



POCKET EDITION

UNIVERSAL

SELF-PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Containing also Rules for Spelling,
Punctuation, Use of Capitals,
Tables of Weights and Measures,
Parliamentary Law, Postal Infor-
mation, National Bankruptcy Law,
Etc.

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PREFACE

This book has been carefully and conscientiously edited, using the work of the great *Noah Webster* as a basis, and conforming as far as possible with the views of such eminent philologists and ortho-epists as *Worcester*, *Whitney*, *Cobbett* and *Ayres*.

It contains CLEAR and CONCISE DEFINITIONS, CORRECT ACCENTUATION, and FULL MARKINGS of all difficult words, according to the highest authorities.

It contains many new words lately coined and not found in any dictionary heretofore published; also a larger percentage of root words than any other book of its kind.

It carefully preserves and distinguishes that troublesome class of words, alike in spelling but different in meaning and pronunciation, and pays special attention to the foreign words which have lately been brought into common use in the English language.

It is a safe and consistent guide to proper speech and correct writing, two things all men, women and children should strive to attain.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ab. b. la. day. ph. ab. ga. ab. tor. ab. oar. ab. de. ha. ab. o. la. ne. ill. n. un. ure. at. n. a deep life. a shrub. fleet. a le. of a. emy. higher schools. thus. prick. accede. comply with. row.

to hasten.
 stress.
 mark stress.
 welcome.
 reception.
 admission.
 necessary, accomplice.
 accessible, approachable.
 accession, addition to.
 accessory, accompanying.
 accident, casualty.
 accidental, casual.
 acclaim, to applaud.
 acclamation, applause.
 acclamatory, applauding.
 accommodate, get used to a climate.
 activity, steep ascent.
 accommodate, oblige.
 accommodation, provision of convenience.
 accompaniment, that which attends upon.
 accompany, to attend.
 accomplice, partner in crime.
 accomplish, to complete.
 accord, make agree.
 accordance, conformity.
 accord, musical wind instrument.
 accost, speak to.
 accouchement, childbirth.
 account, computation, narrative, reason.
 accountable, answerable.
 accountant, bookkeeper.
 accoutre, to equip.
 accredit, to countenance.
 accretion, increase.
 accrue, to add gain.
 accumulate, reclining.
 accumbulate, to increase.
 accumulator, electrical term.
 accuracy, exactness.
 accurate, exact.
 accurse, to curse.
 accursed, cursed.
 accuse, blame, censure.
 accustom, habituate.
 accipit, headless.
 acerbity, sourness.
 acerbic, vinegar-like.
 acerbity, to make sour.
 ache, continued pain.
 achieve, to perform.
 achievable, may be achieved.
 achromatic, colorless.
 acquire, to acquire.
 acknowledge, to admit.

acknowledgment, recognition.
 acme, highest point.
 acorn, herb, poison.
 acoustical, relating to hearing.
 acoustics, science of sound.
 acquaint, to inform.
 acquaintance, intimacy.
 acquiesce, to agree.
 acquire, to obtain.
 acquirement, attainment.
 acquisition, thing gained.
 acquit, set free.
 acquittal, discharge.
 acre, 160 square rods.
 acreage, acres.
 acrid, bitter.
 acrimony, asperity.
 acrobat, gymnast. [del.
 acropolis, Grecian citadel.
 acrobatic, a poem.
 actinophone, electrical instrument.
 action, operation.
 active, busy.
 actor, one who acts.
 actress, female who acts.
 actual, real. [ep.
 actuary, insurance adjuster.
 actuate, to influence.
 actumen, discernment.
 accupuncture, surgical operation.
 acute, penetrating.
 adage, a maxim.
 adagio, slow movement.
 adamant, very hard stone.
 adapt, to adjust to.
 adaptable, fitness.
 addendum, an addition.
 addenda, additions.
 adder, a reptile.
 addict, to devote.
 addition, increase. [die.
 addle, rotten, to mud-addle.
 adduce, ingenuity.
 adduce, bring forward.
 adducible, be brought forward.
 adept, proficient.
 adequate, equal to.
 adhere, to stick.
 adherence, tenacity.
 adhesion, close union.
 adhere, sticking.
 adeous, farewell.
 adeous, plural of adieu.
 ad infinitum, endlessly.
 adipose, fatty.
 adjacent, lying near.
 adjective, word quality.

adjoin, to join to.
 adjourn, to postpone.
 adjudge, to sentence.
 adjudicate, to adjudge.
 adjunct, an appendage.
 adjure, charge solemnly.
 adjust, regulate.
 adjutant, military officer.
 adjutant, helpful.
 admeasure, size.
 administer, to manage.
 administration, conduct.
 administrator, one who administers.
 administration, she who administers.
 admirable, praiseworthy.
 admiral, commander of a fleet. [miral.
 admiralty, office of admiral.
 admire, to delight in.
 admissible, allowable.
 admission, grant entrance.
 admixture, a mixing.
 admonish, to warn.
 admonition, reproof.
 admonitory, warning.
 adobe, brick unburnt.
 adolescence, youth.
 adonis, a dode, pop.
 adopt, take as one's own.
 adore, to reverence.
 adorn, to ornament.
 adrift, floating at random.
 adroit, having dexterity.
 adulation, servile flattery.
 adult, grown up.
 adulterate, to corrupt.
 adultery, unfaithfulness to the marriage bed.
 adumbrate, overshadow.
 ad valorem, by value.
 advance, to go forward.
 advancement, promotion.
 advantage, superiority.
 advantageous, profitable.
 advent, a coming.
 adventitious, accidental.
 adventure, a daring feat.
 adventurous, daring.
 adverb, modifying word.
 adversary, antagonist.
 adverse, contrary.
 adversity, misfortune.
 advert, turn attention.
 advertisement, notice.
 advice, counsel given.
 advisable, prudent.
 advise, to counsel.
 advisory, counselling.
 advocate, pleading.
 advocate, to support.

adze, a cutting tool.
 accellan, produced by wind.
 aerate, combine [gas.
 aerial, the air. [ship.
 aerodrome, shed for aircraft.
 aerolite, meteoric stone.
 aerology, science of air.
 aerometer, air-measure.
 aeronaut, a balloonist.
 aeroplane, flying machine.
 aesthetics, the science of the beautiful.
 afar, at great distance.
 affable, courteous.
 affair, transaction.
 affect, influence.
 affectation, insincerity.
 affection, love, disease.
 affliction, bereavement.
 affix, maker of an affidavit.
 affidavit, declaration upon oath.
 affiliate, to associate.
 affinity, connection.
 affirmation, assertion.
 affirmative, that affirms.
 affix, append.
 affluence, inspiration.
 afflict, to grieve.
 affliction, grief.
 affluence, abundance.
 afford, to be able.
 affirm, make free.
 affray, a quarrel.
 affright, to terrify.
 affront, to insult.
 affuse, to pour upon.
 affghan, worsted wrap.
 affield, to the field.
 afore, said, said before.
 afoul, entangled.
 afraid, fearful.
 afresh, anew, again.
 after, unexpected.
 subsequent event. [ing.
 aftermath, second mow.
 afterward, subsequently.
 against, in opposition.
 agape, staring eagerly.
 agate, rare stone.
 agave, century plant.
 agency, instrumentality.
 agent, a representative.
 agglomerate, mass together.
 agglutinate, make unite.
 aggrandise, make great.
 aggrandise, to provoke.
 aggravation, irritation.
 aggregate, to collect.
 aggregation, attack.
 aggressive, first to attack.
 aggressor, an assailant.
 aggrieve, to give sorrow.

zēal'ot, one over zealous
 zēal'ous, full of zeal.
 zē'nith, an animal.
 zēph'y'r, a gentle breeze.
 zē'ro, a cipher; nothing.
 zēst, a relish; gusto.
 zīg'zag, having short
 turns. [metal.
 zinc, a bluish-white
 zīnk'y, relating to zinc.
 zō'dīac, astronomical term
 zod'i'acal, as to the zōdiac
 zōne, a girdle; a belt.
 zoō'grapher, one versed
 in zoography.
 zoō'grāph'ical, relating to
 zoography.
 zoō'grāphy, animal history
 zō'old, an inferior animal
 zoōlōg'ical, as to zoology

zoōl'ogist, one versed in
 zoology.
 zoōl'ogy, animal science.
 zoōn'omy, animal science.
 zo'ōphyte, a body of sub-
 stance supposed to par-
 take of the nature both
 of vegetables and ani-
 mals.
 zoophyt'ic, as to zoophytes
 zoōt'omist, one versed in
 zootomy.
 zoōt'omy, that branch of
 anatomy which relates
 to the structure of the
 lower animals.
 zōuk've', a soldier.
 zymōl'ogy, the doctrine of
 or treatise on, fermen-
 tation.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Words ending in *e* drop that letter before the termination *able*, as in move, movable, unless ending in *ee* or *ge*, when it is retained, as in change, changeable, etc.

Words of one syllable ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives, as ship, shipping, etc. But if ending in a consonant with a double vowel before it, they do not double the consonant in derivatives; as troop, troop-*r*, etc.

Words of more than one syllable ending in a consonant preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as commit, committed; but except chagrin, chagrined.

All words of one syllable ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close; as mill, sell.

All words of one syllable ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have only one *l* at the close; as mail, sail.

The words foretell, distill, instill and fulfill retain the double *l* of their primitives. Derivatives of dull, skill, will, and full also retain the *ll* when the accent falls on these words; as dullness, skillful, willful, fullness.

Words of more than one syllable ending in *l* have only one *l* at the close; as delightful, faithful; unless the accent falls on the last syllable; as in befall, etc.

Words ending in *l*, double that letter in the termination *ly*.

Participles ending in *ing*, from verbs ending in *e*, lose the final *e*; as have, having; make, making, etc.; but verbs ending in *ee* retain both, see, seeing. Dye, to color, and singe, to scorch, however, must retain the *e* before *ing*.

All adverbs ending in *ly* and nouns ending in *ment* retain the *e* final of the primitives; as brave, bravely; refine, refinement; except words ending in *dge*; as judge, judgment.

Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, form their plural by adding *s*; as money, moneys; but if *y* is preceded by a consonant, it is changed to *ies* in the plural; as bounty, bounties.

Words whose primitives end in *y* change the *y* into *i*; as beauty, beautiful.

MARKS IN PUNCTUATION.

The Comma (,) denotes a slight pause, and divides a sentence into its component parts. The Semicolon (;) denotes a longer pause, and also divides compound sentences. The Colon (:) is placed between the chief divisions of a sentence, when these are but slightly connected. The Period (.) denotes the end of a sentence. The Dash (—) denotes a sudden change of subject. The Interrogation point (?) is used after a question. The Exclamation point (!) denotes wonder or astonishment. The Parenthesis () includes something not essential to the sense. Quotation marks (" ") indicate a verbatim quotation. The Hyphen (-) connects the syllables, or parts of a word. The Caret (^) denotes that something has been omitted. Brackets [] are chiefly used to denote corrections. Ellipsis (. . .) (—) denotes the omission of letters or words. The Index (idx) points to something of special significance.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION.

A period is placed after every declarative and imperative sentence. After all abbreviations. After numbers in the Roman notation.

A colon is placed between the chief divisions of a sentence, when they are but slightly connected, and they are themselves divided by some other mark. After a sentence which announces a distinct quotation. Between clauses when the connection is so slight that any of them might be a distinct sentence.

A semicolon should separate a succession of clauses depending on one principal expression, after an expression which introduces particulars. When a clause especially explains the meaning of some other expression, it is separated from that expression by a semicolon. To divide a sentence into sections, when the various parts are not sufficiently independent to require a colon.

A comma is placed between the particulars mentioned in a succession of words all in the same construction. Between each pair of words, when each pair is in the same construction. Before and after every parenthetical expression. Before a quotation closely connected with the preceding words.

Expressions repeated must be separated by a comma. A phrase or clause which explains, in any degree, the meaning of any other phrase or clause, is separated from it by a comma. All modifying expressions, unless closely connected with the rest of the sentence, are separated by a comma. A comma must be used in sentences which would otherwise be misunderstood. Where a word is understood, unless the connection is close.

An interrogation point is placed after every sentence, phrase, clause, or word, which denotes a direct question. An interrogation point enclosed in parenthesis, is often used to denote doubt.

An exclamation point is placed after every exclamatory sentence, phrase, or word. Where special emphasis is required, several exclamation points may be used. An exclamation point, enclosed in parenthesis, is used to denote particular surprise. Most interjections take an exclamation point after them.

A sudden turn in a sentence is shown by a dash. An omission of the middle numbers in a regular series is denoted by a dash. The omission of a word, or part of a word, is denoted by a dash. It is usually placed before the answer to a question, when they both belong to the same line. It is often used instead of the parenthesis marks. It is commonly used before an expression repeated for special emphasis. It follows the sentence which introduces a quotation, when the quotation commences a new paragraph. It is often used to avoid too many paragraphs.

Every quoted passage is enclosed in quotation marks. Quotations consisting of more than one paragraph have the first quotation mark at the beginning of each paragraph, but the second is used only at the end of the last paragraph. When a quoted passage requires special attention, the first quotation mark may be used at the commencement of each line. When one quotation includes another, the latter has but half the first quotation mark before it, and half the second mark after it.

MARKS OF ACCENT.

Accent is stress of voice laid on a certain syllable. When a word is uttered, the syllable that receives the stress is said to be accented.

These marks are used by writers to denote the proper pronunciation of words. The Acute (\acute{a}) is represented by a mark over a letter, or syllable, to show that it must be pronounced with a rising inflexion; as, European. The Grave (\grave{a}) must be pronounced with a falling inflexion: "Will you walk, or ride?" The Circumflex (\hat{a}) represents the union of the acute and grave accents in the same syllable, as, Montréal. The Diæresis (\ddot{a}) is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced in separate syllables; as, coöperate. The Cedilla ($\ç$) or cerilla, placed under the letter c , shows that it has the sound of s ; it is used chiefly in words derived from the French language; thus, garçon, in which the c is to be pronounced like s . The Tilde (\sim) is placed over the letter n in Spanish to give it the sound of yn ; as, señor, miñon.

OTHER MARKS.

The Index (\textcircled{A}) invites special attention. The Stars ($* * *$) or N. B., are used for a similar purpose.

The Brace ($\{ \}$) connects several words with one common term.

The Paragraph (¶) begins a new subject.

The Section (\S) is used to sub-divide chapters.

THE USE OF CAPITALS.

1. Every entire sentence should begin with a capital.
2. Proper names, and adjectives derived from these, should begin with a capital.
3. All appellations of the Deity should begin with a capital.
4. Official and Honorary Titles begin with a capital.
5. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.
6. Titles of books and the heads of their chapters and divisions begin with capital.
7. The pronoun, I, and the exclamation, O, are always capitals.
8. The days of the week, and the months of the year, begin with capitals.
9. Every quotation should begin with a capital letter.
10. Names of religious denominations begin with capitals.
11. In preparing accounts, each item should begin with a capital.
12. Any word of very special importance may begin with a capital.

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

Again, pronounced a-gen.

Alien, a-le-yen.

Antipodes, an-tip-o-dees.

Apostle, as a-pos't-l, without the t .

Arch, *arch* in compounds of our own language, as in archbishop; but *ark* in words derived from the Greek, as archangel, ark-ain-gel; archives, ar-kivz, etc.

Asia, a-shia.

Asparagus as spelled, not asparagrass.

Aunt, ant, not awnt.

Awkward, awk-wurd, not awk-urd.

Bade, bad.

Because, be-caus', not be-coz.

Been, bin.

Beloved, as a verb, be-luv'd; as an adjective, be-luv'-ed. Blessed, cursed, etc., the same rule.

Beneath, with the th in breath.

Biography, as spelled, not beography.

Caprice, capreece.

Catch, as spelled, not ketch.

Chaos, ka-oss.

Charlatan, shar-latan.

Chasm, kazm.

Chasten, chasn.

Chivalry, shiv-alry.

Chemistry, kem'-is-try.

Choir, kwire.

Conduit, kun-dit.

Corps, kor; the plural, korz.

Covetous, cur-e-tus.

Courteous, curt-yus.

Courtesy (politeness), cur-te-sey.

Courtesy (a salutation), cur-sey.

Cresses, as spelled, not cree-sees.

Curiously, cu-re-ous-e-ty.

Cushion, coosh-un, not coosh-in.

Daunt, dawnt, not dant or darnt.

Desire, with the sound of z .

Dew, due, not doo.

Diamond, as spelled, not di-mond

Diploma, de-*pl*-o-ma, not *dip*-lo-ma.

Diplomacy, de-*pl*-o-ma-cy, not *dip*-lo-ma-cy.

Duke, as spelled, not dook.

Edict, e-dickt, not ed-ickt.

E'en and e'er, een and air.

Egotism, e-go-tism, not eg-o-tism.

Engine, *en-jin*, not *in-jin*.
 Epistle, without the *i*.
 Epitome, *e-pit-o-me*.
 Epoch, *ep-ock*, not *e-ock*.
 Equinox, *e-qui-nox*, not *eq-kwe-nox*.
 Europe, *U-rup*, not *U-rope*.
 Euro-*pe-an*, not *Eu-ro-pean*.
 Every, *ev-er-y*, not *ev-ry*.
 Executor, *egz-ec-utor*.
 Extraordinary, *ex-tror-di-ner-i*.
 February, as spelled, not *Febuary*.
 Finance, *fe-nance*, not *f-nance*.
 Foundling, as spelled, not *fond-ling*.
 Garden, *gar-din*, not *gar-den*.
 Gauntlet, *gawnt-let*, not *gant-let*.
 Geography, as spelled, not *jog-raphy*.
 Geometry, as spelled, not *jom-etry*.
 Haunt, *hawnt*, not *hant*.
 Height, *hite*, not *highth*.
 Heinous, *hay-nus*, not *hee-nus*.
 Horizon, *ho-ri-zon*, not *hor-i-son*.
 Hymeneal, *hy-men-e-al*, not *hy-menal*.
 Instead, *in-sted*, not *instid*.
 Isolate, *i-so-late*, not *is-olate*, nor *is-olate*.
 Jalap, *jal-ap*, not *jolup*.
 January, as spelled, not *January* nor *Jane-wary*.
 Leave, as spelled, not *leaf*.
 Legend, *lej-end*, or *le-gend*.
 Many, *men-ney*, not *man-ny*.
 Marchioness, *mar-shun-ess*.
 Massacre, *mas-sa-ker*.
 Medicine, *med-e-cin*.
 Minute (sixty seconds), *min-it*.
 Minute (small), *mi-nute*.
 Mischievous, *mis-chiv-us*.
 Ne'er, for never, *nare*.
 New, *nu*, not *noo*.
 Oblige, as spelled, not *obleege*.
 Oblique, *ob-leek*, or *o-blike*.
 Off, as spelled, not *awt*.
 Organization, *or-gan-i-za-shun*.
 Ostrich, *os-trich*, not *os-tridge*.
 Pageant, *pag-ent*, not *pa-jant*.
 Physiology, as *fiz-i-og-nomy*, not *physion-nomy*.
 Pincers, *pin-cerz*, not *pinchers*.
 Plaintiff, as spelled, not *plantiff*.
 Precedent (an example), *pres-e-dent*.
 Prologue, *pro-log*, not *pro-log*.
 Radish, as spelled, not *red-ish*.
 Rather, *ra-ther*, not *ray-ther*.
 Resort, *re-zort*.
 Resound, *re-sound*.
 Respite, *res-pit*. not as spelled.

Root (a party; and to rout), pronounced *rowt*.
 Route (a road), root or rowt.
 Saunter, *sawn-ter*, not *sarn-ter* or *san-ter*.
 Sausage, *saw-sage*, not *sos-sidge*, *sas-sidge*.
 Schedule, *shed-ule*, not *shed-ule*.
 Seamstress, *seem-stress*.
 Soldier, *sole-jer*.
 Solecism, *sol-e-cizm*, not *so-le-cizm*.
 Soot, as spelled, not *sut*.
 Stomacher, *stum-a-cher*.
 Stone, as spelled, not *stun*.
 Synod, *sin-od*, not *sy-nod*.
 Tenure, *ten-ure*, not *te-nure*.
 Tenet, *ten-et*, not *te-net*.
 Twelfth should have the *th* sounded.
 Umbrella, as spelled, not *um-ber-el-la*.
 Vase, *vaiz* or *vahz*, not *vawze*.
 Was, *woz*, not *wuz*.
 Weary, *weer-i*, not *wary*.
 Were, *wer*, not *ware*.
 Wrath, *rawth*, not *rath*.
 Yacht, *yot*, not *yat*.
 Zenith, *zen-ith*, not *ze-nith*.
 Zodiac, *so-de-ak*.
 Zoology should have both *o's* sounded, as *zo-ol-o-gy*, not *zoo-logy*.

Pronounce—

—ace, not *iss*, as *menace*, not *meniss*.
 —age, not *idge*, as *boudage*.
 —ain, *ane*, not *in*, as *certain*, not *curtin*.
 —ate, not *it*, as *moderate*, not *moderrt*.
 —ect, not *ec*, as *object*, not *objec*.
 —ed, not *id*, or *ud*, as *wicked*, not *wickid*, or *wickud*.
 —el, not *l*, *model*, not *modl*; *novel*, not *nowl*.
 —en, not *n*, as *sudden*, not *suddn*.—Burden, burthen, garden, lengthen, seven, strengthen, often, and a few others, have the *e* silent.
 —ence, not *unce*, as *licence* not *licence*.
 —es, not *is*, as *pleasur*, not *pleasis*.
 —ile, should be pronounced *il*, as *tensil*, not *tensile*, in all words except *chamomile*, *exile*, *gentile*, *infantile*, *reconcile*, and *senile*, which are pronounced *ile*.
 —in, not *n*, as *satin*, not *satn*.
 —nd, not *n*, as *thousand* not *thousan*.
 —ness, not *niss*, as *harness*, not *harniss*.
 —ng, not *n*, as *singing*, not *singin*.
 —ngth, not *nth*, as *length*, not *lenth*.
 —son, the *o* should be silent, as *season*, not *season*.
 —tal, not *tle*, as *metal*, not *mettle*.
 —xt, not *x*, as *text*, not *tex*.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

* Denotes towns. c Denotes capital of state.

The figures immediately following the name of each state denote the land area, and population of that state.

Census 1910 and Estimates on July 1st, 1914.

ALABAMA		1914	1910
62,250 square miles	2,138,069		
1914	1910		
Anniston	13,686	12,794	
Birmingham	166,154	132,685	
Mobile	55,373	51,521	
Montgomery	41,777	38,156	
Selma	14,983	13,619	
ALASKA			
590,884 square miles	64,356		
Juneau			
ARIZONA			
113,020 square miles	504,354		
Phoenix	16,670	11,134	
Tucson	13,694	13,193	
ARKANSAS			
63,850 square miles	1,574,445		
Fort Smith	27,136	23,975	
Hot Springs	16,334	14,434	
Little Rock	53,811	45,911	
Pine Bluff	16,743	15,102	
CALIFORNIA			
158,360 square miles	2,377,549		
1914	1910		
Alameda	26,330	23,363	
Bakersfield	15,553	12,727	
Berkeley	22,105	19,424	
Fresno	29,809	21,892	
Long Beach	24,137	17,809	
Los Angeles	433,914	319,198	
Oakland	133,002	150,174	
Pasadena	40,859	39,291	
Riverside	15,297	15,212	
Sacramento	62,717	41,656	
San Bernardino	15,603	12,779	
San Diego	48,500	39,578	
San Francisco	445,502	416,912	
San Jose	37,066	25,816	
Stockton	25,702	23,253	
COLORADO			
103,925 square miles	793,024		
1914	1910		
Colorado Springs	31,717	29,073	
Denver	245,523	213,331	
Pueblo	61,218	41,395	
CONNECTICUT			
4,990 square miles	1,114,756		
1914	1910		
Ansonia	16,204	15,152	
Bridgewater	115,289	102,051	
Bridgeport	15,145	13,502	
Danbury	25,219	20,234	
Greenwich	18,280	16,463	
Hartford	107,038	95,915	
Manchester	14,995	13,611	
Meriden	33,551	27,265	
Naugatuck	13,651	12,722	
New Britain	60,612	43,916	
New Haven	144,595	133,605	
New London	20,557	19,559	
Norwalk	26,033	24,211	
Norwich	20,932	20,367	
Stamford	29,032	25,138	
Torrington	13,709	16,840	
Waterbury	82,517	73,141	
DELAWARE			
2,050 square miles	202,322		
1914	1910		
Dover			
Wilmington	92,657	87,411	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA			
70 square miles	331,069		
Washington	353,373	331,069	
FLORIDA			
58,560 square miles	752,619		
1914	1910		
Jacksonville	70,173	57,699	
Key West	21,150	19,815	
Pensacola	25,212	22,832	
Tallahassee		5,018c	
Tampa	49,156	37,782	
GEORGIA			
59,475 square miles	2,609,121		
1914	1910		
Athens	16,900	14,913	
Atlanta	179,292	154,839c	
Augusta	49,451	41,040	
Columbus	21,805	20,554	
Macon	41,922	40,635	
Savannah	14,116	12,099	
Waycross	67,917	65,064	
Waycross	15,134	14,485	
HAWAII			
6,640 square miles	191,903		
1914	1910		
Honolulu		52,183	
IDAHO			
34,800 square miles	325,594		
1914	1910		
Boise	29,637	17,358c	
ILLINOIS			
56,650 square miles	5,638,591		
1914	1910		
Alton	22,092	17,528	
Aurora	33,022	29,807	
Belleville	21,139	21,122	
Bloomington	26,850	25,768	
Cairo	15,392	14,549	
Chicago	1,335	1,242	
Chicago	2,333,325	2,185,283	
Chicago H'g't	19,660	14,525	
Cicero	18,230	14,557	
Danville	30,847	27,871	
Decatur	37,925	31,547	
E. St. Louis	69,592	58,640	

POPULATION OF

ILLINOIS		1914	1910
Elgin	27,455	25,976	
Evanston	27,724	24,978	
Freeport	19,018	17,567	
Galesburg	23,570	22,089	
Jacksonville	15,431	15,326	
Joliet	36,334	34,670	
Kankakee	14,150	13,956	
Moline	25,403	24,169	
Oak Park	24,330	24,144	
Peoria	70,006	65,950	
Quincy	36,730	36,587	
Rock Island	26,945	24,335	
Rockford	62,337	45,401	
Springfield	67,972	51,678c	
Streator	14,287	14,253	
Waukegan	18,898	16,069	
INDIANA			
36,350 sq. mi.	2,700,876		
1914	1910		
Anderson	23,453	22,476	
East Chicago	25,781	19,098	
Elkhart	21,023	19,282	
Evanville	71,284	69,647	
Fort Wayne	72,322	63,933	
Gary		16,802	
Hammond	24,481	20,925	
Indianapolis	259,413	233,650c	
Kokomo	19,691	17,000	
Lafayette	20,896	20,081	
Logansport	20,232	19,050	
Marion	19,656	19,359	
Mich. City	20,710	19,027	
Muncie	24,969	24,005	
New Albany	20,629	20,629	
Richmond	23,592	22,324	
South Bend	65,114	58,584	
Terre Haute	68,629	58,157	
Vincennes	16,759	14,895	
IOWA			
56,025 sq. mi.	2,224,771		
1914	1910		
Burlington	24,802	24,324	
Cedar Rapids	35,858	32,811	
Clinton	26,802	25,577	
Council Bluffs	30,778	29,292	
Davenport	46,340	43,023	
Des Moines	56,691	50,968	
Dubuque	38,423	38,494	
Fort Dodge	16,872	15,543	
Keokuk	14,008	14,008	
Marshalltown	14,042	13,374	
Muscatine	17,074	16,178	
Ottumwa	23,556	22,012	
Sioux City	54,993	47,828	
Waterloo	32,703	26,693	
KANSAS			
82,080 sq. mi.	1,690,949		
1914	1910		
Atchison	16,635	15,429	
Coffeyville	15,982	12,687	
Hutchinson	19,339	16,364	
Kansas City	94,271	82,331	
Lawrence	13,018	12,374	
Leavenworth	19,933	19,363	
Parsons	14,500	12,463	
Pittsburg			
Topeka			
Wichita			
KENTUCKY			
40,400 sq. mi.	2,229,905		
1914	1910		
Covington	55,896	53,370	
Frankfort	10,882	95,099	
Lexington	38,819	223,923	
Louisville	235,114	200,309	
Newport	31,517	16,011	
Owensboro	24,170	22,760	
Padenuch			
LOUISIANA			
45,720 sq. mi.	1,655,388		
1914	1910		
Baton Rouge	16,412	14,872c	
New Orleans	361,221	339,075	
Shreveport	32,906	28,015	
MAINE			
33,040 sq. mi.	742,371		
1914	1910		
Auburn	15,965	15,064	
Augusta	13,560	13,211c	
Bangor	26,061	24,803	
Biddeford	17,475	17,079	
Lewiston	27,305	26,247	
Portland	62,161	58,571	
MARYLAND			
12,210 sq. mi.	1,295,346		
1914	1910		
Annapolis	8,643	8,609c	
Baltimore	579,590	558,185	
Cumberland	23,846	21,839	
Hagerstown	17,749	16,507	
MASSACHUSETTS			
8,315 sq. mi.	3,365,418		
1914	1910		
Adams	13,830	13,026*	
Attleborough	18,294	19,215*	
Beverly	20,679	18,650	
Boston	733,502	670,585c	
Brookton	64,013	56,878	
Brookline	31,138	27,527	
Cambridge	110,657	101,839	
Chicopee	32,452	32,452	
Chicopee	23,057	25,401	
Clinton	13,075	13,075*	
Everett	37,381	33,484	
Fall River	125,443	119,295	
Fitchburg	40,507	37,826	
Framingham	13,618	12,948*	
Gardner	16,533	14,959*	
Haverhill	24,983	24,398	
Holyoke	47,071	41,115	
Hyde Park	62,852	57,730	
Lawrence		15,507*	
Leominster	95,834	85,892	
Lowell	19,789	17,580*	
Lowell	111,004	106,294	
Lynn	98,207	89,336	
Malden	48,579	44,579	
Marlborough	14,991	14,579	
Medford	25,240	23,150	
Melrose	16,887	15,715	
Milford	13,770	13,055*	
New Bedford	111,230	96,652	
Newburyport	15,147	14,946	
Newtown	42,455	39,806	

MASSACHUSETTS

	1914	1910
North Adams	22,019	22,019
Northampton	19,766	19,431
Peabody	17,510	15,721*
Pittsfield	36,531	32,121*
Plymouth	13,227	12,141*
Quincy	35,366	32,642*
Roxbury	21,532	18,219*
Salem	46,924	43,637
Somerville	83,881	77,236
Southbridge	13,685	12,592
Springfield	100,375	88,925*
Taunton	35,631	31,259
Waltham	29,633	27,834
Watertown	14,225	12,875
Westfield	17,635	16,014*
Weymouth	13,564	12,835*
Woburn	15,755	15,308
Worcester	157,732	145,956

MICHIGAN

	1914	1910
Alpena	53,915 sq. mi.	2,810,173
Ann Arbor	13,989	12,706
Antt Creek	14,948	14,817
Bay City	28,122	25,267
Detroit	47,017	45,166
Escanaba	537,659	465,766
Flint	14,747	13,131
Grand Rapids	49,546	38,550
Ironwood	12,447	12,821
Ishpeming	12,448	12,448
Jackson	34,097	31,433
Kalamazoo	45,842	39,437
Lansing	37,512	31,226
Manistee	12,381	12,381
Muskegon	25,442	21,062
Pontiac	16,560	14,532
Port Huron	18,863	18,863
Saginaw	53,988	50,510
Sault S. Marie	13,459	12,615
Traverse City	14,263	12,115

MINNESOTA

	1914	1910
Duluth	89,331	78,456
Minneapolis	243,466	201,498
St. Paul	236,766	214,744
Winona	18,553	18,583

MISSISSIPPI

	1914	1910
Jackson	46,810 sq. mi.	1,797,114
Meridian	26,990	21,262
Vicksburg	21,806	23,285
	22,090	20,814

MISSOURI

	1914	1910
Hannibal	69,415 sq. mi.	3,293,335
Jefferson City	29,710	18,341
Joplin	12,750	11,850
Kansas City	32,843	32,073
St. Joseph	231,911	248,381
St. Louis	82,712	77,403
Sedalia	734,667	657,025
Springfield	18,325	17,822
	38,658	35,201

MONTANA

	1914	1910
	146,080 sq. mi.	376,053

	1914	1910
Butte	41,781	39,165
Great Falls	13,948	13,948
Helena	13,258	12,515*
Missoula	16,492	12,869

NEBRASKA

	1914	1910
Lincoln	77,510 sq. mi.	1,192,214
Omaha	45,613	43,973*
So. Omaha	133,274	121,095
	20,368	20,259

NEVADA

	1914	1910
Carson City	110,760 sq. mi.	81,875
Reno	13,579	10,867

NEW HAMPSHIRE

	1914	1910
Concord	9,395 sq. mi.	430,572
Dover	22,291	21,457*
Manchester	13,264	13,247
Nashua	75,635	70,063
	26,961	26,605

NEW JERSEY

	1914	1910
Atlantic City	7,815 sq. mi.	2,537,167
Bayonne	53,952	46,150
Bloomfield	65,271	55,545
Bridgeton	17,372	15,070*
Camden	14,260	14,260
East Orange	102,465	94,533
Elizabeth	39,852	34,371
Hackensack	82,411	73,409
Harrison	16,011	14,050*
Hoboken	16,160	14,498*
Jersey City	17,394	10,321
Kearny	22,921	26,779
Long Branch	21,967	18,658*
Millville	14,719	13,295
Montclair	14,719	12,451
Morrisstown	24,782	21,558*
Newark	13,033	12,507*
New Brunswick	389,106	347,469
Orange	24,827	23,388
Passaic	31,963	29,630
Pateron	66,276	54,773
Perth Amboy	134,395	125,600
Phillipsburg	35,253	32,121
Plainfield	18,657	18,908*
Trenton	27,755	20,550
Union	106,831	96,816
West N. York	23,588	21,023*
West N. York	40,647	35,403*
	16,033	13,569

NEW MEXICO

	1914	1910
Albuquerque	122,559 sq. mi.	327,901
Santa Fe	13,057	11,020

NEW YORK

	1914	1910
Albany	49,170 sq. mi.	9,113,279
Amsterdam	102,961	100,253*
Auburn	36,509	31,267
Binghamton	25,509	24,668
Buffalo	82,191	48,443
Cohoes	454,112	423,715
Corning	25,049	24,709
Dunkirk	14,866	13,730
	19,607	17,221

NEW YORK

	1914	1910
Elmira	37,815	37,176
Geneva	13,593	12,446
Glens Falls	16,362	15,243
Gloversville	21,618	20,642
Hornell	14,341	13,617
Ithaca	15,510	14,502
Jamestown	34,878	31,297
Kingston	26,493	25,518
Lackawanna	19,012	14,549
Little Falls	13,077	12,273
Lockport	19,581	19,790
Middletown	15,650	15,313
Mt. Vernon	35,047	30,919
New Rochelle	34,893	26,887
New York	5,333,539	4,766,833
Newburg	29,027	27,805
Niagara Falls	35,127	30,445
Opensburg	16,464	15,933
Olean	16,018	14,743
Oswego	23,865	23,368
Peekskill	17,327	15,245
Port Chester	15,693	12,809
Poughkeepsie	29,538	27,936
Rochester	211,518	218,149
Rome	22,693	20,497
Saratoga Spr.	12,813	12,693
Schenectady	90,600	78,286
Syracuse	149,353	137,249
Troy	17,660	16,813
Utica	32,060	24,719
Watertown	28,874	27,430
Watervliet	15,394	15,074
White Plains	19,379	15,949
Yonkers	93,383	79,803

NORTH CAROLINA

	1914	1910
Asheville	62,250 sq. mi.	2,206,287
Charlotte	20,157	18,762
Durham	27,951	24,014
Greensboro	22,863	18,241
Raleigh	18,391	15,895
Wilmington	19,833	19,218*
Winston	27,781	25,748
	29,034	17,167

NORTH DAKOTA

	1914	1910
Bismark	70,735 sq. mi.	577,066
Fargo	5,433	5,433
Grand Forks	16,351	14,331
	14,827	12,478

OHIO

	1914	1910
Akron	41,060 sq. mi.	4,767,121
Alliance	58,291	69,067
Ashtabula	17,718	15,983
Ashtabula	20,473	18,266
Bellevue	13,896	12,946
Canton	57,426	50,217
Chillicothe	15,160	14,503
Cincinnati	402,175	363,591
Cleveland	639,431	560,663
Columbus	123,794	116,571
Dayton	123,794	116,571
E. Liverpool	21,877	20,387
Elvira	17,396	14,825
Findlay	14,858	14,858

	1914	1910
Hamilton	38,814	35,219
Ironton	13,690	13,147
Lakewood	20,219	15,181
Lancaster	14,840	13,093
Lima	14,840	13,093
Lorain	33,904	30,508
Mansfield	22,100	20,763
Marietta	12,923	12,923
Massillon	22,082	18,232
Medina	14,912	13,829
Massillon	14,827	13,152
Newark	28,271	25,404
Norwood	28,271	25,404
Piqua	13,320	13,388
Portsmouth	27,611	23,431
Sandusky	20,127	19,959
Springfield	50,058	46,921
Steubenville	25,817	22,391
London	151,126	165,497
Youngstown	93,341	79,066
Zanesville	29,949	28,226

OKLAHOMA

	1914	1910
70,057 sq. mi.	1,657,155	
Enid	16,716	13,799
McAlester	18,170	12,954
Muskogee	38,309	25,278
Oklahoma	53,559	64,205*
Shawnee	16,312	12,474
Tulsa	27,634	15,182

OREGON

	1914	1910
56,030 sq. mi.	672,765	
Portland	260,601	207,214
Salem	18,256	14,096

PENNSYLVANIA

	1914	1910
45,215 sq. mi.	7,665,111	
Allentown	60,357	51,913
Altoona	56,553	52,127
Beverly Falls	13,100	12,191
Bethlehem	13,721	12,821
Bradford	20,935	19,357
Bradford	14,544	14,544
Butler	25,543	20,728
Carbondale	18,532	17,040
Chester	40,474	38,537
Connellsville	14,613	12,845
Duquesne	14,007	12,623
Dunmore	19,757	17,615
Duquesne	18,576	15,727
Easton	29,882	28,623
Erie	72,401	66,525
Greensburg	16,487	13,012
Harrisburg	69,493	64,186
Hazleton	27,511	25,452
Homestead	21,236	18,713
Johnstown	64,642	55,432
Lancaster	49,685	47,227
Lebanon	19,926	19,240
McKeesrocks	18,265	14,702
McKeesport	46,965	42,564
Mahoning City	16,071	15,919
Meadville	17,472	12,780
Mill Creek	17,386	17,532
Nanticoke	21,756	18,877
Newcastle	39,569	36,250

POPULATION OF LARGEST CITIES—Cont.

PENNSYLVANIA

	1914	1910
Norristown	30,205	27,875
Oil City	18,645	15,657
Philad'phia	1,657,810-1,549,008	
Pittsburgh	564,878	533,905
Pittston	17,817	16,267
Plymouth	18,422	16,966
Pottstown	16,408	15,599
Pottsville	21,684	20,236
Reading	103,261	95,471
Scranton	141,351	129,867
Shamokin	20,841	19,588
Sharon	17,538	15,270
Shenandoah	28,097	25,774
S. Bethlehem	22,840	19,973
Steelton	15,125	14,246
Sunbury	15,458	13,770
Uniontown	19,140	13,344
Washington	20,702	18,778
Wilkes-Barre	73,660	67,105
Wilkesboro	21,701	18,924
Williamsport	33,181	31,860
York	49,439	44,760

PORTO RICO

3,435 sq. mi.	1,118,012
Mayaguez	16,591
Ponce	35,027
San Juan	48,716

RHODE ISLAND

1,250 sq. mi.	512,610	
Central Falls	24,707	22,754
Cranston	24,415	21,171*
E. Providence	17,369	15,808*
Newport	29,154	27,149
Pawtucket	56,901	51,622
Providence	245,090	224,326*
Warwick	28,893	26,629*
Woonsocket	42,350	38,125

S. SOUTH CAROLINA

Sa	30,570 sq. mi.	1,515,400
Charleston	60,121	58,823
Columbia	33,506	26,319c
Greenville	17,395	15,741
Spartanburg	20,125	17,517

SOUTH DAKOTA

77,650 sq. mi.	583,888	
Aberdeen	13,594	10,753
Pierre	3,656
Sioux Falls	15,723	14,094

TENNESSEE

42,050 sq. mi.	2,184,789	
Chattanooga	57,077	44,604
Jackson	16,318	15,779
Knoxville	37,924	36,346
Memphis	143,231	131,105
Nashville	114,899	110,364

TEXAS

265,780 sq. mi.	3,596,542	
Austin	33,218	29,806
Dauntmon	25,432	20,610
San Antonio	111,986	92,104
San Antonio	109	13,632
El Paso	505	29,279
Fort Worth	34,494	75,312
Galveston	40,289	36,981

	1914	1910
Houston	93,122	78,800
Laredo	15,461	14,855
San Antonio	115,063	96,614
Sherman	19,157	17,412
Waco	28,707	26,425

UTAH

84,970 sq. mi.	373,351	
Ogden	29,528	25,580
Salt Lake City	109,530	92,777
VERMONT		
9,565 sq. mi.	2,355,956	
Burlington	21,247	20,468
Montpelier	7,856
Rutland	14,417	13,546

VIRGINIA

42,450 sq. mi.	2,061,612	
Alexandria	15,670	15,329
Danville	19,697	19,020
Lynchburg	31,830	29,494
Newport News	20,446	20,205
Norfolk	86,540	67,452
Petersburg	25,112	24,127
Portsmouth	37,569	33,190
Richmond	134,917	127,628
Roanoke	49,574	34,874

WASHINGTON

69,180 sq. mi.	1,141,590	
Aberdeen	18,220	13,660
Bellingham	29,937	24,298
Everett	32,048	24,814
North Yakima	18,737	14,082
Olympia		6,996
Seattle	313,029	237,194
Spokane	135,657	104,402
Tacoma	103,418	83,744
Walla Walla	23,275	19,364

WEST VIRGINIA

24,780 sq. mi.	1,221,119	
Charleston	27,703	22,996
Huntington	41,515	31,161
Parkersburg	19,719	17,842
Wheeling	42,817	41,641

WISCONSIN

56,040 sq. mi.	2,333,860	
Appleton	17,492	16,773
Beloit	17,122	15,125
Eau Claire	18,647	18,310
Fond du Lac	22,357	18,797
Green Bay	28,026	25,236
Janesville	14,185	13,894
Kenosha	26,062	21,371
La Crosse	31,367	30,417
Madison	29,469	25,535
Manitowoc	13,553	13,027
Marinette	14,610	14,610
Milwaukee	417,054	373,857
Oshkosh	35,097	33,062
Racine	44,528	38,062
Sheboygan	27,863	25,398
Superior	44,344	40,384
Wausau	18,352	16,560

WYOMING

97,890 sq. mi.	145,995
Cheyenne	11,320 11,3

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAW:

The Federal Bankruptcy Act, which nullifies all State laws affecting insolvency, and which establishes a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, became operative August 1st, 1898.

It provides for the appointment of referees and trustees whose duty it is to administer the estate of the bankrupt and distribute the assets among the creditors. Each referee is appointed by a court of bankruptcy for two years and is clothed with many judicial powers. The courts of bankruptcy include the district courts of the United States and Territories, the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the United States court of the Indian Territory and Alaska. The trustees, of whom there may be one or three, are appointed by the creditors of the bankrupt estate, and co-operate with the referee in the administration of the estate.

A petition to make a person or corporation an involuntary bankrupt must be signed by three creditors whose claims aggregate \$500.

A discharge in bankruptcy under the new law releases the bankrupt from all his provable debts, except judgments in actions for fraud or obtaining property by false pretenses or false representations, or for wilful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another. Two other exceptions are made in the cases of debts not duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, and debts created through embezzlement, misappropriation or defalcation by the bankrupt while acting as an officer or in a judiciary capacity.

The bankrupt may file his application for discharge after the expiration of one month, and within the next twelve months subsequent to being adjudged a bankrupt. In certain cases the time may be extended. Instead of submitting his case to a referee the intending bankrupt may offer terms of composition to his creditors, after he shall have been examined in open court, or at a meeting of his creditors, and filed in court the schedule of property and list of creditors required to be filed by bankrupts. The judge may then confirm or disapprove the composition at his own discretion. Compositions, however, may be set aside upon proper application, and discharges revoked upon a showing, made within a year of the

time of discharge, that the release was obtained through fraud, and that the knowledge of the deception had come to the petitioners for the revocation since the granting of the discharge.

Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act as a voluntary bankrupt.

Any natural person except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of \$1,000 or over may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of the act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts. A wage earner is defined to be a person who does not earn more than \$1,500 a year.

RACES COMPOSING THE HUMAN FAMILY.

RACE	LOCATION	NUMBER
Indo-Germanic or Aryan.....	Europe, Persia, etc.....	545,500,000
Mongolian or Turanian....	Greater part of Asia	630,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic.....	North Africa, Arabia.....	65,000,000
Negro and Bantu	Central Africa..	150,000,000
Hottentot and Bush.....	South Africa ...	150,000
Malay and Polynesian....	Australasia and Polynesia....	35,000,000
American Indian.....	North and South America	15,000,000
Total	1,440,650,000

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Used in Commercial Transactions generally, and in weighing Metals, except Gold and Silver.

16 drams	= 1 ounce.
16 ounces.....	= 1 pound.
25 pounds.....	= 1 quarter.
4 quarters	= 1 hundred-weight.
20 hundred-wt.	= 1 ton.
110 pounds.....	= 1 quintal.
196 pounds.....	= 1 barrel flour.
200 pounds	= 1 barrel beef or pork.
200 pounds	= 1 barrel salt.
280 pounds	= 7,000 grains Troy.
1 lb. avoirdupois ..	= 175 pounds Troy.
144 lbs.	

At the custom-house, and in some commercial transactions, 23 pounds make 1 cwt.; and 2,240 pounds make 1 ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

Used in weighing Gold, Silver, etc.

24 grains.....	= 1 pennyweight (pwt.)
20 pennyweights..	= 1 ounce.....(oz.)
240 pennyweights..	= 12 ounces=1 lb..(lb.)
1 pound Troy....	= 5,760 grains.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Used in compounding Medicines. Drugs are bought and sold by Avoirdupois Weight.

20 grains.....	= 1 scruple.
3 scruples.....	= 1 dram.
8 drams.....	= 1 ounce.
12 ounces	= 1 pound.

LONG MEASURE.

Used in measuring Lines or Distances when Length only is considered.

3 barleycorns.....	= 1 inch.
12 lines.....	= 1 inch.
12 inches.....	= 1 foot.
3 feet	= 1 yard.
16 1/2 feet, or 5 1/2 yards	= 1 rod, perch, or pole.
40 rods.....	= 1 furlong.
	(320 rods.
	1,760 yards.
8 furlongs	= 5,280 feet.
	(1 statute mile.
1 1/2 statute miles....	= 1 geographical mile.
3 1/2 statute miles....	= 1 league.
60 geographical miles	= 1 degree.

LONG MEASURE—Continued.

69½ statute miles.....	= 1 equatorial degree.
360 degrees.....	= 1 circumference of the earth.
3 inches.....	= 1 palm.
4 inches.....	= 1 hand.
9 inches.....	= 1 span.
1½ feet.....	= 1 cubit.
6 feet.....	= 1 fathom.

SQUARE MEASURE.

Used in measuring Surfaces, as Land, Floors, Walls, etc.

144 sq. inches.....	= 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet.....	= 1 sq. yard.
272½ sq. feet.....	= 1 sq. rod, perch or pole.
30¼ sq. yards.....	= 1 sq. rod.
40 sq. rods.....	= 1 rood.
4 roods.....	= { 160 sq. rods. 4,840 sq. yards. 43,560 sq. feet. 1 acre.
640 acres.....	= { 1 sq. mile or 1 sq. section.
36 sq. sections.....	= { 1 township, 6 miles square.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

Used in the measure of Distances and the Area of Surfaces.

792 inches.....	= 1 link.
25 links.....	= 1 rod or pole.
100 links.....	= 4 rods = 1 chain.
80 chains.....	= 1 mile.
320 rods.....	= 1 m. l.
625 square links.....	= 1 square rod.
16 square rods.....	= 1 square chain.
10 square chains.....	= 1 square acre.

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

Used in measuring Solid Bodies and Spaces having Length, Breadth and Thickness, or Depth.

1728 cubic inches.....	= 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet.....	= 1 cubic yard.
16 cubic feet.....	= 1 cord foot of wood.
128 cubic feet.....	= 1 cord of wood.
8 cord feet.....	= 1 perch.
16½ cubic feet.....	= 1 ton, U. S. shipping.
40 cubic feet.....	= 1 ton, U. S. shipping.
42 cubic feet.....	= 1 ton, British shipping.
40 ft. of round timber, or 50 ft. of hewn timber.....	= 1 ton or load.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints (pt.).....	= 1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts.....	= 1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks.....	= 1 bushel (bu.)

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills (gi.).....	= 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints.....	= 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts.....	= 1 gallon (gal.)
31½ gallons.....	= 1 barrel (bbl.)

UNITED STATES MONEY.

10 mills (m.).....	= 1 cent (ct.)
10 cents.....	= 1 dime (d.)
10 dimes.....	= 1 dollar (\$).

ENGLISH MONEY.

4 farthings (far.).....	= 1 penny (d.)
12 pence.....	= 1 shilling (s.)
20 shillings.....	= 1 pound (£).

MEASUREMENT OF TIME.

60 seconds.....	= 1 minute.
60 minutes.....	= 1 hour.
24 hours.....	= 1 day.
7 days.....	= 1 week.
28 days.....	= 1 lunar month.
28, 29, 30 or 31 days.....	= 1 calendar month.
12 calendar months.....	= 1 year.
365 days.....	= 1 com. year.
366 days.....	= 1 leap year.
375½ days.....	= 1 Julian year.
365 d., 5 h., 48 m., 48 s.....	= 1 solar or tropical year.
365 d., 6 h., 9 m., 12 s.....	= 1 sidereal year.
355 d., 6.13 m., 49.3 s.....	= 1 anomalistic year.
10 years.....	= 1 decade.
10 decades, or 100 years.....	= 1 century.

LONGITUDE AND TIME TABLE.

For every hour of time there is a difference of 15° in longitude.
 For every minute of time, 15 minutes in longitude.
 For every second of time, 15 seconds in longitude.
 For every degree of longitude, 4 minutes in time.
 For every minute of longitude, 4 seconds in time.
 For every second of longitude, ¼ second in time.
 360° degrees = revolution of the earth, or 1 day.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW AT SIGHT.

Motions arranged in their order of precedence as they relate to each other.

RULES.	
Modifying or Amending.	
To amend, substitute, or to divide the question.....	K
To refer to committee.	
To commit (or recommit).....	D
Deferring Action.	
To postpone to a fixed time.....	C
To lay on the table.....	A E G
Suppressing or extending debate.	
For the previous question.....	A E M
To limit, or close debate.....	A M
To extend limits of debate.....	A
Suppressing the question.	
Objection to consideration.....	A H M N
To postpone indefinitely.....	D E
To lay upon the table.....	A E G
Raising a question the second time.	
To reconsider debatable question.....	D E F I
To reconsider undebatable question.....	A E F I
Orders, rules, etc.	
For the orders of the day.....	A E H N
To make subject a special order.....	M
To amend the rules.....	M
To suspend the rules.....	A E F M
To take up a question out of its proper order.....	A E
To take from the table.....	A E G
Touching priority of business.....	A
Questions of privilege.	
Asking leave to continue speaking after indecorum.....	A
Appeal from chair's decision touching indecorum.....	A E H L
Appeal from chair's decision generally.....	E H L
Question upon reading of papers.....	A E
Adjournment.	
To adjourn, or to take a recess without limitation.....	A E F
To fix the time which to adjourn.....	B

RULES.

- RULE A. Undebatable, but remarks may be tacitly allowed.
- RULE B. Undebatable if another question is before the assembly.
- RULE C. Limited debate allowed on propriety of postponement only.
- RULE D. Opens the main question to debate. Motions not so marked do not allow of reference to main question.

- RULE E. Cannot be amended when the adjourn can be amended before the house.
- RULE F. Cannot be reconsidered.
- RULE G. An affirmative vote cannot be reconsidered.
- RULE H. In order when another has the floor.
- RULE I. A motion to reconsider may be moved and entered when another has the floor, but the business then before the house may not be set aside. This motion can only be entertained when made by one who voted originally with the prevailing side. When called up it takes precedence of all others which may come up, excepting only motions relating to adjournment.
- RULE K. A motion to amend an amendment cannot be amended.
- RULE L. When an appeal from the chair's decision results in a tie vote, the chair is sustained.
- RULE M. Requires a two-thirds vote unless special rules have been enacted.
- RULE N. Does not require to be seconded.

GENERAL RULES.

- 19 No motion is open for discussion until it has been stated by the chair.
- The maker of a motion cannot withdraw it or withdraw it after it has been stated by the chair, except by general consent.
- Only one reconsideration of a question is permitted.
- 27 A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, or to take from the table, cannot be reconsidered unless some other motion has intervened.
- On motion to strike out the words "Shall the words stand part of the motion?" Unless a majority sustains, the words are struck out.
- On motion for previous question, the form to be observed is, "Shall the main question be now put?" This if carried, ends debate.
- 37 On an appeal from the chair, "Shall the decision be sustained as the ruling of the house?" The chair is generally sustained.
- On motion for orders of the day, "Will the house now proceed to the orders of the day?" This, if carried, supersedes intervening motions.
- On objection raised to considering questions, "Shall the question be considered?" Objections may be made before debate has commenced, but not subsequently.

RAIL - PAID BY POST PATES.

FOURTH CLASS MATTER.—All mailable matter
the three preceding classes which is
extra pay withdrawn from wrapper
character ounce or fraction thereof,
c. Packages heavier than this take
rates.
mon; those weighing in excess of 1
ounces the regular zone rate shall apply.

4. INFORMATION

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Weight	Local rate	1st zone rate 15 to 150 miles	2d zone rate 150 to 300 miles	3d zone rate 300 to 600 miles	4th zone rate 600 to 1000 miles	5th zone rate 1000 to 1400 miles	6th zone rate 1400 to 1800 miles	7th zone rate 1800 to 2400 miles	8th zone rate over 2400 miles
1b.	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.12
	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	.24
	.07	.08	.10	.13	.16	.20	.25	.31	.36
	.08	.10	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	.48
	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60	.60
	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	.72
	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	.84
	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	.96
	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	1.08
	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20	1.20
	.10	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	1.32
	.11	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	1.44
	.11	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56	1.56
	.12	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	1.68
	.12	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80	1.80
	.13	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92	1.92
	.13	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.06	2.06
	.14	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	2.16
	.14	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28	2.28
	.15	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	2.40
	.15	.25							
	.16	.26							
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	.27	.48							
	.27	.49							
	.28	.50							
	.28	.51							
	.29	.52							
	.29	.53							
	.30	.54							

The local rate is applicable to parcels for delivery at the office of mailing or to a rural route starting therefrom.

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are subject to the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction. Those weighing over four ounces are subject to the above table.

The address of firm making shipments must be displayed, preceded by the word "from." No advertising matter allowed on outside.

Parcels may contain butter, lard, vegetable, fruit meat, fresh or dried, millinery, steel, iron or wooden products. Articles not to be sent include intoxicating liquors, inflammable materials, acids, live or dead animals, poultry, firearms, or anything likely to injure the person or property of the receiver or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter.

Weight limit 50 lbs. 1st and 2nd zones, 20 lbs. all others. Size limit 84 inches length and girth combin-4.

Parcels may be insured actual value only, up to \$25. 50, \$25 to \$50-10c.

Parcels may be sent O. D. An extra postal fee for collection will be charged.

The parcel post includes the mail line of books—those weighing 8 ounces or less; 10-cent books, 4 ounces or less; and those weighing in excess of 8 ounces the regular zone rate shall apply.

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Motions

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Cap's
 Between La Guayra and Caracas is a mountain called La Silla, which reaches nearly 9,000 feet toward the sky and springs directly from the bosom of the sea. There is only a beach about 200 feet in width at the foot of the peaks, along which La Guayra stretched two miles or so, a single street. Part of town clings to the side of a monster like a creeper to the trunk of a tree, and one wonders that the earthquakes, which are so common there, do not shake the houses off into the ocean. But those have the means who prefer to live up there to get the benefit of the sea breezes and escape the torments that pour down during the rainy season. The distance in a straight line through the base of the mountain would be only about 10 miles, and a Washington engineer once made plans for a tunnel, but it was too expensive an undertaking.

Cap

Most of the various kinds of mistakes likely to be made in type-setting are found above with the corrections properly marked.

When a proof of a job is presented, should be read very carefully and if correct O. K. it with your signature.

If there are some simple errors which are willing to trust to the printer to correct properly without seeing a proof, write on proof "O. K. with corrections," and sign your name, after having marked the corrections.

No printer can be held responsible for any mistakes that remain after proof has been O. K.'d unless he does not mark the original copy.