

taken to remember from which direction you approach a town. The same city in Switzerland is called Coire by the French, Chur by the Germans, Coira by the Italians.

It is a peculiarity of northern nations to throw the accent as far back in the word as possible; and, though sometimes it causes a scramble of syllables, yet not unfrequently in English the accent is found on the fourth syllable from the end of the word: Honourable, abominable, interminable, inestimable, are all instances of this. The last example is the most difficult of all to pronounce, because of the two labials *m* and *b* coming so close the one to the other; and often have we heard from careless lips, "inestimable love."

Those, then, who have advanced wholly to this stage pronounce all well known names as they are usually pronounced; and in the less known throw the accent as far back as is convenient. They are bold enough to be able to face the accusation of not knowing Greek, or Hebrew, or Latin, and say that when the pedagogues have agreed for twenty years about Greek accents, and pronunciation of Greek words according to their accents, they will gladly hear what they have to say.

First, then, we would say in this matter to a reader, *Provide yourself with a Variorum Teacher's Bible*. It is by far the best book of the kind, and the most useful. At the end of this Bible, amongst other useful helps, you will find a list of proper names, with their pronunciation marked and the syllables divided. This can always be purchased at the K. D. D. at Sussex at the rate of 25 cents to the shilling. It is published in England at ten shillings and sixpence, bound in leather, with gilt edge. It is well worth buying.

Or perhaps he may purchase the *Accented Bible*, published by S. P. C. K., with all the proper names accented, showing the pronunciation. The Oxford "Helps to the Study of the Bible" are not so reliable, as we shall see presently.

If, however, these are not to be had, from one cause or another, then take this general rule: Pronounce as in English, with an English accent, taking care as a rule to pronounce each vowel by itself. Thus E-li-se-us (St. Luke iv. 27), Ti-mo-the-us are each four syllabled words, and should never be pronounced as three syllables with a diphthong at the end. Do not say Elisuse, or Timothuse. To this rule there are but few exceptions. Then, as a rule, always pronounce the final *e* in a word. In Urbane it is to be omitted, as it is a misprint now, not having been corrected when the unpronounced final *e* was removed from other names. In Magdalene, too, and Eunice, the final *e* had better be dropped, as both words have passed into common use in English.

It is much to be regretted that there has not been some approximation of spelling between the Old and New Testaments, where the same name occurs in both. Still the variation of spelling shows that there was then a variation in the pronunciation of the names; and the variation is not to be blamed. If the final *e* in Noe be pronounced short it will sound very much like Noah, and it is as well that this should be done. Again, it is much to be regretted that when the ancient patriarch and leader of the Jews is mentioned in the New Testament he is not called Joshua, instead of Jesus. We were present once in Hursley Church when the sainted John Keble read the lesson. He read, "If Joshua had given them rest" (Heb. iv. 8). This is perfectly allowable, as Joshua is marked in the margin as an alternative; there cannot, therefore, be any harm in importing it into the text in reading. We would therefore earnestly urge upon readers to say, "Our fathers, . . . brought in with Joshua" (Acts vii. 45); and "If Joshua had given them rest;" for if the Greek form be retained it is specially puzzling to him that occupieth the room of the unlearned.

We will now speak of a word which will please our readers, when we tell them that they may pronounce it as they like, so long as they make three syllables of it: Can-da-ee (Acts viii. 27). However they pronounce it, no matter if they cannot prove themselves right, *no one can prove them wrong*. The Greek accent requires the pronunciation which we have generally heard: Can-day-see, with the *a* long. This seems the best way to pronounce it. In our youth we were told that the *a* was short, and the word should be pronounced with the emphasis on Can: Can-dä-sy. We were also told that the word had been found in an Iambic line of poetry with the *a* short. We humbly accepted the statement; but having now for many years been endeavoring to verify our reference in this matter, we can only say we don't believe it, and challenge proof. The best authorities give the *a* long, according to the Greek accent. It is quite true that in the Oxford "Helps" it is given short; but then they mark Tertullus to be pronounced Ter-tüllüs, like Turtle-us, which is quite enough to condemn that publication, and we need not trouble our heads about it.

Be sure, however, to pronounce the final *e*, with the above exceptions. We once heard a Bishop read "he called the name of the place En-hak-kore" (Judges xv. 19) without pronouncing the final *e*, which was startling to one following the lection in Hebrew.

We said above, pronounce every vowel. The name Pharaoh is perhaps an exception. The second