents, Jn Sylvia & Bruno complain that.~~

~~In connection with the subjective~~ ~~we have to recognize that~~ ~~There are~~ Certain families the members of which are born with a tendency to react abnormally ~~to~~ in the ordinary affairs of life ~~— they are the~~ we call neurotic, ~~the~~ neuropathic the neurasthenic ~~the~~ or psychopathic. And yet kind nature is ~~kind~~ never without compensation ~~and~~ as there are the very people whose capacities in certain directions ~~are~~ may be of a high order and to them the world owes much of the best in art literature and science. And it is not only families but whole nations ~~are stamped with this~~ bear this neurotic notably the French & the Americans. ~~Sir~~ Watch ~~the~~ a crowd ~~&~~ ~~Penna~~ discharged from ~~the~~ a Penna RR ferry boat ~~discharge a load~~ at 23rd street N.Y. the hurried step, the tense eager faces speak of an organization which has

[illegible] generation the nervousness may be intensified or not invariably. One sometimes has the opportunity to trace four generations in a family and one such instance the great Grandmother was a bundle of nerves and had a much burdened ~~[illegible]~~ age. The Grandmother was also a neurasthenic for many years; the daughter "favoured" her sex who was a placed soul, and in her large family there are scarcely nerves enough to go round. By judicious breeding a strain may be stimulated but humanity has not yet taken to remit plato. remark

~~turned out~~ from the Baldwin locomotive works
Some of use are fit for stationary ~~engines~~ works only, others are
powerful freight engines, others again high
speed express engines, or little station yard machines

Environment. As horsemen well know, Pasture is of almost equal value to breed in the growth of stock. ~~as horsemen well know~~. The Irish hunter & the Kentucky racer owe many other highly prized qualities to the environment in which the colts grow up. ~~It is the~~ To much is the same with the human animal. ~~In~~ That it is a commonplace to say that in character, in beliefs in habits we are moulded by the ~~circum-~~

changed greatly since ~~Nymheer~~ Heinrich Hudson and ~~since~~ The time reaction of the whole nation has quickened no doubt greatly to its benefit, but with a correlated risk to the individual of a greater readiness to over step the normal limits ~~of a normal It is~~ One of the advantages of the mottley tide of immigration which has poured into the United States has been the dilution ~~with~~ of the pure ~~American~~ English strain particularly of the atlantic coast with the Irish, German ~~and~~ Italian & Hungarian. ~~The most Grafted in the The~~ It is this ~~English stock~~ strain in New England Pennsylvania & the South that ~~is~~ today manifests most strongly the type of nervousness which ~~we regard~~ is often spoken of as distinctly American and the cross fertilization which is going on so rapidly cannot but steady & perhaps improve the breed. Fortunately it is only a disposition, ~~a tendency~~, a temperament which is inherited, not something unchangeable as the color of hair or eyes and the ~~recognition~~ environment & education may do much to counteract or finally overcome the hereditary tendency. It is difficult to say in what proportion of nervous women have had nervous parents — nor is it always possible to say in the case of a child whether the nervous state is the outcome of causes acting before birth or the result of the direct influence of a nervous mother — ~~& [illegible]~~ both factors play a part. The rule is that nervous worrying irritable parents have nervous children. ~~[illegible]~~ Only the teeth of those children are set in edge whose parents have eaten sour grapes ~~as [illegible] says the fathers have eaten sour grapes & the children's teeth are set in edge~~. With successive generations the nervousness may be intensified but not invariably. One sometimes has the opportunity to trace four generations in a family and one such instance the great Grandmother was a bundle of nerves and had a much burdened ~~[illegible]~~ age. The Grandmother was also a neurasthenic for many years, the daughter "favoured" her sere who was a placed soul, and in her large family there are scarcely nerves enough to go round. By judicious breeding a strain may be stimulated but humanity has not yet taken to remit plato. remark

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Environment. As horsemen well know, Pasture is of almost equal value to breed in the growth of stock, ~~as horsemen well know~~. The Irish hunter & the Kentucky racer owe many other highly prized qualities to the environment in which the colts grow up. ~~It is the~~ So much is the same with the human animal that it is a commonplace to say that in character, in beliefs in habits we are moulded by the ~~circumstances~~ by ~~our~~ the surroundings, domestic civil, religious & political in which we live. The potent influences are those of the early years when ~~the~~ mind and body are in the formative stage & wax to receive & market retain. ~~Three features in the~~ The question here is how far the surroundings of american children foster or a tending ~~to~~ or directly contribute to the development of nervousness. There are three circumstances which may be considered. In the first place american children ~~live~~ are much more in the general current of life than those of any other nation are more in evidence ~~before the public~~. In part this may be due to the unfortunate craze for publicity which fills the columns of the newspapers with domestic & even nursery details. If little Johnny Smith appears in Demoiselle with a new hoop, the social column of the daily Inquisitor has an interesting item about its rotundity, and if his sister Caroline should happen to have passed a grade in the school at year younger than the other girl the announcement of this momentous fact is illustrated by a picture of little Carrie, aged six but with a mind of extraordinary ~~[illegible]~~ maturity at least of sixteen. But much more is this due to the loss of the long childhood, so needful for the slow strong growth, ~~and all that it means~~. In a stock farm the colts are by themselves and frequent neither the market nor the race track and the trainer well knows the good effects

[illegible] nervous system of his child. ~~[illegible]~~ ill health without due control of her own emotions. She is ~~the~~ ~~last~~ all persons the least fitted to take charge of it. With her keen eye Elinor Glyn ~~picked out~~ describes the type of child in little Matilda who was over thirty in conversation — sick of the continent, sick of ocean travelling, with the repartee of a Dublin car driver and absolutely "all there" — amusing indeed, as she remarks, if it were not so pathetic

and a third ~~common~~ cause ~~of nervousness in~~
childhood is the earlier way in which the Elders speak
before ~~child~~ of ~~totally to actual~~ diseases and permit
them to read all the semi-medical horrors of the
newspapers. There is a new York Herald one of appendicitis
and more than once I have been a child with
a simple belly-ache ~~frighter~~ in terror lest she
should have to be operated on. In these days a
child of ten may know more about her inside
[illegible] grandmother. ~~We forgot~~ The applicable what [illegible] children

On the nervous organization of the yearling of quiet
surroundings. The ~~life~~ whole vocation of a child is one of endless
imitation, and american children do not stay
long enough in the toy stage. ~~When I~~ They put away
childish things to soon and unfortunately not every
one of them could say with St Paul "when I was
a child I thought as a child, I behaved as a child
as a child". This precocity is ~~not~~ as
a rule home made not school made, and
we may say that by far the strongest influence
in promoting nervousness ~~in american women~~
is the state of the home. I am dealing first
with children as it is so much more important
to prevent of possible the onset of the condition.
In the rough and tumble life of the streets and alleys
the children of the working classes find a
compensation for much that may be lacking in
the home ~~The influence of~~ the large family in cul-
cates early the give & take lesson of life. It is
in the large and even increasing class with
moderate incomes who have to live in flats
in three or four rooms or ~~in the families who~~
~~live~~ in boarding houses, families with one or two
children that we see the discussion effects
of an insuitable environment. From the outset there
~~may be no~~ deprived of the nursery life, and predestined to
dyspepsia and precocity the child grows up
thin pale & nervous, often very interesting to the
relatives & friends who applaud & repeat its bright
sayings, but an enfant terrible to neighbors &
strangers. What hope is there for the only child, though
~~can~~ up in this way? The poor mother, herself,
even anxious & worried reacts injuriously in the
~~child~~ nervous system of her child. ~~Perhaps~~ In
ill health without due control of her own emotions
she is ~~the~~ ~~last~~ all persons the least fitted to take charge of it
With her keen eye Elinor Glyn ~~pictured out~~ describes the
type of child in little Matilda who was over thirty
in conversation & sick of the continent, sick of ocean
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..... 19 .....

and a third ~~common~~ cause ~~of nervousness in~~ childhood is the carless way in which the Elders speak before ~~child~~ of ~~bodily to ailment~~ diseases and permit them to read all the semi-medical horrors of the newspapers. There is a new York Herald one of appendicitis and more than once I have been a child with a simple belly-ache ~~frighten~~ in terror lest she should have to be operated on. In these days a child of ten may know more about her inside than her grandmother. ~~We forgot how~~ The aptitude which children have ~~are~~ to pick up information on grusome subjects is often ~~accompanied by~~ associated with a ~~great~~ ~~nervous~~ apprehension and nameless dread.

It is a thousand pities that, the causes which have contributed to a product so unique as the american girl should be the very ones which ~~prove~~ favor and early break down instability ~~to the nervous system~~ of a Frank & open nature without fear or the awkward Shyness so often met with her European sister she starts ~~in the race~~ with greater advantages so that have ever before been enjoyed by women. ~~More~~ Intense, ~~more~~ energetic & ~~more~~ emotional she is apt to be swept into the race at a pace far too rapid for the length of the course, and of those who drop out at the quarter mile or the half mile post is reached ~~more than one half~~ a majority do so from break down in the nervous system. ~~Of~~ The importance of faulty education ~~I will speak~~ demands special consideration & I will have refer ~~only~~ to certain ~~special~~ features in her environment.

However much the new woman may resent it, however much new conditions may ~~have~~ suppress it the fact remains & remains the supreme one in her life that ~~woman~~ as ~~is~~ "the link among the days" ~~and~~ and with marriage ~~& maternity~~ is the proper & natural end of every girl. Coloridge all though "Chercez la femme" gives the key to the solution of a majority of cases of neurasthenia in men, and the little blind bow boy, the , may be questioned for a great many of the nervous trouble of young girls, indeed of many women. Venus & her rascally little son are the cause of more trouble than all of the other gods & goddesses; and they are so persistent

380
14
1520

Freud

It is impossible to overlook the influence of the sexual life in

To sum up. the best cure for nervousness for the worries ~~of~~ and cares that so easily beset us is a very old one prescribed by christ in ~~this~~ memorable saying — a hard one too, for ~~some~~ so many. ~~He that~~ he that will love his life will find it. Many a ~~woman~~ one ~~has~~ ground under a burden too grievous & the bonne has found it slip away altogether or lighten beyond sensation ~~when she~~ as she gradually got away from herself and fulfilled the law of [illegible] helping others to bear

To aggressive, respecting neither sex nor age. Affairs of the heart count for much in the life of the ~~young~~ girl, and loves young dream with its sweetness, often with its bitterness fills a large space in her thoughts. The pangs of misprized love, the concealment like a worm & the bud, ~~the disappointment of hopes~~, the worries of a decision the most momentous a woman can make, the ~~frequent~~ cross-purposes of parents, are common causes of nervous breakdown

The physical ~~causes~~ conditions associated with ~~the monthly~~ ovulation are not ~~in themselves~~ often necessarily direct causes but they may aggravate a tendency to nervousness

It is by no means easy to ascertain the exact import of the sexual ~~sense in~~ passion. In any case a hard burden — the burden of the flesh age of which the apostle prays — it is borne with greater ease by some, and the wholesome-minded, the healthy, & the fully occupied may carry it with a light heart, but temperament ~~count for much~~ is everything in this matter of sex and the ungratified desires which Nature has made so strong wrecks many a fair form. Still more dangerous are the bad habits ~~into which~~ so often indulged in ~~and so often~~ to the wreckage to frequently of mind and body. The hidden life may be one long warfare of the spirit against the flesh, the flesh against the spirit

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC SERVICE

R.M.S. .....

..... 19 .....

To sum up. the best cure for nervousness for the worries ~~of~~ and cares that so easily beset us is a very old one prescribed by christ in ~~this~~ memorable saying – a hard one too, for ~~some~~ so many. ~~He that~~ he that will lose his life will find it. Many a ~~woman~~ one ~~has~~ ground under a burden too grievous & the bonne has found it slip away altogether or lighten beyond sensation ~~when she~~ as she gradually got away from herself and fulfilled the law of love in helping others to bear

To few women was it given to bear a harder lot than Charlotte Brontë – mother sisters brother Father, herself delicate & imbued with a fiery spirit which fretted its frail tenement, an exciting father, ~~and~~ environment to depress an angel, a heart torn with contending emotions yet she ~~rose so~~ won out against appalling odds to become one of the glories of her sex and a marvel to the literary history of England. With ~~her~~ the message to her sisters I will close "If we ourselves live in the fulness of content, it is well to be reminded that thousands of our fellow creatures undergo a different lot: it is well to have sleeping sympathies excited, and lethargic selfishness shaken up. If on the other hand, we be contending with the special grief – the intimate trial – the peculiar bitterness with which God has seen fit to mingle our own cup of existence, it is good to know that our overcast lot is not singular; it still the repining word and thought – it rouses the flagging strength, to have it vividly set before us that there are countless afflictions in the world, each perhaps rendering some surpassing – the private pain over which we are too prone exclusively to sorrow". Shorters Brontë: vol 11 p 234

Lifes lot is very unequal – the lines of some fall in pleasant places, others have the rough and thorny road to ~~happiness and sorrow may be~~ whether blended uniformly or ~~may come~~ on ~~in~~ slight patches like light & shadow sorrow and happiness come to all

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ATLANTIC SERVICE

R.M.S. .....

..... 19 .....

Material for an article on
"The American Voice"
or "The Transatlantic Voice"
and many other notes on the voice, followed
by clippings from newspapers & magazines
on the same subject.

B.O. 7664

APRIL 2003

THERE IS ALSO A PHOTOCOPY OF THIS MATERIAL FOR "THE TRANSATLANTIC VOICE" IN AN ENVELOPE NEXT TO VOL. V.

19.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC SERVICE

Material for an article on
"The American Voice"
or "The Transatlantic Voice"
and many other notes on the voice, followed
by clippings from newspapers & magazines
on the same subject.

[Sir William Osler was interested in this
subject for years and on going abroad from
the United States it was his custom to
take "The Voice" with him. Many of the
notes were written in England.]

which is meant the spoken speech, is the one
unbroken bond separating the Anglo-Saxon
(Lyell)
element from his relatives in Gt. Britain & else-
where. Scarcely a shibboleth of identification as unerring as that
enabled the Gileadites to make such slaughter of
Ephraimites at the passages of the Jordan.
We may of differences between the Englishman
& American (social, intellectual, commercial & moral)
the surface, at heart, perhaps better at pocket. They
are, both a sort of latter-day Semite, upright yet
[illegible] words [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The American Voice

There must always be distinctive features in the speech of the peoples, qualities that will make the Southern, the Western, the Northern & the Canadian man 'bewayed' ~~so soon as he offers~~ by the morning salutation. ~~Such have~~ Existing among all people at all time, ~~that~~ are the characters that enable us to recognize the English scotch & Irish, the south from the north German, the Breton from the Parisian & both from the man from 'le Midi'. It is not dialect, not the words themselves but the way the words are spoken. It betrayed the Galilaean Peter, it cost the Ephraimites as I have mentioned 40 000 men at Hedrum. The last at the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers depended on the way certain Italian words, as Cicerone, were pronounced & Everywhere in history one finds reference to this universal peculiarity They complained ~~at Rome that~~ of Trajan that ~~was~~ so much away from Rome the true Imperial accent was lost.

voice, by which is meant the spoken speech, is the one distinguishing trait separating the ~~Anglo-Saxon~~ dweller of this continent from his relatives in Gt. Britain & elsewhere – a Sibboleth of identification as unerring as that which enabled the Gileadites to make such slaughter of the Ephraimites at the passages of the Jordan.

Talk as we may of differences between the Englishman & the American (social, intellectual, commercial & moral) beneath the surface, at heart, perhaps better at pocket, they are the same, ~~with~~ a sort of latter-day Semite, upright yet rapacious, religious yet worldly – true children of the praying & prayful robbers who have ~~both~~ in the past three centuries taken by violence so large a share of the kindom of the world. Vox et praeterea nihil distinguishes ~~them apart~~ us from home slaying – and Brilishers, and ~~as~~ when we have so much ~~on this continent that~~ it is a special aggravation of the guilty goddess ~~that she did~~ not to have provided better ~~for~~ in this, to the ear at least, greatest of all earthly blessings. At the outset let it be frankly acknowledged that the ~~human~~ voice as heard on this side of the atlantic is not ~~often~~ as a rule agreeable in quality; but often harsh, though always often indescribably bad. From Halifax to San Francisco, from Winnipeg to Key West the vocal organ is (like sweet bells) out of time. To make this humble confession, to seek for the probable causes of this misfortune and to ask suggestions for its alleviation are the objects of the present communication.

I must first relieve myself of an embarrassment. Not for a moment would I, a pampered dweller for 21 years guest in the United States, refer to peculiarities, on which nations as individuals are naturally sensitive were ~~these~~ peculiarities not noticeable in myself as well as in my countrymen to the North. So far as speech is concerned Canadians are equally with the Americans ~~are~~ gallileans – betrayed at once by the morning schedule. As individuals ~~we~~ do not know the sound of ~~their~~ own voices so ~~as~~ nations ~~are~~ remain happily deaf to the striking changes

at the same meeting a distinguished Southern professor denied the existence of a 'twang' in the South or of any distinctive accent in Maryland. In reality as a writer (N.C.) in the 'Week' (Oct. 16 1892) says, referring also to the ~~same~~ incident just given "the twangs blend into one another from Ontario to Florida; but nasal and lacking in mellowness and courteous restraint and open vowels and distinctness of utterance are the tongues of the vast majority of Americans"

15, QUEEN'S PARK,
TORONTO

peculiarities of voice, probably of the nature of dialects have ~~been referred to~~ existed from the earliest times. The reference already given to the Ephraimites who lost their lives tho. inability to pronounce the word Shibboleth show that as early as the century B.C. ~~was~~ contiguous ~~tribes~~ communities of the same blood could be recognized by speech differences. and years [illegible] ~~was~~ in Peter was used as a

which have passed on their speech sounds ~~of these lands~~ changes at which Shakespeare hinted when he spoke of "States unborn & accents yet unknown". Carlyle shrewdly remarks "all men have accent of their own though they only notice that of others from. This blissful unconsciousness — very remarkable and to be roused is sometimes very disagreeable. I have heard Canadians criticize sharply the barbarities of American speech with voices illustrating a well marked variety of it. Americans too are rarely aware of any characteristic quality in their ~~utterances~~ speech sounds. I shall never forget the naviëte with which a charming young ~~American~~ woman, who had recently returned ~~just back~~ from her wedding trip told of a little difference ~~experience~~ with a London cabby, who as a parting thrust said "this ere woman's ~~is not~~ new York". The ~~simplicity with which she said~~ To the artless innocence of her question "how how did he know I was an American? could I in homage to her face make other answer than that the style of dress was a sufficient distinction? Even among the fachgenossen, the same happy ignorance is found. I have been told of an interesting incident at a meeting of the Modern Language association of America. A professor asked if any steps could be taken to improve the voices of the School children and suggested that in the selection of teachers a mellow soft voice should be taken into account. whereupon a Western professor innocently naively asked whether americans as a rule had a twang. "Certainly" send the President "& you yourself sir have it in an extreme form". at the same meeting I am informed that at the same meeting a distinguished Southern professor denied the existence of a 'twang' in the South or of any distinctive accent in Maryland. In reality as a writer (N.C.) in the 'Week' (Oct. 16 1892) says, referring also to the ~~same~~ incident just given "the twangs blend into one another from Ontario to Florida; but nasal and lacking in mellowness and courteous restraint and open vowels and distinctness of utterance are the tongues of the vast majority of americans"

15, QUEEN'S PARK,
TORONTO.

peculiarities of voice, probably of the nature of dialects have ~~been referred to~~ existed from the earliest times. The reference already given to the Ephraimites who lost their lives tho. inability to pronounce the word Shibboleth show that as early as the century B.C. ~~[illegible]~~ contiguous ~~tribes~~ communities of the same blood could be recognized by speech differences. and years later the Galilean accent ~~was~~ in Peter was used as a means of his identification just as today we would pick out an Irishman by his brogue.

Plato expressed solicitude about the training of children's voices, and I have seen somewhere the statement that Quintilian refers to the importance of careful early training of the voice. That peculiarities such as we recognize at present were common among the ancients is shown by many references as to the lisp of Alcibiades and in ~~Plato to the~~ The Symposium Appolodorus nomina the renamed Pausanians, his measured speech.

Trajan is said to have "betrayed but an imperfect command of the Roman ~~language~~ accent by almost constant absence from the city" (Merivale) Catullus in his famous verse parodies the cockney of his day

Lucian rejoices that he had got rid at Athens of his barbarous Syrian speech & reached a pure attic diction

Nor doubt these brief references which I have met with in in my general reading might be extensively supplemented by any one widely read in classical authors but they suffice to show that ~~the~~ peculiarities such as afflict us existed then

[illegible] in 1874 [illegible]
[illegible] scarcely credit their statement that they had only been [illegible] of New York for ten or twelve years. Not a trace [illegible]sh accent remained though they came from [illegible]land Counties in which voice peculiarities ~~of~~ are marked. [illegible] not infrequently with men, English in this country, in good social position whose [illegible] no indication whatever of their nationality. ~~On the other hand~~ [illegible] where ~~one~~ the generation are not so far from the old stock ~~the~~ [illegible]les are not infrequent of contrasting the voices of [illegible] or sisters who may have been separated for years

15, QUEEN'S PARK,
TORONTO.

Analysis

1 Introduction. Existence of speech distinctions & peculiarities in the united states & Canada. Universal nature of voice distinctions - usually dialectic. Antiquity of them - references

2 Voice characters.

3 Peculiarities of speech sounds in this continent
(a) general. (b) local.
c changes.

4 Causes discussion of. (a) Causes of differences in the speech sounds of nations. (a) Physical conformation of naso-pharynx. (b) climate & catarrh. (c) Puritan influences. (d) Imitation

5 Correctives.

6) Æsthetics

15, QUEEN'S PARK,
TORONTO

the broad Atlantic. In 1882 dined with a Scotchman called
R. who had lived in Montreal for thirty years and in whose
voice the Glasgow accent still persisted. At the table was
his brother a younger man, who had never been out of Glas-
gow. That Evening I noted "striking contrast in the voices of the
darkey talk de for them. Trick you 24.

Causes

(a) When the change in the British voice first became apparent on this continent
what is its essential cause ~~of single or causes~~ & how
~~the~~ it has gradually become effective are questions to which we cannot
give very complete answers

~~Leaving the~~ Setting aside the question of the nature of the primary change
an ~~effective~~ cause now effectively prevailing is imitation
~~The shrewd observation of Plato~~ In the Cratylus Plato laid down the fundamental propos. that ~~[illegible]~~
is imitative sound. ~~[illegible]~~ and this, as already noted
in the brief physiological discussion, is the basis of speech ~~[illegible]~~
~~after The Englishman Scot Irishman or American~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~in~~ The child ~~[illegible]~~ acquire by imitation not only speech but the voice qualities, racial, dialectic &c of those with whom
he comes in contact parents & nurses teachers & schoolfellows
~~Transplant~~ The extremely plastic character of this faculty is illustrated ~~Table as I have known~~ two children aged 4 & 5 transplanted from New York State
to the Deeside. Scotland returned in two years talking Aberdonian
~~Scotch~~ which they had picked up from their nurses & playmates. They now at 12 & 13 talk
plain American. Imitation is not alone potent in childhood

~~For many years~~ In an extensive & varied Hospital practice I have
for many years taken the pains to note the speech sounds of a large number
of English Irish Scotch & Welsh who had lived in this
country for a variable number of years. Two changes have been
specially ~~are~~ noticeable, first, ~~in a great large proportion~~, the pitch of the
voice is raised and second to some degree the intensity of
~~the~~ what we call the accent is as a rule ~~in each case~~ lessened
The English of the better class are most strikingly influenced
by residence in the United States & Canada. I remember
in Vienna in 1874 meeting ~~[illegible]~~ young men from N.Y. consins of a fellow student
I could scarcely credit their statement that they had only been
residents of New York for ten or twelve years. Not a trace
of English accent remained though they came from
the Midland Counties in which voice peculiarities ~~of~~ are marked.
One meets not infrequently with English men in this country in good social position whose
voices give no indication whatever of their nationality. ~~On the other hand~~
In Canada where the generation ~~one~~ are not so far from the old stock ~~the~~
opportunities are not infrequent of contrasting the voices of
brothers or sisters who may have been separated for years

ARK,
RONTO

by the broad Atlantic. In 1896 I dined with a Scotchwoman called R. who had lived in Montreal for twenty years and in whose voice the Glasgow accent still persisted. At the table was her brother a younger man, who had never been at Glasgow That Evening I noted. "Striking contrast in the voices of the two brothers. The Scotch accent in Mrs R. who has lived so long in Montreal is scarcely noticed beside that of his brother: the pitch of her voice is also higher" A more pronounced instance occurred under my observation near Hamilton Ont. An English woman aged seventy five who had lived in Ontario for more than forty years and in this time had lost all trace of English accent but had a voice high-pitched and nasal

At the time of my visit her sister aged seventy six had come from England, not having been in America. The sisters were very much alike in cast of feature but the voice of the Englishwoman was low pitched, soft & sweet, decidedly English though without trace of dialect. The lower class English retain their voice peculiarities for a longer time, particularly the type of dialect in which the final H is omitted. I know of no instance of a man who misplaced his aspirates correcting the fault by long residence. Erroneously regarded as distinctive of a cockney, this extraordinary phenomenon is wide spread among the Hodge class in England and is peculiar in London only in so far as it extends up the scale and is met with in many of the shop keeping class & even in commercial circles in the City. It is remarkable as a distinctive English accompaniment and disappearing completely in the colonies & in the United States. It disappears too in England. I have known a family the grandparents with it in a most pronounced degree, the children slipping occasionally; the grandchildren without a trace.

he ~~angl~~ English voice is thoracic & laryngeal, the French. more buccal. & the American nasal in quality.

Introduction I The Transatlantic voice

[illegible] Tried [illegible] that the three unconcealable traits of a

Notes 1 [illegible] eye, the

It is hopeless to expect a change ~~unless~~ in the absence of a recognition of the condition and a wish for improvement. A complacent attitude of mind is ~~[illegible]~~ only too widespread as expressed by an American woman. When an American woman writes "In contrast with various European people we seem rather quiet of speech and our intonations sound agreeable." (Telegraph. Sept. 30/07)

— The sharp crispness ~~of the~~ is apt to shade into the loud uncouth uncultivated voice that jars like Mullins, wretched [illegible] paper.

— Inf of foreigners. - widespread influence of the school, the desire of foreigners to acquire the language. Gives a commonplace correctness to speech

— The twang and strenuous note. Francis Rogers - the nasal timbre

Calant - . changeable climate.

— Influence of cultivation - actors - preachers.

— Part of the eager strenuity

Introduction I The Transatlantic voice

A Welsh triad says that the three unconcealable traits of a person by which he shall be known are the glance of his eye, the pronunciation of his speech, and the mode of his self motion — in briefer ~~[illegible]~~, his look his voice and his gait (Southey)

~~An~~ Of the three the voice is ~~perhaps~~ the most important & distinctive, since not alone by the language he speaks but the voice by the tone of the spoken — ~~in which it is spoken~~ is a man betrayed. That ~~It~~ has been so from the earliest days ~~of which we have record~~ and that it persists ~~may be illustrated by three remarkable incidents of the same type~~. Three remarkable incidents of the same type illustrate that. At the passages of the Jordan (Judges XII. 5) ~~it cost the~~ Ephraimites forty & two thousand were slain ~~men~~ because they could not frame to pronounce aright the word Shibboleth. Though neighboring tribes on the banks of the Jordan ~~and using~~ so common a word — meaning stream or flood — the Gileadites, the Ephraimites as a sub ~~we would tell and [illegible] had a different pronunciation of~~. In the great massacre of the Normans in Sicily, March 31, 1282, the famous Sicilian vespers the test was to ~~French~~, ~~through resident for, in the island for~~ ~~could not~~ pronounce the ceci. e ciceri, which the French through resident in the island for , expressed sesi e seseri, ~~and~~ with the loss of . and only a few months ago the test by which the Chinese told the Manchu was the pronunciation of the word. (The speech of Peter betrayed him as a Galilean) ~~and~~ Throughout ancient literature there are innumerable references to vocal peculiarities. To give a few instances ~~as the lisp~~ of Alcibiades is referred to by Plato & by aristophanes, the measured speech of Pausanias, the parody by Catullus of the Roman cockney, the criticism of Trajan's voice which in his wandering had lost the roman accent, & the rejoicing of Lucian that at athens he had got rid of his barbarous Syrian speech

The English Scotch & Irish, the American, the Canadian the Australian, the West-Indian are bewayed at once by the moving salutation. A Parisian picks out the Norman from the dweller in the Midi. The North German, the Saxon the Bavarian & the Austrian have characteristic ticks

Change of Voice in Englishmen

C. Agrippa De Oc. phil. Cap xxiv p. cxv on voice

3. 29

Emigrants ~~Dwellers~~ to the United State & Canada change in time ~~lose~~ their ~~distinctive~~ voices sometimes losing entirely the distinctive qualities, more

28

of ~~speech~~ tongue. Though The speech ~~may~~ is their be same, the utterance is different. It is not a question of dialect but of vocalization, of the way in which the words leave the lips, the enunciation. ~~The language is the same~~ The language of, spoken by the Educated ~~dwellers~~ of ~~in~~ London, Edinburgh or Dublin, correct, faultless though it may be, "gives away" the speaker at once - bewrayed as readily as was Peter by the fire. The Aberdonian does not speak like the glasgow man & neither like the dweller in 'Ould Reekie' The men of Cork Dublin & Belfast may be told not only as Irishmen but their brogue tells their cities. These local differences ~~of~~ speech are universal, and express a general law, the particulars of which are bound up with inherited peculiarities of speech mechanism and with the domestic & social environment in which speech sounds play so important a part ~~It is not~~ That ~~the~~ vocal traits should show themselves in the

Probably his Aunt Picton, "the young girl of 80", whom he brought out in 1882 to stay with his mother.
W.W.F.

Change of Voice in Englishmen

C. Agrippa De Ol. phil. Cap xxiv p. cxv on voice

3. 29

— Emigrants ~~Dwellers~~ to the United States & Canada change in time ~~lose~~ their ~~distinctive~~ voices sometimes losing entirely the distinctive qualities, more often losing only certain peculiarities. An Englishman ~~after five or ten years~~ in New York may soon speak so that he cannot be distinguished from an American; and my observations lead to the conclusion that more readily than any other nationality he picks up the speech of the country. I have notes on the voices of Englishmen after residence of 5, ten, & 12 years in New York, Phila & Chicago who had not only lost every vestige of their original pronunciation but were not to be distinguished from ~~the~~ natives. On the other hand Scotch, Welch & Irish never part entirely with their tick of tongue. Mr X after 30 years in New York still spoke the broadest Scotch. Mr W. aged 69 I recognized as a Welshman though he had been in the Wyoming valley for nearly 50 years. As a rule there are marked changes. A Scot after 10 years in Montreal still speaks Scotch but not quite as his brother does in Edinburgh. I sat a dinner one evening at the St James Club in that city with two brothers - alike as two pins, but the difference in their voices was striking. ~~One Scotchman~~ Englishman aged 80 joined her sister who had been in Canada fifty years. Extraordinary resemblance between them, in body & mind, only the voice difference, as from the Canadian every trace of the distinctive Anglican voice of the sister had gone. A gentleman from Chicago called the other day - a typical alert Westerner, in voice & glance & gait. Aged 40 he had lived 17 years in the United States & this was his first visit to his home near Banbury. Sometimes prolonged residence just rubs off the accent & leaves a voice which cannot be classed. As I write I saw a man aged about 56 who had been in Australia ~~for~~ for 35 years - except in a few words the Scotch had been rubbed off his tongue. There are notable instances of Englishmen who have acquired the "Yankee twang" in an extreme degree. The celebrated Professor Draper had gone to New York when, at the famous British Assoc. meeting at Oxford when Huxley & the Bishop had such a tussle in one of the descriptions (Huxley's Life & Letters) it is remarked "When Professor Draper had ceased his hour & a half of nasal Yankeeism"

families in which some children educated in England talk English - others talk Canadian. Just as in Scotland one meets with families some boys & girls educated south of the Tweed talk English, those who remain at home talk Scotch.

~~Theories~~ Introduction 5 31

Voice, as we have said, is a national, racial, character, a muscular expression and its quality, reaching the hearers ear depends partly in

~~Canada~~ 30

Like Canadians are sensitive, but unlike Americans they ~~Canadians~~ are not yet fully alive to their ~~on the question~~ ~~Eastern~~ of voice peculiarities. Visiting England the average Canadian resents his identification as American, in the sense of a dweller in north America, but the Englishmen ~~does not~~ recognize no ~~any~~ difference and judges the nationality by ~~believes~~, the voice, ~~and~~ It comes as a ~~is a great~~ shock to a Canadian to realize ~~find~~ that he has developed a ~~an American~~ voice with specific continental peculiarities, by which he is unerringly labelled as trans-atlantic. Some years ago I was in London with an ~~old~~ Montreal friend of a Canadian of the 3rd generation, but with Exaggerated Anglican leanings. To be taken in the shops for an American, he asked from what part of the 'States' he came ~~from~~ upset his equanimity "as he had not realized the ~~had the slightest~~ possession of a 'twang'". And this is a common story. Unfortunately too it has grown worse & worse. In the thirty years during which I have made notes of in the subject I have heard with pain the increased viciousness of the ~~Ont~~ Canadian particularly the Ontario voice. While I do not agree with Lady Jephson ~~remarks~~ "(A Canadian Scrap Book) that the Canadian "~~a~~ twang ~~prevails which~~ is unequalled all over the world for ugliness, ~~and the~~ she is right in saying that a ~~most~~ hopeless feature in the case is that the victim is unconscious of the gravity of the situation" This illustrates ~~as~~ Carlyle remarks "all men have an accent of their own - though they only notice that of others (Heroes 1858, p 247). It's distinctiveness as a subvariety is fully established. I can recognize at once an Ontario voice - I do not think I can a Quebec or a Western Canada. There are three groups (a) The general voice of the country as one meets ~~with~~ it in the men & women who do the work of the land - the farmers, mechanics &c. ~~Take~~ The voices one hears at a base-ball matter on the Toronto Island are those of Buffalo & Detroit - with here & there slight differences. The children of the public schools in song & speech have voices which with Shakespeare we may God amend. (b) ~~The old voices of~~ In families with close English affiliations, when perhaps the children have been educated in England, the voices are softer & better. I know families in which some children educated in England talk English - others talk Canadian. Just as in Scotland one meets with families some boys & girls educated south of the Tweed talk English, those who remain at home talk ~~Scotch~~.

as we have said
Voice is a natural, racial, character, a muscular + pressure
and its quality, reaching the hearers ear depends partly on
the language Spoken, partly on ~~the~~ what may be called the instrumentation
~~how the sound~~ column of air is played upon after leaving the
glottis, is vocalized.

Nasal quality

7 33

Hudibras This light inspires and plays upon The trilled r'
The nose of Saint-like bag-pipe drone.

Theory

6 32

Dryness of the air, and particularly the ~~hot~~ superheated house is often referred to as a cause, and it is no doubt a contributing one but we must not attribute too much importance to it. ~~D~~ Dwellers in hight & dry regions of the United States have not voices higher pitched or harsher than elsewhere, indeed I should say it was the revere. In the driest of all known climates, the deserts of North Africa ~~& Arabia~~ the Arabs have very rasping harsh voices so much so that King-lake speaks of the Arabs as "un peuple criard". Scherer makes the same comment "Celle vieille langue du désert à la fois barbare et raffinée dont les voyelles ou des rugissements de lion, dont les consonnes s'être choquent avec des cliquetis d'instruments à cordes" The voices on the Nile certainly have these characteristics. The leader of the boatmen who rowed us from the Dam to Assouan sang in a voice, as I noted at the time, of a singularly hard nasal quality and the men chanted in reply ~~with~~ in high-pitched strident tones". As a rule the arabic spoken by the Egyptians is harsh & 'criard' and in the frequent contretemps which our 'Reis' had with the Nile boatmen the billingsgate exchanged might have been flung in the Mississippi. To the changeable climate, dry air & hot houses have been attributed the prevalence of nasal catarrh, with ~~to~~ which the American voice has been associated & attributed

Nasal quality

Hudibras This light inspires and plays upon The trilled r'
The nose of Saint - like bag - pipe drone.

- Cowley. a budget priest that noses long prayer. (Puritan & Papist)

Lauder Brunton tells me that in the ~~Scotch~~ Presyterian Colleges of Scotland there was taught a "praying tone" which ~~was distinctly nasal~~ to pray with nasilation & upturned eyes'
Like the Prioress in the Canterbury Pilgrims who sang the service "Entuned in her nose ful semely" (Skeat Ch. p 420

- The puritans cultivated it is said, on principle a nasal inflection, ~~as~~ ~~one~~ of the many distinctions of the elect

The quacky, metallic brazen quality
"True nasality is not very common today in America; it seems to be dying out." Fletcher Osgood.
- a hateful harsh unpleasing tone - reminding one of OWH.
-
In excitement or hurry the voice tends to become nasal. It seems less effort to say "no, no" quickly & sharply through the nose than through the mouth, and there are fewer muscles in action as in the former case the ~~pot~~ soft palate is not used.
The strenuous note, forceful, emphatic sharp, even strident

Existence, quality cause & cure.

Nasal quality met with in England, isolated instances of marked degree. & J.Y.W. Macalister has called attention to its existence in Cornwall, and suggests that possibly the origin of the Yankee twang is to be sought among the Cornish ~~folk~~ members of the early settlers. Judging from the rapid spread of the aggravatingly catching twang he ~~thinks~~ that a little leaven would soon leaven the whole lump
- Nasal ~~quality~~ inflection met with in many counties - Dorset & Wilshire & the New Forest. for example as well as Cornwall, and I have heard it stated that "the twang" exists in Lincolnshire
The ~~[illegible]~~ so many New Englanders.

Theories

35 ~~6~~

~~Of the theories~~ To explain the change of quality in the transatlantic voice the oldest & a widely accepted theory is that the nasal inflection ~~it~~ was taken to New England [illegible] blasphemed custard

Notes

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A Virginian ~~will~~ does not use the flat 'a' ~~[illegible]~~ ~~when~~ and does not ~~be~~ says the Book of ~~Saxons~~ as do most Northerners & Canadians; and yet he does not ~~use~~ pronounce the 'a' exactly as does the Englishman, but ~~with the distinctive~~ the sentence "I have read the morning Psalms" will be said with a generically distinctive American voice

What is sought is simple clear speech with distinct oral not nasal enunciation, ~~using~~ - ~~the~~ a cultivated speech ~~of the cultivated~~ with possibly with no ~~as little~~ distinctive accent ~~as possible, the~~ or at any rate only so much as a man's nationality is entitled to, soft, not harsh, with music not noise in its tones. - the expressive ~~trained~~ an instrument which when trained is the most.

The clipping of words - the yep for yes, the vulgarization of vowel sounds as. and of consonants as.

~~Of the theories~~ To explain the change of quality in the transatlantic voice the oldest & a widely accepted theory is that the nasal inflection ~~it~~ was taken to New England by the Puritans, who according to Hudibras "blasphemed custard through their nose", and who in their mode of speech, dress, & ~~style~~ of wearing their hair cultivated as many distinctions as possible from the Cavaliers. Prayer & prince seems to have favor a ~~have had~~ a nasal quality in the voice in England for many generations, even before the Puritans, the Prioress in the Canterbury Pilgrims sang the service "Entuned in her nose ful ~~scarcely~~". Hudibras has many references to the habit

This light inspires & plays upon
The nose of saint-like bag-pipe drone"

Cowley speaks of "a budget priest that noses long prayer" and a praying voice was cultivated. Lauder Brunton tells me that in the Scotch Theological colleges there was taught a praying tone, and the students were instructed "to pray with nasilation & upturned eyes" For the importation theory it is contended that the Puritans of New England having in principle adopted the nasal inflection "and as they married closely among one another's families a race would grow up, and propagate itself with a prevailing tendency which would be to cultivate from generation to generation out of respect for tradition, to employ the nose in speech, both public & private", and that ultimately there would be developed a type in which what we know as 'Yankee twang' would be physically the normal mode of speech" (Spectator. Yankee twang date not given) It is not the transmission of a type of vocal machinery that makes only the nasal inflection possible but ~~the practice~~ once adopted & wide spread the practice becomes a settled habit of speech, according to the law of imitation already laid down.

Notes

"In contrast with various European peoples we seem rather quiet of
... " (Telegraph Sep 30th '07

Imitation

"Did you ever observe how imitations beginning in early youth and continuing far into life at length grow into habits, and become second nature, affecting body voice and mind" (Rep. iii 395) With these words Plato gives us the key to the solution of the ~~[illegible]~~ problem. More than in anything else in voice the whole vocation of the child is endless imitation. Democritus defined speech as the shadow of action, the shadow rather of a variety of actions, chiefly muscular by which the sounds emitted in the larynx are modified in their outward passage. In ~~great~~ part speech is but the gesture of the tongue.

15-43
1473
7

Notes

"In contrast with various European peoples we seem rather quiet of speech, and our intonations sound agreeable" (Telegraph Sep 30th '07 an amer. girl)

Designation - crispness, sharp, indicating energy & snap. - Nasal timbre - Nelliphans. : The voice of a strenuous hurrying unresting generation nasality -

Oxford drawl - curates "It is a fearful thing" as Charles says in Newmans "Loss & gain" "That we as it were ~~it~~ hate ourselves in every breath we draw".

Vocal shortcomings, defects.

~~There are~~ No better voices are heard in the world than in America - in men and women, rich, clear & sweet. The late Franklin Gowan could have chanted with Israfel, and there are many with that excellent thing - the soft low & gentle voice

Actors to be successful must get trained out of the vocal inflections & peculiarities which would betray their origin

- ~~There are~~ genera species & varieties of voices The national voice - ~~English, Scotch, Irish, American~~ Australian - represents large differences in enunciation . The provincial voice the species has its peculiarities by which we recognized a New Englander an Aberdonian or Belfast man, and in these areas, everywhere voice ~~is~~ a family peculiarity as much as the glance of the or the ~~mode of self~~ gait. Not only do brothers & sisters ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ but cousins and all the members of a family may ~~possess~~ speak alike. I have on several occasions ~~recognized people~~ identified individual, whom I had never seen before by vocal resemblance to cousins whom I knew well.

- Plato's solicitude about childrens voices

more harmonious ones

- "No speech which like the mistress of Formianus, "less apt to charm than pain is" (Catullus

- Voices tuned to vibrate in the heart as well as in the ear

The H.

The ~~[illegible]~~ Americans & Canadians may be thankful — ~~[illegible]~~ mastery ~~to [illegible]~~ over the terrible H. The misuse of the Aspirate is one [illegible] speech not

Notes

The quality ~~so far as~~ of beauty ~~goes in~~ a voice depends first ~~much~~ in the pitch or key and next in ~~the~~ subtle variations in Enunciation & delicate shades, modulations, due partly to muscular effort partly to changes in the sounds as they pass through the teeth & lips

—

Use & wont do much to mitigate the evil. The voice of A shell-toned Fulvia of in a woman we love may become the sweetest of all sounds. (As Lucretius says "Habit alone can win love, [illegible]")

—

It is not accent, from ~~that~~ which no man is free, ~~[illegible]~~ the national gait of his tongue, and which he has a right to have and to be proud of, and over which he has really no control, but it is the way in which he moulds the words, the auditory

the vocal quality which they have ~~on~~ leaving him — the quality they possess when they reach our auditory hair cell (~~the~~ right ~~of the~~ hearer)

— Let us first understand a few simple facts about voice — & I cannot do better than quote for D W H Walshe interesting little book on Dramatic Singing. (London 189) "Intra laryngeal vibration strengthened and supplemented in transitu outwards equal voice; voice articulated is equal speech; voice modulated and articulated equal song; and voice modulated, articulated & modified to express sentiment, emotion & passion is equal dramatic singing

—

It is a serious matter to loose the capacity to recognize ~~the [illegible]~~ a noise when one hears it. "Noise and musical tone are not only different physically in their mode of production but are ~~so~~ feebly related physiologically that separate structures in the Ear are alloted for their reception" (W H W.)

— Some of us, ~~like Fuller~~ with voice harsh & untutored may have to wait until admitted to the choir of heaven for other more harmonious ones

— The speech which tells the mistress of Formianus, "less apt to charm than pain is" (Catullus

— Voices tuned to vibrate in the heart as well as in the Ear

The H.

For one ~~[illegible]~~ Americans & Canadians may be thankful — ~~[illegible]~~ mastery ~~[illegible]~~ over the terrible H. The misuse of the aspirate is one of the most extraordinary peculiarities of English speech, not confined to London but widely spread among the laboring classes. In London met with in the shop-keeping class & in the commercial circles of the city ~~it~~ the habit displays a tenacity unequally by any other vocal peculiarity. No amount of training after youth will get rid of it finally; and ~~it~~ the initial aspirate is the sore trial of many a man who has risen in the social scale. I have known it to appear at times in ~~the~~ highly educated children of city people, themselves the victims of the habit. It usually disappears completely in the 3rd generation ~~and~~ in whom I have watched the gradual mastery of the work. I have never known an ~~man~~ adult cockney emigrant in the United States or Canada gain control of the h; but children may do so perfectly. This misuse of the initial aspirate is no new thing. Catullus satirizes (over) Skeat calls attention to ~~the~~ evidence of its existence in England in the 13th century (Globe Dec 11. 1899) & his explanation is worth quoting "The phenomenon is due to the collision of two habits, that of the Norman, who pronounced the 'h' in a very few words, but usually dropped it, and that of the Saxon whose habit it was to pronounce it strongly. While the Norman was striving to learn English, in which he ultimately succeeded, and the Saxon was adopting a large number of words into the English tongue, many attempts to imitate the pronunciation of unfamiliar words were made on both sides with more zeal than success, and the confusion has lasted to the present day".

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(19th c masterfile)
data base - P.J.M.

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YANKEE TWANG

From the London Spectator.

A busy man on his holiday, especially if he is spending it in the balmy but somewhat enervating climate of the Cornish coast, may be excused for occupying his hours of delicious idleness with almost any theory on almost any subject. He is also clearly entitled, if he can secure the connivance of the editor, to propound his theories in the *Times*. Having cheerfully made these concessions, we must proceed to say that the theory so propounded by that able and well-known librarian, Mr. J. Y. W. Macalister, as to the origin of certain peculiarities of American speech, seems to us quite one of the least hopeful theories we have ever come across. This, it appears, is the second consecutive holiday which Mr. Macalister has spent in Cornwall, and on both occasions he has been struck by the "decidedly 'Yankee' twang" of the "less sophisticated inhabitants." Last year this experience, he says, "set me wondering whether in Cornwall might be found the original source of that peculiar so-called nasal inflection which is so characteristic of the New Englander (the true 'Yankee') and in a less degree of all United States folk, except perhaps the Virginian." He does not know, but thinks it "extremely probable" that a goodly number of Cornish folk were among the early emigrants from Plymouth, "and if so, a very little of their leaven of twang would soon leaven the whole lump; for," adds he, "of all the tricks of speech I ever heard there is none so aggravatingly catching as the 'Yankee.'" As is the way with so many of us, Mr. Macalister's holiday life is so completely detached from his work-a-day life that he did not avail himself of the copious resources at his disposal for the examination of the grounds of his theory during the long months that passed before he could revisit the far Southwestern shore and its gracious and interesting inhabitants. But now that he is among them again, the same sound of their voices has struck upon his ear; his theory revives, and he invites corroboration or criticism. A good deal more of the latter than of the former has been at his service.

There are two main objections to his theory, either of which is tolerably conclusive, and which, brought to bear together, leave it in a mangled and hopeless condition. In the first place, if the speech of the "unsophisticated" classes in England at the present day is to be regarded as throwing any light at all upon the origin of the twang current among the descendants of Englishmen who emigrated more than two and a half centuries ago, Cornwall can have no prima facie as "betterment," and even phrases, often ignorantly described in this country as "Americanisms,"—and to the fact that American humorous compositions, such as those of Artemus Ward are freely read in Devonshire without reference to a glossary. The feelings of Devonshire men as to the glorious part played by their forefathers in the building up of the New World are, we apprehend, even when they take somewhat argumentative expression, too sacred subjects for argumentative treatment. As things are, it does not seem becoming to do more than suggest that the literary accomplishment alluded to by Mr. Gorman is perhaps less rare than he has supposed in other parts of England than Devonshire; that elsewhere than in Devonshire there may be found in use among the common people words and expressions closely corresponding to so-called Americanisms; and that, on the whole, in view of such considerations as have been referred to in dealing with Mr. Macalister's theory, pure and simple, the predominant belief is likely to remain that not even the whole of the great West of England is historically responsible for the present existence of "Yankee twang."

Other theories on the subject are, however, not wanting, some of them involving the great issue now dividing biological philosophers: Can acquired characteristics be transmitted? Lord Archibald Campbell, in a brief letter marked by a certain flippancy of tone, intimates that he always understood that the "Yankee twang" originated in the mode of speech affected by the Puritans to distinguish them from the Cavaliers. As a representative of what was the greatest house among the Covenanting Lords in Scotland, he speaks with some authority, and indeed it may, we should suppose, be taken for granted, in view of countless contemporary allusions, that in their manner of utterance as well as in the tenor of their talk, their habit, and the style of wearing their hair, the rigid Puritans did cultivate as many distinctions as possible from those whom they regarded as their worldly opponents. As a mark of religious or political separation, all these distinctions have with us for a long period ceased to exist. But it may be contended that as the New England States were predominantly settled by Puritans of strong character, who had adopted a "nasal inflection" on principle, and as they married closely among one another's families, a race would grow up and propagate itself with a prevailing tendency, which would be cultivated from generation to generation out of respect for tradition, to employ the nose in speech both public and private; and that ultimately there would be developed a type in which what we know as "Yankee twang" would be physically the normal mode of speech.

We say that it may be so contended. But of course Professor Weismann and his school would strenuously maintain the contrary. As we understand their position, they would be constrained to hold that the child of the thousandth generation in which nasal inflection has been practised would be no more apt, from the construction of his vocal or aural machinery, to put on that inflection than the child of one of the Pilgrim Fathers who took passage by the Mayflower. "After all," they would say, "it is less than three centuries since the practice into which you are inquiring began, while it is three thousand years or more since the Chinese began the custom of cramping their unfortunate female children's feet. Yet a girl is never born in China with the cramping done for her by Nature, so how can you expect that a descendant of the straitest line of New England Puritans will be born with a nose and throat adjusted to the inflection first thought proper by an ancestor in the early seventeenth century?" In replying to that question, we imagine that Lord Archibald Campbell would need some assistance from Mr. Herbert Spencer, and might either not receive it, or receive it in vain. Dr. Symons Eccles has a suggestion which deserves mention. He does not think that New England was largely settled by Cornishmen, but he holds that a large proportion both of existing Cornishmen and existing New Englanders suffer from "nasal, post-nasal, and pharyngeal catarrh." If so, those complaints must flourish under conditions the most diverse in regard to humidity of climate. But this line of investigation looks promising, and in the hope that it may be pursued, we present our thanks to Mr. Macalister for starting the whole subject at the present season.

IS THERE TO BE A PARTITION OF TURKEY?

From the Independent.

A most extraordinary despatch has received currency, coming by way of a private letter from Constantinople to Paris. It declares that Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to London, sent a despatch to the Porte in which he said that Lord Salisbury in an interview had expressed dissatisfaction with the delay of Turkey in instituting the reforms in Armenia, and had declared that such delay could only mean the partition of Turkey. Rustem Pasha has denied the authenticity of the letter, which, even if it were genuine, it would be diplomatic to do. The truth of the story is to be judged from its inherent probability rather than from anything that the Turkish Ambassador has said.

No one can have read Mr. Gladstone's address on the Armenian outrages, delivered practically at the request of Lord Salisbury and for the purpose of showing that both Conservatives and Liberals are united on the subject, without understanding that whatever may be the necessary delay, Great Britain does not intend that Turkey shall be allowed a free hand in massacre and outrage. England, taking the lead of the other Powers, is determined that the Christians in Turkey shall be protected; and she will do this at whatever cost. We may expect at any time to have the definite statement than a British fleet has gone to Constantinople.

Such a partition of Turkey is not so unlikely as it might seem. During the century Turkey has already lost a very large part of its territory. Greece, Cyprus, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Batoum, and all North Africa, and we may almost add Syria, are free from Turkish government. There remain only Albania and Roumelia in Europe, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Arabia; and Turkey's hold on these is very weak.

Let the reader now take the map of European Turkey and see what kind of a partition is likely to occur. Let it be remembered that the countries bordering on European Turkey are Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Austria. Of these Servia may be left out of the account, as having no ambition of her own and as likely to be swallowed up in Austria. Bulgaria and Greece both make a claim for Macedonia, and when the time comes would naturally divide the territory between them but for the fact that they are both weak, that Greece is very feeble financially, and that Austria is very ambitious for the Mediterranean seaport. We may presume that Austria would certainly insist upon taking possession of the port of Salonika, thus interfering with the ambition of both Bulgaria and Greece. To do this she might be willing to give up Trieste to Italy, keeping the neighboring port of Fiume. We may then think it not improbable that Servia and Montenegro and part of Macedonia will be swallowed up by Austria, that the border of Greece will be extended northward to take in a good part of Thessaly and Epirus, while Bulgaria will take the part of Macedonia not appropriated by Austria, and also Roumelia, down to the gates of Constantinople. Constantinople itself cannot be given to any Power; the mutual jealousies would prevent. We do not see what remains for Constantino-

[illegible] a free city

repro from Spectator 75 (1895): 269 (19th c masterfile) data base - P.J.M.

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YANKEE TWANG.

From the London Spectator.

A busy man on his holiday, especially if he is spending it in the balmy but somewhat enervating climate of the Cornish coast, may be excused for occupying his hours of delicious idleness with almost any theory or almost any subject. He is also clearly entitled, if he can secure the connivance of the editor, to propound his theories in the *Times*. Having cheerfully made these concessions, we must proceed to say that the theory so propounded by that able and well-known librarian, Mr. J. Y. W. Macalister, as to the origin of certain peculiarities of American speech, seems to us quite one of the least hopeful theories we have ever come across. This, it appears, is the second consecutive holiday which Mr. Macalister has spent in Cornwall, and on both occasions he has been struck by the "decidedly 'Yankee' twang" of the "less sophisticated inhabitants." Last year this experience, he says, "set me wondering whether in Cornwall might be found the original source of that peculiar so-called nasal inflection which is so characteristic of the New Englander (the true 'Yankee') and in a less degree of all United States folk, except perhaps the Virginian." He does not know, but thinks it "extremely probable" that a goodly number of Cornish folk were among the early emigrants from Plymouth, "and if so, a very little of their leaven of twang would soon leaven the whole lump for," adds he, "of all the tricks of speech I ever heard there is none so aggravatingly catching as the 'Yankee.'" As is the way with so many of us, Mr. Macalister's holiday life is so completely detached from his work-a-day life that he did not avail himself of the copious resources at his disposal for the examination of the grounds of his theory during the long months that passed before he could revisit the far Southwestern shore and its gracious and interesting inhabitants. But now that he is among them again, the same sound of their voices has struck upon his ear; his theory revives, and he invites corroboration or criticism. A good deal more of the latter than of the former has been at his service.

There are two main objections to his theory, either of which is tolerably conclusive, and which, brought to bear together, leave it in a mangled and hopeless condition. In the first place, if the speech of the "unsophisticated" classes in England at the present day is to be regarded as throwing any light at all upon the origin of the twang current among the descendants of Englishmen who emigrated more than two and a half centuries ago, Cornwall can have no prima facie claim to a commanding share of the honor. For Cornwall is very far indeed from possessing now any monopoly of "nasal inflection" among English counties. That element is powerfully present in the voices of the lower-middle and working classes of, for example, Hamsphire and Dorsetshire. In the New Forest the other day it was remarked to the present writer that Mr. Macalister need not have gone so far West as the Lizard to find suggestions towards the explanation of the New England accent. And an annoymous correspondent of the *Times* observes that while on a walking tour in South Lincolnshire, lately, he noticed so strong a "twang" in the speech of some of those with whom he conversed, that he could hardly believe that they were natives of that district and not of Massachusetts. But, in the second place, as the correspondent just mentioned and others point out, not only is there no evidence that the early emigrants from Plymouth were drawn largely from Cornwall, but there is abundant ground for believing—indeed, it may almost be said to be common knowledge—that the leading spirits among them came from other parts of the country, and in particular from Lincolnshire and the Eastern counties, where the twang may now be found; and also, we may add, to a considerable extent from Nottinghamshire, where, so far as we are aware, it is absent. Under the cross-fire thus directed upon it, Mr. Macalister's theory, as indicated by its author, obviously suffers total demolition. It falls as irreparably as Humpty-Dumpty, and a hornpipe is, if we may say so, executed somewhat cruelly, though unintentionally, upon its remains by Mr. Lach-Szyrma, now Vicar of Barkingside, who formerly held a Cornish living, and who gives it as his deliberate opinion that the "Yankee twang" observed by Mr. Macalister at the Lizard and Land's End, has been acquired and spread in those parts by Cornish miners who have

have gone so far West as the Lizard to find suggestions towards the explanation of the New England accent. And an annoymous correspondent of the *Times* observes that while on a walking tour in South Lincolnshire, lately, he noticed so strong a "twang" in the speech of some of those with whom he conversed, that he could hardly believe that they were natives of that district and not of Massachusetts. But, in the second place, as the correspondent just mentioned and others point out, not only is there no evidence that the early emigrants from Plymouth were drawn largely from Cornwall, but there is abundant ground for believing—indeed, it may almost be said to be common knowledge—that the leading spirits among them came from other parts of the country, and in particular from Lincolnshire and the Eastern counties, where the twang may now be found; and also, we may add, to a considerable extent from Nottinghamshire, where, so far as we are aware, it is absent. Under the cross-fire thus directed upon it, Mr. Macalister's theory, as indicated by its author, obviously suffers total demolition. It falls as irreparably as Humpty-Dumpty, and a hornpipe is, if we may say so, executed somewhat cruelly, though unintentionally, upon its remains by Mr. Lach-Szyrma, now Vicar of Barkingside, who formerly held a Cornish living, and who gives it as his deliberate opinion that the "Yankee twang" observed by Mr. Macalister at the Lizard and Land's End, has been acquired and spread in those parts by Cornish miners who have emigrated in this century to the States, and subsequently returned to their own country.

Our feelings towards Mr. Lach-Szyrma, if we were Mr. Macalister, would be slightly tinged with bitterness, and still more so towards Mr. Harold Frederic, who writes in a superior tone to the same effect from the National Liberal Club. Certainly we must not grudge him any consolation he may be able to draw from Mr. Goman's tremendous effort to repair and re-establish his theory on a broader foundation. Mr. Goman is a native of Devonshire, who, on lately revisiting that charming county after a considerable absence, was powerfully impressed by the "nasal inflection" characterizing its dialect; and who believes that, between them, Cornwall and Devon may reasonably claim the parentage of the most distinctive features of American speech. He does not rest this faith merely on the persistence, in what may, for the nonce, be called the mother-counties, of that particular element in the spoken language of the daughter-States which is the subject of this article. On the contrary, he attaches much importance to the presence in the speech of the humbler classes of Devonshire, of counterparts or exact dittoes of words, such as "betterment," and even phrases, often ignorantly described in this country as "Americanisms,"—and to the fact that American humorous compositions, such as those of Artemus Ward are freely read in Devonshire without reference to a glossary. The feelings of Devonshire men as to the glorious part played by their forefathers in the building up of the New World are, we apprehend, even when they take somewhat argumentative expression, too sacred subjects for argumentative treatment. As things are, it does not seem becoming to do more than suggest that the literary accomplishment alluded to by Mr. Gorman is perhaps less rare than he has supposed in other parts of England than Devonshire; that elsewhere than in Devonshire there may be found in use among the common people words and expressions closely corresponding to so-called Americanisms; and that, on the whole, in view of such considerations as have been referred to in dealing with Mr. Macalister's theory, pure and simple, the predominant belief is likely to remain that not even the whole of the great West of England is historically responsible for the present existence of "Yankee twang."

Other theories on the subject are, however,

righteousness and light ... all of
and vicious forces are driven out of
government of their beloved land, and u
the conditions of living are such as sh
enable everything that is good and true
flourish. What is needed is a new crusade
which the followers of Jesus Christ shall
forth in the inspiration and strength of
Cross to overthrow all political corrupti
and selfishness, and to enthrone in the h
places of the land rulers with ideals, men
fire with the holy ambition to build in t
fair land of ours a city of God like unto
descending Jerusalem.

THE REDEMPTIVE QUALITY IN LITERATU

From the Baptist Standard.

Glancing, a few days since, through
Walter Besant's *Fifty Years Ago*, we came
the chapter headed, "With the Wits."
book was written and published in 1887,
that "fifty years ago" would mean, for d
the year 1837. It was the year in which
toria, a girl of less than seventeen, bec
Queen of England;—an interesting date,
many accounts.

While "with the wits" the author of
book discourses of literature. The date w
notable one in the history of English lett
Scott, Byron, Coleridge, the Ettrick Sheph
Mrs. Hemans, were dead, and altho
"nearly all the great writers whom we a
ciate with the first thirty years of our cent
were living, their best work was don
Between them and the generation of g
writers which was to succeed theirs there
an interval of some ten years which stoo
marked contrast to that which preceded
"Those," says our author, "who cons
the men and women of the thir
have to deal, for the most part, with a lit
ture that is third rate . . . the dull
flattest, dreariest reading that can be fo
on the shelves is the sprightly novel of
ciety, written in the thirties." In the lig
kind of literature, annuals, bearing the na
Keepsake, *Forget-me-not*, *The Book of Bea*
and others similar, had their run of po
larity, while for lack of attraction in fic
or poetry, biographies, and books of tr
found their opportunity. It may have seen
as possibly it now seems at times to peop
our own generation, that of really g
writers in the strictly literary field, the w
was to have no more. And yet, Carl
Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, and Bro
ing, and in our own country, Emerson, H
thorne, and Lowell were just coming on
stage.

The interval in literary history thro
which we are now passing may be tho
by some to resemble that of which we
been speaking. Not that there is scarcit
production, save in the matter of poetry,
in the quality of that which is produced,
in the fact, as some claim it to be, that
men who have given us the great literatu
the Victorian era have no successors, nei
Tennyson nor Browning, neither Thack
nor Carlyle. If there be genius of the sup
order among writers of the present time,
genius devoted to ends unworthy of itself,
pernicious in all their tendencies.

It is, nevertheless, a fact that looking
history in the most general way, literatu
one of the world's forces always hold
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The redemptive quality in literature, having reference to its character as well as its perpetuity, may perhaps be said to be its independent reality. It is one of those things in the life of man and of history, which do not depend upon accident, which are not evanescent creations of evanescent influence, but which draw life from sources of their own, with a nature which transient causes can themselves affect only transiently. It is most interesting to observe how far back in the history of our race we may go without ceasing to find traces of literature. Each step backward of the archæologist, though it should overpass centuries, still discloses some record of human thought, on stone, or papyrus, or baked clay. To think and to utter his thought is what has always belonged to the nature of man, and through all the vicissitudes of his career he has made this his function and his privilege.

That which thus persists must have sources of life in itself which make it independent of incident and of circumstance. Even the utmost perversion of human ingenuity is but a transient effect. There may be periods when literary production will be so utterly bad that it shall seem as if a nation's literature had been corrupted at its very source. In process of time the vile accretion is thrown off, and an era of better things begins. There may come a time in any nation or language, when the literary faculty will seem to have fallen asleep, or to have merged itself with those others in which men seek in various ways to enrich rather than to cultivate themselves. Men may come to a point where they shall say, "The world will see no more great writers." They may claim that the possibilities, even, in literary production have been exhausted, but it does not so prove. These prophets may at the very moment be standing upon the threshold of a new literary era, and the young scholar and writer who is to have a chief part in bringing it on may every day pass their door.

There is everthing to be hoped, nothing to be despaired in the literary future of any country or time. That which is pernicious will have its day, but it cannot last. The new era may seem far away, but it may be nearer than we think. What new conditions

THE AMERICAN ACCENT.

"ENGLISH IMPROVED."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

The American accent is all wrong, and the English is all right. This axiom underlies "The Society for the Study of Spoken English," which has just been organised in New York, with the philanthropic object of reforming the Yankee manner of speech from beginning to end. In recent years blow after blow has been dealt by purists on this side of the Atlantic against the American accent, but it was not until yesterday that an American Speech Reform Association was launched. It will undoubtedly have an exciting career, because lots of people amongst our population of 85,000,000 object to what they are pleased to call "the English accent" just as much as purists in London object to the nasal twang and the weird intonations which are characteristic of many American tourists.

I have seen versatile play critics here write about Mrs. Patrick Campbell's and Mr. Forbes Robertson's "pronouncedly English accent" as if those exponents of speech might be expected to speak with a German or French accent. However, the largest portion of educated Americans admit that the English accent is the right accent for English-speaking people, and, to acquire that valuable asset, many school-teachers here have in recent years visited your shores, while it is quite fashionable for people of means to employ English nurses and English tutors. Most New Yorkers will tell you that the American language is "English improved," and it is partly to eradicate this linguistic heresy that the new society has been formed. It has done something already by issuing broadcast a circular, giving a few preliminary hints on how to speak English correctly. Here they are:

Do not splash your words into each other; speak distinctly.

Do not talk through your nose with your throat tight shut.

Do not get an underground railway shriek in your efforts to be heard above the roar.

Do not use the same phrase a thousand times a day.

This circular, it is announced, is only preparatory to a more ambitious work, but in the meantime it is gratifying to hear from members of the new society that people in the United States should neglect no opportunity of hearing good speakers from England, and more particularly your best actors and actresses. To this excellent body of reformers, indeed, what is called the American twang is almost as objectionable as chewing gum or expectorating, two habits formerly very prevalent on this side of the Atlantic, but now steadily disappearing. According to our newly fledged society the chief difficulty in America in securing pure speech is the existence of school teachers who are the daughters of foreigners or of uneducated persons, and who have all the faults of accent and pronunciation that their parents had. They have the accent of the city street boys, the twang of the Far West, or of New England, or the dialect of the South. Nowhere is there any standard speech required of teachers or taught to children. This has been made much worse by the mixture of foreign accents, slang, and style of speech, until English is no longer recognisable.

No steps, the society complains, are taken to better this condition, and the necessity is obvious of some organised movement to establish and enforce a standard which must be obligatory before a teacher shall be qualified to take a position in a public school. The directors of the society include Professor Todd, of Columbia University, and other eminent educationalists.

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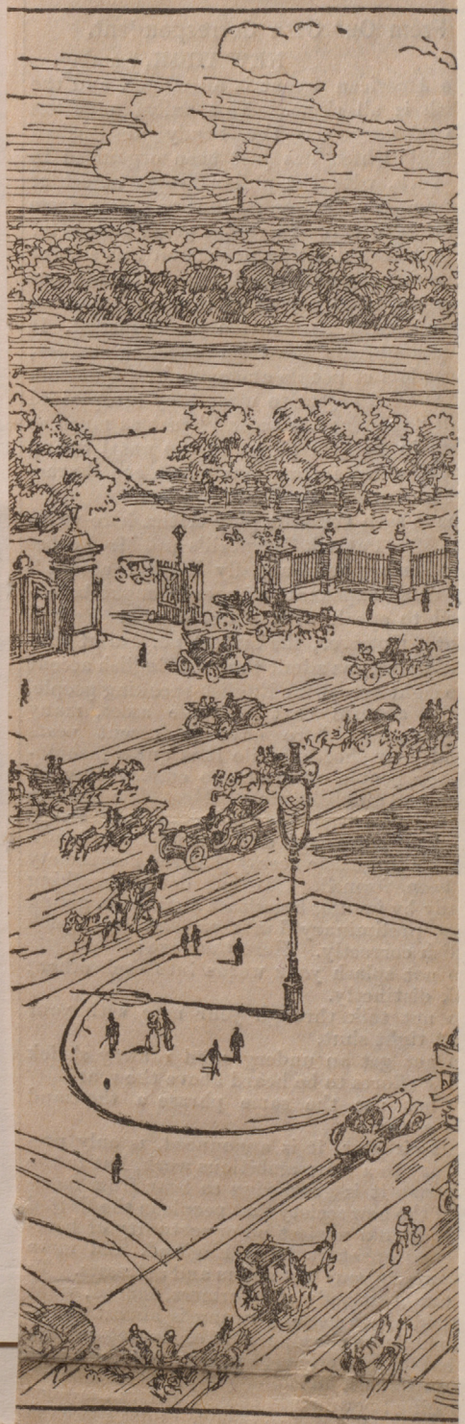

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valuation at a time when Lawrence is bounding into public favour. The effective replica of the famous Lawrence Countess of Grosvenor, executed by H. W. Pickergill, R.A., met with much appreciation in reaching 240gs (Partridge). Copies of modern pictures do not often meet with such favour, although in the Woods sale, 1906, Beechey's version of Reynolds's "Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia," brought as much as 750gs. It is a pleasure to see the market championing the full-bodied art of Etty, and his antediluvian scene of revelry, "The World before the Flood," induced Mr. F. E. Sidney (who has bought many first-rate Ettys in recent years) to go to 230gs for it. The huge, unframed Venetian views, by C. Stanfield, R.A., three being 36in by 91in, and two 96in by 33in, somewhat appalled the company, but Mr. Sampson gave 135gs for "The

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The loss of a final "r" after a vowel has nothing to do with want of education. It is the habit of all classes in the South of England; being, in fact, dialectal. In the speech of many (not all) educated Southerners the words "morn" and "dawn" form a perfect rhyme, though some differentiate them by declaring that they pronounce the "r" in "morn," meaning thereby that they introduce in the place of the "r" a faint indeterminate vowel like the "a" in "China." But this is only a vocalic sound, and not a true trilled "r." The introduction of "r" in the phrase "Mariar Ann" is simply because "Maria" ends with a vowel and "Ann" begins with one; hence there is confusion with such phrases as "there he is," the habit being that the "r" in "there" is only trilled before a word beginning with a vowel, whereas in the phrase "he is there," the final "ere" is either vocalic or diphthongal, if the speaker is a Southerner. A Northerner would perhaps give it the true trill.

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In short, all the phenomena have been frequently explained in books that treat of English phonetics, but are still caviare to the general. I have little doubt that this statement will eagerly be assailed, but it is not worth while defending what is sufficiently known to the initiated. There is no subject regarding which those who have never studied it are so irrepressibly eager to prove that they have not done so as the study of English pronunciation. As a fact, the study of phonetics abounds with difficulties, many of which an unpractised ear cannot discern at all.

Telegraph
Sept 30th 07

AMERICANS AND BARBARISM

REPLY TO ENGLISH CRITICS.

By AN AMERICAN GIRL.

Are Americans reverting to barbarism? A writer in an English illustrated periodical recently answered this question in the affirmative, and in an American magazine devoted to the interests of women an American writer returned to his native land after many years' absence reached a similar conclusion, at least as far as the American young woman is concerned. His subject was "The Speech of American Women," and in the strident voices and lack of distinction in enunciation and intonation, as well as in the hoydenish manners of present-day young ladies, he perceived a lamentable falling from the grace that blessed New England a quarter of a century ago. In all Boston and its environs he was able to find only one woman who in his opinion preserved the purity and precision of speech that once was characteristic of all cultivated Bostonians.

The fact that the young ladies of a fashionable and expensive school were finely developed physically, that they possessed many kinds of information, and that they had a superb confidence in themselves, and a supreme indifference to the opinions of others, merely helped to mark them as young savages in the eyes of their critic, who lamented the passing of the ladylike, if inefficient, teacher of other days, who at least imbued her pupils with a gentility that the schoolgirl of to-day is utterly unacquainted with. With all this has vanished a charm that cannot be compensated for by a broader and more thorough acquisition of knowledge, thinks the writer, who is one of the most analytical of modern novelists.

The English writer expresses the opinion that Americans are tending toward the barbarian type in physical appearance, that more and more we are coming to resemble the North American Indians whom we have displaced, not by way of retributive justice nor by an amalgamation of the races. It is merely the resemblance obtaining between one people and another because of their common barbarism. Some of the qualities which he adduced as proofs of our barbaric tendencies seemed to lead rather far from the methods of the red man, whatever similarity in taste there may be. Our growing dependence upon illustration in the newspapers and magazines and the cumbrous titles and elaborate sub-titles given to magazine articles seemed to the Englishman substantial proof of a lapse from civilisation, as do our advertising methods and our pride in inventions. Even if they lack conviction, such affirmations are suggestive. We who so confidently believe ourselves to be in the van of progress are impelled to make swift denial to any accusation of retrogression. We point to a thousand proofs of our superiority and advancement in wealth, financial activity, commercial enterprise, scientific and industrial development, and literary production. Whether the quality of these achievements makes for the truest and highest culture we have been at no pains to discover. It is more agreeable to assume a conclusion than to reach it by laborious analysis. With so many self-sufficient facts at command we have felt it unnecessary to do more than state them.

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CORRECTNESS OF SPEECH.

Even if we are willing to concede the prevalence of a certain degree of barbarity, the criticisms of the writer referred to do not seem to have got to the heart of the matter. With the exception of the rather amusing statement of our growing resemblance to the North American Indian, the charges are those that might be brought against a growing civilisation rather than a passing one. In the matter of American speech one is struck with a crispness indicating the possession of vital energy rather than mere loudness or uncouthness. In contrast with various European peoples we seem rather quiet of speech and our intonations sound agreeable.

There was a time when the ability to speak well in this country centred in Boston, and remained the prerogative of a few persons in favoured circles. Now, however, it has become a commonplace of all educated Americans, and almost all Americans are educated. A German lady remarked, "It is impossible that English should be well spoken in the United States; you have too many foreigners." The German mind cannot conceive of the American ability to assimilate all nations and races. As a matter of fact, the strong desire and determined effort of the foreigner to learn the language of the country to whose citizenship he aspires, often helps him to acquire an accuracy and proficiency in its use which shames the native American. The mingling of all classes in the public schools in the United States, while it tends to prevent a specialised form of speech characteristic of the upper class, as in England, on the other hand, helps the lower classes to better speech. That is what characterises American speech, commonplace correctness rather than distinctive peculiarities. Such a tendency, whether it be admirable or not, is certainly not in the direction of barbarism. The same affirmation may be made of our manners. We have an excellent average. We lack something in elegance of diction, we are wanting in reserve, in composure, in grace of bearing and gesture, but we are not guilty of many flagrant violations of propriety. Our characteristics are those of an energetic people keenly engrossed with the practicalities of life.

"In our country," said a puzzled Canadian, "we have only two classes—we who are well-born and well-bred, and those below stairs; in the States you have so many people who are nobody, but who can read and write." That is an advantage that accrues to citizens of a democracy, carrying with it the corresponding detriment of the destruction of picturesqueness and the lack of manners and speech specialised according to class, if such a lack be a detriment.

Yet we are barbaric. We have swung around the circle from one kind of barbarism to another. Beginning with the simplicity that belongs to the barbaric state, we have passed through a rapid development without taking time for proper assimilation, and find ourselves in a cycle of blatant conditions, none the less barbaric because so complicated.

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CITY AND GERMAN EMPEROR.

CORPORATION'S INVITATION ACCEPTED

seldom done before, we all expected to see a match fit for kings on Saturday.

Tennis has always been an important feature at White House during President Roosevelt's régime. Its value as an aid to statesmanship has been conclusively demonstrated by Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador, and M. Jusserand, French Ambassador. President Roosevelt played frequently with both, and on the field of sport the men became intimate friends. The President beat both easily. He was always beating them, but still the afternoon games continued pleasantly and regularly. Before Herr von Sternburg left Washington Mr. Roosevelt was actually calling him "Speck" or "Speck," and he never troubles about "your Excellency." Americans liked the absence of ceremony and convention which marked the presidential tournaments. They believed—and Germans at home believed—that the diplomatic relations between the two countries were all the better because Baron Speck von Sternberg became known to President Roosevelt as "Speck" or "Specky" without any allusion to "Your Excellency." Englishmen in the States have sometimes regretted that their representative at Washington was not a tennis player, and could not, therefore, compete with the representatives of Germany and France on equal terms. Sir Mortimer Durand was a good cricketer, and played frequently at Washington, but he never used a racquet, and nobody ever heard Mr. Roosevelt call him "Mortimer" for short. It is equally unlikely that the Right Hon. James Bryce, good mountain climber though he be, will ever be called James, much less "Jim" or "Jimmy" at White House, and this because, as democratic Americans, who like Christian names and hate and detest convention, will tell you, the British Ambassador never learnt tennis.

From the British point of view, therefore, the postponement of Saturday's match is all the more regrettable. The Bishop of London might, it is felt, have re-established British prestige on the Presidential tennis court, where all men are equals. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the Bishop of London, in the opinion of the spectators, proved himself at least a match for the President on Friday afternoon. Dr. Winnington Ingram's service is slow but deadly, and he cuts the ball so that its bound is erratic when it falls into the court. From what one can learn, both men on Saturday would have been wise to hug the centre of the base line, and watch each other warily. Altogether it is one of the most exciting contests of modern times that the world has missed. As roughrider, boxer, wrestler, and jiu-jitsu expert, the President's skill has been acclaimed by most competent professors, and now, when on the eve of his colours being lowered by a bishop, rain intervenes.

This gives point to the cynicism heard on every side to-day, "Roosevelt was born lucky."

VOICES OF AMERICAN WOMEN

By Junius Henri Browne

HARDLY anything adds more to the gratification of social intercourse than a pleasant voice, woman's voice particularly. Many, even among educated persons, never cultivate the pitch, variation or cadence of the voice. So long as they make themselves understood without difficulty they are satisfied. The finer uses of the voice, while they may be lost on the multitude are deeply appreciated by those having a sensitive ear. The tone in which language is conveyed answers to style in writing, and conveys either an agreeable or a disagreeable impression. It either attracts or repels, and the difference, in a woman's case, is, socially, of the first importance. Is she aware of it? Deductively, not, since she shows no concern with the subject. And in regard to whatever is agreeable, if it consciously affects her, she is apt to exhibit the liveliest interest.

American women's voices are not generally good. In truth, it may be frankly acknowledged that many are bad, unequivocally bad; not, perhaps, in comparsion with Europeans at large, but with the English women of the better classes, who have, on the whole, the most agreeable voices in civilization. Of the untrained, the uncultivated nothing should be expected; they have not the time, if they had the inclination, to develop their larynx, regulate their organs, or modulate their tones. The peasantry of the Old World, or the backwoodsmen of the New, are naturally as indifferent to such things as they would be to polish of habit or conventionality of behavior. Rustic surroundings and associations, whether abroad or at home, are not conducive to external polish. For this, the life of towns, with their accompanying flux and fiction, is necessary.

The women of America are unlike European women in that they are all on a level, political if not social. They are not shut out from anything. There is no position to which they may not attain. They are more intelligent, more discriminating, more intuitive. Those who live in the interior, away from crowded centres, look, dress and bear themselves as do their sisters in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York. They all appear to have been educated at the same school. One part of their education has been neglected —their voices—and the neglect is grievously audible in any and every company in most of the northern States. Voice is largely the result of climate, and the long winters, with their many and sudden changes in the territory lying north of the means—of our native women, who are pretty, clever, interesting, cultured, have disagreeable voices. The contrast between these and themselves emphasizes the unwelcome fact, which is obvious in polite circles in our largest, often in our oldest cities. In the south, where it is warmer and less variable, vocal tones are low, clear, round, pleasant, very much as in old England. Generally speaking, latitude determines the quality of the voice. This is manifest from the difference in the pitch of the people in Naples and Piedmont, in Provence and Champagne, in Greece and Finland, in Louisiana and Michigan.

But apart from climate, another cause, nervousness, materially affects the voices of our women. Nervousness is even more a natal disorder than catarrh. It is well-nigh universal; it affects and determines measurably the character of the entire nation. Our women are perfect bundles of nerves, and the consequence is that they lack inward repose when they are in society, their excitement revealing itself in their speech, which is often high and shrill. If a woman's voice is defective she can conceal its defectiveness by pitching it low and keeping it there. The American woman frequently wants the middle register, and when she quits the lower she mounts at once to the higher register, and remains at that unmelodious altitude. No voice will bear such a strain steadily. It must in time break and lose its quality, which cannot be regained.

Control of the nerves would have a most desirable effect, as it would, after a while, sensibly alter our women's tones, not render them sweet, perhaps, but at least take away their stridency. Some of our women so surrender self-restraint in conversation as to almost shriek, and to trouble every delicate ear within range. Would they but cultivate quietness it would be communicated to their utterance, and thus work a most welcome transformation. Deranged nerves would seem to be, on the whole, more hurtful to the intonations than the widely-prevalent catarrh, and they can be regulated by severe self-discipline. It would doubtless surprise and delight hundreds of women afflicted with what are called bad voices, to learn by actual experiment how these could be improved by zealous study of repose.

So many young women here waste time and money in laboring to sing, when singing well is entirely beyond them, that it is a pity they do not occupy themselves more profitably in training themselves to speak properly. Not many lessons would be required to make their voices smooth, even agreeable, as we see in young women who have been prepared for the stage. There is no substantial reason why American women of average intelligence, notwithstanding nerves and climate, should offend by their harsh tones. The day is not distant, let us hope, when the number will be reduced to a minimum. The coming century will, in all likelihood, not only see a new order of things, but will hear a new order of voices that it will be pleasant to listen to and pleasant to remember.

parallel of 40°, cause numberless colds and the national catarrh. This is specially observable in New England, where high, shrill, nasal voices are so common as to have become proverbial.

A great many New England women, notably those of pure strain and careful rearing, have as soft, sweet voices as any one would wish to hear, but, unhappily, they are not representative. Some of the ruralists who dwell on the seacoast, who are out in all weathers and whose diet consists chiefly of fish, have disagreeable voices. They are of the firmest moral fibre; they are as stanch and true as steel; they are capable of heroism, of any sacrifice; they are the daughters of sea kings but when you talk with them you are in danger of forgetting all their virtues because of the lack of music in their voices. To a certain extent it is so with any harsh feminine voice. It leaves a disagreeable impression and fills the ear with painful echoes. The American voice is not so frequently bad as it seems to be, but every time we hear a bad one it revives the memory of others we have heard, until we appear at times to live amid a universal cacophony. We have lately grown to be a sensitive, self-critical nation, over-willing, perhaps, to expose and confess our defects. We surely have far less chauvinism than our neighbors (the whole globe is contiguous now) on the other side of the Atlantic—the French, the Spaniards, the Italians, the Germans or even the British. The French, for example, have, as a rule, disagreeable voices, hard, sharp, nasal; so have many of the northern Italians and most of the Germans. But have they ever admitted it? The English are very fond of assailing our voices (theirs, for a wonder, are, in the main, remarkably good, thanks to their insular situation and their deep chests) and grossly exaggerating their disagreeableness. They imagine that almost every American of either sex invariably shouts and talks, as the phrase is, through his or her nose, and they come to believe it by supposing that any one they encounter in their own land, or on the Continent, who fails to do this, cannot possibly be an American.

It is a strange fact and to be regretted that so many—not the majority, by any means—of our native women, who are pretty, clever, interesting, cultured, have disagreeable voices. The contrast between these and themselves emphasizes the unwelcome fact, which is obvious in polite circles in our largest, often in our oldest cities. In the south, where it is warmer and less variable, vocal tones are low, clear, round, pleasant, very much as in old England. Generally speaking, latitude determines the quality of the voice. This is manifest from the difference in the pitch of the people in Naples and Piedmont, in Provence and Champagne, in Greece and Finland, in Louisiana and Michigan.

But apart from climate, another cause, nervousness, materially affects the voices of our women. Nervousness is even more a natal disorder than catarrh. It is well-nigh universal; it affects and determines measurably the character of the entire nation. Our women are perfect bundles of nerves, and the consequence is that they lack inward repose when they are in society, their excitement revealing itself in their speech, which is often high and shrill. If a woman's voice is defective she can conceal its defectiveness

VOICES OF AMERICAN WOMEN

By Junius Henri Browne

HARDLY anything adds more to the gratification of social intercourse than a pleasant voice, woman's voice particularly. Many, even among educated persons, never cultivate the pitch, variation or cadence of the voice. So long as they make themselves understood without difficulty they are satisfied. The finer uses of the voice, while they may be lost on the multitude are deeply appreciated by those having a sensitive ear. The tone in which language is conveyed answers to style in writing, and conveys either an agreeable or a disagreeable impression. It either attracts or repels,

THE LAST OF

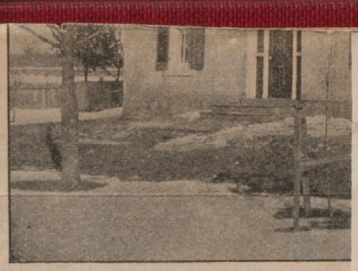
By Louise

IT will probably be a matter of considerable surprise to Americans to learn that the only living member of the family in which Thomas Carlyle was son, is a resident of this Western Continent. Her home is in Canada, far from the crowded abodes of man, and so inaccessible that only those of tender affection or great personal interest venture to make the journey thither.

Mrs. Robert Hanning, or Janet Carlyle as she is more interesting to readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, was born at Mainhill Farm near Lockerby, in the county of Dumfries, Southern Scotland, on the nineteenth of July, 1812. The house, at the time of its occupancy by the Carlyle family, was a low, one-story, whitewashed cottage, having a few poor outbuildings attached, and standing a few hundred yards back from the road which passed it. This cottage consisted of three rooms—a kitchen, one small bedroom, and one larger one connected to the house by a passage. The door opened upon a square farmyard, around which were the outhouses. No foliage, save the stunted growth of thorn, could live in this bleak, windy spot, and its dreariness was only relieved by the beautiful view from the house, of wooded hill and shining river. Here lived for many years James Carlyle (of whom Thomas wrote: "He was the remarkablest man I ever knew") and his wife Margaret, with their large family of children; and here, as has been said, was born Janet, or Jennie, the youngest of this family and the subject of this sketch. Through the long year the father and his sons worked at the cultivation of the unfruitful soil, while the mother and daughters were occupied in household labors and in caring for the cows and poultry, and, in harvest time, in helping with the men in the fields. Thomas, the eldest son, was but seldom at home, as his education, and later his career as tutor and author, took him to Edinburgh and to other cities. His holidays, however, were spent at Mainhill almost invariably.

Janet was named after her father's first wife, who had died of fever soon after giving birth to her only child, a son. The second wife, and the mother of the eight children, of whom Thomas was the eldest and Janet the youngest, was Margaret Aitken, "a woman," said her famous son, "of, to me, the fairest descent, that of the pious, the just and the wise." She was a most loving and devoted mother to her large family of five daughters and three sons, caring not only for their physical wants, but even more particularly for their moral and spiritual welfare. Herself but of little learning, she aided each of her children as far on the path of knowledge as she was able, and then had the happiness of seeing their journey continued under capable instruction.

In the year 1826, as the lease of the farm at Mainhill had expired, the entire family, including Thomas, who for some time prior to this had been living at Hoddam Hill, a small farm near his home, removed to Scotsbrig, a larger farm near Ecclefechan, where the father and mother remained until their deaths, and where their youngest son succeeded them as proprietor. Before the newcomers were at all settled in their home, young Robert Hanning, a boy of



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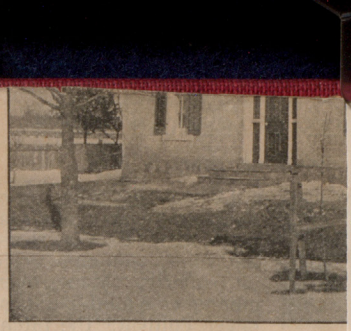
A PICTURE IN ONE OF THE ROOMS

Jennie peeped out at the boy, who was but seven months her senior, from behind her sister's gown; and Robert, when he returned home, announced that with the new family was "a bonnie wee lassie, so sweet and fair, and with black eyes." The children attended the same school, Middlebie School, and were close companions until they were nineteen years of age. Then Robert went to Manchester, where he entered a large wholesale house, whose stock varied from silk to tea, and where for five years, or until his employer's death, he remained. After this death, as he had inherited his



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Hanning decided to
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champion in this decision,
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In America Robert H
worked for a gentleman
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employment. In 1853 he accepted
tion of general foreman at Hami
tario, with the then infant railr
Great Western, which position he
his death, March 21, 1878.

The mother and little daughter
Hamilton the day after Mrs. H
birthday, on July 19, and here th
made their home until Mr. H
death. There were two other chil
during their residence in Hamilto

have been to conceive that any serious harm could result from making public, with the permission of all parties concerned, a conversation of the kind in question. But they have chosen to pursue a very different course and one which can scarcely commend itself to their warmest supporters as consistent with the rights and dignity of the Canadian Parliament. The subject-matter of the conference is one of vital importance to the well-being of Canada. We pride ourselves justly on the thoroughly democratic character of our institutions. Members of Parliament are the chosen and accredited representatives of the people. The officers and members of the Government are the servants of the people, accountable to them through their representatives. The position taken by the Premier and Mr. Foster, to the effect that all the people's representatives have a right to know is the result reached in any such International Conference, cannot be admitted for a moment. There are many cases easily conceivable when it is of the first importance that Parliament and the people should know the steps by which certain results were reached, or the causes which led to failure of results. Even in their informal discussions at Washington, the Government delegates were not acting, could not act, as private individuals. They were still the representatives of the Government and of the country. In this particular case it is easy to see that vast if not vital interests depend upon the positions taken by the respective parties in the informal discussion and upon the causes of failure. Without such knowledge it is impossible for Parliament or people to form correct and just opinions as to the manner in which the Government and its delegates performed the mission for which they had expressly sought a popular mandate, and as to the desirability of attempting further negotiations of the same kind. In a word, the House of Commons will, it seems to us, fail in their duty to the people, show themselves remiss in guarding the principle of responsible government which a former generation so highly prized, and possibly sow the seeds of future trouble, if they do not in this case strictly hold the Government to its accountability, and insist upon the right of the people and the Commons to the fullest information as to the attitude of both their own Government and that of the United States in regard to the burning question of commercial reciprocity.

The idea that the Imperial Government might have reasons of its own for wishing the information in question to be withheld from the Canadian people seems to us too improbable to need argument. Such a suggestion, if it were really meant, would be unjust to the Mother Country and adapted to give rise to surmises which we are sure can have no foundation in fact. England has not given us self-rule with her right hand to withdraw it with her left.

Electric search lights are being adopted by customs officers in England in order to avoid the possibility of explosion while rummaging for goods on board tank and other vessels carrying petroleum or explosives. Ruby-colored lights for the examination of imported cases of photographic negatives in a dark chamber are also to be supplied to obviate the risk of premature development.--New York World.

SPEECH SOUNDS IN CANADA.

a ago; æ act; aa alms; qq all; ei veil; ea bear.

A letter in a recent issue of The Week on "Our National Voice," opens up a very interesting subject. It can hardly be denied that many of our people have rather a harsh way of treating their vowel sounds. If attention could be directed to this by teachers in our schools a great improvement might be made. Most teachers themselves, indeed, should examine their own way of speaking and teach by example as well as by precept.

The article referred to speaks of what is called the flat sound of "a" in many words in which other parts of the English speaking world use the beautiful Italian sound. This "flat" sound is the vowel usually written by modern phonetists—Ellis, Sweet, Murray, Miss Soames and others—æ. It is correctly used in such words as act, atom, carry, arrow, have, hand, madcap: (ækt, ætom, kæri, æro, hæv, hænd, mædkæp.) But there is a tendency with many speakers in Canada to use it erroneously instead of the Italian (a), written phonetically (aa) in calm, halve, calf, psalm, palm, and with a few speakers even in ah, father, alms. It is amusing and unpleasing to Old Country speakers to hear the Book of Psalms pronounced as the Book of Sams. The Italian a is sounded with the mouth moderately wide open and the tongue very little raised and farther back than æ. All the authorities give it as the correct sound in all the above words: (kaam, haav, kaaf, saam, paam, aa, faadhr, aamz); and in words in which the a is followed by r, either at the end of a word or followed by other consonants, as are, car, far, armour, Arthur, cartridge, Parliament: (aar, kaar, faar, aarmr, Aarthr, kaartridzh, paarlimant).

In another class of words such as ask, fast, master, France, can't, command, dance, the same Italian a is given by many—and I think the best—of the authorities. This is universally used in London and the south of England and very largely in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland: (aask, faast, maastr, fraans, kaant, kamaand, daans). It is perhaps more particularly with regard to this class of words that usage in Canada tends to (æ), which we hear (æsk, fæst, mæstr, fræns, kænt, kamænd, dæns). It is impossible to dogmatise about such words. Usage unquestionably sanctions both. But even those in Canada who admit the greater beauty of the sound (aa) in such words, hesitate to adopt it, because they have been accustomed to hear (æ) and it seems affected to change. If, however, we honestly do prefer the (aa), we should have the same courage to adopt it that we have to drop any other objectionable habit, such as using an ungrammatical phrase or a wrong pronunciation. It will not improve matters to attempt the use of an intermediate sound between (æ) and (aa). People who have a difficulty in striking a sound between ant (ænt) and haunt (hqqnt) (see next paragraph) will not succeed very well in attempting one between ant (ænt) and aunt (aant). And if any one desires to discontinue the use of (æ), it can only be done by using a vowel clearly distinguishable from it.

Another class of words spelt with au but usually pronounced (a), such as jaunt, haunch, are often pronounced by Canadians with the vowel in all, awl, haunt (phonetically written qq), as (hqqntsh, dzhqqnt), instead of (haantsh, dzhaant). This practice also extends to some words written with (a) alone. Thus we find Chicago pronounced (shikqqgo, shikæego, and even shikaargo); Hochelaga, (hoshilqqga or hoshilæega). The correct sound is of course (shikaago, hoshilaaga). The tendency with such speakers is to carefully avoid the use of (aa) except before r.

Once more, Canadians do not seem to show care enough in distinguishing the two different sounds of (a) in such a word as Canada. The first sound is (æ), the other two are the "obscure" or "natural" vowel which is found also in the unaccented syllable of the words *ago*, oc*ean*, id*ea*, silent, freed*om*, London, s*uc*cumb. This is the most frequent sound of (a) in the English language, and is therefore the sound represented by the later phoneticians by the single letter (a). The word Canada therefore is (kænada,) but we often hear it (kænædæ), and I remember hearing Sir Adolphe Caron pronounce it (kænaadaa), which is natural to a French speaker and better than the other error. Some Americans, chiefly New Englanders, would say kænadei (ei being a phonetic sign often used for long a) or kænadi. We hear also (eisei, amerikei) or (eisi, ameriki), for Asa, America (eisa amerika). This does not prevail to any great extent in Canada. But we do hear it in the indefinite article a, as in (ei mæn, ei hors), for (a mæn, a hors).

I don't know what is the correct pronunciation of the word "a" when under stress or emphasis. I rather think (aa) is to be preferred to (ei) or (æ). In all the other European languages this is the ordinary sound of the letter a, not only in Italian, but in French, German, Spanish, and in our own Scotch. When not under stress the indefinite article is of course the natural vowel (a), while its other form is ('an') if unaccented, ('æn') if under stress. For long a we have given as a phonetic digraph (ei). This does not imply that it is a diphthong, though there is usually a perceptible gl de in most words; that sign is used only because there is no single letter available. Before r where there is no glide suggestive of i, long a is written by Miss Soames (ea) as in (bear).

The above all refer to the letter a. Many curious points might be mentioned for all the vowels and for some of the consonants. On the question of Italian a, we are inclined to South English usage, as stated above. On the sound of long o, of long a (ei), and on the treatment of r before a con onant, I think we should resist the South English practice.

Two excellent books might be referred to as useful for instruction to teachers especially. One is called "Pronunciation for Singers," written by Alex. J. Ellis, the greatest orthoepist who has written in English, author of the article on Speech Sounds in the Encyclopædia Britannica. This book is published by John Curwen and Sons, London, 1877. It is intended primarily for singers, but is in every way as useful for speakers, and is the only simple book I know of that covers the ground fully. Another most useful book is an Introduction to Phonetics by Miss Laura Soames of Brighton, with an endorsement by Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College. There are several excellent works by Henry Sweet, but they are perhaps rather too closely based on London colloquial speech.

School-teachers should give attention to this subject and a revolution might easily be effected in the direction of purifying and beautifying the language of our Canadian youth.

ARCH. McGOUN, Jr.

on human nature that it should be so, but there can be no doubt of the fact that things being as they are and human nature being as it is, it is much safer for the people to entrust the making and selling of the necessaries and comforts of life to the selfish strife of the many than to the selfish co-operation of the few. Take, for instance, the manufacture of any article in large demand, as that of reapers, or even of binding twine. Everybody knows that in these days of costly machinery and subdivision of labour the greatest economy both of production and of distribution could be effected by the concentration of capital and skill. On the other hand, under the unfortunate conditions which exist, the public have no means of protection against exorbitant prices save that afforded by the unseemly struggles of self-interest, under law of competition. The protectionist theory which aims at the reduction of competition from abroad in order to promote the interests of home producers, seeks, on the other hand, to stimulate competition among the latter, as the only means by which the interests of the consumer can be guarded against the rapacity of the protected producer. In the abstract what is more natural and sensible than that all the individuals and firms engaged within a certain area in the production of a given article, should combine their resources, thereby effecting a great saving in many directions and making it possible for them if they would do so, to give the public a better and cheaper article without diminution of their own gains. But all our experience and all our knowledge of human nature unite to warn the public against allowing themselves to be thus put at the mercy of any such combination. Hence almost the only point in regard to which the Government and the Opposition were at one in the recent debates was in the view that protection must not be continued to a given industry in which advantage is being taken of it to form combinations and increase prices and profits. But of course there is almost infinite room for differences of opinion as to the merits of the different cases which may or may not be supposed to come under this rule. We have unfortunately no reliable tribunal to decide what are and what are not exorbitant prices and profits.

Philosophically considered the whole business is humiliating to our pride of civilization. It is unpleasantly suggestive of the incapacity of even so-called Christian communities to work together for the general good on even an enlightened selfish principle, to say nothing of any disinteresting or altruistic one. Nor does there seem to be any sufficient reason to expect any radical improvement in the near future. Even co-operation, to which many are looking with hopefulness, and which seems to afford a practicable means of reconciling the interests of capital and labour within a certain sphere, and thus putting an end to the suicidal struggle between the two closely related interests, while its general adoption would be a great boon to any community, would still be but a species of combination which might be made a means of oppression to all consumers outside its sphere. The general union and co-operation of all classes of a community, or state, or even of civilized nations for the good of all, which is the only complete solution of the problem is, for the present at least, obviously impracticable. It is impracticable either because the people in any given community cannot trust themselves to select and place at the head of affairs their most competent and trustworthy men, or because the most competent and trustworthy men in the States canno tbe trusted to devise and operate a system of the only kind worthy of an enlightened and Christian community. Otherwise a solvent of the difficulty might soon be found in some socialistic system, either of Government control, or of State ownership and management of all the great sources of national wealth. As it is, it is not easy to see why, even from the point of view of the protectionist, it would not be both safer and more effective for the Government to take power to fix maximum prices in the case of protected combinations than to threaten such combinations with the abolition of the tariff and the letting lose upon them of the dogs of free competition. The former method could always be made successful; the latter often fails to prevent gross extortion from the consuming public. The admission that free trade is not a panacea for all economic ills is not at all inconsistent with our view that it is the only policy worthy of a free people.

We are not sure that Hon. C. H. Reeve, in the American Journal of Politics, does not enunciate a valuable principle in his proposal to make a clear distinction between individuals and corporations in economic legislation. While rightly leaving individuals free to buy and sell in the labour market, he would have all corporations subject to regulations specially made for the protection of the employee and consumer and all concerned. A special feature of such legislation he would make the preservation of the individual responsibility of each member. Thus, instead of a corporation being an entity without a soul, he would have it henceforth a thing made up of as many responsible souls as there were individuals composing it. The further postulate that the State which creates the corporation has the right to say upon what conditions a charter shall be given it, and to retain all the power of control necessary to the protection of the rights of individuals and of the public in all their relations to it, is one which no one can well refuse to grant. Yet it is one which might enable the State to hold a key by which many at least of the problems created by combines and trusts and strikes could be solved off-hand.

THE RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Opposition at Ottawa did well to be somewhat indignant at the way in which not only the House of Commons but the people of Canada have been treated by the Government in the matter of the Washington Reciprocity Conference. It does certainly seem a little too bad that it is not till two years after the event that Parliament and the public are permitted to know that a full record of the proceedings at that conference is in possession of the Government. Whatever may have been the exact terms in which the repeated inquiries for fuller and more definite information touching the discussions which took place at that time between the representatives of the two Governments may have been from time to time answered, there can be no doubt, that the impression was conveyed to all interested that no record of those discussions was kept. The absence of such record was obviously the only thing which could have justified the Minister of Finance in drawing upon his personal recollections of what took place on that occasion in order to furnish himself with material for defence against those who challenged the acts or policy of the Government in the matter, without affording the Members of the House the means of comparing those recollections with an authentic record, or of studying the statements recalled in their relation to the context. The impartial onlooker could not help feeling surprised at the time that Mr. Foster could have deemed it consistent either with the courtesy of debate, or with common fairness, to use for his own purposes such portions as suited him of a document which was not within reach of his opponents. That surprise is increased when it now becomes known that it was quite within his power, had he been so disposed, to have laid the documents in question upon the table of the House. On a par with this was the flimsy excuse of the premier for its continued non-production, viz., that it is necessary first to obtain the permission of the British Government, and the still flimsier excuse for not having before obtained such permission, that no formal demand had before been made for the production of the papers in question. How could the House be expected to ask for the production of papers which they were permitted—not to say led—to believe non-existent? What more natural, on the other hand, than for a Government which had a proper respect for the rights of Parliament and due regard to the principle of responsibility, which is the corner-stone of the Canadian political system, than to have sought such permission of its own motion and hastened voluntarily to take the people's representatives into their confidence? Sir John's defence in this matter has, we are forced to say, too much the nature of a lawyer's quibble, and reminds one unpleasantly of some features of one or two noted speeches made by him on a former occasion, on which we commented at the time. But whatever may have seemed to him permissible in the way of special pleading in his capacity as a subordinate member of the Administration, it surely ought not to be too much to expect from one occupying the exalted position of First Minister, that he should exhibit that profound respect for the rights and dignity of Parliament which is happily characteristic of the successive premiers of Great Britain, and treat the well understood wishes of people's representatives with correspo ing frankness and courtesy.

In saying so much we are by no mea unmindful of the well-known and very n cessary constitutional usage which ac cords cabinet ministers the rights to withhold at discretion any documents or other information on matters of international concern, whenever they are prepared to say on their responsibility as Her Majesty's advisers that, in their opinion, the bringing down of such papers at the time would not be in the public interest. Had Sir John Thompson or Mr. Foster taken that position in the present case we do not suppose that anything more would have been said, however difficult it m

THE AMERICAN SPEAKING VOICE

By Francis Rogers

VICTOR MAUREL, the greatest acting singer this country has known, once wrote to a Parisian journal of seeing Richard Mansfield play the character part of "Prince Karl," and praised, in especial, the facility and verisimilitude with which Mansfield imitated with his voice different musical instruments and the voices of other people. The French artist described the somewhat nasal timbre of Mansfield's natural voice as being more or less typical of the American speaking voice in general, and held this fundamental quality to indicate the capacity for vocal development that is so notable among our singers in the operatic world to-day. But foreign observers, as a rule, have been much less laudatory in their comments on the American voice and have discovered in it a twang and a strenuous note distressing both to ears and to sensibilities. We, on our side, have accepted these strictures with meekness, admitting their justness and deploring dispiritedly our own vocal shortcomings, but making little or no attempt to better a remediable situation.

Some of these critics have maintained that, owing to our abominably changeable climate, we are all, in some degree, sufferers from catarrh, so that our national nose is in a chronic state of "no thoroughfare"—hence our high-pitched and nasal tones. This explanation is hardly to be taken seriously, and I, for one, do not believe that we are a more catarrhal people than are the inhabitants of any other country within the north temperate zone. Our American winters, so full of bright sunshine and bracing air, are, despite the sudden changes in temperature and the occasional severe storms, quite as healthful, I am sure, as the dank, sunless winters of London, Paris, Milan, and Berlin.

The American voice is not inherently (or catarrhally) nasal or unmusical, but it is certainly crude and uncultivated. Its disagreeable qualities are due to our generally slovenly utterance and to our neglect of the mere technique of speech. Under cultivation our voices are as beautiful as any. Our best actors, a few public speakers like W. J. Bryan and President Eliot, and our singers in every opera-giving country furnish ample proof of this assertion. As a people, we are lamentably careless in our speech. Our restless, hasty lives drive from our minds the impulse for self-culture that would lead us to train intelligently the mechanism of vocal expression.

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low, —an excellent thing in woman"—because the tones of the voice betokened the lovely qualities of tenderness, unselfishness, and humility. No organ of the body is more truly indicative of character and mental states than is the voice. A melodious voice attracts us; a strident voice repels us. A strain of sentiment creeps into our voice, and our hearers sense at once the feeling behind it. A shadow in the voice, and instinct straightway guesses the lurking insincerity or falsehood. A friend of mine maintains that he can read character correctly at the first hearing of a voice. What persuasive power lies in a noble, mellifluous utterance! Bryan's sonorous, fluent tones are among his most effective oratorical weapons.

The physical conformation of the throat and head has much to do with the power and quality of the voice, but in this matter psychology plays quite as influential a part as physiology. If we are a hasty, strenuous, and materialistic people, our voices will inevitably tell the story, and not till we have mended our tense, eager, self-seeking ways shall we learn to speak altogether melodiously.

But it is not my intention here to preach the simple life. I wish only to enter a plea for a greater attention to the purely physical aspects of the question. The study of vocal production, whether for singing or for speaking, may, in a general way, be divided into two parts. One concerns itself with the column of air, the base of which rests

(*Her child speaks.*)

Why do you look at me with such a shade
Upon your eyes, so still and steadily?
I am not naughty, but I am afraid,
I know not why.
The world is huge and puzzling and perverse—
Even my nurse,
When most my heart is stirred,
Will put me by, with some complacent word
Or, if she listens, in a little while
Babbles my deepest secret with a smile.
My mother, Oh, my mother, only you
Are kind and just and honorable and true.
Others are fond, others will play and sing,
Will kiss me, or will let me kiss and cling;
But only you, my mother, comprehend
How little children feel and love the truth,
Only you cherish like an equal friend
The shy and tragic dignity of youth.

(*The woman answers her lover.*)

All my life long I think I dreamt of this.
Even as a girl, my visions were of you.
Alas, I grew incredulous of bliss;
And now too late, too late the dream comes true.
Sweet are the charms you offer me, my lover,
To read the riddle of the universe,
And in your arms I should not soon discover
Our old, old mortal curse.
And yet I put them by, because I trust
In other magic, far beyond the ken
Even of you, the tenderest of men,—
In spells more permanent than any sorrow,
Which bind me to the past, and make to-morrow
My own, even although I sleep it through in dust,—
The revelation which to every woman
Her children bring,
Making her one, not only with things human,—
With every living thing.
For only mothers raise no passionate cry
Against mortality;
For only they have learnt the reason why
It is worth while to live, and presently,
Seeing Nature's meaning, are content to die.

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bourses in intimate co-operation. They do not originate opportunities to work. They do take over the task of seeing that neither the machinery of production nor the man willing and competent to produce shall be hindered from coming into relations by so much as an hour of delay preventable by intelligence and organization.

Not far from where employable labor waits in Berlin for opportunity is the vast asylum for the night (Nachtasyl) maintained by the municipality. It is a last crumbling foothold of those mostly unemployable before the police arrest, and the magistrate condemns to forced labor on the city sewage farms. There from 3,000 to 5,000 men, women, and children are fed and lodged for the night, but they may not be taken in oftener than five nights in three months. The stream of broken lives flowing through those iron-bedded halls sends a rivulet to the Exchange which undertakes to do for the man on the edge of the abyss what he cannot do for himself. The others, society cannot yet tell why, disappear into the depths.

THE WOMAN AT THE CROSS-ROADS

By Alice Duer Miller

(*Her lover speaks.*)

An equal love between a man and woman,
This is the only charm to set us free,
And this the only omen
Of immortality.
Only for us, the long, long war is over
Between our aspiring spirits,
And all the flesh inherits,
Because, dear saint, your soul no less
Has got a lover,
Than has your body's long slim loveliness.
Ah, my beloved, think not renunciation
Of such a love as ours
Will bring you any strengthening of your powers,
Or calm, or dignity, or peace of mind
To be compared with that which you will find
In love's full consummation.
Talk not to me of other older ties,
Of duty, and of narrower destinies,
Nor bid me see that we have met too late;
While we have lips and eyes
To kiss and call;
But rather thank our fate,
For this mad gift—that we have met at all.
Come to me then. Ah, must I bid you come?
Your heart is mine. Is then your will so loath?
Leave him from whom your spirit long since fled,
Whose house is not your home; your only home,
Although the same roof never cover both,
Is where I am, until we both are dead.

that he may keep a good front toward the world. The effect of the whole is psychologically stimulating.

Upon the women's board the supply is less than the demand. Employers offered 46,935 places while 36,026 women and girls applied for them and only 28,843 accepted offers, or an average of 65 in the hundred. The widest disproportion was in the domestic service division, one of the smallest in the Exchange, probably because both mistresses and servants find the neighborhood employment agency the more convenient, even though a fee is charged. The government last year placed all private agencies under close supervision, fixing fees and observing transactions. However, 1,170 servant girls entered themselves at the Exchange in 1910 and 1,031 took service from among 3,528 offers. The mistresses in this instance go there to be examined by the maids. The women's domestic service department is the envy of men out of work and many an amusing little tale is told of the manner in which the pretensions of madame are reduced, by the independence of the maid. The director of the unskilled department has overheard the men describing imaginary interviews, after the style of the domestic, between themselves and the imaginary employer, with amusing stipulations concerning the beer allowance, days off, family dinner in the middle of the day, cold supper at night, and laundry limitations. Few women workers are out of a position more than a day or two. The law respecting two weeks notice and three afternoons out to find another place is observed almost absolutely by employers.

Some odd particulars about the occupations of men are tabulated in the reports of the imperial labor department. Only one cigarmaker was out of work in the first quarter of 1909 in the whole country, and none was reported as idle the second quarter. Then, owing to an increase in the tobacco taxes, 183 were unemployed the last quarter, and 107 the last three months of the year. The preceding year eight in tobacco-workers were unengaged during the twelve months and at no one time were more than three out of places among a total of 203,224 workers in tobacco. Unemployment among miners, doubtless due to the hard, dreary, poorly-paid work, runs low. The miners' unions reported to the government that during the first quarter of 1909 forty-eight were out of work. The largest number in any quarter of the year was 253, while during the same year thirty-seven per cent of the journeymen barbers were unengaged at one time.

The number of unemployed in Germany appears to be smaller, relatively, than in other industrial countries. International comparisons are difficult because of the different methods used by the labor departments in various countries in obtaining figures of unemployment. The British Board of Trade issued in January of this year a fourth official compilation of foreign labor statistics, in which percentages were given of the fluctuations in employment in Germany, the United States, France, Belgium, and Denmark, based upon the reports of trades-unions to the governments of the European countries mentioned and to the State governments of New York and Massachusetts. The percentages of unemployed were:

YEAR	GERMANY	FRANCE	UNITED STATES	BELGIUM	DENMARK
1903	2.7	10.1	.....	3.4	.....
1904	2.7	10.8	12.1	3.0	.....
1905	1.6	9.9	8.5	2.1	13.28
1906	1.1	8.4	6.8	1.8	6.12
1907	1.6	7.5	13.6	2.0	6.79
1908	2.9	9.5	28.1	5.9	10.96
1909	2.8	8.1	14.9	3.4	13.32

The British report, while indicating that the statistics must be taken with caution in making contrasts between countries, affirms that the percentages form a useful index to the fluctuations in the labor markets of the countries themselves. The percentages in Germany, as will have been noted, are not only far below those of other countries, but they are less irregular than those elsewhere, except in France. The figures for the United States were derived from the statistics of New York and Massachusetts alone and are further impaired by the circumstance that the building and woodworking trades in those states were represented in New York by thirty-four per cent, and in Massachusetts by twenty-three per cent of the totals. The fluctuations in these trades are more violent than in any others. The steadiness of employment in Germany is wrought by a variety of causes found in the character and institutions of the people, but among them may be placed the contributing influence of the 712 labor

upon the diaphragm, and which passes through the larynx and vocal cords into the resonating cavities of the head; the other deals with the processes of articulation and pronunciation, which take place entirely in the mouth. The column of air is the tone itself in the rough; the mouth, tongue, and lips mould it into the vowels and consonants requisite for the formation of intelligible speech.

The foundation of good voice production is good breathing, and nature will attend to this, if we give it half a chance. If we stand or sit erect, without stiffness, but with our backbone straight from its base to the neck, the lungs will act freely and correctly. Over the vocal cords we have no direct conscious control, and the less we try to do with the throat, the better will be the tones we utter. The throat should always be free from any tightness whatsoever. Any infringement of this law impairs infallibly the beauty of the tone. The driving power of the vocal machinery comes from the base of the column of air, and it is in that region only that muscular effort is permissible.

After the tone reaches the mouth the jaw, tongue, and lips shape it into either a vowel or a consonant sound. When we sigh we breathe out softly the vowel *u* (as in *up*). When we laugh we aspirate the vowel *a* and say "Ha! Ha!" When we hum we vocalize the consonant *m*. These are all spontaneous utterances that we do not need to be taught, but in the study of a complicated and highly developed language like English we must learn to form consciously and correctly the many vowel and consonant sounds. A deaf child may be taught to speak by a system known as "visible speech," by means of which, under the guidance of the eye alone, the tongue, lips, and jaw are trained to assume the correct positions for the production of the desired sounds. By this system it is possible to correct defects of utterance and crudities of accent in all languages. There is practically no difference in accent or inflection between the best American and the best English actors, and this is because both have trained themselves out of the dialectic and provincial peculiarities with which their speech may originally have been afflicted, and now speak on a higher level of excellence which is common to both countries.

An element of capital importance in determining the general character of national utterance is, of course, language, and the voice itself is radically affected by the qualities and defects of the mother-tongue. Of the four great European languages, English, French, German, and Italian, Italian is by far the simplest phonetically. It contains only seven or eight distinct vowel sounds, all of them pure and open, and a relatively small number of consonants. For this reason it is the easiest language of all to pronounce swiftly and correctly, and it strikes the foreign ear as delightfully frank and transparent. On the other hand, its phonetic poverty makes for a certain monotony and a lack of resource in the expression of imaginative and highly differentiated thought. The typical Italian voice is, therefore, rather high in pitch, vibrant, and penetrating, but not subtle or orotund. (The mighty Salvini stands outside of this generalization; Novelli does not.) Throatiness and huskiness of quality are entirely absent.

French has a rich assortment of vowel sounds, pure, mixed, nasal, and covered, none of which seem in the mouths of the best speakers ever to resonate farther back than the front teeth and often sound on the surface of the very lips themselves. The tendency of the language has been always to cast out unmusical and difficult consonant sounds, especially sibilants, and this facilitates greatly the emission of the voice. France, above all other countries, takes an effective pride in the transparency of its language and prizes a fine diction so highly that even in singers a limpid utterance is of more importance than beauty of voice. The French voice, consequently, is, like Italian, rather high in pitch, and of unequalled clearness, but somewhat nasal and dry in quality and lacking in nobility and sensuous charm.

German is a noble language, in number of words and in phonetic variety second to English alone, but its complicated syntax, its husky gutturals, its close-crowded consonants, and its deep-toned vowels produce a heavy, dark voice, poorly adapted to clear utterance or to the expression of the lighter sentiments, though unquestionably impressive in serious or majestic moments.

England and America possess in common a language of unequalled richness in respect

to both number of words and variety of sounds. It contains all the Italian vowels and, in addition, about a dozen pure and shade (or compound) vowels, some of which are not to be found in the other tongues. Happily, it lacks the French nasals and the German gutturals. So we have on our palette a choice of tone colors greater than that of any other linguistic race, and, consequently, the material with which to paint the very noblest word pictures. To master the diction of so rich a language as English is, compared with, say, Italian, a long task, but it is a question of length of time rather than of relative difficulty.

English as it is spoken commonly in England and as it is spoken by the rank and file in America presents many points of difference. The best speech in both countries is, as I have said above, practically the same. England is pre-eminently the land of conservatism and tradition—an animal with a remarkably prehensile tail, Emerson called it—and has preserved many of its dialects and old tricks of speech, despite the influence of universal education toward creating and maintaining a common standard of purity of accent. We Americans, on the other hand, are almost altogether without local or linguistic traditions. We move about freely within a territory as long and as broad as the country itself, feeling at home in every part of it. Our public schools, the outgrowth of the old New England system, are pretty much the same everywhere. We all read the same magazines and derive our knowledge of the doings of the whole world from the same associated press reports. Our national turn of mind, which concerns itself with the present and the future rather than with the past, and our uniform educational influences make for a similarity of speech that often renders it difficult to guess from what part of the country a speaker comes. I do not mean to assert that distinguishing peculiarities of speech do not exist at all in our country, for such localisms as the open *o*'s and the flat *a*'s of eastern New England, and the softened utterance of those Southerners that have been surrounded all their lives by colored people are undeniable, but these peculiarities are disappearing gradually and our national speech is becoming as unisonant and as free from local color as our national architecture is uniform.

Correct habits of utterance and, consequently, an agreeable, melodious speaking voice, can be acquired and maintained only by one ambitious in self-culture. Good schooling turns our faces in the right direction; it is for our maturer years to decide if we are to continue in the path of self-improvement. We Americans have yet to show ourselves very wise or very open-minded seekers after culture. In a new country where inherited fortunes are exceptional and where almost every man and many a woman have had to scratch for a living, the task of bread-winning naturally assumes a position of prime importance, and the average citizen asks the world about him not to bother him with responsibilities and problems not immediately connected with his struggle for wealth. And so this average American citizen, although he can read and write and cipher, and in his early youth has had at least a bowing acquaintance with the humanities, forgets his "morning wishes" and unreflectingly accepts, in their place, "a few herbs and apples." Among his forgotten morning wishes is the wish to have an intelligent appreciation of music, art, and literature. He will listen to no serious music; the artistic movements of the day concern him not. His reading is limited to the daily papers, the cheaper magazines, and an occasional "best-seller." His correspondence passes through the hands of a stenographer and his epistolary style becomes altogether commercial and journalistic.

With a horizon limited to the stretch of his ambition to become rich and to help his family up in the social world, it is small wonder that our average citizen never even so much as turns his mind toward the subject of the correct and elegant utterance of his thoughts. Enough for him if he makes himself understood in the give and take of his hasty life. Caring nothing for the beauty of his own utterance, he sets a wretched example to his children, and thoughtlessly leaves to the school the responsibility for training them to express themselves in melodious speech. The school, in its turn, has little or no time to give to voice-training, and the result is that the child reaches maturity almost entirely unversed in this important branch of culture.

A mellow, sonorous voice is rare in any country. Its beauty in the rough is usually

due to an harmonious nature and good health, but just as by conscious effort we are able to harmonize our natures and improve our health, so also may we cultivate in ourselves a spontaneous, simple, and agreeable utterance in well-controlled and well-modulated tones. Such an utterance brings out all the potential beauty of the natural voice and is within the capacity of everybody. So long as we remain a nation of mere money-seekers, so long shall we speak in dry, eager, money-seeking voices, and it is only as we begin to realize (as, indeed, an ever-increasing number of Americans are beginning to realize) that material success is only a small part of the real success of life, that we shall place a proper estimate on the substantial value of a well-trained voice.

We are already agreed that every child ought to have some training in drawing and music, even though in later life he may never put it to any regular use, but every child, except the dumb, is sure to use his voice daily as long as he lives. Why not, then, have it trained and developed to its full capacity for beauty and power? Its eloquence, no matter what his walk in life, will be for him a useful and a potent weapon, and for those he knows and meets a balm and a delight.

Foreigners may reproach us for our unmusical voices; the remedy lies with ourselves. We have inherited from our ancestors a noble and expressive language. We have received from nature voices potentially as melodious as those of any other people. Let us strive, then, by every means in our power to make our voices and utterances as noble and expressive as the language of our inheritance.

THE POINT OF VIEW

HAVING acquired, if not celebrity, at least that measure of notoriety that makes one available for the purposes of our daily press, I was not long ago solicited to lend my attention for an hour or two to a searching inquiry into my past life, to retrace the first steps of my career, to explain the methods of my work, the services of my inspiration, my future projects, and, by natural progression, to elucidate any theories I might have to account for the happy conservation of my hair "for a longer period than some of my contemporaries," as Whistler once put it.

I have no word to say against this pleasant habit of interviewing, which my publisher assures me is not without its uses in the upward climb to the ranks of the "best sellers," for it is so firmly established in our manners and customs that few escape it; unless, perhaps, to question if its wide-spread benefits are not diminished by their very quantity. Still less shall my voice be raised against the practitioners who are employed upon this delicate inquest into the personality and the work of those who happen to travel under the search-light along the pathway of momentary notoriety. They conduct their difficult task with all the consideration possible, and are generally willing to submit their report to the interviewed to avoid misquotation; so that the public can rest assured that in the majority of cases the disclosure of details concerning the work or the personal appearance of one of our celebrities has been carefully edited by its subject and thus possesses autobiographic value.

Entertaining Angels Unawares

In the present instance at least, these conditions were carefully observed, and the emissary of the press being a charming young person with a properly high appreciation of her calling, nothing could exceed the chirurgical skill with which the journalistic probe was handled —quite without the infliction of pain to the patient. A few days later I was enabled to read the interview in manuscript, and, beyond a certain surprise at the well-rounded periods and a certain soulful tone into which my conversation had apparently lapsed, I was pleased to recognize its general integrity and was able, in journalistic phrase, to release it for publication.

But of this momentous experience there remains one impression and certain reflections born of it, which from slowness of perception I fear I did not make clear to my fair interviewer;

though the opportunity of enforcing an obvious moral is now palpably evident.

In the course of our conversation reference was made to a thin volume, a sequence of sonnets, which was my first published work, and which an after success in popular fiction has dragged from the limbo of the unwelcomed, where an unprepared world received it silently. Perhaps the love of the parent for his first born has made the measured praise of this work count largely in self-appreciation; perhaps some strain of poetic sympathy, which transpierced the up-to-date armor and the hobbled skirt in which the person and the intelligence of the young journalist were encased and gave to my work of this character considerable importance in her report. In any case it fell that in connection with it I chanced to speak of one whose work resembled but preceded mine, whose merit even egotistical partiality recognized to be akin, if not equal or superior, but who had never met with the least shadow of popular success. I knew that this modest singer earned his livelihood as a teacher in the local schools of a city that would tax as Eastern provinciality its description as "Western"; the very one, however, which, by this emissary of its principal journal, sought this interview with me.

"Oh, poor Mr. So and So," responded my interlocutor, with a fine toss of her pretty head which set a-quiver the adornments of a marvellously constructed hat, "we don't count him; he has never been heard of beyond the city limits."

Well, I have no personal acquaintance with this gentleman, but I know by report how high are his ideals, I know beyond the evidence of his carefully chiselled verse how solicitous is he of the niceties of his craft, how cheerfully he labors alone and unrecognized, finding in the very region where he lives the material of his theme, from the fauna and flora, from the skies and rivers of his environment—all that transformed in the alembic of his mind lends distinction to his work; while day by day he conscientiously imparts the rudiments of a common-school education to the younger generation of his fellow citizens who "don't count him." Not a great poet, granted; but one whose verse, like a light native wine, forbids exportation, should at least be relished in the region whose vineyards have yielded its mild exhilaration!

These, as I have said before, are but after reflections, and this is the moral which I neglected to force upon my interviewer, and which now, at the thirteenth hour, I would fain address to her and to her kind:

"My dear young lady, you come to me upon the pretext that there is a message in my work of import to the readers of your home town. You will bear witness to my plea that it is all writ down and accessible in volumes, clear in print and moderate in price. Even if few buy books the public libraries are there for those who, you assure me, are hungering for this message. You further insist that it is the 'personal touch' that is important, and, as you know, I forgive and permit the reference to the color of my hair and the cordial gleam of my eyes. But why go so far afield? I have, it is true, entered a broader domain: I have turned to elements that are of larger, if not higher, interest to the general public. I make no apology for this, and count my later work to be as truly my own—grown older and more worldly wise—as my earlier; which some few perhaps more truly concerned with the quality of our art are prone to rank the higher.

"But what of him who has never met with recognition, for whom judicious praise or intelligent criticism has not girded the loins for sustained or further flight? Rare though they may be, there are those whose appreciation disproves your assertion that your local poet has not outstepped his parochial bounds. What better task could you set yourself than to make this audience wider, if only from pride of place?

"Think how much to such a spirit would mean the recognition of those whose life he shares, who voices the message of their own familiar woods and fields, who translates these homely surroundings into cadenced verse. The better part of the courage which arms us for life comes to the artist, in any form of art, from the consciousness of his integrity to his craft. He knows of those gone before, to so many of whom the world of their time gave little heed; and he perseveres, confident that if he can mould his medium into consecrated form his message, whatsoever it may be, will sooner or later evoke response.

"Hence there are few nobler lives than that of one who turns sturdily to some bread-winning task and holds as recompense unfaltering allegiance to an art, treating it as sacred and apart from the commoner parts of life. To such in their isolation how cheering would be a friendly word of praise, a discriminating criticism, where more often pitying sarcasm is alone bestowed. I believe that Mr. So and

Miscellaneous Notes

[1] "Dreams" etc. quotations from Virgil, Aeneid Bk VI

[2] "The Poetry of Science" and "The Doctor as a Democrat"

[3] "Books" — part of a letter (unfinished) of autobiographical interest.

[4] "Confession of a Wronged man"

[5] Some notes and outline of a speech to medical men or to students.

Dreams

Aeneid Bk VI 282. In the midst an elm shadowy & vast spreads her boughs and aged arms, the home which, men say, false Dreams hold in throngs, clinging under every leaf

Innocent Suicides & babies

" Bk VI 435 – The premature & untimely deaths infants, those condemned in false charges & the unused suicides are the first met with – where Minos reigns – "tis he calls a court of the silent" "The region is held by those sad souls who in innocence wrought their own death, and loathing the light threw away their lives."

525 death & sleep

Sleep weighing upon me as I lay – sweet & cleet, very image of deaths peace.

creed [illegible] no man too good for your company, no man too bad, no woman too refined, no woman too base. To high & low rich & poor your attitude is the same – one of [illegible] helpfulness – what am I do for you how can I help you. The rare privilege is yours with

This is found between leaves of orig. MS. of "A Paris Hospital" written 1908-09, & apparently never sent to J.A.M.A. W.W.F., 1.viii.21.

Books

Ear MacMillers. Your letter touches a point of great moment. ~~in the education~~ – what shall a man read apart from his fach. In your busy life with a day full of calls, your village hospital and a clinical laboratory it is I should say largely a question of time ~~in which~~ how to find for the books & journals ~~of the~~ which must be read, but ~~as you have asked me~~ I will do my best to help you – and perhaps I could not do better than tell you my own story. My family was not what one could call literary though my uncle Edward reached a new distinction [illegible]

The Poetry of Science

1 Nature description of state of the world when II man reached the stage of reflection. His progresse. III His solution of the riddle. IV The Victorian Era. – The Key of Promise was in his bosom all the – He lay in the castle of Giant despair – & dis Iconoclasm of science. The loss which it has entailed, – the big school children sniff at moses! – no altar standeth to pole –. "Trace the ravages of sin – then the recruit. – (a) the value of the individual life, the science opposed to fatalism, pragmatism is saw the hope of mankind – no more suffering, no more disease, no more drinking in debauchery. – Healthy bodies & healthy minds will begin, whole here, it are will be [illegible]

We may not grasp it – certainly here in England there has been darkness on the land as an Egyptian plague, the things that pertained to her peace are hid. It may not be over a European nature, possibly the long incubation of chimes may furnish conditions which may give to the race an impetus which it has not had such the glory that was greece faded ~~the increasing purpose~~ we may but hand in the torch – & this will have been a great work – all other ecclesiast may be wished out and the generations yet unborn as far from us as we are from Pericles will rise up and bless the men who ~~have~~ in the Victorian era gave a new dispensation to man

The Doctor as a demoniac.

There is but one out look in life for you – the old look of the great Demoniac Christ. No direction of our creed color can separate you from your ~~[illegible]~~ ~~man~~ no man too good for your company, no man too bad, no woman too refined, no man too bare. To high & low rich & poor your attitude is the same – one of sympathetic helpfulness – what am I do for you how can I help you. The rare privilege is yours with

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he could but reach my neck for love fall on he love & beat my head as he rolled over. The sensation of great voice that I return is of this flabby motion of his ex bruised lung on again my left eyes & I sweat with at night feeling it read hot & it burning to rolled over in the flood.

No-mans land

54

1. a love of work – The day's work

2 ~~a~~ happy temperament – optimism
born under Saturn

3 an appreciation of the difference between the essentials & not essentials in life.

outlook in life. – some may opt
others buy, all have an outlook

Far aways for him –

53

Confession of a wronged man.

I am a son of the mouse. – Desires

Like a young another Scott I have a better ~~good~~ profile than face, in which there are aggregations too square a jaw too a forehead & too large a nose

serm. in hor
des. corpe – insane devotees – the awakening
– Cyril Hawk – [illegible] – adoration & such the [illegible]
– The growth of passion
– conviction –
– The darkness. – the suspense – too breathless – was it my soul. no then were the heavy drops sleep [illegible] lovers. my hand was on the [illegible] bolt when a strong impulse urged me to leave. Let her go. She is not worth it. Take your soul & escape – let her [illegible] life. No then surged out my veins a torrent of madness fury the – of the Greeks – a flash, a rough scene from my life as like a panther I had sprung on [illegible]. I had him by the throat – both hands, fingers [illegible] & thumbs high up. I felt the ~~adams~~ apple [illegible] in the clutch that like a vice choked out his life. But not without a terrible struggle. He was a strong man [illegible] if was he great. ~~[illegible]~~ his head bowed & he he could but reach my neck for [illegible] he [illegible] & beat my head as we rolled over. The sensation of great [illegible] that I felt in of this flabby [illegible] of his [illegible] bring on again my left eye & I [illegible] at night feeling it [illegible] & it burning. We rolled over in the [illegible]

No mans analysis

1. a love of work – The days work

2 ~~a~~ happy temperam – optimism
born under saturn

3 an appreciation of the difference between the essentials & not essentials in life.

outlook in life. – some myopic others hey, all have an antique

Far away from him –

He is not design the right man

Oliver W. Holmes. 3 Johns.

Hope. amer Theseses

all rustic side Hast any Philosophy in the Phy. [illegible]

For the Phy. who is also a Philosopher resembles the gods.

where love of man is there also exists the love of the art. must love your fellow men in weak [illegible] – See French Hippoc.

1 Congratulation. 1749

2 noble Tradition Educat value Thill

3 ~~Educational value~~ Just after the least part of Educat Stand, thrill & talk

~~1 [illegible]~~

for Am. med assoc.

[1] Outline of remarks on Pepys and the Pepys Library.

[2] and the report of Sir William Osler's address written by the Secretary (C. F. C.)* Book and Journal Club, May 23rd [? year] Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

* Dr. C. F. Cordell.

...ution of the Book

... Presid...

Pepys. S. 1633. The great diarist. St Pauls school Scholar. Trinity Hall & Magdalene at Camb. He was adm. as "scandalously overseen with drink". Ba 1653. Married a girl of 15 in '55. In 1658 operat. for stone. Sec. to Sir E. Montague. Clerk of the Council. Became an ardent Loyalist at the restorat. Heard Charles tell the story of his escape at Worcester. Member of the Navy board £350. In the Dutch war he became the "right hand of the navy". Stayed at work during the plague, saying this chief: "You took your turn of the sword, I must not grudge to take mine of the pestilence". Most important naval official "Mighty proud" of his coach & fine horses. Sec of the Navy 1673. Died in 1703. Left his dib to a neeper Jackson & to go to Magdel. & went in 1726. In the old Diary of Aug 24th 1666 he mentions the old presses. Lib. 3000 volumes. (1) Mgs for a naval history (2) Broadside ballads. (3) Scotch poetry

...prio...

...l Diarist is ve...

...p "Peeps." This...

...about 1633, & was...

Diary. In 1825. It was deciphered by Rev J Smith. Six small vols of closely written short hand. System of short hand is that of Shelton's Tachygraphy. Charles II acc. in long hand. Parts unfit for publication in French or Latin, Greek or Spanish. 2 vols. 1840

"Pepys was a very keen man of business, careful in money matters, sufficiently honorable in his own conduct and objecting strongly to corruption in others, a shrewd observer of boundless curiosity. He had a strong appetite for scandal, & tastes ~~& tastes~~ of a not very refined kind, and many odd personal vanities which are candidly avowed in the Diary. Its piquancy is not due to its expressions of uncommon emotions but precisely to the frankness which reveals emotions all but universal, which most people conceal from themselves, and nearly all men from others. Pepy avowed them only to himself. He was not a hypocrite in cypher tho no doubt as reserved as his neighbors in longhand. It is highly improbable that he ever thot of publicity for his diary

a pamphlet

...unich

little

MARYLAND CLUB.

(a) 6 vols. closely written
(b) Cypher. The Tachygraphy of the day.
(c) The unfrontable paragraphs
(d) The decyphering. Rev J Smith

MARYLAND CLUB.

1 Professor Newton. 1
2 Magdeulen Quod
3 The building 1727. Bc. Pep
4. Special points:
(a) The orig. cases.
(b) Books in remarkable order.
(c) Shelves.
(d) Shelf – ~~at~~ catalogues
e. Bindings. uniform calf. ~~at~~ some parch. Morocco
Pep & coat of arms. & the 2 arch
5. Contents:
(1) Music Mgs. his own & other. Henry VII. Toy books. Eleg. many.
(2) Broadside Songs & ballads
3 Scotch poetry
4 Naval History. Armada, Drake.
(5) Consutilia
(6) Portraits & engravings

At the meeting of the Book & Journal Club held May 13, Dr. William Osler, President, made an address on the Pepys Library at Cambridge University, England, which he visited last summer in company with Prof. Clifford Allbutt. This unique but almost unknown collection is under the care of Professor Newton, one of the old Cambridge professors & an authority on bees, birds & insects. One of the walls there is adorned with the pipes of this ancient savant, who regards these relics of his past life with deep affection. The entrance to the library is indicated by the inscription "Bibliotheca Pepyana." The name of the celebrated Diarist is veiled by the English pronunciation of "Peeps." This ~~celebrated~~ curious individual was born in London about 1633, & was educated at St. Paul's School & at Trinity & later Maudlin College, Cambridge. After gradua-

[illegible] ignorance [illegible]
know the mult[illegible]
for his examina[illegible]
He was a man [illegible]
very systemat[illegible]
made himself [illegible]

Mahogany [illegible]
same order [illegible]
upon earth, [illegible]
a pamphl[illegible]

which [illegible]
little [illegible]

Professor Newton. 1
Magdalen Quod
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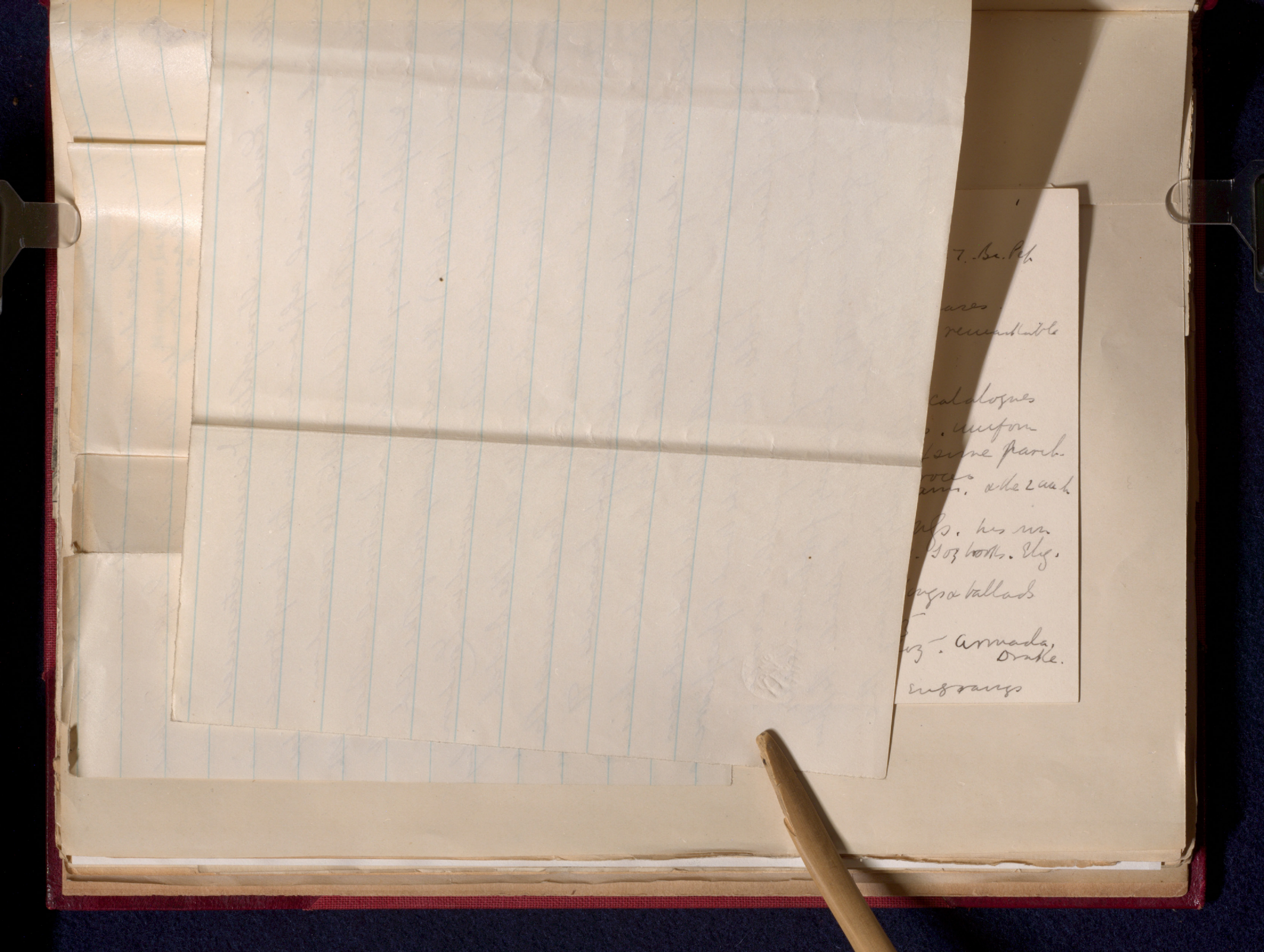
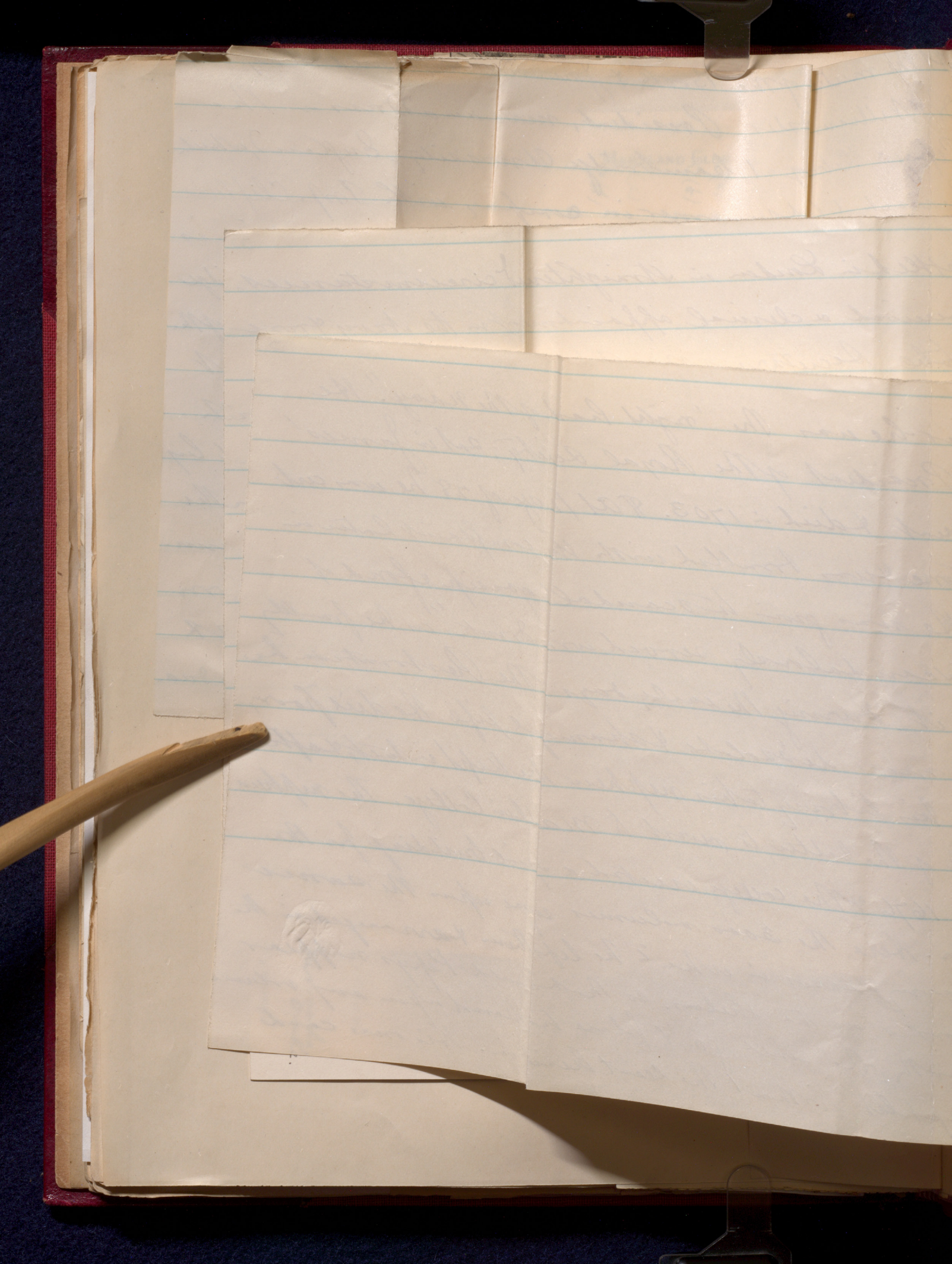
4 Naval History. Armada, Drake.
(5) Consatilia
(6) Portraits & engravings

tion, he settled in London in straightened circumstances. He there received a clerical appointment in the Navy & rose in time to be Secretary of the Admiralty. He moved in the best circles & kept a diary which is a historical authority of the period (1659–1669). He was the only one of the Admiralty & one of the few notables, who remained in London during the plague. He got into trouble when the Dutch came up the Thames & made them before Parliament the speech of his life. ~~He had great capacity for business.~~ Tho' Altho' he rec^d the degree of B.A. in 1653, he mentions his total ignorance at that time of arithmetic; he did not even know the multiplication table. So that he had to prepare for his examination before entering the public service. He was a man of great energy & capacity for business, very systematic & paying close attention to details. He thus made himself necessary to the Admiralty & during the



Dutch war he was the "right hand of the navy." He became President of the Royal Society, at in James' Parliament & died in 1703. & At the age of 28 he was cut for the stone & was troubled with this complaint later in life. & He was given to scandal & gossip & fond of drink - "scandalously served with drink," as he frankly describes it. During the early days of the Restoration, he lived a most dissolute & shameful life. He died poor, leaving his library to his nephew to be kept intact, & after the death of the latter, to revert to Magdalen College. The nephew died in 1676 & the college erected a special building for the collection. Here the 3000 volumes repose upon the same mahogany cases in which he left them & arranged in the same order on the shelves, so that should Pepys reappear upon earth, he could go & place his hand upon any volume or pamphlet without the least hesitation. His own card

much
little



is affixed to each case, giving the list of books therein, in alphabetical order. The books are bound uniformly in calf, a few in Morocco & vellum, the smaller ones arranged on the upper shelves, the larger in increasing size upon the lower, giving a very good impression of greatness. Each book has in it his private book plate & the 2 anchors of the admiralty. Pepys, as his diary shows, spent much time in arranging & cataloguing his books. He was a musician & collected a large lot of manuscripts, psalm books, songs, etc. His collection of ephemeral songs of the day is said to be unique. He accumulated also a remarkable collection of Scotch poetry. Also a large collection on Naval history, the use of his opportunities in the Admiralty without scruple for the enrichment of his private collection. There is to be seen a little chart of Sir Francis Drake, with which this

bold navigator circumnavigated the world. It 5
contains the admirals name & crest. A manuscript
volume, probably having belonged to the High Ad-
miral, contains a list of officers, equipment, provisions,
etc., of the Spanish Armada. A lot of shelves contain
the titles "consutilia," a word invented by Pepys himself
meaning "stitched ~~sewed~~ together," & he designated thereby the
ephemeral pamphlets of the day (which were thus unified for better preservation.) A series of elephantine
folios, handsomely bound, contain engravings & por-
traits, the present of Evelyn to him. The portraits
are arranged most systematically, kings, then queens,
etc. Here are to be found the reigning, but dissolute beauties
of the day. If the diary, however, is the greatest treasure of
the collection. This is in cypher & for a long time it was
thought this was forever sealed from human knowledge, as
it was supposed the key was lost. But in 1825, a Rev. John

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married
partne

Smith recognized that it was only the common short hand of the day, & besides a key was found in the description of the escape of Charles 2 from Worcester, taken down by Pepys in 1680 by order of his majesty, & which a translation also exists. In this same hand are found MS. lettings of Charles 1 & 2 & sovereigns as far back as Edward III. The words & lines are very closely written & it took J.S. 3 or 4 years to decipher. The diary was the first published in 1840 & several editions have appeared since. This diary is still more remarkable in that it reports Pepys' own vices & peccadillos, his assignations with ladies of the Court etc., without reserve & often in language which is unprintable. This is all the more surprising because he was a married man & his wife is said to have read French. His married life was naturally not a peaceful one, he & his partner continually quarreling with each other. If the

Pepys ~~Library~~ (Library) is not fully explored as yet, & indeed is not easily accessible. In part, it has been utilized for the history of the reign of Charles II. Here the vices & follies of that Court are pictured without reserve & in no other place can the facts of that reign be obtained in the same merciless fulness & detail.

E. F. C.

Pepys

1 wonderful order & arrangement
2 adjusted according to their height
(a) His music in mgs
(b) Broadside songs & ballads - popular song literature of the day

Books all in calf - except a few in vellum & morocco.
Pepys's coat of arms on their boards & the two anchors of the admiralty.

Dec 17 1666. "Spent the eve in filling my books & have the number set upon each in order to my having an alphabet of my whole, which will be of great ease to me"
Dec 25 - at it again
Jan 7th. Catalogue of my books now perfectly alphabetical
Feb. 5. finished the Catalogue with my own hands

"The Marsh-Market
Nov. 5th
(with apologies to the late Mr. Keats)"

Signed E. A. D.

[A parody of "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" – written at the time of an election in Baltimore when a serious but unsuccessful effort was made to break up the rule of the political boss in the district known as the Marsh-Market. Many of the University staff, amongst them Professors Abel and Kelly volunteered to watch the polls to prevent Gorman's henchmen from "repeating". One of the volunteers, the Assoc. Prof. of Physics (Prof. Bliss) was badly mauled and received a broken jaw.

The parody was sent to one of the local papers but was not accepted.]

[In a book in the house in Norham Gardens Oxford, but not catalogued for the Bibliotheca Osleriana, – "The Fireside Encyclopaedia of Poetry," compiled & ed. by Henry T. Coates, Phila [1878?] on p. 741 is Keats Ode. Between the lines in pencil are Wm. O's changes of the words to make the parody. It is signed in pencil 'E.A.D.']

The Marsh-Market.

Nov. 5th,

(With apologies to the late Mr. Keats).

Much have I travelled in the realms of toughs,
And many dirty towns and precincts seen;
Round many a ward industrious have I been,
Which beats in fealty to the bosses hold.
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That wide-os'd Gorman ruled as his demesne;
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Abell speak out loud and bold;
Then felt I like some watcher at the polls
When a repeater swims into his ken,
Or like stout Kelly when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Marsh-market--and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise
And said--Let us, too, vote again!

E. Y. D.

Review of a book [title of which is probably torn off the top of the leaf] written by Dr. [? Frank] Donaldson Jr. of Baltimore.

[not published?]

'Ne sutor ultra crepidam' is a maxim often flung at the shoemaker who dares to show ability beyond the range of tongues & pulses. There is a curious ~~sort of~~ feeling abroad, which ~~unfortunately~~ exists in certain quarters even in the medical profession itself, which resents the excursion of the Physician into the fields of literature as an offence of most practically contra bonos mores; as at any rate inconsistent with the dignity of a profession which ~~has to do with the~~ deals with the welfare of life. ~~A~~ A physician may be devoted to Natural Science, he may follow Sir John Lubbock to the dene during table like John Hunter or to the fields with the Darwins with Porter and Spottiswoode as amusements & pastimes. Indeed he may lead a life as an ~~active~~ active man in his profession, ~~and~~ like Virchow and still retain the confidence of the public but let him write at Tennyson's shrine and the chances are that he will be an object of suspicion & more than suspicion to his colleagues. In England this feeling prevails also to some extent in the profession but it has been largely dispelled ~~of late years~~ by brilliant successes attained in general literature by such physicians as ~~Dr~~ Weir Mitchell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, ~~Dr~~ Bayard Taylor, ~~Dr~~ Richardson, Goldsmith, Sir Henry Thompson in England, Weir Mitchell & Hammond in this country have had a large share of popular success. Given the spirit of analysis and a certain power of word-painting and who should be able to excel the doctor in depicting the tragedy & comedy of every day life? The daily little volume with the above title, the production of Dr Donaldson Jr. of Baltimore a gentleman already well known in the field of scientific & practical medicine. There is an unmistakable air of comfort & easy preparation about those who have never had to write for their daily bread. Happy are those who have the power to write for the pleasure of it. Happy the student of that curious combination of ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

Fragmentary notes on Dr. Caspar Wistar (1761–1818) and Dr. William Shippen (1736–1808) of Philadelphia.

Wistar. Thesis De animo ~~demisso~~ 1786 (vapour low spirits
He quotes in it the lines from Armstrong "~~Go~~
—— Go seek the chearful haunts
Of men, and mingle with the bustling crowd"

Hosack's Tribute to the memory of the late Case.
Coll of Phy & Surg Jan 26 1818.. N.Y. 1818
Says his thesis was on this subject. "to which subject his attention was probably ~~called~~ directed by the feelings that constantly found a residence in his own sensitive boson". Grad Ed. 1786. Rev & Phil 1787.

Chemistry & Phy. in U.P. Then adj. Prof of Am & Surg & Dr Shippen.

Caldwell An Eulogium on Caspar Wistar MD
Prof of Am by Charles Caldwell Prof of Nat Hist U.P.

Was the last sure founder of the med school. "The revered of his colleagues the idol of his class."
Born 1761 Stud of Redman.
Speaking of his weekly parties Caldwell says "This hospitable & conciliating practice, contributed not a little & multiply & strengthen those attachments to his person, which, to use a technical, though not inapt expression, rendered him, at length, a sensorium commune to a very large & and increasing circle"
The hege field of his fame was the anat lecture room.
Introduced the use of models subdivid his large classes

Catalogue of the Wistar or Anatom museum of the univ of Penn. by W E Horner 1830. 3rd Edit
Mrs Wistar purchased it & gave it. Sanguifer & by system, corrosion models in wood.

Prof of Anat. in 1831. full professor.
Anat lessons in cholera - desquamat.
"Spec cal an & Histology 1829 (Mrs H. H Smith is a daughter)
Bequ all his. Tensor Tarsi. Horner on
Practical anatomy 1823. Path anat 1829

Phy resigned in 1831 & Horner was app't full char

1892
1765
27
1765

Wislar's anatomy. 1st Ed. 1811. 2 vols
practical well written. no illust.
Jan thro. 9 Edition. Last in 1846. was there ans
by Pancoast

Horner

Jackson's adv. Sam J. Oct 10th 1853
Horner. Will. E. 40 years connected with it
born at Warrentown 1793 Thin & spare.
Surgeons mate in 1813.
No gift as Jackson says of "lifting heavy weights by small wives" (Sterne
"A paper of his. My own constitution" (1838). says that he has had the headache or dull pains three fourths of my waking life, seldom acute but always such as to make me ~~unfo~~ incomfortable. Short intern. in which he felt "illuminated as the earth is when the sun emerges from behind a cloud". Hypochondr. & vertiginous. introsp. (Where is this journal?) ask whether it is due to ills & sins in a former state of existence.
Victim of an unhappy destiny.
Graduated 1814. returned to the army. see Med Examiner 1852 for his
Experience & results. Left army 1815. settled at Warrentown
Settled in Phila 1815. Wislar's prosector
Death of Wislar in 1818. Elect of P. Syng Dorsey. Horner was made demonstrator & given the Physick undertook the anatom. teaching. reviewed the mat. to Horner.
Took the chair of anat. next year.
In 1820 married 10 child. 6 survive. same year made adj. prof. of anat. in 1831. full professor.
Anat. lessons in cholera desquamat.
"Special an. & Histology 1820" (Mrs H. H. Smith is a daughter.)
Bequ all his. Tensor Tarsi. Horner in
Practical anatomy 1823. Path anat 1829

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y resigned in 1831 & Horner was appt full chair

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Shippen. Eulogium on Dr Wm S. by Doctr Caspar Wistar Phila 1818

n. 1736. ~~Princeton~~ College of New J. Europe 1757 when 21. In the faculty of John Hunter, and assoc with Hewson, Retn in 1762. & resol to teach anatomy ~~(Refer to~~. Gave three cours in anat before the College was founded. Appn profess. 14th course in 1775 interrupted during 1776 & 1777. Gave courses subseq. (Sept 1765 app Prof of anat & Surgery. Procured the appointd of adjunct Prof of an for his son. an able well ed man. but in 1792 son began to complain - died in 1798 Lectured until his death 1808.

Edinburgh Dissertat De Placenta cum utero nexu Gutielmus Sh ~~XX~~ MDC CLXI Nothing but anat.

Died 1808.

Wistar who had been adj. for some years succeed in 1792

J. Sing Dorsey succ in May 1818 to Wistar. but he died in November. Phy left chair of Surg & succ in July 1819 & in 1820 Horner was appointed adjunct. Phy resigned in 1831 & Horner was app to full chair

1892
1765
27

1765