

ing. "Ad" has achieved considerable commercial vogue, however, and is almost exclusively used in what may be termed the inside of the advertising profession and in business pertaining to it.

address. Both the noun and the verb should be accented on the last syllable.

adjective and adverb. Adjectives like previous, subsequent, and independent are often improperly used in place of adverbs, as in "previous to your coming," where "previously" should be used.

"He looks bad," though at first sight inelegant if not incorrect, is proper, as are "to drink deep," "to stand erect," etc.

Adjectives also have a proper adverbial use in such phrases as "pale green," "red hot," etc., where the first adjective qualifies the second.

admit of. The meanings of "admit" and "admit of" are different, as seen in the sentence, "that the door admits to the house does not admit of argument."

adobe. This Spanish word should be pronounced in three syllables, the second syllable slightly accented: a-do-be, short a, long o and e.

adult. Pronounce a-dult', not ad'ult.

advantage. Sometimes erroneously used for benefit. Compare these two words in the vocabulary section of this dictionary.

advent. Should not be used for a simple arrival. To speak of "the advent of the coal man" robs the term of its stateliness and dignifies a common domestic event unnecessarily. An important, stately, or sacred arrival may be properly termed an advent.

advertisement. Should not be accented on the third, but on the second syllable; pronounced ad-ver'tis-ment.

a few. This phrase, though objected to by some writers, is supported by good authority, the adjective becoming a noun and standing for "part of the whole." "Quite a few" should be avoided.

affect. See effect.

again, against. Pronounced agen', agenst', with the sound of short e. The usual sound of ai is that of long a, but again, against, said, saith, etc., are exceptions.

aggravate. Should not be used for irritate, anger, vex, or provoke, having an entirely different meaning. To aggravate is to make worse or more burdensome. Thus, "his guilt was aggravated by the circumstances of the crime." It is not correct to say that persons are aggravated.

aggregate. Often used in the sense of "amount to," as in "The prizes aggregate \$100." Aggregate means primarily to bring together, to collect into a mass, which is distinct from "amount to"; the use of the word in the latter sense is objected to by some authorities.

ailment. Pronounce the last syllable ment, not munt. Be careful with all such terminals, ment, sent, ence, ant, ent, ness, etc., and avoid pronouncing them munt, sunt, unce, unt, etc.

ain't. Not a proper contraction of am not or are not. Neither ain't nor 'tain't should ever be used. The phrases "he ain't," or "'tain't" are meaningless.

allege. Should not be used where the word "say" answers the purpose. What is alleged tends to criminate or exculpate. The synonyms of allege are adduce, assign, and advance.

all of. Such phrases as "all of them, both of them" are commonly used, but the best speakers and writers regard "of" as superfluous. Instead of "I have all of them," say "I have them all." "Take all of it" should be "Take it all."

allow. Often misused for think, say, or admit, as "He allows you are old," "she allowed she was mistaken." Such usage is incorrect.

all right. The tendency of common usage is to contract this expression into the one word alright, but it always should be two words.

allude. Should never be used in the sense of "speak of," which is not its true signification. To allude to a person is to hint delicately at him without direct mention. It is less direct

also. Pronounce as spelled, not alt'so, as is so often heard. Be careful not to use this word too often in writing and speaking.

aluminum, aluminium. Both forms are still in use, manufacturers favoring the former and chemists the latter. Sir Humphrey Davy, who proposed the word, made it originally aluminum and later aluminium.

always. Pronounced awl'wayz, not awl'wuz. To be preferred to "ever" in prose diction in the sense of "for all time."

amateur. Mispronounced am'a-choor; should be am'a-tur, with a slight stress (due to its French origin) on the last syllable, with the long sound of u.

among one another. It is not correct to say "they exchanged confidences among one another." "With one another" or "among themselves" are correct.

anchovy. Sometimes mispronounced anko'by; should be an-cho'by.

and. "Come and see me" should be "come to see me." The wrong use of "and" in such cases is very common. It is permissible only when two distinct acts are involved by the verbs, and should never be used as a substitute for the infinitive.

And is sometimes used improperly for "or"; as, "a language like the Greek and Latin."

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than "refer," which may involve naming the person or thing.

almost. Should not be confused with "nearly," the two adverbs being distinct in meaning. We say correctly "almost sick with hunger," but "nearly fell off the bridge." The idea expressed by "almost" is nearness to an end; "nearly" expresses nearness to an unforeseen event.

alone. Often improperly used for only. To be alone is to be unaccompanied; "only" conveys the idea of there being no other. When there is one man only on the street, he is the sole male individual present, but there might be many men alone.

There being no such single language, the phrase should be "the Greek or the Latin."

And is sometimes misused to introduce a relative clause where no conjunction is needed; thus, "He has a spirit, proud as Lucifer, and which no test can break." Omit and.

A common error of speech is the omission of the sound of d in and. Proper pronunciation of the d is imperative.

another from. Incorrectly used for "another than."

anticipate. Should not be used for expect and foresee. It is correct to say, "My attempt was anticipated by another" (who made the attempt first), but not "His death was anticipated."

antipodes. Properly pronounced in four syllables, an-ti-p'o-deez, though the singular is in three, an'ti-pode.

anxious. Misused when "desirous" would better express the meaning. We may be "anxious" about our health, but not "anxious" to dine or to sleep. Friends are properly "anxious" for news of travelers in a railroad wreck, but are not "anxious" about keeping appointments. Remember that "anxious" means full of anxiety, suffering from suspense, which will tend to prevent misuse of the word.

(Continued in August)

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By L. ARCADIO

Acting Traffic Manager, Manila
Railroad Company.

The following commodities were received in Manila May 26, 1929 to June 25, 1929, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

Rice, cavans	136,687	150,250
Sugar, piculs	139,328	178,192
Tobacco, bales	13,140	35,040
Copra, piculs	130,800	168,200
Coconuts	2,533,300	1,886,500
Lumber, B. F.	453,600	733,050
Desiccated coconuts, cases	14,432	12,095

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or do you lack pep and energy, are you dull and listless, and find it difficult to concentrate?

The Fault May be With Your Diet

If so:

Discard those heavy indigestible meals and

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- (2) Let fresh vegetables and ripe fruit form the bulk of your diet
- (3) And, especially, drink plenty of rich nourishing



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