Webster’s Dictionary defines colloquy as mutual discourse. Readers are encouraged to submit additions, corrections and comments about earlier articles appearing in Word Ways. Comments received up to a month prior to publication of an issue will appear in that issue.

Word Ways has agreed to an exchange of publications with The Names Society, an English organization founded in 1969 by Leslie Dunkling, 7 Aragon Avenue, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England. They publish a mimeographed newsletter (entitled VIZ) six times per year for their 400 members; the overseas airmail subscription rate is one pound sterling per year. As their name implies, The Names Society is primarily interested in proper names of various types: given names, surnames, nicknames, geographical place names, street names, boat names, pub names, trade names, and house names (the custom of house-naming is far more prevalent in England than the United States). Particular emphasis is placed on the etymology of the names under discussion. In addition to acting as an information exchange center, the Society is in the process of building up a reference library of onomastic books. The Society is also compiling dictionaries of its own, such as the Dictionary of House Names. Word Ways readers interested in names are encouraged to subscribe to VIZ or join the Society.

In "Four Out Of Five", Murray Pearce listed words containing four consecutive letters of the alphabet. Darryl Francis has imposed the further restriction that the four consecutive letters must appear in alphabetical order (although not necessarily adjacent):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abcd</td>
<td>ABSCOND</td>
<td>ijk</td>
<td>JACK SALMON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bcde</td>
<td>BECUDGEL</td>
<td>jklm</td>
<td>KILOLUMEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdef</td>
<td>CODEFENDANT</td>
<td>klnm</td>
<td>LIMNORIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defg</td>
<td>DEFYING</td>
<td>lmnop</td>
<td>MONOPOLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efgi</td>
<td>REFIGHT</td>
<td>mnopq</td>
<td>NONOPAQUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fghi</td>
<td>FIGHTING</td>
<td>npqr</td>
<td>OPAQUER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghij</td>
<td>HIJACK</td>
<td>opqrs</td>
<td>PIQUES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Darryl Francis notes that the imperfection of his triple word cube in the article "From Square To Hyperhypercube" in the August 1971 issue can be corrected by changing the word METE to META (as a consequence, TARE changes to TARA and one of the two STEMs becomes STAM). Joseph Madachy of Kettering, Ohio points out that regular word hypercubes of sides 3 and 4 were constructed by J.A. Lindon and published in the October 1961 issue of Recreational Mathematics Magazine. Using the notation introduced in the August 1971 article, Lindon’s side 3 hypercube is:

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BUG UNA GAP
UNA NOR ARE
GAP ARE PET
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Instead of 108 different words, this hypercube has only 10 different words: 3 repeated four times, 6 repeated twelve times, and 1 repeated twenty-four times.

Henry Heins of Albany, New York wrote (typed) in reference to "The New Typewriter" in the August 1971 Word Ways, which described the variety of typewriter characters needed to reproduce any entry in Webster’s Third. In the short space of one page, he managed to use over 50 special typewriter characters (without a single typing error!) which neither the editor nor the author can reproduce here. He has, inter alia, all the Greek letters, a "care-of", an undotted "i", an apostrophus, a scharfe "s", an edh, a thorn, and even a subscript small "c". His letter was dated the 29th, using an upper small th; I don’t doubt he also has an upper st and nd.
Leslie Card's "A Tale of Cities and Towns" in the August 1970 issue has inspired Darryl Francis to carry out further place name investigations. He points out that several towns possess names homophonous with letters in the English alphabet:

Bee KY NB TN VA WV Kay MS TX
Dee AR OR PA Kew IA
Gee KY Tea SD
Altch OH PA Vee OH
Al AL GA NC OH Wye OK
Jay FL GA IA ME NY VT Zee CA

There is an even larger collection of names which are homophonous with a pair of letters:

Ady TX Jayye MO Enno NC Essex IA
Bebe TX Kaycex WY Oce TX Teedee MT
Cebbe OH Kayjay KY Okay OK Tejay KY
Cee Vee TX Kayem IL Peedee KY Teekay CA
Effie MN Kayare TX P Ell WA Veesee VA
Ibee VA Katy WY P ee Vee KY Veazle ME
Ivy TN Elsie MS Arjay KY Exle KY
Isee OR Ellen KY Arpee IL Exell TX
Jaybee CA Ello MI Essie KY Wyo CA
Jayell TX Emkay WY Eskay MT
Jayem KY Emzy NM Essen PA
Jayenn WV Endee NM Esty WV

The editor was too hasty in claiming that it is extremely unlikely that a word containing the letter Q could generate a difference word. Darryl Francis promptly pointed out that the word QOPH has the difference word BAH, and both appear in Webster's Collegiate. If one extends the survey to Webster's Second and Third Editions, several more such pairs come to light: QA/F, QE/R, AQ/H, AT/L, and TAQLID/SPECE.

Mary Youngquist has come up with two answers to Ralph Beaman's request for a double consonantal pangram -- a sentence using all alphabetical letters twice, with any extra letters vowels. She suggested the 62-letter VAST QUAY MIXUP: HIGHWAY VAN JACK-KNIFED, COP QUIZZED GLUM FLAX STRAW JOBBER, and the 60-letter SYLVAN PLIGHT: FIVE JINXED WIZARDS JUMP, WEIGH QUARTZ, MOCK QUICK BABY FOX.
The Oxford English Dictionary (OED), with its 16,569 pages, its 13 volumes weighing 102 pounds, and its price of 90 pounds sterling (well over $200), has long been the ultimate in dictionary ownership. Unfortunately, the price (and to a lesser extent the size) has acted as a deterrent to many private and public potential buyers. The publishers, having realised this, have now issued the OED in a new form, miraculously reduced in bulk and cost. All 16,000-plus pages, all 50 million-plus words, and all 227 million-plus letters and figures have been faithfully reproduced in the Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary (COED). The COED comprises the OED reduced in size photographically to two volumes and 4134 pages. Four pages of the original have been shrunk micrographically to fit into each page of the new edition. The reduced text can be read with the naked eye, but a reading glass is supplied with the COED to help readers whose eyesight is more molelike than eaglelike. (We have discarded the reading glass supplied with our copy of the OED, finding it totally unnecessary.) Not only has the print shrunk but the price has too. In Britain the COED sells for 28 pounds sterling, and in the United States for $75. Volume One runs from A (the first letter of the Roman alphabet) to ORGEAT (an illiterate spelling of ORGEAT); Volume Two runs from P (the sixteenth letter of the alphabet) to ZYXT (an obsolete Kentish form of the verb see). Following ZYXT is the Supplement, originally published in 1933, which runs from A to ZOOMING. Where else but in the COED can one find such remarkable entries as ESSSSE, XWLD, HW, YSZ, QHYTH-SONTYD and ZENZIZENZIZIC? (D. H. Francis)

After reading "What Will They Think Of Us?" Albert Wilansky of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania suggested alternative opposites to two of M. H. Greenblatt's proverb-pairs:

He who hesitates is lost / Look before you leap
Two is company, three is a crowd / Safety in numbers

Murray Pearce omitted the word LEVEL from his palindrome list in "Pattern Words" and Darryl Francis pointed out that APA, SAPAS and SOHOS are in Webster's Second Edition. Finding a palindrome with central letter Q is more difficult, but Darryl suggested EOE Bay, a place on Baffin Island listed in the Times Index-Gazetteer.